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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF:

DISCUSSION OF

NRC SAFETY REVIEWS OF FOREIGN FACILITIES

Place - Washington, D. C.

Date - Wednesday, 8 June 1977

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Telephone:

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Discussion of

NRC Safety Reviews of Foreign Facilities

11th Floor Commission Meeting Room 1717 H. Street N.W. Washington, D.C.

Wednesday, June 8, 1977

The Commission met, pursuant to notice, at 11:40

a.m.

PRESENT: Commissioners Rowden, Kennedy and Gilinsky.

STAFF: Strauss, Stoiber, Terrell, Shea, Gossick

and Case.

PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN ROWDEN: We have about 25 minutes for this. The basic paper is this classified document.

MR. SHEA: I might start off, if we are ready. The subject of the discussion is NRC Safety Reviews of Foreign Facilities. We sent a paper, SECY 77-279, at Commission request to examine the policy and other factors that were involved in a number of different issues and papers that have been sent to the Commission in recent months.

I might quickly go over those. The first in sequence was an assessment of NRC participation in IAEA reactor safety missions, and technical assistance assignments in developing countries. This was discussed with the Commission and this was the agreement reached, I believe, on having a flexible policy which would take into account certain criteria which are listed here in the paper, namely, whether U.S. supplied reactors are concerned, nd whether NRC would learn something from the exchange, and NRC had unique safety expertise and whether staff available to do this.

In That discussion there was a possibility of another criterion raised, which has been discussed that time. I understand we don't yet have full agreement on the precise wording of the suggested additional criterion, which would attempt to perhaps have a statement from the IAEA as to the extent of the receiving country's commitment

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to develop a regulatory organization. This matter is particular interest of the Commission, and is still under discussion.

Another possible criterion developed in the course of preparing the staff paper that we was to take into Account er whether the assistance would support U.S. non-proliferation policy or otherwise make a substantial contribution to foreign policy objectives of the U.S. Government. That is of particular interest, I think, in view of the changes in U.S. policy in recent weeks.

Now this all has been in the context of provision of safety advice via the IAEA upon request. This is something that has been done in the past.

As far as I know there is no particular question as to the legal basis for doing so. SUCH ACTIVITIES as part of cally a multi-national team that goes and

ty in a particular foreign country and advises on safety aspects of its Newclear program.

The main question has been the availabil ity of staff to participate in this, and the prioritics we should put on them. So that is one topic that I think is relevant here.

Since that was discussed, there w a specific request that came in from the Iranians --

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Let me go back to the first At one time we discussed the question of whether the topic.

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IAEA reviews really were reviews, and whether one ought to be participating in just perfunctory reviews, if there were no other reviews taking place, and whether we are just simply providing a fig leaf safety.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Or worse.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Okay. And we raised the question of the relation of our activity to other activities, whether in fact it facilitated a broader review, or was simply serving as a kind of once-over. And we raised a question as to whether that might also be a consideration.

I don't see that on your list.

MR. SHEA: Well, that was factored into the discussion of the possible fifth criterion, although I think it is a little bit different in the sense that I suppose with that thought in mind, one might put people on notice directly that the NRC does not view this participation as approving in any way the total safety program of the country, but is just providing assistance.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: The thrust of that eaerlier discussion was simply that all disclaimers notwithstanding, the fact is that the country concerned, which has little or no capability to do analy of this sort of thing itself, in all probability, is assuming that the great United States guys having appeared on the scene and been there a week, that whatever they say is a sweeping generalization applicable

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to all such activity in their country and now they are in great shape and all they have to do is go right ahead.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Certainly the people outside of their nuclear bureaucracy would assume that all the more.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Certainly, indeed, even the nuclear bureaucracy is like to do so. But certainly beyond that even more.

MR. SHEA: That is right. We have had some discussion in the staff about possibly communicating with let's say the U.S. pission to the IAEA to perhaps solicit their advis the option that might involve U.S. making representations to the IAEA about the concerns in this direction, and making sure that we are not misrepresented in this regard.

> COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: We did once, didn't we? MR. SHEA: I don't believe so. Not recently.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: My recollection of those discussions was that was one of the things that was going to be done. Do you think the same thing?

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I thought so.

MR. SHEA: I didn't think it was quite that clear. But we can, I think, certainly do that.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Let me suggest it was an option to be explored, but it is over a year ago, so presumably the exploration ought to be finished at least. I think

we did, and explained to them our concern, that these teams are kind of fairly quickie safety reviews, and might not be performing the mission which IAEA really intended for them and their role and their capabilities and actually the nature of their reviews and recommendations may be misunderstood by the countries involved.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I think they are, at least in some cases. I know the IAEA does not intend them as safety reviews, but certainly some countries do regard them as safety reviews.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That is exactly right.

On.

Ambassador

I thought though this was taken up with Eckland by tape

at some point.

MR. GOSSICK: I am not aware of anything that went out in written form to them, That may be have.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Could somebody go back and look at the record on this? I think you will find that we certainly asked that something of this sort be done, and my impression had been that it was.

MR. CASE: We are always very concerned and ask to participate in those kind of reviews.

only provide specialists, where one in any sense can't draw a conclusion that a specialist can make an over-all safety conclusion. If you limit yourself to specialists, I feel

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more comfortable.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Well, somewhat, but I would not be too comfortable even with that, Ed, because I don't think they will draw that distinction as readily as you do.

MR. SHEA: We can certainly review what happened on that as one of the follow-on actions here.

CHAIRMAN ROWDEN: There is a nothing, because doing something will be misunderstood, or should we make whatever contribution we can in this regard, recognizing the potential for misunderstanding is there.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I think what we would like to do is steer this activity in the direction of encouraging safety reviews abroad.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: A more effective safety review.

CHAIRMAN ROWDEN: I agree, but their mechanisms for doing that, $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}$ ay a country is going to go forward and implement a nuclear power project, with whatever resources they had because we may not be satisfied with the regulatory set-up, we won't contribute whatever capability we might in that regard.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That is not my concern. CHAIRMAN ROWDEN: That is the concern that has been raised, or one of the concerns that has been raised.

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COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That is a different question. My concern is that the role we play concern be misunderstood.

CHAIRMAN ROWDEN: Oh, yes.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: On that, up until now my concern has been that our participation may well have been thought by many to have been at least tacit approval on our part of their plants, when that is not what was intended at all.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Maybe what is needed is there be some kind of disclaimer that goes along with the participation.

CHAIRMAN ROWDEN: I don't think it will solve the problem we have identified. It may broaden the universe for understanding, but I think the potential for misunderstanding is going to still be there.

But again, recognizing that problem, should we back away from providing what otherwise might be very useful advice?

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I think, you know, we have to exercise some judgment; in some cases the answer may be to back away. It depends on the situation.

MR. SHEA: I note here the IAEA does include some standard language in its correspondence with countries receiving assistance, and the say that the services of the

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benefit of the government, the agency will have to rely on information supplied by the country and the authorities in the agency are not in a position to vouch for the correctness of the mission's conclusion.

So there is that sort of a disclaimer in a sense.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: On the part of the agency.

That even makes that U.S. guy stand out brighter and higher,
not less.

MR. SHEA: Right. Fine. That is something we will do more on, and get back to you.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Would you get back to us quickly, please?

MR. SHEA: Yes.

One other point I mentioned here that was noted in the assessment paper which you just received is the thought that occurred to us as we went through this, that there didn't appear to be anything inherently multilateral, if you will, about the criteria we developed in the assessment of safety reviews, that perhaps the same criteria could be used in looking at requests for bilateral assistance.

These seemed to be rather independent of whether they were multilateral or bilateral; they might be general criteria.

We go on then to note that there are various ways

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in other agencies in the Government that the countries might want to draw from.

MR. GOSSICK: I think it is worth mentioning,—

Can recall two week courses during the summer months or the While & Can recall

MR. SHEA: Yes.

MR. GOSSICK: So there is a lot of U.S. support in the regulatory affort for those countries.

CHAIRMAN ROWDEN: What it isn't is projectspecific.

one might assist people, ranging from a low level

Seminand,
participation, maybe 74, bilateral meetings, on up through
safety missions, review of reports, and finally, a complete
consulting or contract arrangement with the foreign agency
to do extensive assistance.

The more you do, of course, the more person power is required to implement that. And generally the staff preference has been to work with the approaches that do not involve extensive assistance, just a few weeks here and there, because of the demands on personnel.

CHAIRMAN ROWDEN: In any event, we carry out our own independent policy in this regard. There are resources in other agencies in the Government that the countries might want to draw from.

can recall two week courses during the summer months or the which dem recall fall, where we have had people from the various countries in here to go through a rather intensive training course in the regulatory business, and now ERDA has a course at Argonne where they have picked that up, and it is actually IAEA-sponsored, isn't it?

MR. GOSSICK: That is right, it is general. It is aimed at developing a capability within the country to do their own thing.

MR. SHEA: The approach of providing direct consulting assistance in a fairly extensive way has been put into focus by a specific request from the Iranian government which is being discussed in a paper we sent down a little while back, where they had asked for provision of staff experts from NRC, perhaps one or two, to participate in a multi-national team that would be located in Iran, and that would advise on the safety of Iranian installations.

They are now installing German reactors, or contract of for French reactors and the United States is negotiating an agreement for cooperation with the Iranians.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I thought Iran had an agreement with Britian to supply safety reviews?

MR. SHEA: They have --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: And also one with France, I think.

MR. SHEA: They do have an agreement, they do have some staff help there in Iran already, French and British people, I think maybe some Germans as well. They would like the NRC staff people to join that team, and to do that very soon, and advise on the reactor installations now going in.

So you would have an NRC person under this scenario

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advising on the safety features of French and German reactors.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Stationed in Iran?

MR. SHEA: Stationed in Iran, joining this team and providing the assistance.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: For how long?

MR. SHEA: They suggest perhaps a year or two.

If they found that satisfactory, I suspect they would like to renew it.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: This is a bilateral arrangement, not through IAEA?

MR. SHEA: Yes, bilateral arrangement directly with

In talking with them about this, they have said

molmal power

that, the IAEA group is a rather slow and inefficient

and uncertain way to go, it takes a long time, and they are

not sure what they will get out of that process, although I

think they realize if they were to indicate they were willing to pay for it, and to work with the agency, the U.S.

mission, this could be expedited.

And the last discussion I had with them indicated they were considering pursuing that route to see what could be done there, assuming that bilateral assistance was unlikely. But they would prefer the direct bilateral link and having an NRC person, and other experts for advice

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Federal Reporters, Inc. in other connections. They kept coming back to the desirability of an NRC staff person to help with that. They have a high regard for our expertise.

I suspect also there is perhaps somewhat of a interpretation and the NRC blessing on what they are doing is helpful perhaps from an appearance point of view as well.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Dr. Siran (?) is a graduate of one of those courses you talked about, which may have some bearing on it.

MR. SHEA: That is right.

Well, doing this would be a significant departure from what NRC has done in the past. And it raises some questions about not only the additional manpower requirements, but also the legal question of whether we have authority to do this, or how clear our authority is.

There has been some discussion of that in the staff. I believe Peter raised a question about it and the Stoller request --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: The Stoller matter is a different thing than the Iranian matter, I would think, even from a legal standpoint. They are different questions.

MR. STRAUSS: One is a national question, one is a foreign question, yes.

MR. SHEA: I think Peter was asking if there might it be a way to work this out within our existing authority, and

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questions to be examined which haven't been fully looked into at this point, but it is possible there may be a way to do this. at this point. We need to look into that further.

CHAIRMAN ROWDEN: Are you suggesting we look at

CHAIRMAN ROWDEN: Are you suggesting we look at it from a policy standpoint, if we have the legal authority? There are a number of other questions, legal and other questions. From a legal standpoint it would be very important to protect ourselves from any claims made that actions taken by one of our personnel gave rise to some injury, indemnity, hold-harmless, or some such mechanism which is traditional in this area.

MR. SHEA: Yes.

CHAIRMAN ROWDEN: These are the sort of issues we propose to explore in this part of the study?

MR. SHEA: That is right.

CHAIRMAN ROWDEN: I move quickly to the study, because I want to get this wrapped up.

referring to the Export Study Group's analysis, the relation

the solution of this to that I have been thinking about the last day or

two. and the focus, you will recall of the study group

efforts that you directed on May 10 was to examine the

health and safety aspects on exports. And the group has

generally been taking the charter in that light, although as you

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perhaps noticed from the outline of their effort, they start out by looking at the Iranian and Stoller requests and so on.

However, I understand they have been generally thinking of looking at that as more background material and quickly moving on to the question of exports, which is a question of our responsibility or our policy desires on materials and equipment that we ship abroad, in response to export license requests,7

whereas the issues addressed here are rather more specific requests that have come in.

So there is a difference there in the way that the issue comes up.

They could be addressed together in the export study, but I guess I would be inclined to treat them separately. I think perhaps we could move more quickly on these.

We may receive requests especially after the on Spent foel storage en hancement, which you have now approved.

CHAIRMAN ROWDEN: Individual circumstances dictate that course of action. But I don't think these are unrelated to the issue that we actually should consider in the export study, because each of these cases indicates different ways in which we can provide assistance.

The export issue was whether we should assume the

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responsibility for assuring some sort of safety review
before we approve the export say of a facility. The
answer to that might be no, it is not desirable from a policy
standpoint, but one of the important ingredients of our
over-all posture we have in mind is there are other mechanisms
we can utilize, not in the form of a veto of an export
license, but in the form of providing assistance to a
country to upgrade its programs.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Is there any reason for these things to await that?

CHAIRMAN ROWDEN: Not necessarily. The Iranian case, of course they are not dealing with an American reactor; that is the one most directly related to the issue of the export study.

The one on spent fuel, you know, the seminar, that is something that ought to be dealty with on its merits.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I thought we already did.

CHAIRMAN ROWDEN: There were a couple of questions raised with respect to the financing. But I think we have all agreed to that in principle. It is just a question of mechanics of moving forward on that.

The Stoller one, maybe that is something else.

But I still think this issue of how we go about aiding other countries is related to export licensing.

MR. SHEA: Yes, I think it is, right. I think we

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can address it in that study, while also perhaps working on it in parallel with some of the specific issues. Pretty much the same people are involved.

CHAIRMAN ROWDEN: What do we have? The seminar, which I think we all approved in principle, it is just a question of financing. I had some problems with regard to the financing.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Approved it with the understanding that whatever financing was provided was not going to be provided by us.

CHAIRMAN ROWDEN: Well, I have no difficulty in providing a room and expert staff, but in terms of paying the transportation of people from overseas, I don't see why we should provide that.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That is right, exactly. COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Have we heard from the Executive Branch on any of these matters?

MR. SHEA: Not --

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Have we consulted with them?

MR. SHEA: I don't believe so. Ron, have you had any input from the Executive Branch on this?

MR. HAUBER: I know it has been discussed in general Joe did the discussing; I wasn't here. I wasn't in town at the time. Now he is out of town. One of the problems

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we have had here is transition of people.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I would think one of the principal incentives, at least for one of these matters, would be precisely some interest on the part of the Executive Branch. And whether or not we do it, how much we do it and so on, I think would be importantly affected by that.

MR. SHEA: Yes. That is correct. We will, of course, be coordinating with them certainly on the seminar. We could seek their views on these other issues.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, the seminar, spent fuel storage in general, and do we want to conduct individual reviews for countries, and how accommodating do we want to be?

I would think they would have some views on that.

MR. SHEA: The export study group plans to consult with them.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: In the last analysis, however accommodating we might wish to be, we can never forget, and the Executive Branch does not have to worry about this problem for us, we can never forget that it is our resources we are talking about. And at some point we have to make a decision as to what kind of trade-off we want to make here.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: That is right. But you have to assign priorities and one of the ingredients in that

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is what the Executive Branch thinks is imporant here.

CHAIRMAN ROWDEN: Well, to put it in another context, that covers both of them. There are other resources in the U.S. Government.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That is one consideration in the priority setting business, but I would certainly not consider it a governing one.

CHAIRMAN ROWDEN: Are there other resources available? We are not the only agency in town that has nuclear expertise. ERDA can supply personnel and technical competence from the laboratory structure. This is a U.S. Government problem, not just an NRC problem.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: All the more reason to consult with them.

CHAIRMAN ROWDEN: I agree. I am surprised it hasn't been done. As a matter of fact when I raised the question about what should our posture be re health and safety in exports, I said you have to sit down and discuss it with the Executive Branch.

MR. SHEA: The export study noted in their outline that they proposes to hold discussions with the Executive Branch on this full range of issues, which could include this as well.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I am getting a little concerned about the export study group's continuing expansion of its activities and never termination.

CHAIRMAN ROWDEN: Well, we are breaking off pieces. We had one piece of that pie on our agenda, the licensing procedures.

And one of the difficulties, let's face it, with regard to the export study is the pendency of the legislation up on the Hill. And lack of disposition to come to grips with say the criteria until that matter is cleared.

But I agree, this thing can be just unending and open-ended. In one respect we have simply had to break off a piece on the export procedures.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Where are we left on the matter now?

CHAIRMAN ROWDEN: We are going to get a summing up in about two minutes. As far as the seminar is concerned, I think we ought to move forward on that. I don't know what the next steps are. You ought to explore the matter of financing. That also ought to be taken up with the Executive Branch.

What about the Stoller request?

MR. SHEA: That was a request by Stoller for NRC review of techniques for expanding spent fuel storage which they then hoped to sell to the Spanish government to expand their spent fuel storage capacity. And we presented some options for how to do that. They wanted a full review,

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which is quite costly.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Doesn't the seminar indeed move on that problem in a way which avoids what I am deeply concerned about, our direct involvement with a particular contractor?

The seminar will provide the basis for other people to think about this problem, and then if they want specific technical advice about the question of spent fuel storage, they can get it, and then make their own judgments vis-a-vis Stoller or anybody else who may be in the business.

But I am concerned that we get in the business of reviewing Stoller's proposal to make it possible for Stoller to sell the proposition to the Spanish. That is not our business.

CHAIRMAN ROWDEN: I am concerned about that, and also I think it would be desirable—and here again it is an area in which the Executive Branch has a pretty direct interest—to have them consider this. Maybe this is a quid pro quo they would like United States to be able to contribute in terms of getting cooperation from other countries. I don't know.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I think also when we go into the seminar we ought to be prepared to answer whether we are prepared to engage in other activities, say requests

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MR. SHEA: That is right. I think once the seminar is held we can expect perhaps an increase in the requests.

CHAIRMAN ROWDEN: I have to leave now, but you can continue the staff briefing.

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MR. SHEA: I think we are pretty close to the end.

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MR. GILINSKY: Can we put off Burgeraktion until

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Friday?

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CHAIRMAN ROWDEN: I think we might as well consider

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: We are going to have the

CHAIRMAN ROWDEN: I suggest it is a very complex problem, it will take guidance on our part.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: We have had one day to look at that other paper.

CHAIRMAN ROWDEN: Legal analysis is drawn from that paper.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Right.But we have had one day to look at that paper.

CHAIRMAN ROWDEN: I will put it to my colleagues. Do you want to defer it? I would like to have it scheduled for this afternoon, recognizing we will have to have further sessions on it.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: It is scheduled already.

I would like to go ahead and listen to what is being said. I am sympathetic to your concern about receiving the paper yesterday. Counsel is already aware of my concern in this regard, as he always is when he doesn't give it to me 48 hours in advance.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: You are not going to impose your usual rele here?

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Indeed I am. I did quote my usual rule. I said earlier at one point I didn't intend to attend the meeting unless I saw the paper. I got the paper.

CHAIRMAN ROWSEN: When was the Burgeraktion paper distributed?

MR. SHEA: Last week.

CHAIRMAN ROWDEN: It is a complete, replete analysis.

MR. STRAUSS: The NEPA paper you got Monday.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That is the one I am talking about.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: We got it Monday night. So effectively we got it Tuesday morning, and we have had one day,

CHAIRMAN ROWDEN: Gentlemen, if you want to defer,

I am prepared to abide by your decision. I think it is

a mistake.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I say I will go ahead and

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listen to whatever counsel would like to say on the subject
this afternoon, but certainly would not undertake any
desire at this juncture to make any decisions in this regard,
or even at this point be prepared to offer much in the way
of advice or comment.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: No, because I am not prepared to do that. I would like to listen to it.

CHAIRMAN ROWDEN: I am prepared to listen to it.

The others will have to make up their own mind in terms of when they will be prepared to decide it.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I would like to get the matter decided on Friday.

CHAIRMAN ROWDEN: I think we ought to remember that this is a matter that has been pending before us for sometime. It is not a new issue.

MR. STRAUSS: If you want right now, I think you can schedule a continuation session for Friday.

CHAIRMAN ROWDEN: All right. Why don't you continue with this?

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Do we need to continue here?

Where are we going?

MR. SHEA: I think the staff has pretty well finished its presentation. We will be examining the legal issues more completely, moving in parallel with the study group, consulting with the Executive Branch, and looking into the

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of consulting with IAEA. COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: You are folding it into

MR. SHEA: I think it will come up both places.

We will coordinate with the study group.

the study group, or you will handle it septerately?

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I don't like these things to be held up to await the results of the study group report.

other matters, checking out the background on the matter

MR. SHEA: They have prepared a longer term schedule than perhaps you have seen, an August paper. So that is somewhat longer than originally envisioned.

CHAIRMAN ROWDEN: You won't hold up the matter of the spent fuel seminar. Have a discussion with the Executive Branch with respect to the Stoller request, and different ways of implementing what may be a desirable concept. I guess I would have difficulty with the Iranian matter outside of the Executive Branch consideration.

> (Thereupon, at 12:10 p.m. the above entitled discussion was concluded.)

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UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555

August 15, 1980

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

Transcript of Discussion of NRC Safety Reviews of Foreign Facilities, June 8, 1977

Pursuant to the Commission's regulations implementing the Government in the Sunshine Act (10 CFR 9.108(d)), it has been determined, after a further review of this transcript, that the entire text can be released to the public.

Secretary of the Commission