

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

July 31, 1980

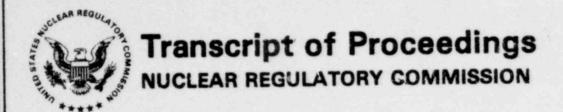
COMMISSION DETERMINATION REGARDING PUBLIC DISCLOSURE UNDER THE GOVERNMENT IN THE SUNSHINE ACT OF:

Transcript of Discussion of Proposed Congressional Testimony on H.R. 6390
Thursday, March 13, 1980

Pursuant to 10 CFR 9.108(c), the Commission, upon the advice of the General Counsel has determined that the subject transcript should be released to the public.

Secretary of the Commission

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TESTIMONY ON H. R. 6390

(Closed to Public Attendance)

Thursday, March 13, 1980

Pages 1 - 106

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

1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
3	NOCHEAR REGULATORI COMMISSION
4	Discussion of Proposed Congressional
5	Testimony on H.R. 6390
6	(Closed to Public Attendance)
7	
8	Chairman's Conference Room 1717 H Street, N.W.
9	Washington, D. C.
10	Thursday, March 13, 1980
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12	The Commission met, pursuant to notice at
13	2:15 p.m., John F. Ahearne, Chairman of the Commission
14	presiding.
15	
	COMMISSIONERS PRESENT:
16	Chairman Ahearne Commissioner Gilinsky
17	Commissioner Bradford
18	ALSO PRESENT:
19	W. Dircks
20	H. Shapar L. Bickwit
21	M. Malsch W. Parler
22	J. Saltzman S. Trubatch
23	E. Hanrahan J. Aron
24	C. Kammerer
	F. Combs J. Stephens
25	K. Cornell
	B. Reamer C. Stoiber
	J. Fitzgerald

PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: This afternoon's Commission meeting requires a vote -- it is a discussion of proposed congressional testimony, it is my understanding -- where is a lawyer --

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: One that is officially practicing.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: -- that this is closed until we actually go through the testimony?

MR. BICKWIT: I think the rationale --CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: That is correct, isn't it,
that once we actually make the testimony that ---

MR. BICKWIT: My view is that the rationale of the exemption would allow you to keep it withheld until after the legislation was acted on.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: But in the past ---

MR. BICKWIT: In the past what has usually been done is disclosed it at the time of the testimony.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Fine. On those grounds vote to close on the basis of frustration of agency intent which is Exemption 9.

All in favor?

(Chorus of "Ayes.")

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Carl, could you first just briefly remind us who is up when, and then, I guess, Len,

1 you might want to lead us through your draft. 2 MR. KAMMERER: I thought this was already 3 affirmed in the session we just came from, the whole 4 custom on it. 5 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Sam didn't get to that. 6 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Now I know f didn't vote 7 on that. 8 MR. KAMMERER: The agency is up on the 18th, and 9 we are first up -- Cunningham for DOE is going to be there 10 as well. Those are the only two witnesses. COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: DOE is testifying on this 11 12 testimony? 13 MR. KAMMERER: Yes. CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: On this bill? 14 15 MR. KAMMERER: On 6390. CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Now, they will have had 16 two days of testimony prior to that? 17 MR. KAMMERER: They had one today, and Fred 18 attended. 19 MR. COMBS: Today, Representative Hughes from 20 New Jersey testified on behalf of his bill for the 21 moratorium on nuclear power. The select committee had 22 looked at all the issues and decided whether or not we 23 should continue. There were also Bob Pollard and Ellen 24 Weiss of the UCS who gave their views on the bill. 25

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A.J. Pfister of Salt River gave his views,
David Berick of the Environmental Policy Center and
Drew Diehl was the other ---

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Who was the last?

MR. COMBS: Drew Diehl of the Sierra Club.

The questions related mostly to what should be done with near-term OLs, whether or not the economic investiment justified that it be brought on line.

Almost nearly the unamimous answers to that were that all under valve safety issues and all Three Mile Island recommendations should be implemented prior to any additional licensing.

Another issue was the state veto for highlevel waste siting, and most people felt that some sort of state participation would be called for, and the safety boards set up like the NTSB was discussed and the need for reorganization in the NRC.

There will be a memorandum on this this afternoon.

MR. KAMMERER: Who is up tomorrow?

MR. COMBS: Tomorrow, Governor Babit of Arizona is going to start off, along with a panel from EEI and AIF then a panel of insurers.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Now, have they been asking people to go through the bill section-by-section or is it more, what comments do you have?

have been accepting the testimony. The only people who 2 went through it section-by-section was Weiss and Pollard. 3 4 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: How much time are we allocated, 5 do you know? MR. COMBS: I don't know. They would probably 6 7 keep us there for about an hour. 8 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: That short? MR. COMBS: The way they were going today, 9 there were only three of the Majority Members and no 10 11 Minority. COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Who were the three 12 13 Majority? MR. COMBS: Mr. Udall, Mr. Vento and Kastenmeier. 14 Kastenmeier was particularly interested in the 15 limerick plan which is about 90 percent complete. 16 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Carl, any other things to 17 18 add? MR. KAMMERER: (Nods in the negative.) 19 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Len? 20 MR. BICKWIT: As you can see, we have divided 21 this up into the major sections. 22 I would suggest that we go through it with the 23 Commissioners just taking a look at what it says and posing 24 questions. 25

MR. COMBS: What comments do you have, and they

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CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: (Nods in the affirmative.)

Now, I would propose at least, unless any of you think it is a bad idea, is just to submit this for the record rather than reviewing it all or reading it all.

MR. BICKWIT: I agree.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: And then if any of us have specific points we would like to comment on, but if they are trying to keep us in something like an hour, I think it would be more useful for any of us, on any specific points we want to make, then be ready for questions from them as opposed to taking up the hour reading the testimony.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I'm not sure ---

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I have had this reduced to several sheets like this, and if you want, I will make copies for them. (Showing the Chairman a document.)

CH IRMAN AHEARNE: Very good.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I can start at Page 3.
I didn't have anything on 2.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: And anybody speak up if you have any problems -- Do all of you have copies of this testimony, hopefully? Speak up if you have problems, questions or concerns. This is the time that everybody should raise their issues.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I guess I don't feel that

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I'm -- I'm inclined to oppose the proposition that future CPs ought only to go to plants likely to comply with the outcome of the siting rulemaking. That doesn't seem to me to be a standard that you absolutely have to comply, but by the same token, in the same way that we tend to say we wouldn't license Indian Point today, it doesn't seem that we would want to license a plant that was dramatically at variance with the proposed rules.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Well, my comments, I guess, you are addressing down there at the bottom?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: It is that "however" sentence.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: It was unclear to me. I wasn't really sure what we were trying to make.

I would certainly agree that if we get a proposed rule out, and we compare -- First, I think we should compare any new construction permits to that proposed rule, and if it looks, as you say, drastically at variance then it just doesn't make any sense to go ahead and approve it.

On the other hand, I would also agree that if we have the proposed rule out and a construction permit comes in for a new plant and it is slightly at variance, that doesn't mean that automatially it is rejected.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I think that's probably

1	right.
2	Are we talking only about CPs received after
3	applications received after the date the law takes effect:
4	MR. BICKWIT: That's right.
5	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Any CP presently in the
6	house wouldn't be affected at all.
7	MR. BICKWIT: Is not affected.
8	CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Well, realistically, I would
9	think that any CP we have under review is going to be
10	bounced against
11	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: By us.
12	CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: by us.
13	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Yes. But for purposes
14	of testifying on the hill
15	MR. HANRAHAN: It may be a moot point of a new
16	CP before the rule become effective.
17	MR. SHAPAR: I think your planning guidance is
18	'82.
19	MR. HANRAHAN: No, before '82.
20	CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: That's a good point.
21	The way their What is it exactly their
22	bill proposes?
23	The bill has a three year moratorium doesn't it
24	MR. HANRAHAN: Yes.

MR. BICKWIT: But during the three years, you can't approve a CP that wouldn't conform to the siting regulations.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Oh, even if the application is already inhouse?

MR. BICKWIT: No. Only with respect to CPs submitted after the date of application. That is a small category, those submitted after the date of enactment.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: So that this ---

MR. BICKWIT: That's right. But you want to focus on the principal item. You could have floor amendments extending it to four years or five years or whatever.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: More like cutting it back to zero.

MR. BICKWIT: You can't cut it back much more, because it applies to so little as it is.

commissioner Bradford: In fact, the rulemaking, as I guess Ed has already said, is pretty likely to be completed before we get a new CP application anyway.

So even if they extend it out to 4 or 5 years, once the rulemaking is in place, then this becomes a moot point anyway.

MR. BICKWIT: This comment does, yes.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I don't mind saying

like: We would propose to apply a standard roughly like this anyway, but that we have some concern about the legitimacy of putting it in the law, would result in -- inst because it does leave one trying to judge future applications against future criteria.

On the next paragraph, Len, you all have been proposing a review of NRC regulations in any case, I gather somewhat different than what you take the law to be?

MR. BICKWIT: Yes.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: The law compells a review from top to bottom?

MR. BICKWIT: Top to bottom in three years -top to bottom before CPs.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: "... rules, regulations, guidelines, policy statements and other official documents. Do the review, prepare and publish a report as the results of the review. Hold a public hearing, and then certify that such are consistent with the requirements of the Act."

That has to be done prior to the issuance of any CP.

MR. BICKWIT: Now, what we are committed to, by '84 we have said that if resources are available, we will have gone through all of the rules.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Just the rules?

1 MR. BICKWIT: Yes. 2 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I thought it was rules and 3 regulations? 4 MR. BICKWIT: Well, yes. 5 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: But not policy statements, 6 reg guides, branch technical positions? 7 MR. BICKWIT: No. 8 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Len, where do we make 9 that commitment. 10 MR. BICKWIT: Press letter. 11 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: And also in the response to --12 We made that commitment to Press, and also didn't we 13 reiterate that in the ---14 MR. BICKWIT: In the testimony. 15 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Well, we certainly mentioned 16 it in the testimony several times, and also, I thought in 17 response to the Dingell amendment, made reference to that. 18 MR. BICKWIT: I think it would be worth pointing it out here. You can point that out and nonetheless, 19 express it differently. 20 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: That's what I was going 21 to say. I would point out commitments we have already 22 made. I wouldn't be inclined to tie it to licensing, 23 but if the Congress does, then we will do it that way. 24 25 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Well, my comment on the

testimony is that this provision would have the effect of 1 delaying all construction permits for three years, of 2 course, and I think that that was ---3 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: It doesn't delay it 4 for three years ---CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: So I ---6 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Except that again, now 7 8 this applies to ---9 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: New ones. COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: New ones. 10 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: But, I think as Len points 11 out as it is written it applies to new ones and it would be 12 a small step to amend it. 13 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: To stretch it out further. 14 But again, if this effort is done in three years, 15 then this also would be a moot point. 16 MR. BICKWIT: I think that is very unlikely though. 17 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: This is a larger effort, 18 because this extends -- once you have extended it to other --15 it goes beyond policy statements, it goes to other 20 official documents. COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: But the point, if they 22 pass this bill we will probably have the resources to do 23 it ---24

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Oh, I don't think so.

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1 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: -- as no one would be 2 working on anything else. 3 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Oh, I see. 4 No, I guess unless they also have a provision 5 that shuts down all operating plants ---6 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well -- No, of course, 7 people would still work on the operating plants. 8 MR. BICKWIT: I mean, it is very hard to 9 calculate. 10 From what I understand the Congressman to say, 11 he is not intending to get this thing passed this Congress. 12 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Nevertheless, the position we 13 take for the Commission should be the positions that we 14 think are the right ones, independent of whether it is 15 going to pass. 16 MR. BICKWIT: Would it have any effect, that's 17 right. 18 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: And I think we ought to 19 refer to the commitment we have made and say that we 20 believe that is the appropriate action. 21 MR. DIRCKS: We are doing it now? MR. BICKWIT: This review? I don't know. 22 MR. SHAPAR: We are committed to it. 23 24 MR. BICKWIT: We are not doing anything. 25 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Minogue is supposed to.

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MR. SHAPAR: Minogue has the action on it. CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes.

MR. DIRCKS: You always run into the question and I know it isn't consistent with the requirements of the Atomic Energy Act, but I bet you lurking behind that is a statement of what we consider safety.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, that comes up later in the same testimony.

How can Minogue be doing this without input to either legal office?

MR. SHAPAR: Well, I assume in the natural course of events when he has something, he will circulate it to the other offices.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: But the part of the testimony that his office provided is that he is reorienting his resources on a stepped program ---

MR. SHAPAR: And I think the first step is technical, the technical regulations.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: There really are two separate things that work here. A technical review, but you had taken the position earlier on that if you left out the technical review all together, I thought it would be desirable to do a certain amount of it going through a cleaning up.

MR. BICKWIT: The effort that I mentioned earlier

1 on it? 2 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Yes. MR. BICKWIT: That would be an effort that if we 3 had adequate resources it would be done in FY-81. 4 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: But that is the cleaning up 5 6 effort? COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Yes. And that is not 7 8 part of the Commission's --MR. BICKWIT: Minoque's effort. 9 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I wasn't really clear what 10 you meant by the last sentence on Page 4. 11 MR. HANRAHAN: My feelings on it is that I said 12 it was a condemnation by a faint praise of standardization, 13 and I think it is better to say that whatever the 14 requirements are for any standardization program, should 15 allow for innovation and safety improvement, and not sort of 16 use that as sort of a negative. 17 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I guess, after reading that 18 I was wondering, what is the Commission's current policy 19 on standardization? Are we in favor? 20 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Continues to favor it. 21 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: We testified for it in 22 the Siting and Licensing Act, but Victor repeatedly made 23 the point that no one was quite sure what that meant we were 24 testifying in favor of. 25

MR. BICKWIT: We were willing to go with something in the findings policy section, but nothing more than that.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: In the Siting and Licensing Act?

MR. BICKWIT: In the last go-around on this.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I guess that's right.

When we started in to round two before Three Mile Island,
we never really nailed down what we were prepared to go
for at the end.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: No one would define what standardization means.

MR. SHAPAR: You got a definition.

The definition was sort of along the lines of a plant that could be licensed in several applications. I don't think it satisfied you.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: And a plant that can be referenced in several applications is a standard plant.

MR. SHAPAR: That's right. If you use it more than once it is standard.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: That does have a certain looseness about it.

Well, I guess I would be more comfortable with either saying nothing about standardization or else saying that in the past the Commission has indorsed standardization,

there are responsibilities that are to be needed, but I would go on to include that one of the difficulties is, to define what is a standardized design, because that read to me really like we are backing away from standardization.

MR. BICKWIT: Well, we are backing away from whatever was there, from saying that only standardized plants can be licensed. I don't think you were ever there.

That's all this sentence says. If you are not for that.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Where is this?
CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Page 4.

I would have read it as: We agree with the people who say you should go to standardization because is impedes innovation, which has been the standard or the usual argument against standardization, and it sounded to me like you were indorsing that and essentially saying it is all right if the vendors want to propose standardized designs but don't expect that we are that much in favor.

MR. SHAPAR: Isn't the larger question of whether or not you can really get a final design at the CP stage?

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Well, I think that's a larger question, should we be in favor of or not, and then that seems to come up later.

MR. BICKWIT: I gather the only way you can do it

is by standardization.

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CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: No.

MR. SHAPAR: Although I think you are right in saying you will get it in a standardized plant.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Right. It is certainly, I think, true that if you went to a system where the whole plant had to be designed at the time of CP, that you would end up with a standardized design. That would be the driving force toward it, but you can design a plant to scratch.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: What section does this --Which section of the bill is it that you actually find this concept in?

> MR. HANRAHAN: 101.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: 101, but which sub-part? CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Oh, subpart D on Page 6. MR. BICKWIT: Yes.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Why not do sort of the same thing we were talking about doing before, that is, the Commission is moving in the direction of requiring more information at the CP stage, if we are talking about the standard review plan. I would like to be able to say we are moving in the direction of defining what an amendment to a CP would be, which would give them more meaning to the whole process.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: You know, the same level of detail as is required for an operating license may be going too far, but I think something approaching probably is the right thing.

commissioner BRADFORD: One, I suppose could say that there ought to be provision for the Commission to designate -- to exempt certain types of plants from this requirement, but if somebody came in with another HTGR, you probably wouldn't want them to be confronted with this requirement.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, there is a section 103 license, section 104 license.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: At the distinction of if I remember, your trying very hard to eliminate a couple of them. I thought you were in the process of hunting down all section 103 licenses.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I think we ought to be in favor of substantially more information ---

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: How about going all the way to one-stop licensing?

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, I think we may have been in favor of that, certainly as a goal, and the question is do you want to require that soon?

Certainly that would be the objective of it. To

make that possible and it was clearly considered a highly desirable objective.

MR. SHAPAR: That's right. This would make it mandatory rather than optional.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: That's right.

MR. BICKWIT: Mandatory, either one step or getting a total design at the CP stage.

MR. SHAPAR: Well, the reform legislation had several routes or several tracks, and one of them was a combined CP and OL.

MR. BICKWIT: No, I understand that. This doesn't say it must be a combined CP/OL.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: In the British Columbia Parliament there was an argument about raising the age of consent, and one of the male members said he was prepared to go along with it so long as it was a mandatory effort.

MR. SHAPAR: What section of the bill is that?

MR. BICKWIT: Well, you want some expression

that this is the direction the Commission is heading in.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I would be in favor of the direction of the Commission -- and I guess as Victor pointed out, the Commission has in the past, been in favor of going in the direction of the stop ---

MR. BICKWIT: But you need more flexibility than this provides?

to.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: You need more flexibility, and actually though, it would have to be tied -- at least my own position would be at that stage where you require all that detail in the contruction permit, that really means that once you have gone through that, a large part of that is not reopenable at the operating license stage without a substantial reason, that the criteria they have here is the bill is very loose criteria in my reading of it.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, it is not clear why you need more flexibility for lightwater reactors?

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: No. More flexibility for Peter's argument, that if there is an entirely different type of designs. For example, let's suppose that somebody said we want a license we can't do.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: But in that case it would be reasonable to use the other section.

MR. BICKWIT: But this applies to both sections.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, maybe it oughtn't

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I'm agreeing with Peter.

There ought to be some kind of a phrase that enables an entirely different design ---

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: To go through a two-step process.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: -- for a reactor to go through

a two-step process, because I think one would want that.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Sections 103 and 104 really weren't coming up with that problem in mind, whatever problem it tried not to meet.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, in any case, you can set something up that would give you flexibility in dealing with new designs.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: That's right.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: But even there, it is not clear why you ought to be building a new reactor until you have done a substantial part of the design.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Sure, but there are still a lot of questions that you would still have left open, because if -- unless you have built to full size, there are a lot of questions that you are not really going to address until you get further into a building of that size, and I don't ---

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, I think that's just past practice. Maybe there are reasons to do it that way, and it is acceptable in an R&D program in maybe a demonstration plant, but if you are building a commercial power reactor, it is not clear why you oughtn't to design it first.

CHAIRMAN AHEAPNE: Even if you have designed it, the level of review that you are going to want to go

through it for that first system, I think is going to be greater and I would be unwilling to -- I would want to constrain review of operating license for the other types of plants, I would not want to do it for that first design.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Now, wait a minute.

How does that argue with it? You are saying you want a
more detailed review?

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: At the operating license time for that first — that first of the type.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Yes, but that question is, will you allow the thing to be constructed on the basis of merely the outline of the design? That's really what is at issue here.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: No, I don't think so.

I think what ends up being at issue is the onestep licensing process, and what I'm saying is I think
that when you move back the construction permit time,
a lot of the details, and I think that is sound, require
all of those to be done prior to construction permit
approval for the lightwater reactor plants. But that
removes from the operating license stage, in my mind, a
lot of the review that is currently done.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Okay, but what you are saying is, let's make sure we don't skip the operating

license stage in the first of a kind.

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CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: That's right.

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you also want to go with a relatively skimpy report at the

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MR. HANRAHAN: Let me finish.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: But the question is:

CP stage?

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: No. I would say that I would want more at the CP stage than is currently there, but less than I would want for these other types of reactors, sort of an intermediate level, because I would recognize that at the CP stage, there is a level of information that is not going to be available until you have at least built the design.

MR. HANRAHAN: Let me give you a practical argument against that.

If someone is interested in undertaking a new reactor, whether it is gas or heavy water or even a local metal reactor, the idea that they will come in with a certain amount of information, less than you would on a lightwater reactor and then during the review of this there is going to be some changes. That leaves that whole project very open to continue ---

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: But, Ed, remember it is more information --- I'm saying I would want more information than currently required.

--That that would leave that project then open through the whole construction process to continue, you know, to ratcheting additional safety requirements.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: That's right.

MR. HANRAHAN: Now therefore, from the commercial side, would be an unacceptable risk that they would not take. Therefore, that process in essence would inhibit any new reactor type rather than aid them.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: But there is a counterargument to that.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I'm not trying to aid new reactor types.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I think the point there is any new reactor types starts out at a substantial disadvantage from the point view of purchasing utility now anyway, and I guess I would be pretty surprised to see a utility order something other than a BWR or a PWR, unless there were some kind of subsidy involved anytime soon.

MR. HANRAHAN: Well, in reality, it is a moot point. Nobody is going to order anything, other than a lightwater reactor.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: But in this case, we are talking about -- let's see, in this case we are talking about a provision of the bill that is going to be

in effect -- if it passed, it would be in effect for nuclear licensing from then on, regardless of what the future holds in store.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I just don't see someone who is going into a new system, having gone through all of that, being comfortable, the designer themselves, being comfortable with all the design detail work, having never built a full-sized plant.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: It is a subject that Joe has mentioned at a couple hearings before.

MR. HANRAHAN: My own thinking, you have built a fairly significant sized demonstration plant with perhaps full-sized heat transfer groups, two-loop plant or three-or four-loop commercial size.

MR. SHAPAR: There is one factor that would argue the other way and that is the reason for the present two-step thing, and that is the commercial pressures to get a license more quickly than you would otherwise get it. At least one of the major factors of why the present two-step system exists, and I can foresee a situation when you would want a new design, which, I think cuts across your argument, where there would be substantial government money involved, and there is a schedule. That is usually the case. I'm not saying it would be dominant, but it would be there.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: But Joe was asked this question by the Udall committee about a year and a half ago, during the last hearings on the Siting and Licensing Act, that is, why can't we require a full level of information. This is for LWR's and his answer then was that it would be the end of the nuclear power industry because you can't provide that level of detail at the CP stage.

Now, I think he has since moderated that a little bit.

(Commissioner Gilinsky departed the meeting. 2:35)

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes, I have heard him in testimony say that he felt most of that information could be provided.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Yes. Since that time he has come back from it a little bit, but I think as to the new reactor type, he would feel very strongly the way you have been ---

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes, I think the majority of us ended up keeping that flexibility for government reactors.

All right, Page 5?

I reiterate again that if anybody here in the room is uneasy with any of the material, speak up. Don't sit there muttering to yourself saying, why are they saying that dumb thing? We may not change, we may even

1 make it dumber, but at least speak up. 2 MR. DIRCKS: Emergency Planning. 3 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Now that you put it that 4 way. 5 MR. DIRCKS: There is a lot of shuffling of feet in the ranks. We would like to be sure that the delineat on 6 7 is clear about what our authorities are and what FEMA's authorities are. We have particularly been hearing that 8 9 FEMA is off-site and doesn't come on to the site. 10 If that's clear to everyone, then I'll ---CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I hadn't realized it was like 11 12 that. MR. BICKWIT: You didn't realize it was in here? 13 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: It was unclear. 14 MR. BICKWIT: Well, at this point, it is unclear 15 in the sense in which we have discussed it with them, but --CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes, but is that on-site or 17 off-site? 18 MR. BICKWIT: -- As we give it in the licensing 19 process, FEMA does not have the authority to make binding 20 decisions even with respect to off-site. 21 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Right. I understand that 22 issue. But, Bill, I thought was raising a different point. 23 Bill is raising the concern that ---24 MR. BICKWIT: That FEMA can come on-site. 25

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: -- FEMA's authority might 1 2 extend on-site. MR. BICKWIT: Under existing law is is clear 3 4 that it can't come under ---MR. DIRCKS: And at Page 8, starting at Line 20 5 6 and going to the end ---CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: You are talking about Page 8 7 8 of the bill? MR. DIRCKS: Page 8 of the bill. I have read 9 it and it seems to run in a circle. 10 MR. BICKWIT: I can't understand it. 11 MR. DIRCKS: I just don't know what the meaning 12 13 of that is? MR. BICKWIT: I don't either. 14 MR. DIRCKS: Shall we have a contest? 15 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Who would decide the winner? 16 MR. BICKWIT: On matters such as that, I would 17 suggest that the testimony be silent on those matters. We 18 are not commenting on every feature of the bill, 19 MR. KAMMERER: Clearly, this is just the first 20 opportunity, once they mark up the bill, they will have 21 individuals back in long before it hits the House floor. 22 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes. 23 My only comment then on the emergency planning 24 part was what is the need for the legislation? 25

1 MR. BICKWIT: I think you need legislation to 2 make clear ---3 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: As written here. What does 4 this legislation do? MR. BICKWIT: First of all, it clarifies roles. 5 Urder existing law, I don't think those roles are clarified. 6 I have something of a problem as to how it does it. 7 Secondly, I guess it hedges against the Commission 8 not going through with its proposed rule. 9 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Well, that part I can under-10 stand. I was trying to figure out exactly what does it 11 12 do ---13 MR. BICKWIT: On clarifying rules? 14 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes. MR. BICKWIT: Presently, FEMA cannot bind NRC 15 16 in its licensing process. CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: What? 17 MR. BICKWIT: This would allow it to do so. 18 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Where? 19 MR. BICKWIT: It would say that FEMA makes 20 determinations off-site. 21 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Subsection 2. Is that it? 22 MR. BICKWIT: Yes. 23 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Okay, then I think we ought 24 to say that explicitly, because in reading through the 25

testimony the problem I had was that it sounds like these are good things to do, our proposed rules do them, which then leaves the conclusion: the only reason for the legislation is to make sure we stick to our proposed rule. I would oppose that. I would rather focus on what does the bill do, and that is a piece which the Commission has indorsed as appropriate.

MR. BICKWIT: There is another point on the division of authority. It does keep with the NRC, the authority to cover over-all emergency planning, so you might have the situation where you are in compliance -FEMA says you are in compliance with the state and local plans, then the same issue might have to be litigated before the NRC.

It is a question of whether you want that as policy.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: That's number 3?

MR. BICKWIT: Yes.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I guess, Bill, your concern is actually embedded in number 1.

MR. DIRCKS: Embedded where?

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Embedded in number 1 there.

"Where the licensee has a radiological emergency response plan determined by the Commission in cooperation with..." and I guess that was your concern?

MR. BICKWIT: I see, yes.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: When I read it, I interpreted it as that portion of where the licensee contacts external agencies, but I can see how you could ---

MR. DIRCKS: And that's, I think, back on Page 8 of the bill, at least, before making any such assessment or determination and before adopting any -- Well maybe not.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I wouldn't have any problem making that explicit in the testimony, but our understanding is that on-site emergency response capabilities are solely NRC's responsibility.

MR. BICKWIT: Their cooperation should be defined as consultation that would not be binding on the NRC's determination.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes, I think that probably just to make that explicit, I certainly would interpret it wrong.

MR. DIRCKS: It would make us feel better.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Now, on your other point.

We agree that the on-site is fine, FEMA agrees that the off-site is fine, and we agree that we have to determine that everything is fine.

MR. BICKWIT: That gives the NRC a safety valve, but it also took along the process.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: And it brings in the Federal agency.

1 What does our rule address? We addressed 2 Federal agency involvement. In drills in the rule, did 3 we put on any requirement for us to make a finding of 4 the application? MR. BICKWIT: I'm sure not. 5 6 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Peter? COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I just haven't thought 7 that much about it. 8 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I think we ought to just comment 9 on that we are uncertain about the effect of that additional 10 provision. We have not thought it through. 11 I guess, given this is most likely, as Carl 12 pointed out and you have pointed out, the first of many 13 times we will have an opportunity to address these issues. 14 I would just rather hold the place and identify those 15 issues as it applies. 16 Safety Objectives: 17 MR. SHAPAR: Let me bring your attention to 18 a statement __ 5 or 6 lines from the bottom ---19 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Six lines from the bottom on? 20 MR. SHAPAR: Safety Objectives, yes. 21 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: In the testimony? 22 MR. SHAPAR: Yes. 23 I just wanted to call it to your attention.

says: "It is unlikely that any entirely satisfactory

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formulation of safety objection is going to be achieved in the future."

I call it to your attention because it was,

I believe, a Kemeny recommendation and a Rogovin recommendation, and here, I think, you are saying for the first time publicly you really can't do it too fast. Which, I guess, is true.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I don't know. I disagreed with this writeup.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I would have referenced whatever tentative efforts we do have underway in this area. There is still that money we approved in the Research program.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes, and we have identified that as an issue, as far as the quantifiable aspects of it, we tasked the ACRS, and they do have a subcommittee working on that. Well, I guess we tasked them six months ago and they said it will take a year.

MR.DIRCKS: Well, it is the ACRS that everytime they go near them ---

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I know, I understand.

MR. DIRCKS: How do you justify an action plan if you haven't quantified your position.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I know. But if you step back, you see, approximately 8 months ago they first raised that

"All right, give us some suggestions on how to go about doing that," and they formed a subcommitted and I think Okrent is working quite hard as I understand it. I know he has had meetings scheduled with people in Germany, California and bringing some other people in. So there is a lot of effort, at least at the beginning motion.

My point would have been that I disagree with the way it is phrased in here in that we are to prepare and submit a report on it. I would outline the things that we are doing, we are struggling with that issue, recognize it is an important one, but I think the Congress ought to address it. I think the basic public policy question, the adequate levels of safety and balancing of risks which cut far across just our area of interest. Whether it is in the testimony or whether I would say it directly, I think that it is a congressional ---

MR. BICKWIT: I suspect that is the intent of the provision, to get a report up so that the Congress can address it.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: But the provision has specifically revised safety objectives on nuclear reactors and such.

MR. BICKWIT: I read it as the Congress asking the experts for a draft.

CI TAMAN AHEARNE: I didn't see them asking any other experts.

Oh, you are talking about safety objectives throughout the world of safety?

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: That's right.

MR. DIRCKS: Because if you confine it to nuclear reactors, then you get into the business of the question of how safe is safe enough.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: What I would prefer to say,
here are the things that we have underway. I certainly
would disagree that a useful progress can be made through
the preparation of the report. I would say, we have these
efforts underway, we can certainly incorporate the
results as they come in and provide a report to the Congress,
however -- then I would want to go on and say: but I think
the Congress really should address the broader question.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: The broader question in the context of nuclear power or just a societal standard?

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I think that they ought to address nuclear power in the context of the broader question. And I think that fundamentally the acceptability or non-acceptability of nuclear power has to be said by Congress.

MR. DIRCKS: That's a very broad cosmic question, but ---

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: It is not cosmic.

MR. DIRCKS: But to come back to our own immediate needs, say when we come up with a list of action plan items, how will we measure these items against an overall criteria, and that's the one that we constantly ---

commissioner Bradford: That void is a difficult one to cope with, but in terms of responding to the ACRS it doesn't seem to me to be any harder to have an action plan in the face of that void, than it is to issue reactor licenses, which they have been doing for years, or for which they have been preparing it for years.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: In fact, if you have a great sense of uneasiness, I would think that the other would be harder.

MR. DIRCKS: You think it is easier to do that than to approach things on a case-by-case -- do you think it is easier to define ---

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: No. I would agree with what I think Peter's point is, that if you really feel that if the absence of quantative safety goals is a fatal flaw, then you ought to be a lot more worried about granting operating licenses than including sections in an action plan.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Yes, exactly.

MR. DIRCKS: And we are left with our big long

pause when they ask us to do this before we come to that item.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: My only point is that visa-vis the ACRS, they are in the same boat that we are.

MR. DIRCKS: They are in the same boat. And we are throwing it to them, and they throw it right back to us.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Visa-vis the outside world, it's ---

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Well, no. We have done two things, Bill. They challenged so we said, okay, see what you can do on it, and we also have the research plan, put monies in and tried to develop some better approach to addressing that. Both of those ought to be referenced here.

MR. DIRCKS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: And personally, I don't mind.

I resent saying that well, preparing a congressional report is going to be a big help to us. It may be a big help to the Congress, I know certainly it would be a big help to us.

MR. DIRCKS: I don't think Congress may feel it will help us.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: That's true. But I would rather say what we are doing, say that we can respond to this

1 section in that, but I still would like to point out 2 that Congress has as broad a role. 3 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: In the end, this is going 4 to be a joint effort. 5 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes. 6 Reactor Siting: We say we generally support this portion of the bill. What does it do that our rules 7 8 don't do? 9 MR. BICKWIT: Nothing. 10 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Then I would want to say we 11 have no problem with it. 12 MR. BICKWIT: No objection, instead of support. 13 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes. I don't support laws which aren't needed. 14 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I generally agree with 15 that except in those areas where I distrust my successors. 16 MR. BICKWIT: Yes, that's right, or subsequent 17 18 Commissions. COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Yes, my successors, I 19 said, not my colleagues. There is that problem too. 20 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: You can add in that Commissioner 21 Bradford agrees with that postion, except he questions his 22 successors. 23 Page 9? 24

MR. BICKWIT: Well, my answer really related to

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the first paragraph on Page 8.

The second paragraph on Page 8 does do something "hat our rules don't do.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I was talking about the first paragraph.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: On state authority, I -it would just go off in a completely different direction. I don't like the preemption provisions that exist now, and that's really what I would say.

MR. BICKWIT: I don't know where the Commission is on that.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I thought that Len had tried to balance where the Commission would come out.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: This really indorses an extension of preemption into non-radiological siting decisions?

MR. BICKWIT: No, it is just that presently there is preemption with respect to the radiological aspects. This bill would take that away. And this is saying maybe that isn't such a great idea.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: But it says more than that, doesn't it? We are reluctant to indorse the concept that states should be free to enclose their own siting requirements for nuclear plants?

MR.BICKWIT: Yes, I guess it does say more than

that. It does both of those things. It talks about possible preemption in the non-radiological area, and puts a break on the removal of preemption in the radiological area.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: You really have two questions. Even if you agree with preemptions ---

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: But Peter, you stopped before you -- you really have to fill in the rest of his statement. Reluctant to indorse without more detailed consideration of the regional and national impacts.

MR. BICKWIT: But the point is still there that presently there is no preemption where you are outside the radiological area, and this statement says maybe that's not great.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I would have thought that you would disagree with that, because you have in a number of points made a stronger -- I think that Len's draft does reflect where the Commission has come out.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I hadn't heard the

Commission previously say that it was prepared even to

consider preemption on non-radiological health and safety -
on non-radiological grounds if consideration of regional

or national impacts showed a desirable interest, and it

doesn't seem to me it has ever gotten off into the question

of whether we should be able to preempt state zoning laws or

a state land-use plan if we thought a nuclear power plant was really needed at a particular site.

CHAIRMAN AMEARNE: Well, remember in another section of the bill, we say we don't think we ought to be even deciding whether it is needed.

Now, I have no problem qualifying in the direction of that.

MR. BICKWIT: In other words, leave "existing non-preemption" untouched.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: We just haven't asked the Commission to address that before, and you might say that this has just not been an issue we have discussed.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: And I would just say something differently --

MR. BICKWIT: Did you address it in any of the previous bills?

MR. SHAPAR: No. The Commission has never taken the position defending preemption in any area other than radiological health and safety, as far as I can remember.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I guess that's right.

We sort of tip-toed around it in the waste repository area.

MR. BICKWIT: Now, with respect to the radiological area, what does the Commission want to do with respect to what this bill does to remove the option.

1	CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Now, tell me again what this
2	bill does?
3	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: This bill terminates it,
4	I think.
5	MR. CORNELL: How does that impact with the
6	Clean Air Act amendments?
7	MR. SHAPAR: The Clean Air Act amendment is only
8	with respect to emissions. This is a much broader
9	MR. BICKWIT: This is siting.
10	MR. CORNELL: The Clean Air removes Federal
11	preemption from radiological emissions.
12	MR. SHAPAR: With respect to air emissions.
13	MR. BICKWIT: This is just a question of where
14	you put the plant.
15	MR. MALSCH: Although it is conceivable it could
16	relate to the air emmission control siting in the broad
17	sense.
18	MR. BICKWIT: The question is: do you want
19	the state to make the siting decision?
20	CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: You mean the site suitability?
21	MR. BICKWIT: Yes.
22	CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Harold not here.
23	MR. BICKWIT: I think that would be equivalent
24	to allowing a state to prohibit nuclear power, including
25	the state

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: In the Siting and Licensing bill, early site provisions was it required -- for the early site location provision in the Siting and Licensing bill, wasn't the state going to do the site suitability?

MR. SHAPAR: They were going to take over a delegation of our NEPA authority pursuant to Federal standards ---

CHAIRMAN AMEARNE: Right. And decide whether or not the site was suitable.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: But the law didn't purport to change the preemption.

MR. SHAPAR: No. In fact, it made it perfectly clear that it didn't affect preemption.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Of the radiological?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Of the radiological.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: But it did make the state -
except for ---

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: The difference, I think is this: if under the proposed siting and licensing act the state should have said, no, this means the coastal zone, it can't go here. Under this one the state could say we do not want nuclear power plants in the state, because in our judgment they emit an unacceptable level of radioactivity. And our state is not a suitable -- there are no suitable sites.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I think what we ought to do is to be very clear in the testimony on what we think the bill does, and then be neutral.

MR. BICKWIT: Just say what the bill does?

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Be clear that this is what

the bill does, changes the current, existing to this, that

in the reference in the Siting and Licensing bill which the

Commission had indorsed that provision, that gave the

NEPA responsibilities to the state, but requiring the

states to follow the Federal guidelines.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Right.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Then as far as whether or not this is acceptable, I think the Commission ought to be neutral. I guess I have difficulty in seeing why we would care one way or another.

MR. SHAPAR: You might want to be more helpful in terms of giving the advantages and disadvantages and still being neutral.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Well, we could do that.

MR. KAMMERER: If you do that here, then you ought to apply it to the other provisions ---

MR. SHAPAR: No, but this is really a key position.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: What are the arguments for why we should take a position?

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COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I know why I'm taking a position.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: No, as far as the NRC. Why should the NRC take a position?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Okay, the reason I would like to see the NRC take a position against preemptions, because I think there is an adverse -- historically there has been an adverse effect on the state's ability to discharge its functions in the emergency context, and Pennsylvania is not a bad example of that, because they have not been involved in any of the questions relating to radiological health and safety that would go in the licensing process. I know in Maine, from my own experience as a state official, we just didn't worry very much or think very much about any aspect of that plant, because -- other than its effect electricwise, because the Federal Government had preempted radiological health and safety as we understood it. The net result of that, if Three Mile Island had happened at Maine Yankee, it would have been, I think, probably even greater state disarray in the state government. There would have been no equivalent, I think, to the risk ---

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes, but to some extent that is solved by the requirements for the approved emergency system.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Certainly the whole upgrade in emergency planning helps.

Beyond that, my own position has just been more of a feeling that I can't see why nuclear facilities should be different. From the point of view of the NRC as a whole, I'm not sure that that's a ---

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: That's the difficulty I had in going through it was I can't see why -- I can see how each of us individually, personally might have a strong view one way or another, but I couldn't see why -- what effect it has on the NRC.

MR. BICKWIT: I think it could have safety consequences.

MR. SHAPAR: With respect to siting, I don't think.

In other words, I think a safety argument has been made for preemption before, namely you scarce engineers and experts, and if you had competing authorities, it could cut against safety as a traditional argument. I don't see how you could make it on siting though.

MR. BICKWIT: Let's say a utility wants to site a plant in Rhode Island or Connecticut and believes that the better site is Connecticut, but we will go to Rhode Island if Connecticut says no to nuclear power.

MR. SHAPAR: That we will license? They still have to get an NRC license.

MR. BICKWIT: Well, we may find it an acceptable

site, but we don't find it as acceptable as the Connecticut site, we say, of the two sites we would prefer the Connecticut site and Connecticut says, no.

I don't know how you can say that doesn't have safety consequences.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Because the other one is acceptable and meets our standards.

MR. BICKWIT: You have to acknowledge that there are different degrees of acceptability. You can't say that every plant out there is equally safe and is sited in an equally safe place.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I know, but we don't require every plant to be as safe as every other plant.

MR. BICKWIT: I know. I'm saying here is an example where it is going to be unsafe.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: For example, many people argue the HTGR is a much safer plant. We don't require all plants to now become HTGRs.

MR. BICKWIT: Will you give me that my example has a safety consequence?

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Oh, a secondary one.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: In this sense, we don't regulate on that basis today, so that if you changed the preemption scheme, you would not be changing the situation in which the NRC would say, don't build that plant

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in Rhode Island, put it back in Connecticut, that's a safer site.

MR. BICKWIT: Don't we have an obviously superior test?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: We have a superior test under NEPA.

MR. BICKWIT: Yes, well?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Which is not -- you couldn't say you were changing the framework within which this had ever happened, into one in which it couldn't happen.

MR. BICKWIT: I guess I don't see that.

We were inclined to find the Connecticut site, obviously superior, if it is there. It is no longer there under my example, so we have no obviously superior site, we put the thing in -- we allow the thing to be sited ---

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I think what you are addressing,
Len, is that when we return certain -- and we get back
into it actually in the NEPA power issue -- in the turning
over of some of these review responsibilities to states,
the states have to -- there is one difficulty and I think
that's where advantages and disadvantages come in. One
difficulty that I would want to mention, certainly in the
NEPA power, and I think they are correct in this issue is
that because power plants tend to serve such large regions,
in some state that region would propose it be on the state,

and in that case there are -- in the siting cases, that might be a need that the decision has to be more than a single state.

Certainly the need for power is going to come up, and I think, for example, that the states are the right people to decide nuclear policy, but the Congress is going to have to construct some mechanism where the state is a plurality.

MR. BICKWIT: I understand. My only proposition was that I don't see why the NRC should feel foreclosed from taking a position on this provision, because it does relate to what the NRC does.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: See, the obvious superiority test is not a safety test. It is an environmental impact test.

MR. BICKWIT: Which includes safety consequences.

MR. SHAPAR: We haven't really done it that way up to now, though .

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I'm not sure it does.

MR. BICKWIT: That means we ought to.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: No. I think that the safety consequences of the site is with reference to ---

MR. BICKWIT: When you are looking at alternative sites, you look at safety consequences of the site.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Frankly, for me, I haven't looked

1 at many new sites. But my theory would be: Is it an 2 acceptable site? MR. BICKWIT: Okay, that's not the theory of 3 4 NEPA. CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: But NEPA, I don't think applies 5 6 to safety. MR. BICKWIT: Relates to safety? I don't agree 7 2 with you. MR. SHAPAR: No, I don't agree with that either. 9 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: The obvious superiority 10 test on the other hand, I think, has not, as I understand 11 it, been used, at least with safety in any meaningful way. 12 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: For example, the New England 13 case that you referenced, we go back to the Seabrook 14 arguments, the arguments on all of those sites, I don't 15 recall ever reading anything on that. It was focused 16 primarily on the safety issues of those alternative sites. 17 MR. BICKWIT: Well, I can't tell you that, but 18 it just seems to me as a matter of policy ---19 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Peter? 20 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I think that's right. 21 MR. CORNELL: The evacuation measures. 22 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes, but that's acceptabilities. 23 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: There was an evacuation 24 issue in the Seabrook case, but I don't remember it was a 25

subpart of the obvious superiority argument.

MR. BICKWIT: Okay, I don't think we have to reach the answer to the question of what is common practice. I think, from a policy standpoint, it does make sense to evaluate alternative sites from the standpoint of safety. It just gets in the way.

MR. HANRAHAN: The proposed siting rule, one of the options, is to do that.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I know.

MR. SHAPAR: But I think the basic question here is not so much whether you can make out some kind of a relationship with safety, I think the basis question is whether or not it is enough of an argument to warrant this agency taking a position.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes, and I come out neutral, although I want to put in the points that you make.

MR. BICKWIT: Also, there may be safety arguments for this thing. I mean, if your experience with the states would demonstrate they are going to be more protected ---

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: As I say, primarily, I think the Commission ought to be neutral. There are enough pros and cons (inaudible)

MR. BICKWIT: Okay, I have no problems with the Commission being neutral, I just have a problem with

the Commission having to be neutral.

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CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I see.

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votes are in, the Commission may turn out not to be neutral,

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Indeed, once all five

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but I'm at least tentatively willing to suppress my

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personal feelings, because I think the net result will

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come out of it so the position will be better off. It

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has always been before.

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CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I see.

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Early Site Permits.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: What is the standard

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that is set up once the site has received early site

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approval? What is the standard against which -- that one has

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to be met to reopen the siting questions?

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MR. BICKWIT: Marty, what is this?

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MR. MALSCH: Significant new information.

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COMMI 'IONER BRADFORD: Have we got things like

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res judicata hanging around and collateral estoppel?

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MR. MALSCH: Although I think even the Commission's

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application of those documents would admit free litigation ---

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COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Significant new issues,

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how did they handle the thing that was so troublesome

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last time in terms of whether there has to have been an

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opportunity for hearing vers s actual resolution of an

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issue?

1 MS. HARDING: What's the difference? 2 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: No, but I mean in this 3 law? 4 MR. SHAPAR: Isn't this one just a copy of the 5 NRC bill? 6 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: No. The state can reopen on 7 this bill. The state can reopen if the state determines 8 the change/circumstances justify reexamining the site in 9 question. So it is a fairly loose standard. 10 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I see, so it is a 11 different standard all together. Okay. 12 MR. BICKWIT: We don't --13 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I will pass on this one. 14 MR. BICKWIT: -- As I look at it, we don't really 15 point out the difference between our rule and the -- this bill, which, as I understand it is, that under this bill 16 you can apply for the site independent of an application for 17 18 construction ---19 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Is that the early site? MR. BICKWIT: Yes. And we don't say that, and 20 I think there is some advantage to that. 21 22 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Our siting rule didn't address early siting? 23 MR. BICKWIT: No, but our current rule allows you 24 to apply for a site in conjunction with an application for 25

construction permit. This says you can apply for a site, even without regard ---

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes, this is a typical early site permit.

MR. BICKWIT: Yes, but we don't point out that there is any difference between this proposal and what is now on our rule books.

MR. SHAPAR: And we should.

MR. BICKWIT: And we should

MR. MALSCH: Well, except that I think this confines the early site ---

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: It does, it does, and it would add a new section that would permit site approval apart from facility design. It permits the site to be approved by the state, similar to a governor of a state deciding for themselves.

MR. BICKWIT: So you have to be a genius to figure out what the difference is between our rule --CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Or have lived through that early site permit thing.

I would like to point out that it does provide a very loose criterion for the state to reopen the issue, because I think it does.

MR. BICKWIT: Our rule permits site approval apart from facility design. But separate and apart from

an application for a construction permit. 1 MR. MALSCH: Well, my only trouble is that I 2 thought the rule in some place said that the only people 3 who could file for these were people who intended to build a plant. So we would be talking about potential 5 CP holders anyway in this case. 6 MR. SHAPAR: Our rule does that? 7 MR. MALSCH: No, it is in this legislation, it 8 says so. 9 MR. BICKWIT: Oh, does it? 10 MR. MALSCH: In this case, I'm not sure there is 11 much of a difference at all. 12 MR. BICKWIT: Except then under this they -if they intend to build a plant sometime far off in the 14 future, they can build up site banks and ---15 MR. MALSCH: I think you could maybe do it under 16 our present rule. 17 MR. BICKWIT: But you would have to file a 18 construction permit application? 19 MR. MALSCH: But just call that phase one of the 20 CP application as long as the person is actually intending 21 to build a plant. 22 MR. SHAPAR: But isn't the point -- if this 23 bill doesn't allow a state to get a site approval, I think 24 you have all felt before that they should. 25

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Marty, what it says is that an application submitted by any person, seeking a site permit for approval of a site as the location for one or more utilization facilities ---

MR. MALSCH: I haven't got the bill.

MR. CHOPKO: Subsection A-1 says a person may be issued a permit under this section. Such person would not be eligible for a license. That is under 103(d).

MR. BICKWIT: Yes, but it doesn't say that you have to apply for a license under 103(d) in order to get the site permit. And our current rule says you do.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Yes, I think you are saying the same thing, aren't you?

MR. CHOPKO: Right.

MR. SHAPAR: Well, doesn't the point remain that if this bill doesn't allow a state to get an approved site, we would like it to be able to do it.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes. So it certainly ought to be clarified.

It looked very similar to a lot of that old stuff. When a state goes to the EIS the state accepts it, the state has to defend it.

MR. SHAPAR: Yes.

I guess I would make the point, the bill that you are referring to is something you had some adverse comments

1 on, and I guess it might be well to go back and check the comments you previously approved on the Administration 2 3 bill to see whether or not you still want to make them 4 again. CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Me personally, or the Commission? 5 6 MR. SHAPAR: No, I'm referring to the Commission. 7 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Let's see, not so much I think on the early siting for which we ---8 9 MR. SHAPAR: Well, I remember one precisely, and that was standards for the granting of the site permit. 10 One of the Commission's comments in the bill was take them 11 12 out. CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Do you mean what should we 13 specify? 14 MR. SHAPAR: Yes. 15 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Why do they want to take them 16 out? 17 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I don't remember that. 18 MR. SHAPAR: Flexibility. 19 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Is that right? 20 MR. SHAPAR: Uh-hum. 21 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I don't think that's right. 22 I mean this sounds like a very sound ---23 MR. SHAPAR: I wasn't saying you should reiterate 24 them, I was just saying maybe you want to take a look at them. 25

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: The stuff that it listed here, really sounded very good.

MR. SHAPAR: I think I know why you say that.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I had some adverse comments on this standard for reopening, but that's different here, anyway. Then there was a lot of comment on the question of delegation as far as need for power to NEPA and how that was to be done, which course would the questions for review be ---

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Carl, how does this bill -this particular section fit with Mr. Mathis' bill, which
seemed to be just early site approval?

MR. KAMMERER: I haven't looked at that.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Mathis is a member of the Udall committee, and about a month after -- three weeks after Udall introduced this, he introduced a bill, Early Site Approval.

(Commissioner Bradford departed the meeting. 3:30)

MR. SHAPAR: My recollection is that it was very

close to the Administration's provisions on licensing

reform.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I guess somebody ought to take a look at it, as we might be asked at the hearing what we think about the relative advantages or disadvantages of Mr. Mathis' early site approval versus that contained in

1 the bill. 2 MR. KAMMERER: Mr. Chairman, if you start doing 3 that there are at least 20 other bills ---4 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: By members of the committee 5 that we testify in front of? 6 MR. KAMMERER: No. 7 MR. COMBS: There are 35 other bills referred to 8 the subcommittee. 9 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: No, I'm just concerned that 10 here is a member -- he may very well ask, if he attends. I 11 hope he doesn't attend. 12 MR. KAMMERER: He is running to be a senator. 13 He is more than likely to attend. CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Consolidation of Certain 14 15 Licensing Issues? Attrition is setting in. 16 MR. HANRAHAN: You have a single administrator. 17 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Oh, I wish that were true, 18 but it isn't. 19 Consolidation Procedures: I'm not sure whether 20 this -- some of you with more skill -- it looked to me like 21 it didn't do very much because of the changed circumstances 22 phrase. 23 MR. BICKWIT: Well, when you are going to the 24

operating license stage, isn't everything a brand new

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ballgame under existing law?

MR. SHAPAR: Collateral estoppel and res judicata to a limited extent.

MR. MALSCH: But it is limited. If they are different parties they can raise the exact same issues all over again, and we have to decide.

MR. BICKWIT: And this is saying we can't.

MR. SHAPAR: No significant new information.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Well, it says they can't -- no -or change circumstances. Is that a term of art that is
sufficiently well defined so that ---

MR. SHAPAR: No.

MR. BICKWIT: But it is obviously a tighter standard than you have now.

Now, you wouldn't have to make a showing of changed circumstances, just raise the issue again. It seems to be a helpful ---

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Is it really a tighter --MR. BICKWIT: Sure.

MR. SHAPAR: I would say only conceptually.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I guess I would like to incorporate that thought, that theoretically it looks as thought it might tighten it up. I mean, I notice that the phrasing that the testimony has: ... "significant new information or significant policy change..." I would have

1 no problem with that, if that requires -- at least to me, 2 I would think it would be a little more harder to prove 3 that something is really significant. Changed circumstance 4 sounds like a very loose phrase. 5 MR. SHAPAR: One changed circumstance is that 6 you have got a final design for the first time. 7 MR. BICKWIT: Well, do you want to tighten it? 8 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes. MR. BICKWIT: I see. That's the drift I see. 9 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I think that would be consistent 10 with the earlier discussion when Victor and Peter were here, 11 when we were trying to push towards getting this one-step 12 system, but everything laid out at the time of the 13 14 construction permit. Well, if you do that, then it really has to be 15 something significant. 16 MR. BICKWIT: So you want to think about getting 17 rid of the changed circumstances? 18 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes. 19 Okay, Waste Management. 20 MR. BICKWIT: How does the majority feel about 21 that? 22 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I don't know. 23 MS. ARON: Last year, it seemed to me we spent 24

a lot of time identifying circumstances.

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MR. SHAPAR: Not so much identifying them as arguing about them.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: On the scope of operating license, that's covered in the same --

Radioactive Waste: Bill can you povide an alternative schedule?

MR. DIRCKS: We've got one, yes.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: We are concerned about the schedule they lay out.

MR. DIRCKS: They say repository final licensing out by January and we say December.

I think the point in here we consider an important one, that if you happen to slip one of these milestones, does that really mean everything should stop.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes, I agree with that one.

My initial question though was, they have placed a bunch of schedules on here, not later than January '81, not later than February, et cetera, and since our schedule is different, that we think it is going to be met.

MR. DIRCKS: Again, the 1996 date, we think is a date that we will all meet, but when you try to backfit to come down on ours ---

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Our testimony says the deadline should be changed to provide a somewhat more realistic schedule. And I wondered whether we wanted to say there

should be no deadlines, or the deadline should be changed and here is our best estimate. Now we think that we have to either do one or the other. We have to either say no deadline, or here is a better estimate for the deadlines. Then I agree we should go on to say — I wouldn't just question, I would say we oppose. I don't think that failure to meet it ought to be significant evidence is adequate.

This is legislative direction to Federal agencies,

"you must do something by..." so I think that's appropriate,
than to go on to say that doesn't meet it, then that is the
obvious test I would disagree with. Can you provide them
with a statement?

MR. DIRCKS: We will get that, but I think the point you made, if you go with deadlines (inaudible).

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Participation for States.

We say that in-hand state participation in the regulatory process, we provide the state. What did you have in mind, what more -- Page 14 of the testimony, last sentence.

MR. BICKWIT: What I had in mind was states getting into the fray a bit more in the rearings.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Okay, then don't you mean that -- wouldn't it be better to say that state participation in the regulatory process could provide a state with substantial opportunity. The word "inhand" seemed to

me we have some other mechanism ---

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MR. BICKWIT: I see.

MR. TRUBATCH: It was my understanding that there was an attempt to involve the states earlier, before the formal adjudication, to get them more involved when the staff actually reviews the license application.

MR. BICKWIT: Oh, that's true, the characterization.

MR. TRUBATCH: The bill would propose that by allowing a state to go to DOE anytime, which would be sort of a start, because once they made a proposal and say we don't like what you are doing here, we think you should do it this way. Instead of having to go to DOE and set up this cumbersome ---

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: But, Sheldon, this says: "enhance participation in the NRC regulatory process."

MR. BICKWIT: Yes, and you are referring to states getting into it in the characterization process.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: We have already said that our process has in mind the states being involved with DOE in the element of that site characterization plan.

MR. BICKWIT: What "enhanced" means is more than in a typical situation. More than in a typical licensing situation where we are telling the states to come in well in advance of even a construction authorization.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Well, then I would prefer to



strike "enhance" and go on to explain that, because, at least, I read it as we had to find some way to modify our regulatory procedure, because there had been a proposal at one stage to make a state member on each of the Licensing Boards that would be addressing the license application, and we have rejected that ---

MR. BICKWIT: I remember that.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: -- and I thought that's what was coming back up again.

MR. SHAPAR: I think an easy way of handling it is say, "believes that early and active state participation..." and I think that would carry it.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes.

Now, in the State Veto section I found some problems with the way it was written. I had much preferred the way we have already testified. Now it may be the same, but I preferred what we had said before.

We really, carefully stayed away from a state veto. Instead, we tried to describe that we thought the right thing for the state to do was to participate in the regulatory process, to, at the end of that stage, if the state still disagreed, that that would issue — then go to the President which would then go to the Congress, rather than saying ——

MR. BICKWIT: If a veto were provided, that's the

1 way you would do it? 2 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes. 3 I thought we stated that. I thought we ended 4 up saying we thought it was appropriate. 5 MR. BICKWIT: I don't believe so. 6 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Bill? 7 MR. DIRCKS: If at the end of the process, the 8 state ---9 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Still disagrees ---10 MR. DIRCKS: -- still did not agree ---11 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Then it would go to the President, and then if he --12 MR. BICKWIT: We actually came out for it? 13 14 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes. See, what we have done is stayed away from veto, and I'm addressing a straight 15 question: Are we in favor of veto, the answer has been 16 "no". 17 MR. TRUBATCH: That does not -- after that, this 18 does not give or propose that a state should have a veto. 19 It still proposes that a state should come to Congress 20 and request it, if we stop construction or operation 21 activities. So I don't see where you are objecting ---22 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Sheldon, I'm objecting to 23 the description of, for example, if a provision is made 24

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for a state-initiated veto and then the timing of the state

1	veto request, and your point is that that's congressional
2	action. My point is that I prefer to address this section
3	by, instead, referencing what we have already said we
4	believe is the right way the procedure should be run.
5	We have testified to that, and that's what I would prefer
6	to go back to.
7	MR. TRUBATCH: Which particular testimony are
8	you referring to?
9	MR. KAMMERER: We testified before Glenn and
10	Hart and Udall, exactly in that same way.
11	MR. TRUBATCH: That came right out of the report,
12	then.
13	MR. BICKWIT: You must have changed your
14	testimony since the report.
15	CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Which report?
16	MR. BICKWIT: Since the report on state
17	participation.
18	CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: It was that testimony I gave
19	in January.
20	MR. BICKWIT: That report didn't commit you to
21	CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: It is further, it is a further
22	development.
23	MR. BICKWIT: Yes, okay. That's my point.
24	This was taken from the report.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: No, it is a further development

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as this issue -- in fact, we had a series of hearings specifically focused on the state involvement in this process. And that's where the Commission came out.

Disposal Sites for Low-Level Waste:

Bill, do you or does NMSS agree with the idea of co-locating the low-level waste with chemical waste?

MR. DIRCKS: Well, we think it is a pretty good idea, I mean, I have talked it over with people.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Okay.

Do you have any problem with ---

MR. DIRCKS: Is that still tied to the grant program that Udall has? Somewhere in this sanitary land fill is a chemical waste. EPA had a grant program attached to it. Is that still linked?

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes, yes. There is a grant program.

It is authorized to provide financial assistance to each state for pre-construction activities involved in the establishment of --- Page 59 of the bill.

Mr. Udall is a piker compared to Mr. Lujan.

MR. DIRCKS: What?

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: He is a piker compared to Mr. Lujan. Lujan has a similar bill which he has proposed that treats the same issue, except that he has \$100 million that he appropriated for us to dispense.

MR. DIRCKS: Can we put some of that into the administrative expenses of the agency? We could build a headquarters at each site.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Do you have a question about the grant program, though?

MR. DIRCKS: No. I knew EPA had a grant program, and I knew he was trying to make a linkage here between that program and hazardous waste sites, and now, what it is is that we are going to have our own grant program.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Fred, do you know? Is the only difference between the Lujan's bill and this bill the money? It sort of looks like it.

MR. COMBS: (Inaudible).

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: You want to be thinking about, if they ask if this kind of a bill were to be approved, what would be the right amount of money.

MR. DIRCKS: I guess there will be some complications in its grant-making, but that's a technicality one.

MR. STEPHENS: Are we already giving technical assistance to things like low-level waste?

MR. DIRCKS: To low-level waste, we are

MR. STEPHENS: Well, we have got a sentence in here saying: "However, to avoid conflict with NRC's

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regulatory responsibility, such incentives should be administered by DOE." Do we mean that to include provision of technical assistance if we are already doing it?

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Where is that?

MR. STEPHENS: Top of 16 of the testimony.

MR. DIRCKS: Oh, it is the business of preconstruction costs, I think.

MR. STEPHENS: As the two sendences follow one another it would appear we are suggesting that we ought not be doing any technical assistance.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes.

MR. DIRCKS: Oh, I agree. What it is if we are writing technical assistance on the pre-construction phase of it, then we turn around and regulate it to see whether it meets the requirement. There is that change.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: So you would agree that the technical assistance ought not be provided by us?

MR. DIRCKS: The technical assistance we provide to the states now, is in the regulations criteria and the inspection and so on.

MR. SHAPAR: And NEPA.

MR. DIRCKS: And NEPA. But we don't provide them assistance in locating sites and constructing of sites. This looks like it is ---

MR. TRUBACH: Well, if we struck out "such"

and replaced it with "specific pre-construction costs" --
CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Well, why do we refer to

provision of technical assistance?

MR. TRUBATCH: That was also proposed in the bill.
MR. DIRCKS: There, page 59 of the bill.

"The Commission is authorized to provide financial assistance to much of the state..." ---

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I'm looking through technical assistance and I don't see it.

MR. HANRAHAN: Page 49. Line 10.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Okay, then we ought to clarify and separate those two. You don't have that exception, Bill, do you or do you, in technical assistance as far as the regulatory program?

MR. MALSCH: Except I don't think the bill is so clear that technical assistance is confined to regulatory problems.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes.

MR. MAL3CH: It just says technical assistance for resolving problems. It could be either construction or ---

MR.HANRAHAN: Want to limit it to the regulatory.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes. I guess, why don't we just do that. Go on to say that the incentives by DOE,

1 except technical assistance on regulatory issues would 2 be appropriate for us to provide. CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Anything else on low-level 3 4 waste? 5 Okay, Spent Fuel -- Spent Fuel Storage. MR. BICKWIT: This last paragraph we really didn't 6 7 understand. CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Which paragraph? 8 MR. BICKWIT: Page 18. 9 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Do you mean why would it 10 be inappropriate? 11 MR. BICKWIT: Yes. 12 MR. DIRCKS: Where is that on the page? 13 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: It is page 63 of the bill. 14 MR. SHAPAR: I don't know who suggested it, but 15 I think I understand the rationale, since we have to look 16 at it in our NEPA process anyway, we ought to get in bed 17 with DOE in the early part of it so we can reserve our 18 independent role. 19 MR. BICKWIT: Why can't we concur as part of 20 our licensing process. 21 MS. HARDING: For example, full core reserve is something we are interested in so we can certify 23 (inaudible) 24 MR. HANRAHAN: Isn't the operative word Federal?

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It goes back to the sentence above where it says we have no position of whether it should be private or Federal.

(inaudible) needs of the Federal capacity. The point that a facility needs the capacity to store fuel would be very relevant for NRC to participate in.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: So you say, it would or would not?

MR. HANRAHAN: Would be relevant.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I would think that reading through on page 63, what would be, is that we are asked to comment on, what seems appropriate to us ---

MR. BICKWIT: I'm sorry, I didn't hear.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I said, reading this subsection of the bill, it would seem appropriate for us to concur.

MR. DIRCKS: That a need exists at a particular facility.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Because these issues that we would be concurring on are the things that we have to license.

MR. TRUBATCH: Well, then that means that an alternative proposal would be that we should do all concurring without having DOE involved. Now, we should do the determination without having DOE first make a determination.

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CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Well, except the bill is focused upon DOE doing something. DOE has to take an action, and I am in favor of having all of the responsibility for an action on one person.

We have to agree, we have to concur with that particular piece of it.

MR. TRUBATCH: Well, on an alternative to a licensee you could initiate that action, for us to determine that in fact, it does have a need.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: But the licensee can't follow through with this action. The action is that DOE is to provide storage, at least as I understand for this provision of the bill, it is for DOE to provide the storage, so they are the ones to take the action. So I would agree to drop that paragraph.

MR. HANRAHAN: Do you want to say you would welcome legislation ---

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Pardon me?

MR. HANRAHAN: On 18, it says we would welcome legislation.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes, I thought we had already said that.

MR. BICKWIT: Yes.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Public Participation Funding.

MR. HANRAHAN: Does that relate to intervenor

1 funding? 2 MR. BICKWIT: No. 3 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I notice no amount is 4 authorized, which I guess I would suggest we comment on. 5 MR. BICKWIT: What amount would you propose? 6 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Well, I would guess a million 7 and a half dollars. It is a 3 and a half year program. 8 MR. HANRAHAN: Three times \$500,000? 9 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: That's right. 10 MR. BICKWIT: I don't know what you are talking 11 about. 12 MR. SHAPAR: This is just general authority to 13 fund, isn't it? The amount comes in a later bill? 14 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Well, except they have authorized 15 amounts elsewhere, for example, in the -- the \$4 million 16 for the state, and make that commitment. 17 MR. BICKWIT: I think we are going to get trimmed 18 down. 19 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: We say that the program shouldn't be confined to rulemaking and CP and OL 20 21 proceedings. I think if we believe it should be broader than that, we ought to give them examples. 23 MR. BICKWIT: Waste ---CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I'm just saying, we ought to 24

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give an example.

MR. BICKWIT: All right.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Now, at the end of that paragraph we say, "Under the recent recommendations from the Administrative Conference, the standard could invite consideration of applicant's priorities..." and I feel that we ought to go on -- there is a sense that -- there is a "therefore" and what is the "therefore"?

MR. BICKWIT: Therefore, there are complications. What you are pointing out is this may be a complicated standard to administer.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: And therefore, do we have a better standard to recommend?

MR. BICKWIT: No, because the position that we are taking is that we are satisfied with -- we are willing to live with the complications, that is, that's the thrust of it. We could make that clearer, I agree.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes.

Anything else on that?

State Authority on Need for Power. As I mentioned earlier, we have got to go on ---

MR. STEPHENS: Before you go on to that.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Sure.

MR. STEPHENS: Does the majority really want to say that it doesn't want to be reviewed in court?

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes, I think so.

MR. SHAPAR: I hope so.

MR. BICKWIT: We don't want to tie this thing

up.

(Simultaneous voices.)

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I already had that.

MR. STEPHENS: You will undoubtedly have it again after this testimony.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: We don't want to tie up the licensing process.

Need For Power: As I mentioned earlier, I think we have got to go on to point out that need for power is a regional consideration in many cases, and at least for myself, I'm in favor of having the states do the determination on need for power, but I think as we tried to point out, I don't know where the Commission came out on it, on the Siting and Licensing bill, but I thought the Administration, at least, was commenting on the regional -- trying to get the regional addressal of that issue.

I don't think it is an NRC area, but restricting you to a single state just doesn't address the real use of this.

MR. BICKWIT: Agreed.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Now, on Price-Anderson, I'm going to have Howard testify.

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MR. SHAPAR: I have one comment.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes.

MR. SHAPAR: On page 23. Bottom of the page,
"The Commission takes no position on the exclusion of
claims-associated costs from financial protection." I would
think that we should take a position, and that our position
would be that we are in favor of excluding claimsassociated costs from financial protection.

What this is, a shorthand way of saying is, there was an amendment to the Price-Anderson Act called the Hathaway Amendment, which got very badly screwed up in the drafting. Everybody thought ---

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: That's right.

MR. SHAPAR: -- all claims-associated costs were excluded and the drafting was so bad that we went to Justice, and they said, unfortunately that may have been the intent, but that is not what it says. I would think that we would want to take a stand and support excluding costs. It is a motherhood position and I think it is -- why not take it.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Why?

MR. SHAPAR: Because we have got a statute that we are administering now that's very very badly drafted. We have exceeded very reluctantly to the Justice Departments position.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Okay, so from the standpoint that we have to administer and it is a ---

MR. SHAPAR: Even there, I would say if it makes more -- We are responsible for administering the Price-Anderson regime and if this means a better system or making funds available to the public, it seems to me this is part of our legitimate role to comment on it.

CHAIR AN AHEARNE: In that case, it is a better system? Was it excluded?

MR. SALTZMAN: I'm sorry. I thought you were talking to Len.

Yes, I think so. We have always assumed that what happens -- what we agreed with was that all of the money in the Price-Anderson would be available to claimants, and none to the cost for ---

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Okay.

Len, why didn't you want to take a position?

MR. BICKWIT: I'd like to come back to our

cover memo on this.

This may be -- I think the Commission ought to consider not taking positions -- not with respect to this issue, but in general with respect to Price-Anderson.

MR. SHAPAR: I think the Commission has few opportunities to look good, and this is one of them.

MR. BICKWIT: No. I don't have any problem with

taking a position on this kind of issue, but I think, on the gut issues here, I think the Commission ought not to take a position.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Like what issues?

MR. BICKWIT: Meaning lifting the limits and keeping some limits, getting rid of ENO's. In effect, you can't comment on those questions without commenting on the extent to which you want to subsidize the industry CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes.

MR. SALTZMAN: Except that the basic legislation proposes protection of the public as well as the industry, and you can't get away from that second feature.

MR. SHAPAR: I don't know why the Commission shouldn't take the position it is in favor of more protection for the public.

MR. BICKWIT: It's economic effect.

I just think what you are really dealing with is a question of allocating lawsuits between -- safety losses which are admitted, allocating those losses as between the public and the nuclear industry, the government.

MR. SHAPAR: I think if the Commission feels, as a matter of policy, it leans in the direction of protecting the public, it should say so.

MR. BICKWIT: Giving them economic protection.

MR. SHAPAR: That's correct. On the other hand.

if it were a question of going the other way and favoring the industry, I think the Commission should remain neutral on the situation.

MR. BICKWIT: It is one or the other.

It is a question of when you are talking about whether liability is limited it is either -- if it is limited then the public pays, if it is not limited, I guess the nuclear industry pays.

MR. SHAPAR: I guess I don't see it that way.

The Commission now has statutory responsibility for administering the Price-Anderson Act. The Price-Anderson Act is up for grabs. It seems to me if the Commission has a policy position that favored better financial protection for the public it should say so ---

MR. BICKWIT: More efficient, yes.

MR. SHAPAR: What do you mean more efficient. I'm talking in terms of raising the limit on liability. That is protecting the public. Why shouldn't the Commission say so, it administered the Price-Anderson regime.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Len, why do you feel that that isn't a sound argument?

MR. BICKWIT: My feeling is that you are supposed to be out of the promotion of nuclear power. You can't deal

with these questions without cranking into the equation the extent to which you want to promote nuclear power.

It is true that you are talking about protecting the public in an economic respect. I don't think the Commission should be taking a position on whether the public gets paid or the nuclear industry gets subsidized.

MR. MALSCH: One possible issue is the only Commission concern is protecting the public, why are we in favor of any limits on liability?

MR. SHAPAR: Well we are asked to comment on this bill.

MR. MALSCH: We could, in theory comment on the limits all together ---

MR. SHAPAR: We could in theory, but we could in theory comment about anything. But the bill in front of us is whether we got to \$5 billion. I don't see why the Commission can't address that point.

MR. MALSCH: I'm only saying, the reason for our taking a position is protecting the public, only.

We are not interested in speaking on the public versus this equation ---

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: A step at a time.

First, does anybody believe that this is a safety question?

MR. SHAPAR: It has been argued that the limitation

on liability cuts against safety. Now, this has been argued fairly frequently in the past. It has been denied, and it has been controversial, but the argument has been made.

MR. BICKWIT: I have no problem commenting on that argument.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: In what way?

MR. BICKWIT: Well, I don't know what the answer is, but if the Commission has a position, I think if what we are doing here is going to increase or decrease safety, I think the Commission ---

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: It seems to me that the issue isn't physical health or safety.

MR. BICKWIT: It certainly is not the basic issue.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Want to try it Howard?

MR. SHAPAR: You have to be selective, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: So I guess we should at least start out by saying that we administer this law to some extent, therefore, we would address points that relate to the efficiency with which this law is administered.

I guess I would then go on to point out that
the underlying, real question which has arisen many times
is: Who does this link -- whether or not this is linked
to promotion of nuclear power, and we certainly continue to

believe that we should not be involved in the promotion of nuclear power. There is a question about the protection of the economic -- I don't know if that's the right word to use, economic impacts on the public and in that light, there are some comments to be made, because I think that there are some of these changes, corrections that we addressed.

MR. BICKWIT: Well do you want to comment on the limits? Which category does that fall under?

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes.

I think on that one, you are going to have to get each Commissioners vote. My view is that it ought at least to go up to the amount of inflation, since \$560 million was established.

MR. SHAPAR: So that takes it to \$1.3 billion.

MS. HARDING: Does it have an escalation clause?

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes.

MR. SALTZMAN: But that can be done completely through raising the retro if we are taking taking it to \$1.3 billion.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes. I think that's completely consistent. The basic policy of limit or no limit, I don't have a position on, and I think that's a congressional issue. But if there is a limit, if a \$560 million was established, personally it is illogical

1 to me not to have been that consistently rose with ---2 HARDING: (Inaudible) 3 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I know, but once having 4 taken an arbitrary number, then everything else is relative. 5 MS. HARDING: The problem is that it has no 6 relationship (Inaudible) and it doesn't matter if it 7 changes relation. 8 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: It has relationship with the 9 cost of capital money at the time of the --10 MR. SHAPAR: I wouldn't say it has no thorough relationship with anything. It had a slight relationship 11 12 with Texas City. MR. BICKWIT: You are saying, if Congress was 13 14 right the first time, then in order to be right this time ---15 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I'm saying, this is just my own personal view. But I think that that issue is one 16 17 you have to qualify to people. 18 MR. STEPHENS: What is the effect of taking out the ENO? Isn't ENO tied to ---19 MR. BICKWIT: Waiver of defenses. That's right. 20 Taking it out means that the ---21 MR. STEPHENS: There is no waiver of defenses. 22 MR. BICKWIT: No, that there is waiver. You are 23 automatically waived. 24 MR. STEPHENS: And we are going to support just 25

doing away with it entirely?

MR. BICKWIT: I don't think we should. I mean,
I don't think we should support anything in this area.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I think what you are saying is you don't see we should take a position.

MR. BICKWIT: Right.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I would argue that we ought to take a position on that if, from the standpoint of applying the law -- the bill to apply the law.

We are an administer of a particular congressional law. How do you apply that, and you will point out that we have recent experience in applying that provision, but if the people who have gone through that believe that it would be a good thing to keep --

I thought the phrasing here was all right the way it was described.

MR. SHAPAR: I think you are going to have difficulty in making that position. You are saying that because the bill was as difficult to administer, without examining the other repercussions, advantages and disadvantes and just based on the difficulty of administration, we would recommend this and so. I think you are going to find it hard to defend that kind of a position. You are just looking at one segment of the circle.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Well, but you see, if we argue

that the advantages and disadvantages with respect to our area of responsibility aren't relevant.

MR. STEPHENS: At the very least then, if the testimony is going to suggest that something ought to be dropped, we ought to talk about concentrating on that and dropping it. But if we take a position on whether they are good or not, that's something else.

MR. SHAPAR: There are really two kinds of questions on dropping it.

Number one, the so-called nuisance suits will have the waivers applied to them. That has been the main argument for having an ENO to begin with, to knock out the nuisance suits.

The other effect will be to impose strict liab lity across the board, in effect, but although there may be complications, most people generally feel that strict liability in one form or another would be applied anyway, so the consequences probably aren't all that great.

The main thing, though, that will be controversial, will be exposing nuisance suits to strict liability.

MR. BICKWIT: So your position then is to point out the difficulties of administration, say there are obviously arguments as to the underlying concept and on those you don't want to take a position.

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CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I didn't have any problem the way this was phrased. Having just recently gone through that ENO effort that we went through ---

MR. BICKWIT: Okay, then you are in ---

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: If someone can come up with some good reasons why we should either strongly indorse or strongly oppose, I'm quite willing to listen to them.

MR. BICKWIT: Okay, I thought your position was that you didn't want to get into this promotional end of things. That's what you are talking about.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: The ENO concept is promotional?
MS. HARDING: It is quid pro quo.

MR. BICKWIT: Depending on how you go, it is either helping -- it is designed to help the utility or to hurt the utility.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Well, the only difficulty with that, Len, is that I keep on hearing the argument from both sides at various times that it is a help or a hindrance, and I have had public interest groups argue for and against, and industry for and against, before and after TMI. So I, at this stage don't know whether it is a help.

MR. BICKWIT: Getting rid of it is a hindrance to the utility, getting rid of the concept. It is imposing strict liability on the ability, whereas, now it is not

imposed except under certain circumstances.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes, but the circumstances are going to have to be agreed upon anyway.

MR. BICKWIT: The threshold question is whether you want to get in to these kinds of arguments, and apparently you do.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Since we apply it, we have just gone though our third exercise, so, yes, I'm interested in addressing the difficulty of applying it, absolutely.

MR. BICKWIT: But one way to address that difficulty is to say ---

MR. SHAPAR: Are you referring to the result or the process as being observed?

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Oh, I would never fault the process.

MR. BICKWIT: Well, one way to address the difficulty is to say the defenses are never waived.

Defenses are always there. That's one way to get rid of the difficulty.

I say, once you start talking about the difference between that choice and the choice of getting rid of the concept entirely, so that they are always waived, you are talking about the kind of question that I don't think you should be talking about.

(Commissioner Bradford returned to the meeting. 4:20)

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Ah, Peter, we have a legal issue.

MR. SHAPAR: No, it is really a policy issue.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, if you are looking for somebody who has practiced, John ---

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: But see then, Len, the situation that that leads you to or you would lead us to is that in spite of the difficulty we have in applying the criteria you don't address ---

MR. BICKWIT: I would say, why don't you simply say that the concept is not a workable one or you have had difficulty in applying it, and you would like to see it eliminated. There are two basic ways to do it. You don't want to comment on which is proper.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I see. I would have no problem with that. That would be fine.

It is the unworkability that ---

MR. BICKWIT: I think you should comment on efficiency questions.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: But I think on that, you really have to get five people, because as I remember in the past the Price-Anderson tends to be an issue that some people have strong feelings about.

ACKS? No problem, right?

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COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Victor, for years has supported the changing the "s" from safeguards to

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I noticed that Udall did it.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Did he?

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Well, he didn't in the bill, but on the Notice for Hearing, and then when he announced at our hearing who we were going to be followed by, we were going to be followed by the Advisory Committee

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Breaking us in slowly. CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: What happened to the Nuclear

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: That's next.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Oh, yes, I see.

Agreement States Program: Here is a situation where our testimony is not in the bill.

Now, is the real issue this striking out "compatible with"? Because the other provisions aren't --

MR. MALSCH: The procedural provisions are also

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: They are?

"The determination of adequate, technical and

MR. MALSCH: No, not that part. I was referring to --

MR. DIRCKS: Procedural requirements imposed on states.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Now, I gather the way it is phrased here in the testimony, you don't believe that the thing such as the maximum extent practicable and the Commission deeming adequate in relation to -- aren't at all sufficient qualifiers, whoever is commenting on this.

The testimony speaks in absolutes. The bill has qualifications.

MR. BICKWIT: I think that is right. We don't regard it as a problem. It is a more stringent standard however you read it.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Now, we would reach those --MR. BICKWIT: The testimony says, "... to the
maximum extent practicable." About 7 lines down.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes, but it says that -How do you reach the conclusion that we have
to meet minimum Federal standards?

The testimony refers to requirements, statements (inaudible).

MR. REAMER: That's why the modification to the introduction to that subsection which requires -- which causes it to apply to all agreements as opposed to agreements just referring to mill tailings.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Which -- Bill, now what ---

MR. BICKWIT: Which page are we on?

MR. REAMER: Okay, it is on 77-78. The introductory language to the section on any agreement entered into under this section shall provide, it is my understanding that the current law applies only to uranium mill tailings agreements.

MR. SHAPAR: That's right.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I see, so it is by striking something ---

MR. REAMER: It is by substitution.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Okay, I guess that -- I would appreciate that being made clearer.

MR. REAMER: The way in which that happens?
CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes.

MR. DIRCKS: That brings into play the environmental reviews and so on we go through in state programs too.

MR. BICKWIT: Yes.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Okay, i in't the issue here:

We are saying, we believe it is appropriate to put in

place these tighter restrictions, which is a logical

conclusion, because we believe the current procedure

with respect to agreement states are leading to inadequate

protection?

1 MR. BICKWIT: Certainly not as tight as 2 nonagreement states under the law. 3 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Oh, no. It is not regulations, 4 it is ---5 MR. BICKWIT: Both the regulations and the 6 procedures. 7 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I know. We are saying 8 that we support making these changes. They are two types 9 of things though. MR. BICKWIT: That's right. 10 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Isn't the "therefore" we 11 must have reached the conclusion that the current looser 12 procedures and standards are leading to inadequate 13 protection? 14 MR. BICKWIT: I certainly haven't reached 15 that -- I'm not familiar with the situation as a practical 16 matter, but as a conceptual matter, I think it is bad 17 policy to allow some states, simply by their willingness 18 to conclude in agreement with us, to allow for lacks of 19 procedures or lacks of standards. 20 MR. SHAPAR: Wait a minute. Standards have to 21 be compatible with ours now. 22 MR. BICKWIT: They have to be compatible, they 23 don't have to be equivalent. 24

MR. SHAPAR: And they have to be adequate to

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protect the public health and safety.

I think what the real question is what the record shows. Has the experience in the agreement states been as good, better or worse than in the nonagreement states.

MR. DIRCKS: I don't follow that too, because the Commission just said, let's have environmental review when we do radicisotope licensing. They must have had a reason for that. You didn't do it before, and we are doing it now.

MR. SHAPAR: No, but we are segmenting the -I thought the question was, was it directed to radiological
health and safety.

MR. DIRCKS: Well, I guess if it is important in one case, it is important in another case.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: If we reach the conclusion that the agreement states are providing inadequate ---

MR. BICKWIT: You are talking about as a factual matter?

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes.

MR. BICKWIT: I don't know.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, if we concluded that any one agreement state were providing inadequate protection, we would have to ---

MR. REAMER: Initiate a proceeding.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: -- determine the status.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I guess then, I would want the testimony to address these changes, and the Commission ending up supporting them, are ones we support because in theory it makes sense to have this consistency, but in practice we don't have evidence to support the necessity ---

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Yes, it is mixed. My concern really is that we are not sure what the overall experience has been, but there are individual cases that give rise to some concerns. It is not too hard to list them over the last year, year and a half.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: But unfortunately, we can find different cases in the nonagreement states.

So there is a weakness in the argument and we have to make sure they do things the way we do it.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Did I say that.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: This says that the solution is to make them do it the way we do it.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: And I guess what goes with that is the sense that there is a general tightening up in nuclear regulation going on at the Federal level and this assures that it will transmit through the agreement state program as well.

MR. STEPHENS: Len, what does "at least equivalent" numbers mean. Is it going to be at least

equivalent numbers of people, at least equivalent numbers in your regulations of emissions or whatever. What does that "at least equivalent" program going to mean? How is it going to mean something different from a compatible program? I mean, you say it is tighter. How is it going to le tighter?

MR. BICKWIT: The definition of it is tighter.

MR. 3TEPHENS: That doesn't mean anything to me unless I know what ---

MR. SHAPAR: I think the answer to your question may be that under compatibility as interpreted, probable means generally the same level as we have. It can't be too much higher, and it certainly can't be too much lower. This would let them go above. In other words, at least equivalent, be at least the key words.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: That's an interesting point. Has any state ever been reined in by somebody arguing to them that you are no longer compatible with the NRC because you are too strict?

MR. SHAPAR: Not within the memory of man.

MR. BICKWIT: There was concern about that, according to our testimony, that was the concern that lead to the agreement state concept.

MR. SHAPAR: So I think the answer to the question here is that you don't focus so much on the word "equivalent."

I personally don't think that's much different than 1 2 compatible, but it would clearly let the states go above 3 the level that the NRC has required. COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: It is the phrase "at 4 5 least" rather than ---MR. SHAPAR: I think so. That's the way it hits 6 7 me. MR. STEPHENS: In fact, we would not expect this 8 to mean any of the agreement states by virture of this 9 standard, which would, in fact, be better than they are 10 now, unless they happened to want to make much stricter 11 standards than we have. 12 MR. BICKWIT: No, I wouldn't say that. 13 MR. SHAPAR: They have the potential for being 14 better. 15 MR. STEPHENS: Then there is a difference? 16 MR. BICKWIT: There is a difference, and I 17 agree with Howard's point, but I don't think it is the 18 only point. 19 MR. STEPHENS: Well, then what is the other 20 difference? 21 MR. BICKWIT: It just seems to me -- I can't give 22 you an example ---23 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I tell you, John, what I 24

interpret it as meaning is that a program that is compatible,

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is it judged much more on the overall program. I would have intrepreted equivalent to meaning that you get down in to separate pieces and you track piece-by-pieceby-piece.

MR. STEPHENS: Well, that is sort of what we think the difference is, if, in fact, that's what the Commission thinks it is. By all means, I think we ought totell the committee that's what we think, because they are going to be giving us this language to deal with.

MR. BICKWIT: You say, does the Commission want to take the position that some of the specifics need not be equivalent?

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: No, I agree with John. we are going to indorse some language, we ought to understand and explain what we think we are indorsing.

MR. SHAPAR: Yes. Of course, another way of looking at it, you have got two modes of operation. You have got the traditional mode we have just been talking about and you have got the mode under the Uranium Mills Tailing Act. What this does is to discard the old mode and apply the Uranium Mills Tailing Act approach across the board. That's really what is the main step that is being taken.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: By the time this passes, the Uranium Mill Tailing Act will be in relatively old mode

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too.

MR. MALSCH: Well, we do say that we just support these kinds of changes. We don't go so far as to indorse them.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Well, yes.

I would like to expand a little bit on what we think they are, and I would also like to make a point, the reason we are for them is conceptually they consist of the approach which we believe should be taken. But I wouldn't want to -- unless we got some good examples, why we think our procedures and approaches are shown to provide better protection with the agreement states.

Nuclear Safety Board: I should point out here we are getting into unchartered grounds.

MR. BICKWIT: Yes, a fine line.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: And the Board is subject to a Sunset provision and the Commission is not. That is sort of odd.

Let me say, my inclination is -- I'm not entirely trusted with it, it doesn't seem to be my natural inclination, I'm just a little opposed to this -- we have just put this group together under Michelson and if the Congress wants to enact this, fine, but if we don't feel that the Michelson group is capable of filling the void that this is aimed at, then we ought to be doing

1 something more ourselves. I guess I would have to feel 2 more strongly than I do that this group provides an 3 additional ---4 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I would go along with that. MR. BICKWIT: This group is directed at a different 5 6 matter than the Michelson group is. 7 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: How so? 8 MR. BICKWIT: Well, this group is designed to 9 audit the rest of the agency. 10 C)MMISSIONER BRADFORD: They are going to audit us, 11 okay. 12 MR. BICKWIT: But it is also designed to investi-13 gate accidents. COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: In that case though --14 Your reference to the Lewis recommendation is somewhat 15 16 misplaced then, because the Lewis Board was much more 17 like that function, more similar to the Michelson. MR. MALSCH: I think we say that at the top of 18 19 Page 29. MR. BICKWIT: As I say, this is a new concept. 20 - -COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Ah, okay. CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I think we ought to separate, 22 though, the two functions. The one set of functions, which 23 is the first approximately 5. Duties of the Board are 24 really the kinds of things that we have requested 25

Michelson's office to handle. And I think that I would indorse Peter's view on that one, which I gather was also ACRS's comment to Udall.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Did Lewis concur? CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: He wasn't there.

Then the second set which are with regard to assessing the effectiveness of the NRC. I would pass and say that's really a congressional choice. My own comment probably would be that if theyfeel it necessary to establish a board because of the lack of oversight ---

MR. SHAPAR: How about if they held more hearings it wouldn't be necessary.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: How are the Board members appointed?

MS. ARON: By the President.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I like the part which is under the Board but which says, "Notwithstanding the law, the Commission may accept gifts and donations."

It is on Page 84.

MR. SHAPAR: With impunity?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: That's what it says.

MR. BICKWIT: And investigative accidents ---

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: That's the Board as a group,

it is not members to the Board.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: They also refer to the Board

as a Board everywhere else and here, as the Commission, 1 2 which technically would mean us and not the Board. 3 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: So that's what I would do. Any other issues? Questions? 4 Len, are you still the revisor? 5 MR. BICKWIT: (Nods in the affirmative.) 6 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: All right. 7 What is the day we have to have something 8 9 together, Carl? MR. COMBS: By the afternoon of the 17th. 10 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I would guess that -- How 11 long do you think it would take to do the revisions? 12 MR. BICKWIT: I would -- What's today? 13 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Thrusday. 14 MR. BICKWIT: Okay, we will try to get it done 15 by the end of the day. 16 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Today? 17 MR. BICKWIT: No, by the end of tomorrow. 18 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: If you can't can you send it 19 out to the Commissioners on Saturday? 20 MR. BICKWIT: Yes. 21 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Because I think that in order 22 for us to have a chance to make one more shot at it and 23 still get it to them at least sometime during Monday ---24 MR. COMBS: Yes, around noon would be better.

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1	CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: We would have to get it
2	by Saturday night, okay?
3	MR. BICKWIT: Fine.
4	CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Thank you all for your
5	attention and willingness.
6	(Whereupon, the meeting was adjourned at 4:40 p.m.
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