NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF:

PUBLIC MEETING

NRC LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

Place - Washington, D. C.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Madelon 2 NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION 3 COMMISSION MEETING 4 5 on NRC LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS 6 7 Room 1130 8 1717 H Street, Washington, D.C. Tuesday, 20 March 1979 10 The Committee met, pursuant to notice at 2:15 p.m. 11 12 Mr. Joseph M. Hendrie, Chairman, presiding. 13 BEFORE: 14 JOSEPH M. HENDRIE, Chairman 15 VICTOR GILINSKY, Member 16 RICHARD T. KENNEDY, Member 17 PETER A. BRADFORD, Member 18 JOHN F. AHEARNE, Member 19 20 21 22 23

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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, the Commission meets this afternoon to discuss, again, legislative proposals.

Commissioner Bradford hasn't managed to get back from his trip north. Commissioner Kennedy is tied up at the moment. And I'm not sure whether Commissioner Gilinsky will be in or not, maybe later.

I'll tell you what my intent would be:

We have a redraft that's been circulated by the Counsel's Office on possible siting and licensing legislation.

In writing up what they inferred was the Commission's intent, to the extent it was inferrible, at any rate, there is some language here which differs from previous language in a last year's administration bill or in the draft language the Commission worked on in September a year ago.

And I would like this afternoon to probe some at that and understand the differences and the meanings and so on. I would not expect to, even if we accumulate some more manpower on this side of the table, I would not expect to try to come to decisions section by section, or in any sense.

This afternoon's discussion is to understand what has been drafted here, and how it differs in the effects and so on.

I will also comment, I would like the Commission to have an opportunity later on to have what I trust will be

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a brief meeting, a closed meeting on personnel matters. I marked it, I sent around word that it was tentative. If we had all been here and were, you know, gung-ho to hammer away on this new draft, why, I'd be inclined to put the time into that. But there are some things that I want to discuss briefly.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I am gung-ho to get started on this draft.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, I'm ready too, John.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: In a somewhat different sense, perhaps.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: We don't have all of the parties ready at-hand.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Amongst some of the questions I'd like to explore this afternoon, I carefully went through the transcript of the meeting I missed, and in the absence of sign language that may have been passed in some way, I will be interested in finding where some of the things came from that are in these things. I could track them either in the notes from the meetings I had attended nor the transcript of the one I didn't.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, I must say, I think the guidance level was not what you would call very specific in any sense, and I suspected in a number of cases, why, the Counsel's Office had scratched their heads and finally decided

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they couldn't make out exactly what the next net thrust amongst the several Commissioners was.

So they went ahead and said Well, let's draft something maybe the way it ought to be and see what happens.

(Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: And if it helps us to move forward, all right, it's a fair enough basis.

Len, why don't I ask you and Carl and Peter to go ahead.

MR. STOIBER: Perhaps I would just briefly introduce the paper by saying it is meant only as a discussion draft and certainly there were some points on which we made some guesstimates about what we thought the --

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes, I noticed you didn't include a transmittal letter with it.

MR. STOIBER: Well --

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: They were afraid you would sign it.

MR. STOIBER: It was one week away and we weren't prepared to do that.

You will have noticed it is a considerably more restricted proposal than the Commission approved in September of 1977, down from about 55 pages to a lean and mean 20 pages, perhaps getting even smaller.

The draft was prepared in eight basic sections.

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There are seven sort of operative sections and one findings and purpose section. Three of the sections amend various provisions of the Atomic Energy Act. There are four new sections of the Atomic Energy Act that would be created. And what we did was to cover the points whose we felt from the discussion that the Commission wanted to retain proposals to offer to the Congress or to submit to Congressman Dingle or Udall as possible fodder for their consideration.

The areas in which the statute would be amended are in the ACRS review area, to eliminate the mandatory nature of ACRS review, the second area is to amend the construction permit section, 185, to provide for combined CP-OL.

The hearing section, 189, is somewhat amended. And then the four ray sections.

The amended sections are Section 182B on ACRS review, Section 185 on construction --

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Wait a minute.

Section 180--

MR. STOIBER: 185.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: What was the first one?

MR. STOIBER: 182B.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: This was?

MR. STOIBER: ACRS review.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes?

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MR. STOIBER: Section 185, construction permits, was also amended to deal with combined CP-OL.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes?

MR. STOIBER: The hearing section was somewhat altered, section 189.

And then Section 192 on temporary operating licensed, which is lapsed, now retitled and made into an entirely new section entitled "Early Site Approval for the Utilization of Production Facilities".

There is a new section created, 193, on Interim Operating Licenses.

There is a new Section 194 on Intervenor Funding to establish a pilot program of almost precisely the same -- well, it is precisely the same as the section in 1977.

And a new Section 195 on Coordination of Federal Reviews, which would place NRC in a coordinative role.

Now we did omit quite a number of items that were in the past proposal and in the administration proposal, and substantially reduced the size of other portions. For example, the hearing section, 189, was heavily amended in the last versions. And our changes to that are substantially smaller.

There is no separate section on standardization as such, although it is mentioned in the Findings and Purposes.

There is no section on advanced planning, and there is no section whatsoever on delegation of environmental or need for

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power reviews to the states.

So those are the very large areas that were in the administration bill and in your last proposal that we cut out.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let me note and sort of reiterate my feeling last time that if indeed we stick here to the proposition that we only suggest changes or additions to the statute where it's clear that the Commission's existing authorities do not permit some reasonable accomplishment of the objective through rulemaking or some way under our existing powers, that nevertheless other things, like standardization and some of the other things that you mentioned I think ought to be discussed in more than a trivial way in the accompanying language that goes along that might furnish a basis for a conference report if one got to that stage at some point, because I think it's useful to have in the legislative history a recognition of these things and the reasons why they are not in this bill and were in previous proposals, rather than just to ignore them totally in the legislative package.

By the way, let me ask another question:

Out of this, are you at a stage where any progress could be made toward a draft answer to the Udall-Bingham letter?

MR. STOIBER: We should have that for you later in the week.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay.

So that is coming along.

MR. STOIRER: Part of the package --

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: The way some of that is phrased may indeed depend on discussions still to be held and decisions still to be made by the Commission. But it seemed to me on a number of items, why, the thrust was clear.

MR. STOIBER: There will be several parts of this package that we have not gotten to yet, including the section about construction analysis, which could mention some of these items that you have indicated.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Is it true, Carl, that you do see that this would provide the answer to Dingle?

MR. STOIBER: There would be a separate letter to Congressman Dingle calling attention to the two items that he was specifically interested in, but this would be the answer to Congressman Dingle.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Okay.

MR. STOIBER: Before asking Peter Crane to perhaps lead you through the specifics of the draft, I did want to mention also that on the 15th, yet another siting and licensing proposal was submitted to the Congress by Senators Johnston, and I believe also Church and Jackson. And it was included as Title 5 to the Nuclear Waste Policy Act, which contains waste management features, such as

away-from-reactor storage and the rest. It appears to me to be a move on the part of that committee to obtain some jurisdiction in this area.

I would just briefly what's in that Title 5 for your interest, and we will be further analyzing that for you.

Title 5 is entitled Civilian Nuclear Power Plant Siting, and it has five sections. It's in the Congressional Record of March 15th.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Is that circulating around to

MR. STOIBER: We did bring copies up.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Now that's what I call

rapid circulation.

(Handing documents to the Commissioners.)
CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Go ahead.

MR. STOIBER: And if you go back to page -- this package includes the whole bill, so if you go back to page \$2889, you'll see where it starts Title V.

(Commissioner Kennedy arriving at 2:30.)

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Do you have another one, Peter?

(Handing document to the Commissioner.)

MR. STOIBER: Commissioner Kennedy, we are noting the existance of yet another siting and licensing proposal in the Congress, S685.

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COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: How nice.

part of their Nuclear Waste Policy Act.

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But Title V, which you will find beginning on page \$2889, includes five sections dealing with nuclear power plant licensing. And as I was saying, it appears that this is an effort on the part of the Energy Committee to obtain jurisdiction over some of this area.

Senators Johnston, Jackson and Church. And this is basically

MR. STOIBER: It was submitted last week by

The five sections do the following things: Section 501 is an early site approval provision. It creates a new section 193 of the Atomic Energy Act.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Have you read it against the language of either our old draft or the administration's bill of last year?

MR. STOIBER: We have only quickly gone through it. Some of the provisions look very close to last year's administration bill; others are quite different.

I'll mention particularly Section 504. It appears to me that the line of thinking here basically is consistent with industry thinking as we have seen it in prior testimony at other bills about what a desirable siting and licensing floor measure should include.

Section 502 would create a new Section 194 of the Atomic Energy Act entitled Standardized Designs, and it looks

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very much like the administration's last proposal in that area. It creates a design good for ten years, which allows modification only if there is a substantial improvement to the health and safety --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: A decision which the Commission must find.

MR. STOIBER: Right.

Section 503 creates a new Section 275 of the Atomic Energy Act entitled Finality of Determination. This would make a state submission to the Commission on need for power or choice of nuclear power over alternate sources or types of power binding. And that is something I think that we have not seen before.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That? Yes, it says. But in a sense that's either interpreting or somehow amending NEPA, really.

MR. STOIBER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It mentions it specifically.

MR. STOIBER: Section 504 --

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let's see. It says "if such determination". These would be ones made by the state about need for power or choice --

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Or Bonneville or TVA.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: -- "Or by the governing body of a nonregulated electric utility..."

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COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Right.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Does that mean we have 52 states,

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Anyway:

"...if such determination was made after public hearings in accordance with administrative procedures similar to those which would apply to such determinations if made by the Commission."

So I guess there we would find ourselves trying to establish rules for that.

(Commissioner Gilinsky arrives at 2:35.)

Vic, this Counsel tells us of a recent introduction on the Senate side, and if you turn back a couple of pages you'll find that this is a waste -- it's got a lot of things about waste, but there's a Title V in here which now incorporates some sections which at least up through here someplace are fairly similar to the administration on early site and standardization.

Now this one's a little bit different. We were just in the process of talking about that, 503.

MR. STOIBER: Section 504 creates a new Section 185a of the Atomic Energy Act, and this is essentially the combined CP-OL section. But the very interesting part of this statute is Section b there at the bottom of the last

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column of S2889.

And this is what I would describe as a backfitting clause. And at the bottom there you will see the following language:

> "The Commission may require the design or construction of a production or utilization facility to comply with rules or regulatory standards promulgated by the Commission subsequent to such date only if the Commission finds, for reasons stated in its order, that such compliance is required substantially to improve public health and safety or the common defense and security."

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: This is putting regulations into the law? It's a little stronger, isn't it? MR. STOIBER: It's stronger than that, I think. COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: What does the present rule say?

MR. STOIBER: There isn't anything really comparable to this.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: We have a backfitting rule, which, of course, we never use.

MR. PARLER: There's a backfitting rule in Section 109 of the regulations, but there is no backfitting

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regulation in the Atomic Energy Act itself.

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COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: What does the language

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say in the rule? Refresh ry memory, if you will.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: You have to find that there

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is substantial additional protection which is necessary or

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needed. It's either required or necessary.

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: And the Staff never

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uses that rule.

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COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: But this ties into the

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date of docketing of the construction permit.

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MR. PARLER: Well, but the language in the regula-

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tion says that the Commission may require the backfitting of

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a facility if it finds that such action will provide substan-

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tial additional protection which is required for the public

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health and safety or the common denfense and security.

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about backfitting which at least I would have thought would

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: But there you're talking

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be something partially constructed or already constructed.

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This pins it to the date of docketing for the construction

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes.

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: There's an element of back-

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fitting in any requirement after the issuance of the construc-

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tion permit.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, that's right, or even, for

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that matter, the date of docketing when presumably the application met all of the requirements, as of that date.

This just says that the thing is in effect on the date of docketing, the regulations and the regulatory standards are the basis on which the facility will be judged subsequently unless the Commission issues an order saying that other things are required to, substantially o improve public health and safety and the common defense and security.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, it seems to me what it does is it forces the agency to actually apply that rule which is not now being applied.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think that's right. And with slightly different phrasing.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Right. I mean, it may be a little stronger or less strong.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: And it requires a public hearing.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, but that's probably the case now.

MR. PARLER: The important change which the language in 685 makes to the pertinent language in the Atomic Energy Act is this:

The present Atomic Energy Action, Section 185, entitled Construction Permit, says upon the completion of the construction of the facility, upon the filing of any

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tion up to date, upon the finding that the facility authorized has been constructed and will operate in conformity with the application as amended, and in conformity with provisions of the Act, and any other rules and regulations of the Commission -- it doesn't say rules and regulations of the Commission upon the docketing of the application.

additional information needed to bring the original applica-

MR. STOIBER: I think there is another significant change too, and that's the addition of the word "only".

The Commission can "only" do this upon the finding of substantial improvement to the public health and safety.

MR. BICKWIT: I think that would be the understand-

MR. STOIBER: But it means it's a mandatory provision that one has to.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: And the reason, as I understand it, that the current rule is not used is that it gets the Staff into this question of, you know, if it was safe before, why do we require it now?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: If we require it now -- the regulators --

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Dilemma.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Dilemma.

MR. STOIBER: The fifth and last section in Title
V is a section which would designate NRC as the lead agency

for consideration involved in nuclear facility applications and -- quote:

"...for coordination of all Federal responsibility for such licensing."

Now being a lead agency is fine, but there are really no teeth in this section. It doesn't tell you what powers you have.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: It's a lead agency for consideration of all applications made to the Federal Government for a licensing and construction.

MR. STOIBER: It's a little vague. I'm not exactly sure what they intended by that.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Principal hand-wringers.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I guess the answer is we don't know what that means. For example, does it mean the Corps of Engineers, or....

MR. STOIBER: It doesn't state anything about the power to establish time-tables or anything.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: By designation as a lead agency, would that put us in a particular position with respect to Executive Orders or laws that are currently covering EPA and CEQ?

MR. STOIBER: We have not looked at that. I suspect there are -- there are court cases, of course, which state what the role of the lead agency in the preparation of

NEPA statements are, and how other agencies, cooperating agencies ought to act with respect to those agencies. And that sweeps that all.

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(HAIRMAN HENDRIE: I wonder how one would read "for consideration of all applications made to the Federal Government."

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Now it goes on to say "for a license for siting". We can regard that as the applications -- not construction and operating license applications, but I would think it would not extend, for instance, to water quality or anything like that.

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COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: It says for siting. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes, siting and licensing. COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Doesn't that get -- will that get water quality and all that other kind of stuff in

MR. STOIBER: I think it's unclear. I think we're

CMAIRMAN HENDRIE: We could always act as a mail-

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there?

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Very interesting.

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going to have to do something else.

MR. STOIBER: We have sent this out to the Staff for their comments, and I assume we will be asked for reviews.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Probably more than that, because they said they intend to hold hearings.

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MR. STOIBER: Well, with that bit of new information, perhaps the best thing to do would be to proceed through the draft to be submitted on the 14th, and answer any questions.

Peter, why don't you run this through.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Before you start, Peter, let me comment for the benefit of the Commissioners Gilinsky and Kennedy, who have just come in, that I said because I think Commissioner Bradford may not be here for a while, he may not make the meeting at all, that my intent this afternoon was to begin to go through this draft, understanding some of the language in it, and the differences from previous versions, and that the intent here is not to come immediately to decisions for and against particular prositions, but to try to understand and discuss the provisions.

Okay?

Peter.

MR. CRANE: Well, I think rather than give you the excuses in advance, I'll try to make them t become necessary, and --

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I'd just try to brazen it out, if I were you and say that's what we said last time.

(Laughter.)

MR. CRANE: I think we may just plod through the draft starting with the findings and purposes.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Good. Charge ahead.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Could you tell me what's the general idea that you had in mind in putting together the findings and purposes? What were you trying to lay out?

MR. CRANE: We were trying to follow the previous draft to a great extent where there seemed to be provisions in the act that accomplished some sort of change or put something in the findings and purposes so that it would not come as a surprise.

There would be some relation between the findings and purposes and the latest actions. And to some extent, to clean up the findings and purposes where --

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: So that the findings and purposes should relate to the subsections that are set behind it.

MR. CRANE: More or less. I'm not sure that they relate on a seven to seven basis, but --

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Now I know that findings and purposes in general are for. But I was trying to track a different thread.

I was trying to track these findings and purposes from what I thought had been said in meetings that led to this.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: That's a hard test.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay. Onward.

MR. CRANE: Section (a) is the same as findings

and purposes (a) in the September 1977 draft with one exception: The earlier draft said "must include an effective licensing process for nuclear power reactors which meet applicable safety and environmental criteria". There seemed to be a suggestion in there that for those which do not meet applicable safety and environmental criteria, an ineffective licensing process would be adequate.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Good.

MR. CRANE: The reference to interstate commerce stays the same.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Why is it there?

MR. CRANE: I defer to the wisdom of my elders who put it in in the 1977 draft.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: And then why did they say it was there?

MR. CRANE: I think that one of the ways in which you get jurisdiction is to --

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Did you ask the elders why it was in there?

MR. CRANE: No, I didn't.

MR. PARLER: The only reason I can think of why it was put there would be to give the broadest constitutional basis.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Well, I know why some elders put it there. It has been alluded in some quarters that the

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reason it was there was to enable one to get out of a certain state-Federal Government relationship, and some of the features of the bill which don't exist in what you have here.

And so I was just wondering why you wanted it there.

MR. BICKWIT: I can tell you why we want it there:

Just to provide a constitutional basis for the statute.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Are you saying there is no constitutional basis for the Atomic Energy Act?

MR. BICKWIT: No.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Look in the beginning of the Atomic Energy Act and see if you don't find something in there.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: My question is, as it's been pointed out in the beginning, we're adding sections to the Atomic Energy Act --

MR. BICKWIT: This is not an addition to the Atomic Energy Act.

additions to the Atomic Energy Act and we're amending the Atomic Energy Act. And knowing at least why that appeared in some previous drafts of a year and a half or so ago, and not having that reason I thought existent here -- Could you be more explicit?

MR. BICKWIT: I think our reason is a statistic reason.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Well, I had heard in some

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places that the reason it was there was in order to give a federal agency the right to drive a state agency and all other federal agencies.

MR. BICKWIT: To drive?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Yes, in other words, to have the control over in the process.

MR. BICKWIT: Well, you can specify in your letter of transmittal that that's not the reason. It is not the reason here.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Would you state the reason here? MR. BICKWIT: The reason it is stated here is that it is often chosen -- the findings are often chosen to be included so that the express constitutional basis of the act is right up front when one reads it, and this is not an amendment to the Atomic Energy Act.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I thought all the sections were.

MR. BICKWIT: No.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I thought all of the sections are either amending the Atomic Energy Act or adding to sections.

MR. BICKWIT: The finding and purposes --COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I mean what we're actually doing. We have to assume that the issue is going to rest on the constitutionality of the issue.

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MR. STOIBER: The declaration section 1(c) of the Atomic Energy Act says:

"The process and utilization of source byproduct and special nuclear material affect interstate and foreign commerce and must be regulated in the national interest."

One could say in one's transmittal that the constitutional basis on which your new act, whatever it becomes entitled in '79 is that constitutional basis.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Except that was talking about material and the Act, the Atomic Energy Act distinguishes between material on the one hand and utilization facilities on the other. And we're talking here about utilization facilities, is that correct?

MR. STOIBER: It just makes it clear that there is no legal quibble about the legality of this.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, that's right, but the Atomic Energy Act deals with that too.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: But the specific language there spoke to the question of material being in interstate commerce.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: True, but somehow they managed to get rules for licensing utilization facilities --

MR. STOIBER: That's 1(f) -- that's 2(f). 2(f) also recites that the operation of production utilization

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facilities, the interstate commerce is necessary also.

MR. BICKWIT: If the Commissioner has problems with this language, it is not essential.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: My general question I'll be asking is why is something in there, and I'm just looking for what is the reason.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I've always thought there was a bit of a conflict between that and insisting that the need for power determinations should be made by one state.

And there are good reasons for that, but they don't flow from this finding.

MR. BICKWIT: That's true. But often states are given the power to deal with matters that substantially affect interstate commerce.

MR. PARLER: And need for power findings are not findings that are acquired by the Atomic Energy Act; they're findings which are required under additional interpretations of NEPA.

MR. BICKWIT: I quibble with that. I don't think that's entirely correct.

MR. PARLER: That's the way I understood it, anyway.

MR. BICKWIT: I refer you to the Strauss-Shapar memo which was distributed to you last Friday.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Oh, that crowd.

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(Laughter.)

think it's a good thing to have it in.

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MR. BICKWIT: Is it the Commission's wish that

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this be dropped? CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I don't want it dropped. I

But I said -- you know, I didn't propose that we vote things up and down.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: As long as we have a good reason, it's fine.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Two?

MR. CRANE: The second one also represents a change. The earlier version here is the same way in the NRC bill and in HR 117, the administration bill.

It said:

"NRC should continue to exercise its independent statutory responsibilities so as to protect the public health and safety and the common defense and security, taking into account that absolute safety is an unattainable goal for any energy source, that the cost of additional safety requirements should be given consideration, and that adequate protection to the health and safety of the public in accordance with high standards established by the Commission is the paramount consideration."

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And I may have misunderstood something, but it seemed to me that there was something slightly amiss about the order of those phrases. As I understood what that passage meant, it meant that we are obligated to assure adequate safety and that once that is done any incremental ratcheting beyond that point ought to be justified in terms of its cost. And this revised language --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Justify taking it into account as one of the factors of this cost.

MR. CRANE: Right.

And this revised language tries to say that thought.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, this is a complicated question that we've never really dealt with, whether there is one absolute level that must be met, and beyond that cost comes in, or whether cost comes in at all levels, or what.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: If cost comes in at all levels, presumably it could be a negating factor at any level.

Do we take that as given? I wouldn't think so.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I guess I'd recommend to you the commentary again in that in the cited memorandum from Peter Strauss and Oursbach, I guess, in '76, where it noted that because the Atomic Energy Act does not speak of absolute protection, of zero risk, it speaks of adequate protection and no undue risk and reasonable assurance, and various language like that, that in spite of the fact that it doesn't spell it

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out in detail, there is clearly some judgment to be made by the body setting the regulations that would implement what adequate protection made, and the authors of that memorandum concluded inevitably that there was some sort of a balancing that must go on.

In principle one can improve safety at progressively larger cost, and that that has not been required. And
so some sort of balancing must go on. So the Shapar-Strauss--

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Not at the point where the decision of adequacy is reached.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, in the following sense, yes, Dick, the Strauss-Shapar memorandum judges that the cost in practicality of particular design features, for safety features, is a factor to be considered in setting the regulatory standards and the rules and prescriptions on a generic basis.

But when you come to a particular case, why, it's not so clear that you sit there and say, Well, it will cost another \$1000 for this or that.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: No.

What I was getting at is that there is some threshold below which you do not take the cost consideration into account. That is, one has to assert that adequate safety has been achieved.

Now, you can increase safety, and the question is

mpb28 - 1 4 you? 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 level is and what all that adds up to. 14 15 16

is it worth doing. And here, you know, there's a whole host of consideration at that point. But you can't say no, I will lower the adequacy level because it cost too must, can

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, it seems to me that this is a nice model. If you had one variable and you could draw a line and say We're going to require safety up to this point and from then on it's as low as practical.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: It's not that way.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: In reality you are dealing with hundreds and thousands of variables. It's a complicated problem, it's very hard to define what that

In practice you take over some accumulation of requirements and I guess in practice add to it.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: This could be a fascinating discussion, but it doesn't really relate to the bill that we have.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: You're saying we don't need to get into that.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Well, we may, but it's a different issue.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, but if you start laying out the findings --

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: This finding has little, if

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anything, to do with these features.

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: -- you do get into these

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Right. And it's a guestion

But what we're finding I think at this moment is

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features.

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which I think that the memo that Len distributed begins to get

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at, and it's one that perhaps might be appropriate for us to

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talk about again before we submit legislation.

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MR. BICKWIT: Well, it's there for two reasons.

One, it was there in the previous bill.

upon them to start with, we've got it backwards from the normal way I think you construct a bill. You look at what are you -- the piece of legislation that you're going to

that by going through the findings and purposes and focusing

propose --

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: -- and then after you've decided that this is what you're going to do, then you construct the findings and purposes to meet that.

And I think the point that you and Dick were beginning to discuss is a very important one; it just doesn't happen at the moment to be represented in one of the pieces of legislation that are being proposed. I don't think the finding has much to do with the piece of legislation that's being proposed.

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And secondly, so that you could have this discussion. It flags matters which are very much before the Commission.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: You're saying, then, that there ought to be another piece of legislacion.

MR. BICKWIT: I'm not saying --

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: The finding really relates to the question of absolute safety, in other words, dealing with that explicitly.

And we agreed --

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: But, Vic, a lot of those findings that get carried through into what you proposed and were massaged out of -- to go on top of the administration's bill had an entirely different bill that they were sitting on top of.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Yes, but my recollection was that --

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I don't think it's that different.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: -- we didn't focus this at any particular piece of any of those bills that we were then looking at.

This was a sort of a general conception to underlay the whole licensing regime to which the bill was addressing itself.

Is that your feeling?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: But we're addressing a much broader whole licensing regime at that time.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: But we still are, because we're amending those pieces of the act which reflect the basic licensing regime. It's not only what's here, but all the rest of those sections of the act to which this has been addressing itself.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Are you saying you would want this set of findings and purposes embedded someplace in the act?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let me make some comments along the line.

First of all, the original form of this finding in the September '77 draft was placed there by the Commission to reflect what in fact was the real case in the -- what I'll call the regulatory philosophy as regards safety.

It seemed at the time to us to be more than we would want to tackle, I guess, to amplify it in terms of subsequent detailed sections of the bill. But there was a feeling which was unanimous, I think, among the four of us who were working on it that a reflection of what was indeed the real world of nuclear regulatory safety philosophy was a very useful thing and a very appropriate thing to have in.

And I continue to feel this way, whether or not

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24 Irai Reporters, Inc. I think that it would be very useful if we could have some discussion, try some draft language, and

there would be further amplification of the bill at any

Now, having said that, let me go ahead and add

the bill which would deal with the question of what adequate

see where we come out on a possible subsequent section in

some other thoughts which I've talked about some to Len and

protection means, and try to provide a little better statu-

tory definition of that standard. I think it would be a

highly useful thing. Whether the enterprise would be

successful here amongst us and then subsequently a presenta-

tion is -- I can't guess.

But I think it would be a very useful enterprise to attempt. Because it would certainly involve a good deal more discussion than I think a number of us would like to have to go through before anything moves here, I, however, would not propose -- votes could be mustered to send this forward, I would not propose to delay that in order to have the other piece, but rather to note to our Committees that we're settling down to try to look at the possibility of a further section.

But in any case, as I say, whether that is attempted, and if attempted whether successful, whether or not any of

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that occurs, it does seem to me that the phrasing here, which I think Peter has done useful editorial rearranging and amplification to make clear, is a very useful recognition of the real world of nuclear safety regulatory philosophy and is not only perfectly appropriate, but I think very much needed.

Now whether or not we get any bill out of the whole thing, of course, you know, views differ, and that remains to be seen. But if we were, I think it would be an enormously valueable thing to have.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: So are you saying that you think that this kind of language would be necessary in order to hold a place for that additional section?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: No, I don't think it would be necessary to hold a place for such a section, John, because when you came with that section you could also come with a proposed finding to go in the front end, or if the bill had already either passed or failed, why it might be a separate little legislative proposal of its own.

No, I don't think that's the essential. I think that the reason that it's appropriate here in just this language -- never mind whether a new section gets added -- is to reflect, as I say, that real world of practice, which is not otherwise reflected anyplace in the statute, I don't think.

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, as I remember, we were trying to deal with the fact that the agency does take cost into account in some of its decision. At the same time there is a kind of feeling that this was done in a sort of under-the-table manner, or that the law didn't explicitly allow for it --

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: And this is to --COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: -- in a sense bringing practice and legislation into at least more manifest congruents.

But also I think we didn't want to suggest that we were in any way backing away from current requirements, and that's where all the paramount language is.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That's right. We discussed trying to find precisely the word and decided on paramount for that reason.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: The impression I get from the way it's worded is that you first set up adequate health and safety standards and that everything is required to meet an adequate standard to provide adequate health and safety. Beyond that, the Commission may then require even more, beyond what is --

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, I was concerned about that formulation when we became more explicit with Peter's changes.

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I don't know that it was -- that it had that explicit a model.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: As a matter of fact, I don't recall a discussion of just this point.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: There were two points basically:

One, that cost is an allowable consideration; and the other was that safety was paramount, that we weren't backing away --

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I can understand both of those.

The part that I'm puzzling over is the part that really says cost is a factor considered in evaluating additional requirements beyond those that are required for guidance in the section that refers to adequate.

So it has inherent that we then consider, after having established what is adequate and require them to meet those, that we then look at making additional requirements on them beyond what is adequate.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Peter, could you read what we had before?

MR. CRANE: "The Nuclear Regulatory
Commission should continue to exercise its
responsibilities...taking into account that
absolute safety is an unattainable goal for

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eral Reporters, Inc. any energy source, that the costs of additional safety requirements should be given consideration, and that adequate protection of the health and safety of the public in accordance with high standards established by the Commission is the paramount consideration."

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: It doesn't get into the problems of this version.

I guess I would stick with the older one.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: But does it not get into them because they were there and they just didn't come into focus as Peter put them into focus, or --

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: It slips by.

(Laughter.)

MR. STOIBER: And that phraseology "additional" does not modify it; it's just there.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Yes.

MR. STOIBER: And one wonders, if they ask the question, what will the answer be.

MR. BICKWIT: Additional to anything, I think that's what that means, additional to anything. And that is a different formulation from the one we now have.

MR. CRANE: And that leaves open, for example, if you assume that for any new safety requirement you evaluate cost, what about when you reevaluate an old requirement.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, as the lawyers say, we do not write today on a blank slate.

(Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I haven't focused on that business. You're right.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: It seems to me that -CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: That will require some
mulling, I guess, before I decide between the new one or the
old one.

MR. BICKWIT: The new one is different from the Strauss-Shapar method.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes. No, when I say the old one I mean the '77 draft.

MR. BICKWIT: I understand.

But just to point out that this particular draft takes the position, as Commissioner Kennedy was outlining, that there is a level below which cost is not relevant.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Whatever it is, it's that standard which we judge based upon the high standards that we've established to provide adequate protection.

MR. BICKWIT: You call that adequate protection.

In the Strauss-Shapar memo, adequate protection is determined with regard to cost.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I'm more inclined to that view because if in fact that minimum level provides adequate

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protection, then why are we going beyond it?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: That's the problem that stuck out.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I could rationalize that.

It is true, for example, simplistic view, it was judged when the first DC-3 airplane came off the line back in 1940, I guess, and maybe a little bit earlier, '39, maybe, '40, that that airplane met whatever the standards were for adequate safety and protection of the life and property involved. That's a rather different airplane than the DC-3 model X that came off the line in 1946 or '47.

No one ever said you've got to take that earlier DC-3 out of the sky. It adequately met safety standards.

That doesn't go to say that if you find another way later to even improve that situation, you ought not to do it. What it does say is you don't have to go back and rebuild e erything else.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, but it may turn out that the wings are weaker than you thought on the old one.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: And then you make the determination whether it's so weak indeed that you ought to go back and fix it, or that it's still, even though they're weaker than you would now build the new ones, they're still going to fly.

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COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Dick, I think you're arguing an opposite case, the way it actually ends up. I think the examples you're using are much more towards the end balancing of how much safety for low much money.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Above a certain threshold where you have said, yes, that's adequate safety.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: The trouble is, it's hard to find that threshold.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Sure. That's right. The first one that comes along presents you with that problem.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I don't understand the finding.

MR. STOIBER: I should note that Senator McClure has asked you precisely this question, and he also stated that he didn't necessarily want a draft statute to cure it, but he would like you to comment upon it. This was in the appropriation hearings on the Senate side.

So you will have an opportunity to visit this issue in that response.

MR. BICKWIT: A lot of people are asking that.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: A lot of people were asking this, as I remember, back in January, 1975, pretty early on.

MR. CRANE: To your questions, Mr. Gilinsky, it seems to me in 1975 the Commission adopted at least on an interim basis a \$1 per man-rem rule. It was later abandoned.

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rs, Inc. But that was an attempt to quantify how much additional safety requirements above adequacy are worth.

How do you determine the cost-effectiveness?

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I don't think it was adequacy. It was simply a rule for arriving at a requirement, and the fact that you start with a certain level doesn't mean that that level is adequate and the rest of it is just icing on the cake.

You know, the rule has two components: it has a constant plus a times something.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think that one may have had a little more helpful context. The Commission's regulations before that and after, I don't know, about '70 or '72 or '-3 or something like that, said exposures are -- this was with regard to personnel exposures and exposures to the public.

It said they will be below a certain level set in tables in Part 20 and so on, and beyond that were to be kept as low, in those days, as low as practicable, now as low as reasonably achievable. And the rulemaking was to decide on what basis you would establish a particular set of equipment which represented as low as reasonably achievable or as low as practicable at the time.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: But that was above the threshold.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, you had to get down to the Part 20 limits, certainly, but beyond that --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: But cost is not a question.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, but the Part 20 limit -Well, as a practical matter, the Part 20 limits were pretty
well up, at least with regard to the general public. Why
you really had to run a pretty dirty plant to impinge on them.

The question was, you know, whether it's going to be 20 million millirem at the boundary per year or five or three or two or one, or something like that. And in Part 20 it was 170. And the rulemaking ended up saying well you keep on adding equipment until the cost gets up to \$1000 per man-rem.

And at that point you're putting in enough stuff and boy, that's as low as is reasonably achievable. And there's been argument since about whether the dollar figure was too high or too low.

MR. KENNEKE: It's been irrelevant, in fact, because the number was chosen ostensibly on a cost-benefit basis, but it has never been found to be overridden by the \$1000 per man-rem figure. So one might argue that the previous set was supposedly set on a cost-benefit basis, and in fact it was not. It was overly done.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Isn't it correct that when we decided on the \$1000 figure we recognized that to be the

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upper figure of all the data that we got, that was the top number? We just selected it for overconservatism, isn't that right?

And so obviously --

MR. KENNEKE: While the purpose may be different, it does seem to be a perfectly analogous situation. If you have the situation, you're establishing a ceiling on risk and you're reducing the ceiling below that based on the costbenefit impact value assessment kind of approach.

Even though the terms are difficult to define, it does seem to me that that's in fact what we do. And we ought to recognize this and differentiate the two situations of one that says Yes, we do require safety regardless of cost up to a point, and we'll even go beyond that if we can justify it in economic cost-benefit terms.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, but, first of all, the single number that you start with is not chosen irrespective of cost. There's a cost consideration that enters into that one.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, that's what the ShaparStrauss memorandum says, that in establishing those generally
establishable standards they believe that practicality and
cost are legitimate considerations, obviously not controlling,
but considerations.

MR. KENNEKE: That's not to say there isn't an

element in that, I agree.

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: The other point about this example it seems to me is that you're dealing with essentially one dimension here. In other words, it's relatively simple to apply the sorts of models.

MR. KENNEKE: It's difficult to express. How do we do it? It's not a simple thing like \$1000 per man-rem to deal with a broad range of regulatory problems. But conceptually it's there --

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: All of this would be helpful if in fact WASH-1400 could be done in a way that your errors were so small that you could just regulate on the basis of it. And, you know, then you could just say --

MR. KENNEKE: But we can do, even with the industry bounding analyses, that we do use those to take into account the range of uncertainties, and use those in a comparable way.

But you do have to have something that says there's a level of safety that we don't bother to analyze. It's fixed; it's required; and we shouldn't even spend our time trying to analyze it without saying that we will not require still more review, but in a much more explicit and justified way.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, but what I'm saying is that all of that is an element when you are empressing what adequate --

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MR. KENNEKE: Yes, true.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes.

MR. KENNEKE: Both elements.

MR. BICKWIT: Mr. Chairman, I think the threshold question is whether you want to confront this issue in this legislation.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I certainly think we need at least a finding of the '77 version and the '79 version. We have a bit of a head-scratcher between them at the moment.

But I think -- and I think the question of going on, trying to work out -- if this Commission decides something we don't like, we'll just veto it.

(Laughter.)

We're closer to the Reporter, so we get on the transcript and they don't, so don't worry about what they say.

(Laughter.)

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: We may be on the wrong subject for this afternoon anyway.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: We're just about to reach a conclusion on adequate and inadequate, but it's lost.

(Laughter.)

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: We saved the diagram.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I'll have to puzzle through that.

Look, I think we need something like this in here,

and the exact language we're going to have to argue about.

I recommend that as soon as the Commissioners get a chance, they make commentary on it briefly, and we make it to each other in the Counsel's Office. And as we gather again we'll focus in and make decisions on the matter.

Why don't we scan on forward through the findings section to see what else we've got in here?

MR. BICKWIT: Mr. Chairman, just one further question.

This is so basic to what you're doing and what the Commission is doing and what the Congress is focusing on, I think the Commission ought to consider the option of whether they want to go with a finding like this or whether they want to leave it out and deal with it in a separate package, or whether they want to address it more directly by a section of the Atomic Energy Act.

There are really three options. Depending on how you go, I think this bill will look very different. And I think it would be useful to have some guidance.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Particularly in the context of the high congressional interest with respect to the closing, the shutdown of the plants. This kind of a finding obviously directly impacts upon whether we conclude as our -- quote -- philosophy or our flexibility and our operating policy. And I think we've got to address it more directly than just putting

it in a finding.

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So I would go for a discussion of your third

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MR. BICKWIT: Which was that?

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COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: That was a separate section.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: As a working basis for the

At that discussion we would have to address the

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In other words, I would go for a discussion of

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what that section should look like if there were to be one.

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But it's an issue I think that ought to be addressed directly.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think if you're willing, I

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have some thoughts on the general shape of it, and I could

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talk to Counsel and we could have some rough draft things to

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argue over to provide at least a kicking off of that discus-

kinds of questions that were raised in the Shapar-Strauss.

compatibility if one judges that that memo reflects in fact

(Commissioner Gilinsky departed at 3:10.)

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Or provide some reasonable

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Well, I thought rather than

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discussion, that would be fine.

the practice that's going on.

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reflecting the practices early, the practice, I thought it was raising possible interpretations of operating philosophy.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It seemed to me it was reflecting practice in fact.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: You would know that better than I.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well

MR. KENNEKE: It reflects a point of view that ELD takes a fairly regular occasion to point out, that you're on weak legal ground when you take economics into account.

MR. PARLER: I think that has been true since the first major interpretation of the Atomic Energy Act by the Supreme Court in the PRDC decision, which certainly suggested at least to this lawyer that if you took economics into account to do less than was required in the judgment of the Commission to be done, provide adequate protection to the health and safety of the public, it was questionable whether such legal authority existed under the present law.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I don't think the Strauss-Shapar document argues that in fact you should do that.

MR. PARLER: I don't so interpret it, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It seems to me that it says only that in establishing the rules, regulations, and Staff practices that constitute our judgment of adequate protection that inevitably and properly under the Act there are questions of practicality and cost that enter into those judgments, and that that is not an inappropriate or unlawful proposition.

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Now when you get down to dealing with a specific case against those regulations, why then I think we've always pretty well held the view that you had to meet the regulations, and if that was expensive, why that was tough.

In fact, we had, as I remember -- was it the appeal board in Maine Yankee that threw some language in which said we could....

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Well, even there I think the point of view you expressed is basically what is done, and I think it's basically the right thing to do. And then there's a hierarchy of decisions, and there are points at which it's more appropriate to consider costs and others where it's less appropriate to consider costs.

And as you work your way toward specific cases or enforcement actions, it's less appropriate.

On the other hand, you know, exemptions have been granted from ECCS criteria, and it seems to me that cost has been a consideration, given the size of the reactor and possible harm, and the cost of meeting these criteria, all these things entered into the decision.

(Commissioner Bradford arrived at 3:20.)

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: The question really is was cost taken into account in your determination of whether an adequate level of safety was being assurred. That's the real question.

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And it seems to me the answer can't be yes. I don't see how it could be, because that would imply that you could come down ultimately to a point where, as my colleague and I were discussing with the chart, you know, one can run a, you know, a sort of a spectrum of adequacy from, you know, fantastically adequate to barely adequate. But below barely adequate it gets to be inadequate at some point. And conceivably you could drive yourself with cost down to that, at least to that inadequate level, and if cost gets so high on that rationale you might even lower the level and say what we thought was inadequate really probably was adequate given cost considerations.

And I don't think one can rationally do that. That's the problem.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Isn't it also true that in granting an exemption to regulations one is not granting an exemption from the requirement that there be adequate protection of the public health. That's in a statute and I don't think it's within the Commission's power.

So when you grant an exemption the finding you make to put it in sort of engineer's terms is we think that this plant needn't ment the particular regulation that says microphones have to have this shape; we think in this particular case there is adequate protection even though their microphones are square, or whatever. Indeed, the square microphones

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don't meet the general regulations, but even without that there is still adequate protection. We find good cause to allow this exemption.

I don't think you give away that statutory --COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Well, but is that because you conclude that your original regulation --

> CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Was above that level? COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Possibly. I think that's possible, or that there are other ways to get there.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Or that in balancing the cost of getting there one concluded that you could, in Dick's: spectrum, that while the other was perhaps a little more toward the higher end of adequacy and you could backoff a little bit toward the lower end of adequacy -- still adequate -- but back down because of the cost.

MR. KENNEKE: More likely it was that it just didn't fit those circumstances. You could not anticipate all possible circumstances, and what you're looking for is an equivalent degree.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That's a different dimension all together.

MR. KENNEKE: Yes.

I would hate to think that we would be saying that not meeting the regulations -- meeting the regulations is

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more than adequate. Certainly they define a level, and your decision to grant an exemption from that ought to be on the basis that you're providing some other equivalent for raising to that level.

Reg Guides, yes; in most cases Reg Guides go -well, not most cases -- they're the places where you go beyond
the regulations, choosing the Staff's option they go beyond
what literally needs to be done.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: All of this would be relevant if in fact you could in some precise way define what all these levels are.

Now I can't believe that if the failure to grant exemption in a number of these cases would have zero cost attached to it or trivial cost, then the exemptions would have been granted.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Your description implies, or at least I infer an ability to make a precision -- a precise engineering or technical calculation with almost no uncertainty to it.

MR. KENNEKE: I think you're still relying on judgment, that you have something that provides a comparable — if you want to call it comparable to express a band of uncertainty, but surely not something that fundamentally is different.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Well, no, not fundamentally

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different, but I would suspect that the comparability that you talk about ends up being pretty --

MR. KENNEKE: It's imprecise.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Right. And it could mean that there's a band around that which then falls back, so therefore you end up having a cost balancing on some of those. Or if it's not cost-balancing it's practicality balancing.

MR. KENNEKE: Well, if you're uncertain in the lower direction, I believe you'd turn around and back up that uncertainty with some other kind of requirement, so that you will backup to something with which you comfortable with the band of uncertainty being on the right side.

I think that's a general principle in practice. Bounding analyses is typical regulatory practice. If you don't know, guess on the high side, or whichever side is more conservative.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let me suggest we go ahead and scan through the rest of the findings quickly.

MR. BICKWIT: And we will produce a draft, you say?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let's have a chat and see if

we can get some directions to get started on drafts.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: With some trepidation, let me ask how far you've got.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Not far enough.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: We're arguing over the transmittal letter. The bill is all set.

(Laughter.)

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: We had some considerable discussion, Peter, over the words at the beginning of the page.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: To amend the Atomic Energy Act?

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: No, no -- or the bill. (Laughter.)

MR. CRANE: Number three, and here I amend my previous answer to Commissioner Ahearne. This doesn't track anything in the bill. This came from something in the discussions in which, if I remember correctly --

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: You certainly answered my question.

MR. CRANE: Since there is not going to be anything in there about the states, there was some suggestion that a certain amount of pleasant temperate language indicating our high regard for the states and their important role might be appropriate.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I would think that would better go in a transmittal letter to indicate our high regard, but....

It's a very good finding. I certainly agree with it, but it just doesn't have anything to do with the bill.

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COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: It recognizes a fact of life which will make the bill either workable or unworkable. To that extent, it has something to do with the bill.

MR. CRANE: Mr. Parler pointed out that the words "and licensing" in there might create some incorrect message.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: At least as presently framed.

MR. CRANE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Previously when we had the NEPA transfer section in there -- Let's see, what are we doing here about need for power? It doesn't go to the states here, does it?

MR. CRANE: No, except with regard to the interim operating license where we were asked to come up with something to bring the certification of need from the states.

MR. PARLER: It seemed to me that the words "and licensing" would open the door completely as far as the state roles in the radiological determination. That's why I raised the question.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It's a good question.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Once again the problem of making a finding that doesn't link to

MR. CRANE: And that could be cured simply by dropping out the words "and licensing".

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I think that's a large step forward.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: A gem of an idea.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I've never had any objection to state involvement in the radiological end of things, so

(Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Why don't we scan forward.

Peter, as I've told everybody else as they've come in over time, why, my aim was to try to discuss some of the things in this draft and move across it looking at some of the things rather than to make decisions as we go along. In part that was because I was not at all sure I would have very many of you here. John and I started out. But we've built up to a full Commission.

MR. CRANE: The fourth one, I gather that there was a skit of --

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Where does that section, by the way, come from, the federal coordination?

MR. CRANE: For that -- where did Mark go?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, he went for the door.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Didn't it have a genesis

in the original administration?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I mean as far as our administration. I didn't recall us --

MR. BICKWIT: We deliberated on coordination and we came to no conclusion. That's why this is bracketed as a

section here.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let's see. Now tell me once again -- as my attention wanders my mind grows mushy, and it's only Tuesday. It is Tuesday? It is Tuesday.

There is or is not a coordination section?

MR. CRANE: I believe there is a coordination

section.

MR. STOIBER: The tone of the discussion was if there were a federal coordination section, NRC ought to be the federal coordinator. If there were not, then....

MR. CRANE: This was discussed in the January 23rd meeting. It appears in the transcript at about page 55.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: And what was the conclusion?

MR. CRANE: And according to -- yes, the Chairman expressed the view that language similar to that proposed last year would be sufficient to begin legislative support for NRC's efforts to coordinate timely federal action. Commissioners Kennedy and Gilinsky noted preference for expression of support for timely coordination in the hearing record and perhaps the findings and purposes section.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: All right. It's you guys.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: We're well known to favor basically good, sound government. That was just an expression to that principle. Coordination among federal agencies is useful, and so little achieved.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: It is the third section mpb57 2 on page 7. 3 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes. 4 Anything else? Can we plunge forward? 5 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Does it say there that 6 they don't have the authority we do now? I mean, we set a 7 schedule for our proceedings now. 8 MR. BICKWIT: They set a time limit for other 9 agencies involved in the process. 10 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: But do we have the author-11 ity to do that? 12 MR. BICKWIT: To set time limits? 13 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Besides to say that the 14 hearing will be held on such and such a day. 15 MR. BICKWIT: Oh, no time limits for other 16 agencies. 17 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: But it seems to me, 18 working backward from our power to set a hearing date, we 19 must also have the power to establish deadlines. 20 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: It tells us to establish 21 dates for others. 22 MR. BICKWIT: For an EPA determination, for

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instance.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Oh, you mean, for example, in Seabrook the determination for cooling towers would be a

determination --

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COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: We can't require them.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It's a hunting license for jobs is what it is. All of these sections down through the earliest ones, none of them have ever contemplated the enormous complexity of commanding people in view of all the statutes they operate under or anything else. But they have been a -- I've always regarded them as a useful license to jawbone, and useful in the sense that if you don't have anything like that, why you might very well get told, not even very politely, to go mind your own business.

This at least allows the director of licensing to regulation to write letters saying Dear Agency, I call to your attention that pursuant to such and such Section....

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Let's see. To the extent that this involves a determination that isn't involved, that isn't a part of our own proceeding, such as the cooling towers, presumably the setting of that deadline in a fair way is going to involve having some appreciation of what's involved in the task --

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: On the other agency's part to be sure.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: So that for us to write a letter to the Historic Site Preservation Commission or whatever would involve somebody going out and spending some

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time learning what their task was.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: We do that now.

Part of the project management task is to understand the things that the people have to do and is there anything we can do to he , and try to take into account in our plans when they can act and so on. And I think all the coordination authority, whether it's -- all it does is say you ought to put these schedules together and try to coordinate, and it gives us, as I say, a license to jawbone when they run late.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Have we tried to do it? CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes. The Staff doesn't hesitate to call up. But as the project manager calling a lower level staff or EPA or whatever to say couldn't you get that out, no, we've got to work on something else.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Well, what I'm asking is have you tried to do what this bill is saying we should do and found that we didn't get anywhere?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: One of the three examples we give when some congressman says what projects in the past would lead you to think that this provision is needed.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I could write you up a whole flock of them.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE. I've been trying patiently from the beginning of January to get these kinds of examples

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for each of the provisions we're putting in, and I have not got them.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Make a note and just call up Harold Denton. And I think he can probably give you a dozen of these. I've been hearing about them since 1975 with constant regularity.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: But there's a difference between hearing about somebody who has been holding a hearing and we're waiting for their result and we haven't told them how that impacts on us from this kind of a procedure.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That's right. But I don't think that's the case, that in fact they have tried very hard to press on on people. Because of the press of their own business and their own priorities and schedules, they just won't be able to.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I'd be delighted to support this kind of a provision.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Your point is a very good one, it ought to be supportable.

MR. BICKWIT: And your point that you haven't received it in a reasonable time is a good one too.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: What does provision b relate to about the lead agency?

It's on page 8, b at the bottom of the page.

MR. CRANE: Well, the one things that occurs to me

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immediately is that if there's any ambiguity under the new CEQ guidelines which have an elaborate procedure for designating lead agencies, coordinating agencies, and on appeals to CEQ for designations where agencies disagree, though I frankly find it very hard to imagine that --

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Well, I can assure you that

I can never support -- at least from my vote on this, if

my answer, when asked in Congress was it due, well, it appears

to me maybe. You've got to have a darn good reason for why

it's there.

MR. CRANE: Commissioner, the person who's expert on coordination isn't in the room. He might not have expected that we'd have gotten this far right now. I can certainly ask him to come up.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Neither did I.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think we really haven't gotten that far.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: It was a giant leap forward we took.

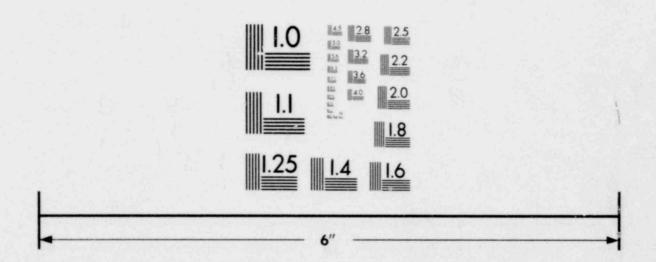
CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Why don't we, the next time around, let us have him in the room.

What about the rest of these things? We've got a standardization finding in here, but of course we decided we won't have a section in the bill.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: But we also said that some

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conformitory language should be in there to suggest a desirable course.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think that's reasonable.

MR. BICKWIT: I wasn't clear that the Commission did decide that the language would go in the bill. That's why we bracketed this.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: UP in this section, I think it's -- it gives us a basis for discussing it section by section.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: We did not wish to commit ourselves to anything that would sort of try to encourage it in the sense that it provided incentives in the industry to do it.

MR. BICKWIT: Well, as I remember Commissioner Gilinsky objected even to that language in the bill.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: The concern had to do with the fact that he never received a definition of standardization.

MR. BICKWIT: So we simply marked it for Committee discussion.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, I'd be glad to forward my testimony to him. I've defined "standardization" before assorted bodies of the Congress of the United States. You can't very well object that you haven't had anything. He may not like what you get or agree with it, but....

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COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: We have endorsed it certainly. I may be sorry I asked.

(Laughter.)

Is there ever in there a sentence about what sort of standardization they're following?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes, someplace down in the depths of these mighty ventures.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: The phrase "the more efficient use of private resources", is that a real concern for us? As a citizen it might be a real concern, but as far as the NRC, is there a concern?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, you know, you share in the grammatical difficulties here.

I'm sorry, John, I missed that.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I'm saying as a citizen

I'm interested in the more efficient use of private

resources. I'm not sure that the NRC should be stressing

the concern about more efficient use of private resources.

Where am 1?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Finding 5.

MR. CRANE: This is number 5 of the current draft.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Now wait a minute. I'm lost.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Where they apply to a regulated monopoly industry, why, I think the whole concept of utility regulation by public service commissions is on the basis of

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effective use of the private resources of interest to the society and so on, is that the kind of -- you did that sort of thing, Peter.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: What? This one?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: No, I'm sorry. Let me not attempt to fill you in on that. There are too many conversations going on.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Let me suggest that the statement you made was one of statesmanship and a normal level of brilliance.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Generally to be applauded.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Without a doubt.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Are you through with 5?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Okay, number 6.

We're saying that in the sense of the early site as a mechanism to permit meaningful public participation, as I recall there are a number of groups that took exception to that.

Do we have a counter-argument, if people argued that the early site provision is a mechanism in which the site itself is being proposed and reviewed sufficiently far in advance of when there might be a potential for a plant to be built, that you don't really get any large collection of people who are concerned in the area. It's sort of a

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lambasting in that the strong public participation comes when there's an actual proposed plant to be built.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, that's a comment which can be made. And let me add another one.

There has been complaint that the early site review and site permit provisions to the extent that they're implemented, they create a predisposition on the part of the utility or the state that's banked those sites to go nuclear when the time comes. And all I can say is I'm sorry, it's a hard world.

You can't simultaneously try to deal with these matters before there's a multi-million dollar project barreling down the road and also not do it before the multi-million dollar project comes down.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I was not raising whether the early site was the sound thing; I was raising the question is it correct to say that early site -- one of the advantages is it permits meaningful public participation early.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think it does. If you get in at a time before the guy has got all this momentum behind a project, I think citizens who have comments to make about land use aspects or site detailed locations and so on have got a substantially improved chance of having an impact.

Now, as you say, there is the down side, that maybe five or ten years before a specific plant is planned to

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come in, you know there's news in the paper, they're hiring people to work on the sites, maybe at that early time there is more -- people are less likely to be interested in it.

But -- I don't know how far you can go to get the citizenry against themselves.

If somebody comes along and says Look, we're going to turn that pasture over there into a potential site for a power plant, would you like to come around, you say, no, no, as long as you don't have any plans to build anything immediately, I don't care. I think that's the citizens' problem.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I think -- I don't have a difficulty with the statement apart -- as long as it's tied to a sense of early siting regimen. If you tied that sentence to an early siting provision which allowed 25 year permits and foreclosed further hearings under any circumstances, then it would seem to me that you had a mismatch.

But I don't mind the sentence as long as I don't mind the siting provision that goes along with it.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I don't know whether "permit" is exactly the right word; to facilitate and --

MR. CRANE: Allow.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: -- allow or encourage.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I was just uneasy that one of the advantages -- there are a lot of advantages and that

didn a seem to be one of them.

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COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: It's the rest of the

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phrase.

than later?

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COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: The rest of the phrase?

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COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: No, the rest of the phrase--

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is it possible that it can be most effective early on rather

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COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I don't know.

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COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: The argument is often made

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that that's the time when the public, if it wants to involve

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itself, could most effectively do so, before a lot of commit-

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ments have been made which have melded plant to site.

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COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: And in fact that the

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point at which the standard has become obviously superior

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instead of whatever, whatever standard one might apply.

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COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Right.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Do you want to delete 7?

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Nevermind. Strike that from the record.

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MR. CRANE: 7 came out much too strong. It ought

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to be changed to something on the order of a pilot program

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for public funding of participants, where those participants'

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ability to take part is limited by financial considerations,

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can help determine the capability of such funding to contribute to a fair and full determination of the issues in

those proceedings.

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COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I don't see anything wrong with that.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I would agree that the revision is closer to what you're drafting.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: The revision is closer to the actual....

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: And I guess I have to apply the same standard that I have been trying t apply, so I would accept the revision.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That is the fundamental fairness segment. Let's flaunt it.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I'm certainly willing to accept that when it flows that way.

(Laughter.)

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I noticed a reluctance on your part.

(Laughter.)

MR. CRANE: Mr. Parler raised a question about the sentence where those participants' ability to take part is limited by financial considerations.

MR. PARLER: The question I have raised is whether that particular consideration was a significant or an over-riding consideration in the authority for the pilot program which appears later on.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: It's on page 17, item 2.

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eral Reporters, Inc. It's certainly one of the things that we have, all of us, I believe, have always felt was a major consideration, that is whether indeed the intervenor, whoever he may be, has a contribution to make, and our own proceeding would suffer from his not making it.

MR. PARLER: My question was whether the financial considerations point is such an important point that that should be emphasized at the outset in this legislation. It may well be, I don't know. I just didn't read the legislation, the draft legislation back on page 16, and thereafter, that way.

But it's not a major point.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: It seems fair.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: No problem.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: All right.

Now let me raise a question of tactical deployment of the resources of the body here.

We have had interesting and I think in the long run useful discussion. Dealing with a subject like this one tends to make slow and heavy weather of the initial phases and then pick up, I think, what we've said here as a part of the essential discussions we need to have to close on the issues. So I'm not discouraged. But I want to get to page 3.

We are at four o'clock. I think it would be useful if I could have a brief closed meeting on the other mpb70

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matters this afternoon.

I know you just got back into town. Other people have a lot of things to do. And I wonder if this wouldn't be a place to adjourn this discussion and have the closed meeting, and then try to have the rest of the afternoon for....

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: That's fine.

I would like to take one minute and just summarize some of the concerns I have with this, so that at least I will have mentioned it to the Staff at this point.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: All right.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I gather the early site approval one is introduced for Mr. Dingle's request. Some of it seemed to be a little stronger than I thought we had talked about. The combined CP and OL --

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Too strong or stronger than we had discussed?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I felt stronger than we had discussed.

The combined CP and OL, I couldn't understand what the section -- what the purpose of some of the sections that were in here were. They seemed to track so close to the existing sections in the law that it was -- I was mystified.

The federal coordination we already talked about in Section B. Unless I can see why it's there, I couldn't go on with it.

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rai Reporters, Inc. The hearings one I will have to have talked through, have someone to talk through it.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: You need a guide.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: What is it that's really being done here? What's the reason for it?

I was having real difficulty tracking that.

The interim operating license, fine, I understand that.

The intervenor funding one, I guess is fine.

The interim operating license one, there seems to be a very cumbersome approach for going through the Department of Energy thing, and I would have to understand how's that supposed to work and is that what they said that they needed.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I must say, John, it was just some of the things like that that made me feel I needed a marching through the document. I wasn't quite sure about even marking up the draft and sending a copy back because it seemed to me that what I had come up with, I eventually want to mark up a good deal on some discussion and better understanding of it.

So I'll try to get to that as soon as we can and get those discussions in.

MR. BICKWIT: There are some quick answers to some of those questions, if you want them now, or if you would prefer

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to wait.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Why don't we take them next time, so we've got them in mind when we go?

And I'll ask the Commissioners to please just withdraw with me to the meeting room. And, Sam, will you please notify Commissioner Gilinsky immediately that we are having a brief personnel meeting. And I'll try to get you all out in short order.

(Whereupon, at 4:05 p.m., the conference in the above-entitled matter was adjourned.)



UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

March 14, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Chairman Hendrie

Commissioner Gilinsky Commissioner Kennedy Commissioner Bradford Commissioner Ahearne

FROM:

CB Leonard Bickwit, Jr., General Counsel

SUBJECT:

DRAFT SITING AND LICENSING LEGISLATION

Attached is our latest draft of a possible Commission-sponsored siting and licensing proposal. While some of it will require additional redrafting, we believe it is in such form as to provide a reasonable basis for Commission discussion. ELD has reviewed most of the sections. Time has not permitted us to have the benefit of their review on some.

Attachment: Draft Bill

cc: OPE SECY

Contact:

Peter G. Crane 634-3288

A BILL

To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to permit determinations on sites for production and utilization facilities, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State; of America in Congress assembled, that this Act may be cited as the "Nuclear Regulatory Reform Act of 1979".

- Sec. 2. Findings and Purposes. --
- (a) The Congress, recognizing that a clear and coordinated energy policy consistent with sound safety and environmental controls must include an effective licensing process for nuclear power reactors, finds and declares that:
- (1) interstate commerce is substantially affected by the siting, construction, and operation of nuclear power reactors;
 - (2) the Nuclear Regulatory Commission should continue to exercise its independent statutory responsibilities to protect the public health and safety and the common defense and security, taking into account that absolute safety is an unattainable goal for any energy source, that adequate protection to the

health and safety of the public, in accordance with high standards established by the Commission, is the paramount consideration, and that cost is a factor to be considered in evaluating additional requirements beyond those necessary to provide such protection;

- (3) the States have an essential role to fulfill in making determinations with respect to the siting and licensing of nuclear power reactors, and cooperation and coordination between Federal and State agencies should be enhanced:
- [(4) the national interest in the timely completion of environmental and other reviews and determinations warrants that Federal exercise of the authority to make these determinations be coordinated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission;]
- [(5) the standardization of nuclear power plant designs can enhance safety and the more efficient use of both private and public resources;]
- (6) early Commission decisions on the acceptability of potential sites for nuclear power reactors, even before a particular power plant has been proposed for the particular site, can facilitate advance planning by States and utilities and permit meaningful public participation early in the planning process, when it can be most effective; and

- (7) public funding of participants in Commission proceedings, where those participants' ability to take part is limited by financial considerations, can help contribute to a full and fair determination of issues in those proceedings.
- (b) The purposes of this Act are:
- (1) to improve the effectiveness of the nuclear power reactor licensing process, consistent with sound environmental, safety and safeguards principles;
- (2) to provide for early Commission determinations on site suitability, to facilitate advance planning, increase the efficiency of the licensing process, and permit early and effective public participation in siting determinations;
- (3) to provide incentives for early submission of final designs for nuclear power reactors, including standardized designs, by authorizing in such circumstances the issuance of combined construction permits and operating licenses;
 - (4) to permit more effective utilization of resources by the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards;
 - [(5) to provide for a more effective allocation of nuclear power reactor review responsibilities and for cooperation and

scordination at the Federal level;]

- (6) to provide that hearings on applications to construct and to operate production and utilization facilities shall be held when requested by any person whose interest may be affected;
- (7) to authorize public funding of qualified participants in Commission proceedings, and other purposes.
- Sec. 3. Section 192 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 is amended to read as follows:
- "Sec. 192. EARLY SITE APPROVAL OF UTILIZATION AND PRODUCTION FACILITIES. --
- a. Any person may file with the Commission an application for approval of a site for one or more utilization or production facilities, notwithstanding the fact that no application for a construction permit or a combined construction permit and operating license has been filed with the Commission. Each such site permit application shall be in writing and shall specifically state such information as the Commission, by rule or regulation, may determine to be necessary to decide the suitability of the site for its intended purpose. The Commission, on the basis of such siting criteria and other requirements as it may establish by rule, "gulation, or order, may issue the site permit, refuse to issue the site permit, or grant the site

permit with such conditions as it deems appropriate. The Commission shall, by rule or regulation, prescribe the period or periods during which site permits issued pursuant to this subsection shall be valid. Except for good cause shown, the period shall not exceed ten years. Nothing in this subsection shall preclude a determination that particular aspects of the site are suitable for its intended purpose.

[b. Unless otherwise ordered by the Commission or the State in which the site is located, any applicant for a construction permit or a combined construction permit and operating license for a utilization or production facility to be located on a site approved pursuant to subsection a. may prepare the approved site for construction and perform such limited construction activities at the site as the Con.... ssion may determine to be permissible by rule or regulation, upon prior written notice to the Commission and to the State and publication twice in major newspapers serving the affected area. Such activities shall be conducted at the risk of the applicant and shall be subject to modification or revocation by the Commission at any time. Safety-related construction activities shall not proceed beyond a che-year period unless the Commission extends such period upon good cause shown. Nothing in this subsection shall relieve any applicant from complying with any

provisions of State law applicable to such site preparation or limited construction activities."]

Sec. 4. Section 185 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 185. CONSTRUCTION PERMITS AND OPERATING LICENSES. --

a. All applicants for licenses to construct or modify production or utilization facilities shall be initially granted a construction permit, if the application s otherwise acceptable to the Commission. The construction permit shall state the earliest and latest dates for completion of the construction or modification. Unless construction or modification is completed by the stated date, the construction permit shall expire, and all rights thereunder shall be forfeited, unless the Commission extends the completion date, upon good cause shown. Upon completion of the construction or modification, and upon filing of any additional information needed to bring the original application up to date, and upon finding that the facility authorized has been constructed and will be operated in conformity with the application as amended and in conformity with the provisions of this Act and the rules and regulations of the Commission,

and in the absence of any good cause being shown to the Commission why granting a license would not comply with the provisions of this Act, the Commission shall thereupon issue a license to the applicant. For all other purposes of this Act, a construction permit is deemed to be a 'license'.

- b. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the commission may issue a combined construction permit and operating license for a thermal neutron power generation facility to the applicant, if the application contains sufficient information to support issuance of both a construction permit and operating license in accordance with the Commission's rules and regulations and to enable the Commission to make the determinations relating to the common defense and security and the public health and safety required by sections 103 and 182."
- [Sec. 5. The Atomic Energy Act of 1954 is amended by adding a new section 195 to read as follows:
- "Sec. 195. FEDERAL COORDINATION. --
- a. With respect to any application for a site permit, for approval of a standardized facility design, for a construction permit and/or operating license, or for a manufacturing license, the Commission shall establish a schedule for the conduct and completion of all required Commission reviews and decisions.

The Commission is authorized to cooperate with other agencies with review and/or decisionmaking authority regarding the siting. licensing, construction, or operation of nuclear power reactor facilities in order to eliminate duplication of effort, establish a common data base for similar reviews and decisions, and assure timely decisions. After consultation with the interested agencies, the Commission shall establish target dates consistent with the Commission schedule for completion of agency reviews and decisions. All Commission cooperative efforts, including establishment of schedules and target dates, shall be accomplished in a manner consistent with the statutory obligations of all Federal agencies, and the Commission shall have no authority to require any arency to reach a particular decision on the merits of any matter pending before it. Neither the establishment of a schedule or target date by the Commission nor the failure of any affected agency to meet a schedule or target date shall be subject to judicial review, whether in a proceeding to review or set aside an individual affected agency decision. or otherwise.

b. The Commission shall be the lead agency for purposes of the preparation of any environmental impact statement required by section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, for any action taken under this act."]

Sec. 6. Subsection 182b. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 is amended to read as follows:

"b. The Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards shall review each application under section 103 or section 104 b. for a manufacturing license for a facility, each application under section 103 or 104 b. for a construction permit and/or an operating license for a testing facility, any application under section 104 a. or c. specifically referred to it by the Commission, any application for a site permit under section 192 a., and any application for an amendment to a manufacturing license or construction permit or an amendment to an operating license under section 103 or 104 a., b., or c. or an amendment to a site permit under section 192 a. specifically referred to it by the Commission, and shall submit a report thereon: Provided, however, That unless the Commission specifically requests a review and report on an application or portion thereof, the Committee may dispense with all or part of such review and report by notifying the Commission in writing that all or part of such review by the Committee is not warranted. Any such notice that review is not warranted shall include a brief statement of the basis for this conclusion. Any report or notice required by this subsection shall be made a part of the record of the application and available to the public except to the extent that security classification prevents disclosure."

Sec. 7. Section 189 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 189. HEARINGS AND JUDICIAL REVIEW. --

a. In any proceeding under this Act, for the granting, suspending, revoking, or amending of any license, construction permit, or site permit pursuant to subsection 192 a., or application to transfer control, and in any proceeding for the issuance or modification of rules and regulations dealing with the activities of licensees or holders of site permits pursuant to subsection 192 a., and in any proceeding for the payment of compensation, an award, or royalties under section 153, 157. 186 c., or 188, the Commission shall grant a hearing upon the request of any person whose interest may be affected by the proceeding, and shall admit any such person as a party to such proceeding. With respect to each application under section 103 or 104 b. for a license to manufacture a facility, each application under section 103 or 104 b. for a construction permit and/or operating license for a facility, any application under subsection 104 c. for a construction permit or operating license for a testing facility, any application for an amendment to a license to manufacture or to a construction permit and/or operating license for such facilities, and any application under subsection 192 a. for a site permit or for an amendment thereto,

the Commission shall publish a notice that consideration is being given to granting any such application once in the Federal Register and twice in major newspapers serving the affected area, at least one hundred and eighty days (sixty days for operating license applications and thirty days for applications to amend manufacturing and operating licens s. construction permits and site permits) prior to granting any such application. The Commission may dispense with the thirty days' notice and publication of any application for an amendment to a manufacturing license, a construction permit and/or an operating license, or a site permit pursuant to subsection 192 a., upon a determination by the Commission that the amendment involves no significant additional risk to the health and safety of the public: provided, that the Commission shall publish notice of issuance of such an amendment once in the Federal Register and twice in major newspapers serving the affected area.

b. Any final order entered in any proceeding described in subsection a. above, or with respect to the issuance of an interim operating license under section 193, shall be subject to judicial review in the manner prescribed in the Act of December 29, 1950, as amended (ch. 1189, 64 Stat. 1129), and to the provisions of section 10 of the Administrative Procedure Act, as amended."

Sec. 8. The Atomic Energy Act of 1954 is amended by adding a new section 193 to read as follows:

"Sec. 193. INTERIM OPERATING LICENSE. --

a. Nothwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, the Commission may issue, in the case of a nuclear power reactor, an interim operating license or an interim amendment to an operating license, or may allow interim operation of a facility for which a combined construction permit and operating license has been issued under section 185, in advance of the conduct or completion of any required hearing. The Commission may not issue an interim operating license or allow interim operation of a facility for which a combined construction permit and operating license has been issued unless it determines that such action is necessary because of an urgent public need or emergency. The Commission may not issue an interim amendment to an operating license unless it determines that such action is [necessary in the public interest] [necessary owing to a demonstrable public need for the power from the facility]. Any operating license or amendment so issued shall contain and any interim operation shall be subject to such conditions as the Commission deems necessary to assure that any subsequent findings and orders of the Commission with respect to the

subject matter of the proceeding will be given full force and effect and in all other respects the requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, including, but not limited to, matters of public health and safety, shall be met. Prior to issuance of any such interim license or prior to allowing any such interim operation, the Commission shall publish in the Federal Register a notice of intent to do so which provides that any person whose interest may be affected may request a hearing on whether such action is necessary because of an urgent public need or emergency. The Commission itself shall preside at any such hearing and the nature of the hearing on urgent public need or emergency, whether in accordance with sections 554, 556, and 557 of Title 5 of the United States Code or otherwise, shall be determined by the Commission in light of the nature of the factual issues in dispute. Prior to issuance of any such amendment the Commission shall publish in the Federal Register a notice of intent to do so requesting comments from interested persons on whether such action is [necessary in the public interest][necessary owing to a demonstrable public need for the power from the facility. No such interim license or amendment may be issued or interim operation allowed for a period to exceed twelve months, unless the Commission extends such period for good cause shown.

- [b. The Commission shall not make a determination pursuant to subsection a. that issuance of an interim operating license or amendment, or authorization of interim operation, is necessary without prior written certification from the Secretary of Energy that an urgent public need or emergency, in the case of an interim operating license or interim operation, or a demonstrable public need for the power from the facility, in the case of an interim operating license amendment, exists: Provided, however, That the Secretary of Energy shall delegate such certification authority to qualifying States pursuant to subsection c. of this section.
- which States may designate a certifying authority, and demonstrate a capability to perform the certifications of public need or emergency specified in subsection b. of this section. Upon determining that a State qualifies, the Secretary shall delegate authority to make such certifications with respect to all facilities located within its borders and intended to provide 50% or more of its generated electrical power within its borders. In the event that no single State is intended to use 50% or more of the electrical power from the facility, or that the facility is not located within the State intended to use

50% or more of such power, certifications of need shall be by agreement of the two or more States in question, or by agreement of the State or States and the Secretary of Energy, where one or more of the affected States has not received a delegation of certification authority under this subsection: Provided, however, That no such certification of need shall be required with respect to any State, other than the State in which the facility is located, that is intended to use less than 10% of the power from the facility. Where the licensee is not a public utility regulated by a State, such certification of need shall be made by the Secretary of Energy In the even that affected States fail to agree, the Secretary of Energy shall forward his views to the Commission, together with the views of the affected State or States. Certifications of need by the affected State or States or the Secretary of Energy shall be weighed by the Commission in making its determination whether to grant the requested interim operating license or amendment or permit interim operation.]

Sec. 9(a). A new section 194 is added to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to read as follows:

"Sec. 194. FUNDING OF INTERVENORS. --

- a.(1) There are hereby authorized such sums as may be necessary for establishing a pilot program for funding intervenors in initial or renewal licensing proceedings, including site permit, operating license and amendment proceedings, and in rulemaking proceedings in which an oral hearing is held by the Commission or a presiding officer designated by the Commission, conducted by the Commission pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, or the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended.
- (2) This section does not authorize funds for merely attending, as opposed to participating as a party intervenor in, Commission proceedings, or for proceedings where the cost of participation is minimal.
- (3) This section does not create any new right to participate in any Commission proceeding not authorized by other provisions of law.
 - "b. The Commission shall pay for all or part of the cost of intervention of a party, including attorneys' fees, in Commission proceedings of the type described in subsection a., upon request and subject to available appropriations. The amount paid, if any, need not cover all the costs of intervention and shall be determined with due consideration to procedures

and criteria established by the Commission by rule or regulation for selection and payment of intervenors. The rules shall stipulate criteria for determining the eligibility of intervenors for funding and the amount of funds to be provided.

These criteria shall include the following:

- (1) that the intervenor's interest in the matter is one that entitles such intervenor to participate in the proceedings;
- (2) that the intervention would not occur or its effectiveness would be significantly limited in the absence of funding;
- (3) that the intervenor's participation is likely to lead to presentation of views that would not otherwise have been presented; and
- (4) that presentation of such views is likely to be necessary in order that a fair determination be made.

The Commission shall by rule, regulation or order, allocate available funds for costs of intervention to types or classes of proceedings.

"c. The amount of payment shall be based on rules, regulations, or orders promulgated pursuant to subsection b. and the intervenor's contribution to the proceeding. Payments shall be made following the proceeding unless the intervenor establishes to the satisfaction of the Commission that advance payments are required in order that its participation not be substantially impaired.

- "d. The Commission may decline to pay all or part of the costs of participation of a party who is otherwise eligible for payment under this section if the Commission determines that the party has acted toward any other participant or the Commission in an obdurate, dilatory, mendacious, or oppressive manner. A party who receives advance payment pursuant to subsection c. shall be liable for repayment of part or all of such payments actually received whenever the Commission determines that --
 - the party clearly has not provided the representation for which the payments were made, or
 - (2) the party has acted toward any other participant or the Commission in an obdurate, dilatory, mendacious, or oppressive manner.
- "e. The amount of costs of intervention awarded under this section for a particular proceeding shall be based upon

the appropriations available and the prevailing market rates for the kind and quality of the services furnished, except that no expert, consultant or attorney shall be compensated at a rate in excess of the highest rate of compensation for experts, attorneys and consultants paid by the Commission.

- "f. Whenever multiple applications for payment under this section are submitted, the Commission may require consolidation of duplicative presentations, select one or more effective representatives to participate, offer compensation only for certain categories of expenses, or jointly compensate parties representing identical or closely related viewpoints.
- "g. A party may obtain judicial review of a Commission action denying in whole or in part a request for payment under this section in the appropriate court of the United States having jurisdiction of an appeal from the proceeding in which the party participated notwithst inding that such Commission action may be interlocutory in nature: Provided, however, That no order to stay the proceeding in which application for payment of fees and costs under this section was made shall be entered by that court in such an action; And provided further, That no Commission action under this section may be vacated, enjoined, set aside, or suspended by a court except where there has been a clear abuse of discretion.

"h. The Commission shall, within ninety days after the date of enactment of this section, propose regulations to implement the provisions of this section. Such regulations shall be adopted by the Commission and take effect no later than one hundred and eighty days after the date of enactment of this section.

- "i. This pilot program for intervenor funding shall be limited to applications for funding filed with the Commission before December 31, 1984, in proceedings for which the Commission has issued a notice of opportunity for hearing by that date. By December 31, 1983 the Commission shall prepare and transmit to the Congress a report on the impact and effectiveness of this pilot program for funding intervenors. In the event that there is enacted into law legislation providing generally for the funding of participants in agency proceedings, this pilot program shall terminate on the date upon which the funding program authorized by such general legislation becomes effective."
- (b) Section 189 b. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 is amended by adding a new sentence at the end to read as follows: "Orders by the Commission pursuant to section 194 denying in whole or in part requests for funds shall be subject to judicial review as provided in section 194, and shall not be subject to judicial review as part of the final Commission order in the proceeding."