

PROCESS FOR ASLBP MEMBERS

March 15, 1979

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Prepared by: C. H. Brown Office of the Secretary

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1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
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4	Discussion of Selection and Training Process for ASLBP Members
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7	Commissioners' Conference Room 1717 H Street, N.W.
8	Washington, D. C.
9	Thursday, March 15, 1979
10	The Commission met, pursuant to notice at 9:40
11	Joseph Hendrie, Chairman of the Commission, presiding.
12	DDDCTWM.
13	PRESENT:
14	Chairman Hendrie Commissioner Gilinsky
15	Commissioner Kennedy Commissioner Bradford Commissioner Ahearne
16	Commitssioner Anedrine
17	ALSO PRESENT:
18	J. Fitzgerald
19	L. Gossick S. Chilk J. Kelley
20	A. Rosenthal
21	J. Yore R. Lazo
22	G. Sege
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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: The first subject this morning a discussion of a study that was carried out on the selection and training matters for the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel Members.

Let's see, we have members of the Board and the Appeals Board here to help out. This study was mandated by the authorization act that we are operating under and we were due to report to the Congress on January 1st, but it became clear some time ago that the study was not completed in an orderly way by that time, and we talked to the committee staffs, and having an informal agreement to run over that time as necessary, I'm not sure what we have promised— the submission date. Do you know Jim?

MR. FITZGERALD: I think that that was left open. Some time in March.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: There is a comment, I guess a paper that you sent up, somewhere saying that the Senate Authorization Committee hoped, to certainly get this by the end of March.

MR. FITZGERALD: Right.

MR. KELLEY: That was Congressional's view.

We are going to have it up there before going back to the Hart Committee.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay, let's see, should I ask

you, as one of the proprietories of the effort to start out? 2 MR. FITZGERALD: Well, I would be happy to kick it off with a little background of the origin of this 4 task, and also ---5 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Could we start by assuming 6 that we have read the paper. Is that fair? I mean, I'm 7 just thinking of shortening the background so that we can 3 get through some of the agenda today so it won't be all 9 carried over until tomorrow, as usual. 10 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: That's a novel approach. 11 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I'm just speeding the 12 licensing process. 13 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Here, here. 14 MR. FITZGERALD: Well, that eliminates most of 15 what I had to say. 16 (Laughter) 17 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Would you state your name for 18 the record, please? 19 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Think of what I have saved 20 you. 21 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think you had better tough 22 the high points along the line, Jim, to lay the background 23 for the discussion. 24 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Fine.

MR. FITZGERALD: Well, in brief ---

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I'll try each time. The record will continually be replete with efforts to move the licensing process forward.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I heartily endorse them.

MR. FITZGERALD: A couple of GAO reports issued in the late winter or early spring of '78, particularly one involving North Anna and Board Notifications, dealt also with the general performance and qualifications of the licensing boards.

GAO, in one of its reports, did find that there were a lack of meaningful position descriptions for members of the boards, little publicity with regard to vacancies on the boards, and little attempt to establish the independence of new members.

They found a lack of any attempt to evaluate the performance of the boards, and raised the possibility that there was no adequate formal training program for board members.

They recommended that minimum qualifications for board membership be established, that the need for training be determined, and that a competitive system of filling vacancies be established.

The Chairman, in a letter in response to this GAO report indicated that the PDs were being upgraded, that greater publicity would be given to vacancies, and that an

expanded orientation program would be instituted.

Nevertheless, the section in the authorization bill that had been drafted back in March and April of '78 persisted and ultimately got enacted in November. Your response was to establish a working group with directions to nail down or identify the present process, the present process back then, for selection and training, identify the process of an analogous group as far as selection and training, which would be the administrative law judges throughout the federal agencies; consult with people inside NRC that are knowledgeable about the adjudicatory process and also seek the views of people outside NRC for independent view points for comments, ideas; then give to you a report of any findings, opinions and recommendations that the group might have.

We contacted outside people by a questionnaire that we sent to a rather large sample of the practitioners before the licensing boards. NRC practitioners, applicant attorneys, state attorneys and also intervenor attorneys, and some NRC staff management.

We also conducted personal interviews with members of the li ensing board, the Civil Service Commission's ALJ office and several individuals knowledgeable about adjudications generally. We also conducted some interviews with NRC technical staff. A literature search was also done

with the help of the Administrative Conference that identified several documents that dealt with ALJs, selection and training. There is nothing that dealt with -- by the Administrative Conference that dealt with the selection and training of licensing board members, specifically.

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Then, working collegially, we came up with the recommendations that are discussed at pages 34 thru 49 of our report, and they are summarized in Section 6 on pages 49 to 51. The working group is here to discuss, answer any questions that you may have.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay. That wasn't too long.

Jim, you people are the beneficiaries of these recommendations, why don't you -- we have a memorandum, Bob Lazo sent it us, so why don't you hit the points in there where you disagree or would like to see qualification of the recommendations in the stud summary.

MR. YORE: Well, first of all, I would like to say that we think the working group did a very good job.

We have a few comments that I would like to discuss or suggestions. These are mostly administrative in nature, but perhaps they could be used as qualifications in any transmittal that went to Congress with this report.

The first item is -- I have gone through the page numbers here, is on page 50, and that is the interview -- the recommendation is that the candidates be interviewed by

1 five Commissioners. Quote: "Have all of the 2 Commissioners interview the three candidates referred by the 3 Steering Committee." 4 Well, there is a problem with scheduling with two 5 Commissioners, trying to conduct these interviews, and 6 five Commissioners does pose a problem. I am really bringing 7 this to your attention if this is necessary. We feel that 8 an interview by two Commissioners would suffice and I point 9 this out to you because ---10 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Let me note for the record, 11 I have never had any difficulty in scheduling such interview. 12 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: The problem isn't scheduling the interview. 13 14 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Well, it is reaching 15 conclusions.

MR. YORE: Well, I didn't want to say that.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Well, that suggests that there must be some merit in the five Commissioners meeting with them.

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MR. YORE: I offer this for your task.

I think the report should be made clear that the selection by the Commissioners is not limited to the names submitted. Now, there is that flavor in it, even though there is a qualification in the supplemental memorandum that was sent, but the report itself seems to -- you could read it

that it would limit the choice of the Commisioners -- the ones that are sent to them by Steering Committee.

The second point, on page 50, quote: "Discontinue the practice of having new members observe a licensing board proceeding before being assigned to the boards themselves."

We are opposed completely to this recommendation. In fact, we think our people should go to more hearings, observe more hearings, get more experience. In other words, find out what public participation consists of at these hearings. The intervention, the types of interventions that are experienced. I think it would be really poor policy not to let our people go -- let the new members go to observe the hearings in progress.

Page 36, the members of the Screening Committee should be drawn from both within and without the Commission and the government. I think it provides for five or seven -- five to seven member selection committee.

Now, it should be noted that if we go outside the Commission, as we understand it, then the procedure is subject to the provisions of the Advisory Committee Act.

Now, correct me if I'm wrong, Jim, on that one.

MR. FITZGERALD: No, that's correct.

MR. YORE: That's the way I understood it.

This would put certain restrictions -- are these added layers of procedures necessary to do this job? We

would suggest that it be left within the Commission. We think other offices within the Commission should participate in the Steering Committee, but if you go outside of the government, I think you are going to have problems of scheduling and so on.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: If you go to the Advisory

Committee format, do you have provisions for keeping the

meetings and closed and ---

MR. FITZGERALD: Yes, it does. They are closeable under Exemption 6 of the Sunshine Act if you they are dealing personal matters that might create an unwarranted invasion of privacy.

I might add here that the judicial nominating committees that are widely used now are chartered as advisory committees. They have open sessions for organization and that sort of thing, but when they are talking about people's qualifications and what have you, they are done in closed session.

MR. YORE: We believe that these committees should be structured so as not to relinquish Commission control, and it should be made clear in the report that there are no restrictions on the authority of the Commissioners to select. They are not bound by whatever the Steering Committee is going to do.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Could I ask Jim on that one:

I was a little unclear in reading Bob's comment on that one. I wasn't really sure to what extent you had intended to so-called limit the Commission's control. MR. FITZGERALD: Well, we hadn't intended to limit the Commission control, but we wanted to make it clear that 5 the Commission should pick from the three that they interviewed in depth, and that you establish this elaborate procedure for screening, in most instances. Again, with a judicial nominating commission, the President certainly isn't bound by the five names that go 10 up, although historically, generally, he picks from the five. 11 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: But that was the ---12 MR. FITZGERALD: But we had said extraordinary ---13 I believe our phraseology was "absent extraordinary 14 circumstances" we would expect that the Commission would 15 pick from the three. 16 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Extraordinary circumstances 17 would include that none of the three seemed to qualify. 18 MR. FITZGERALD: A total failure of the process. 19 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Yes. 20 Then, Jim, to what extent did you believe that would 21 decrease Commission control? 22 MR. YORE: Well, it seems to me that the way the 23

report reads, if you don't get the wording that is in their

letter or the memorandum in the report, then the report is

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quite restrictive.

I think, with the qualifying comment that is in their memorandum, the supplemental memorandum, pernaps clears it up.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I see.

MR. YORE: But if the report is going to Congress and you read that cold, I mean, you are stuck with it.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Could I ask here if Jim is going to respond to the various points, I wonder if we could go back to the one about the recommendation that new members not observe hearings. You seem to say here that the result of this may be they could pick up bad habits is the way I read it. That is a pretty damning statement. Is that what you meant or?

MR. FITZGERALD: We feel that -- you know, if you take the practice of observing hearings in a vacuum and you have the new member viewing the best board imaginable, it might be a useful tool.

However, the practice is, and it is kind of inherent, to get a new member on you are going to send him out to the next one or two or whatever, that are sitting, and we feel that that's a catch-as-catch-can type of thing and they could pick up bad habits.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Still, there is something

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1 about a real hearing that is hard to sense in any kind of 2 mock proceedings or training or whatever it is. 3 MR. FITZGERALD: Well, one point to keep in mind 4 is that as far as the attorney candidates are concerned, 5 the selection criteria includes an extensive participation in 6 the procedures. 7 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: In administrative proceedings, 8 but not in the fairly unusual administrative proceeding of 9 the type of boards that we have. 10 MR. FITZGERALD: That's correct, but in contentious 11 administrative proceedings. 12 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Well, isn't this an argument 13 about nothing. These things aren't mutually exclusive, are 14 they? 15 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Well, the argument is, 16 though, Dick, they are recommending discontinuing the 17 practice, don't have new members go. 18 MR. YORE: Have a prohibition. 19 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Yes. 20 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Well, I'm just asking. They don't need to be mutually exclusive. If you think they should 21 22 be, that's what I'm trying to find out. 23 MR. FITZGERALD: Well, certainly you could have 24 people going to actual hearings and observing and also

using training aids such as video tape.

2 3 6 MR. FITZGERALD: They might. 8 dation is to discontinue the practice. 9 10 11 that one. 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 to do with a real board. 21 22

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COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: One might argue, indeed, if one went to the training aid exercise where the ultimate in perfection was displayed brilliantly so that they would all comprehend it, and then they went to another hearing, they might learn from that how not to do it.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, except the recommen-

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Yes, I'm just ---

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Jim, like you. I'm against

MR. FITZGERALD: I would like to ask any of my colleagues for any comments they might have on it.

MR. SEGE: I'd like to add a few words if I may.

One advantage of having a mock trial tapes is that it doesn't have to be perfect. It can have errors in it and it can then be critiqued, because it is performed by actors and what is good about the performance can be pointed out, what is bad can be critiqued. This is very difficult

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, but you seem to be saying there are errors in real proceedings.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Well, it is the real world, you know. There is something to be said for living in it.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Was this a unanimous

conclusion, Jim, of your ---

MR. ROSENTHAL: I strongly endorse this.

I think the problem with the neophyte, as it were, observing an actual proceeding is that it may be difficult for him to differentiate between what is good and what is bad practice. He is just thrown out there and he sees the proceeding going on for several days, he gets no guidance of any kind.

Now, it seems to me that the risks of poor practice being picked up, as it were, and being treated as the manner in which one of these very unusual type of hearings that we conduct, should be conducted, is sufficiently great that this present procedure of sending the new member out, usually to the first hearing after he has come on board, should be discontinued.

So speaking for myself, as a member of the working group, I wholeheartedly endorse the recommendation which was to abandon this practice.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Why wouldn't that usefully supplement the other steps that you recommend -- the other means for training board members.

I guess I'm kind of surprised that -- I wouldn't be surprised if you said that there are other things that are more useful, but I am surprised with the vehemence with which you insist that this should be discontinued.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Well, I think it would be a perfectly good practice if, which is not, it seems to me feasible, the new member were accompanied by another non-participating senior member who could, as the proceeding went on, differentiate for the new member what is, again, good as opposed to bad practice, but throwing that member out, having him sit in the room, as it were, observing what is going on without any opportunity for there to be subsequently a critique of the manner in which that proceeding is conducted, to assist the new member in differentiating betwen what was good and what was bad hearing management practices, I think is undesirable.

Now, the video tape, as has been suggested, you can program it, write a script in which you can program in good and bad management practices in a number of the situations which board members may confront one case to another. And the neophyte can see this, there can be discussion of it involving both the new member's own impressions and the impressions of more senior people. It seems to me that that is not merely an extraordinarily valuable tool, a much more valuable tool than observing on your own a hearing without any guidance. And it seems to me to avoid the pitfalls that are attendant on the present procedures.

Now, I grant you, this is not a matter in which

reasonable minds cannot differ, I'm not suggesting Jim's views on it are irrational. What I am simply saying is ---2 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Just wrong. (Laughter) MR. ROSENTHAL: Well, it was a judgment of the --5 it was a unanimous judgment of the four members of the 6 working group that that practice should be discontinued. COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: What is surprising is, at 8 least as I read it, is there seems to be an implicit judgment 9 that most of the boards will be filled replete with this 10 bad practice. 11 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Well, it implies something 12 else, it seems to me, as I listen to this, and I must say, 13 Allen, I was mystified. It seems to imply that these "neophytes" 14 to whom you refer are, indeed, just that. Individuals whose 1.5 experience, background and maturity is of such a level that 16 they cannot comprehend what they see in some rational way, 17 and learn from it without some tutorial assistance. 18 I can't accept that. Is it true? 19 MR. ROSENTHAL: I would say that there is some 20 truth to that, yes, given ---21 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I'm shocked to hear that. 22

MR. RO'ENTHAL: -- the special nature of our

Now, I would ---

proceedings.

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COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: You ought to start back earlier, then, at the selection process, because you know, we are training people who may not be trainable.

MR. ROSENTHAL: I tend to think, in the first place, with respect to technical members ---

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Ah, there's the trouble.

MR. ROSENTHAL: -- this is the first exposure of a technical member, normally, to the adjudicatory process, in general, and more particularly, our rather odd form of adjudicatory process.

I think there is no reason at all to assume that a new technical member, comes to the task, I don't care how carefully he is selected, with a firm understanding of what his role is. That is something that he has to be taught.

With respect to the lawyer members, I would hope that the selection process would work in such a manner that most of the -- not all of the lawyer members would have had some solid foundation in administrative adjudication, but having said that, I must also point out that too, our proceedings are quite different from the type of adjudication that most of the new lawyer members, if they are coming from the outside world, have experienced.

So I would say, yes, I have some doubt as to whether, in the case of most of these members they would be

able, at the outset, to differentiate between the good and the bad.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let's suppose, for purposes of discussion, that the system indeed provides a set of imperfect proceedings, and we nevertheless have to try to carry out the training exercise. The preparation of the sort of vedio tape/mock hearings that the panel has suggested is a fine idea, properly done, it is an excellent training tool, very valuable. Properly done, it is also going to chew up substantial chunks of senior board member's time.

members, I wouldn't be surprised but what you would actually save senior member time by sending new members to actual proceedings in company with a training advisor, in effect.

Because, I think, by the time you get through trying to put together the video tape series and be satisfied that you have covered all the situations, you will have put in a good many man months of board chairman, vice chairman, and senior member time.

Now, if that can be done, if that taping -- that kind of mock hearing exercise can be done -- worked into this schedule, why I would think that would be fine and much to be desired. But I think you have to recognize that it is going to be a time-consuming thing. Those sorts of --

the preparation of that sort of film doesn't come easily.

Further, I would say that -- well, I recognize the difficulty of getting new members exposed to bad practice, why I think the real hearing situations -- it would be just too valuable to abandon the practice of their going there.

_ COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Too, I might even suggest that if they are that bad, they ought to be discontinued and the hearings themselves be reconvened.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, I would hate to have Commission meetings critiqued on ---

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Apropos of earlier comments this morning.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think the point of where a new member does attend an actual hearing that it would seem to me to be reasonable there be an attempt to select and schedule that attendance so that one of the senior members of the board can, indeed, go along and provide the kind of critique that would be useful in pointing out, oh, either different ways of handling situations that come up, or what seemed to be errors, if any.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: We are only talking about, what, one or two new members a year, aren't we?

MR. YORE: Yes. Two or three.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: And ---

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: And if for each one of those either the board chairman or vice chairman or one of the senior members had to go and attend a couple of days of hearing with him to say, now, that wasn't the way to do that. At recess I will tell you how we prefer to do that or whatever. It still strikes me as not a prohibitive time investment, and indeed, as I say, I suspect that is probably the smaller time investment than plunging in and trying to prepare the sort of tape samples that would be very valuable, although as I say, I think that would be a very interesting and useful exercise.

I would recommend to the Commission that we suggest to the writers of the report that the abandonment of this practice or discontinuance language be modified to suggest that attendance at hearings would be, for experience, would preferably -- I don't want to make iron rules, but preferably be in company with a senior member of the board who could offer commentary as appropriate and so on, and also, that the tape -- that mock hearings recorded on tape and so on, as a training tool, indeed is to be encouraged.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Let me add that there have been some language this morning which implies, which I'm sure no one intends and that is that in fact, a new board member arrives on the scene and as he puts his briefcase down, he picks up his suitcase and goes to the hearing, not

having yet been told what city he is in. Now, I don't think that is the case nor certainly not intended to be the case. In fact, he does know a good deal about what is going on, what his role is or at least should, before he goes out to any hearing. And to the extent that that may not be the case, I would hope that surely that could be easily corrected by simply the kind of reasonable and effective orientation that our to precede his attendance at any kind of a hearing. Then with that view, I would certainly second the Chairman's proposal.

MR. KELLEY: Let me just comment about the format as it occurs to me you might ask the board.

It seems to me that the board, as a collegial body, came up with this report and the recommended whatever they recommended. If following this discussion they have seen the light and they want to abandon that -- I don't know. The report is the report. I think you ought to just reject that part of it if you don't agree with it.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: What we are talking about is something that should be put in a letter from us forwarding the report ---

MR. KELLEY: Well, however you want to say it, but I think that is a point that should be brought up.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Yes, that's correct.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, did the Congress ask us to appoint a committee to make a report to the Congress, upon which we would comment or did it ask for the Commission 3 to make a study and report to the Congress? If it is latter, then by George, it is the five of us on this side 5 of the table who are reporting and you gentlemen, I'm sorry 6 to say, are assisting us in drafting a report. If we don't 7 agree with the draft, well, I'm sorry. 8 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: You exercised your right to 9 forward your path. 10 (Simultaneous voices.) 11

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: But if it says Commission report, why --- you know.

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COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Could I ask Jim another question that is related to the earlier part. It is your group's conclusion -- it wasn't clear to me when I read through your report. It wasn't clear to me that your group's conclusion is that the current level of training provided is inadequate, is adequate and might be improved, or is quite good?

MR. FITZGERALD: I would say -- I don't think we characterized it as such ---

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I know. That's why I'm asking.

MR. FITZGERALD: -- most of the training that is being afforded, we see as good. We recommend the

continuance of most, if not all, of the training that is presently being afforded, annual meetings, the legal counsel --

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Let me get specific then.

The impression that I had was that one of the major mechanisms of training for a new board member is in what this turmoil actually is like, and the procedure is to go to these hearings.

Now, you make a very major point that that's really a bad idea, shouldn't do it.

MR. FITZGERALD: Right.

your point was in here that as one of the interviewees had suggested perhaps this video/mock trial would be a good idea and you don't go into much more elaboration, other than saying in a recommendation to consider the use. So if one explicitly took into -- put into effect what you have recommended, you would cancel attendance at the hearings and you would have another study on whether or not the mock trial approach would be a useful one. So at that stage, we would no longer have that element. There wasn't any -- what seemed to me, a specific recommendation which would say: here's how you would go about training a board member in what is being done in a hearing. So that led me to my question, should I therefore conclude that what is currently being done in the training on how the board actually operates

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is adequate from your point of view?

MR. FITZGERALD: Well, speaking for myself, I believe that what is being done with the exception of sending board members to view actual hearings, is good practice, but should be beefed up as we recommend it.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Well, the recommendations are, for example, continue the briefings of the individual, which is sort of more of the same. The only difference, at least that I thought you are recommending, was a consideration which interpret it as a study.

MR. FITZGERALD: Well, we were recommending, for example in the training area, that a vehicle be developed, such as minute taking, whereby people that are absent from the annual meetings, Monday morning meetings of where training type of information is put out ---

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: That's a continuation. That's not the new member focus.

MR. FITZGERALD: That's correct. It is not part of the orientation.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: So you are saying then, as far as the new member orientation is concerned, the current approach, even dropping out their attending the boards, in your view, the current approach is quite adequate.

MR. FITZGERALD: Well, speaking for myself, I think

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that I contemplate it, regardless of how we may have said it, that video taping, developing a formal training aid in that regard would be done, but we may have come to it differently.

COMMISSIONER AHFARNE: That's not what you said.

MR. ROSENTHAL: May I address that.

I don't think that we recommended any new techniques apart from the video taping. But we have some very specific recommendations as to what should be the content, content, of the indoctrination. The operation goes on, presumably, in the same way it has in the past. They are provided with materials, they are subjected to orientation sessions, presumably run by senior members. We propose the continuation of that. We are very specific, again, as to what we think should be covered, and I have no way of knowing whether all of these matters are covered in what we regard as the appropriate depth, at this time. So I think it is very difficult to say -- at least I would find it very difficult to say whether the orientation of the new members is or is not adequate at this point. We have some ideas as to how it ought to be run in ter s of the content and the focus -it is a different focus, obviously, for the lawyers and the technical members.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: If I go back and see whether I get shaking or modding or something else of the heads along the table with regard to this thing, as I say, I would

suggest that we frame it in terms that it is preferable that new members observing hearings be accompanied by a 2 3 senior member, at least part of the training staff or the panel who can provide some guidance on whether what he is 4 5 seeing is good, bad or indifferent, and that we encourage the preparation and use of such things as mock hearings 6 and video tape as training devices. But I think we have to 8 recognize that the whole development of those things is apt to be some time off. 10 Jim, when you get ready to train Vic for Palo Verde, 11 I'd like to review with you, who is going to go with him to 12 his reservation hearing ---13 MR. YORE: The first thing to train him on is how 14 to walk through snow at the Dulles Airport. 15 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Snowshoes? Every board member is issued snowshoes? 16 MR. YORE: That's what they had to go through. 17 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: We'd perform miracles being 18 19 out there. 20 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: That's right. You would already be out to the pre-conference with this background. 21 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: It's too late. 22 (Laughter) 23 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Other comments here? 24 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Are they planning on other 45 points?

1 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, on this point. COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Fine, I agree. 3 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I agree. Provided it says 4 these two things are not mutually exclusive. 5 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Right. 6 Okay, now, other points? 7 MR. YORE: I've got some more. 8 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let me go back. 9 We talked about the Screening Committees and the 10 three candidates to be presented to the Commission. A 11 recommendation that all Commissioners interview. I wonder 12 if we could go back for a minute and see if we could get 13 a sense of the Commission on where we are on that point, 14 in which there is some difference of opinion between the 15 recommendation of the group and what the board's response is. 16 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I thought they were ending 17 up being relatively similar. 18 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, I didn't quite -- it 19 wasn't clear to me what the Commission's view was. 20 MR. FITZGERALD: With regard to limiting yourself 21 to the three, another thing that we didn't mention is, of 22 course, you could reject the three and call for further 23 screening of a further search for a candidate. You wouldn't have to pick anyone from the ---24

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Is that noted now?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Page 36.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Bottom of page 36 reads, and I quote:

"Barring extraordinary cause for not doing so, the Commission should fill the vacancy by the appointment of one of the three committee nominees."

Now, I don't interpret that as imposing any kind of iron-clad opertion. Indeed, there is no way the Commission could abdicate that responsibility. The theory here is that the Commission itself is not obviously in a position to devote the time necessary to the carrying out of a proper creening process. It's a selection committee -- a screening committee has been established as the judicial screening committees are established, it spends a great deal of time on it.

Now, the Commission, obviously, and what we contemplate by extraordinary cause, but I thought that would have been obvious, would have been if the Commission interviews these three candidates, my recommendation is that all five Commissioners do that, and the Commission then gets together collegially and says, my God, I don't know where the Screening Committee possibly came up with these three lugheads. In that circumstance, certainly the Commission would have not merely the right, but the obligation, considering the importance of these positions, to dispatch all three candidates and then, perhaps dispatch the Screening

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Committee to get new ones and then embark upon the task.

But, I frankly don't understand this problem.

It seems to me, that as written here, there is no implication, no possible implication that we were suggesting that -- however the Commission may have regarded these three candidates after interviewing then, nonetheless, they were iron-clad bound to take one.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I would only suggest, which I think is the point which the Chairman may have been alluding to earlier, that it might be just a little clearer that that is your intent, because it left me with the impression that we would have had to have found each of the three candidates in dire jeopardy of immediate indictment in order to find the one qualified. And I don't think that's what you intended, but ---

MR. ROSENTHAL: That's clearly not what we intended, and obviously ---

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Allen, I think that's just right, but faced with language, except in extraordinary circumstances and so on, why I must say, I would much rather deal with language that says the Commission will select from among the three presented by the Screening Committee, except for good cause or for ---

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Extraordinary.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: No, just for good cause.

including a feeling on the Commission's part that it would prefer to see a panel of more qualified candidates or something like that. Language like extraordinary -- except in extraordinary circumstances or cases or so on, erects, what seems to me to be an unnecessary threshold. If indeed the intent is to allow the Commission to say, well, these are three interesting candidates but on balance we would prefer to see another panel.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: There are a couple of points.

One is that we are sending this to the Congress as our document, therefore, it isn't as though this were something being imposed on us by the group that has done the drafting.

So, in effect, it is our language.

Secondly, I don't think this language is overly strong, given the other recommendations in the report. I mean, they are recommending a very extensive screening, a full check out of all sorts of references, not just the ones provided by the applicant, including people who have known and practiced with or been involved with them. It really would be extraordinary, assuming those other steps were carried out, that the Commission could not pick a satisfactory candidate from among the three -- whatever you call them, survivors -- at that screening. From my part, the language is fine.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I would tend to agree with Peter. Also, I think with that kind of tight language, the

Screening Committee would probably be willing to work a lot harder.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Dick, what's your preference?

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Well, my own preference

would be to make the language reflect a little bit more

accurately what I suspect the situation really is (a), and

(b) what was intended by the drafting group in the first

instance. I think it is only a matter of the way the words

are written, not the intent. I think we are all saying

the same thing, and generally, I agree with Peter, of course,

we -- I think if it were to say in the normal course, it

would be expected -- the Commission would expect to make its

choice from among the panel presented to it by the Screening

Committee. I think that's the case, but to say barring

extraordinary cause for not doing so, which, as I say, sounds

to me like an immediate indictment.

I don't think that's what's intended here. There may be a number of good reasons why the Commission would think that perhaps a wider selection -- a wider number from whom to select might be useful in a given circumstance.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Vic, what's your feeling?

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, I think if we understand what is intended, I think the language is okay. I thought John made a good point in that if you expect people to engage in this review and work hard at it as the would have

to, they really have got to have a feeling that they are doing something that is really going to result in one of their choices that are chosen, except really in extra-3 ordinary circumstances. I think we understand what we mean by that. 5 I don't know that we have to have the word 6 "extraordinary." I think something along the lines is 7 appropriate. 8 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: It is only the word 9 "extraordinary" which troubles me. I think it is the majority 10 kind of ---11 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It hinges precisely on that. 12 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I agree with you as well. 13 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I would use the kind of language 14 that Commissioner Kennedy has cited and say the Commission 15 intends to make the selection among the three and not use, 16 "except in extraordinary cases." So I think, in order to help us divide the house, 18 why you need to sort of vote "yea" or "nay" on extraordinary 19 and then we can go on to the other point. 20 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I think I could accept 21 exceptional or some other word that might be a little softer.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think a majority forms around

the language as drafted by the committee. Let us accept

that as the decision of the Commission.

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1 I will note that it is my own opinion that that 2 language binds the Commission to one of the three candidates. 3 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, it also ---4 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Well, let me note that that 5 is not my understanding from all of the discussion here. 6 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, it is my understanding 7 that that's not what they meant, but I say I think they have 8 not drafted the language to accurately reflect what they meant, 9 and it is what the language says down the line that will be 10 controlling, and not what they meant. 11 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Also, it does depend, I 12 think on adopting this type screening process as set forth. I don't think any of us want that language and a casual 13 14 screening process. 15 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, let's turn not to the 16 screening process. It has been recommended ---17 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Are we accepting the 18 "all five Commissioners interview"? 19 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I certainly do. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, I want to talk about that, 20 21 too. Do you want to have all five interview? 22 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I certainly do. 23 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Yes. 24 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: (Nods in the affirmative.) 25 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: All right.

Now, with regard to the Screening Committee. There 1 was a guestion raised about whether the membership of the 2 Screening Committee should be kept inside the organization 3 in which you would not have an entity subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act or whether, as the recommendation goes, 5 you would include other people on it and that they would be 6 subject to the Advisory Committee Act. 7 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Other people -- I vote. 8 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Dick? 9 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I can see advantages either 10 way. I have no objection to outsiders. 11 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I think it would be useful 12 to have outsiders on it. 13 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I agree. 14 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay. 15 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I'd like to say a word about 16 the qualifications of members. 17 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: All right, please do. 18 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I was pleased to see that 19 in the list of special qualifications for lawyer members, 20 you had Item 4, "willingness to address and master scientific 21 issues in the past and form judgment on them." 22 I think there ought to be something comparable for 23 technical members, and I don't think I see it, replacing 24 scientific with legal or something like that. 25

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COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Do you mean willingness to
address and master legal issues in the past and form judgment
on them?

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: You would have to speak to the Bar Association on that.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Is there some reason you left that out?

MR. ROSENTHAL: If I may address that, the answer to that question is "no". I think that selection, that point is well taken. I might just note that certainly on the appeal panel our two technical members have no reluctance at all to play lawyer, and indeed, I think from time-to-time they indicated their manifested view that they are better lawyers than the lawyers are. I would tend to say ---

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Is there another judgment on that question?

MR. ROSENTHAL: I doubt it.

I have to say that because Dr. Buck isn't here to rebut anything that I might have said against that judgment.

No, I would accept, myself, I can't speak for the other members of our working group, the suggestion that there ought to be a parity there, because I think the thought we were trying to convey, and we should have done it both ways, was that all three members of the board have responsibility for

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casting votes on every issue that arises in the course of that proceeding. Now, there has to be, obviously, a certain amount of deference on the part of the lawyers to the technal members on highly complex technical issues, and I would hope, as I said, we don't always see it on the appeal panel, that there would be a similar deference the other way. But I, myself, would have no problem at all with the qualification for -- special qualification of technical members being amended to indicate a willingness to address and master legal issues that exist in the case and pass informed judgment on them.

MR. FITZGERALD: I would agree.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Me too.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: So would I.

(Other Commissioners nod in the affirmative.)

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Please do it.

Let me note a couple of items in passing and then come to one of the more difficult issues.

First, with regard to the study of the use of part-time members. There was not, I think, disagreement on the part of the panel without such a study being conducted, but you did note in your memorandum several aspects that ought to be taken into account in such a study. I would think it reasonable that those things, in fact, be taken into account, that is, the comments of the panel chairman, go into the

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recommendations for such a study. Any objection to that?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I would prefer the way the Chairman phrased the recommendation, also. He said to undertake a study on how they are used, and I think that's much better than the way it is phrased, as to whether there is a necessity to continue.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Agreed.

(Other Commissioners nod in the affirmative.)

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I think, particularily in the sense of the technical members, I think it is much more of a question of how they are used and whether there is a necessity.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes.

My second item of this lower key nature, I notice that Bob Lazo's memorandum says he doesn't think that the discussion of the legislative history in the report does justice to the Commission's answer to the GAO reports.

I guess I would simply recommend to the drafters of the report, consideration of the comment and see whether there is anything else you think appropriate to put in to the background language. I wouldn't propose that we argue here over whether particular paragraphs ought to appear or not.

Now, it seems to me that the recommendation about 24 panel management reviewing and criticizing procedural aspects, 25 at least in the decisions and the conduct of hearings, sort of

a peer group review aspect, is a central point and probably 2 the most important aspect of the discussion this morning. 3 The study members are for it and the panel management is 4 against it. 5 I'm curious. Jim, if we were talking here about 6 the selection and training of appeal board members, would you 7 think it a good idea to have a certain amount of peer review 8 and discussion of ---9 MR. YORE: And how. 10 (Laughter) 11 MR. YORE: Well, that was my fourth item here. 12 On management review, shall I give my thoughts on 13 that one at this time? 14 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: All right. 15 MR. YORE: On page 51, paragraph 6 and 7 refers to 16 an assessment of the style and not the substance of a 17 decision after it has been issued. 18 This poses, certainly, quite a few administrative 19 questions, but I have no problem with that recommendation. 20 It is going to create difficulties in administration, but 21 we do raise an issue ---22 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: What's the nature of these difficulties? 23

MR. YORE: Well, this is not done contrary to what

the working group said in their memorandum of February 27th.

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This is the memorandum following up the comments that were received from our office. They say that chief ALJs do exercise this type of quality control.

Now, if this statement is meant to imply that this is a common practice in other agencies, why it is incorrect and I asked Bob Lazo to make a survey of this, and Bob, could you enlighten us on what you found out relative to other agencies and chief ALJs?

MR. LAZO: Well, we did make a study.

I would, of course -- starting out, you remember that Mrs. Sally Greenberg of OPM, in her briefing last month on the Senior Executive Service did state that this was a very rare practice among chief ALJs, that it was not the normal. In fact, I think she said that any ALJs that followed this practice, that went out with one of their administrative law judges would take a taster with them before they went to lunch. But we have also touched ---

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: That may not be an argument against institution of the practice, but only an indication of how badly it is needed.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Or the quality of the restaurants.

(Laughter)

MR. LAZO: We have spoken, also, to a recently retired chief administrative law judge, he's got 30 years

in government service, he served as an ALJ in three different
administrative agencies and he is quite familiar with the
practice among the federal agencies, and informs us that
it simply is not the common practice. So if ---

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Is it never done?

MR. LAZO: No, we can't say that. In HEW, the Social Service Administration does try and conduct a review, but ---

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, I'll understand the statement then, not to indicate that it is a common practice, but at least it is not an unknown practice either.

MR. LAZO: That really was our only point. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes, good.

MR. YORE: And I think it should be noted that for several years now, we have been having monthly meetings with our board chairman to get ready for the Commission meeting, at which the questions of scheduling and productivity are discussed.

done, it has problems, I think that it might be worth while because some people might say, well, this, now, is a tricky way of back-door approach to putting the screws on our board chairman, our board members, that the Commission, in any referral to the Congress reaffirm the independence of the boards in deciding these cases. They are not doing it with

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the ALJs, it is not a common practice with them. And if we are doing it with our board members, it may raise questions.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I agree with that.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think, certainly, being very clear and explicit, and if necessary in the report reiterate the proposition that the sort of review and critiquing we are talking about here, does not deal with the merits of the case, but with the procedural aspects, and that the boards are, indeed, independent on the merits of the case. I think that's a very important thing and ought to be done.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Could I ask Jim a question on -- I'm not sure I understand what the recommendation was.

I was having a little difficulty understanding exactly what you had in mind in the sense. Are you saying that the panel management should review every decision and provide a critique on it, and should they review in detail, every transcript and provide a critique on that?

MR. FITZGERALD: No, I don't think they were contemplating that every transcript be reviewed and every decision be reviewed, but that some be reviewed. Not that it be -- as we understand the current practice, this simply is not done.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I understand that.

MR. FITZGERALD: -- And that we thing that there is

no problem with it being done, and indeed, it would tend, over time, it could upgrade the quality of the decisions in terms of writing style and reasoning.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Fine. With that understanding,
I have no problem with it.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Now, there were a couple of matters raised, Bob, in your memo with regard to the legal aspects of such review. The study group wrote back and says it would make it clear that it applies to procedural aspects and not to the merits, there ought not to be a problem. Is that ---

MR. YORE: I think maybe I could clear that up, Joe.

This is my last point, by the way. A troublesome

area for us is the subject of peer review, as distinguished

from this "after the decision is issued."

Now, this is before the decision is issued.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: You mean the peer review?

MR. YORE: The peer review.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Oh, yes, yes. That's right.

This is a little different animal. Just so.

MR. YORE: That's right.

The way the recommendation is stated on page 51, paragraph 8, it says, quote: "Encourage board members to seek informal peer review of decisions prior to issuance, by available panel colleagues."

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Now, first of all, I just want to throw in the point that we are working under strict time constraints. This 15-day business of getting a decision out in an uncontested case, 35 days in a contested case, forgetting that. We think this is ----

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: If you made those dates more frequently, I would score the point higher.

MR. YORE: Okay. I'll check that.

We think this is contrary to section 2.791(c), on its face it is contrary which states that in a contested proceeding, members of the boards cannot discuss any fact in issue with members of the panel appointed by the Commission from which members of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Boards are drawn. So that has to be rewritten. But if the intent of the recommendation is that it only applies to style versus substance ---

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: After the fact.

MR. YORE: No, this is before.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: All right, style before the fact.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: This is a decision in draft form, presumably.

MR. YORE: For our board members to go around to their peers and say, hey, how do you like my sentence structure, my rhetoric on this thing, without getting into

the issues in controversy which are the sexy items.

I think that we are treading on dangerous ground.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It doesn't grab you likely?

MR. YORE: No, because I know if I'm on a case, it is the issues and controversies that I want to talk about.

I don't want to talk about my sentence structure and the way I'm saying it.

Now, perhaps the rule should be changed, and we noticed, just in going through some of our records, that OGC does have a proposed revision which is out in the Federal Register right now, it has more to do with the Sunshine Act, but it does revise 2.719 and you can read it if you wanted to that it would eliminate this.

Now, I don't know what the intent of that revision is.

MR. ROSENTHAL: May I address that, because peer review is a customary, almost universally followed practice of the appeal panel.

Now, we do not get in on peer review into matters of fact that are in controversy. And that is absolutely the only thing that the section to which Jim has referred, has any application at all. Our opinions, my opinions, the opinions of my colleagues in draft, are circulated to other board members, all very informally, there is no formal procedure.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, other panel members, not necessarily on the particular board.

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MR. ROSENTHAL: That's correct. I may be sitting on a board with Farrar and Buck, let's say, and I will give a draft, frequently, to Salzman, Sharfman, Johnson. What I get back is not: gee, your factual determination here is all wet. That is something that they plainly cannot get into, and they wouldn't take the time to comb a voluminous record to determine whether our factual determinations were right or wrong. What I frequently will get back is either, one, that paragraph here is very muddy, at least it is to me. I mean, you are close to the case, you may know exactly what you had in mind, but as an outsider reading that paragraph, I don't understand what you are driving at. Or two, I think a certain legal holding you have in there is either doubtful and you may want to reconsider it, or at the very least, you have got to set forth a lot more foundation for that legal conclusion that you have.

Now, I can tell you this is a practice that is followed in the courts of appeals, when I clerked 25 years on the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia circuit, the judge I worked for, when he drafted an opinion, sent it around not merely to his two colleagues on that case, but he sent it around also for information to the other judges.

Now, those other judges, just as the other panel members, have no control over them. If they make a recommendation and the three members of the board that are sitting on that case and have decisional responsibility wish to reject it, sobeit. But I cannot believe, I cannot believe that there can be a really serious contention made that this kind of informal peer review, where the peers are available on the organization of the decision, the reasons that have been assigned, everything except passing judgment upon the facts which is precluded, I cannot believe that that kind of peer review can have any other effect than to improve the quality of decisions. It has in the appeal panel, and I can't imagine why it wouldn't have that same effect on the licensing board panel.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: And you believe that the language that Jim quotes, which is amply dealt with by making it clear that the merits of the case are at issue.

MR. ROSENTHAL: No, factual merits. There is nothing in that section that precludes another board member coming to the board that has the case and saying, we think your legal conclusion is all wet.

Now, the board that has the case doesn't need to agree with that. It has got the decisional authority.

Absolutely the only thing that is covered by that provision of the regulations is facts that is in issue, on its face.

That is all that it addresses and for good and sufficient 2 reason, and as I said, we certainly didn't have that in mind, 3 and indeed, as a practical matter you are not going to get 4 one board commenting on -- rather outsiders to the board, 5 commenting on the facts, because those outside members, 6 undoubtedly will not examine the transcript, won't have the 7 time or the inclination to do it. 8 MR. LAZO: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes.

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MR. LAZO: May I just add that we have always lived by 2.719 in a very vigorous fashion and believe that all members within an individual board, in a contested case, should not consult in any way or manner with any other person, that they alone are going to make that decision.

I should point out that 2.719 does not apply to the appeals board. They are not used to it and it just doesn't apply to them and never has.

MR. YORE: We are the only ones that are mentioned specifically in the regulations.

MR. LAZO: That's right.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Jim, what is the General Counsel's reading on the legality of that?

MR. FITZGERALD: We see no problem with discussing things other than facts. The board is bound to make a decision based on the record, getting facts from extraneous

sources, that would be improper. But discussions of legal 1 conclusions and the like, no problem. 3 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I think the issue we have 4 here ---5 MR. FITZGERALD: I'm speaking of myself, not the General Counsel's office. 6 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Yes. I think what we have 8 here is a legal question, and I don't get the sense that there is a disagreement that could it be done, it would be 9 10 a good idea, the issue is, can it be done. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: No, I think there is at least 11 12 some difference, because ---COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Well, what Bob has just said 13 is they really interpret it as it would be illegal for them 14 to do it. 15 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It is more than that, he is saying 16 they have never done it and so ---17 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Because it is illegal. 13 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, I don't think he said 19 it's illegal, he said that they have read 719 in an 20 exceptionaly rigorous fashion. The implication is perhaps more than is required, that they are purer than Caesar's 22 wife in this matter. 23

I think the question here is: Does the Commission

25 think that this sort of pre-publication of a decision,

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circulation for whatever comment one may get, a useful thing which is likely over time to contribute to an improvement in the quality of the decision. If we think that's the case, then the legal question is dealt with, I think, in a straightforward way and I would outline a way to do it in a moment. But let me see first ---

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Fine.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: -- where the sentiment is along the Commission for that sort of circulation.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: How much time is it going to take? Let me just note that however desirable it may be, the English language is a very complex instrument and I have noticed that there are a substantial number of superbly qualified editors at all levels of this Commission. Well, let me say that I'm not sure that the time benefit ratio would add up to any significant improvements. I would like to know whether in fact it is going to take a lot of time. How much time would it take to do this reasonably?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: They have never done it.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, as I understand what Allen is saying ---

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Well, you know, let's ask Allen.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: -- he isn't talking about editorial changes, he is talking about whether the opinion

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makes sense or whether parts of it make sense.

MR. ROSENTHAL: I'm not talking about the Harper and Rowe editorial type of changes.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I'm speaking about natural tendency of human beings.

MR. ROSENTHAL: In the case of the appeal panel, the time that is involved is negligible, that normally --
COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: "Negligible" being?

MR. ROSENTHAL: "Negligible" possibly being an hour or an hour and a half. The other board member sits there, reads the decision, he isn't, remember, going back and looking at records or anything. He is reading the decision, and he is reading it basically from the following standpoints: Does the decision make sense in all respects or are there portions of it that are elliptical. Is the decision badly organized, broadly speaking. 're there legal determinations made in that decision that are not adequately explained or suspect.

Now, if he goes back to the author of the decision and says to him, I've got these problems, and the author says, on reflection, I think you are right; and the author then takes two or three days to revise it. That two or three day delay, in my judgment, is well worth while in terms of ---

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: If that is the kind of time we are talking about, then I would have no objection.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Well, that's what we are talking about,

and I'm not saying that the licensing board panel should circularize it to a 50 people, to wait for people to come back from out-of-town assignments. I'm talking about when the decision is completed there are a couple of people around that office that have the hour or two to spare, to read the decision over promptly, not to put it aside and get to it in three or four weeks. I'm talking about dealing with it immediately, fine.

Now, if on the other hand the decision is completed, there is nobody around that is in a position to serve that function, reading it over within a reasonable period of time, within a matter of hourse, or 24 hours, then obviously if there is some necessity to get that decision out it goes out. We weren't suggesting that there be some kind of rigid requirement that there be peer review in every case by "X" number of peers. We just offered this as what would seem to us as a technique which would, where it was practical to utilize it, improve the quality of the decisional process in the decisions that are rendered. And I just didn't adhere to that view.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I would have no problem with that.

MR. YORE: Jim Kelley is here, maybe he could comment on this revision of 2.719 ---

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: No, I don't want to talk about

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now, I want to find out if the Commission is interested in 2 peer-review in the context in which we have been discussing it, 3 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Yes. COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Yes. 5 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: (Nods in the affirmative.) 6 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: (Nods in the affirmative.) CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Now, let is please -- would 8 you please go back and look at your language on this 9 particular recommendation and make sure that it reflects the 10 flavor that Allen has just given us here, that this is not 11 to be regarded in the sense that every draft decision must 12 have comments from one or two or three people, willy-nilly 13 in time -- never mind the time, that this is a device for 14 hopefully to provide some improvement. It doesn't have to 15 occur on every one, it is not expected to take long periods 16 of time. Reviewers are not expected to sit down and draft 17 documents -- their comments on draft opinions. It is 18 a verbal exchange between members of the board as practical. 19 Okay, now if the language fairly reflects that, 20 why okay. I don't remember it well enough --21 MR. ROSENTHAL: The language is at the bottom of 22 page 47. It is the last paragraph. 23 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Don't read it to me. I just 24 want to make sure that the report ---

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I think the language would be

improved by a sentence specifically addressing the factual question which has been discussed, which it does now contain.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes.

Now, let us ---

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Elliptically, it does, a peer view could help it.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes.

Now, let us turn to the legal question. Since this is what we think it reasonable to do, we now have some -- a few differences of opinion as to whether 719 clearly allows this or clearly forbits it. There are two ways that one can deal with that.

One of them is for the report to say the Commission reads 2.719 as follows and then put in an interpretation.

This is just a report to the Congress, nevertheless, if we couch it in that term -- in those terms, why I would think it would be useful legislative history if anybody every wanted to litigate over this matter.

The second way to deal with it is to go back and run a rule change.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I don't think the rule needs a change.

MR. YORE: My question is whether the revision that is in the Federal Register right now, does revise this whole

question. COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I don't know. 3 MR. YORE: Make it moot. 4 This was published on March 1st and ---5 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I don't know. Anybody chance 6 an opinion, Jim? Either Jim, any Jim. 7 MR. KELLEY: This memo of February 15th quoting 8 719 (b) and (c), Bob, is that your memo? 9 MR. LAZO: We are talking about the proposed change 10 to 719. 11 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Well, since nobody knows, 12 could we get an opinion and get it like this afternoon or 13 maybe in the next 20 minutes? If somebody wrote it, they 14 ought to know what it meant. 15 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let me propose the following to the Commission with regard to the legality question. 16 17 The Commission is clearly in favor of this sort 18 of informal trading of views of panel members on draft 19 decisions, good. May we ask the assembled intellectual might of the board and General Counsel and the study group to 20 21 decide, (a) whether you need a rule change, and if you do to tell us and we will do it; or (b) if it is good enough 22 as it is to please write a piece in the report that says 23 the Commission reads 719 not to prohibit or preclude this 24

sort of exchange, and so on and so on. So whatever you

collectively think is the right solution, please do that.

Okay? But I think it is clear enough where we would like to go, and I don't think we then have to struggle to do that.

Well, we got through that in better shape than I thought, actually.

What about minutes of panel meetings? Or, if
the panel says, Gee, we don't want to take minutes, and
the other fellows come back and say, wait a minute. We
didn't mean transcripts or trying to reduce all the give and
take to summary statements, but ---

(Commissioner Ahearne departed the meeting. 11:15)

MR. YORE: We have no objection to summaries, no.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Sort of summary minutes that

say, you know there was a discussion of this point and --
COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: A slight modification of

the language, because when it said minutes, I had assumed

that it was a detailed ---

MR. YORE: We call it a transcript.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: -- Then it can be corrected a little bit such as summary minutes or something of that sort.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes, if the language said summary minutes or something like that, the sense would come through.

The Committee use to take great minutes of this kind, you know, after an hour's desperate in-fighting among

the members with bodies all over the floor, the minutes would say there was discussion of the following point, you know, and then they would go on to the next subject.

MR. FITZGERALD: That's not the type of minutes we had in mind.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: It was a forthright exchange of view.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: No, but the minutes also put down any conclusions and the fact that there were flesh wounds all over the place seemed neither here nor there to us in terms of the record of the meeting.

Okay, I take it with that sort of understanding that summary minutes then doesn't ---

MR. YORE: It's no problem.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: But I think that Jim's remark is important here. You mean minutes that reflect the flavor of what went on.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: These sind of minutes reflect conclusions reached, other important ---

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: The basic rationale for reaching it.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: -- other important points like that. If there is a two-hour hot and heavy discussion over whether to do it this way or that way, what comes out is the conclusion and not Mr. so and so said this and Mr. so and

so said that. I think what they are worried about on the panel is having -- is a mandate to keep a sufficiently detailed minute which attempts to reflect the course of the argument and so on. It certainly is not what I intend, and if it is what the study group intended, why then we have got a different view, but they come back on the -- in answer to the comments and say, the term "minutes" was not meant to suggest a transcript or reduce to writing all the give or take. We expect concrete suggestions, consensus of conclusions, good points made, and the like would be included and distributed. Discretion could be used on what to include.

Now, I think that's a fine prescription by what I mean by summary minutes, and if we are agreed on that, why good. We have got that one settled, good.

(The Commissioners nod in the affirmative.)

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It seems to me that that

covers -- Do you have other points that you would like to

comment on and ---

MR. YORE: Only one other statement and that is, whatever is wrought here, it is our understanding will not apply retroactively to the selections that are in process now for the panel?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Do you mean on the selection process?

1 MR. YORE: The candidates we have now, please let us proceed under the old system until we get those ---3 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I would propose to decree the 4 process which has been underway on the candidates now being 5 considered, must surely meet anyone's requirement for length 6 and tortuousness. So I would think we have accomplished 7 the intent of this and I wouldn't make it retroactive. 8 Now, what other things do we need to get to get 9 up to a final stage here? 10 Does the working group feel that it ---11 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: There's the vice chairman 12 problem. 13 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Vice chairman problem? Is there 14 a vice chairman problem? 15 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Everybody agrees, don't they? 16 MR. YORE: We haven't had one for 8 years. We 17 made a position. 18 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Anybody have any feeling about it? 19 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I agree with the recommen-20 dation. 21 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay, the working group have 22 any -- does it seem clear enough to you so that you could move ahead to whatever modifications that are indicated out 23 of this meeting and we could get final with the report? 24

MR. FITZGERALD: Yes. I would propose that we

address a memo to you that would be viewed as a supplement on some of the points that came out of today's discussion, clarifying or adding a sentence that that's what our thought was or whatever on some of these points.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, weren't we talking about rewriting the report ---

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Why can't we simply redraft the pages of the paper.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I'd like to be able to answer "yes" when the senator says, have you got that report with you, Mr. Hendrie?

MR. ROSENTHAL: One thing, Mr. Chairman, that sort of puzzles me was, I thought that our responsibility was not to render a report to the Congress, but was to render a report to the Commission, whatever action the Commission might or might wish to take.

Now, this is under date of January 31st, the report of the working group, and this is clear, from this morning's conversation the Commission has decided to alter, at least one of our recommendations, that dealing with the observance of licensing board proceedings and wanted to also alter some of the language that we have employed in other instances.

Now, it would seem to me that this report speaks for itself, that what is needed on top of it, we can prepare it, is a -- some kind of transmittal indicating that the

Commission has approved ---1 2 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Al, please, please. Please 3 stop, Al. For God's sake, what is this institution coming to. All we are asking for is a little staff support. 5 Now, Mr. Chairman, may I suggest we simply take 6 this report, hand it to OPE and see if we can't get it done this afternoon, and I think we can. 7 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think ---8 9 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Jesus Christmas sakes. 10 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Why don't we ask OGC ---11 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Somebody. A little staff support is all we are asking for. 12 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: -- to -- Let us regard the 13 working group, then, as discharged and we will take this 14 15 report ---COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Yes indeed, and with thanks 16 and appreciation. 17 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: -- and your company will put in 18 the things the Commission would like it to make it a 19 Commission report. 20 I don't want to send to Congress a report that 21 says, we have had the staff do this and we disagree with 22 recommendations 5, 6, and 7. They would like to have a 23 report ---24

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: We will simply refer to this

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24 25 chart which will show you the various pages, which if we just had time we would have changed, you can change them in your staff. I think that would be a great idea.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I've got to go forward with a report which says here are the Commission's recommendations, and what we are doing is adopting the bulk of this report, but we want some changes in some places and modifications in others, additions and so on. Will OGC please do that if you think it is clear. You can get advice and help from the ex-members of the working group ---

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Provided they don't have to write you a letter.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: -- and can do this within an hour or two.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Let me commend, by the way, the members of the appeals panel for the obvious attentiveness to the rapid reading courses. I think it is a remarkable achievement that 70 and 80 page reports are read and commented upon within an hour. We need a lot more of that.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I took it to mean an hour by the appeals board time-keeping mechanism ---

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN HE RIE: -- which may or may not ---MR. ROSENTHAL: I will note, however, that we do try to keep most of our decisions well below 70 pages, although

there have been a few spillovers. COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: This is with their hour glass. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes. COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: It is a very good report. COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: An excellent report. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes, a nice piece of work and you all certainly have the Commission's thanks. (Whereupon, the Commission meeting on the aboveentitled matter was concluded at 11:15 a.m. and the Commission moved on to other business.)

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION EUTETA AT RECORD COPY WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

March 6, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Chairman Hendrie Commissioner Gilinsky Commissioner Kennedy Commissioner Bradford

Commissioner Ahearne

FROM:

beonard Mckwit, Jr., General Counsel

Al Mehreke, Acting Director Office of Policy Evaluation

SUBJECT:

SELECTION AND TRAINING PROCESS FOR LICENSING BOARD MEMBERS -- REPORT

TO CONGRESS

As you will recall, Section 7 of this year's authorization act requires the Commission to study and report to Congress on the process of selecting and training Licensing Board members, including recommendations for improvement. A report was originally due on January 1, 1979, but prior to that time we obtained informal permission to report somewhat later (exact date not specified). It would be prudent to have the Commission's report to the oversight committees before you appear again before the Hart committee, the originators of this requirement. It now appears that you may have hearings before the Hart Committee in the latter part of this month, perhaps the week of the 19th. Accordingly, we think the Commission should now focus on the report and attempt to reach consensus by the end of next week. Because the Working Group you designated to develop a report has done what we believe is a good j b, and because the comments on their report have not produced many major differences of opinion, we think this time schedule is realistic.

By cover memorandum of January 31, 1979, the Working Group submitted its report to you. Thereafter, the Secretary's Office circulated the report to Commission offices for comment. OGC and OPE responded with an unqualified endorsement, recommending that you adopt the report. By memorandum of February 15, 1979, the Licensing Board Panel submitted a

Contact:

James L. Kelley 634-3224

The Commission -2 - March 6, 1979

number of comments on the report, including some significant differences of opinion. On February 28, 1979, the EDO also commented on the report, basically endorsing its recommendations. At that juncture, we felt it would be useful to get the Working Group's responses to the more significant critical comments of the Licensing Board Panel. The Working Group provided responsive comments in a memorandum dated February 27.

With the report, the critical comments and the responses in hand, we think that the report is now ripe for Commission consideration. We are in basic agreement with the responses of the Working Group to what appear to be the two most significant criticisms of the Licensing Board Panel -- relating

Attached are the following documents:

sound from a policy perspective.

- 1. The Working Group's report to you;
- Comments provided by the Licensing Board Panel and the EDO;

to a screening panel for candidates and peer group review of Board decisions. We do not believe that either of these recom-

mendations, as envisioned by the Working Group, raises significant legal problems, and we think both recommendations are

 Working Group responses to Licensing Board Panel comments.

We suggest that the report and comments be the subject of a meeting during the week of March 12. Should the Commission, following consideration, decide to endorse the report with—out major change, then the report as written could be forwarded with a relatively simple transmittal letter, possibly containing some additional thoughts and/or qualifications. Should the Commission have major problems with the report (which we do not envision), some other format, substantial additional work, and a further extension of time may be necessary.

Attachments:

- Working Group's Report, 1/31/79
 Lazo memo to Commission, 2/15/79
- Gossick memo to Commission, 2/28/79
- 4. Working Group's memo to Kelley, 2/27/79

cc: OCA SECY



February 15, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chairman Hendrie

Commissioner Gilinsky Commissioner Kennedy Commissioner Bradford Commissioner Ahearne

POOR ORIGINAL

FROM:

Robert M. Lazo, Acting Engirman

Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel

SUBJECT:

WORKING GROUP'S REPORT -- REVIEW OF SELECTION AND TRAINING PROCESS FOR ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING

BOARD PANEL MEMBERS

By memorandum dated February 8, 1979, Mr. Chilk advised Mr. Yora that the Commission requests that he provide them with his comments and recommendations relative to the above -- identified Working Group's report. We have reviewed the report and the recommendations and wish to make the following comments on its content.

At the outset, we believe the discussion of the legislative history of Section 7 of Public Law 95-601 does not adequately set forth the Commission's responses to the GAO letter reports. For instance, the Commission did not acknowledge that the two proceedings which were the subject of GAO's report to Congressman Bevill, were unjustifiably delayed at all, let alone that some of the delay was attributable to the Licensing Baords. Further, the discussion of the legislative history does not point out that the additional comments of the Panel Chairman, which accompanied the Commission's response to the GAO report to Senator Hart, took issue with the findings of the GAO report.

We have the following comments on the recommendations.

We believe that the recommendation concerning the establishment of screening committees for candidates for vacancies may go too far in the direction of relinquishing the Commission's control over the selection process. In addition, the requirement that, barring extraordinary . cause, one of the three committee nominees be selected, may be an undesirable curtailment of the appointment authority of the Commission. We do not disagree that the addition of representatives of other carefully selected Commission offices to the interviewing group might be

useful. However, we believe both the legality and propriety of this recommendation should be subject to further study. We note also that its implementation undoubtedly would lengthen the selection process.

We wish to point out that the qualifications which the working group recommended be adopted for membership on the Panel have been used by the Panel for a long time and that new members routinely receive voluminous written materials for study, including the Atomic Energy Act, the Commission's Regulations, the AEC and NRC issuances, and are briefed on significant judicial and administrative interpretations of the Act and Regulations. Further, new lawyer members are furnished available material to assist them in understanding the technical issues with which they must deal.

We have no objection to a study of the necessity of continuing to utilize part-time members. Part-time members have had a vital role over the past 16 1/2 years in assisting the Commission in the discharge of its public hearing responsibilities. If a study is conducted, it should focus not only on the time which part-time members typically have available to devote to the Panel's work, but on the advantages which accrue from their use. Some of these advantages may be quickly catalogued: geographic and institutional balance in the Panel's membership, independence, availability of a wide variety of disciplines, and economy (part-time members have performed up to eight man-years of work per year). We note that very often part-time members who can no longer devote the necessary time to the Panel do withdraw, and that the Panel's current management practices seek to assure the availability of part-time members prior to assigning them to cases. We will also study these management practices to determine whether they can be improved so as to better utilize part-time members.

The Panel has for the past five years oriented new members along the lines set forth in Section V.B.l of the Report, and has begun to introduce new members to the members of the Appeal Panel. However, we disagree with the recommendation that the practice of having new members observe a hearing be discontinued. The difficulties of conducting a hearing cannot be gleaned from the cold pages of a transcript, nor can study and briefing fully prepare one for the job. It is most desirable that each new member have an opportunity to observe these difficulties and their solutions first-hand before being placed on a hearing board. What appear to be "bad habits" to the transcript reader are often the exercise of the skills necessary to conduct a hearing smoothly. We would prefer in the future to have new members observe more hearings before being assigned to a Licensing Board.

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The recommendation that the continuing education of Panel members include annual meetings with representatives of the "nuclear Bar" and periodic interdisciplinary meetings is viewed as a good idea. However, it should be noted that the Panel is operating on a tight travel budget and additional funds will have to be requested to conform with this recommendation.

We do not believe it advisable to take minutes of Panel meetings. One of the chief values of these meetings is the fact that members are free to express their opinions fully. Minute-taking would inhibit this freedom. We will study other ways in which the content of the Monday morning meetings can be brought to part-time members' attention. As of the first of the year, the Legal Counsel's memoranda were placed on a projected semi-monthly schedule so as to provide a more timely comprehensive reporting service of significant judicial and administrative developments.

For the reasons set forth by the Panel Chairman and Executive Secretary in their interviews, we do not believe that Panel management should review and criticize decisions and the conduct of hearings. We note that many of those interviewed by the Working Group share the view that this practice, if implemented, would be a dangerous course which could easily impinge on the decision-making independence of the Boards. Given the present lack of statutory independence of Panel members, we believe such criticism by Panel management to be particularly inappropriate. Even without it, as we noted in our response to the GAO report to Senator Hart, reversals and remands from the Appeal Board have occurred at a rate of 12.5%. A comparable figure for the U.S. District Courts is 14.6%.

The Working Group's recommendation regarding peer review presents two considerations. First, it is contrary to 10 CFR § 2.719 insofar as it applies to contested cases. Section 2.719(b) and (c) provide:

- (b) In any adjudication, the presiding officer may not consult any person other than a member of his staff on any fact in issue unless on notice and opportunity for all parties to participate, except (1) as required for the disposition of ex parte matters as authorized by law and (2) as provided in paragraph (c) of this section.
- (c) In any adjudication for the determination of an application for initial licensing, other than a contested proceeding, the presiding officer may



consult (1) the staff, and (2) members of the panel appointed by the Commission from which members of atomic safety and licensing boards are drawn: Provided, however, That in adjudications in which exceptions to the initial decision may be taken to the Atomic Safety and Licensing Appeal Board, the presiding officer shall not consult any member of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Appeal Board or any fact in issue.

Second, it is not practical. There is great pressure on hearing boards to complete proceedings and the decisions are written under very limited time constraints. There simply is not time to pass draft decisions around for peer comment and then discuss those comments, particularly when board members are widely separated geographically.

We concur with the recommendation that the Vice Chairman's vacancy be filled. However, we note that the Panel has operated for eight years without a Vice-Chairman and during that period of time the position of Executive Secretary has evolved into what essentially is a Vice-Chairman position. If this recommendation is adopted, the Panel will need another position.

This Panel memorandum has been discussed with Mr. Yore and it has his concurrence.

cc: Leonard Bickwit, OGC Kenneth Pedersen, PE Lee V. Gossick, EDO James R. Yore, ASLBP

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CONTACT: R. M. Lazo 27842



FEB 28 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chairman Hendrie

Commissioner Gilinsky Commissioner Kennedy Commissioner Bradford Commissioner Ahearne

FROM:

Lee V. Gossick

Executive Director for Operations

SUBJECT:

WORKING GROUP'S REPORT -- REVIEW OF SELECTION AND TRAINING PROCESS FOR ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING

BOARD PANEL MEMBERS

This responds to the Secretary's request of February 8, 1979 for comments on and recommendations relative to the Working Group's report.

The recommendations of the Working Group appear well designed to accomplish the goal of strengthening the selection and training of members of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel. I would recommend that they be adopted by the Commission.

There are, however, two matters which I would like to bring to the attention of the Commission with respect to certain of the recommendations. In connection with the recommendations dealing with the selection of new members, care should be exercised that appropriate consideration is given to established requirements for the selection of government employees. In particular, it should be noted that all criteria used either to judge basic qualifications or to rank qualified candidates should be validated in accordance with the Uniform Guidelines on Employee Selection Procedures. Furthermore, selection devices, such as interviews, must be designed to insure that only relevant job-related techniques are used. The Division of Organization and Personnel stands ready to assist in this regard.

With respect to the recommended continuing education of members of the Panel, it is noted that the annual meeting of the entire Panel is recommended for continuance. If, however, this annual meeting were to take on the dimensions of the recently concluded seminar program conducted for the Panel by the National Center for Administrative Justice, consideration must be given accommodating the expense of such an effort. It would appear appropriate that



The Commission

if such a seminar is contemplated that it be budgeted by the Panel and addressed in budget discussions with the Commission.

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Lee V. Gossick Executive Director for Operations

cc: L. Bickwit, OGC
OPE
J. Yore, ASLBP
A. Rosenthal, ASLAB
Secy
NRR

Director, Public Affairs Director, Congressional Affairs

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

February 27, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: James L. Kelley, Deputy General Counsel

FROM:

Alan S. Rosenth . ASLAP 122Theodore R. Quay OPE George Sege, OPE POOR ORIGINAL

SUBJECT:

WORKING GROUP'S REPORT -- REVIEW OF SELECTION AND TRAINING PROCESS FOR LICENSING PANEL MEMBERS:

RESPONSE TO LICENSING PANEL COMMENTS

The Acting Chairman of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel, in a memorandum dated February 15, 1979, provided the Commissioners with comments on the subject report. In response to your verbal request, we have reviewed the Acting Chairman's submittal. We are pleased to furnish our views on those areas in which you expressed an interest.

First, we do not agree with the Acting Chairman that the use of screening committees might improperly curtail the Commission's appointment authority. To the contrary, we see these committees as a useful aid in the exercise by the Commission of that authority, not an erosion of it. The Commission obviously does not have the time available itself to undertake the screening of a possibly substantial number of candidates — a process which is obviously most time-consuming if performed with the necessary thoroughness. It should also be kept in mind that we did not recommend that the Commission be placed under a rigid obligation to appoint one of the committee's nominees. Although we would expect such an appointment would be made in most instances, the Commission would remain free to reject all of the nominees if it regarded none of them to be well-qualified.

Second, the Acting Chairman disagrees with our recommendation that the practice of having new members observe a hearing be discontinued. We recognize that observation of a well-run hearing might be a good training device. But there is no assurance that the hearing to which the new member is assigned as an observer (which is customarily the next scheduled hearing) will be well-run; if it is not, erroneous impressions may well be obtained with respect to how hearings should be conducted. A much more useful and reliable training tool would be videotapes of mock hearings, in which both good and bad hearing management techniques could be programmed into the script. The tapes could be discussed, and performances evaluated, without embarrassment to Panel members (which would not be the case were there critiques of real hearings or tran-

Contact: James A. Fitzgerald, GC 63-43288 James L. Kelley

scripts of such hearings).

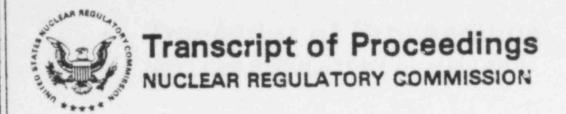
Third, the February 15 memorandum raises the spectre of minute-taking of Panel meetings inhibiting the participants. We stated that we felt it important to convey the essential content of all meetings to those who were unable to attend. The term "minutes" was not meant to suggest a transcript or reducing to writing all the give-and-take at the meetings. We expect that concrete suggestions, consensus conclusions, good points made, and the like would be distributed. Discretion could be used on what to include.

Fourth, the Acting Chairman claims that management review and peer review are inappropriate. We strongly disagree. There is nothing illegal about management review of a decision once it has been rendered for the purpose of assessing not the correctness of the decision reached, but, rather, how well it was organized and written and whether the Board sufficiently articulated the basis of its findings and conclusions. If handled judiciously by Panel management, as we expect it would be, there should be no problem. Chief ALJs do exercise this type of quality control.

The Acting Chairman believes that peer review would contravene the provisions of 10 CFR \$2.719. But that Section applies only to "facts in issue"; it does not proscribe solicitation of the views of peers on legal questions or matters of format and style. We, of course, did not contemplate that peers would be asked to comb records and to provide comment on factual matters; rather, our recommendation was in terms of the members of the Board inviting a few other available Panel members to read the decision in draft and to make suggestions respecting possible improvements in such areas as comprehensibility, organization and completeness of the discussion of the points covered in the decision. We reiterate our opinion that there is nothing at all improper about such informal consultation. Moreover, except in those rare instances when a decision must be rendered on an emergency basis, we think that soliciting informally the comments of a few, available brethren would not occasion undue delay.

cc: Robert Lazo, ASLBP

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DISCUSSION OF SECY-79-82 - STAFF COMMUNICATIONS
WITH THE COMMISSION

March 15, 1979

Pages 1 - 51

Prepared by: C. H. Brown Office of the Secretary

DISCLAIMER

This is an unofficial transcript of a meeting of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission held on March 15, 1979 in the Commission's offices at 1717 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. The meeting was open to public attendance and observation. This transcript has not been reviewed, corrected, or edited, and it may contain inaccuracies.

The transcript is intended solely for general informational purposes. As provided by 10 CFR 9.103, it is not part of the formal or informal record of decision of the matters discussed. Expressions of opinion in this transcript do not necessarily reflect final determinations or beliefs. The pleading or other paper may be filed with the Commission in any proceeding as the result of or addressed to any statement or argument contained herein, except as the Commission may authorize.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
Discussion of SECY-79-82 - Staff
Communications With the Commission
(Open to Public Attendance)
Commissioners' Conference Room
1717 H Street, N.W. Washington, D. C.
Thursday, March 15, 1979
The Commission met, pursuant to adjournment, at
11:30 a.m., Joseph Hendrie, Chairman of the Commission,
presiding.
PRESENT:
Chairman Hendrie Commissioner Gilinsky
Commissioner Kennedy Commissioner Bradford
Commissioner Ahearne
ALSO PRESENT:
L. Gossick
J. Hoyle T. Engelhardt
J. Fitzgerald
R. Minogue H. Denton
J. Davis W. Dircks
S. Levine R. Budnitz

PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: If we could convene on the matter of Staff Communications with the Commission, paper 79-82 which recommended implementation of some recent provisions in the law. I think there were several concurrences.

Commissioner Bradford did not concur and suggested that it would be useful to have some discussion, which ---

COMMISSIONEF LKADFORD: Actually, I think it was Vic who suggested the discussion. I agree with him.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, whenever we have a belief by one of the Commissioners that some discussion would be useful, why that is certainly all that is needed to key a meeting of such.

Lee, would you like to outline the provision of law and just very briefly what is recommended in the paper and then we can move on.

MR. GOSSICK: Right. I can go through it very quickly, Mr. Chairman.

As everyone is very familiar, the Energy
Reorganizatio: Act of '74, in Section 209 provides that the
directors of three statutory offices, NRR, NMSS and Research,
may communicate with or report directly to the Commission
as he deems it necessary to carry out his report sitilities.

Now, particularly in Section 2. 2, a same Act

states that "... the Executive Director shall not limit the authority of the director of any component organization provided for in the Act..." the ones I just named, "... to communicate or to report directly to the Commission when such..." again "... director of a component or organization deems it necessary to carry out his responsibilities."

Now, the Authorization Act of 1979, Public Law 95-601 amended this provision by adding the words "...not-withstanding the preceding sentence, each such director shall keep the Exc. ative Director fully and currently informed concerning the content of all such direct communications with the Commission..." and by "such direct communications" it refers back to the matter of when it is necessary in the eyes or in the mind of a director of a component organization as necessary to carry out his responsibility.

Now, in amending this section, the Congress and the Senate report, 95-848 said that" "Although the amendment itself only applied to the three offices with statutory access to the Commission, it is expected that this procedure will be to all administrative staff units. It is expected that this will be a usefu! step in improving the management of the NRC operations."

Now, in the paper that I sent down on the 1st of February, 79-82 to implement this amendment, I proposed the

following:

the EDO expressing the Commission direction that the staff's business with the Commission be conducted through the EDO and where that is impracticable, whatever the reason, that the EDO be informed of any direct communication of a substantive nature. I want to under line substantive nature. Here, judgment has to be exercised by the office directors, of course, and of the intention to meet with the Commissioners involving the agency. This memo from the Chairman also would require that the EDO be advised of written communications received from the Commissioners involving agency matters if such communications are not routed through the EDO.

Secondly, as a part of the paper, to clearly lay out this provision of the Energy Reorganization Act as amended, I recommended to you, for your approval, a separate Manual Chapter 0202, entitled "Staff Communications With the Commission," in order to properly, I believe, separate it from the matter to whom the office directors report. And the intent of the Congress, separate that matter from the intent of the Congress that there be a relief valve, if you will, whereby the office directors who might feel that they are being suppressed in expressing their views, may communicate directly with the Commission.

I think another reason for separating this matter

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out from the individual Manual Chapters from the three statutory offices is to make it clear that it is intended to make this relief valve, should it be needed, available to all of the off e directors reporting to the EDO.

I have discussed this paper and my recommendations with the office directors, it is my understanding that there is no disagreement with the basic philosophy involved, however, one or two have expressed a view that they would prefer to retain in their own Manual Chapter as it now appears, these -- under the section "Supervision" the clause from the Energy Reorganization Act as amended by the '79 Authorization Act providing for their communication directly with the Commission and so forth.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Why did you drop that in ---MR. GOSSICK: Well, I think it is more appropriate -it is not dropping it, it is just taking it out of that Manual Chapter and moving it up front in our Manual Chapter series under 0202, to make sure that it is understood that it deals with communications with the Commission, and that it doesn't have anything to do with matter of who they report to.

I think that in the past this has led to some confusion and difficulties, and I just think it is more appropriate to have it pulled out as a separate matter in a chapter, it is very brief, as you have seen as is attached here, and also, to make it clear that that applies also to any other office that reports to me. From the very outset, I had it understood that all the people, if they felt that I was suppressing them or that they had a view that they wanted to take to the Commission, go ahead and do it. It is not just the three major offices, or the three statutory offices. So that's the reason for taking it out.

Now, the existing Manual Chapters are the proposal for taking it out of the existing Manual Chapters. As I have said, one or two of the office directors, and they can speak for themselves, feel that they would like to see it retained there.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Lee, in the transfer forward to 0202, did you retain that language, "... the director may communicate with, when he deems it necessary to carry out..."?

MR. GOSSICK: Yes, sir. 0202 -- have you got it there?

Fine. It is right under Objectives: "Provide for the implementation of the section in the 209 Act as amended..." there's the whole thing, as amended by the Authorization Act of '79.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Yes, you are quoting the Commission's implementation. I was finding it -- I didn't find ---

MR. GOSSICK: The provision in the act is quoted there exactly.

1 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Well, no. I understand that. 2 All I was saying is that in staff communication with the 3 Commission, the responsibilities list the advising of the 4 EDO. It doesn't have that particular phrase consistent 5 with " ... the director may communicate," and I was wondering, 6 was there any particular reason why it didn't? 7 MR. GOSSICK: Well, this, of course, applies to --8 Well, I think I see what you mean. 9 This is from 209(b) where it talks about my not 10 being able to limit such communications ---11 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Yes. 12 MR. GOSSICK: There would be no difficulty, 13 certainly of adding that or pointing that in another part 209 that each of the three office directors have that, but 14 15 I thought that this ---16 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Well, all I was pointing out 17 is that you had taken out that particular sentence from each of the individual office manuals. 18 19 MR. GOSSICK: Right. COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: And it never reappeared as 20 21 a responsibility anywhere else. COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Where does it reappear? 22 I thought you said you had transferred this to another place. 23 24 MR. GOSSICK: Well, I guess in our view, it is

covered by ---

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COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: The quote of the ---
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              MR. GOSSICK: -- this quote in here, where it says:
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    "The Executive Director shall perform such functions..." and
    so forth.
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              COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: It says in implementation of
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    Section 209(b).
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             COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Can you guide me to that?
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              MR. GOSSICK: It is Enclosure 2 of the paper.
              COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Yes. It says ---
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              MR. GOSSICK: Now, there is a Footnote,
    Commissioner Ahearne, ---
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              COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Where does it say that?
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    I'm sorry, I'm ---
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              MR. GOSSICK: Right down under "Objectives" where it
    is in single-space ---
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              COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: It's Enclosure 2, Vic.
17
              COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: The first page of Enclosure
    2, Vic.
             Chapter 0202.
18
              COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: And where does it ---
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              COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: It's the middle of that
20
    quote.
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             COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I see.
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              MR. GOSSICK: But to your point, it would be simple
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    enough if you wanted to expand the Footnote there that points
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    out that it specifically established -- the Reorganization Act
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specifically established these three offices, and as per paragraph so and so -- but I thought it was redundant, maybe not. COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, the Congress paid 4 particular attention to it, I would think ---5 MR. GOSSICK: It can be added. 6 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Well, my only point was, 7 Lee, that under the "Responsibilities" you had an expansion 8 of three points which picked up the last sentence of that 9 quoted section. 10 MR. GOSSICK: Yes. 11 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: And there was no fourth 12 point that picked up the middle sentence. And I was just 13 asking why. 14 MR. GOSSICK: I'm not sure I perceive exactly 15 what your problem is. 16 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: The problem is: If I look 1.7 at "Responsibilities," a, b, and c on page two ---18 MR. GOSSICK: Right. 19 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: -- they really refer to the 20 "notwithstanding" the preceding sentence, "... each such 21 director shall keep the Executive Director fully and 22 currently informed concerning the content of all direct 23

MR. GOSSICK: Right.

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communications with the Commission."

1 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: There is no "D" which 2 addresses the preceeding sentence. The director can 3 communicate with or report directly to the Commission when --4 if necessary to carry out his responsibilities, and it was 5 that sentence which had been deleted from each of the 6 office director sections. 7 MR. GOSSICK: Yes. 8 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: And it would just seem to 9 be consistent. If quoting the section was going to be enough 10 and you didn't have to have A, B, and C and so it would have 11 seemed appropriate to put in a "D" under "Responsibilities" 12 that also ---13 MR. GOSSICK: That repeated what is in there ---14 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Yes. 15 MR. GOSSICK: Although, I would really -- I guess 16 that almost should be "A" and the rest of them follow, that 17 is ---18 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Okay. Well, whatever. 19 MR. GOSSICK: I see your point, or as I say ---20 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Put it in that way rather than 21 Footnote it. 22 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Yes. I was just asking 23 the question, it seemed to be consistent ---24 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Let me ask you, Lee. You 25 said something about a proposed memo that the Chairman had

signed saying that basically the staff's business would be run through the Executive Director, except, and you used the word "impracticable." I guess I don't see it here, but what did you mean by that?

MR. GOSSICK: Well, the intent of the Act, as in the legislative history, that provision is in there, as I say, this is sort of a relief valve or to prevent somebody in the position of the EDO or whatever and was successful, which is another question, of suppressing any officer director's views and isolating that from the Commission. That's what this whole thing, I think is saying.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, what are we talking about? Are we talking about the presentation of formal Commission papers, or are we talking about ---

MR. GOSSICK: No.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: -- notes or are we talking about communications, or are we talking about telephone calls? What are we talking about?

MR. GOSSICK: This whole subject is wrapped around the business of: one, who do the office directors report to? And I'll give it to you straight, looking ahead to the day when I'm going to be making out the Effectiveness Reports or appraisals on all of the office directors. I think that will help remove some of the question that we have had in the past. It hasn't been clear, early on in the Commission, who

they reported to. In the initial delegation it was clear
what my responsibilities were, who I reported to and who
I was responsible for directing, but it didn't get into the
matter in the delegations to the directors of those offices,

who they reported to.

The provision in the Act that has been here all along, has been used by some as an argument that says, "Hey, I don't have -- you know, I coordinate with." In fact, that was the fight that we had over the chapter on the NRR was he wanted it to say he coordinates with the EDO rather than to report so.

So in an attempt to get this straightened out in
'77, just before Marc left, there was this question over those
Manual Chapters and that issue was more or less, I thought,
put to bed.

The other events that have happened, of course, pointed out that there still was a problem as to the matter of the responsibility of keeping the EDO informed of substantive, and I underline and put in capital letters.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, what does that mean, "substantive conversations"?

MR. GOSSICK: Things that have to do with policy matters or that affect the agency operation in a substantive way, and here, judgment obviously has to be applied. It is up to the office directors and to me.

of something on one side of the line and something on the other side of the line?

MR. GOSSICK: Well, sure, I mean, a phone call from you or any of the Commissioners to the staff asking for information or going on a trip, give me some background information, or just — something that is to help get the job done. Obviously, I don't want to be in the way of that, I don't necessarily get involved if it isn't something that isn't important.

On the other hand, if there is a task laid on the staff by one of the Commissioners and it involves a certain expenditure of resources, I think it is only proper that I know about it, and that the office director know about it, by the way. An some cases that is not happening. And I think the intent ---

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, are you not being kept informed now?

MR. GOSSICK: I am by ---

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I mean, what is the problem to which this is the solution?

MR. GOSSICK: Well, the problem, as I told you, was really back to this provision in the law and the matter that it has caused, or the situation that it has resulted in, in some cases, where it isn't clear that the ZDO is to be

1 kept informed on important matters.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: But the effect of this, it seems to me, is to constrict the flow the information from the staff to the Commission. The problem, it seems to me, is not that you haven't been informed, it is that the Commissioners are not informed.

MR. GOSSICK: There is certainly no intend here to restrict -- and I don't think to hold up in any way, the flow of information from the staff to the Commission.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: But it seems to me it has that effect. It is hard to say just how ---

example, because the kind of thing that concerned me in nonconcurring: supposing you had a situation in which an
office director felt that a recommendation of some importance
was being held up at the EDO's level, perhaps because another
office did not agree with it or perhaps because you didn't,
but in any case that it had been there a while and was
urgent and he felt the Commission ought to know about it.

Now, we have an open door policy, of course, that extends
theoretically to everyone down to the GS-1 level. It seems
as though this would, take the office directors, it would
leave them the only people in the agency who could not
communicate with the Commissioner without having to ---

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Why does it prohibit the guy from

communicating with the Commission. 1 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Because he has got to 3 inform Lee if he is doing it. (Simultaneous voices.) 5 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: -- issues within his 6 responsibility. COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: That's right. COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I guess I don't see 8 9 anything -- I think the fundamental -- as least as I perceive 10 the fundamental issue to be is: Does the EDO, is he the agent that we, as a Commission, say: "It is your respon-11 sibility to run the day-to-day operation of the agency, so 12 those office directors, therefore, work for you." That's 13 really the fundamental issue, and the ---14 15 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: That is a fundamental issue, but even if the answer to that is "yes" you still 16 17 have to say: " ... and therefore do we want to make them the only people in the agency who cannot communicate something 18 to the Commission." ---19 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I don't understand why you say, 20 "can't communicate with the Commission"? 21 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, let me finish the 22 sentence. The sentence ends: "... without informing 23 the EDO on a fully and currently basis." 24

MR. GOSSICK: Commissioner Bradford, if I may

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address that very point, that is exactly the kind of a situation where I would think this thing would come into play, and he is certainly free, and any office director knows that if he thinks I'm sitting on something unreasonably, he is free to make that view known, and I don't know that it has to be before, but I want to know about it afterwards, at least, and I don't mean a month afterwards. But ---

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, I would assume, in fact, that before he took that step ---

MR. GOSSICK: In most cases, I think would, but I can visualize situations where they might feel compelled, and maybe again, maybe I'm out of town or sick or something, and it happens, but I would want to know about it rather than go on for months without knowning that such communication had taken place.

with the bureaucracy the words you have got here in the draft memo from the Chairman that he advise you —— that office directors advise you of their intentions to meet with the Commissioners on matters involving the agency. That is bound to inhibit communications between the staff and the Commission. It can have no other effect but to do that, and the problem we had in the last few days was that there wasn't enough communication between the staff and the Commission, and between you and the Commission. And I don't think we want to set up

another bottleneck here.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Which problem, the five plants?

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: The five plants.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: That's not correct. The staff, the EDO and Mr. Denton did what they should do, they talked to me. And if you have any problem with the Friday afternoon communication situation, I invite you to criticize me, but the staff did what they could do.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Let me suggest that I have no quarrel with what they did at all. They did what was quite right. They did 20 percent of what was quite right.

It is not true staff did what was quite right in its entirety by addressing only the Chairman of the Commission. There are five Commissioners and the law says each one of them is a 20 percent stockholder in the company. I intend to get my 20 percent's worth, and let there be no mistake about that.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, I ---

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Harold asked me specifically if he should call the other Commissioners and I said, in view of the state of information and the time of day and day of the week, let's wait until we know what is going on Monday morning.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: In that case, I presume that Harold is not going to ask that question again. He will know

what to do in the future. COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, these officers report 3 to the Commission as a whole. I think that's an important 4 distinction. 5 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Let me suggest ---6 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Vic, I think there really is a mixture of Commissioners though, because in that 8 particular case, you weren't faced with the issue -- I'm not 9 saying what should have happened then, all I'm saying is that 10 that is different than this issue, because in the case you 11 are mentioning, the office director recognized it was a 12 serious issue, went simultaneously to both Lee and to the 13 Commission as represented by the Chairman. So that isn't 14 the issue that is really here. 15 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, I don't want to replay 16 one, but I just simply raise it as an example of what the 17 communications problem is. It isn't that the EDO isn't 18 being informed ---19 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: What is being pointed out is 20 that it is not a valid example. There may very well be 21 others ---COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I think it is a valid 22

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: --- We may have complaints about that one, but as John says, it isn't the case that is before

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example.

the house.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, look, the EDO was informed, he reports to the Commission. It seems to me that he has an obligation to inform the Commission.

Now, what we are talking about is channeling more things through the EDO, and the question I'm raising is: What is that going to do for communication with the Commission.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I don't think we are talking about channeling anything more through the EDO ---

MR. GOSSICK: The standard practice here is -Look, this thing was confused enough and I didn't mean to
use the word "confused" in a derogatory sense, but when
Harold called me on this thing, it was clear that there was
a lot of question about it, and I didn't want to take -- and
I normally don't, I asked Davis to call you when there is
some operation going on where he's the guy that has got the
facts directly. I want to know about it, obviously. I don't
intend, and I shall not, get in the middle and say, only I
now can call the Commissioners and tell them about this
drill, whatever is going on. I think you expect to get it
directly from the principal that is most involved, most
knowledgeable on the details of the subject.

So I don't intend to stand there like a valve and say only I can now call the Commissioners. I don't intend to change the routine one iota, and I don't know -- I understand

what the communication problem from the standpoint of lack
of generally keeping the Commission informed, that is, where
this matter is in issue. I certainly have not held up or
put the valve or plug on any request for information down
into the staff. It flows quite --
COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, I think there are
examples where things simply -- staff members or office

examples where things simply -- staff members or office heads feel they have to coordinate or check with your office or get your signature to send something up, there are delays involved. Now ---

MP. GOSSICK: I don't think that delay, if you will examine it, is an unreasonable delay in any event. There isn't a piece of mail that stays in my office more than 24 hours, I can guarantee.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Vic, in a way that is the issue.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, I think there are some examples. There is some head shaking out there, but at any rate, I think ---

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Look, Vic, if there are a couple of offices that disagree out there, it is the EDO's function to try to thrash it out and see, indeed, if there are reasonable acco.modations that will put the staff all together on a paper, or whether in fact it needs to come up with the differing views separated out.

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Now, if you propose that everybody in the agency is just going to address a paper on every subject that is of interest to them, willy-nilly to the Commission, I won't have it. You can't run an agency that way That's what this office is suppose to do out there is to coordinate that stuff.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, I guess that sounds like a good idea.

We are talking here about conversations or intentions to have conversations.

MR. GOSSICK: When it deals with the kind of matters that are addressed in this clause in the Act, and it says when they are necessary in the view of the office director, to carry out his responsibility.

Now, I'm not interested in any other things, social conversations or stuff that is just of routine nature. When somebody comes down or proposes to come to a Commissioner with an issue where I'm supposed to be involved in trying to bring the staff together, or get for the Commission a position, if there is a strong feeling on his part that he wants to make his view known separately at any time, he can do that. That's the intent of this legislation.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: The intent of the paper here is simply that the EDO be informed when significant contacts go on.

Now, if there is particular language in the proposed documents that appear to go beyond that or not to be the best way to frame it, why we don't have any objection about fixing language, I must say ---

MR. GOSSICK: I know, none at all.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: My concern ---

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: -- but let us understand the thrust here.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: My concern is different from that. It is that I don't think that the office directors, as I say, it may even require changing the legislation that Congress has just enacted, but I don't think that they ought to be foreclosed from coming to the Commission and conceivably from coming to the Commission under circumstances in which it would be our choice to let the EDO know what the concern was, rather than that they should be compelled either by law or by Commission policy, (a) to notify them of their intent or (b) to tell him that they have been down here and talked to one or more Commissioners, unless we ourselves feel that further closing of the loop should take place.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Peter, do you view the office directors as working for the EDO?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, for the time being, the Manual Chapter, I think, makes it pretty clear that in

most situations the Commission has indicated that things are charneled through the EDO.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I'm asking: Do they work for him?

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I'll answer that.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, I have not really sat down and thought about whether ---

commissioner Gilinsky: I would say in a limited sense. There are certain questions which involve the agency as a whole, there are administrative matters, there are budgetary matters or matters which involve more than one office which you look to the EDO ---

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: How about in their role as line management.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I would say no. We don't tell Lee to decide on questions having to do with these five plants. We don't look to Lee to decide on matters within Saul's purview, concerning the usefulness of certain projects. But we do look to Lee to -- for a certain class of activities and this is a peculiar kind of agency, and each of these offices are repositories of special skills and we look to them for matters that deal with these skills. Those skills are not available in the office of the EDO.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: That's a facinating theory. I would suggest that if you happen to be the commander of an

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army, why the chief of the mortar platoon, you know, will
    report directly to you because obviously, the intermediate
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    command levels don't have the mortar expertise to deal
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    with it.
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              COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, the army is a different
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    sort of animal, but yes, ---
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              CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Or any other sort of institution.
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              COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, for example, Lee, did
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    you make the decision on the five plants ---
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              MR. GOSSICK: No.
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              COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: -- before the Commission?
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              Well, there you are.
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              MR. GOSSICK: I don't believe that Mr. Denton made
    a decision on the five plants. He came down here before
    the assembled group and then it was decided right here.
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              COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, but the recommendation
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    was from him to us.
              MR. GOSSICK: There was a paper -- because of the
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    press of time ---
              COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I think he made the decision.
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              MR. GOSSICK: Pardon?
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              COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Oh, I think he did make the
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    decision, for his office.
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              Now, you can run it differently. You can --
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    there is another way of running this agency. You can say,
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Lee, should these plants be closed or not, but we don't do that, and I don't think you proposed to do that.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Vic, I don't think that that's the issue.

MR. GOSSICK: You are going to have to find a pretty rare bird that sits in that seat if he is going to be able to answer every question with authority across the board ---

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, except in the army you have to do that.

MR. GOSSICK: Except in the army it doesn't work that way either, Victor, and I have been in the Air Force, and I have worked along the lines that we are talking about here for a good part of my life.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I recognize those years of experience is highly qualifying, but Victor, it doesn't work like that.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, I withdraw that.

MR. GOSSICK: I've had program directors ---

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I join Lee and Dick in ---

MR. GOSSICK: I've had people working for me in charge of a major program where it was clearly understood that at any time, if they had to they could go whistling past me and my boss, a four star level, past the Chief of Staff of the Air Force and right to the Secretary of Defense.

Now, he damned well better be smart enough to touch base on the way up, if he can, if time permits, but more 3 importantly, he very well better make sure that everybody knows where he has been on the way back. And this is not an unusual situation. 6 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That's the only way an organization can function. The alternative is anarchy. 8 MR. GOSSICK: Or is all tied up in bureaucracy and 9 nothing ever happens. 10 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That's right. That's what I 11 consider anarchy. I considered tied up bureaucracy to be the 12 closest thing to anarchy. 13 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: How did you all ever 14 bring yourselves to vote for the open-door policy? 15 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I don't think there is 16 any inconsistency. 17 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: There is nothing that has been 18 said here which is inconsistent with it. 19 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, it says that people 20 can go levels above the level that they are at and come 21 back down and not report to anybody on the way up and not 22 report to anybody on the way down. 23 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: It is a standard operating 24 procedure.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: The open-door policy -- Jesus.

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COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I'm not suggesting this would be standard either ---

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Peter, look ---

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5 suggesting that there may be situations in which office

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directors will feel that they have something that ought

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to be brought to a Commissioner's attention or to the

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Commission's attention, and for one reason or another they

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Let me finish. I'm

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would find it difficult or impossible to do that if they

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had to touch base with the EDO on the way, perhaps because,

as Lee indicated before, he plants to fill out their

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rating charts at some point, and I'm saying that I would want

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them to be able to do that.

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COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Let me assert one thing --

First, the extent that Mr. Gossick does fill out

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two things. 16

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the rating charts, whatever they may be called, for the

systems, seniors will be reviewing that and that is us.

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office directors, it is my assumption that is in all such

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MR. GOSSICK: Certainly.

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COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Secondly, if was mentioned

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that an office director might wish to bring a matter to the

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attention of a Commissioner. Now, let me be very clear,

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what I said a few minutes ago, that this is a 20 percent

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stockholding operation, and anything that an office director

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feels important enough to bring to the attention of a
    Commissioner, he will bring it to the attention of Commissioners,
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    all five of them. And to the extent that that's not true,
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    I'll seek legislation to be sure it is.
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              COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I tend to agree with that.
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              CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Peter, I think the open door
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    thing is a difference in kind from what we are talking about
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    in the Manual Chapter.
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              The thrust of the open-door policy is that an
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    individual in the agency, at any level, including office
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    directors, who disagree with a policy, an action, personal
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    or otherwise, who wants to bring it to the attention of
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    somebody up the line, including Commissioners, and who
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    feels that there may be a personal jeopardy in so doing, is
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    offered whatever confidentiality the system is capable of
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    producing in bringing that up the line.
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              Now, I must say, if an office director feels
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    personally jeopardized in letting the EDO know that he has
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    either been to talk about a subject with the Commission or
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    is going to, w / then I will class that as an open-door
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    policy and say that what we are talking about here doesn't
    prevent him coming and talking in private.
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              I think what we are talking about here is the
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conduct of the normal business of the agency ---

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: As to that, I have no problem.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: And in that sense it seems to me that it is very difficult to run a shop without trying to keep the staff headquarters out there informed about what's going on.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I mean, to the extent that this picks situations where memos haven't been routed to all the places to which they are relevant and that sort of thing, that's fine.

I have, I guess, the same problem with what Dick and John just indicated in terms of its implications, for the open-door policy, that is, should people on the staff feel that they cannot, in fact, for the open-door policy, come to one Commissioner without coming to all five. I hadn't understood the policy worked that way.

again, the distinction. Joe's distinction was the one that I understood the open-door policy as applying to, in that context versus a question of disagreement with the policy of personal jeopardy involvement, I don't think there is any restriction of to whom such an individual goes. On substantive agency matters, I entirely agree with both Lee's position and Dick's position. If it is an organization that is going to run, it runs with a clear line of authority. And if Lee is running that side of — the operating side of the agency, the office directors report to him and work

through him. I don't think anyone who is out there in the agency has too much confusion about what that means

The same way, though, that when that information passes from Lee upwards past that point, these are now substantive agency issues, I think it is five of us who get that information. That's ---

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: But how do you separate the open-door communications from substantive ---

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Let me suggest, gentlemen. If we are making a mockery of the concept of open-door, what we are talking about is the senior officials of the agency, for G d's sake. Open-door policy throughout the government, as I h. understood it, low these past 20 years, was to make sure that those who were far down in the organization, who couldn't possibly make their views known and get it through bureaucracy because it would be impeded, it was to provide a mechanism for them to do it. It wasn't to take the agency heads and give them the opportunity to shoot off their mouth. These are the most responsible people in the organization. They are the people to whom our own authorities have been delegated directly. Open door?

I would suggest that if a senior official of the agency has a problem so serious and he believes the open-door is appropriate, it is a matter that he ought to be taking up with the five heads of the agency. And he would be very, very

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remise if he did not do so. Let us not make a mockery of the open-door policy. It is an important concept and one which we have assiduously avoided compromising. Let us not do so now.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, from my own part, I just don't agree with that statement of it.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Vic, you had a finger up?

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, I guess I wasn't sure
I understood whether Dick was saying it was okay for them
to come up but they had to talk to all the Commissioners,
or it wasn't okay for them to come ---

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I'm saying the open-door policy is not at issue here, certainly not in my view.

If there is an open-door question which afflicts the conscience or concerns of one of the most senior officials of the agency, he has an obligation to go to the other senior officials of the agency, his bosses, all five of them. And if he doesn't, I don't think he ought to be a senior official with the agency. The open-door policy was to make it possible for one of his underlinings to get by him, if that is the word. It wasn't -- the question of his getting around Lee Gossick in a case like that, all he is going to do is say, I've got a problem, I'm going to go talk to the Commissioners. What's Gossick going to say, you can't? I don't think so. It wouldn't do him any good if he did.

The law makes it clear that they can. I don't know what the debate is about.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, I guess I thought this was pretty sweeping language. You know, it is one

thing to keep the Executive Director informed of the flow of business, and I think that properly should be, and I think the papers flowing back and forth between the

Commissioners and the offices ---

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Vic, I don't have any quarrel with any of that. What's that got to do with the open-door policy?

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, we just put that label on direct communications with ---

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Oh, don't. That's precisely lat I'm asking not be done.

C'MMISSIONER GILINSKY: Let's drop the label.

Let's drop to a label.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Don't destroy a worth while concept by pulling under that label all kinds of other things that don't have anything to do with it.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: But the spirit of that concept is that people in the agency feel that there is a problem on which they need to communicate upwards can do so in whatever manner seems to them best suited to once get the problem brought upward and at the same time protect their

situation. And I don't care ---2 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Of course, that is 3 precisely right and I can't ---4 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I don't care what you 5 call it, I'm tired of being interrupted, and I'm also tired 6 of long speeches. 7 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: All right. So am I. 8 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Good. 9 Once they communicate upward in whatever fashion 10 they choose, it is the responsibility of the people to whom 11 they bring their concerns to decide what happens next, and 12 it is not incumbent on them. I think this memo goes directly 13 against that spirit. 14 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Peter, those people work for 15 five people, not one. 16 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: So does everybody in the 17 That's the point about the spirit of ---18 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: No. The other people 19 in the agency work for one, their boss, whoever he is down 20 there. These people have five bosses and it is different. 21 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Peter, is it the memo -- the 22 draft memo that seems particularly bothersome to you ---23 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Yes. 24 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: -- rather than the language that 25 was proposed for the Manual Chapter?

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COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I have not focused as much on the Manual Chapter. It is the draft memo and the effect of absolutely closing off the office directors.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, all right, look ---COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I also have ---CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let me go in the following direction.

We have already had comment about the proposed Manual Chapter language, which is that under the proposed new section there would be an explicit, where it says A, B, and C, there would be a D, or maybe as you said, that one ought to be A and the others slide down one, an explicit recognition of that part of the law that says the office directors in the performance of their duties can get to the Commission, and putting that in, sounds to me like a good idea.

There was -- some of the office directors, Lee said, felt that in their own chapters, rather than delete that line, that they would just as soon see it in there, other things being equal, even though there was a new chapter that also talked directly to those things, and I must say, I wouldn't have any objection to it appearing both places.

MR. GOSSICK: I would prefer it would not appear in the "Supervision" section. They want it in the Manual Chapter, but somewhere else other than on the matter of who they report to. I think that's an important point.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: What is the point?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay, Well, let ---

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Could you just explain it?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, let me get to that in a minute because I want to get on and get the rest of the thought in mind.

Now, that is the point that we then ought to discuss and straighten out, but it seems to me the first one is clear.

Now, the third point would be, if the implementing memoranda seems to have less or more, maybe, language that everybody would find completely helpful, I think good, let's see if we can fix that. And I wonder if you -- could you take a crack at -- the sort of clarification which would cure the difficulty that you perceive in it, because it seems to me that in spite of the fact it has been a splendid week for argument, and we are continuing it this morning, it is quite a splendid argument. The differences may ultimately not be that great.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I would be glad to do what I can with the memorandum. I did indicate on my concurrence sheet that as far as I was concerned I would seek the appeal of that particular piece of legislation. It seems to me, as I say, to be an internal management decision and I don't think that -- I don't think that the problem, which originally

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gave rise to the example which is used in the Senate report, namely NUMEC, is any longer a valid model for the way the agency functions. The Manual Chapter, which came much latter, in the spring of '77, in any case eliminated that problem.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: If there was a problem.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: If there was a problem,
right.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let's see. I don't know where that ---

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: What I'm saying is I would work on the memo to try and -- within the context of the law, get rid of the main problems that I see in it, but I myself would also urge that the Congress reconsider that provisions. In saying that, I think I would have to acknowledge that I'm sure I was consulted when it went through and didn't then focus on the problems as I now see them.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let me ask, what would you do with the May '77 Manual Chapter provisions?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I have not thought a lot about that.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: In saying, well, why don't they take the provision of the law back. Does that imply a basic change in the configuration of the EDO and the principal office directors, in your view?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, I guess what is troubling me about the law is if it can give rise to this 2 memo, then it is bringing about a change that I don't think 3 is desirable. I have not focused on the Manual Chapters 4 and I had not thought that there was so great a problem 5 involved -- in the time that I have been here and keeping the 6 EDO informed, that, in fact, we needed further legislation or needed a memo of this sort to the extent that memoranda to 8 the staff or going out directly and imposing workloads that 9 Lee doesn't know about, I certainly agree that we ought to 10 do what is necessary to bring that under control, but that's 11 rather apart from congressional legislation. 12 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, I don't think we asked 13 for this provision. As a matter of fact, I can't remember 14 being consulted about it. 15 MR. GOSSICK: It came as a surprise, as far as I 16 can recall, it showed up. 17 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It popped up in the authorization 18 bill and ---19 MR. GOSSICK: Ask Kevin, I think he was up there on 20 the Hill. 21 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes, Kevin. What did you do that 22 for. 23 (Laughter) 24

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: And it seemed to me that what it

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did was just put into the statute the thrust of the Commission decision in the spring of '77 that, in fact, the EDO was the principal officer who ran the staff on a day-to-day basis on the Commission's behalf. But these information channels established by statute, as well as the information channels established by the Commission under the open door, continued to be there and operative for the sort of normal day-to-day operation of the staff, would look to the EDO to run it and keep things coordinated.

So I didn't see any objection to the legislation, and I hadn't encountered or sensed a thought yet that there was a feeling, Peter, on your part that that basic configuration for the organization of the agency was an incorrect one. And it is still not clear to me that that's where you are going.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: No, but up to now, I hadn't had the feeling that if one of the office directors really felt they had a serious problem with the EDO's office, and I don't mean anything personal ---

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: And wanted to come and talk privately.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: -- And wanted to come and talk privately, that they couldn't do that.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, if we take the view --MR. GOSSICK: But this doesn't change that.

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COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I know, but they wanted to come and talk privately, even without having themselves to take the burden of going back and reporting to you on 3 the conversation. It seems to me that there are circumstances under which that really should be the decision of 5 the Commission, Commissioners that the office director 6 talks to, and not be a separate burden on the office directors 7 themselves. 8 MR. GOSSICK: I guess I find it very difficult to 9 stretch my imagination to where I'm such a problem on some 10 point that that would never ---11

COMM SSIONER BRADFORD: That's why I tried to say
I didn't want to personalize it to you, Lee. The concern would
be the same if we were just looking at ---

MR. GOSSICK: Yes, okay.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Why can't we take the view that the Chairman just expressed, that this, in effect, reflected or confirmed changes that were already made, and why do we need to make any further changes. Are we not in compliance with the law now?

MR. GOSSICK: There is nothing at all on the books that recognizes it as far as NRC is concerned. Sure, there is a phrase in the law, but I think, as in most other cases, we try to reflect the provisions of the law.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, there is something.

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It says in the Manual Chapters the principal officers of the Commission report to you, and I presume that they will send you copies of -- Well, certain things just get routed to your office, other things you properly ought to get copies of and ---

MR. GOSSICK: I thought you were asking why did I write this paper in the first place.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Right. Yes, I am, since ---MR. GOSSICK: Because the law needs to be reflected
in the Manual Chapters.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, but as the Chairman just expressed, in effect, the law confirmed what we had already done and are we not in compliance with the law?

MR. GOSSICK: No, we are not. As long as we have got one part of the law ---

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Is that the view of the General Counsel?

MR. GOSSICK: The lawyers have been through this, and right now, we are quoting in the Manual Chapter, a provision of the Energy Reorganization Act and to leave it silent an amendment for that act, it seems to me to be lacking some where.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think you really need to take recognition of the provision that have been enacted, and it does strike me as peculiar that the manual would not reflect

that amendment in some way or other. 2 MR. GOSSICK: I guess I don't understand what the 3 objection is here, Victor. Let me ---4 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Let me tell you, because 5 had you come up here and just said that you ought to 6 routinely be informed of matters that -- Commission papers 7 that come from the staff up through the Commission and 8 various other matters that follow in your province, that 9 would have been all right. But it seems to me you reached 10 beyond where you should have, and I find that pretty 11 disturbing, because ---12 MR. GOSSICK: In what way? 13 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, look at this draft 14 memo for the Chairman. "Advise the EDO of subsequent 15 conversations." 16 You are not talking about papers, you are not 17 talking decisions, you are talking about conversations. 18 And if the intention is to meet with Commissioners. 19 MR. GOSSICK: Isn't that communicating with the 20 Commission as is addressed in the ---21 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, I'll tell you. As I 22 understand the effect that that would have on this 23 organization with what little experience I have had with it, 24

the effect that it would have, in my view, would be to

constrict the flow of information from the staff to the

1	Commissioners. Now I regard that with some concern.
2	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, let's fix the language of
3	the draft memorandum
4	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: And I guess I'm concerned
5	that
6	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: If it could be read that way,
7	let's fix it. It wasn't intended to be a throttling
8	directive.
9	MR. GOSSICK: Absolutely not, absolutely not.
10	The only reason for I suggested
11	COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Why would it have that
12	effect, in your view, Vic?
13	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, I think it is fairly
14	obvious.
15	MR. GOSSICK: But isn't that what the law says?
16	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I don't think so. Look
17	COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: It's not all that clear to
18	me, that's why I asked.
19	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: No, that's my problem with
20	the law. I'm less concerned with what Lee has done than with
21	the fact that it may not be a legitimate reading of the law.
22	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: If that's what the law
23	says, then the law ought to be changed, okay. I agree with
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But it seems to me that a certain amount of common

sense is called for here.

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MR. GOSSICK: I expect to do my best to exercise it, Commissioner Gilinsky.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, I want to be sure that the words clearly indicate what kind of action is called for.

MR. GOSSICK: Mr. Chairman, we vere asked to have the office directors here, they have been here for most of the morning, expressing their views. I want to make sure they have an opportunity to speak if they feel there is something they want to say.

MR. LEVINE: I would like to say a few words.

First of all, I think -- we had a meeting in Lee's office of which it was my understanding that all five of us agreed that our Manual Chapter should be changed to reflect the provisions about being able to communicate with the Commission as well as keeping Lee informed.

Harold wasn't there, but Lee reported that Harold wanted it, so I want to just be sure that all five of us did understand that.

I think, from listening to this conversation it has been very interesting. I think the problem is that too many words have been written that if the memo from the Chairman is dropped and that the new Manual Chapter is dropped, the office directors' desires are implemented, then

it would be very clear what is going on. Lee will have, in his chapter, this business about how to communicate with 3 the Commission and we will have our chapters. And certainly, 4 we ought to know what "keeping people fully informed" means 5 and that would take care of that and eliminate these words 6 that people find difficult. 7 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Do you mean the draft? 8 MR. LEVINE: This new chapter, 0202 or whatever it 9 is on Staff Communications with the Commission, which 10 incorporates some of the words from your memorandum. 11 I think that could perhaps solve the problem. 12 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: You would propose to incorporate, 13 under the EDO and office director, existing chapters, 14 recognition of the ---15 MR. LEVINE: Of the two laws. 16 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, of the amended language. 17 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: And you have no difficulty 18 with that concept? 19 MR. LEVINE: None at all. 20 And I don't feel that that would inhibit me in 21 communicating to the Commission, as I feel it does now. 22 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: But 0202 has just got the 23 same statements that Vic and Peter were having problems with.

MR. LEVINE: MY difficulty is that those words in

0202 imply other things beyond those in the law and I find

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some difficulty with that. 2 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: So you do have difficulties 3 with 0202? 4 MR. LEVINE: That's why I suggest eliminating it 5 and I sense that that's what ---6 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I'm sorry. You would 7 eliminate 0202? 8 MR. LEVINE: Yes, eliminate 0202. 9 MR. GOSSICK: That was not clear in our meeting. 10 I thought you said it should be contained in the Manual 11 Chapters as now ---12 MR. LEVINE: No, no. This is something that has 13 come to me since this morning. 14 MR. GOSSICK: Oh, okay. 15 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: So the problem is extending 16 it to all other offices, as the Act? 17 MR. LEVINE: Put it in whatever office you want to. 18 I think that's the simple way to handle it. 19 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Bob? 20 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: That seems like a sensible 21 approach. 22 MR. MINOGUE: I'm not going to make a long 23 statement, but I think that the wording in the legislation 24 should be reflected in the "Supervision" section for the 25 three statutory offices and the two non-statutory offices and

the other staff offices, I think are adequately covered in describing the EDO's functions. I don't really see a great need for this new section. I object to it and it would really effect the the non-statutory people. I don't see a great need for it.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: John?

MR. DAVIS: My impression of the paper when I read it, it was to bring into words the existing practice, and I have not felt at all inhibited in dealing with the Commissioners. I have routinely, since I'm not a statutory -- I&E's not a statutory office, have kept Lee informed, either before I dealt with the Commissioners or after I had dealt with the Commissioners.

I was one, though, who felt that the wording should be carried into the Manual Chapter, primarily because if you change the wording, it may raise questions that there is a new meaning intended. So carry the same language from the Act into the Manual Chapters. But I have not, in any way, felt inhibited, and I will say this, I will be surprised if there is any office director, I would hope you would never select an office director who would feel inhibited to come to the Commissioners for any action, regardless of how it may offend the Executive Director.

MR. MINOGUE: Can I add to my statement, Mr. Chairman, that -- I appreciate John flagging that. I have probably had

more experience working with what, in fact, was this setup than anybody else here, because I have been an office director since the agency was created and always had certain strings applied to me because of being non-statutory.

I have never felt inhibited. There have been cases where the EDO and I fully didn't agree on something, in which case he sent the paper up to the Commission with a note indicating the areas where he didn't agree with me. It wasn't stopped, and I never felt any constraint to push the thing on through. I think it is a very workable process, and I have been doing it since the agency was formed.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Harold?

MR. DENTON: I think it is an important point.

I agree with Saul and my impressions would be to take my

Manual Chapter, leave in the words that are being proposed,

namely these words that say that I may communicate or

report directly to the Commission, but then follow that

sentence directly with words from the Act, namely, I shall

keep the EDO fully and currently informed at all times. That

would be my preference.

I think if you leave the words that are, may in the future have implications for the selection of the office director because then the words would read that even though you served at the pleasure of the Commission, you are supervised by the EDO and it leaves that question a bit

hanging there as to the relationship between the office directors and the Commission and makes the EDO the supervisor directly.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Bill?

MR. DIRCKS: I'm the new boy on the block, but I can see it from both angles. Having sat in Lee's office, I can understand many of his problems. The uncertainty, I think, of what is going on. Sitting in my current seat, I think Harold has expressed my view about getting it into the Manual Chapter under that "Supervision" heading that Harold mentioned.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Other comments?

MR. GOSSICK: Just let me say, I have no -- this is not a crucial point to me if it is agreed that it belongs here as long as it is totally there, as amended. I think that's fine. I have to figure out the best way to make sure that it is clear that the practice applies to the other offices that report to me as well.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: John?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Well, I have another comment which really goes back to an earlier point I was trying to make, that I think that there is, to me at least, it is a more fundamental question of the relationship of the office directors to the EDO, not in the policy disagreement area, but in the more day-to-day operational area, which

relates to the other issue that I had suggested that we incorporate in, this morning, which I don't think it is going to be possible because of the lateness of the time But I do want to mention, at least as I view this issue, which is related to what role does the EDO play.

I think we have to, at some stage, address the delegation of authority question which Vic had raised last fall, and which apparently, and I wanted to ask Al or Fitz, as I trace back, the question was raised and then in November there was an outline of proposed scope of work and the review, the latest response appears, and I don't want to mischaracterize it, but the picture I get from it is that not much has been done since ---

MR. KENNEKE: You are very kind.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Since November when that fairly elaborate scope of work was laid out, which sounded and still sounded right. I guess I was a little disturbed by the much more abbreviated scope of work that you have now recently proposed.

But the larger question of what is the EDO's role in the organization and what are the office director's roles and what is our role, which I thought Vic was getting at, but this delegation of authority question appears to me to be one that we have just got to wrestle with. And I don't think we are going to wrestle with it on this particular

issue here, but I -- if we do end up wrestling with that
and addressing it, why some of these questions will fall out.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: The time does run down, and I think I'm going to have to adjourn this session.

Let me recommend the following: We have not, in fact, picked up the status report that has been requested on the delegation matters. It seems to me we probably ought to. I'm not sure that I know quite where to recommend that the business of getting the new provision of the law one way or another into the manual, it is not quite fair to suggest how that ought to go at this point. I think maybe some of this further discussion, which would follow from the status report and discussion of delegation of authority would be needed.

What I suggest we then do is to hold for the moment on 79-82. Sam, look for a place to schedule us back on to a discussion, which we will understand next time will focus less on, and I hope not very much at all, on proposed language for the Manual Chapter, but rather focus on this organizational question and the report on delegation of authority when the status of that work is done.

I suspect that after that we may want to suggest various ways to recast the proposals in 79-82, but I would kind of like to hear that discussion before I do it.

It is clear that one option would be, as was

suggested here by several of the office directors, to include
the new statutory language, in addition to the sentence that
is already in there, in each of their chapters. Then Lee
has to figure out a way to extend -- to express the Commission's
wish that this right, I guess, of office directors is
extended to non-statutory offices up and down the line, and
I'm not sure whether that's best achieved by a couple of
sentences under each one or some other version of the general
chapter.

It appears to me that if one went in that direction

It appears to me that if one went in that direction that there would probably -- I guess there would not, then be any need for an implementing memorandum for me, is that correct?

So maybe you ought not to move too speedily to reflect on different language, Peter. We might pull out the need for the base document.

Now, I do feel that I'm going to have to terminate discussion on this subject at this point.

(Whereupon, the meeting in the above-entitled matter was concluded at 12:35 noon.)