

UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

In the matter of:

BRIEFING ON ASSESSMENT OF CLEAN-UP AT THREE MILE ISLAND

Place: WASHINGTON, D. C.

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INTERNATIONAL VERBATIM REPORTERS, INC. 499 SOUTH CAPITOL STREET, .. W. SUITE 107 WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002 202 484-3550

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION 4 In the Matter of: BRIEFING ON ASSESSMENT OF CLEAN-UP AT THREE MILE ISLAND 8 Room 1130 Eleventh Floor 9 1717 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 10 Wednesday, March 5, 1980 11 The Commission met, pursuant to notice, commencing 12 14 at 10:05 a.m., the Honorable John F. Ahearne (Chairman of 13 the Commission), presiding. 14 PRESENT: Chairman Ahearne 15 Commissioner Gilinsky 16 Commissioner Hendrie 17 Commissioner Bradford 18 Leonard Bickwit, Esq., General Counsel 19 ALSO PRESENT: W. DIRCKS 20 N. HALLER AND OTHERS.

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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Good morning.

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We meet today to hear from Norm Haller who headed up a review team that went up to Three Mile Island to look at Three Mile Island II to address the situation with respect to what was happening on the cleanup; what was happening with regard to the personnel in the area, both the NRC and the licensee and to tell us what kind of problems exist; what kind of problems might be forecast for the future and to make recommendations as to what we in NRC ought to be doing.

The team was sent up, given guidance by the Acting Executive Director for Operations, Mr. Dirks and so, Will, would you like to lead off?

MR. DIRCKS: Just a few words. We acted after the Commission said take another look at how things are going up there and at the pace that things are moving.

In reading the report, in talking with the team, I guess my reaction was that what has happened in that as other events have occurred, the attention that I think the plant deserves has been somewhat diminished.

What the feeling is that it is difficult to make any forward motion because the people feel the lack of operating criteria under which people can take actions and make decisions.

I think as we will find out in the report that Norm talks about today, the most urgent thing is to play

out a set of criteria by which people at various levels can take action and make decisions.

If we cannot get that straightened out we will find ourselves hampered doing studies as to what should be done.

The plan is there. There is no immediate hazard and safety problem.

What we want to do is to take actions now so that we can start things moving.

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Norm, I think, has done an excellent job.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: With your able assistance.

MR. DIRCKS: He is going to mention the team. I think the most noteable thing is we had a due date of February 29 and if you will note, the report was done on February 29; an achievement in and of itself.

With that, I think Norm -- why dont you pick up and start moving. As you note on the covering memorandum, it is suggested that we move shead with certain things immediately. Depending on the outcome of this meeting, I will sign the necessary documents.

MR. HALLER: Let me start by introducing the other members of the Team just for a moment. We did, indeed, have a number of distinguished members on the Team and let me ask them just to raise their hand or something.

First is Dr. Palladino, Dean of the College of Engineering, Pennsylvania State University; Robert Bernero, Director, Probabilistic Analysis Staff, NRC; Karl V. Seyfrit,

Director, NRC Region IV, Office of Inspection and Enforcement,
Dallas, Texas; Daniel R. Muller, Director, Division of Site
Safety & Environmental Analysis, NRC; Robert E. Browning,
Deputy Director, Division of Waste Management, NRC; Robert A.
Purple, Assistant Director, Radiological Health & Safeguards
Standards, NRC; Bernard J. Snyder, Assistant Director for
Policy Review, Office of Policy Evaluation, NRC; Steven C.
Goldberg, Office of the Executive Legal Director, NRC; and
Sheldon L. Trubatch, Office of the General Counsel, NRC.

That was the Team and we did, indeed, work quite hard to meet the deadline and I will make one comment -- that the briefing this morning is based on our report which actually has a date of February 28, although I must admit we did some final proofing on the morning of the 29th to get it ready.

With that, let me turn to this second viewgraph which gives an outline for the presentation today.

(Showing of viewgraph)

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I want to discuss very briefly with you the purpose of the Special Task Force; also the approach that we followed in carrying out our activities.

I have some slides that hit the key findings and the key recommendations that we made and finally, we intend to discuss where we are going from here.

All right, let us go to the third slide, please.

Just to reiterate again, the purpose of the Special

Task Force -- this was based on Mr. Dircks' memorandum and

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also the meeting on the morning of February 19 when we were gathered together at 8:30 and told that we had this assignment.

The basic mission is shown on this slide. It was to evaluate the cleanup operations, including the way in which things are being carried out, or the approach as well as the pace of activities.

We were asked to assess future plans. We were asked to examine various problems and make recommendations regarding those problems and finally, identify legal requirements and appropriate response to those requirements.

We were asked to cover both licensee as well as NRC activities and we were to report to the Commission within ten days.

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The approach is shown here. The first and most important thing we did was, of course, to organize our work to meet the time constraints that we were under.

Barbara Narrow (phonetic spelling) was able to get some of the technical analysis started I believe the day after we first met, around February 20.

Over the next several days we met with NRC, DOE, the licensee, and State and local officials.

We met with the staff members of the Council on Environmental Quality on February 25 and the last few days we used to prepare our report, focusing very heavily on the findings and recommendations of that report.

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Next slide, please.

Now, this beings to get into the actual meat of the report. I want to start with this next series of four slides by indicating that the main thrust of our findings and recommendations I feel is captured in the covering memorandum which I forwarded to Mr. Dircks on the 28th.

The key message there, of course, is that prompt action is needed by NRC to restore forward motion to the Three Mile Island cleanup process.

We note in that memorandum some of the things that we observed during our discussions with various people. At this point, let me start to discuss some of the key findings. However, before I do that I want to caution you that the words which are contained on this viewgraph are simply short, key word extractions from the more detailed findings and recommendations in the report and the purpose of these is simply to provide a short graphics so that I could get it out on a reasonable number of pages for this presentation, but by no means should these words be intended to supplant the more detailed and rigorous thought that went into the actual wordings and findings of those recommendations.

So, those are the real guides.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I am sure.

MR. HALLER: Good.

Starting, then, with the first bullet here I will

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work my way through these. One of the findings was that zero releases at this facility are impossible. However, the policy issued by the Commission in November is being interpreted by the staff and by others as meaning, in effect, zero releases.

Well, with this kind of prohibition the cleanup simply is hampered and cannot move forward as it ought to move forward.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: It is difficult even to make plans where you can --

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MR. DIRCKS: Survey work, if you dont have a plan you are going around in a vicious circle.

MR. HALLER: The staff authority is unclear. There is uncertainty as to what decisions they can and cannot make and because of this uncertainty, I believe they tend to want to send all the decisions to the Commission.

CHAIRMAN AHEA (NE: Is the example that you cite in your report, is it focused also entirely upon decisions which would lead to releases?

MR. HALLER: That is correct.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: So, is this still focused on the zero release issue and the related problems, or when you say the staff authority is unclear, does it go beyond that, beyond the two issues that dont effect releases?

MR. HALLER: I think the major focus of this is on authority to make decisions that have to do with releases. This

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is not an attempt to say that the staff is totally impotent because they do on a continuing basis on-site procedures, review procedures, but is primarily focused on this release aspect.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: But, since the whole operation has to get fission product containment I assume any forward motion inevitably involves some steps that could involve some releases.

MR. HALLER: That is correct.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: So the staff feels all of those have to come to the Commission because an atom might get out and decay in the great outside and I assume that means the staff is unable to provide any meaningful guidance to Met Ed because the staff doesn't know where it comes out.

MR. HALLER. I believe that is correct, yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: The staff finds itself caught with the Commission having left it high and dry.

I trust we will be able to remedy that forthwith.

MR. HALLER: The licensee cleanup approach is believed to be logical.

By that I mean the proper steps appear to be identified and so forth, but we caution that there are many unknowns in this process. It is the type of thing that does not lend itself to detailed planning from step one all the way through to the last step.

There are uncertainties at many stages of this

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as one goes through this process to find out what to do at the next step and do you do this, or do you do that.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I am sorry, Norm. Let me ask another question on that.

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There is a separate issue of what is required to be done in this normological process and what decisions have to be made.

A separate issue is if a situation were to arise and it looked like an emergency were developing an action would have to be taken to prevent significant hazard. Is there lack of belief on the part of the staff that they would have the authority to take those kind of actions?

In other words, time is running out. There isn't time to do much in the way of this elaborate decision of the Team that you describe.

Is there a feeling on the part of the staff, even in that case, they would not have the authority?

MR. HALLER: I did not sense such a feeling on the parts of the interviews that we conducted. I don't believe we really focused heavily on that aspect, but I certainly have confidence.

about something where you figure you've got 12 minutes and it is going to go and you have to decide to stop it one way or the other. Anything over a few hours and it can come back

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up here in principle, so I think you can find yourself in a realm of possible situations that are very small.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I just wanted to make sure.

MR. DIRCKS: I think that is the key point -- how you define what is an emergency like the idea of preventative maintenance in some of the equipment in there is being neglected.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Without getting any expertise and confidence, everything I had understood about the state of that reactor now suggests we get the time before in the chain of events that might lead to any releases.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: The point I make is it was a zero case.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I see.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: I think, clearly, we are going to have warning of times that allow communication back here.

MR. HALLER: The third bullet then again is meant to point out the fact that there are uncertainties and unknowns at every stage of this process and it is the type of thing one needs to do data gathering as one goes along and what to do next.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Recognizing as your report points out that much of the delay is really attributable to this lack of clarity on our position, but I still get the sense in a couple of places that Met Ed still hadn't submitted

information to forward, is that accurate?

MR. HALLER: I believe that is correct.

I think there is an instance where the staff would like to have had information about the system for cleaning up the water inside the containment sooner than they have it.

I belie there is also some concerns about the speed with which people are moving to do the solidification of the resins.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: That, I guess, relates to the point that you had made that not only is the sense that this is not the highest priority in the NRC but clearly, it is not the highest priority in the GPU system.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Let me take you back to your first finding for a minute.

You say the policy has been interpreted to zero release, yet you say in the same document the releases have been 70-80 period a month right along.

MR. HALLER: Right.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: How can any rational personel thinking the policy of zero releases while we are allowing releases of 70 or 80 a month?

MR. HALLER: Well, without necessarily discussing how any rational person would feel I simply can point to the example of the permission to open the air lock in order to get access inside the air lock to make some measurements as an indication that at least there was uncertainty on the

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part of the staff all the way up that required them to send that ultimately to the --

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Part of it is, Peter, there is a question as to whether the policy is rational.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: That may be.

What was troubling me was the lines saying policy interpreted to zero releases.

MR. HALLER: I think there is also the issue of planned versus unplanned releases.

class of releases that occur here -- (a) because they are not planned and simply occur and (b) occur in the course of doing things like taking samples and doing such minimal out of containment maintenance as one can do which are agreed upon and necessary ac ons, so you have a certain body of necessary maintenance and sampling operations together with a few inevitable small leaks and those constitute the releases which have run on the order of well, what? Is it 70, 60, 70, 30? Hours of criteria that the staff has to make per month, trivial doses I must say for those who are apt to go into panci at the mention of a Curie.

Now, you have a whole series of actions. Can we get in next to the air lock and see what conditions are and get some readings?

Well, no. Wait a minute! Let's worry about that. The first thing you know it is around for a Commission vote

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and for Heaven's sake, that is what is killing each --

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Each of those other releases is, for all practical purposes, a planned release; that is anyone undertaking those actions know there will be slight releases associated with them and in some sense entering the air lock is not dissimilar.

There is a line between that and venting where you are letting stuff go into the air and the fact of the purpose of what you are doing is to release it.

But, I am not sure I see the line between say entering the air lock which entails these other measures.

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COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: That is a thing you can or cannot do next week. On the question of sampling there is got to be a certain amount of -- minimum amount of sampling to make sure the primary system is still got the right things in it and not the wrong things in it, and so on.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: The question that is really zero release is --

MR. DENTON: Maybe I can help on this issue.

I think the report is an excellent characterization of this situation. I think people at the site have done an excellent job in protecting the health and safety over the past seven or eight months. The activitity of water to the air has been minimal.

Going back to the Summer, I made a commitment to the State when I testified before one of our committees that we

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wouldn't vent the containment until we thoroughly examine all the alternatives because there were such high anxiety calls. We were in Court over any activity in water, and so forth.

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Then the policy statement of the Commission came out and I wanted -- I felt like we had an obligation to the people out there to complete our assessment of alternatives to venting and to really rigorously have that examined before any planned release.

So, one reason I brought this to the Commission's attention on the air lock was sort of a position they would do not harm. I knew there were one or two Curies being released per day from various samplings that had gone on since day One. That means there has been no action in this area, per se. There has been a lot of action. I felt the licensee was somewhat slow in getting us a report. It didn't come until November.

I insisted the staff take a hard look at alternatives to venting; the possibility of accidental releases and I will be getting to the Commission in a few days the staffs' assessment -- the alternatives to venting and the route to be chosen.

I notice the DOE has completed an assessment of alternates and the State itself has in the report contained by the Lieutenant Governor. There is a confluence of views that the alternatives to venting have major drawbacks in

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terms of the time required to implement any of the practical alternatives to venting and have concluded also that venting can be accomplished well within the Commission's regulations.

So, it hasn't been inaction with regard to doing the studies but with regard to venting the air lock, I felt like that would -- is getting close enough to venting that the Commission should be aware of it and I wanted the Commission's concurrence on that action.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Let me come back to my original question.

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Have you been under the assumption you were operating at TMI on zero release in the past 11 months?

MR. DENTON: With regard to water, yes. With regard to air, no.

We have known since the accident there were the small amounts of krypton being transferred over the secondary path and sampling release.

I think staff was fully aware that the plant was releasing active krypton at one or two Curies per day, essentially uncontrolable and the sampling was necessary to assure the understanding of what was happening inside.

It was only opening the air lock and the next step entrance to the air lock got close enough to venting that I thought the Commission should be aware of it.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Let me at least make perhaps a comment.

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The typical plant release, Peter, is about 1,000 Curies per month.

This plant has been releasing 60, or 70, or 80

Curies amonth. A couple of weeks ago there were two releases on the order of 3/10th's.

MR. HALLER: Point 3 and 3.

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CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: And what was the Commission's action? We said the Director of I&E, the senior agency official up there because of the severity of the situation and now it is hard for me to look, as a bystander and say that -- I am saying as a bystander that is what it looked like and I can well understand to many people the Commission's policy was zero release.

MR. DENTON: There are people we know from the citizens in the area want to leave the area when there is any planned release. Whatever you tell me about the dose rate, let me know in advance and I will take my family out of the area.

There is a lot of local pressure to not have any planned releases and so I think the Commission -- I think this report has been useful. It helps to focus on the topics.

You will have before you very shortly an assessment of all the alternatives and the pros and cons of each.

With regard to the air lock we have prepared a press release. The date is the 10th. It has been coordinated with the State.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: One of the main things that seems to come through persistently in this report, Norm, I gather is the necessity to not only for us to move ahead, but to try to be clear what we are doing.

MR. HALLER: Yes, be clear with the criteria that are now allowed and be clear also in explaining to the local people and officials just what is going on.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: And not so much announcing this is what is going to happen, but to get more understanding; further information.

MR. HALLER: That is correct.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I would like --

to go up there is not because of the size of these releases, but because the vents connected with these releases made me wonder whether things were going right up there and it seems to me it was useful to have him go up for that reason.

I thought we made that clear at the time we sent him up and at the time we had a meeting on the subject.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I think it was useful since it led to this review and the review is going to be particularly useful.

My point was a bystander watching what was happening and reading the vents as depicted, what came through was small releases, major action, except the small part didn't come through. It was release -- major action.

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I didn't find myself surprised at the picture that the Task Force came in with, that the impression was the policy was focused upon sensing no release.

MR. DENTON: If I could add a few more words along from that maybe the people from the site would like to comment after the presentation.

There has been a no release policy with regard to water. Some of that policy carries over to air.

would come out through opening the air lock or opening the containment or venting the air lock we did have a special obligation to assess alternatives before we took those actions and that is consistent with the Commission's policy.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: But the amount you expect to come out of the air lock is?

MR. DENTON: Diminimus.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: What other reason for coming to the Commission would there be other than to implement this perceived policy of holding down to almost no releases?

MR. DENTON: To inform the Commission, number one, that it was going on and to characterize the release.

That is really why I came to you so you were aware.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I don't fault you for coming because I think were I in your position I might have done exactly the same thing. I want the position clarified.

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MR. DIRCKS: I think that points up the whole idea of criteria. These are minimal releases that are coming out, but the people on the site dont have any idea whether they can operate within 85 or 100, or 115.

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CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Nor do the people in surrounding areas.

MR. DIRCKS: Everyone is under the impression the thing is sitting there and if you have to do something --

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: When I -- I seem to recall when Vic came back, one of the things you were surprised at the policy was not to have any release.

MR. STELLO: I think that is fair.

One of the things I was very surprised at when I explained why I was there to the news media, although I wasn't there to look into the 3/10th's Curie release in terms of any health effects, their questions to me made it clear and several of them, in fact, said we were under the impression there were no releases from this plant. That is clear to me that that is the view that they have.

I also have the feeling that the staff up there when I talked to them had the sensitivity that any release from that plant, that "was somehow controllable" ought not to quite go on; that there is a real perception that on Monday when they had the 3/10th's Curie release when the engineer looked at the charts on Tuesday and it was gee, you know, a lot higher than that, although no safety problem, his reaction

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was well, what should I do, you know. It is more. I've got this problem that, you know, maybe that is a real, major concern.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes.

MR. STELLO: That is the kind of attitude I perceive there.

I guess some site people are here. Maybe they ought to speak to that, but the concept of the zero release I think that attitude is certainly clear in the media, on behalf of the public and there is a real gap missing there which I think hurts us in doing the job in terms of our credibility of making clear what we are doing as well as having the staff up there understand where should their threshold be for construction.

MR. HALLER: I stand by the wording of that finding, at any rate.

Let me move to the last bullet on this page. We believe there is a need to use the flexibility that has been built into the policy statement of the Commission in order the activities associated with such things as data gathering and necessary maintenance of the plant in a safe and stable condition can proceed and that this flexibility would, of course, lead to criteria for these interim operations prior to completion of the programmatic and environmental impact statement.

The next slide, please.

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To continue with the key findings, I have grouped a number of them in the following ways:

First, under some of the major technical problems

I have listed there the possibilitity that failures could

lead to items such as greater difficulties in the cleanup

exposures, primarily of people on the site; the workers that

are working with this plant and also could lead to off-site

releases.

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Although we did not identify any cause for alarm with respect to the off-site releases, our calculations did not show that they would be a serious threat to the health and safety to the off-site public.

There is at least the possibility that any of these types of activities that would be occurring on-site and even resulting in releases, however small off-site, would result in public concern.

By the way, I mean to include under failures not only equipment failures but also the possibility of human error or human failures which can never be discounted.

In addition, we found that the delays in conducting the clean up activity obviously increases the risk to the workers and finally, of course, there is this whole lack of interim technical criteria that people can use to judge where there is an envelope that releases can take place; that is that is authorized by or one concerned.

Other problems that we found were perceived low

priority of the activities having to do with the clean up.

The insufficient resources both on the site as well as resources needed to support the preparation of the programmatic environmental impact statement.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Your report says they run out of funding in April.

MR. HALLER: That is correct.

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CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Bill, you have to find funding.

MR. DIRCKS: In the covering note I indicated we will have to give them some resources.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes, I thought your note was socused more upon the people.

MR. DIRCKS: The people and the resources.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: What is it, \$500,000 they need?

MR. DIRCKS: Yes. The staff told us that there was a need for approximately one-half million dollars in order to try to meet the schedule that they are now on.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: That schedule is to get the draft by?

MR. DIRCKS: The draft done by the middle of the year and the final done by the end of the year.

Now, we have also, though, urged that this schedule be examined to see if it can be accelerated and this is one of the things that the EDO put in his letter that he wants to check to see if the schedule can't be accelerated somewhat.

I am asking them in NOR to give me some analysis what their resource needs are under the current schedule and any other impacts that might happen.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I think you ought to be trying to find where that \$500,000 ought to come. If necessary, go through reprogramming to do it.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: Who is doing it?

MR. DIRCKS: Right now, at the site?

MR. HALLER: You mean who is preparing the EIS?

It is being managed by a person in the NOR staff but the primary technical work is being done by a team of persons at Argonne.

I believe it is in the order of 50 or so people that are working on this thing.

MR. DENTON: We do intend to fully fund whatever it takes to get the job done.

We are still looking at some of the final scope of the job and that is why we haven't allocated the full request of the lab.

I think their original request was \$2.5 million to prepare the statement. We are funding it incrementally until we read the full scope of the statement.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: But you will continue funding?
MR. DENTON: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: It is inconceivable to me that the laws of the United States require us to sit on our

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dubbs and fiddle for a year and a half waiting for that containment to leak or the primary system to finally funk out and fail to cool the core or the boron concentration to go.

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There has to be a way to get in there and see that that system is going to run adequately for the balance of the time that is necessary to clean up all the water, and so on.

You can't sit around here and calculate environmental impact while we get ready to have a disaster in central Pennsylvania.

I appeal to staff, applicant, and God for Christ's sake to tell me how to get out of this idiocy.

Are we, in fact, compelled inextricably under the laws of the United States to sit here and wait for trouble?

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: No, we are not. Both we have said and CEQ has pointed out if we see a clear and present danger, then we go ahead and take action.

I don't get the sense from what Norm's review has said and I have gone through it, that there is that clear and present danger.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: This is the 1st of March and we are talking about the end of the year, that a final EIS can be out and people begin to complaint about it and we will have to fight court actions.

It is not today, you know, on the 5th of March. It

PAGE NO. _

is going to be damn near a year from now and we are still 2 going to be sitting here starring at that containment. Now many neutron monitors do we still have on that system? 3 MR. HALLER: One. COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: Anybody want to guarantee á me it will still be there a year from now? Anybody want to guarantee we will know for sure 8 what the vessel boron concentration is based on the low 4 flows and taking the customary boron sampling outside the 10 building? 11 Anybody going to be able to guarantee me we won't 12 have recriticality from low boron run in the next year? 13 How about breakdown of the system inside? 14 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Maybe it will change your 15 look. 16 MR. HANRAHAN: I don't think, Mr. Chairman, you 17 will be ever able to show clear and present danger. 18 Everyone sitting in the room shares Mr. Hendrie's 19 feeling that there is a gut feeling waiting for something 20 to happen. 21 Prudence says you do something about that. We are fiddling with an auxilliary building for a year when the

real problem is inside the containment building and it

strikes me as ludicrous.

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CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Are you saying we shouldn't be working on the Aux building?

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MR. HANRAHAN: No. We should have that in hand and getting on to the real problem instead of dealing with things like this krypton and so forth and 300th's of a Curie.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: Having understood it a good bit better, I really feel driven up the wall by it.

MR. BICKWIT: Our policy statement commits us to undertake a programmatic impact statement, but it says development of the statement will not preclude prompt Commission action, when needed.

It does not refer to clear and present danger; does not refer to emergencies.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I think we are all getting very interested in the issue; reinterested; more interested, but perhaps Norm could complete his report and then we can get back to the discussion on that.

MR. HALLER: Continuing with the bullet called "other problems" we could not fail to recognize the licensee's financial situation and the possibility that he may go bankrupt and may not be able to complete this task.

There are concerns about waste management at the facility. There is a great deal of public anxiety and the NRC and the licensee we found lacked credibility at this site.

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Finally, there is the question of the end use of the programmatic and EIS and whether that is clearly defined to the staff.

Now, there are other factors that also we thought were quite relevant. One, of course, is the recent report of the Governor's Commission in the State of Pennsylvania.

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I believe you are familiar with that. Yes -- that is the report.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Do they have your report, by the way?

MR. HALLER: I have mailed copies of my report to Lt. Governor Scranton's office and Mr. Jurisky (phonetic spelling) who is in the staff in the state government and I did discuss the findings with them also on the pone.

MR. DIRCKS: And you did sit down and meet with Mayor Reed?

MR. HALLER: We did meet with Mayor Reed personally at the time I was up there.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: It might be useful to sit down with the State of Pennsylvania officials and go through the report with them, but please go on.

MR. HALLER: I might also elaborate a little bit on the State of Pennsylvania's views.

I was informed yesterday by Mr. Jurisky that there has been a resolution introduced in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. I am told it is Resolution number 185

which, according to a draft that I have, and I do not have the final wording, but if this draft properly portrays what was stated in that resolution, it requests the President and the U. S. Congress to urge the NRC to rapidly formulate criteria to be used as guidelines for decontaminating TMI-II.

That is just one of several parts of that resolution.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Do you know if the Governor intends to put out any kind of a decision based upon this document?

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MR. HALLER: I do not know. I have spoken with persons in the Lt. Governor's office and I understand he does have the report, but he is presently on a trip and they expect that when he comes back he will decide what to do about the recommendations in the report and make whatever decisions are needed.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: At least, as I read it and as the report to him, they are recommendations but probably at the moment I would be quite right in saying this is the position of the State of Pennsylvania.

MR. HALLER: I think that is correct.

The Governor is taking that under advisement. Also, of course, we did have the meeting with CEQ. There is discussion in our report about the upshot of that meeting.

Those views we feel are quite relevant and also as Harold Denton mentioned earlier today, there has been a letter from Mr. Cunningham in the Department of Energy to Mr. Dircks

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which also bears on the issue of making a prompt decision on the matter of venting and also gives some technical to DOE with regard to this and also makes an offer to assist in the monitoring activities up there should the need arise for that.

All right, please move to the next slide.

Now, these two slides that follow will be discussion of the key recommendations that we came up with.

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Again, I cattion you that these are my short key word summaries of these recommendations and I would urge that the specific wording be referred to for the more definitive statement of what it is that we said.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: When you get to the environmental statement item, could you make clear what that is holding up?

MR. HALLER: Yes, I will certainly try.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: The third bullet -- in other words, why it is important.

I just want to understand precisely what it is holding up.

MR. HALLER: The first bullet is really a call for Commission commitment to proceed with this clean up as expeditiously as possible.

We feel this commitment then would provide the general umbrella under which adequate priorities can be provided to the various activities that need to be undertaken;

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that proper amounts of resources can be applied; that the
staff work has the priority to proceed in a timely fashion
and, of course, that commitment would also be a commitment
on the part of the Commission to make prompt decisions.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: By "expeditiously" you also put in all the rest of the words that would go with it -- keeping adequate protection of the public health and safety.

MR. HALLER: That is correct.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: That is not in the recommendation.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Not as fast as possible, as fast as is reasonable.

MR. DIRCKS: I don't think we would be sitting here without due regard for public health and safety.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: What do you say -- "as expeditiously as possible, consistent with ***"?

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I understand the recommendation to be one aimed at safety and I understand you to say the public health and safety.

MR. DIRCKS: We are saying doing it expeditiously as possible to protect the public's health and safety.

We would have no other motiviation sitting over here.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I understand you to be saying we will move faster in this area.

MR. HALLER: Yes. So there is no misunderstanding

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31 we certainly are not advocating moving at the expense of public health and safety, or without regard to public health and safety. MR. DIRCKS: Even more importantly we are saying move expeditiously because of our feelings for public health and safety. COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Who is the most senior official. in the agency who is concerned full time with this clean up operation? I realize the chain goes up to the office directors, but at what level is there someone who is in charge of this, or is there someone in charge? MR. DENTON: I think full time would be John Collins. He is the full time man at the site. COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Is the programmatic statement under him?

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MR. DENTON: No. That is through our Environmental Division, Dan Muller.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I wonder if there shouldn't be a program director here for the clean up at Three Mile Island?

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Will suggested he was going to be changing the staffing.

What did you have in mind?

MR. DENTON: We have been talking about just that sort of thing as the character of the job changes.

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CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Let me ask EDO that.

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MR. DIRCKS: I was going to get Vic and Harold together to find out what their resource requirements are and agree on some sort of organizational aspect entwined with the idea of --

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Why should'nt --

MR. DIRCKS: I can't see any reason for not having it, but I didn't want -- I did want to sit down with Vic and Harold and others to see if there are any other majors.

MR. HANRAHAN: We ought to go beyond that through a whole dedicated staff.

MR. DENTON: There is a project manager for the preparation of the EIS statement who is full time.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I understand that.

MR. DIRCKS: We are tying the impact statement and the activities of the State.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: There ought to be someone who supervises all the activities.

MR. HALLER: I would like to comment, though, for a minute.

I acknowledge that John Collins is the full time person on site, but we found that he had a number of other duties besides simply keeping track of the operations that are going on. That man is very busy. He has to sit in that office. He has to answer phone calls a good part of the day. He has to go out at night, attend public meetings, participate

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in various activities of that type.

I, frankly, don't know how he gets all the work done that he gets done and I think he feels he is going to need to do things he can't do now.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: You are saying he as to be augmented?

MR. HALLER: He needs to be augmented, yes.

And, while I am going to be skipping here, you brought up the issue of the environmental assessments. I think at least on the part of our group the concern that we have is that the site people, in fact, are burdened by portions of the preparation of the environmental assessments and we recommend that be moved back here to Bethesda so the people up there don't have to go home at night along with the other worries they have and work on parts of the environmental assessments, and so forth.

Our recommendation is that be pulled back and be done solely in Bethesda and consult, if you wish, with the people on site, but don't charge them with writing actually parts of this.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Any problem with that?

MR. VOLLMER: We have had the intention of doing that for some time, but in the case of environmental assessment for krypton, the staff back in Bethesda was so strapped that the technical capability really existed at the site, so we had to go that way. But, for some time we have

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been trying to pull back to Bethesda those things we could pull back and we think the recommendation makes a lot of sense.

MR. HALLER: And while I am on that, cf course, we need permanent staff up there. We can't afford to have part time people in for a week or in for a few days and then back home and somebody else come up.

So, to make the staff that John Collins is supposed to have permanent, we further recommend the staff be increased.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: That is what Bill also endorses.

MR. VOLLMER: We also have tried to get a permanent staff at the site and I realize we realize it needs augmentation but we have tried within NRR to find people who would be willing to make that their duty station, either on a long-term basis — assignment for a number of years, or even six months assignment and every prospective candidate that has walked through my office has been cold-hearted for that.

At this point in time, I only have one person to put on TMI by -- to be on the support staff by change of 181, you know, some months ago. Only one person of the 500 or 600 in NRR has expressed interest in doing that.

While it sounds like a wonderful idea and I think it should be done, I really do, it is going to be really difficult to get people who will be willing to go up there and spend a long time to do it.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Of course. But, I think in some sense if we give it the higher priority and it

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becomes a more significant element of the overall work program that you might find some attitude changes.

MR. VOLLMER: I think that might help and again by directive from management, that that is now their job will also.

MR. DIRCKS: With a clear definition of their authorities and responsibilities.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I think we also as a Commission can clarify and and provide some of the criteria that you are talking about and working in that environment would be more satisfying.

As it is now, I think it is a continual frustration.

MR. HALLER: Let me hit the two middle bullets. I

don't believe they were covered.

The second one we talked about already, the need for interim criteria to permit releases, at least those associated with data gathering and maintenance activities.

We would envision that these criteria as well as the appropriate assessments would be submitted to the Commission for approval.

Now, the meaning of the words "one time assessment" is that we feel that once the assessment is done, then releases and data gathering activities and maintenance activities can proceed within the envelope of those criteria. There is no need to come back for another assessment ment each time something happens. You have done it once and

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that ought to cover it.

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MR. DIRCKS: It eliminates doubts people have -- are we within the understandable criteria -- are we without. This "A" release we can prevent. It is important to give people working criteria.

MR. DENTON: The paper that is coming up on the krypton alternative will provide a framework for the commission where you are going to wait for the statment. That will be a place where you decide whether you wait for the statement or not.

The importance of this recommendation is whether you wait for the statement or not. Obviously, if a decision is made that venting is necessary because all of the alternatives take years to accomplish, then you don't have to decide each milli-Curie of krypton.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: When is the venting paper coming up?

MR. DENTON: Let .ne ask Dick.

MR. VOLLMER: Early next week.

MR. HALLER: Okay, we would also, of course, recommend that once the criteria are established that the licensee be required to revise his plans and schedules accordingly to come forth with the activities that would be done within that envelope.

Now, Commissioner Gilinsky you asked me to specifically address this third bullet on the programmatic

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and environmental impact statement and I think you asked what is holding it up. COMMISSIONER GILIN' : What is that holding up. MR. HALLEP: What is hat holding up? 2 COMMISSIONER C NSKY: In other words, what activities can we do? MR. HALLER: Essentially right now you can't do 7 anything until that statement is completed. 8 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Would you expand a little bit? 9 You say you can't do anything. 10 MR. HALLER: Let me go back. The policy prohibits 11 venting or treatment -- the building atmosphere. It 12 prohibits the discharge of water decontaminated by epicore II 13 and prohibits treatment and disposal of water in the contain-14 ment until such time as the programmatic and environmental impact 15 statement is completed and decisions are made and approved, 16 and so forth. 17 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: What is the schedule? June 18 was the draft. 19 MR. HALLER: June is the draft and the final is 20 now schedule for December. 21 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: What was the original schedule? MR. AHEARNE: I don't know there was an original schedule. As far as I know that is the schedule. 24 COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: Your report notes the Task 25 Force detected slippage possible. What is the view now?

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MR. HALLER: There is, of course, the funding problem, and --

MR. HALLER: Assuming the funding problem were solved, I guess I have to speak personally on this and I am not doing so in any attempt to undercut the work of the staff in this, but I still, even with the funding approved, did not come away with great confidence that this thing would be finished in December, but that is again my personal opinion. It is noted based upon any detailed study of what went on and I know the staff is working diligently trying to maintain those schedules.

MR. DENTON: We have typically more success in meeting the date for the draft statement than we have the final.

The final, of course, depends on the comments you get and how it is received.

MR. VOLLMER: Well, I feel we have an extremely tight schedule for the draft. There is a lot of work to do.

We have these 50 people or so first in the national way of developing, in effect, the environmental report which is the report on how the cleanup process will get done and then another group has to actually develop the environmental impact statement on that cleanup process.

The environmental report part of it is due to be

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finished the end of March and then we have about two months then after that to complete the environmental impact statement.

Parts of the EIS are proceeding at the present time, but I view that as extremely tight. We set the schedule from June to about December for the final statement, realizing the large amount of public interest.

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We were sure that we could not get it by with anywhere like a 40 or 45 day comment period. Our experience has been on controversial issues, the comments drag in after a fairly extensive period of time so we figured on something like three months for comments and then we figured there would still be a fair amount of time to respond to those comments.

That was trying to be fairly realistic in what our experience had been. So, if we are hardnosed about it and set a firm comment period of 30 or 45 days and don,t accept comments thereafter, we can probably do better, but there are certain dangers in that sort of activity.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Can I ask what would be happening if there were no requirement for an EIS?

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: We would be inside the containment long since. It would have been vented and people would be in there to be able to maintain that system and make sure essential instruments work.

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: What I am asking is, is our staff clear on what it wants to do and wants to authorize and we are merely turning the procedural crank here, or is this document one that one is looking to for some assistance in figuring out what to do? MR. DIRCKS: I think it is two steps. COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: You are saying the answer is no to the latter? MR. DIRCKS: You know, you want to get in there and look at that essential equipment and you know, you wouldn't want to send people in there to look at the essential equipment in a krypton environment. of that gas so people --

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Yes, the first thing we would like to get rid

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Do you regard this document as irrelevant to the cleanup operation insofar as you need to comply with the law?

MR. DIRCKS: It is the water question.

MR. DENTON: Some of the things in the document we are doing anyway. We were committed to looking at alternatives to venting before the statement was mandated by the Commission, for example. We wanted to look at the alternatives.

The statement will examine a number of alternatives, all the way through, how the core is inspected, and how you package the fuel and how waste might be shifted.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: Goes all the waste

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disposal.

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: We got ourselves into an overly elaborate statement.

It seems to me we have to consider alternatives.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: Even if you didn't have any requirement, sensible planners say what will happen if we do it this way.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: What we do in the report is to say we ought to do precisely that, not some elaborate report that is going to employ people in the national laboratories.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: I think employing people in national laboratories is good, but in this case -
COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Do it after the cleanup?

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: Right. But I think the courts have established --

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: That EPA laid down after saying there should be EIS's the courts have gone and pointed out enormous sets of detail.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: The agency did itself, but it seems to me that this thing has got to be infused with common sense.

There ought to be, it seems to me, I think a statement that deals with alternatives, but it may be that we have gotten ourselves into a very much an elaborate statement and certainly, the price tag seems to suggest that.

SELTH CAPTOL STREET, L M. SUITE IST WARHINGTON, 2 C. 2022 COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: Two and one-half million dollars and 50 man years or something like that sound to me like more impact than we can digest.

MR. VOLLMER: At the time we decided we were required to do the EIS, the applicant did not have the technical information we needed in order to develop a statement.

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So, what we are, in effect, doing is first, we are developing an environmental report which is a report on how the cleanup process might proceed and then we are going to develop a statement on top of that.

Now, we could have waited for the applicant to do that and that would have taken a lot of time. So, we are picking up the pieces to some degree for the applicant.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: And I remind the Commissioners that all of that information was presented in a report that came up to the Commission several months ago in which we were responding to some Congressional questions.

We all went through it and endorsed it in the process of transmitting it to the Congress.

MR. DENTON: The present controlling factor I see in the operation, the important controlling factor is access to the containment. That is what the licensee had hoped to do in December. If he didn't meet that schedule he would do it in January; roughly in that time frame in order to look at it.

If he gains access to the containment, he can largely get back on a part of the schedule.

Now, at the same time the need for the statement prohibits cleanup of the water, but he is not actually -- I think once you get access to the containment that would lead then to some decisions that would permit finalization of a program to clean up the water and wash up the walls.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: And probably you get some detailed information that would be very useful with regard to the cleanup.

I must say I have some confidence that the containment is going to continue to hold onto what we have in there now I suppose three quarters of a million gallons of water.

I have very high confidence on that over an extended period, but I am beginning to get, as you can detect, enmorously uneasy about our ability to get to the containment to do such things as essential maintenance and replacement and we are sitting here looking forward ten months to a year before there is prospect of taking action.

MR. EILPERIN: The Commission's policy statement does not await for the completion of the programmatic statement to get into the unit. As long as the Commission makes the recommendation that the public health and safety require the completion of the programmatic.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I would encourage my fellow

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Commissioners to address the criteria that are required for the venting or nonventing of the handling of that gas in the containment.

MR. BICKWIT: That, I am sure, is being addressed in the environmental assessment.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: But it has to be addressed sooner than that.

MR. BICKWIT: Because it is going to be up in a couple of days. Maybe it should --

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COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: The thrust of John's proposition was to get out and have some discussions with people in the area, the state authority, people outside the agency with regard to appropriate release criteria in the post accident phase.

A question, for instance is appendice "i", an appropriate basis to judge release is below a level of release below which you would say that is perfectly all right, don't you know and anything within that is just normal work of the clean up process required -- requiring further consideration and I discover you are right, Vik, John. I have the same trouble with Peter. He keeps sending me old memoranda and if you had gotten it at the time we wouldn't have the problem.

He said my comments as well which I think is really--Anyway, I agree. I should have gone along with that and I wonder if there is some -- staff is about to come to us

with a paper on venting.

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Is this the exercise that John wanted to carry out?

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: My first concern is that he finishes his report. But, as far as this one item I think it is consistent with Norm's report. I believe we have got to begin to involve the people in the area, the Governor's office, a couple of the other agencies and address directly that specific issue -- what are the criteria to be used for the containment of gas and then take the appropriate next steps and I think it has to be done immediately and I guess I am almost at the stage of recommending we do it.

But, go ahead.

MR. BICKWIT: We are committed to do it now; committed after we get an assessment to have a public meeting on that assessment and it would be in the course of that meeting that this question would have to be entered.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Not that it would, but I want to hear the question.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: In three weeks or a month.

MR. HALLER: On this slide we continue with other recommendations.

The first bullet, we urge the staff continue to assess the risks up there, particularly we feel it would be

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prudent to do some more evaluations of the potential for recriticality to assure that that just can't happen.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: As I read the risk assessment, appendix, one of the points I gather you made that here is a guick look but we need a more detailed look.

MR. VERNARO: We think it is important that we look at that.

MR. HALLER: The next bullet is that the staff take positive actions to insure effective communication with the citizens, State, and local officials regarding the cleanup, regarding associated planned or unusual events and regarding the programmatic and environmental impact statement.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: In these positive actions, does that also track with your previous bullet, previous recommendation of a full time spokesman?

MR. HALLER: They are connected, and I want to state here that this morning, Mr. Dircks attended a meeting with members of the White House staff, with DOE, with the EPA and there was some discussion about this general topic -the need to fix up the credibility up there and there is also -- there was discussion about a stronger role for the EPA in this activity.

MR. DIRCKS: They want to get the EPA more fully involved in the discussions of releases and effects of releases and explaining some of these things to the

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public and working very closely with any citizens groups and State groups that are involved.

So, I think this tracks very much with your

suggestion.

MR. HALLER: In fact, I think there is a meeting next Tuesday -- is it in Middletown? I believe it is up there.

MR. DIRCKS: Of the effective federal agencies and this will be another topic to get into on Tuesday, yes.

MR. HALLER: Okay, continuing on with some of the other recommendations we believe it is essential to assure there is adequate review for the long-term waste impact; that better defined end use of the EIS so we can make sure the statement that is produced does fulfill the intended use.

This goes back again on Commissioner Gilinsky's remarks and we urge that the Commission begin to prepare in conjunction with other agencies a contingency plan in case of financial failure of the licensee.

Throughout our recommendations, we urge -CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Don't slide so quickly by that.
MR. HALLER: All right.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Your point in your report indicated that -- let's see if I have the concern correct -- that there isn't as far as you could find, anyone addressing what happens if Met Ed goes bankrupt.

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MR. HALLER: That is correct.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: And it is not so much an assessment that here is a real possibility as it is a possibility that someone ought to be addressing.

MR. HALLER: That is correct.

We did not do a detailed or even a cursory
analysis of the financial situation of Met Ed. However, I
think it is common knowledge that there are problems with the
financing up there. They are embarking and participating
now in a very expensive cleanup activity.

We are talking, you know, over several tenths of a billion dollars on this activity and that is going to be expensive and I think this is a possibility that might occur and I believe it is necessary that we, at least, make some plans against that contingency.

On the last particular mark, we, throughout our recommendations, urge that the EDO establish and enforce various plans, schedules, priorities, and resource allocations throughout and I am sure that --

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: For that work I think you need some one person in charge.

MR. HALLER: Yes.

MR. DIRCKS: I think that is what we intend to talk about.

What I wanted to do was see if the Commission went

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along with the general set of recommendations that we had.

I wanted to take action right away to get some things moving. I think I said I intended to do so, but I would like to see how the Commission comes out with a general thrust and then we have certain things we want to start doing.

We want to look at the resource level; the impact statement.

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CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: When do you expect to be able to work your way through all of that?

MR. DIRCKS: Well, first of all the interim criteria and the necessary environmental assessment, much of that is discussed in Harold's paper, but I would like to have something done in that area by March 19 and I would like to have the Commission's decision paper down here by March 21.

The second area I want some idea of the resource needs for the programmatic and environmental impact statement on its current schedule and the resource need if we can accelerate that schedule and I would like that analysis somewhere around March 14.

I would like to talk about the increase in permanent staffing at the Middletown Office and the on-site support group; some transfer of assignments on the environmental assessments and the ESI.

I would like some discussion of the organizational approach.

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CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I mean changing the structure of the Middletown office, you think you can do that? MR. DIRCKS: All right, I will do that. COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: Please do it as appropriate. MR. DIRCKS: It is done. Now, the krypton papers venting is coming down to the Commission by, I think, March 7. Maybe next week I heard this morning.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: You suggested it may have some criteria in it for releases in this period, but then talked about further paper on criteria for the first of March.

MR. DIRCKS: This is the criteria for what is the interim; the maintenance and observation type.

What can we do?

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Can we make it clear where the staff has certain authority to do things without referral back to Washington, or to the Commission?

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes.

MR. DIRCKS: It is that type of thing and we want to support that so we are clean on that point. We are talking about March 21 on that.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: You are hoping to get that? MR. DIRCKS: Yes. As I mentioned, the krypton paper from NOR is due down here the beginning part of next week.

I would like research to complete any necessary technical studies they have on this subject of criticality and any other questions, say by the beginning of April.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I don't know what they are going to do *bout it. The handy thing is to get in and make sure you keep a couple of operable neutron monitors taken away.

That will tell you.

Furthermore, if you can get in, why you can do other things that improve the reliability and operation of the boron sampling instruments that are taking a flow path outside.

MR. DIRCKS: Well, --

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: The whole key is to be able to get at least a limited access for these maintenance purposes to the primary system and then I think there, in fact, is — then, if it takes more time to settle down to see how best to treat the water and handle those wastes, then I think that is an acceptable time frame. But, it is going on a full year since anybody has been in there and looked at that stuff and we are talking about another year maybe and that won't wash.

MR. DIRCKS: Well, I think one of the main things
I think the report has done is to restimulate our interest.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Well, I certainly agree with all the points you have made in your cover memorandum, Bill, the things you are about to get done.

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I also want to start the discussions with the federal agencies and the State of Pennsylvania and the people.

I think we really do have to pick up the recommendations here in getting more understanding out of the public and I don't in saying that in any way fault what John Collins has been doing up there. As Norm has said, they are stretched too thin.

MR. DIRCKS: It is a resource question.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: And we have to have someone whose full time job is to try to keep the public and everybody abreast of what is happening.

We have a number of other concerns expressed through letters, for example, on one of the Congressmen here pointed out the difficulty of just getting consistent or constant updated information.

It is just that we are so resource limited up there.

MR. DIRCKS: I think the point that Norm discussed with the Mayor --

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Mr. Fouchard (phonetic spelling)
has indicated a great deal --

MR. FOUCHARD: The conversation with the Mayor indicated a need for more day-to-day activity with the citizens group.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Did that reflect the local groups there to have access to somebody independent of NRC so

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they can cross check with what they are being told by the NRC?

MR. FOUCHARD: I think it reflects a combination of the two.

We naturally would like to have more support to verify information that is coming out, our sources. That is why the suggestion was to have EPA up there and there is also suggestion to get more funding for more State institutions to get involved in this matter.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Would the transcript of this meeting be available up in Middletown just as a matter of course? I think it should be.

I think any meeting we have of this sort ought to be -- the transcript of the Commission's meeting should be available and, of course, to the Pennsylvania authorities.

MR. COLLINS: Can I address the question of credibility?

Since I have been up there since the 30th of March,
I think sometimes we are listening to a very small corps
of people making statements about NRC's credibility.

There is an awful lot of people in that area who believe we are doing a good job. We are telling them the truth.

There are a number of people who are concerned because they are not notified on the telephone every time an alarm

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rings down in the plant so they tell their neighbor that and the first thing you know the newspapers reach it and our credibility appears to go down. It really doesn't go down.

I have gone to a great many public meetings and Dick has, too. There are a great many people who have a lot of respect for NRC.

The whole area isn't against us.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I wasn't trying to imply that.

Do you disagree that we ought to get out with information
on what is happening?

MR. COLLINS: And we have attempted to do that by periodic briefings with the State, with Met Ed, and ourselves.

In fact, we have one scheduled for March 20 in Lancaster at which time Met Ed briefs those activities that are going to occur.

It gives an opportunity for the staff to discuss their concerns and the State to discuss their concerns.

That has gone a long way.

I personally meet with groups at night, but there is always going to be somebody who feels he is not getting enough so e can over do it, too, and I think we have to caution ourselves.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Joe?

JOE (?): Yes, sir. Let me concur in what

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John said.

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For example, I don't recall whether it was the first or second release, but I had a call from the Governor's press secretary urging us to get something out promptly saying that the people up here believe you.

Secondly, John is stretched too think up there.

He needs some more support and more technical support. I

don't know whether the full time spokesman is a technical

person. That is not the issue right now, but I do believe that

we do need to do more.

For example, John at 3:30 this afternoon is going to drive up in the rain and hold a press briefing on opening air lock.

We have to do things more on a fixed schedule and provide more daily information to people up there.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I want to say this is a very fine study.

MR. SEIFERT: I would like to make one comment.

Having been a member of the group while this report does come out fairly strong, there are some members of the group, including myself, that some of the statements should have been even stronger. We do have concerns that while we were not able to identify specifically those conditions that might lead to undesirable events, that there is degredation taking place continually.

There is a significant amount of piping, for example, that is under water connected to the primary system that is in an environment for which it wasn't really designed and while it may last for another two years, it may begin to fail fairly soon. We don't know. We can't put numbers to those things.

The same thing is true of valve packing, seals and things of that nature. I have a real concern that one of these days we are going to wake up and find significant leakage from the containment in the auxiliary building, and if that should happen it is not the end of the world as far as the general public is concerned, but it certainly is going to make clean up of the facility extremely more difficult.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Thank you, Karl.

I think that point came across very strongly today and it is good to emphasize it.

MR. SEIFERT: I wanted somebody besides Mr. Hendrie to emphasize it.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: The news just travels slowly.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I think it is like the Senator and Governor.

I did want to say I thought it was a good study and it is getting us back on the right track and it shows that quick studies are often better than long, drawn out ones.

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COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: Could we apply that principle to EIS statements, you know, put a two week limit. Anything you can't think of in two weeks, never mind -- or 30 days?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I guess I wouldn't want to leave the subject with the notion that somehow the environmental impact statement process was to blame for everything that had gone wrong post accident.

I think Steve made the point earlier that our policy statement did allow and still does allow us flexibility to deal with events coming up as we see a need to do it.

As to the extent there is any perception that we are not prepared to do that, or giving us a chance to correct that, but I don't take the situation in Three Mile Island now as being a situation that the decision to prepare an EIS was a mistake, or that it ought not to continue.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: That is not what I was saying.

MR. DIRCKS: The impact statement is a very valuable tool because I was there at the beginning of the whole thing back in the early 70's.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: All right, you can learn.

MR. DIRCKS: But the point is the impact statement, if it serves as a document to help you plan action and carry out actions it is very important.

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If it is a document that serves only as a proforma type of document to explain to the public all the great things you are doing, it doesn't serve a purpose. It has to serve a working purpose. That is what we say in here -- let's use the impact statement as an integral part.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: But, in order to do that you have to be able to do an impact statement on the kind of basis Dick was outlining as part of the normal and reasonable planning for an operation in which you try to decide which of a number of alternatives at each stage you do and then you rite down a summary of those considerations and say we looked at this and it has these problems. We looked at the other things and it has these problems, but we don't seem to be able to do that ever since 1972.

Every time you say Environmental Impact Statement on Atomic Energy, you get \$2.5 million worth of work after two or three years and you know, four or five volumes for God's sake.

I have been swearing and sputtering.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: It is a whole separate study and that is because it was originally turned over to the national laboratories.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: I would comment in addition in no way am I critical of the staff; that I am charmed in a way by the prospect that here, for the first time, we finally

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are beginning to accomplish a really total regulatory regime in which the staff is, with one hand, writing the application and with the other hand, going to review it and see, by God, whether it passes.

It sets a model for the future which really encourages me. I have had all kinds of trouble with applicants in my career and I now see a way to get around that.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I have one other point.

Vic, sometime ago in a memorandum to me you noted while in health physics situations it was improving, it was still not satisfactory and you specifically said before any major radiological recovery steps were undertaken you would have to be satisfied that the health physics program is in order.

Is therea my change in that situation or at least can you include your up to date assessment in whatever comes up regarding the venting of the krypton?

MR. STELLO: The most up to date assessment would be from John, but let me add what I have learned is that there are improvements being made and continue to be made.

It is a difficult area and you are at the state of the art in health physics and before you do vent that will be looked at. There can be no question.

I might ask John to give you the latest steps.

MR. COLLINS: Shortly after the special panel which

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reviewed the health physics practices submitted their report to Harold Denton, that report was submitted back to the licensee with a request that on a quarterly basis he provide an update of where he is going and meet those recommendations.

We have just received his first quarterly report. The staff is evaluating that and that report, the results of that will be coming out.

With regard to the on site health physics program, Vic is right. There has been a tremendous amount of growth in the health physics program since the time of that special panel and hired additional people and they are continuing to hire additional people with expertise that is required in this field.

We are not in a position at this time to say that they are there and everything is Okay to proceed with the long-term recovery program.

That is a continuing part of our evaluation. I have your memorandum. We respond in that way to you and when we believe we are at a point that we can sit back with some comfort and say they now have a total program -- fine. We are not there yet.

Certainly, I don't want to leave you with that. MR. STELLO: There are a few things that have not been mentioned.

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CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Use the microphone. There are people in the back.

MR. STELLO: Okay.

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On preparing the EIS statement, I perceived a real need to pay careful attention to recognizing there are only so many people to work on a problem.

Let's take the venting of the containment. There was a study done as to what the impact might be. I think we had earlier worked and said you don't need to spend more than \$1,000 to improve one man's recommendation.

I suspect all the alternatives to venting that have been done have far exceeded \$1,000 by several orders of magnitude and the point that bothers me is that is tying up some very important people who could be working on the systems and the processes needed to get on with it.

If there is any way to make sure that the expenditure of the resources, both on behalf of us and the licensee is done very deliberately so you don't have any more than you really have to have.

The second point and one that didn't come up is the addition of requirements and the one that maybe we ought to take another look at is the solidification of the waste after the epicore system was designed, produce the waste that it does produce. We have now asked them to go back and build a new system so that they can solidify the waste which have obvious impacts both in terms of exposure

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PAGE NO.

62

to people on site, and then on the same critical issue, resources.

Those resources apply to designing and building and fabricating and installing another system to handle those wastes twice is another area that I would encourage that we need to take another look at.

I say this now recognizing that the EDO feels rather strongly on the subject. Maybe he has a conflict of interest on the subject.

That is another area that ought to be looked at.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Well, Vic, the issue was brought up, discussed at length in front of the Commission and the Commission did give that direction.

There is a proposal to review.

MR. STELLO: I recognize that.

I was wondering if the impact of this report generates a climate for reconsideration.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Having been on the other side of the issue, I will have to talk to the fellow Commissioners to see.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: If you voted my way, then we wouldn't have this problem.

MR. DIRCKS: I think if there is a problem we are concerned about the lack of speed they are moving on the solidification.

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CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Any other?

MR. BICKWIT: Just one thing.

I do think there is a lot of flexibility in the question.

I do think CEQ's recent regulations are designed to take advantage of that and I just think that whenever this Commission is of the view that the needs of public health and safety conflict with EPA, that is a good time to test the flexibility of NEPA.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: But, that flexibility requires us to rise up and declare an emergency.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: No, it doesn't.

Vic has pointed out several times probably we have worked ourselves into a number of these. It is not driven by that, the court decisions.

Norm, thank you, very much and all the people who have worked on it.

I thank all of the staff members plus Dean

Palladino who certainly deserves our thanks. It is an

excellent piece of work. It certainly has refocused our

attention and I think, I hope a lot of good will come from

it.

I would like to say that whoever wrote it, if it was you, or whoever wrote it ought to write more of our papers.

It is very clear and I also would like to thank Commissioner

Gilinsky because really, this was at his instigation.

The Commission supported it, but it was a result of what he saw as a real problem; good insight and is going to lead to us being a lot more responsible.

MR. HALLER: Thank you, very much.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Thank you.

(Whereupon, at 12:47 p.m., the Commission adjourned, sine die.)

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the foregoing proceedings were held as herein indicated, before the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, meeting en banc, in the matter of:

STAFF BRIEFING ON ASSESSMENT OF CLEAN-UP
AT THREE MILE ISLAND;

Further, that this transcript is a true and accurate reflection, to the best of my ability, of such Commission meeting.

NORRIS F. SWETLAND Stenotype Reporter

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