

SECRETARY

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555

May 9, 1980

COMMISSION DETERMINATION REGARDING PUBLIC DISCLOSURE UNDER THE GOVERNMENT IN THE SUNSHINE ACT OF:

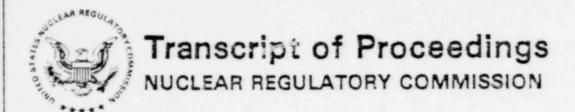
Transcript of Discussion of Final Budget Markup
August 3, 1978

The Commission previously determined that the subject transcript should be withheld from public disclosure until the Commission's FY-80 Appropriation became law.

Following enactment into law of the Commission's FY-80 Appropriation, the Secretary of the Commission, upon the advice of the General Counsel, determined that the subject transcript should be released in its entirety.

Samuel J. Chilk

Secretary of the Commission



(FY 80 Budget)

FINAL BUDGET MARKUP
(Closed to Public Attendance)

(Exemption 9)

Thursday, August 3, 1978

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

1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
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4	FINAL BUDGET MARKUP
5	(Closed to Public Attendance)
6	(Exemption 9)
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8	Commissioners' Conference Room 1717 H Street, N.W. Washington, D. C.
9	Thursday, August 3, 1978
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12	The Commission met, pursuant to recess, at 3:45 p.m.,
13	Joseph Hendrie, Chairman, presiding.
15	PRESENT:
16	Chairman Hendrie Commissioner Kennedy
17	Commissioner Bradford Commissioner Ahearne
13	ALSO PRESENT:
19	S. Chilk
20	L. Gossick L. Barry
21	W. Dircks S. Hanauer
22	B. Cooper
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PROCEEDINGS

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: As long as you are back, Peter,

I wanted to -- I talked to Vic before lunch or at lunch and
wanted to report to you so that you would all know his
views in an overall sense, I talked over the telephone with
him so if I could talk in details about the particular
offices and so on.

Vic's views overall are best summarized as follows:

It would be his preference with regard to agency total dollars to start at the OMB mark, which is \$363 million and change, to allow as appropriate for the LOFT, additional pick-up which I don't believe was in their allowance, and to make the appropriate inflation adjustments, and right at the moment I can't remember which way that goes, because the dollars that we are talking about are Fiscal '80 dollars.

MR. COOP'R: So is theirs.

'80 budget are in Fiscal '80 dollars, and I didn't know whether theirs were or not.

MR. COOPER: Theirs is.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Theirs are.

MR. COOPER: Theirs is when they give you a budget.

I think what you are thinking about is the spring review,
however where they weren't.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: But Vic's comment was, if there

was an inflation adjustment that was appropriate to make, then make it, the same as one makes the LOFT \$17 million.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I thought in answer to my specific question Saul said that the LOFT pick-up was understood by OMB when they gave us the mark -- the estimate.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I had thought the budget was based on something that you had said, Lynn, that the \$363 was LOFT pluse inflation, plus nothing else?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Yes, that's right. That was the point that was made last ---

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Monday?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Right.

MR. COOPER: If I can just take a minute with this inflation problem with OMB, it has been a bone for sometime, Mr. Chairman ---

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Wait, wait. There isn't an inflation problem.

MR. COOPER: Well, just let me clarify my answer if I might.

OMB would tell you they will not budget for inflation, because they believe if they budget for inflation, they will cause inflation.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I understand.

All Vic is saying is that their dollars are '79 dollars, ours are '80 or vice versa, put them on comparable

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in order to reflect his opinion. But I believe they are on the same fiscal year basis.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: They are.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: So as far as Vic is concerned, he would start at the \$363 OMB mark and then either adjust for LOFT or not as appropriate.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: LOFT is in there.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Do you think LOFT is in there?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Yes.

Well, Saul said it was, and last Monday, one of you guys said it was.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I'm glad you remember that.

MR. BARRY: Let me square the record to make sure we all understand.

The only comment I have had from OMB in regards to \$363 million from the OMB examiners is that they saw the mark the same time we did and they don't know what's in there.

The OMB examiners, Joe Carney and company, did not provide us the \$363 million mark. It was done by BRD. Carney says he doesn't know what is in there.

Now, that minus 58 in people was a two percenter which he knows.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: But Peter and I recollect that last Monday, didn't you say that to get to that 33 addition, if you took inflation plus loft, you would approximately get there?

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think that's right. The inflation is 13 in change and the LOFT is 17.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Yes, but he was not saying that that's what they said, he was saying that if you were looking for that increment, if you took those two numbers, you could come to it.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: That would fit with what Vic is saying.

MR. BARRY: Okay, I made a comment last week that if you took the \$17 million and you took the \$13 million for inflation at 6 percent, you would come up pretty close, but I don't know.

MR. GOSSICK: But Saul didn't claim any insight as to whether the OMB had that in mind with the \$363 amount, did he?

MR. BARRY: No.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think it is indistinct whether in fact our friends at the ugly building had it in mind or not, and I think Vic's point of view on total dollars then reflects as follows: \$363 or \$380 would be his marks, depending on whether you felt that OMB had already attempted to account for the LOFT \$17 million increment or you felt that OMB -- it had not occurred to the people who put the \$363 down and since none of us knows which of those cases is correct, why I report then both numbers on Vic's behalf.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Except that what he also said, it sounds as though if \$380 were the right number and there were some other explanation for OMB's \$17, he wouldn't necessarily share that.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: What was that?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I'm sorry. If OMB had a \$17 million for some purpose other than LOFT in their \$33, Vic wasn't saying he ---

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes he would.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: He would share that \$17 and then put LOFT in on top?

then I wrote it down and went back over it with him so I could try to report fairly was: with regard to total dollars make the appropriate adjustment for the LOFT Delta, the other half of the operating cost, and inflation to the OMB mark. So I think that comes ut -- Vic then votes, as I say, \$363 or \$380 depending or what your crystal balling of OMB's state of mind is.

With regard to people ---

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I don't have a summary sheet,

I don't think, which tells me what we came out with in total.

(Mr. Hanauer hand Commissioner Kennedy a copy of the referenced summary sheet.)

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay, now with regard to people,

Vic's view would be to go with an increment, a positive increment on people at no more than about the number we had in mind when we reported to OMB at spring review time what we thought our resource needs would be.

Now, that was a plus 160 people, permanent slot increment for the agency. So that's where Vic would prefer to see us end up on people.

MR. HANAUER: 2948?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes.

The one place that we did talk a little bit about offices, his inclination would be for NRR, lower than the numbers we have been talking about, 65 to 75 or maybe 80, sort of range.

We talked priefly about some of the other offices, but most of the other people increments are plus-1, plus-2, there is one plus-24 that we are going to talk about, that's the I&E. The rest, except for NRR, are fairly small. We didn't discuss them, just noted that they were small and we weren't going to make big changes unless you wanted to deal with all of them.

So now, I just wanted -- since he had called and since he had discussed it, I wanted to get on the record and Vic's overall perception.

Now, what was simply a note that I wanted to get in as we begin to look at things so that you could have it in mind.

I was just getting ready to work backwards up the line of the people we have heard today and ask what your view was on the I&E thing. The preliminary mark had been to say, okay, plus-24 people is okay, and plus \$1.8 million from the '79 level seems okay. We did, however, ask where they would --what they would suggest as an option if we wanted to cut the increment in their office from 24 to 12 or even knock it out altogether. Then we have got this little sheet that says to take the first five out of Safeguards and the next five out of Fuel Facility and Materials and from there on it has to come down out of Reactor Operations. I would be glad to have comment and recommendation there.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: It looks as though you have got a volunteer here.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Have I got a volunteer?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: You have got a volunteer, Joe.

As you will get use to me, I am not quite going to answer the question you asked.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, I ask bad questions, John. The thing to do is to answer a better question.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Well, not just a better one, but I really have to look at what is the total number and then I think there are really only in my mind, two areas, people strengths that would make worth while for anyone other than maybe you and Lee to address. Most of these small changes, I

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really don't -- I certainly don't feel it is either appropriate cr that I am going to be able to dig in far enough, like 1's and 2's of people.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Talk about gold watches, the first one was going to be your assistant.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That's why he doesn't want to talk about 1's and 2's.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: No, I think the number of people in I&E and the number of people in NRR are the only numbers, at least in people strengths, that I would be interested in looking at.

I guess the significant fact is that right now we are proposing something like a 240 increase over '79 and I guess something like, what, a 290 increase over what OMB was asking us for?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Oh, they wanted us to go down 50, though we are about 300 permanent slots apart right as we stand at the moment. That is about 10 percent of the agency.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: So I think that I probably would argue that we ought to be coming in, as far as the total strengths, somewhere around 2850-2900 which would still be a lot higher than they want, but in the increase in the strength that probably you could make a strong enough case that in your judgment and our judgment that that's a valid number. I wouldn't take much in the way of cuts out of I&E.

I tend to somewhat sympathize and agree with Davis' point of view, but I'm not unbiased on that.

I feel that the NRR defense and the only real exposure that I have had is to the defense is what I have heard here, and it doesn't sound sufficiently strong that under great attack that you are really going to be able to support the substantial slug of people that are going in. So I think that that more defensible case will be that a reasoned judgment is that it needs this level of people and if OMB wants to really fight that that we will distribute where those people go, but that's the number.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: And you would target in about where?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: As I say, I would probably

target in somewhere around 2900, 2850 or 2900.

MR. HANAUER: Could I make one point with respect to that, Mr. Chairman.

I have been making some numbers here with my pencil, and indeed, the 158 for NRR and the 24 for I&E are the two big ones, but the nickels and dimes add up to 58 people. So that if you want to make some cuts, you may have to get in to them.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: All I'm saying is for me personally, I don't think that -- I really don't think that I ought to get involved in adjusting numbers by 1's and 2's.

There are other people, I believe who just know those numbers much better.

MR. HANAUER: Your totals, however, are about 120 below the total that is added up here.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: That's right.

MR. HANAUER: Some of that, presumably will have to come out of those nickels and dimes.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Sure.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think John is saying he would leave it up to me and Lee to spread it around.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: That's right.

In making the general point that I think I&E is probably the place that should not take much in the way of cuts, because I think they are, at the moment, the most critical edge of the agency.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Peter? Dick?

Cc MISSIONER KENNEDY: Well, I would take issue with John a little.

First I would take those 5 out of that Safeguards part of I&E. Secondly, that is the last of the nickel and dime ones, because you can add up 1's and 2's, but when you get through, I would assume that you would redistribute them any way, but I am pretty persuaded and keep getting more so each day that goes by. The situation at NRR is going to deteriorate drastically if we don't do something about it.

Indeed, my own view is that talking about 1980 is too late, that we ought to be talking about some kind of a

really out of control. As a matter of fact, to put this large amount in 1980 is really not addressing the problem. It is recognizing a problem and saying we are not going to do anything about it for a year and a half. The problem is there now which means that we are doing something about it, of course, we are doing all that mickey mouse reprogramming of people all over the agency, damaging all kinds of other programs and activities, but that will all have a cost later, too, we will have to bear.

It seems to me that you could get at some of what John is saying, by distributing part of that big rise in NRR over those two years and going in to them and saying we have got to get more people in 1979, otherwise, I think the number, plus or minus 3, 4, 5 -- I don't know nor have any idea, but it is in that range and any significant drop from that, I think, is going to cause us big trouble. I have come to that conclusion after having listened at length to Mattson and all his crew and all of the others, explaining precisely what the nature of that backlog is, what those cases are, how many of them there are and how long they have been there.

I learned even last night, that our famed electrical instrumentation branch now has a little situation in which they are bringing former branch chiefs back to work on cases in order that OL applications that are lying there, which would never even be opened for 18 months can get worked on. Cases

1 | that are in-house.

That is not doing the public's business and that is the situation we are in. We are in the business of issuing licenses, not figuring out how not to, but at the moment, we are in the business of not doing the job which the law says we are suppose to be doing.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: They are not recreating the former with risk chemistry that they did in there --
COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That's another problem.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I don't know. I hope not.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: No, no. The names are different names.

But you know, it seems that each day a new rock is getting turned over, and maybe they should have all been turned over long before this, but there they are. It doesn't do any good to go back and say, we wish it weren't so, the fact is that it is and we have got to look forward not backwards and say, what are we going to do about it. Not putting the manpower on the job is only going to postpone the day of reckoning, and I think, to the public's disadvantage.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: What are the practicalities of the '79 supplemental at this point? It seems to me that it has come up before, but people thought it was fairly unsignificant.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I will tell you what will happen.

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Let's look at the '78 supplement. It was cheerfully accepted by everybody, the Congress didn't say, "Boy, what have you got here, it's terrible." They knew when it was going to come and cleared the way. People said good, bring it down. OMB said, good, bring it through. We did.

The funds will accrue and the authorizations accrue just about October 1st, just about the first of Fiscal '79.

If we go for a supplement in Fiscal '79, people aren't going to be very happy to see it, in the first place. I have had that made very clear to me in a number of places. But even if they were, by the time they got authorized it would be the first of October, '79 and Fiscal '80 would be about to start. That is, what you are looking at here in the Fiscal '80 budget for practical purposes is any '79 supplemental plus whatever you thought your '80 was, as a practical matter.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: In terms of when the human beings will actually show up in the House that is probably true, not necessarily but probably. You are right, practically speaking.

But there is another aspect of it, which is again, we talked about perceptions. If you don't think the problem is big enough to have to deal with until 1980 and that's what you are saying by putting it in the 1980 budget, then the question is: How did it get there? What are you doing between now and then?

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Struggling desperately is the answer and maybe doing some further -- I don't know. We may find it necessary to do some further reprogramming than the task force sort of approach that we made with the short-term program, but if we do, why it will be further disruption in other offices and an even more pressing need to both get a grip on the way in which the work is done there and provide manpower to repair those damages on down the line.

My own view, as I have said before, is that there is a problem there which regrettably considerably more severe than I would appreciate, until I got to looking at it a couple months ago. I wish we had known last year what kind of trouble we were heading in to, but really, the new management was just beginning to get -- in fact, it hadn't begun to get a grip it had just been appointed. Roger Mattson took over that division just about a year ago at this time, budget review time. So you know, he has had a year to understand what he had got in that division, now he comes and says, "Oh, boy."

We have not got new management on top of the overall office and it is going to take Harold a while to get a full grip on that.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Joe, if you can really make a good case, I'm not saying you can or you can't, but if you really can and I think any of us would probably agree, there is no chance it would only be to forward a supplemental,

there's no chance.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Even if they forward it, by the time the Congress gets around to acting, why you are up to the '80 date.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: My only point is that if you can make a good case, you might consider the strategy of proposing a '79 supplemental to at least begin to atune OMB of the problem. Because otherwise they will look at this as being a very large increase from the '79 to the '80. They will have in their own mind, if it is as bad as you say it is, why haven't you come and asked us for some '79 help, even though they wouldn't give it.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Which we wouldn't have given you? COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Right.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That is exactly it. It is strategy. I would not expect, in practical terms, that we would get the bodies in any length of time. I think that you have less chance of getting that total package if you go for it in one slug in the 1980 budget.

MR. HANAUER: It might not be an altogether idle exercise even if you didn't actually get it until the start of Fiscal '80, if by happy chance the supplemental had some money in it and it were no year money that you could rent some bodies.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: OMB has made it very clear to

1 the agencies that there is no supplemental for '79 for 2 anything. 3 MR. DIRCKS: We should keep one eye on the Hill, too. 4 Those guys will say, why did OMB not give it. 3 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: It is to be remembered that 6 last year, at least one of those committees tried to put more 7 dollars in precisely the area that we are talking about. Unsuccessfully, but they tried. 3 MR. HANAUER: Except they thought it was Safeguards 9 or something. 10 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Yes. 11 MR. GOSSICK: No, not really. Both Dingell and 12 Bevill, members of the Committee were pushing to put more people 13 in licensing in order to get those damned licenses out. 14 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That's right. 15 MR. GOSSICK: They were asking, what did we ask OMB 16 for. 17 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: If I had known what kind of a 18 sticky shape we are getting into, why I wouldn't have been so 19 cheerful about the whole thing. 20 Well, I have no objection to discussing a '79 21 supplemental with the people in the ugly old building to allow 22 them to tell me to knock it off, but I think -- what I would 23 do would be too look at in terms of sort of the overall '80 24 number that one would want to end up in in NRR, then just 25

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subdivide a piece of that out and say, how would you like to hear from us on the '79 supplemental. They would say, no way. Then you say, good, and then put it in the '80 budget and it comes out the same place.

As I said before, I think they are going to be very stiff this year. On the other hand, I also feel a strong need for the Commission to be in a posture of trying to provide support for this new management in NRR. They have got problems, very substantial ones. Indeed, we are going to have to be dealing with those problems before Fiscal '80. We have got them now, you know, we are not going to stand around for 15 months and just let it drift. But I don't think I am prepared to say that we are going to be so ingenuous and successful in our attack on these things that we will be able to make due without a substantial chunk of people.

I'm trying to sort of lead the target, I guess, and see what is practical and how much of an allowance you should make for OMB cuts and so on. I tend to come up to higher numbers, closes to the preliminary mark.

Peter, do you want to throw a comment in here while we are each addressing the overall subject?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I agree with what you have said, except that I have two problems with NRR's present posture.

One is, as I said, in the first place it is not

entirely of their making, but I am still not really satisfied that we have something that we can convince anybody else of, of the importance of. I really came to realize this morning that maybe it is asking too much of NRR to make clear why it is that it is more important to put 158 people in there than to put some in with Joseph Califano or Cecil Andrus or whoever else is asking for 158 more people.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, that is certainly a judgment that NRR can't make and I'm not sure that I am in a position to make either.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: No, but at the moment it is not even being articulated in terms that permit a comparison. Any way, that's the first.

The second is that I don't think it would show any lack of support to come in at a somewhat lower number, given first of all that that would be almost the only area in which a double figure increase is contemplated at all. Secondly, that the hiring of 158 more people would in itself be a project large enough to -- I'm not at all sure, but it could be and even if they could, it would take an awful lot of man hours in interviewing and the personnel processing away from what they would be doing in '79. So I don't think we would be open to the suggestion that the new management in NRR wasn't getting support for the number closer to 100 than the number closer to 158.

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I would not have any problem with taking at least the first of John Davis' two steps, based on what was in it.

It is justifying Safeguards, but the others, 7 or whatever it was.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, the way he laid it out, take the Safeguards 5 out of Fuel Cycle Facilities and then you would get to hit the Reactor.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Yes, that would make the cut from 739 to 727.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes, but these are rather generalized propositions.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Other than that, I'm afraid most -- the additional amount that we give up seems to have come from the NRR area, and I think that means, unless I added incorrectly, in the vicinity of between 2900 and 2925.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Dick, you haven't spoken. Do you want to comment on overall numbers?

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Well, I think it is too low.

I would go at some where close to the number that we have

already got here.

MR. BARRY: In NRR, keep in mind that of the 158, about 125 are the technical engineers they are hiring and the rest are clerical support. There is about a 20 percent clerical support factor, so you are talking about 10 people a month hiring. We have done that before.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: A couple of times.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: In the agency or in a particular office?

MR. GOSSICK: In NRR.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: And we did it successfully in I&E with a training program build in besides. It is admittedly difficult, but not impossible.

MR. BARRY: I guess I really hate, Mr. Chairman, to go in lower than this number right here.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I would take 10 or 15 off bulk.

MR. BARRY: OMB is going to cut us and I can tell you about where they are going to cut. Even if they agree with us in principle, they are going to cut some people here. They are going to cut some of the lawyers, cut some in I&E. They will take some out of NRR.

COMMISSIONER 3RADFORD: How many lawyers can they cut. They are welcome to a few, but I don't think that's going to solve the problem.

MR. BARRY: It isn't, but they are going to cut.

My point is, if you add them all up, even if they think this is pretty good, they are going to take 30 or 40 people.

MR. GOSSICK: They will work on those 1's and 2's real good.

MR. BARRY: Yes, they will probably reduce Admin a little

1 bit. They will probably leave Cliff Smith alone. 2 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: By the time you get through 3 OMB and the Congress, how much of a cut do you expect? 4 MR. BARRY: Probably 25 percent. 5 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Twenty five percent left or? ---6 MR. BARRY: Twenty five percent less than we have 7 here. 8 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I mean of the increase? 9 MR. BARRY: Of the increase, of the 243. 10 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: So you would estimate getting about 180 if you went in with 240. 11 MR. BARRY: You could get lower. So I just hate to 12 cut it any lower. 13 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: We are going to have to go 14 in and explain the situation in NRR. I think the question is 15 likely to be on the Hill and more likely than not, the question 16 is going to be: Have you got enough people in here to take 17 care of that situation? I guess I wouldn't want to be the 18 guy to say: "Well, we are not sure," particularly, when 19 you have got both Bevill and Dingell and I suspect Mr. Udall 20 may well be interested too. 21 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: That's the first question, and 22 I think the answer there is fairly clear that to the best of 23 our knowledge, we probably don't, we would like more. But then 24

the second question that seems to me we haven't been able to

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pull together is: what happens if you don't take care of the present situation, you only take care of three-quarters of it or half of it.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I think they can answer that.

I think those backlogs are going to be there, now, what's the meaning of that backlog?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Yes.

COMMIS TONER KENNEDY: What does it mean not to have done that? Those questions need to be answered and you are absolutely right. I guess I don't see how -- I wouldn't carry that to the next step and say if you want to try to balance that somebody may, in his own mind, balance that against great national priorities.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: We can't do that. All I am saying is that before I would get in to a fight in which I say that this should be one of the great national priorities and I don't know how to compare it with anybody else's priorities, you have got to have a better feel than I do now as to just why this one can claim to be ---

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: What aren't you going to do, and what's the cost if not doing it?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Yes.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Sure.

I would stay pretty close to this number myself, taking in to account Peter's point that we have got to -- obviously we have got to be able to lay that case out in very

clear terms. I'm convinced that it can be done, the case is 2 there. If it turns out in the process they can't do it, 3 we will change the numbers. I am confident that they can, 4 in fact, do it. 5 MR. BARRY: If you look at the history of NRR over 6 the last three years in a given, you discount the office 7 request in that number. 3 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: You do what? 9 MR. BARRY: You discount the office request to a 10 certain degree, because everbody wants to put something in 11 there. They asked for 73 people in '77, more and they got 12 zero. The Commission supported them by 36 and OMB cut them 13 to zero. Ther was no increase. 14 In '78, they asked for an increase of 97, the 15 Commission reduced them by 65 and OMB took them down ---16 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: The Commission reduced it to 65 17 or by 65? 18 MR. BARRY: By 65. 19 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: So we left them with 32? 20 MR. BARRY: You left them with 24. 21 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: 65 away from 97? 22 MR. BARRY: 32, I'm sorry. You are right, 32. 23 -- And they received 24 less. In other words, they 24 got 8.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: But the OMB argument, if I

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recall it, was the same argument that the Commission was using, an argument which seemed irreputable in all of the discussions we had with NRR in extenso here in this room and that was: How can it be that your workload increases as the input to the process decreases? You know, that sounds like an irreputable argument. If you recall, we then looked hard at the manpower utilization data which I remember Ben Rusche spreading out all over those great big charts on that wall map behind Steve. We sat here by the hours looking at all those data. The only trouble was those base data were wrong, and that's were the problem was all the time. So we were drawing from two seemingly reasonable conclusions. We were coming to the reasonable inputs, we were coming to the wrong conclusions because one of the inputs was wrong.

I think the best thing to do is get that out of the air, get it over with.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: If you had to articulate the erroneous input, what would it be? I think that everybody agrees that the manpower tracking system was either non-existent or ---

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It wasn't non-existent, but the target goals which were established as the manpower costs during the various work elements -- the number of work elements comes out of an agency-wide objection of what the workload will be in the shop that is argued about. It is not

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an NRR fabrication, that is they contribute to those, but it is agency-wide and it gets fairly decently scrubbed. The BRG looks at it and the case projections then are broken down in to work elements and you multiply by the manpower costs of the particular element and then those things just hadn't been changed since 1973 or '74 and the shop had, in several places, several large chunks. The shop hadn't been adequately well controlled, and those manpower costs had gone up. People were taking longer to do things, do work elements because they were hooking in more detail within the work element. Part of this is driven by the pressures downward from the boards and the Commission to be more careful from the Boards and the legal counsel to annunciate more completely the bases for everything which means the guy has to do a more detailed analysis and so on.

So that is clearly a pressure which has been reflected in this shop. There is also a natural inclination of reviewers to find it interesting and professionally satisfying to go ahead and dig deeper, calculate more for themselves and spend an extra two days on each of those circuit diagrams and that has also contributed, I'm absolutely sure in some of the shops.

So the manpower costs have gone up, but the resource requests that have been made by the office are still on the basis of the old manpower costs.

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COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: And even those resource requests which in terms of the new manpower data were lower than it might have been or should have been, probably, even those, then, were cast against the basic mythology which says your workload ought to be going down, not even remaining constant because the amount of work coming in to the house is decreasing.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, at least their office request was based on the agency case, the agency workload projection.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Yes, but we kept saying, first they work requesting the number of people, but the manpower on the current basis would have suggested they request.

That's the first problem. So they came in with a lower request than they might have done on the basis of those cases.

B, when they got it in here, the reaction was: why are you requesting any increase at all, it theoretically ought to be decreasing because your workload ought to be decreasing. Well, it wasn't, in fact. What was happening was you didn't really get a handle on the number of these amendments that were sitting there. The question never really arose as a major factor. Am I right, Bill? I can't recall that as being a major factor.

MR. DIRCKS: I don't think the amendments became an issue up until this year. In fact, when we went in to the

'78 reprogramming exercise and NMSS was the one asking for positions, we, in our own natural way turned to NRR as a means to feed some positions in to NMSS. When Ed Case came in with Mattson and Stello to make his case, we were just flabbergasted that he was going to ask for additional people. But they did have a very strong case and they did have these numbers to back up this amendment problem.

I think, as the Chairman pointed out, they have changed, they have new management over there, people have opened up closets and found a lot of skeletons in there, now they are beginning to get rid of them.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: The other item which emerged recently as to the extent to which the operating license reviews take longer or are taking longer than in the past than the CP reviews and I'm not sure that that is as it should be, but for a lot of these plants that is true and therefore, the workload isn't decreasing at all.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That's right.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: The operating license are the correct measures.

MR. DIRCKS: They are applying things they have learned now on the basis of "now" versus when they went to the CP review three or four years ago.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: That's prefectly rational. When you get that final design, why not you have got all the goodies

to work

to work on that you didn't have before.

I think, actually the manpower cost increases over what were used to make resource estimates lats year and going back to when they were first formulated, that the change in those for CP work elements is markedly less than it is for OL's.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: But still, there is a change.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: There is a change, there is an increase, but it is not factored to two and a half.

MR. DIRCKS: I guess, from my understanding, they have a firmer handle with the -- they are applying the standard review plan now to the CPs, they know what it takes. When you take your standard review plan and apply it to plants coming up for operating licenses to which that plan hadn't been applied two or three years ago, you are beginning to discover quite a bit of area to review.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes.

MR. DIRCKS: And the research program is kicking out new information and the operating plants are feeding more information back into the licensing process. So I think there is firm ground in saying that these reviews are more detailed and they are covering a lot more termitory.

MR. GOSSICK: One other thing that I think is really critical that we by '80 will be able to say that we are really going to be able to put to bed is this list of generic items

and keep that under control.

As I said the other day, I would hope by '80 some of these efforts which we have been hearing about, the recategorization of the things, looking at them from the risk approach, might find an easier way or a less manpower expensive way of doing that, but until that -- that's really an anchor around our seck as far as all of the critics and everybody ---

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: And it has been every single budget year, we have gone in to the same question.

MR. GOSSICK: And Congress is very well aware of that list and they keep getting reminded of it by all of our friends.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Each year we tent over this and it is not a criticism of them. Again, it is a reflection of the output being based on unsatisfactory input data, that each year the calculate it and conclude with "X" number of people they would be able to devote a wide percentage of those specifically to working on those generic items, and that would bring the curve down and cut the backlog by a percentage. Each year it has turned out at the end of the year that hasn't been true. The amount of work actually done on them has been considerably less than anticipated and the consequences has been -- with new inputs the consequences has been the backlog has been bigger at the end than it was in the beginning, although the reverse was the expectation.

I am convinced and those are the reasons for my

concern about cutting in to this very far.

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The second suggestion that I think they are going to give it to us, I think that the whole factual situation ought to be laid out clearly in the air, and if they don't want to give it to us, at least they can give us some impression of where they think we ought to be going, then we can sort of debate that if we want to.

MR. COOPER: This will be a major issue whether it is slightly under 100 or 158. It is the prostitute -- you know who you are, we don't know what the price is. I'm not sure the visibility of the problem will go away. Anything over 5 or 10 in NRR becomes this issue.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That's right.

We ought to be then joining it with a number that we think is going to deal with it, not something that is less. If we say, well, we don't really think it is going to help much, but we don't think it is going to solve the problem, so we will at least approach it or something like that. I think that would be better.

Or to go in and lay out what we think it is going to take to do it. I also recognize that this is a hell-of-a year to be talking about that.

MR. GOSSICK: Yes, we should have programmed this problem a couple years ago.

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MR. DIRCKS: Yes, every year is a tough one.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Yes, this is a particularly tough one and it is likely to get worse.

(Commissioner Ahearne left the meeting at 4:45 p.m.)

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It is hard to find the squeeze point on these things.

MR. BARRY: I think that you will agree that we have got a substantial problem in NRR, 158 versus \$1.5 versus 132 versus 118. This will make no difference to OMB in terms of credibility on our part. I think we have scrubbed it to the point where we can show a quantification in each decision unit. About the only one that I can see that you could bet on the come one way or the other would be on Early Site Reviews you have got about 10 or 12 resources in there. You get absolutely no Early Site Reviews and you really want to say, how many did you get this year? and the answer is, none. How many did you get last year? One. Take those out, but I think I would perfer to have OMB take them out.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: We are up there on the Hill telling everybody in the world what an important thing Early Site Review is, now when we go to the legislation on that part, people are going to be running in here on those Early Site Reviews.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Yes, but that is one arwa where you can be fairly confident that as long as there are

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no inputs -- no new inputs there are not going to be any Early Site Reviews.

MR. BARRY: But that is the only area that I have looked at that you can debate. Everything else you can quantify.

Now, you can argue about the manloading and say, well, I just don't understand why it has gone two and a half times, I don't believe you, but you can debate that one, and some of the others, the backlogs. I think we can put a pretty story together, frankly.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That's usually not your line.

MR. BARRY: I remember the chairman who proceeded Bevill on our House Appropriations Committee, the last year we went before him, he complained to the Chairman that OMB had done such a tough job on the agencies that it doesn't leave them anybody to cut out any more. I think there is a syndrome there too, that if we do too tough a job there isn't anything left for OMB to cut out and they have to cut. They just simply have to go back to their directors and say, we have cut it down.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Now, are you saying that if we came in at the OMB mark they would still they had to cut us a few positions?

MR. BARRY: Do you mean the minus 58?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Yes.

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MR. BARRY: No. What I am saying if you went in with 100, they would cut you a certain percent. If you went in with 200, they would cut you a certain percent.

MR. GOSSICK: They would probably be so doggone suspicious that they would sure look like the devil.

an even chance, anyway, Peter, in answer to that question, that they would, because there would be a whole new basis on which at that point the total Federal budget would be cast at a lower level and the inflationary effort and all the rest, and they would take another five percent off the top; if everybody in the Government came in at their mark, they would take another 5 or 10 percent off the top as an inflation measure and take it out. This is the normal art of budgeting, I think.

MR. BARRY: Yes. To answer your question, if you actually went in with that mark, they would shake their heads in disbelief and probably they would say we can probably reduce that even more.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Let me ask you a question:

If you think you can live with that, what would you do with

10 percent less? Then they would start making their calculations
on the cost in terms of the national programs.

In my judgment, that's not an excuse for going in for a number that we don't need. I am just convinced that we need the number, and I think it is a mistake to go in with something

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less than the thing that represents a hard-core and justifiable case. I think that's a far cry, the number we have here from the office requests. It seems to me that the total office requests ---

MR. DIRCKS: And I don't think those office requests were put together irresponsibly. I think each office director ---

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Did a job.

MR. DIRCKS: -- did his job and it has gone through several levels of cuts here, so you are getting down pretty low.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That's right. I think we have a number here that given the nature of the problem as it has been described, is a justifiable one that we ought to puforward and then do our damnedest to make clear the nature of the problem that we are trying to deal with.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I have a lot of problem seeing where to do it.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I guess that I would recommend that we look to see if we could squeeze a little bit more out of the NRR previous mark, but it's a long way down to -- to come down to the -- the 716 level is my view at this time. I think it is going to have to sustain -- inevitably going to get some more cuts on it. I think it needs cut a little.

(Commissioner Ahearne returned to the meeting at 4:48)

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: What total number are you coming out with, Joe?

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CHAIRMAN HENDF : About 3,000.

COMMISSIONER RENNEDY: Take those 5 out of I&E and the rest out of 'bem out of NRR.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: He didn't sound very desperate about the 10 in Fuel Cycles and the way the response comment was made, I found that a little trouble focusing on.

MR. GOSSICK: That is five in the Fuel Cycle.
A total of 10, Safeguards.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Offhand, I have a feeling that this one needs a substantial lead, and I don't think that the request itself has got to have more or less validity in terms of the sort of treatment that it gets on the basis that you treat it on a Delta of 210, any less than 210 than it will at 160. Any shade less than that is what I'm inclined to think about. I would recommend something around the 3,000 mark.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: There were times like this on the Maine Commission where we would just add the numbers up and divide by the number of commissioners.

(Laughter)

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I have always thought that's the way the commissions worked.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: In the conference committees they use to add-the two numbers up and divide.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Add the two numbers up then

divide? Oh, I see.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, I have already done that.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Joe, I'm going to pass at this stage, because I just -- I wasn't involved enough in the earlier stages to really know how solide, all that history that you are going through on NRR and everything, I just have to pass. I'm looking at it strictly as a budget presentation.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, I think it is a useful view.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Well, it is a view, John, as I say which I would share. You know, were we looking at a situation that was as it seemed to be in previous years, I would be right on your page. But we have been presented with a set of circumstances which are drastically different and I think if you don't actually approach them, we are not going to get a second chance at it, but for sure, we are going to get beat over the head for not having done it.

One other question that we are going to have to face and that is, when somebody, Mr. Dingell or Mr. Bevill or some other very kind soul who is interested in the program before him says, well, now, tell me about this? How about this backlog work? Are you getting this cleaned up? You know, we say, well, we are doing our best. They say, well now, what did you ask OMB for here? Well, we ask them -- is that enough? Now what are you going to answer?

If you didn't even ask for what you thought was

enough, then I think he has reason then to ask you, well, 2 what are you there for? 3 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: But Dick, someone is also 4 going to ask enough for what? 5 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Sure. And that gets to 6 Peter's question which needs to be answered. 7 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: That's right, and that's why 8 I hesitate as so far, I am really fuzzy on that. That's why 9 I would have come out and said well, 2900 is a number that probably could be defended and I'm told that there are about 10 11 60 to be cut out as it goes through the process and then

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: With regard to your last comment the average is about 2980, if we go back in at 2900 the average is going to be about 2960. Do you kind of like this method.

(Laughter)

2960 would be the going number.

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COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I could just hear you explaining it, though, to John Dingell that we got this number ---

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, at least the arithmetic would be straightforward. We have 5 Commissioners and here are the numbers for each of them ---

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, it sounds like a crazy thing to do, but as a matter of fact, when you are talking

1 about a collegial agency and a numerical question, there 2 are worse ways to arrive at what the average is. MR. COOPER: 2998 is an excellent number. 4 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: The Chairman said that was 5 what he paid for his suit and we disagreed with him because 6 he always looks impeccable. MR. GOSSICK: What was the number we went in with 3 last year? 2995 was the number I think I recormended to the 9 Commission. 10 MR. COOPER: Yes, I think that is right. 11 (Mr. Hanauer departed the meeting) CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: What did you add up, Peter, 2950? 12 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I put in two 2950s after 13 1.4 I discovered with my own earlier estimation for positions was cut to 2520 and I was thinking we should make it 2948. 15 Dick had said 3028 and you had said 3,000. 16 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I said around 3,000. I 17 certainly was going to take those 5 out of the I&E. 18 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let's see, if we attempted to come 19 down under 3,000 ---20 If we took 50 out of this group or 48 that would 21 run it to ---22 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Where would you take them? 23 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Come down somewhere between 30 and 40 24 in NRR and take those 10 out of I&E and the difference between 25

30 and 40, we would take a look down these 1's and 2's and see whether we want to spread that out. 3 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Of that many, the 30, where 4 are you going to take them out of, NRR? 5 MR. GOSSICK: You need 29 people to get under 3,000. 6 Is that the number you are shooting for, just under 3,000? 7 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I was going to come down to 3 something like 2990, Peter's average is a little lower than that. How about 2990. - Could I sell that? 10 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Not as an average. 11 (Laughter) 12 I will recommend 2990 to you and the bulk of those 13 is going to have to come out of NRR. You might squeeze one 14 out of Standards and one out of Admin and so on. If I get three or four that way, you can get 10 out of I&F without 15 stabbing them too badly. We did talk about holding that 715. 16 The way Ernie and I talked about it, he promised to try. 17 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: The trouble is that if you 18 tell them it would be your promise to try, if you go in and 19 say, now you give me ---20 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: They only hear the promise part. 21 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: If you go in and say if you 22 give me 61 spaces, I promise to try ---23 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That's a commitment. 24 MR. DIRCKS: Well, Ernie's argument, we ask him about 25

holding it at that level, and he said this is a level budget. 2 All it is, you have got some because of the new reactors coming 3 on line, it is a level budget as far as his eyes is concerned. 4 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I don't think they will give 5 you too much trouble other than the vendor inspector. 6 MR. DIRCKS: Oh, I think they will go after that 7 again. 3 CHAIRMAN KENDRIE: They will whack 35 on that. 9 MR. DIRCKS: But the struggle to get from the 3028 10 and the 2990 is that more of a symbolic jesture? I can see 11 cutting if you can see some glaring areas that you feel as 12 though should be cut from the matter that was presented. 13 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, it is not a matter of 14 a glaring error that I can pounce on and say, numerically that 15 just doesn't add up, but the error to me remains trying to go 16 in to OMB with 158 person increase and a very limited ability 17 to explain what will happen if we don't get it. 18 Now, eventually that is problem, but it also could apply to 100 persons. 19 MR. DIRCKS: But as we go through these reviews 20 they usually shapen up and this is not the first time around 21 for this cast of characters. 22 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: It is for one of them. 23

MR. DIRCKS: Oh, it is the one young ---

MR. COOPER: Clara Storb is a new OMB examiner who

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took Ina Garten's place.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: In fact, I think I may have met her.

MR. DIRCKS: I think we could carry as good a case over there with the 2990.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It's my feeling that's probably the case, on the other hand, there is a mutual feeling across the Commission that some of the numbers ought to be a shade lower and we are sort of gropping towards reaching some midrange.

COMMISSIONEP BRADFORD: Joe, maybe you could keep to the Commission as a whole. If you go in with 3028 and there are two or three of us saying 2900 is the right number, then we will be a lot worse off than we were with 80 or 90 or a few mumblings or something.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Mumbling is the way we operate around here, so I regard that as a prefectly healthy situation.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Some of us, now let's be careful about that, Mr. Chairman.

MR. GOSSICK: As far as going back to Harold Denton, though, if we tell him that he has got to caugh up another 28 or whatever that number is as minused by whatever 1's and 2's we might agree on, you said to look elsewhere and that's all we could do ---

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: It comes to 25 or so.

MR. GOSSICK: Ckay, yes. His first item on his deeper cut was 28 in Casework, but I guess we say spread it however you want to, but tell us how you would propose to absorb that. He has to rerack this, right?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think ---

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: He is going to rewrite it and he is going to take a lct of it out of those advanced reactors.

MR. GOSSICK: Yes, probably.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think it ought to be reracked, and I'm not sure whether they will stand absolutely dead certain on the operating reactors and the safeguards.

MR. GOSSICK: All I'm bringing up is that I have got to tell Harold, is there a basis for it or is this just a number that he has got to accommodate. It is not that you are picking out specifics and saying cut.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: We are not going to go down the line and say cut one here, minus one there, take 20 out of there and so on. What we are gropping for if a collegial position and the collegial position is coming out lower than the 158 previously cited.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: At some point, didn't the operating reactor figure contemplate cleaning up the amendment backlog in one year?

MR. DIRCKS: It was to prevent the backlog from increasing.

2 time was it going to be eliminated? MR. DIRCKS: With this mark, they were going to live 4 with a backlog of 1100 amendments in the backlog. 5 CCMMISSIONER BRADFORD: This was part was designed to make sure it didn't get any worse? DIRCKS: That they didn't build it up any more. 3 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: That was the 805 mark, wasn't it? MR. GOSSICK: I think so. 10 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let me see if I can find it. 11 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I remember the ELD presentation 12 being geared up to having us pick up 500 or some with that 13 amendment backlog each year ---CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: The EDO mark which was plus 189, they would have run the backlog down at their current manpower 15 costs and seemed income rate in '83. Now, they say if you 16 gave us 158 extra man years, why then we could whomp the whole 17 thing in '80. 13 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Okay, so they were going to 19 do the backlog for three years then. 20 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes, the EDO mark was to speed up 21 to 3 years at 189, we took -- we have come down about 30 22 people -- 30 man years in '80 below that to the number that 23 corresponds to to 3028. But you don't know what the

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distribution ---

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: And over what period of

1 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: And that was 11 out of 2 operating reactors. 3 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It was 11 out of operating reactors. Let's see if there is any further indication. 4 What he says is if they can -- they have already in 5 their previous numbers they had assumed some improvement in 6 efficiency of processing in order to -- when this number was 216 they were going to kill the backlog at 3 years with the 3 assumption of some improvement in efficiency. What they are 9 saying in there is okay, if you take us on down to 205 then we 10 could hold the backlog constant if we improve the efficiency. 11 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: What he says, of course, in 12 that, he says the backlog would increase it 205, but I guess ---13 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: No. What he is saying is if the 14 efficiency of working -- that is if your unit manpower cost 15 comes down by the same ratio, why, you are right back where 16 you started. 17 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: But I mean he was going to 18 clear it up in '83 and then you take 11 positions away, you 19 not only would result in bringing it up to '86, but it would 20 result in never ---21 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Is that right? 22 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: That's what it seems to say 23 here. 24

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COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That's the implication, but I

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COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Aye.

don't think that's what it is suppose to mean.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I don't see how it could.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: That doesn't sound right. It must be something like 50 ---

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I didn't mean to get us very far afield, I wasn't quite sure that operating reactors ---

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I don't think it is a matter of fact, and that's why I say that the marks here is not one in which we say, okay on operating reactors and cut this a certain number, but rather to NRR that the Commission, in order to reach the position that has come down on the overall office numbers and it is up to the chiefs to reconfigure this as they think they can make their best case to support that number. I think they will give it high priority because of the great difference paid out in the office to keeping on top of the current and necessary and urgent problem of the operating machines.

I think their explaination about taking cuts, then, out of things like standard design reviews, stretch out CP a little bit and try to hold the OL schedule so that plants aren't held up on fuel.

.m recommending 2990 to you, and I don't know whether I can get ---

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: -- agreement. That's up 10 from

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what you were proposing.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: That's the average waiting for the Chairman.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I hold aye.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: That is certainly a number which postured as a rough Commission consensus. Some numbers will be higher and some lower.

MR. GOSSICK: Could I recommend that you just do that 10 from I&E and 28 from NRR, that leaves 130 for NRR, and I swear, I think your chances of getting the dribs and drabs, that is the 1's and 2's here that you have got a pretty good argument for are such that -- you have got at least a good case for getting those. I guess I would recommend that we try to lessen the 28 cut in NRR by going and taking away some other spaces that have been well justified and I think looked at very hard.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I'm not sure what you are saying.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: What it boils down to is that the negotiating position is apt to be stronger if we keep the dribs and drabs as they are, because each one of those was fairly scrubbed and a good case can be made for them.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I see, so he doesn't want to take those.

MR. GOSSICK: I'd rather not, because I'm afraid if I

give those up, I'm going to lose big on NRR and if I lose 2 big on NRR, then I've lost everything. I would rather let the NRR case fly on its own. We have either got a case that we can sell or we don't. 5 That still leaves 130 increase which is a sizeable 6 chunk of folks. 7 MR. DIRCKS: And if we get the dribs and drabs and 8 we don't get all of NRR ---9 MR. GOSSICK: We may have to reprogram. 10 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, adjust the manning of the 11 agency offices to get the essential work of the agency done. 12 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: You will still have to 13 convince Victor of this, he's been known to write a separate letter. 15 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Let him. 16 MR. GOSSICK: We need to make a couple of other 17 little decision on this personnel sheet. 18 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay. 2990 is final, NRR is ---19 MR. COOPER: -- Down 28 to 746. I&E is down 10 to 20 729. 21 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Everybody else stands. 22 MR. BARRY: We need to discuss one more little thing 23 on this piece of paper before we leave. 24 On your last line MPA, the last office on the ---25

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: What is that?

MR. BARRY: Management Planning Analysis, MPA.

You notice you are reducing it from 83 to 79.

The question is why and why MPRDS. So what we really ought to do is keep that level based on '79 and move those four people out and where do you want to put them? Wherever you transfer them is going to reduce your base line growth in that office.

(Commissioner Bradford left the meeting.)

MR. BARRY: The point is you don't need the MPRDS requirement, that's 4 people. That is the reason you are going from 83 down to 79.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I understand what you are saying, but I'm not sure whether I enjoy the negotiating position of doing that as against having one office in the agency some year that actually showed a decrease in the overall numbers. I'm inclined to think the latter situation may be novel enough to be attractive.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Well, when we did away with the agency we did away with offices.

MR. GOSSICK: Yes, we consolidated.

MR. BARRY: Well, the question is they will say why did you come down and we will have to tell them why we came down.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Well, what's wrong with that? CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Greater efficiency.

MR. BARRY: Okay, then why don't you come down in '79

1 and help yourself in NRR and move those four slots up to NRR. 3 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Wait. What's that now? 4 MR. BARRY: If you don't have that requirement any 5 longer ---6 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I see what you are saying. 7 MR. BARRY: -- so you are going to reduce it four. 8 You don't have it now, you don't have it in '79 and that's 9 the reason you are reducing in '80. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: What I'm saying is that by Fiscal 10 11 '80 I expect to improve the efficiency of that office in the ratio of '83 over '79. I don't know. One could do it the 12 other way, Lynn, but I wonder if it is really --- wait a minute. 13 I know what he is doing. 14 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: All he is trying to do is make 15 it asier. 16 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: If you will let me ---17 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I know exactly what he is 18 doing and I really don't have any preference, I think it is 19 a great idea and it doesn't bother me in the least either way. 20 MR. BARRY: The other question is the dollars. 21 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let's see, by whomping out 22 28 people -- 38 people we have -- what do we figure per body? 23 MR. COOPER: There will be about \$22,000 because we 24 only count them about three-fourths of the year. About \$22,000. 25

1 MR. BARRY: Then we will take some Admin Support out. 2 MR. GOSSICK: \$836, 000 between people. 3 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It is in the change. It leaves us 4 at about \$395,00(. 5 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: As contrasted with \$363? 6 MR. COOPER: Yes. 7 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Is LOFT in the \$363, we don't ---8 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: That's right. 9 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Well, that makes it \$380. 10 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I was going to do that. They will undoubtedly do it the other way. 11 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Well, you argument not based on 12 where or where not LOFT is, because if you say that you have 13 assumed that it was not and therefore added it, they will 14 immediately say however it was, so we will substract it. 15 MR. COOPER: Based on '79, based on '79 not where 16 OMB was. 17 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Right. I think that if I go 18 back to what you said before you were at around \$330, if you 19 add LOFT and inflation it gets around \$360 so then the question, 20 I think really that you have to address in going in is how 21 much additional monies do you want to ask for. If you think 22 you can go for 10 percent above, then you go for the \$390 mark. 23 MR. BARRY: If you have made the case of LOFT and if 24 they were real smart guys and they did put LOFT and inflation in 25

there that takes up up to the \$363 figure.

Now, you say you have got a people increase that they were unaware of, that's \$8 million. You have got waste management, \$8 million. I'm sure they didn't have that in there. You have improved safety, that's \$4 million. They didn't have that in there. Document retrieval, \$2 million, BWR, CCFL and D-3 is another \$6 and a half million.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: You can also take some of this Research out of here.

MR. BARRY: So there's you new item except they didn't comprehend this.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: You say you would take \$331 --COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That gets you up to \$390.

MR. BARRY: That gets you within \$6 million and 390 and then there are other things too. little things that they wouldn't know, but if you took John's premise that they -- even whether they thought of it or not you just gave them credit for it and they will say, gee, you guys are smart, and all you have to do is add these new things, and they all stand on their own. The people debate, the waste management debate, the improved safety, they are saying, to hell with Congress, if they want it, but they will have to address these issues.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: How much is the improved safety program that we are getting?

1 MR. BARRY: \$4.2, \$4.3. 2 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: \$4.3 in the improved safety. What else? 3 MR. BARRY: Increase in waste management is about 4 \$8.3. 5 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: And the additional people. 6 MR. BARRY: And the additional people, what, we just 7 took out about \$7.4 and the combination of BWR, CCFL and 3-D 8 that you heard today, the Deltas, \$6.5 Our document retrieval 9 system goes up \$2 million. 10 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let's see, the Research Delta ---11 MR. BARRY: There are some other things in Research 12 there that I just haven't put on this piece of paper, little 13 things. Their risk assessment goes up and a lot of things 14 go up. The trouble is that I haven't sorted out how much of 15 the up is inflation and how much of the up is increased programs. 16 We will want an exercise on that. 17 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: What's the 3-D and BWR counter-18 current total in '80? 19 It is like \$16.5 isn't it? 20 MR. BARRY: Yes, it is right up there. It was just 21 the Delta that I gave you. 22 COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: The Deltas that you gave are 23 the set asides? 24 MR. BARRY: Yes. 25

1 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: No, because the 3-D was already alloted \$10 million. 2 MR. GOSSICK: The 3-D is \$3.1, the BWR is \$3.4 with 3 a total of \$6.5. 4 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Now, we are spending essentially 5 what? At the moment we don't have a 3-D program we are doing 5 some planning using some loose change from the Research budget. 7 MR. GOSSICK: Yes. 8 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: In '79 there may be a few 9 dollars spent, but relatively -- I don't think it is all that 10 much. 11 MR. BARRY: In '79 there will be over a million. 12 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes, but that is down in the 13 change level in that program. 14 In Fiscal '80 they want authorization to commit 15 to these major instrument development and production jobs and 16 they want, as I read them, they want \$13.1 for that, I think. 17 I am looking for things that are not in the '79 effort-18 in the program through '79 that are new ventures to see what 19 all these things are. I want to find those to determine the 20 reason for the budget popping up. I think inflation is 21 inflation, the LOFT Delta is ordained in the stars. The 22 Congress wants an improved safety research program. My own 23 opinion is that it is a good idea at a modest level. It 24

helps things, but it is a mandated program for the Congress and

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if Senator Hart has his way it will come off. If if anybody 1 thinks the Commission's waste management p. ogram ought not 2 to go up, why, you know, I would be glad to introduce them to 3 the people on the Hill and let him talk to them about those 4 things. This Research stuff, the 3-D program which I think 5 comes out of \$13 and change ---6 MR. GOSSICK: \$13.1. 7 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: That was a correct number then, 8 \$13.1 and the BWR -- our share of the BWR countercurrent which 9 is \$3.4, so there is \$17.5 million is in lieu of someplace 10 between \$50 and \$300 million worth of major new experiement. 11 If the EBTF was prepared to go with that and we are making 12 due with the other stuff. 13 It was \$50 million at one point then it got to be 14 closer to \$100 million overall ---15 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: \$50 million was an already 16 set aside figure. 17 MR. GOSSICK: They had a plug number in the budget, 18

MR. GOSSICK: They had a plug number in the budget, that's right, for '79. What was it, \$40 million?

MR. BARRY: What's that?

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MR. GOSSICK: For EBTF, remember when they had a plug number. \$35 or \$40 million.

MR. COOPER: \$36 or something like that. I don't know.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I'm not that familiar with the

research project to know if this is a valid comment. The normal

difficulty with items that go on to an increase is that that makes the assumption that everything that is in the base is equally valuable.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: And it needs to stay there.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: So we argue that here are some new things that are coming in and the critics usually say, but aren't there some old things that are going out.

MR. GOSSICK: This year for the first time we are going to be able to stand up and give them a whole list of stuff that has been finished and isn't back now out. We haven't been able to do that up until this point.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: So I guess again, coming in at the end and just looking at if from the budget side, I can see the \$360 and then obviously you have got a host of other items that are really defendable on themselves and the \$395 just seems like a high number and offhand, I would have expected being able to argue on a \$380 number, roughly, as being a -- about \$385. But that again is just looking at it from a budget side without an understanding of the inners of the program that would really be required to make an estimate.

MR. BARRY: The 3-D in '79 increases more than a million. It increases \$3 million to a total of \$7.9.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: The what?

MR. BARRY: The total for '79 for 3-D would be \$7.9 million, so it increases about \$3 million over the original

1 Saul produced for \$10 million, I don't find that. 2 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: It has got all gold-plated 3 items. 4 MR. BARRY: Except all that safeguards stuff. 5 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Take \$5 million out of there 6 and he wouldn't know it was gone. This is what I would 7 recomment. Then take \$5 million off program support, across 8 the agency. 9 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: What is the program support total? 10 MR. GOSSICK: In total? 11 MR. COOPER: Other than research. 12 MR. COPPER: Somewhere around \$275 million. 13 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: \$275 million? 14 That couldn't be. Impossible. 15 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let's see, program support is 16 about -- here on an approximately a \$380 total out of the 17 spring projection, you won't have it there, but I've got it 18 here is about \$48. 19 MR. DIRCKS: \$48 million? 20 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes. 21 MR. DIRCKS: I count \$90. 22 MR. BARRY: You are talking about technical 23 assistance? 24 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes. 25 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Oh, you are just talking about

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schedule. I thought it was a million, but it is \$3 million.

Originally they planned to spend \$4.2 for '79, last year.

Now that is up to \$7.9 due to the front-end loading. They had to reprogram. Then it goes up another \$5 million in '80.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Have we got it reprogrammed in

MR. BARRY: MTF.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let's see, if we wanted to squeeze a little bit on dollars, I suppose one could go through and do a sort of light skim off the top of technical assistance, the more significant technical assistance pieces and that would help a little bit, but the great bulk of the contract dollars, program support dollars and so on are in Research so that is inevitably the place you will look when you begin to look for significant dollars.

At some place, wasn't there a program support line by office? It is not in these sheets.

MR. BARRY: In your subsheets to your summaries there was a program support, travel and training line.

(Commissioner Ahearne left the meeting 5:28)

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: So it is not in these sheets we had here, right?

MR. BARRY: No.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: If we tried to take 10 out of -that would knock the total dollars back a bit. That list that

1 technical assistance. MR. BARRY: Yes, that's about right. 3 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: And then another \$180-\$190 million 4 in Research. I'm looking at the spring review numbers. 5 (Commissioner Bradford returned at 5:35) 6 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Are you talking about 7 dollars? 8 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: We are fighting hard to get it down 9 from \$410 nere. How about \$395 as a compromise. 10 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: How did we get down to \$410? 11 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I want you people to know 12 that based on my long regulatory experience that I object to 13 taking averages at this time. 14 (Laughter) 15 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That you didn't initiate? 16 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Now, I don't know how close the 17 spring numbers come out to the current ---18 MR. DIRCKS: I think out of the \$395, I think \$99 19 million is in your technical assistance. 20 Out of the \$395.5 that you accrued in dollars, you 21 subtract out personal benefits and compensation, then you 22 subtract out \$196 million and you come up with about \$99 million. 23 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes, yes, but you have got those 24 whomping administrative support things. 25 MR. DIRCKS: You mean the Admin stuff?

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes, you have got \$30 million in there. Then you have got \$10 million worth of equipment.

MR. COOPER: Which we treat as program support.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: We were looking at trimming that a shade down. We will probably get killed, but I can waive hands in a not unreasonably way over the dollar total sort of looking like this.

If I start out with \$331 for '79 the first thing you get is \$30 million for LOFT and inflation, that is, these are costs that you wouldn't have if you took the '79 program and just carried it level, these things would be in addition nonetheless. So that gets the inflation and gets the LOFT level.

Then there are some programs that have just got to come in to being because the Congress wants them and they need to be done, and such things. Improve safety research, there is an \$8 million in waste management and that's kind of hard to argue that that's not a good sort of thing to do. The people we've struggled over are worth about \$7.4, I believe and that gets you up to \$381.

If then then look on in to research the incleased -I guess it really ought to be not the full 3-D cost, but the
increase over the -- what was it?

MR. BARRY: They show a \$4.9 increase in 3-D over '79, but some of that is inflation and the set aside which says,

hey, we have got to put more in the ---

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: What's their '79 projected

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MR. BARRY: For '79, \$7.9 I think.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: So that leaves about \$5.2 in

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increase 3-D activity in '80, then another \$3 and change, \$3.4 in that joint project and I have got another \$8.6 to

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add on there. I can now show \$389.6 on a basis, which I think,

That is, you are saying, look, the 3-D program and

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is not irrational. I may get killed for it, but it is not

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irrational.

expenditure?

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12 our share of the BWR proposition is a sort of a tradeoff

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against a large experiment that we were talking about last

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year. As John points out, you won't get much in the way of

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car fare over in that place. We have come down off the

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possibility of feeling we really needed quite a large

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experiment and these rather smaller ones spread over several years are a substitute and I don't think that's an irrational

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sort of thing. So on the \$390, without having stuggled, it

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seems to me too desperately hard and what I'm going to end

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up proposing to you is that we spread around \$5 million reduction over the preliminary mark and anchor around \$390.

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COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: That's, I think all right

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with me. I wouldn't -- I have a difficulty that doesn't amount

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to much in dollars, at least not on your item, but I do think

we may be accepting more of a financial burden than we should out of that kind of project, and it is not -- granted, others are providing hardware and what have you, but it doesn't seem to me this thing can be solved today that the two or three discrete projects that we had a real interest in, that we are going to be running at the test facility is such that we ought to be bearing 42 percent of the hardware costs on it.

Now, it is hardly even a discussion we are gaving concerning the \$395 million budget, but in terms of the way we approach joint research projects this one and maybe the BWR one, I think we ought to think again whether the NRC really belongs in it at the 33 or 40-some percent level or 10 to 20 percent would be more appropriate in proportion to what we would really want to get back that wouldn't otherwise be done.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Which one was that?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: This is the BWR where we and

EPRI and ---

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Oh, this is the EPRI and GE project.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: We have a very similar one,
I guess, with EPRI and Westinghouse on BWR problems?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Probably.

MR. GOSSICK: There is one, yes. I don't know exactly what the status is.

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COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Similar but bigger, I think.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: In the systems engineering area,
we have tried to move in that direction, as a matter of fact,
by way of cutting our own costs and also in getting a strong
presence in the laboratory in effect.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I didn't mean to divert very far, I'm just saying I agree with you on the \$390 and I think you are fair in writing your analysis of the build-up from the \$331 to \$390 is impeccable and if we get in to trouble on this one, it is going to be some zero based analysis.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes, as John points out, the little assumption that I slide it in right off the bat without mentioning it. \$331 is -- all of that has to be done in '80.

I recommend we settle on that.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That sounds fine.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Now, with regard to the places to

MR. BARRY: Your biggest increase in tech support is in NRR -- I'm sorry, outside research.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: We were talking about \$5 million. I would take it out of Research.

MR. BARRY: Yes, in tech assistance, apart from Research the biggest increase is in NRR, \$6 million.

If you take out all the people we are taking out,

I'm not sure that it makes sense to keep all this extra money.

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MR. DIRCKS: Well, on the other hand, if you are cutting the people ---

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: You had better leave some money so they can get out there and buy help.

MR. FARRY: They had better administer the money.

MR. GOSSICK: Recognizing that we are going from \$16.940 to -- \$16 and a half million to \$22 and a half million in NRR, so we are not cutting anything. We are just adding the hell out of it.

MR. BARRY: Oh, yes. It is the biggest increase in tech assistance we have ever had.

MR. GOSSICK: My numbers come out to \$59 million in tech assistance for the four program offices versus \$47 million last year. So we have got an increase of \$12 million.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: That is a hell-of-a big increase.

MR. DIRCKS: And a big chunk of that would be waste management.

MR. GOSSICK: The increase: \$2 million in waste management.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I wouldn't mind recommending that a million of the \$5 reduction be taken out of that technical assistance budget, because I think the increase in there is substantial and I think it will get whacked down the line.

On the other hand, sort of from a tactical standpoint

whether it is better off to maybe not do that. 2 MR. GOSSICK: What has our history been, we very 3 seldom have touched tech assistance have we? 4 MR. BARRY: They didn't last year. 5 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: But it didn't go up like this 6 last year either. 7 MR. BARRY: It didn't go up like this, and a lot 8 of it was in NMSS. 9 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: What's the Delta in it? 10 MR. GOSSICK: \$12.475 to \$59.192. 11 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: That's a healthy 25 percent. 12 But of the \$12, how much is in waste? How much is in NMSS? 13 MR. GOSSICK: NMSS the increase is \$2 million. It 14 goes from \$6.2 in '79 ---15 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Only two parts of the \$12 are 16 NMSS. 17 MR. GOSSICK: Are waste. The NMSS total tech assistance 18 goes from \$13.589 to \$17.602, an increase of \$4 million. 19 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: What is the other two? Are those as big or just piddley stuff? 20 MR. GOSSICK: Fuel cycle -- let me find it here. 21 MR. BARRY: I&E goes up a million and a half for 22 more direct measurement. That's a pretty good one, they won't 23 fuss with that one much. It is radiation, and it is not 24 studies, so that is a good one. 25

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: If you are only cutting 2 \$5 of the \$395 the allocation is largely symbolic, but I 3 guess you could take a piece out of tech assistance and the 4 rest out of research. COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Why don't we just tell them 5 to take a million dollars out of the tech assistance and let 6 them decide where to do it. 7 MR. DIRCKS: A million dollars up and down the line. 8 MR. GOSSICK: We can spread a million with no 9 problem at all. 10 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: And take the rest of it out 11 of research. 12 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes, and tell Saul that his list 13 of gold watches here, the Commission is not directing him to 14 do go down this list. For God's sakes, tare up the White House 15 sidewalk. 16 MR. GOSSICK: Bruce tells me if we take out \$5 in 17 program support, take \$6-700,000 for people cost then we will 18 reduce travel also, because that is a function of people, 19 we will be down under \$390. 20 MR. COOPER: That's \$4 from Research and \$1 from 21 tech assistance. 22 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: And it will take us down to 23 \$389? 24

MR. COOPER: \$39-something, yes.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Why don't we let the number settle where it will settle and have that splendid authenticity that a number like \$393.61.

Well, fine.

(Whereupon the meeting was concluded at 5:50 p.m.)