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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Title: BRIEFING ON STATUS OF PROPOSED RULE ON LICENSE RENEWAL

Location: ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND

Date:

JANUARY 30, 1990

Pages:

74 PAGES

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

BRIEFING ON STATUS OF PROPOSED RULE ON LICENSE RENEWAL

PUBLIC MEETING

Nuclear Regulatory Commission One White Flint North Rockville, Maryland

Tuesday, January 30, 1990

The Commission met in open session, pursuant to notice, at 2:00 p.m., Kenneth M. Carr, Chairman, presiding.

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT:

KENNETH M. CARR, Chairman of the Commission THOMAS M. ROBERTS, Commissioner KENNETH C. ROGERS, Commissioner JAMES R. CURTISS, Commissioner FORREST J. REMICK, Commissioner

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STAFF SEATED AT THE COMMISSION TABLE:

SAMUEL J. CHILK, Secretary

WILLIAM C. PARLER, General Counsel

JAMES TAYLOR, Executive Director for Operations

ERIC BECKJORD, Director, Office of Research

DR. THOMAS MURLEY, Director, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

DR. WARREN MINNERS, Deputy Director, RES/DSIR

DONALD CLEARY, Senior Task Manager, RPSIB, RES

WILLIAM TRAVERS, Chief, Emergency Prep. Branch, NRR

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P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

NRC staff to brief the Commission on the status of

rulemaking on license renewal. The Commission was

last briefed on the subject of license renewal

rulemaking on June 22nd, 1989. In October of 1989,

the Commission agreed to hold a public workshop to

discuss the NRC staff's preliminary, regulatory

philosophy, a conceptual license renewal rule and a

Commission on the comments provided at the workshop

and discuss a proposed course of action and schedule

for license renewal activities. I understand that

comments received during and subsequent to the

workshop indicate general agreement with the staff's

regulatory philosophy and approach to license renewal.

focus on those areas where there are divergent views

and explain the pasis for the staff's position on

Today, the staff plans to brief the

CHAIRMAN CARR: Good afternoon, ladies and

The purpose of today's meeting is for the

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2:00 p.m.

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gentlemen.

schedule.

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Copies of the slide presentation and the

During the meeting, I would ask staff to

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these issues.

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staff's paper, SECY-90-021, are available at the 1 2 entrance to the meeting room. Do my fellow Commissioners have any opening 3 comments? 4 5 If not, Mr. Taylor, please proceed. MR. TAYLOR: Good afternoon. With me at the 6 table, starting from my far right, from the Office of 8 Research, Don Cleary, Warren Minners, and the 9 Director, Eric Beckjord. To my left, Tom Murley and 10 Bill Travers from the Office of NRR. 11 The regulatory approach that the staff 12 proposes for license renewal is founded on two key 13 principles. The first principle is that the current 14 licensing basis at a specific reactor provides and 15 maintains a level of safety for operation during the 16 initial term, which is sufficient to provide adequate 17 assurance of public health and safety, and that the 18 same level of safety is also adequate for continued 19 operation during any renewal period. 20 The second, and equally important, principle 21 is that any license renewal policy must provide 22 assurance that the level of safety provided by a 23 nuclear power plant's current licensing basis will not

24 degrade during the renewal period.

With those two principles, I'll now turn the

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meeting over to Eric Beckjord from the staff for presentation.

MR. BECKJORD: Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, Commissioners, we're presenting to you today the report on the license renewal workshop of November 13th and 14th of last year and the proposed revision to the program plan and schedule for rulemaking. The full report is included in the Commission paper, SECY-90-021, dated January 17th, 1990.

Mr. Taylor has already stated the basic approach. I'll go on and say that the workshop was attended by more than 200 representatives of industry and we received their views on the many aspects of this important endeavor.

We're recommending changes in the program plan as a result of what we heard at that meeting. We are accepting some of the positions suggested by industry representatives and standing firm on others. The program plan is a better one for having held that meeting.

The schedule of the program is tight. The staff is resource limited for this activity and faces a considerable challenge to meet the proposed schedule. We intend to do everything reasonably

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possible to meet that schedule. We do not have much 1 margin to respond to upsets or additional requirements 2 beyond what we've described in the paper. 3 With that, I think we're ready to proceed. 5 Mr. Minners? DOCTOR MINNERS: (Slide) Could I have the 6 7 second slide, please? I think the objective, Eric has already 8 stated it. 9 (Slide) And on the third slide, this lists 10 the topics to be discussed, to go over these subjects 11 and we'll end up with the important part of it, which 12 13 is the program plan and schedule that the staff now proposes to follow. 14 (Slide) On the fourth slide is a general 15 outline of the workshop which was noticed in the 16 17 Federal Register in October 13th and it's Enclosure 1 to the Commission paper. The agenda of the workshop 18 focused on aging and that was the subject of the 19 discussions. But also included was a conceptual rule, 20 a previous version than the one that's included in the 21 Commission paper. That was discussed also at the 22 23 workshop. The workshop sessions are described in 24 25 Enclosure 2 to the paper and it was held on November 13th. As I said, focused on aging and it was a cooperative exercise by NRR and Research and OGC, and they were generally co-session leaders or co-leaders of each session as appropriate. The co-leaders developed sets of questions which were put into a packet and distributed to attendees and then these were used during each session to lead people and kind of guide the discussions.

Three hundred people were invited to the workshop. About 200 attended. They, of course, were mostly industry people from NUMARC, the utilities, nuclear steam supply system vendors, architect/engineers, lawyers to the industry, consultants. We, of course, had NRC staff there. There were some NRC contractors there because they're doing some work at license renewal for us. We had a public interest group, the Nuclear Information and Resources Group. We had another federal agency, DOE attended, and people from four states attended. The press was represented and we had one investment counselor.

There was a transcript of the meeting taken and, in addition to that, 12 written comments were submitted by various attendees. These are being reviewed and a report is being developed that

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summarizes the workshop. And the staff will also 1 produce a second report which will give the staff 2 responses to each of these summarized comments. These 3 reports will be part of the package that's submitted 4 5 along with the rule when it's presented to the Commission and put out for public comment. 6 7 (Slide) May I have the fifth slide, please? Of the many comments that were given at the 8 workshop, we believe at this time there are eight 9 10 major issues which I'd like to discuss. They are discussed in more detail in Enclosure 3 to the paper. 11 The first issue is on slide 6 and 12 (Slide) it's what we call the generic environmental document 13 14 which is the critical path in the schedule. Both the 15 technical work required to do the document and the procedural aspects of doing things at certain times 16 17 makes up the critical path. 18 COMMISSIONER REMICK: Excuse me, Warren. Is 19 there any significance to the use of the word 20 "document" versus "report"? One usually thinks of an 21 environmental report and I see this is environmental 22 document. Any significance attributable to that? 23 DOCTOR MINNERS: I'm not a big man on 24 environmental law, but I understand environmental 25 report is usually reserved for the report that the

licensee produces in his plant. We call this a document because we don't know whether to call it an assessment or an impact statement or maybe it will just be some kind of a document that's referenced. I guess its legal status is not entirely settled at this time how we're going to use it. So, we've tried to give it a kind of amorphous name that doesn't mean anything at the moment.

COMMISSIONER REMICK: Is this the first we've used that terminology? Just curiosity.

MR. PARLER: As far as I know. The explanation that Mr. Minners gave is essentially correct, at least as I understand it. It isn't clear yet whether an assessment will do the job or whether an environmental impact statement would be required. If you call something an environmental impact statement, there's an established routine that you have to go through. So, the approach here is to find out a little bit more what the Agency would have to have to do the requisite job to comply with NEPA and then proceed. It's kind of like a -- so, it's being used for that purpose.

COMMISSIONER REMICK: So, it's characteristics are more like an environmental impact statement or assessment versus an environmental report

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that a licensee might submit?

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MR. PARLER: That's true.

COMMISSIONER REMICK: I see. Okay.

DOCTOR MINNERS: We're writing the document and the only question is what label to put on the front page.

Since it's the critical path, we were trying to find some way of speeding up the proceedings. In the previous SECY paper, 89-275, we presented Option 2, which decoupled the license renewal rulemaking from the environmental rulemaking. That's what we're proposing to do now. So, what we intend to do is to work two separate paths. One will be a Part 54 Rulemaking which will supplement the current 50.51 rule for license renewal, and provide standards and procedures for license renewal and applicants. There will also be some conforming changes to 2.109, 50.109 and 51.20. This rulemaking will be supported by an environmental assessment which is essentially done at this time, and the objective is to have this rule out in May of '91 so that it will be in place before we receive the first license renewal application from Yankee-Rowe.

Now, in parallel with that is the environmental rulemaking. This will be supported by

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COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N.W WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 this generic environmental document. The schedule-the limitations, first of all, we have to go out for a Federal Register notice with a notice of intent and follow some procedural things. Then just, as I say, the work to develop this document means that we can't get it done until April of '92. But that will be before we issue the first license.

The industry supports our goals in producing the generic environmental document. That is to try to generically take care of as many environmental issues as possible in that document and not have to litigate them in each individual license renewal.

But they want to have a license renewal rule issued before the first application is tendered in June of '91. So that -- we're all agreed that that's what we're going to try to do. And as Eric said, that's a tough schedule and doesn't have much slack in it, but we're going to try to do it.

commissioner curtiss: Warren, two questions on the approach. You've indicated that you haven't yet decided whether there'll be significant environmental impacts in the Part 51 rulemaking. Presumably what you're looking at now is an environmental assessment-type review, even though you call it a GED here. In proceeding down that path, are

you, from the standpoint of issues like scoping of the 1 2 EIS process, are you treating this as if it's an EIS so that if you get to the stage where you find that 3 significant impacts will, in fact, result, but in turn 4 5 require an EIS, you will have done all those 6 procedural steps along the way? 7 DOCTOR MINNERS: That's correct, yes. COMMISSIONER CURTISS: Okay. 8 9 COMMISSIONER REMICK: Warren, I'm not sure I 10 understand why rulemaking is required for Part 51. 11 What in 51 needs to be revised? 12 DOCTOR MINNERS: Well, Part 51 now requires 13 an impact statement to be written. We are changing 14 the Part 51 to allow an environmental assessment to be 15 That's proper, if we can make that finding. made. 16 But I think the bigger thing is is that what we are 17 trying -- not so much what has to be changed, is that 18 we want to provide a generic rule that takes care of 19 these issues and we don't have to do it in individual 20 cases. 21 COMMISSIONER CURTISS: I take it what you're 22 looking at is an S type table that would plug into 23 Part 51? 24 DOCTOR MINNERS: Yes. 25 COMMISSIONER CURTISS: The same kind of

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concept?

DOCTOR MINNERS: That concept, yes.

(Slide) On slide 7, is a discussion of the regulatory guides that will be in support of rulemaking. These will be on a separate schedule which will be not accelerated along with the Part 54 rulemaking, and it will be more on a schedule like the Part 51 rulemaking.

We now are working on a regulatory guide which will provide the format and content for license renewal and applications. The Commission should see a draft of this in December of '90 and then with a review and approval process and comment period, that will allow it to be issued in April of '92, about the same time that Part 51 is finalized. This delay is necessary because you can't really write the format and content document until you know what the rule is going to contain. So, the rule's draft will be out in June of '90 and so then we can really begin to write this reg. guide.

Another very important guidance for license renewal is a screening method. This is to go through and determine which components are safety related, are subject to degradation and need additional programs to assure that their degradation is not detrimental.

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This screening method report is being developed by NUMARC. In fact, they submitted it last October. Our intent is to review it and issue an SER endorsing it or modifying it as necessary and then that will become the licensing guidance that applicants can use.

COMMISSIONER REMICK: It seems to me that

COMMISSIONER REMICK: It seems to me that that particular document could be subject to challenge. What are you doing from the staff's standpoint to make sure that that's as thorough analysis and consideration as can be given so that later challenges would not be successful to it?

DOCTOR MINNERS: Well, I think we're giving it as good a technical review as we can and that would be documented in the SER. I guess that's similar to the way that we have done other topical reports and the way that we have done applications. And the defense of the report, I guess, will have to be from the SER.

COMMISSIONER REMICK: How broad is that review within the staff? Do you have an internal peer committee of -- how do you assure that you get adequate staff review of this?

DOCTOR MINNERS: Well, I think we're sending it to all of the technical branches in both Research and in NRR and getting people's comments in that way.

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We have -- so, it's getting all a wide breadth of 1 2 technical review. MR. TRAVERS: I might just add that in 3 addition to that, we're also going to the ACRS for 5 review of each of these documents. We're going to be interacting with them in all stages of these reviews. 6 7 COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Excuse me. That report, is that the one that's entitled, "Methodology 8 9 to Evaluate Plant Equipment?" 10 MR. TRAVERS: No, sir. 11 COMMISSIONER ROGERS: No? 12 COMMISSIONER CURTISS: Let me ask a related 13 procedural question on that. If it -- as I understand 14 your intention, the bulk of the screening process will 15 be set forth in one of these reg. guides. Does that, 16 in turn, mean that the -- even subject to the scrutiny 17 that the technical staff gives the document, that the 18 decisions that are made on screening, which would be a 19 very critical part of the process, are, in turn, 20 subject to litigation of the proceeding, that it'd be 21 fair game for the proceeding? 22 MR. PARLER: I suppose since the magic word 23 "litigation" was mentioned, that I, instead of Doctor 24 Minners, should answer the question or try to answer 25 the question. I think that if the product of the

1	screening effort, as I understand it, are supposed to
2	be technical aids, degradation requirements in a new
3	Part 54. Those requirements, after they go through a
4	rulemaking proceeding, would not be subject to
5	challenge and litigation in an individual plant
6	renewal proceeding.
7	However, as you may recall, we have another
8	provision in our rules that provide for somebody to
9	try to challenge, and it's kind of difficult, an
.0	existing regulation because of special circumstances.
1	I assume that the kind of background question that you
2	asked might be the predicate for somebody to try and
.3	show special circumstances and that therefore the
4	existing regulatory requirements were not adequate to
.5	deal with the special circumstances and therefore the
.6	procedures in 275(a) should be evoked.
.7	COMMISSIONER CURTISS: Okay.
.8	COMMISSIONER REMICK: It wasn't clear to me,
9	however, that the screening methods would be in the
0	rule. Is that the intent?
21	DOCTOR MINNERS: A requirement to have a
2	screening method would be in the rule, but the details
23	of the screening method would be in this report.
24	COMMISSIONER REMICK: The technical
5	requirements would be in the report and that's why I

1 thought that might -- if not thoroughly done, it might be subject to challenge at a later date. 2 COMMISSIONER CURTISS: I take it it would be 3 subject to challenge. 4 5 DOCTOR MINNERS: I would think so. 6 COMMISSIONER CURTISS: If the requirement to 7 have a screening process, which is a simple statement 8 that there shall be a screening process, is what the 9 rule contains with the details of what the screening 10 process entails set forth in a reg. guide, I take it 11 while the rule itself cannot be challenged except 12 under rare circumstances, that the actual process of 13 going forward and applying the reg. guide for 14 screening to an individual plant would be fair game in 15 the adjudicatory proceeding. DOCTOR MINNERS: Well, it certainly would be 16 17 part of the staff's technical review, whether we agree 18 with their screening. 19 COMMISSIONER CURTISS: Okay. 20 DOCTOR MINNERS: In addition to this report, 21 the industry is developing ten other technical reports 22 which discuss the aging management requirements for 23 other components, like the vessel, the containment, 24 things like that.

We have received two of these already and we

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1	are scheduled to have them all by August of '90.
2	That's a recent revision of the industry schedule and
3	we're working on a schedule to review these and we're
4	going to have a meeting next week to try to set that
5	schedule on the review of the reports which will then
6	be used in license applications and can be referenced
7	by applicants as the way that they're going to do
8	their aging management.
9	COMMISSIONER REMICK: Excuse me. Go ahead.
10	CHAIRMAN CARR: I notice you shifted the
11	responsibility for those from Research to NRR. Can
12	you
13	DOCTOR MINNERS: The review of those?
14	CHAIRMAN CARR: Yes.
15	DOCTOR MINNERS: Yes, sir.
16	CHAIRMAN CARR: Why did you see fit to do
17	that?
18	DOCTOR MINNERS: Well, I'm not sure of all
19	the reasons. I think that NRR has both the technical
20	expertise and probably a closer perspective on
21	licensing requirements than Research does. I don't
22	know if NRR wants to make a comment on
23	CHAIRMAN CARR: Well, am I wrong? Is there
24	not Research back-up required to make those figures?
25	DOCTOR MINNERS: Research is NRR is the

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1	lead in that and Research is participating in it. We
2	are giving them our technical review, yes. But the
3	lead is in NRR.
4	CHAIRMAN CARR: I guess my concern is that
5	we get enough interaction in there that we don't miss
6	our dates of who's waiting on whom, you know. I know
7	if Research has got both ends of the ball, I can point
8	to him. But if I start to beat on him and he says,
9	"Research is holding me up," I'm going to worry.
10	MR. TAYLOR: They're both staff. We'll work
11	on it.
12	DOCTOR MURLEY: Typically, NRR is the
13	responsible office for issuing SERs. Of course
14	we've
15	CHAIRMAN CARR: But the one up above you
16	won't be primarily responsible for it, right?
17	DOCTOR MURLEY: The Guide on Format and
18	Content?
19	CHAIRMAN CARR: No, the screening report.
20	It was my understanding you're only on the ten at the
21	bottom. Is that right?
22	DOCTOR MURLEY: No.
23	CHAIRMAN CARR: NRR's got all of them?
24	DOCTOR MINNERS: All of the industry reports
25	are

1	CHAIRMAN CARR: Okay.
2	MR. BECKJORD: Ten reports plus the
3	screening.
4	DOCTOR MINNERS: Research is doing the reg.
5	guide on format and content.
6	COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Just before you leave
7	that topic, are there how do those topics get
8	decided upon that those reports are being written?
9	How did that list get generated and do you expect any
10	additions to that list?
11	DOCTOR MINNERS: Well, I think that's one of
12	the things that we have to decide and whether there
13	should be additions to the list. People have to
14	decide that we've covered all of the important
15	components and issues.
16	COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Is this an industry
17	initiative to begin with
18	DOCTOR MINNERS: Yes, it was.
19	COMMISSIONER ROGERS: and offered to
20	produce the list and
21	DOCTOR MINNERS: Yes, sir.
22	COMMISSIONER ROGERS: So we're taking them
23	as they come in? I'm just a little unclear as to what
24	the process is that's at work here.
25	MR. BOSNAK: Commissioner Rogers, my name is

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Bob Bosnak of Office of Research. 1 2 CHAIRMAN CARA. I missed your name. MR. BOSNAK: One of the things that we've 3 4 been talking about -- pardon me? 5 CHAIRMAN CARR: I missed your name. 6 MR. BOSNAK: It's Bob Bosnak, Office of 7 Research. 8 Our Division has been responsible for the 9 ANPR Program, the aging research program. One of the 10 reasons why the Office of Research is involved is that 11 we've been doing and interacting with the contractors 12 performing the research on where things degrade, how fast they degrade, what's important to look at. So, 13 14 those things are involved. 15 We've talked with the industry several times 16 abe it whether or not the topics that they have are the 17 right ones. You could cut the area a different way 18 and look at things like fatigue, but they've decided 19 to cover those in all of their reports. So, there are 20 a lot of different ways of looking at it. We hope by 21 the time we're all through that everything will be 22 covered. 23 COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Well, but that just 24 leaves me a little uncomfortable. Do you have to wait 25 until the end of the process to make that decision?

Do you have to get all the reports in to decide whether you have an adequate collection or not? Isn't it possible to reevaluate this as you go along --

MR. BOSNAK: These are the critical areas. I think we've identified those as being the critical areas. So, on that, we're happy. It's a question of whether or not each of the reports will cover key areas. That we're not sure of until we see the reports.

COMMISSIONER REMICK: Before leaving this area, I had two questions. I had a concern related to Chairman Carr. I shouldn't say concern, but an observation, also noting that NRR was going to be doing this. But I kind of leaned in favor of that because I think NRR is familiar with licensing reviews. But it does raise the questions where you have two offices involved in the same thing and that's coordination and management of that. Have you considered anything like a task force or anything to make sure that time schedules are met and people know who is reviewing what at what time, since there are two offices involved?

MR. BECKJORD: Well, we have that. Doctor Speis is taking the lead on this and Bill Travers, I believe, is going to be performing in that role for

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NRR. 1 2 COMMISSIONER REMICK: They have the authority from the EDO to --3 MR. TAYLOR: Yes. 4 5 COMMISSIONER REMICK: -- knock heads and so 6 forth as necessary? 7 MR. TAYLOR: I help. COMMISSIONER REMICK: All right. Good. 8 9 Another question. You indicated you 10 received two of these industry reports. Based on a 11 preliminary evaluation, do you have any views on 12 adequacy or thoroughness or anything that we should 13 know at this time? 14 DOCTOR MINNERS: Well, I don't think there 15 are any fatal flaws in the reports. I think the staff 16 has come up with some very usual kind of comments. 17 That would be my impression. 18 Bob, do you have a different view? 19 20

MR. BOSNAK: No. I agree there are no fatal flaws. I think the things that we have to go back on -- there's two that we've looked at. One is a containment and the other is a BWR vessel. The degradation mechanisms, we think, in both reports are very well covered. Some of the criteria on which the individual plants will have to take action are not

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well covered and those are the things we have to interact with NUMARC on.

CHAIRMAN CARR: Thank you.

DOCTOR MINNERS: All of this licensing guidance here will be also supported by SRPs, which will be used by the staff during the application review to guide the staff on how to use this guidance.

Commission also has a great interest in is the use of probablistic risk assessment in license renewal. I think everybody agrees that PRA is useful. We believe now that no PRA requirement specifically for license renewal purposes will be required in the rule. The basis for this is that the method for incorporating time dependent aging failure rates into a PRA is still evolving, which makes these PRAs even more uncertain than our snapshot PRAs. Also, there are no criteria that people have agreed to on how to use the results of the PRA, what components or systems would be identified as being in need of attention.

But this does not mean that PRA won't be around. As you know, all of the licensees must do an individual plant examination and that will be available. A later slide discusses severe accident closure.

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1	COMMISSIONER REMICK: Excuse me. I
2	certainly agree. I don't see a need for a PRA
3	requirement list, but it seems to me if you did have a
4	PRA you could feed into that different estimates of
5	aging and see what importance that might have to
6	reliability of a system or to risk and so forth. So,
7	it seems to me that, one, if you have a PRA it
8	certainly might be useful to analyze the importance of
9	aging information.
10	MR. BECKJORD: We will have the PRA through
11	the independent
12	COMMISSIONER REMICK: IPE, yes.
13	MR. BECKJORD: plant examination, which
14	will be completed
15	COMMISSIONER REMICK: Yes.
16	MR. BECKJORD: before this.
17	COMMISSIONER REMICK: I just wanted to make
18	sure we didn't belittle PRA possibilities of providing
19	useful insight of aging.
20	DOCTOR MINNERS: We believe it's useful, but
21	we believe it's a little too uncertain to have as a
22	requirement.
23	COMMISSIONER REMICK: Yes, I agree.
24	DOCTOR MINNERS: (Slide) On slide 9, this
25	is the current licensing basis which Mr. Taylor NEALR. GROSS

discussed and Eric discussed. The guiding principle here is that the current licensing basis, except for age-related degradation concerns, is sufficient to assure adequate protection in the renewal term as well as in the current license.

At, I guess, a lot of the behest of OGC, we are now in a large effort to write up a demonstration that this is so, that the current licensing basis will continue to be adequate in the renewal term. We expect to have an extensive discussion in the Federal Register notice statement of considerations that demonstrates this.

MR. PARLER: May I make one comment, since he said at the behest of OGC? It seems like it's just a needless -- I'm sure you didn't intend this -- but a needless legalism, a waste of scarce resources.

As I understand it, the objective here, of course, is not only to have renewed plants which could operate safely, et cetera, but to arrive at that result without having the need to litigate unduly specific either environmental issues or technical issues in the individual plant life extensions. In order to reach that result, if somebody wants to challenge it, you have to have something better than simply a statement that the staff believes that the

current licensing basis is adequate, period. The other side might say they don't believe that it is, "Let's litigate it." 3 So, what the lawyers are trying to have done 5 is to have in the explanatory statement a rationale as 6 to why the current licensing basis is adequate. 7 MR. TAYLOR: The staff considers that good 8 guidance too. We intend to do that. 9 DOCTOR MINNERS: No, I didn't mean to 10 belittle the comment. It was just that we didn't give 11 it the proper emphasis until it was brought to our 12 attention. MR. TAYLOR: It was pointed out to us as a 13 14 fault. We agree. 15 COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Are you going to say 16 more about that or are you going to turn to something 17 else? 18 DOCTOR MINNERS: Well, I was going to make 19 one more statement. The current licensing basis, we 20 are going to have a requirement in the rule that there 21 be a description of the current licensing basis in the 22 application. We believe this can be done mostly by 23 reference to things like the updated final safety 24 analysis report and we believe that this listing of 25 the current licensing basis in the application is

necessary so that the requirements of the current license are identified clearly and can be carried forward in the renewal term.

left me a little question in my mind as to whether it was something I was not fully appreciating in that on page 6 you stated, "The version of the conceptual rule provided for the workshop required a description of the current licensing basis in a license renewal application and a staff determination that the basis has been completely and accurately described."

And then you later on said, "Now, staff proposes that applicants describe the current licensing basis in their application."

DOCTOR MINNERS: Correct.

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: And then you go on to say that, "Staff now believes that a determination of completeness and accuracy is not necessary because each license renewal applicant must perform a plant evaluation."

So, I'm trying to understand how you're going to judge the acceptability of the current licensing basis statement if you don't apply some kind of standards of completeness and accuracy and just how you propose to deal with that. Do you think that what

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you've included in the conceptual rule in the latest version that you gave us that the Part 54.23 standards for issuance of a renewed license in the conceptual rule, do you think that's sufficient? Is that what you're going with now? I'm trying to understand what the difference is between looking for completeness and accuracy in the description and what it is that you're going to look for.

DOCTOR MINNERS: Well, I think that's the big change from the previous version of the rule. I don't think that now we believe that the staff has to do a review of that licensing basis. We expect the applicant to provide a complete and accurate description of the licensing basis. We believe that that can be done and that in order to do his screening procedure, the starting point is really his licensing basis. So he has to know what his starting point is. So, we think that there will be a good review and evaluation of that licensing basis by the applicant and it's not necessary for the staff to do that.

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Well, do you think there's going to be any question about what basis you will find something acceptable and not acceptable, whether there's a question in the minds of the licensees or the applicants as to what you'll be

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looking for?

DOCTOR MINNERS: Well, I think the rule does define what should be submitted as part of the current licensing basis, if that's what you mean. I think that's a fairly good description of what is required.

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Well, it's really just a question of completeness and accuracy, to what extent you're going to make that judgment.

DOCTOR MINNERS: As I say, the staff is not going to do a review. So, I don't think we have any specific standards set forth in that, no.

DOCTOR MURLEY: Except, Commissioner, we did
put the language in 54.15 in an attachment that describes
what we expect to see in applications in terms of the
identification of the current licensing basis. So, we
took out that language and instead put in the draft
rule what we expect to see.

COMMISSIONER CURTISS: I guess I come at it from a different angle. I think it's a move in the right direction from what you originally circulated. As I understand it, we're now going to require the licensee to certify the current licensing basis in his application. I take it that the principle here is that it's not the current licensing basis that we're concerned about litigating here. We are assuming,

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The question I guess I have, coming at it from a different angle, is if that's true, why is it that we need to require submission of all the information, even by reference, if we don't intend to examine those questions? To put it differently, with all that information sitting in there in the application, doesn't that, in effect, invite the licensing board to ask why it's in there and, in turn, ask whether it's accurate?

DOCTOR MINNERS: Well, I think we probably look at it -- and maybe this is a legal opinion I'm not qualified to give. But if we're giving them essentially a new license, and I understand that's the legal theory behind it. I think the staff used it as that you ought to have a good description of what the licensing basis is to start out with. I think that's about the sum of it.

MR. PARLER: And not to leave that basis to one's imagination, to have the -- there are the old FSARs, et cetera, that may have been issued 15 or 20 or 30 years ago, but let the licensee, the applicant

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in its application, at least reference what it believes the licensing basis is.

the point that Commissioner Rogers raised, and that is how do you know that it's accurate and complete and thorough and necessarily leads into a discussion, not just from the staff's technical review, but in the proceeding itself, as to the adequacy of the current licensing basis? Isn't that the result of opening that door and asking for all that information to be put on the table?

DOCTOR MINNERS: Well, as I said, I think we do have some assurance that it will be complete and accurate, but we're leaving that assurance mainly up to the licensee through his plant evaluation that he has to do. We're putting most of the responsibility where we believe it should be, on the licensee.

CHAIRMAN CARR: It's certainly not going to be the same for every plant.

DOCTOR MINNERS: No. That's correct. We'll have 100 different licensing bases at least.

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Well, I'm still uncomfortable here because I don't know what you're going to do with it. Are you going to weigh it? Are you going to count mines? It's there. What will you

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do with it? I mean, you say you're not going to examine it. What will you do with it?

DOCTOR MINNERS: I don't think it's what we the NRC do with it, Commissioner, that makes much difference. It's what the licensee does with it is the important thing. He's the one responsible for safety. I would presume he would look at his licensing basis and be assured that he is meeting his licensing basis and that when he goes further, that he knows what his starting point is for this screening method that he's going to do. He has to have a starting point someplace and he has to have the licensing — he has to gather this information anyway, and all we're asking him is to do the administrative task of making a list of it and sending it into us, which we think is not much of a burden.

that he'll do that with that big room full of documents that he's got, wherever he's got his licensing basis. When he submits the application, he'll go to that big room full of documents and use that as the point of departure. I presume we know what the licensing basis is for these plants.

Well, the question is, assuming they'll do that, because it's a prudent and wise thing to do, and

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assuming we know what the licensing basis is and that this isn't for our benefit, what is the purpose of then requiring that big room of documents to be transported down here to the Commission?

DOCTOR MINNERS: Well, it's not going to be

DOCTOR MINNERS: Well, it's not going to be the big room of documents. It's only going to be a list of those documents that has to be transported.

COMMISSIONER CURTISS: I understand that.

CHAIRMAN CARR: I think it's just a contract between the two parties at the time that says, "This is where we start it."

DOCTOR MURLEY: If I may add, I think we could, no doubt ourselves, reconstruct this licensing basis for each plant, but it would take a lot of work. When we say the current licensing basis, we mean not just the FSAR, but all the commitments they've made to us, all the small exemptions that they've gotten from parts of regulations and so forth. We want to make sure, because some of these actions go back, as the General Counsel said, 20 years or more. We want to make sure that we have the same understanding about what's required of that plant right now that the licensee does.

Now, we don't intend -- we're not committing that we review every document, but we will look them

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over. No question that we will look over to make sure that we have the same understanding that the licensee has of what's required.

that you'll -- I'm just trying to -- I'm not being critical. I'm just trying to understand what this process is here that we're envisioning. It sounds to me as if you'll look over the list of documents to see whether the list is complete. Not whether the contents of the documents are complete, but whether the list is complete. Is that correct or not? Do you intend to do that or not do it?

DOCTOR MURLEY: My intention now is that we would be doing some selective look into the documents themselves, just to satisfy ourselves that what we understand the current licensing basis is the same as they've described it.

experience in the past in which a licensee didn't really know what its commitments were that it made and had to go back and reconstruct those and found that it had made some that the NRC didn't even know about at the time. And I just wonder how we're dealing with that kind of thing. Are we going to review the list of topical -- the topical list, or the names of the

documents, see whether it's complete or not? Are we 1 2 just --CHAIRMAN CARR: You want the books at least 3 balanced. COMMISSIONER ROGERS: All I want to know is 5 6 what we're going to do first, and then I'll criticize it later. But I don't know, when we say we're not going to examine that list for completeness, does that 8 9 mean we're not going to look at the completeness of every document, or does it mean that we're not going 10 11 to look at the completeness of the list itself? DOCTOR MURLEY: Oh, we're going to look at 12 13 the completeness of the list, yes. And for example, 14 it could very well be that we're familiar with the latest update of the FSAR, so we could decide, well, 15 yes, we agree. We've looked at that and we don't need 16 to look at that. But there could be some list of 17 18 commitments that they've made to us that our memory 19 may be a little foggy on. We may go in and look at 20 that in some detail to make sure that our records 21 agree with theirs in terms of what's --22 COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Well, that was what I 23 wanted to find out about, because I couldn't tell from 24 what was said whether we were going to look at the

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completeness of that list or not.

MR. TAYLOR: The possibility does exist. There would be some commitment that he made that was not executed and not incorporated, and then that would certainly be a problem. That would be an inadequacy in the current condition. I mean, that's a possibility, considering the numbers of modifications, changes, and commitments that have been made over the period of the current license.

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Sure.

MR. TAYLOR: -- recognize that. And I think some of these would be a template. That is, here is the listing and there'd be a commonality of generic issuances that people have committed to that we would expect to see across a whole series of licenses. On exception, we may see something that has not been, and you may call up and say, "Didn't you commit to that bulletin of 1969 or '75 or something?" And so, that has those possibilities, but it's --

COMMISSIONER CURTISS: If we anticipate that problem arising, that's probably a good thing to do for all of our licensees, not just those that are applying for plant life extension.

MR. TAYLOR: I think we're going to learn when we do this. But it would be part of the gathering together to seek a renewal.

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procedural opportunity to get that information, undertake that kind of review. What I was groping for, though, is what the nexus is between plant life extension initiative and the process of going back and actually evaluating whether everybody's complied with the commitments that might be spread out in the various documents, some of which we're familiar with and some of which --

CHAIRMAN CARR: Well, I think it's fair to say that plants are scrambling right now to put this thing together to figure out what their licensing basis is.

COMMISSIONER REMICE: It seems to me it would be beneficial for the licensee and for the NRC to know what the licensing basis is. Has any thought been given, though, to whether it should be a part of the application or something independent of it? I think that was the point Jim was getting at.

commissioner curtiss: That's my point. It seems to me that by the -- the plant life extension process, obviously, is a potentially useful vehicle for doing a lot of things. But I guess I wonder if we are concerned about the problem of clearly identifying where the commitments have been made and whether

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they've been met. That's a generic problem, unrelated to plant life extension, although plant life extension may provide a vehicle.

I think we need to consider in more detail just what the nexus is between the findings that we're trying to make in plant life extension; the point of departure for those findings, which is the current licensing basis; and the need to get these documents either delivered or referenced in whatever the licensee's submit. That concern is compounded by what I think will be some proclivity on the part of the participants to the proceeding in the Board itself to look at the application, which will include references to the current licensing basis.

And where there may be questions that arise in your mind, there may be questions that arise in the Licensing Board's mind or in the mind of others. And we may find ourself very quickly litigating questions about the adequacy of the current licensing basis or commitments made thereunder, rather than focusing on what I think ought to be the principal focus of the plant life extension, which are the technical questions relating to age considerations.

MR. TAYLOR: We understand that. We'd like to avoid it. Maybe as we proceed here --

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1	COMMISSIONER CURTISS: Well, think about a
2	way to do that between now and
3	MR. TAYLOR: And we're still dealing with
4	the concept, as you can tell.
5	COMMISSIONER CURTISS: That's all I have.
5	CHAIRMAN CARR: Well, they're like the bank.
7	They send us a statement. We may want to balance it
8	before we say okay.
9	MR. TAYLOR: Before we open our account.
10	CHAIRMAN CARR: That's right.
11	COMMISSIONER REMICK: Before we leave the
12	subject, one last question. Am I correct that ideally
13	with tech specs and if people updated their FSAR,
14	which I believe is annually if you had those two
15	documents, ideally you should have the licensing
16	basis, shouldn't you? Is there anything shouldn't
17	commitments be in there, ideally?
18	DOCTOR MINNERS: Well, if they're at a
19	higher level, they would be. But if you have some
20	very detailed commitment that you're going to have
21	some nut and bolt put in place, I mean, that might not
22	get in the FSAR or the tech spec.
23	COMMISSIONER REMICK: So it takes more than
24	a
0.5	MP MAULOD. It takes more

MR. TAYLOR: It takes more.

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DOCTOR MINNERS: (Slide) Can we go on to 1 2 slide 10? This is the issue of severe accidents. As I 3 discussed, there will be individual plant 5 examinations, but there is not now any requirement in 6 the rule for having severe accident closures completed. We consider severe accident closure to be 7 8 part of the current licensing basis, and any results 9 of the IPE will be dealt with in that context and that 10 will change the licensing basis so that at the time of 11 application severe accidents should be concluded. But 12 that will not be a required action in the rule. 13 However, we do intend to -- we expect the 14 IPE results to be either implemented or scheduled 15 before an application is tendered. We intend to 16 emphasize that in the statement of considerations. 17 COMMISSIONER CURTISS: Will that be a 18 prerequisite for issuance of a plant life extension, 19 commitment to schedule? 20 DOCTOR MINNERS: I guess I'll have to say 21 what I said before. It's not a requirement, but it's 22 an expectation. 23 COMMISSIONER CURTISS: I was confused about 24 the language, the difference between a standard and a 25 prerequisite that was used in the earlier draft.

poctor MINNERS: Well, if it's not in the rule, I guess we can't require it, if that's what you mean by a prerequisite. But I think NRR is going to strongly urge people to have severe accidents closed before we deal with their application. And I think the argument would be that if you don't have severe accidents closed, you don't know what your licensing basis is, so we don't know where we're starting from.

(Slide) On slide 11, one of the more important things is this screening process, and the industry had some comments at the workshop that we had not given adequate credit for existing programs in our formulation of the rule. So we have modified the rule to give more credit for existing programs.

And the industry was also concerned that the license renewal rule not become a de facto maintenance rule, and we agree with that. That is a little difficult to follow, but we are trying to follow that path, but would note that a maintenance rule or reg guide or some industry initiative would be very helpful in license renewal to define maintenance practices in the renewal term as well as in the current term.

And the details of the screening process, as I think we've discussed, will be in this industry

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screening report, which we intend to review and issue an SER on.

of backfit. The industry comments at the workshop were that they would like to have the backfit rule apply to the renewal application. And our advice from OGC is that the backfit rule is not applicable to the application. It's treated as kind of a new license. You start it off fresh. And the backfit rule does not apply. Of course, after a renewal license is issued, the backfit rule would apply if we want to put any additional stuff on after the license was issued.

The staff does recognize a need to provide guidance for the review of the license renewal application, and we intend to have an SRP which will preclude reconsideration of the adequacy of the current licensing basis during the license renewal reviews.

(Slide) Slide 13 --

CHAIRMAN CARR: Before we leave that one, let's give the OGC a chance to explain why he thinks it shouldn't apply there.

MR. PARLER: Well, the statement was that it does not apply to the application for the renewal. The backfit does apply to the existing license which

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would be renewed, and it does apply to the renewed license after it is renewed, the backfit rule does.

The purpose of the backfit rule is to provide for regulatory stability and a disciplined approach in changing current requirements from a floor which is deemed to provide adequate protection to the public health and safety. If there is such a floor which exists for a license that has been applied for to be renewed, it isn't entirely clear to me what that existing floor is. The floor is that we're going to review the application, assuming that the current licensing basis could be accepted. And the addition to that would be the age degradation requirements, and it would seem to us that that's not a situation that requires a backfit type analysis. You're talking really about new requirements not changing existing requirements. That is explained —

CHAIRMAN CARR: I guess I fail to see the disadvantage of having it apply.

MR. PARLER: Well, if one wants to go through the backfit type analysis, you would quickly reach the conclusion from looking at what is the key first principle here, that is that the current licensing basis, which we will explain someplace, is adequate, and what is needed is these additional age

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degradation requirements. And presumably, we need those in order to provide adequate protection.

CHAIRMAN CARR: Yes.

MR. PARLER: Under your theory, you apply the backfit rule. The backfit rule says that you don't have to have a backfit analysis in order to demonstrate adequate protection. So that's the end of it. If you want to take that unnecessary detour, I assume that that is all right. But I guess our suggestion, which is explained on page 7 of the paper in enclosure 3, I believe, page 6, is that you don't need to do that.

CHAIRMAN CARR: Okay.

COMMISSIONER REMICK: A related question comes to mind. I realize that OGC has decided that this should be a new license or a renewal, not an extension or amendment, yet I believe in the case of non-power reactors you have extended the expiration date and therefore, I guess, is an amendment. Now is that because the non-power reactors are licensed under Part 104 -- Section 104 of the Atomic Energy Act? What's the difference? My understanding is non-power have been done as an amendment.

MR. PARLER: The non-power reactors, the statutory language between 104 and 103 differs, so we

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1 do have a legal analysis of that question prepared which I would be glad to share with you and with your 2 3 staff. COMMISSIONER REMICK: But no simple answer 5 to whether non-power reactors -- the expiration date 6 was extended because they're under Section 104? Is that the reason? Or is that in your analysis? It's a 8 question of curiosity on my part. 9 MR. PARLER: It's the renewal language in 10 the Statute that we're operating under here. That's 11 what is the subject of our analysis. COMMISSIONER REMICK: I must admit I don't 12 13 understand, but I'll read the analysis, then I'll have 14 an answer. 15 MR. PARLER: Well, it is rather difficult. 16 It seems, at least from my standpoint, if you are 17 implementing a statute that says that the Commission 18 may renew a license for a term, and the term may be an 19 additional term up to 20 years by policy choice or 20 legally up to 40, to simply say that's an amendment to that license, you're really giving the thing new life 21 22 for an additional term. COMMISSIONER REMICK: I don't differ with 23 24 that, but why wasn't the same determination for non-25 power reactors -- if I'm right, the way it was handled

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there was an amendment by extending the expiration date. It seems to me to be an inconsistency.

MR. PARLER: Because the statutory language for the two different kind of reactors differ. That's why.

COMMISSIONER REMICK: Okay. All right.

CHAIRMAN CARR: Let's proceed.

DOCTOR MINNERS: (Slide) Slide 13 tries to explain how we intend to apply this theory. The way we view it is that the renewed licensing basis will be the sum of the current licensing basis or the part of it that's not age-related, plus the age-related licensing basis. And our intent is that the current licensing basis, the part that's not age-related, will not be reopened as part of the review of the renewal application. And any changes to the current licensing basis would be done as part of the current license, and they would be done under the backfit rule.

However, the age-related portion of the renewed licensing basis, that is what we're going to review during the application. And that -- obviously, we're going to have additional things, and that's what these industry technical reports are supposed to provide and the screening method is supposed to identify. But any of these additions will not be done

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through the backfit rule, because it does not apply. 1 Therefore, once the renewed licensing basis 2 3 is established with these additional requirements for 4 age degradation, that can again only be changed under 5 the backfit ruling. COMMISSIONER CURTISS: Warren, your second 6 7 bullet there indicates that the objective of the age-8 related licensing basis is to maintain a current level 9 of safety throughout the renewal term. 10 DOCTOR MINNERS: Yes, sir. 11 COMMISSIONER CURTISS: Take an issue like 12 fatigue, where you may -- let's say at the point of 13 renewal you're at ten percent of the regulatory limit. 14 Clearly, on an issue like fatigue, your level of 15 safety at the time of renewal is ten percent of a 16 regulatory limit, but because of continued fatigue you 17 may in fact see a decline in safety, albeit within the regulatory limit. You'd be within the regulatory 18 19 limit over a period of 20 years. 20 Do you really mean "to maintain a current 21 level of safety," or are you talking about maintaining 22 the current licensing basis? 23 DOCTOR MINNERS: It's really the current 24 licensing basis and an acceptable level of safety.

COMMISSIONER CURTISS: Okay.

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1	CHAIRMAN CARR: But you would put a license
2	condition in there if you saw in that 20 years they
3	were going to have to do something with some
4	component, wouldn't you?
5	MP. TAYLOR: Yes.
6	POCTOR MINNERS: We could take some actions
7	to bring the level back up, yes.
8	MR. TAYLOR: You might have less if an
9	extension was for 20 years, but that component might
10	be good for ten.
11	COMMISSIONER CURTISS: My question really
12	went to the current level of safety. You're going to
13	have a current level of safety at the time that you
14	issue the application that in many respects may be
15	DOCTOR MINNERS: Acceptable level of safety
16	is the proper
17	MR. TAYLOR: Yes. You're point is well taken.
18	CHAIRMAN CARR: Once you've said that, then
19	I don't see if you apply the backfit rule through
20	that period, you can require them to do anything if
21	you maintain it's an adequate level of safety item.
22	And the backfit rule you wouldn't have to go into.
23	DOCTOR MINNERS: It's not an adequate level
24	of safety, it's an acceptable level, which may be
25	higher than adequate.

1 The curren icensing basis is generally 2 above a level of adequate safety, and that's what we 3 are trying to maintain is the current licensing basis. CHAIRMAN CARR: I've got some problems, I 4 5 guess, with that statement that you just made. 6 Amplify that a little, what we're regulating to 7 require. 8 DOCTOR MINNERS: (Slide) Well, I have a back-up slide number 1. Pardon me, back-up slide 9 10 number 3. 11 This is, hopefully, illustrative of what 12 we're talking about. The upper jagged line is the 13 level of safety that the plant has. The next 14 horizontal line is the current licensing basis, which 15 sometimes we modify either up or down. And below that 16 is the level of safety that is adequate. The line is 17 jagged, because as you do surveillances, maintenance, 18 repair, replacements, the level of safety goes up or 19 down. And even sometimes it could go above the 20 current licensing basis, and then we'd have to take 21 some action. We may shut them down. We may not shut 22 them down. That's at our discretion. 23 Presumably you see out there where the upper 24 jugged line splits. What we are trying to do is keep 25 it more or less where it was before. And presumably,

51 if we didn't have these additional measures to control degradation, it would slowly trend downward and go below the current licensing basis and eventually even 3 go below the level of adequate. So the intent of this chart or graph is to try to show how we're trying to keep that current licensing basis or that current level of safety which varies up and down about where it is and above the 8

So we always have a margin. Utility will always keep a margin between its level of safety and the licensing basis, so they don't risk limits on your operation.

CHAIRMAN CARR: Okay.

current licensing basis.

DOCTOR MINNERS: And the way we have regulated in the past is that the current licensing basis we have enhancements to safety which are above what is necessary to maintain adequate protection. So there is some -- in I would say all licensing bases, some margin between current licensing basis and adequate safety.

COMMISSIONER REMICK: Is this a new thought? CHAIRMAN CARR: How did we get from adequate to current licensing basis?

DOCTOR MINNERS: Because we put some things

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1	on which are not necessary for adequate protection,
2	but are enhancements which are cost-beneficial.
3	COMMISSIONER CURTISS: Those are backfits,
4	in effect. Is that right?
5	DOCTOR MINNERS: Or they could be frontfits.
6	COMMISSIONER CURTISS: Okay. But backfits
7	would be included within that?
8	DOCTOR MINNERS: In backfits, we have to
9	prove it. In frontfits, we don't have to prove
10	COMMISSIONER CURTISS: Okay. Fair enough.
11	COMMISSIONER REMICK: They're conservatisms.
12	Is that
13	DOCTOR MINNERS: No. They're cost-
14	beneficial. We looked at it and said, "I can increase
15	safety
16	COMMISSIONER REMICK: Some of these would
17	rot be backfits. They're impositions at the original
18	license.
19	DOCTOR MINNERS: They may be.
20	COMMISSIONER REMICK: I assume it's because
21	of conservatism in our licensing basis.
22	DOCTOR MINNERS: We didn't have as quite a
23	formal procedure in most of these original licenses,
24	but I think the same thought process there. I don't
25	believe that everything that was imposed on the NEAL R. GROSS

original licenses was put on there because it was necessary for adequate safety. I think there was some cost benefit, albeit maybe qualitative thoughts behind those things.

MR. TAYLOR: And conservatisms.

DOCTOR MINNERS: And conservatisms, yes.

DOCTOR MURLEY: Before we leave slide 13, I think I want to make sure that we all understand--Commissioner Curtiss brought up the point. There is an error on this slide. We're going to maintain an acceptable level of safety, not the current level.

DOCTOR MINNERS: (Slide) Slide 14 was the last of the eight subjects discussed, and from the comments at the workshop the industry wanted some special hearing procedures for a license renewal hearing. They wanted some limits on the hearings, to limit the number of interrogatories, to change the standards for summary dispositions, to have strict hearing schedules. And they wanted to have an ASLB decision within 300 days of the SER as kind of a fixed thing you had to do.

I understand our position is that the current Part 2, which was recently changed, is adequate and will provide for timely, efficient hearings.

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In addition, I think we'd note that because of the timely renewal provisions this precludes any concerns regarding interruption of the operation of a plant due to protracted hearings. So we think that the current Part 2 procedural rule is perfectly adequate for a renewal license application.

CHAIRMAN CARR: Are we looking at those for possible generic application sometime? I mean, are there some good ideas in there we ought to be considering?

MR. PARLER: These good ideas were looked at by a regulatory reform task force a number of years ago. They may be good ideas, but I'll leave that to others to judge. I'm not implying that they are bad ideas, but the ideas good and bad were put on the Commission's table by this regulatory reform task force. And the final changes were put out within the past year, and they are being challenged now in the courts. I would suggest that you might want to wait and see how that challenge comes out before we move boldly in a different direction.

I might add, also, in addition to the timely renewal feature of the law, which as Doctor Minners has pointed out is very important here, because you don't have the leverage of holding up things by

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litigation, but beyond that I gather from this staff paper and from the discussion here that major efforts will be undertaken. And if they are successful, a lot of issues could not be litigated in the current licensing basis, and I emphasize "if" the approach is successful.

The age degradation requirements. If a rule is put into place, we could put in our notice of hearings for these proceedings what the framework, the contested issues should be, or the boundaries.

So I would think that the experience of the past -- that is, the experience that we've had in initially licensing these plants -- by no means picture what a renewal hearing and renewal litigation would be like. Even if it is nothing else, it would be much more narrow, much more focused, and much more efficient.

But we are always looking for ways, either from court decisions or from administrative conference recommendations, to streamline our procedural process.

CHAIRMAN CARR: Well, I must admit I'm somewhat sympathetic to the schedule. Give them enough time and hold them to it. It seems like a reasonable approach.

MR. PARLER: That is one of the regulatory

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reform suggestions that was definitely made and was put before the Commission. I believe, in the early '80s. And I believe, if my recollection is correct, that the leadership of the Licensing Boards at the time suggested that a firm schedule was not a good idea. Give them a target goal and that would be all right. We do have built into our procedures now target goals.

COMMISSIONER CURTISS: It might make sense to do something along the lines of what we did on the high level waste proceeding, where it wasn't a firm target but in Subpart J where the model schedule was aid out and what dates roughed out in the schedule itself. I don't know where I come down on that issue in this context, but it might be something that the staff takes a look at as it prepares the proposed rule for our consideration. It would provide some additional guidance in terms of the general framework and schedule framework that we would expect ought to be met absent other considerations in a proceeding of this nature.

MR. PARLER: The bottom line point about schedules is that a schedule is really meaningless until you know what the complexity of the hearing is going to be. As Malsch has told me, if you have one

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100	
1	minor issue the schedule can be tight. On the other
2	hand, if you have 100 highly contested issues in a
3	complicated case, a model schedule doesn't mean a lot.
4	CHAIRMAN CARR: Well, since these are
5	special cases we haven't faced before, we might need
6	it.
7	MR. PARLER: Right. That could be done.
8	CHAIRMAN CARR: Something we could do to
9	help.
10	All right. Let's proceed.
11	DOCTOR MINNERS: (Slide) Slide 15 is a
12	summary of the staff actions as a result of the
13	workshop.
14	We have modified the conceptual rule, and
15	that's provided in enclosure 4 to the paper.
16	We now are going to have a schedule which
17	decouples the Part 54 rulemaking from the Part 51
18	rulemaking.
19	We will produce one reg guide on format and
20	content.
21	And the other licensing guidance will be
22	through SERs on the NUMAFC reports, which is the
23	screening report we've discussed, and the ten
24	technical reports.
25	(Slide) On slide 16, which is shown in more

58 detail on Enclosure 5 to the paper, as we said, we're 1 2 going to separate Part 51, environmental rulemaking, 3 from the Part 54, license renewal, in order to 4 accelerate the Part 54 rule. 5 The reg guide on format and content, the 6 NUMARC reports on screening, and the SRP that pulls that all together would be on a slower track than the 8 54 rule. And the industry technical reports would be 9 fit in there to be available and useful about the same 10 time as the Part 51 rulemaking. And we have to work out those detailed schedules. 11 12 The resources to do all of this are budgeted 13

and we don't need to request any more resources.

CHAIRMAN CARR: When you're putting out the reg guide, the final reg guide, that part after the final rule, are they going to have enough information in the final rule that they'll be able to submit their application and have it --

DOCTOR MINNERS: I think on slides --

CHAIRMAN CARR: -- assurance that they're going to be in compliance with the reg guide too?

DOCTOR MINNERS: S'lide 17, I think, will hopefully illustrate that. It shows a little more details of the schedule. We would be getting the proposed rule to the Commission in May of this year in

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order to meet our May of '91 date to get it before the application which would be in June of '91.

Now the reg guides in the SRP are going to follow that, but there will be a draft published in December of '90, which will be six months before the application is tendered, and so the applicant can have a good idea of what the reg guide is going to be, albeit in a draft form.

NRR is now doing predocketed reviews of the leads plants at Yankee and Monticello. We'll certainly learn something from that that can be fed back into this guidance.

Part 51. The controlling action is that first bullet where we have to put out a Federal Pegister notice which is a notice of intent. That's a procedural requirement in case we want to call it an impact statement. That can't be done until June of this year and then when you just put the review and comment template on top of that, that kind of forces us to have a final rule not before April of '92, which will be before any renewed license is issued.

So, that is our plan and our purpose. It's a very tight schedule to do this. One of our purposes in presenting this to the Commission today is to try

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to get some feedback now if the Commission desires any 1 2 changes so we can get a little jump on that. If we get changes late in the process, we may not be able to 3 4 meet the schedule. 5 COMMISSIONER CURTISS: Just one quick 6 question on that last chart. On the Part 51 7 rulemaking, will the generic environmental document 8 and the S table that you intend to use should be on 9 the books before the actual hearing begins for the 10 pilot plants? 11 DOCTOR MINNERS: Yes. Yes. 12 COMMISSIONER CURTISS: Okay. How much 13 time -- I recall the dates for submission of the 14 applications. How much time are you projecting for 15 review of the SERs in the two pilot plant cases? 16 DOCTOR MINNERS: The review of the SERs? 17 You mean of the application --18 COMMISSIONER CURTISS: Preparation of the 19 SERS. 20 DOCTOR MINNERS: Say again? 21 COMMISSIONER CURTISS: Preparation of the 22 SERs before you get into the area. 23 MR. TRAVERS: The SERs for the industry technical reports are estimated to take approximately 24 a year for internal review, including coordination 25

1	through the ACRS.
2	COMMISSIONER CURTISS: And will you prepare
3	an SER then on the application once it comes in?
4	DOCTOR MINNERS: Yes.
5	MR. TRAVERS: Yes.
6	DOCTOR MINNERS: We expect about a two year
7	review.
8	COMMISSIONER CURTISS: Two year? Chay.
9	DOCTOR MINNERS: I think that was the
10	number. But we haven't fixed on that. That's a
11	tentative.
12	COMMISSIONER CURTISS: Okay.
13	DOCTOR MINNERS: That's all I have to
14	present. Thank you.
15	CHAIRMAN CARR: All right. Any questions?
16	Commissioner Remick?
17	COMMISSIONER REMICK: Well, one. I
18	certainly favor the staff proposal that we've heard
19	today. On the matter of the screening criteria, I
20	would urge the staff to do as thorough a job as you
21	possibly can because I think it's important to the
22	process and hopefully prevent later challenges to
23	them. I would like to ask you to give consideration
24	to the pros and cons of requiring that list of
25	licensing basis documents either in the application or

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1	separately, to give consideration to the advantages
2	and disadvantages.
3	And the concern I have, since there are
4	various offices involved, including the Commission
5	office of OGC, that I do urge that you have some tight
6	management control backed by the EDO so that you're
7	able to maintain the schedules that you've proposed.
8	CHAIRMAN CARR: Commissioner Roberts?
9	COMMISSIONER ROBERTS: None.
10	CHAIRMAN CARR: Commissioner Rogers?
11	COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Where does the
12	research agenda stand with respect to any issues for
13	licensing renewal? Are there any outstanding research
14	issues that have to be cleaned up before we're ready
1.5	to move?
16	MR. BOSNAK: There are really no outstanding
.7	what I'd call show stopping research efforts that we
.8	think have to be completed. We're continuing with the
9	aging research program, both the ANPR Program and the
0	Materials Program.
21	COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Well, there were some
22	questions about the availability of surveillance
13	samples in some plants. Is that going to be a
4	difficult issue to deal with, lack of those?
5	MR. BOSNAK: It's an issue that would have

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1	to be dealt with with respect to the end of life or
2	life assessment for the vessel. I think it will be a
3	case by case sort of thing as we approach each
4	licensee.
5	COMMISSIONER ROGERS: I mean we'll just have
6	to face that one when it comes up, is that it?
7	MR. BOSNAK: Yes, sir. It will be one of
8	the things that will have to be covered in the
9	application obviously.
10	COMMISSIONER ROGERS: We'll put more of the
11	responsibility for that on the licensee to come up
12	with an adequate demonstration of some sort. Is that
13	what you're saying?
14	Where do the ASME and ANSI codes how are
15	they going to be used in this process with respect to
16	degradation phenomena such as erosion/corrosion?
17	MR. BOSNAK: You asked about
18	erosion/corrosion. They have produced a subsection of
19	Section 11 now, Subsection IWT. That will eventually
20	be picked up in our regulations as a normal course,
21	irrespective of license renewal. So, that would be
22	handled that way.
23	They have a group on aging and life
24	extension looking at things that need to be included,
25	things that need to be changed within the IEEE and NEAL R. GROSS

ASME codes and standards with respect to continuing life. They are not really focusing on calling it license renewal. They're focusing on the aging aspects of extended life, how do you assess the remaining life of a given component knowing where you started, the various transients that it has experienced during its service life, that sort of thing.

COMMISSIONER ROGEPS: But that has not been completed yet?

MR. BOSNAK: That part of it has not been completed. The part on erosion/corrosion has been completed. We will eventually pick that up as a normal process when we modify 50.55(a).

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Is it conceivable that there could be a problem with that with respect to any particular license renewal application?

MR. BOSNAK: I don't believe so. The code itself only covers class 1, 2 and 3 components. It does not cover balance of plant. So, we would have to be able to look at the application to balance of plant components, which are important as we use it in the conceptual rule, which are important to license renewal. So, that's really basically part of the screening process.

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area of degradation, I haven't seen too much on electrical systems. It seems to me that the focus has tended to be on cables, environmental and aging effects on cables. But what about other electrical components? Some of these plants are pretty old and their control systems are old fashioned and I suspect there are some paper-wound capacitors in some of those systems. What is our thinking about that? I haven't seen anything on it and in this --

MR. BOSNAK: Well, you're correct, sir. The cable area is one for which there will be a NUMARC technical report because that was looked at as being a difficult area, an expensive area if you had to replace those things. The smaller items that have shorter finite lifetimes are supposedly covered within existing programs.

So, to answer your question, if you -
COMMISSIONER ROGERS: It's part of a
maintenance program essentially.

MR. BOSNAK: It's part of the maintenance program. In the conceptual rule, we call it an effective established program. But the criteria for those programs, when you decide that something has to be replaced, that is something that the staff is still

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reviewing.

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Okay. Just on a little different topic, the tech specs. Do you contemplate any changes in tech specs that will become part of the license renewal conditions? The conceptual rule provided a draft section on that, 54.15. Do you think that there will be a possibility of tech spec changes as part of the license renewal approval?

DOCTOR MINNERS: It's possible. I don't think anybody that I know of has identified any tech spec change at this time. But conceptually, yes. As a means of compensating for degradation, yes, you might change surveillance intervals or LCOs or something.

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: So, it's possible.

I think that's all that I have.

CHAIRMAN CARR: Commissioner Curtiss?

COMMISSIONER CURTISS: I just want to add my voice to Commissioner Remick's and commend the staff. It seems to me you've done an excellent job of pulling together the results of the workshop and in fairly short order presented an excellent overview of the issues and the direction that we're taking. It seems to me like the biggest part of your job lies ahead of

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you in terms of scheduling resources and it's an aggressive schedule and I encourage you to do what you can to meet that en the importance of the issue.

I would, retween now and when the proposed rule comes back before the Commission, encourage you to take a look at two issues that I'm interested in. First, if you could, take a look at the possibility of including as much of the screening criteria in the regulatory framework itself as opposed to the regulatory framework itself as opposed to the regulate. It does seem to me that some -- although there are technical tradeoffs in doing that, there are some potential benefits from the standpoint of how much time we spend litigating the screening process versus the subsequent issues with less likelihood of that happening the more it's included in the rule.

Then, in addition, on the question of the current licensing basis, what's required in terms of the documentation. I guess I -- the discussion here was helpful, but I'd like to see a more thorough discussion of just what the nexus is between requiring the documentation in terms of the decisions and actions that the staff thinks need to be taken in the context of plant life extension. It wasn't quite clear to me from this discussion what that nexus is, but if you can beef that up, that would be helpful for

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me.

That's all I have.

the two pilot cases you're going to look at early on, you might get a lot of lessons learned out of your current licensing basis match and you may want to be a little more thorough as a kind of a quality control check on whether that system works or not or what you want to do with it.

The other thing I'm concerned about is

the -- the way I read it, if a guy comes in at the

five year period for an extension and you won't extend

it beyond 45 years, it says not more than 40 years

total in the extension and now more than -- of his

total life, and not more than 20 years. The words are

kind of interesting and I gather you were trying to

nut a bound on it.

It says, "Renewal term means the period of time which is the sum of the remaining number of years on the operating license currently in effect, plus the additional amount of time beyond the expiration of the operating license not to exceed 20 years, which is requested in the renewal application. The total number of years for any renewal term shall not exceed 40 years."

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1	So, if he came in any time before the 20
2	year period, he's only going to get less 20 plus
3	whatever's between him and 20, huh?
4	DOCTOR MURLEY: That's correct. By the
5	Atomic Energy Act, we can only issue a license for a
6	period of 40 years. So, if he comes in before 20
7	years has expired and we act before 20, then we can
8	only give a 40 year license.
9	CHAIRMAN CARR: Total? Beyond that point?
10	DOCTOR MURLEY: Yes.
11	CHAIRMAN CARR: Whatever point he comes in.
12	That's why obviously 20 years is not a number we
13	know a lot about. Why did you pick 20 and is there
14	some I'm concerned always about picking an
15	arbitrary number. At this point it seems like a great
16	number, but when that guy's license begins to expire
17	and he's going to want to change it again, is 25 all
18	right?
19	MR. BECKJORD: Mr. Chairman, I think to
20	begin with, the 40 year life was arbitrary at the time
21	it was selected.
22	CHAIRMAN CARR: Oh, but they did design
23	components toward that life, didn't they?
24	MR. BECKJORD: I think that
25	CHAIRMAN CARR: I mean they knew at the time

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they were going to -- .

MR. BECKJORD: I think the development of codes was going on in parallel with that. So, recalling some of the work that was done at that time, I think it would be difficult to say that the requirements were all preordained. It seems to me that with respect to the 20 year, I think that people have the feeling, looking at experience, that it's a reasonable expectation and I think that's where the number comes from.

CHAIRMAN CARR: That's just today's firm look.

DOCTOR MURLEY: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CARR: Twenty years from now, they're going to look at it differently.

DOCTOR MURLEY: They may.

CHAIRMAN CARR: All I'm worried about is are we putting a number in there that we don't really need to tie ourselves to arbitrarily. You might give that some thought when you take --

DOCTOR MURLEY: Personally, I think that the designers need a fairly firm guideline so they don't have an open-ended target, for example, to design mitigation systems for design their vessel embrittlement systems for and that sort of thing.

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COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE. N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 CHAIRMAN CARR: Well, I guess what I'm saying is, if the guy can come in with good documentation to go for 23 years, we ought to look at it rather than just arbitrarily say, "Twenty years is all --." I mean if you're going to say 20, why not say ten?

DOCTOR MURLEY: Well, it makes it very difficult for the staff because we have to have our own basis for reviewing his application against. He may very well make a good case for 23 years. His neighbor may make a good case for 26 years. I think I'm arguing in kind of -- as a plea almost for the staff to have some kind of framework so that we can guide our research program and have a 60 year life. I admit it's arbitrary, but it --

MR. TAYLOR: This came up early on in the discussion and that's how it got selected really. It came up early as a basis, right?

DOCTOR MURLEY: Yes.

MR. TAYLOR: As I recall, from when we first talked about it. It's been the basis of discussion with the industry. I understand your point. We'll take a look at it, but that number came up in the earliest of discussions of this whole subject, as I recall.

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1	Isn't that true, Tom?					
2	DOCTOR MURLEY: That's correct, yes.					
3	MR. TAYLOR: And it seemed like a good, fair					
4	target.					
5	CHAIRMAN CARR: Twenty years away?					
6	MR. TAYLOR: Some of us won't be here.					
7	COMMISSIONER REMICK: Is there anything to					
8	prevent a renewal of a renewal?					
9	DOCTOR MURLEY: No.					
10	MR. TAYLOR: No.					
11	CHAIRMAN CARR: Eric?					
12	MR. BECKJORD: Just a point on Commissioner					
13	Rogers' question on tech specs. The only case that I					
14	can think of where there would be a change would be					
15	relating to the aging degradation, if there were some					
16	requirement that it would be revisable to include for					
17	reasons of aging. But other than that, I wouldn't					
18	I don't know of any changes that would be made.					
19	CHAIRMAN CARR: Well, I'd like to also thank					
20	the staff for the briefing. It appears that the					
21	license renewal rule workshop was successful and that					
22	you got good comments from that activity and it was					
23	obviously a very important activity as a rule.					
24	I'm supportive of the staff's plan in the					
25	schedule which would result in publication of the					
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final license renewal rule in May of '91. I'm somewhat concerned, as you noted, that the final rule won't provide everything the licensees might need to proceed with a license renewal application. The regulatory guide on the format and content of the application and the staff's safety evaluation reports on the industry technical reports will provide important regulatory guidance.

I request you look closely at the schedule for completion of these documents to see what can be so they'll be useful to the early license renewal applicants.

I also believe it would be worthwhile to incorporate the schedule for the industry technical reports and the staff's safety evaluations in the everall program plan and schedule for completion of the renewal activities.

It appears that Offices of Research, NRR and OGC are working closely together to come to a well thought out, as well as a timely, licensing renewal rule and I commend you for this. I urge you to integrate the results of the aging research into this process on a continuing basis as more information becomes available.

I also request you interact as early as NEAL R. GROSS

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1	possible with the Advisory Committee on Reactor
2	Safeguards to obtain their views.
3	Are there any additional comments?
4	If not, we stand adjourned.
5	(Whereupon, at 3:37 p.m., the above-entitled
6	matter was concluded.)
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This is to certify that the attached events of a meeting of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission entitled:

TITLE OF MEETING: BRIEFING ON STATUS OF PROPOSED RULE ON LICENSE RENEWAL

PLACE OF MEETING: ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND

DATE OF MEETING: JANUARY 30, 1990

were transcribed by me. I further certify that said transcription is accurate and complete, to the best of my ability, and that the transcript is a true and accurate record of the foregoing events.

Reporter's name: Peter Lynch

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RESULTS OF PUBLIC WORKSHOP ON LICENSE RENEWAL

PRESENTED BY

OFFICE OF NUCLEAR REGULATORY RESEARCH AND OFFICE OF NUCLEAR REACTOR REGULATION

COMMISSION BRIEFING JANUARY 30, 1990

OBJECTIVE

TO REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF THE NOVEMBER WORKSHOP ON LICENSE RENEWAL AND THE RESULTING STAFF PLANS AND ACTIONS

TOPICS COVERED

- o WORKSHOP
- o MAJOR ISSUES
- o RESULTING STAFF ACTIONS
- PROGRAM PLAN AND SCHEDULE

WORKSHOP

- 6 FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICE
- WORKSHOP SESSIONS
- o ATTENDANCE
- o WRITTEN COMMENTS

MAJOR ISSUES

- o GENERIC ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
- REGULATORY GUIDES
- O PROBABILISTIC RISK ASSESSMENT
- CURRENT LICENSING BASIS
- SEVERE ACCIDENTS
- SCREENING PROCESS
- o BACKFIT
- o HEARINGS

GENERIC ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT (GED)

- o ALTERNATIVE APPROACH
 - PART 54 RULEMAKING (RULE)
 - SUPPORTED BY EA
 - FINAL RULE MAY 1991
 - PART 51 RULEMAKING (GED)
 - SUPPORTED BY GED
 - FINAL RULE APRIL 1992
- INDUSTRY POSITION

REGULATORY GUIDES

- REGULATORY GUIDE ON FORMAT AND CONTENT
- o SER ON NUMARC SCREENING METHOD REPORT
- o SERS ON 10 OTHER INDUSTRY REPORTS

PROBABILISTIC RISK ASSESSMENT

- NO PRA REQUIREMENT
- METHODOLOGY ACCOMMODATING AGING STILL EVOLVING

CURRENT LICENSING BASIS

- KEY REGULATORY PRINCIPLE
- o CONTINUING ADEQUACY ADDRESS IN FRN
- o REQUIRED IN CONCEPTUAL RULE

SEVERE ACCIDENTS

- o NO REQUIREMENT IN CONCEPTUAL RULE
- o IMPORTANCE OF CLOSURE EMPHASIZED IN STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

SCREENING PROCESS

- CREDIT FOR EXISTING PROGRAMS
- O CONCEPTUAL RULE MODIFIED
- DETAILS IN INDUSTRY SCREENING REPORT •

BACKFIT

- o INDUSTRY WANTS BACKFIT REQUIREMENTS ON LICENSE RENEWAL APPLICATION
- o STAFF BELIEVES BACKFIT RULE NOT APPLICABLE TO APPLICATION
- o BACKFIT WOULD APPLY AFTER RENEWAL
- o RECOGNIZE NEED FOR STAFF REVIEW GUIDANCE

ELEMENT OF RENEWED LICENSING BASIS

RENEWED LICENSING BASIS = CLB + AGE-RELATED LB

- O CLB (CURRENT LICENSING BASIS) WILL NOT BE REOPENED AS PART OF REVIEW OF RENEWAL APPLICATION (BACKFIT RULE APPLIES)
- O AGE-RELATED LB (LICENSING BASIS) WILL BE ESTABLISHED VIA REVIEW OF RENEWAL APPLICATION TO MAINTAIN CURRENT LEVEL OF SAFETY THROUGHOUT RENEWAL TERM (BACKFIT RULE DOES NOT APPLY)
- o RENEWED LICENSING BASIS, ONCE ESTABLISHED, WILL ONLY BE CHANGED UNDER BACKFIT RULE

HEARINGS

- HEARING PROCEDURES
- O CURRENT PART 2 ADEQUATE.

SUMMARY OF STAFF ACTIONS

- MODIFIED CONCEPTUAL RULE
- MODIFIED PLAN AND SCHEDULE
- SUPPORTED BY EA MAY 1991
- SUPPORTED BY GED APRIL 1992
- ONE R.G. (FORMAT AND CONTENT)
- LICENSING GUIDANCE ON SCREENING, SER ON NUMARC REPORT 0
- ADDITIONAL LICENSING GUIDANCE SERS ON INDUSTRY TECH. RPTS.

LICENSE RENEWAL PROGRAM PLAN

- SEPARATE PART 51 RULEMAKING FROM PART 54 RULEMAKING
- O ACCELERATE PART 54 RULE
- RG & NUMARC RPTs ON SLOWER
 TRACK
- INDUSTRY TECHNICAL REPORTS
- O RESOURCES

SCHEDULE - PART 54

o RULE

- PROPOSED RULE TO COMMISSION	05/14/90
- PROPOSED RULE PUBLISHED	06/29/90
- FINAL RULE TO COMMISSION	04/15/91
- FINAL RULE PUBLISHED	05/31/91

o R.G. AND SRP

- DRAFT TO COMMISSION	11/02/90
- DRAFT PUBLISHED	12/14/90
- FINAL TO COMMISSION	02/92
- FINAL PUBLISHED	04/92

SCHEDULE - PART 51

06/52/90	07/25/90	05/24/91	02/28/92	04/18/92
ANPR/FRN PUBLISHED	PUBLIC WORKSHOP	PROPOSED RULE AND GED TO COMMISSION	FINAL RULE, GED TO COMMISSION	FINAL RULE, GED PUBLISHED 04/18/92
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LEVEL OF SAFETY

