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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

COLLEGIAL DISCUSSION OF ITEMS OF COMMISSIONER INTEREST

PUBLIC MEETING

Nuclear Regulatory Commission One White Flint North Rockville, Maryland

Thursday, August 16, 1990

The Commission met in open session, pursuant to notice, at 8:30 a.m., Kenneth M. Carr, Chairman, presiding.

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT:

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

STAFF SEATED AT THE COMMISSION TABLE:
SAMUEL J. CHILK, Secretary
WILLIAM C. PARLER, General Counsel

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

CHAIRMAN CARR: Good morning, ladies and

8:30 a.m.

gentlemen.

We're here to colleege.

Commissioner Rogers?

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: I never knew what that word meant until I came to Washington. It doesn't seem to fit the lexicon of academia, but people around here seem to think it's a real word. I don't know.

CHAIRMAN CARR: It may not be.

about a couple of things over the months that maybe we might think a little bit about. One of them is whether we might be able to use what we've learned so far in -- and it's true of some of the high-level waste repository studies -- looking at the content of our rules and the use of electronic systems such as the LSS to really review our whole rulemaking process and see whether there isn't some way that perhaps we can employ some new technology and improve the way we go about it from a more modern point of view.

I don't really have any specifics beyond the general notion, although one of my people has been looking at this a little bit. It seems to me that

just in general terms if we could start to think along those lines, not to review everything we've done and try to renew everything, but start to look at perhaps some way we might introduce some new approaches into the rulemaking process that eventually would improve it down the road someplace.

So, that's one thought that I think we might discuss a little bit. I'll just leave it at that and give people an opportunity to respond to it. I've got other things I can suggest too, but I think we might get started on that.

COMMISSIONER REMICK: Yes. I might respond because I remember when I first, I guess, read about the LSS after becoming a Commissioner and one of my immediate reactions was that, gee, that, if developed, could be very helpful in the reactor licensing area, keeping track of documents and helping parties to hearings and so forth have access. So, I must admit that I thought that once that was developed, it turns out to be what we anticipated could be very helpful long-term in other licensing areas.

Also, when I went down for the Center Nuclear Waste Regulatory Analysis and saw the work they were doing, and I forget the name that they

called it where they were taking Part 60 and breaking it down into its fundamental parts and so forth, I thought that could be very valuable in Part 50, although Part 50 would be extremely difficult. But I can see that something like that could be done in other parts. Part 72 might be more easy if we actually have applications in the enrichment area and so forth. That type of analysis sure could break down the regulations into what are the requirements and how do you meet them and so forth.

So, I think that's the type of thing you are talking about in general.

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER REMICK: And I think conceptually it's a very good idea and could bring some order and some sense and be very, very helpful to future licensees planning to make applications and breaking down and saying, "What do these regulations really require and how do you meet them and so forth and what our expectations are." So, I think it's a good idea, Ken.

CHAIRMAN CARR: I certainly have no opposition to making the process smoother and easier. As you say, one of the advantages of some process might be to clean up what we've got behind us before

we --

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CARR: -- issue too much more.

Jim, you got anything you --

commissioner curtiss: Well, those two issues, the question of the LSS as a document retrieval system and used in conjunction with the licensing process and then the program architecture that the center is working on, a disciplined analysis of the regulations in the high-level waste arena to identify inconsistencies, infirmities or just plain lack of regulatory requirements I think are two of the more novel things that we've done around this Agency. As with anything new like that, there's a potential that the system may be more complicated and perhaps more expensive than we originally envisioned.

So, although I think those initiatives both have real potential if they live up to their billing, both the program architecture and the LSS, I would proceed cautiously, get the evidence from that system, apply it in the high-level waste arena and see how it works and see if at some point, once we get it up and running in both of those arenas, if it's useful for application in other arenas. I'd certainly think it'd make sense.

7 CHAIRMAN CARR: Yes. I'd join the words 1 of caution. When we talk about the LSS, that's like 2 talking about apple blossoms instead of apples because 3 it's --4 COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Yes, it's still 5 conceptual. 6 CHAIRMAN CARR: We've got to put a lot of 7 effort into getting that system up and running and 8 make sure it works. But there's no doubt that a data 9 retrieval system helps. 10 COMMISSIONER ROGERS: I was just trying to 11 12

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use some of the basic concepts there. I'm sure that the LSS was developed or has been developed so far under some pretty severe constraints for its use and ambitious expectations. What I'm really suggesting is that the kind of fundamental ideas of that technology but not necessarily with exactly the same way might be thought of in some -- I'm just not sure if we wait until we find out anything about the high-level waste repository whether anybody's going to be around to remember it. I'd like to think about a low-level approach.

CHAIRMAN CARR: We've got a negotiator now. He may find a quick answer to the problem.

While you're on that subject, I mentioned

General Dynamics Electric Boat over the weekend and I saw an interesting computer program. I think it's a French software program called CATIA. It's computer-aided three dimensional interactive something or other. But what they had there was the new design for the SSN-21 in a computer program. They can match wires and pipes and dimensions and so forth.

I thought it was kind of interesting, but I queried the IBM guy who was demonstrating it. It would be interesting if you could get your application on disk that showed you all the systems, the components and ultimately then when you approve the design, the design basis is recorded there. I don't know. He's going to take a look at it.

COMMISSIONER CURTISS: Is it a CAD-CAM type system?

CHAIRMAN CARR: It's a follow-on to CAD-CAM. Yes, that's what it is. But it's a -- I guess it's the next step in CAD-CAM. I thought it was kind of interesting anyway from the --

COMMISSIONER CURTISS: Would they know ahead of time if they've got any pipes or cable trays running into one another?

CHAIRMAN CARR: Yes, that's what it's

1	designed to do.
2	COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Pop it right out.
3	COMMISSIONER CURTISS: Very interesting.
4	CHAIRMAN CARR: And it lends itself then
5	to coming out in design drawings and specifications
6	and whatever. But it was kind of interesting.
7	COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Well, most of the
8	major vendors have very sophisticated 3-D systems
9	right now. So, putting that on a disk and submitting
10	it might not be a difficult thing at all. I think, as
11	a matter of fact, the Canadians are doing that right
12	now with CANDU in a very heavy way.
13	CHAIRMAN CARR: It's better than having a
14	six foot shelf of documents.
15	COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Oh, absolutely.
16	CHAIRMAN CARR: What else?
17	COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Why don't we give
18	somebody else a shot?
19	CHAIRMAN CARR: Commissioner Curtiss?
20	COMMISSIONER CURTISS: All right. I'll
21	take a couple of them. Actually, one of the topics
22	that I thought we'd talk about was the question of
23	what we're going to do on the CANDU and the PIUS
24	design reviews. We have I went back to review the

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history and I guess I'm one that hasn't voted on a

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couple of papers here and so as a result I've given this some thought over the past month or so. We have two papers before us, SECY-90-55 on PIUS and SECY-90-67 on CANDU. We also have a joint COM from Commissioners Remick and Rogers touching on both of those.

Ken, the question that you asked the BDO, what impact would review of those two reactor designs have on our existing resources, led to his response in late July which detailed the resource impact if we took the resources for review of those two designs out of existing resources in NRR and Research. I think we've all had a chance to take a look at that.

I guess we've reached the point in my view where we need to make a decision on what we're going to do with the CANDU and the PIUS designs.

CHAIRMAN CARR: We need to review our decision.

COMMISSIONER CURTISS: Right. As I say, we've voted on a couple of those papers and we've got the COM around. It's not clear to me that we've set out exactly what it is that we want to do with those two designs.

On the question of whether we ought to review the designs at all, I guess I've given that

some thought over the last couple of months and focusing on this question of, Ken, the one that I think you raised at an earlier meeting, do we have so many designs out there that we're going to, just because of the proliferation of vendor designs that we have under review, A, strap the staff resources to the point where we can't keep anything on schedule and, B, effectively flood the market with designs that are so numerous that we diminish the objective that we're trying to achieve with a small number of standardized reactors that would, for the next generation, provide the basis for ordering new plants.

As I say, I've given that question a good deal of thought over the past couple of months and I guess I've slowly come around to the view that as I look at Part 52 and the process set out in that part, I've reached the conclusion -- I guess I'd like to discuss it at this meeting, to get your other thoughts -- reached the conclusion that Part 52 sets up a process that is sufficiently rigorous in terms of what it requires on essentially complete design and a design that includes the entire scope, that is to say primary and secondary side.

I guess I'm prepared to say that if a vendor comes in the door and meets the requirements of

Part 52, as rigorous as they are, and is prepared to provide the technical and the financial wherewithal to support the vendor's end of the design process, I think we've got an obligation to review that design. I'm uncomfortable, I guess, to put it differently, saying that we should pick and choose between the designs.

I'll get to the resources question in a minute because I think that's a significant question on how we proceed, if we proceed, with additional design reviews. But I guess I'd like to toss that out for discussion, first off in terms of soliciting the thoughts of you all as to whether Part 52 is envisioned that way and what we ought to do with CANDU and PIUS.

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Well, I tend to agree with that point of view. I think that -- I don't see -- I think the rigors of Part 52 are such that you're not going to have a very large stampede to meet that. I think that the idea is to really provide a great deal of information and it's a very rigorous and expensive process presumably to meet that. I don't think we're going to have any casual approaches to that. So, with the real serious intent of a submission that meets those requirements, I really

don't see a basis that we have for saying, "Weil, we will not do it."

Now, we have a resource question, of course, that has to be dealt with and there are realities in that. But as a matter of principle rather than a practical matter, I don't see that we have a basis for saying we won't review something if somebody comes in that is perfectly willing to supply us with everything we've ever said we wanted in the way of a submission.

I think the resource question is an important one. I'm trying to draw a distinction between an in principle position and a practical reality that we will have to face in the near term as to where we're going to get the resources, human resources or financial resources to use contractors to do everything that might possibly happen. However, there are a large number of uncertainties with respect to our budget that are unsettled and this is just one of them, I think, that we don't know about.

So, I think we ought to try to at least get together if we can on what we really think should happen. Now, what will happen may be dictated by events beyond our control. But I'd say at least we ought to decide what we think should happen and try to

get some agreement on that.

I tend to support your view on this, Jim, that if somebody comes forward with -- is willing to come forward with everything we've said we want to see, for whatever kind of a reactor it is, it seems to me we ought to review it.

CHAIRMAN CARR: Forrest?

mind that I feel and I think I've gone on record that we have an obligation to review. That hasn't been the problem, in my mind, that we've had. The problem I've had is to do a thorough and timely review of those applications when they're fully submitted, we have to have staff who are up to speed on the new designs. Like CANDU and PIUS are two good examples, but we have others. So my concern is about getting staff involved very early on so that they are up to speed. Also, that some of the younger reviewers gain some of the experience of some of the people that have been around here for some time and might be retiring.

So, I've been concerned about are we putting people in up front anticipating that we might get an application in a couple years? That raises a question, before we even get a formal question, we get in PSIDs. My concern is are we putting staff in so it

is a training ground and that through the review of the PSIDs, hopefully, that we'll raise any policy issues that might come up to the Commission and get those up early so that we don't hold up the process once an application is in hand.

I don't know, Jim, if you plan to go on in that discussion, but it leads into something I was going to raise. The staff did provide us with a document for PIUS and CANDU resources and what the impact might be. I don't question at all that what the staff outlined there is probably what it takes to do a thorough job of getting staff on board and learning about those designs. The question is, at least in 1991, whether we can afford those type of resources. I would hope that we could, but I'm not sure that we can.

This leads into a suggestion, Jim, that you've made in your recent COMJC of bouncing those figures perhaps off of the vendors and getting some kind of reaction and see what that type of review might fit in with their anticipated needs and schedules. I plan to support your COMJC in that area.

That will lead me in later on, Mr. Chairman, when I get an opportunity to introduce a topic that I'd like to throw out on the table. But

certainly as far as an obligation to review, I agree completely. As I say, my concerns aren't about that, it's about getting our staff up to speed so when an application is on board, they know what it's all about and perhaps they raise some of the policy issues like they did on the advanced liquid metal reactor and the modular HTGR, by getting into an early review of the conceptual design.

COMMISSIONER CURTISS: I do have some

COMMISSIONER CURTISS: I do have some comments on the resources question, but it seems to be the threshold question.

chairman carr: I don't think there's any doubt that legally we're required to do what we say we'll do in Part 52. In the rule, whatever they submit, we're required to do that.

MR. PARLER: I never thought there was any question about that, Mr. Chairman. The question as I understood i was about the priorities --

CHAIRMAN CARR: That's right.

MR. PARLER: -- where the person obviously does have some discretion.

CHAIRMAN CARR: The real question comes down to how much can you do with the people you have on board? My understanding is that these submittals aren't written on the back of their check. We're

1	doing these for nothing up until the time that they
2	start selling them to somebody. Is that not accurate,
3	except what they have to spend to do it themselves, of
4	course?
5	COMMISSIONER CURTISS: We have the
6	authority to defer and I understand we intend to defer
7	that billing for the licenso fees for at least some
8	period of time, although that will ultimately be
9	recompensed to the Treasury.
10	CHAIRMAN CARR: Yes, but that's a
11	COMMISSIONER CURTISS: I do think the
12	resources
13	CHAIRMAN CARR: That's a "check is in the
14	mail" type problem there.
15	COMMISSIONER CURTISS: I do think the
16	resources question may be the linchpin of what we do
17	here.
18	CHAIFMAN CARR: Let me ask you one more
19	question before we get into the resources. Do you
20	think either of these have to be prototyped?
21	COMMISSIONER CURTISS: PIUS, I'm not sure
22	about. I guess I'd be inclined to say, on balance,
23	probably so. CANDU, of course we have the
24	CHAIRMAN CARR: CANDU III, which the
25	Canadians have put the hard sell on me on numerous

occasions, saying, "We're going to build this in Canada." It still doesn't have a contract, to my knowledge, nor do I see one on the horizon.

question if they built the plant of the point Lepreau. If that falls through, the question and remains, do we need a prototype for CANDU III? We had the staff paper up on that subject a couple of months ago and, as I recall, the staff, I think, and correct me if I'm wrong, was leaning in the direction of saying that since this is an evolutionary design from the larger Canadian design and since many of the technical features are similar, that in their judgment a prototype was probably not required. But I may be recalling that SECY paper incorrectly.

I think it's a fair question and one that in large part ought to lean on the staff's technical judgment.

CHAIRMAN CARR: Certainly it's not a design which we in this country know a lot about.

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: No, but I think one of the issues is how far away is it from other CANDUS that have been built and operated around the world with vary good performance. I think that's a matter of detail that I think the staff is going to have to

analyze and see do they think it's as close to other reactors which have been built and which have operating experience, as CANDU reactors, as the advanced reactors that we are willing to review without a prototype differ from past construction of U.S. designs, for example. I think there should be comparable basis there. If the gap is too big between the new CANDU III design and whatever else has been built, then maybe we do need a prototype and I'd apply the same kind of a test to a U.S. design.

CHAIRMAN CARR: I'd say it's certainly higher on the list of not needing a prototype than some other designs.

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CARR: But I would personally think it would be a lot easier to review if Canada decided to build it.

commissioner curtiss: On the resources question, I do think that's the linchpin decision that we have to make. Obviously at this time and with considerable budget uncertainty and the potential for sequestration, immediate impact of that could significantly reduce our resources.

CHAIRMAN CARR: Bring all these to a halt.

COMMISSIONER CURTISS: Right. It could

stop a lot of activities around here.

(%. ##) I have taken a look at the staff's analysis of what's required for CANDU and PIUS that Forrest referred to and have gone back and compared that to the assumptions that we've got included in the upcoming budget request for the evolutionary and passive reactors and the numbers are somewhat daunting, I guess, in terms of -- they either suggest that the CANDU design is so significantly different that it's going to require a huge commitment of resources or, as Forrest has suggested in the past, we are under budgeting the review of the evolutionary passive plants.

Let me offer some thoughts on the resources question, beginning with reviewing where I think we stand today. If I understand where we are today, we don't have any resources in the FY '91 budget for CANDU and PIUS.

CHAIRMAN CARR: That's right.

commissioner curtiss: We've zeroed that out. I guess my thoughts on how to approach the resource question are as follows. If we agree as a threshold matter that CANDU and PIUS, one or the both of them, meet the threshold criteria of Part 52, then it seems to me we've got an obligation either by

finding the resources in-house or if, as I think Jim Taylor's memo points out, that will lead to a significant crunch for other activities that we're not prepared to divert resources from, making that resource question known to the Congress or to others and see the necessary resources to support the review.

CHAIRMAN CARR: In a supplemental for '91?

COMMISSIONER CURTISS: I wouldn't do it in a supplemental, but let me talk about how I'd get over FY '91 first.

The first question, it seems to me, we need to address is are the resource estimates that we've got from the staff consistent with the vendors views about ABB, Combustion and AECL about what kind of review they're prepared on their end to advance and support. It's not clear to me and I suggested in the recent COM that we have the staff go out and compare numbers with the vendors so at least we're all singing from the same hymnbook.

Once that's done and we've got a firm fix on what the resource requirements will be, I guess I'd propose something along the following lines. As the General Counsel has pointed out in the past, we do have some flexibility in the case of CANDU and since AECL is a crown corporation, to avail ourselves of the

government to government funding option that we have under the Appropriations Bill. That's an approach that we took with the Japanese in review of the plutonium transport issue and it seems to me that it's an approach here that at least deserves to be pursued.

question as to whether we can accept funds on a government to government basis where those activities would otherwise be covered under the license fee provisions of 10 CFR Part 170. I think we need to clear up that issue and I'd suggest that we just get a final determination from the Comptroller General on that issue. Can we accept funds on a government to government basis from ABCL to provide funding for the FY '91 time frame? If we can legally, then I think there's a question as to whether, in terms of our arm's length relationship with the vendor, we want to do that as a practical matter.

I don't mean to diminish that question at this point, but it seems to me we need the answer to the legal question first.

CHAIRMAN CARR: But our General Counsel tells us we can't do that legally.

MR. PARLER: It may help for me to tell you all what I understood I told you last August.

CHAIRMAN CARR: Okay.

MR. PARLER: I told you that there were two approaches, as Commissioner Curtiss has suggested, the government to government for research projects, which is one approach. You can work out a government to government research agreement and it is clear to me that there is existing authority for that to be done.

On the other hand, if something is really for the purpose of paying a licensing fee for the services and is described as that, I think it would be difficult then to handle fees that are received for that purpose in other than the traditional ways that fees are handled. That is, they are received and are put into miscellaneous receipt. But there is still a clear, separate, autonomous approach for a government to government arrangement to be worked out for research purposes. That's what I tried to say in my August memorandum to you all.

COMMISSIONER CURTISS: That's the way I understood it. Do you have a feel from the details of the AECL review as to whether the activities that they are interested in pursing now fall into the research side or what you've described as the licensing side?

MR. PARLER: I'm not kept up to speed on that. As a matter of fact, some of the internal stuff

that you all have been talking about, I haven't been copied on. I found out about it, however. That's something that would have to be staffed out and would be looked at. But that certainly is an available option and an available approach. What they're doing, I don't know. I have some reason to believe recently that at least either they or some of their advisors might be thinking in those terms.

that's available to us today, it's certainly one to pursue and I think we ought to take a look at it. In the long-term though, and recognizing that at some point on CANDU we will get into the licensing posture if things proceed in a satisfactory way, it seems to me that's only an interim approach that will obviously last only so long as the project falls in the research category.

I guess I'd still be interested in a final clarification from the Comptroller General on whether we have the authority to accept government to government funds even when we get past that research phase. The Appropriations Bill, I think, is a little bit murky on that issue, in my judgment, and that would give us the final word.

Beyond that though, I guess for both CANDU

and PIUS, what I would propose we do, and with the FY '92 budget request working its way through the process now, it seems to me that now is the opportunity to identify whatever resources we'd like to request of Congress in addition to whatever resources are requested for our existing activities. I wouldn't take the money out of the existing activities for the reasons that the EDO has identified, the concerns that he's identified. But it seems to me now's the time to identify what resources, what FTEs are necessary once the staff and the vendors sort that question out, and to put that money in the FY '92 request which will be finding its way up to Congress early next year.

Then, at that point, it seems to me if Congress should say that this is more money than we want to spend or Congress is less interested in having us review CANDU and PIUS and they zero that out, they zero one or both of them out, then it seems to me that decision has been made by the policy makers. We'll proceed accordingly. If they take the money out, I don't think we have any other option. But it seems to me at least we have an obligation to tell them that funding of the following amount and FTEs in the following amount are necessary in our judgiant to support these reviews if you want us to do these

reviews.

CHAIRMAN CARR: I don't have any problem with it, as long as it's specifically identified.

commissioner Rogers: I just -- in reviewing the EDO's analysis of what the impact would be if we took those resources out of present programs to do PIUS and CANDU, I'm not prepared to support that. I think those are all things that must be done. They're all very, very high priority and I wouldn't-while I'm in favor of trying to proceed along with reviews of PIUS and CANDU, I would not be in favor of doing it at the expense of those activities that would have to be diminished.

COMMISSIONER CURTISS: I agree with that.

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: I think they're all very critical and, in my view, at least equal or higher priority than PIUS and CANDU.

I think also this question of the research, pursuing the research approach, because of our lack of experience with heavy water reactors, it does seem to me that there are a lot of questions that could very appropriately be dealt with under a research rubric because it, in fact, would be what we call research, what we might fund externally. So, I think if that part could be sorted out by staff to see

	성경상 () 사람이 내려가 그게 가장하게 하면 살이 내려왔다면 내용이다면 하는데 하면 하다면 하는데 되었다.
1	what really would be necessary for us to feel
2	comfortable with fundamental issues, technical,
3	scientific issues related to heavy water technology
4	that we have not addressed in the past, I think that
5	would be entirely appropriate
6	COMMISSIONEP CURTISS: First step, yes. I
7	think that's a good point.
8	COMMISSIONER ROGERS: to put
9	CHAIRMAN CARR: Is ACLS now a quasi-
10	governmental agency?
11	COMMISSIONER CURTISS: It's my
12	understanding that they have esterished a U.S.
13	subsidiary. Correct me if I'm wrong here. I think
14	this is the situation, a U.S. subsidiary of a Canadian
15	crown corporation.
16	CHAIRMAN CARR: Yes. The problem is if we
17	take it from a U.S. subsidiary, I would imagine that's
18	not the same as taking it from a crown corporation in
19	Canada.
20	COMMISSIONER CURTISS: Right. I agree we
21	need to address that question as well.
22	CHAIRMAN CARR: So, I don't know what the
23	legal ramifications would e.
24	MR. PARLER: Well, I tried to address
25	these things last year. As Commissioner Rogers has

pointed out, if the interested persons or parties can work out a research approach which is to serve research objectives and needs, I don't see any great questions, at least initially -- I'll put aside the long-term thing - about the lack of legal authority. If, however, somebody was to say, "We're really paying you for licensing services rendered," really a licensing fee, but it would be treated as something else, then that I have problems with.

CHAIRMAN CARR: Yes.

MR. PARLER: I think whoever we ask that question to would have problems with that. At least if whoever we ask that question to would ask me for my opinion, I certainly would tell he or she what my opinion is. That leaves the door wide open for the kind of approach that Commissioner Rogers was just talking about.

CHAIRMAN CARR: Well, let me see if I can summarize this and we can move on.

I think there are two things we want to do. One is we want to check out the research item and see how and whether the Canadian government is willing to put money into research that we need to do in order to be able to handle that license. I think we need the staff to give us an opinion on whether we need to

prototype that CANDU III and the PIUS, and I think we 1 2 would like to go ahead and put an input into the '92 budget specifically for doing those two jobs and not 3 mess with the '91 budget. I'm for not opening the '91 4 5 at all. I think that would be a mistake. 6 COMMISSIONER CURTISS: I agree. And work 7 out the question of resources. 8 CHAIRMAN CARR: Is that an 9 summary? 10 COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Yes. 11 COMMISSIONER CURTISS: And we need to work out the question, Ken, of the resources, the staff and 12 13 the AECL and whether the two are agreed. 14 CHAIRMAN CARR: Well, I'm not of the 15 opinion that the vendors know as much about what 16 resources we need to get our work done as the staff 17 does. 18 COMMISSIONER REMICK: No, but I'm not sure 19 if the staff is completely in tune with what the 20 vendors anticipate for submittals, the information 21 they'll have available and when. Maybe they do, but 22 as far as you --23 COMMISSIONER CURTISS: I'm not questioning

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the numbers that have come up. They are significant

though and they led me to raise the question do the

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vendors know what the staff review entails? It may
well be that they do not and those numbers are
accurate.

CHAIRMAN CARR: I have zero problem with
the staff talking to the vendors.

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: My feeling on that
is that the --

CHAIRMAN CARR: The vendors have been talking to me. I've got both ears ringing.

give the staff some range of expectations with respect to submittals and detail of submittals and so on and so forth, then it seems to me it really is the staff's job to translate that into what they think is required in the way of human resources on our end to do it. But it is a kind of reality test that I think could be useful if it has not already been done. Maybe it's been done, but if it hasn't, then I think it's worthwhile activity.

CHAIRMAN CARR: Okay.

commissioner Remick: Mr. Chairman, as far as you went, I agree, but I would like to see us put some resources in fiscal year '91, not touching the budget request, but I would like to see some resources allocated.

CHAIRMAN CARR: From where? COMMISSIONER REMICK: From other places within the agency. CHAIRMAN CARR: Well, you saw that list. COMMISSIONER REMICK: I saw the list. There's some things that are not on that list that I might have proposed and I do think that certainly within this size agency we can afford a few FTEs for the review of -- to get the staff up to speed and begin to review some of those documents. I'd be very, very surprised that in a 3300 person agency that we couldn't afford a couple FTE. 13 Now, I would not want to see the impact that the staff suggested, but something I've raised with the EDO and Doctor Murley several times is the --15 and it's borne out by our regulatory impact survey, 16 17 that we're putting a lot of resources into team inspections, in going to the regions. I get the 18 19 direct impression that the regions don't necessarily 20 feel that all those are necessary. 21 22

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So, I have a feeling we are expending NRR resources on things that perhaps we could slow down a little bit or provide a little bit more balance. I think we could come up with a couple of FTEs to begin the staff review of those two designs. I'd hate to see it put off another year.

So, I feel very strongly that it would be a mistake to wait until '92 to allow the staff to start getting involved. Otherwise, I'm not sure how they're going to raise the issues with us. I'm not sure how they're going to completely address the question of a prototype based on what they've done in the past. Maybe the staff does have enough knowledge, but I'm not sure.

COMMISSIONER CURTISS: You're of the view that, say, one or two FTEs is something that would provide a regulatory interface?

commissioner Remick: That's better than zero FTE, in my mind. I'd be very interested to know what the staff feels about that and what interaction they might have with the vendors. I say I think we have an obligation to carry --

CHAIRMAN CARR: We keep making this decision and we keep trying to unmake it.

COMMISSIONER REMICK: Which decision?

CHAIRMAN CARR: That CANDU and PIUS are deferred for lack of resources.

COMMISSIONER REMICK: The Commission made that decision, that's right. But I persona'ly think it's something that the Commission should reconsider.

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1	They're new designs and
2	CHAIRMAN CARR: I mean, it's just a couple
3	of FTE here or a couple of FTE there.
4	COMMISSIONER CURTISS: It will free up
5	couple on the appeal panel.
6	CHAIRMAN CARR: Maybe from the
7	Commissioners' staffs.
8	COMMISSIONER REMICK: I think I suggested
9	that back at the first collegiality meeting. I was
10	only asking for something that was equivalent to about
11	a Commission office staff. I wasn't suggesting you
12	take our staff.
13	CHAIRMAN CARR: Oh.
14	COMMISSIONER ROGERS: I guess my position
15	is that I'm not willing to take it from those programs
16	that were suggested to us by the EDO as where they'd
17	have to come from, but if they could come up with
18	something else that
19	CHAIRMAN CARR: But I'm not willing to
20	take it from our bread and butter of inspection and
21	following what goes on out there daily. We do a lot
22	of things that we, the Commissioners, aren't
23	"interested in." It isn't as if the people out there

aren't coming to work.

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COMMISSIONER CURTISS: I have a suggestion

here. Tom Murley indicated at our last briefing, I think on essentially complete design, that he was putting together a staffing plan focusing on advance reactors. Perhaps it would be appropriate here, in view of the discussion, to -- Forrest, if you have some thoughts on where those FTEs could come from, and perhaps if we're discussing a limited number, just to provide a regulatory interface until we resolve the government to government funding question and until we kick into FY '92. Perhaps that's something that ought to be considered in the context of the resource plan so that we get a feel for what Tom is talking about when he comes up here I think later this month with that plan.

to that. I've thrown out one idea. It's very difficult for me to say that I know that this person is not busy out in the staff. So far, I think that's EDO's responsibility to identify where, if he knows that the Commission thinks it's important that the staff put a couple FTE on these designs. I'm sure the EDO can come up --

HAIRMAN CARR: Everything we do is important.

COMMISSIONER REMICK: Yes. This question,

35 by the way, of priority, to se when you establish a 1 priority, that doesn't say that the things that aren't 2 in the top priority don't get addressed. It means 3 that you can perhaps put fewer resources on them. I do think that the thorough review of these designs is 5 6 a major activity for this agency in the next couple of 7 years. We've got to get geared up and begin. 8 CHAIRMAN CARR: Well, and I think Jim 9 Curtiss is right, that we should budget for it, lay it out and get the people to do it right. That doesn't 10 11 mean we should take it out ---

> COMMISSIONER REMICK: I'm highly in favor of that for '92.

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CHAIRMAN CARR: We certainly shouldn't take it out of hide.

COMMISSIONER REMICK: I'm not sure we're taking it out of our hide.

CHAIRMAN CARR: I acknowledge you're not sure of that, but that's not a policy question, I don't think.

COMMISSIONER CURTISS: As we've debated this issue in the past, I guess I've looked at the deferral question in the following terms. One, we haven't decided yet whether we're going to review CANDU and PIUS and the threshold question of how we're

going to approach those reviews has been kicked around 1 but not resolved, I think, until the discussion that 2 3 we've had here. Secondly, we haven't really had a good fix 4 until Jim Taylor's memo of July 31st on what the 5 resource impact would be. I think that's still 6 evolving and will as we discuss that question with the 7 vendors. Now that --8 CHAIRMAN CARR: Well, I think it's very 9 important to figure out whether they fit 10 our requirements for a prototype in that rule or not. 11 COMMISSIONER CURTISS: I agree. Now that 12 13 we've got --CHAIRMAN CARR: That's critical. 14 COMMISSIONER CURTISS: Now that we've got 15 16 a consensus CHAIRMAN CARR: If they need a prototype, 17 then we're talking about nothing. 18 19 COMMISSIONER CURTISS: I was going to say 20 now that we've got a consensus to provide the funding or at least request the funding in FY '92, I'd be 21 inclined to support a minimal level of FTEs to provide 22 the regulatory interface on the order of one to two, 23 consistent with what I think we did in FY '90. I've 24

seen the list of resources analyzed by Jim Taylor and

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I've got the same concerns that I think Commissioner Rogers and Ken, you've alluded to about moving around. At the same time, we are an agency of 3400 people. There are some functions --

CHAIRMAN CARR: It keeps getting bigger every time I hear those numbers.

functions and tasks that we've decided just recently are less important and that we ought to look at in terms of whether that frees up resources. But what I would suggest since Tom Murley is working on this, maybe we all ought to discuss that individually with him and see how his planning is coming, beginning with the evolutionary, passive and then on into these two.

commissioner REMICK: My only point is I'm sure his analysis, if he feels that the Commission is saying, "Don't do anything in '91," it's going to come out that he'll not suggest any in '91. I think we have to let him know that we want his best advice on what he feels is needed. That's what I'm asking for.

commissioner curtiss: I think we ought to put it to him. If we do a review, if we intend to request resources in FY '92 for this, what impact will it have on the vendor design reviews if there's absolutely no regulatory review during FY '91? Will

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1	that mean that the AECL folks simply can't sustain
2	during that period of time and assuming no resources
3	from the government to government funding, which may
4	be another alternative here that we can pursue, and
5	perhaps with some dispatch.
6	CHAIRMAN CARR: Well, but I'm not worried
7	about sustaining the AECL folks. I'm worried about
8	sustaining ours.
9	COMMISSIONER CURTISS: I understand that.
10	I wouldn't do it if there are higher priority
11	activities that we have committed our FTEs to that we
12	don't want to move to these lower priority activities.
13	CHAIRMAN CARR: Well, certainly plant life
14	extension is higher priority.
15	COMMISSIONER CURTISS: No question.
16	COMMISSIONER ROGERS: I agree with that.
17	CHAIRMAN CARR: Shall we move on? Have
18	you got another item, Commissioner?
19	COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Me?
20	CHAIRMAN CARR: Yes.
21	COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Oh, I've got a
22	million of them.
23	CHAIRMAN CARR: We started with your item,
24	I think, and meandered along.
	이 그 사람들이 가는 사람들이 살아가면 그렇게 되는 것을 내려왔다. 그 그 그 그 그들은 그 그 그 그들은 그 그를 모르는 것을 다 했다.

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: That's what we hoped

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is going to happen, that everybody will have a little different view on things.

Yes. I'd like to come back to this how we're going to be able to put the kinds of talent and what have you forward to review these things down the road.

I'd like to come back to that, but there's something that Mr. Parler brought up that touched on another issue that I wanted to bring up. So I might as well do it right now. That is keeping the staff informed about Commission positions or Commissioners' positions on things.

I think that one of the problems that I've seen from time to time is that staff that have to respond to a general Commission position that has evolved from the inputs of the different Commissioners and the thoughts that the individual Commissioners have expressed in their vote sheets, which are important guides to the staff, very often do not get to the staff who have to then go back and redo something or improve it or something. It's my impression that sometimes they know what the general Commission position is but just some of the thinking that's led to that has not always been available. It seems to me that the Commission votes on staff papers

should really go back to the staff that are responsible for responding to the staff requirements memoranda.

I think this need has been demonstrated by staff confusion in a number of cases. One recent one was SECY-91-54 on not to close the uranium resources facility. I think that the thinking of the individual Commissioners, I have a feeling, did not get back to the staff in a way that was useful for them to try to deal with this.

So, we can argue about that particular one. It was just an example. I think that the general problem of communicating the thoughts of individual Commissioners, which I think are helpful to the staff in coming to something, are not always communicated and I think that the General Counsel's statement that there's some things he doesn't hear about I think is something we've got to correct. I think that we all ought to know about what we're thinking about just so there isn't an unnecessary degree of confusion.

CHAIRMAN CARR: Let me comment on that a second. First thing, it's seldom you see a clean vote. A lot of the comment sheets come in. Say it's three to two one way and there's a lot of comments.

SECY has got a problem then trying to get the SRM out. Getting a clean SRM out is a very difficult task with additional views on both sides and I can understand why the staff is a little confused, but they're supposed to go with the majority. The majority makes a vote, that's the decision, and all those minority opinions, while they're of great interest, if the vote is three to two, the staff is supposed to go with the Commission.

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Yes, but that's the kind of view that there's somehow or other this prophylactic result that comes out that they can take and run with.

CHAIRMAN CARR: It's kind of like the Supreme Court decisions. When they're split, they still stand.

commissioners Rogers: I don't think that's really the issue. I think the point is that in groping to come to a position, the individual Commissioners have to deal with a number of different issues. They may come down at a particular point, but just the process of having come to that can be very valuable to the staff in understanding some of the thinking that's gone on.

They obviously are obligated to follow the

final result, but when you desiccate everything down to one little final answer and then you give that to somebody and they have to go back and reconstruct all of the thinking that leads to this sort of thing, is a lot of wasted time and effort and I think sometimes confusion. I think knowing how a Commissioner came to a position, even if it's a minority position, may be very useful in avoiding certain things as they try to meet the request or the position of the final majority of the Commission.

It's just giving the kind of background that I think is always very helpful in trying to understand the total situation.

CHAIRMAN CARR: Well, I guess, SECY, the votes are available to the EDO, aren't they?

SECRETARY CHILK: We give the votes to EDO and ask them to just hold those votes until the SRM comes out, so that we see what the final position is. But under the new policy that you've adopted, the Commissioners can mark their votes and say, "Release them to the public," if they so desire.

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: I've seen enough of this happen over the last couple of years since I've been here that the staff finds that they really are not quite clear on what the thinking was that led to a

final result. However much assistance we can give to avoid unnecessary thrashing around, I think we ought to --

CHAIRMAN CARR: Well, I don't disagree with that, but there's always -- in my opinion, there's not total agreement in the staff. Staff likes to see Commissioners who agree with them, as well as the guys who disagree like to see Commissioners who disagree.

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Well, we like to see staff who agree with us too.

CHAIRMAN CARR: So there's no doubt in my mind that there's a lot of teamwork going on.

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Yes.

on the other side of this. I've been staff and I know when -- you never lose the argument. When the new Administration comes in, you can surface it again and you might win it this time. It's hard to get a decision that really stands the period of time over a lot of change in management, and we change management enough that there's always an effort to try to make it go the way you want it to go. I think that's normal and healthy, frankly.

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Oh, absolutely. But

I guess what I --

CHAIRMAN CARR: Some of that confusion is generated, I mean.

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Yes. Yes.

CHAIRMAN CARR: You generate it and if there is an opportunity for confusion and you've lost the argument, you'll use that, I think, and I don't blame you. That's human nature.

commissioner Rogers: Right. It's the misunderstanding, the calculated misunderstanding. But I'm talking about the genuine misunderstanding that perhaps we might be able to alleviate.

CHAIRMAN CARR: My door is open. If anybody misunderstands, I'll be happy to give them what I thought I meant when I wrote it.

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Well --

commissioner curtiss: I have two comments on that. I'm not sure where I come down on that question, although as Sam points out we have the option of putting our votes in the PDR right now and that's established Compasion policy.

Ken, if your point is that -- Ken Rogers, if your point is that it would be helpful for the staff to understand the thinking behind the consensus reached by the Commission, whether it's 5 to 0, 4 to

O, or 2 to 2, what have you, I have seen instances where — in fact, I've got one recent one that's stuck in my craw where the Commission was unanimous on an issue. The one that I have in mind is Part 21, which of course was the subject of a story just recently in the trade press that seemed to suggest that the staff thought the Commission was pulling the linchpin on the reporting scheme that the staff had established for vendor reports under Part 21. I went back and looked at the votes and asked for the memo that had appeared in this particular trade publication.

CHAIRMAN CARR: I didn't remember voting it that way.

it either, but in reviewing the history of this, it turned out that the Commission was unanimous on that point. So, I talked with the staff yesterday and as it turns out the staff didn't quite understand what the Commission had said. After I'd gotten the memo that appeared in the trade press and read that, it was clear that the staff didn't fully understand what the Commission's thinking was.

That's the kind of thing that, frankly, causes me a good deal of consternation, if there's not communication between the staff and the Commission on

what the Commission obviously is thinking.

I do believe that it's important that the Commission, once we have our opportunity to consider and debate issues and sometimes very vigorous and sometimes with the result that we have a divided Commission, although not frequently, it's important for the Commission to speak with one voice and it's the voice of the majority, whatever it might be, for the staff to understand that the Commission has reached a decision.

There may be those of us who want to put our votes in the PDR just for the purpose, as I've argued in the past, of sharing with the public thoughts on how the decision making process evolves here and not for the purpose of trying to undermine the consensus.

It does seem to me that Ken Carr's point about speaking with one voice clearly and amplifying upon that in the SRM, if there is the kind of confusion that obviously arose in Part 21, is probably where I would come down on this question.

I think you raise a good point though about communicating to the staff and perhaps we need to focus our attention in being more precise, more thorough, amplify in the SRMs which are, of course,

the official agency document that is sent to the staff and released now to the public that reflects the Agency decision.

CHAIRMAN CARR: And if there is confusion,

I certainly would think that it would pay to surface
it as soon as possible so we could straighten it out.

commissioner Rogers: Well, but there's a reluctance to carry on this dialogue. The staff doesn't like to come up and say, "We're confused." Nobody likes to come up and say, "We're confused." So they try to do the best they can. Then the result comes up and you take a look at it and you know that it's somewhat off the mark.

Now, there are various possible reasons for that. Ken Carr has pointed out that maybe they didn't want it to hit the mark. But I think there are enough cases where it is genuine lack of understanding that we might be able to do something about and I'm not trying to make a --

commissioner curtiss: Well, as I emphasized to the staff yesterday, for example, on this Part 21 issue, that I was disturbed that they felt as if they had to communicate with us through a trade publication. If they've got a concern about what the Commission has decided, I certainly think

we've all got a policy that the doors are open and we're anxious to hear if we've gone off the cliff on an issue. I don't think, frankly, we did on Part 21.

CHAIRMAN CARR: Plus our personal staffs are always available, I'm sure, to carry the messages.

COMMISSIONER CURTISS: Maybe we ought to emphasize that point and for those of them out there now, we ought to emphasize that there ought to be that open communication.

these things are true, but the fact of the matter is there's a big gap between the staff and the Commissioners' offices. The communication gap is not effectively closed. It probably has a lot of roots in the arm's length relationship that the staff has to have for the Commission on certain issues and it's built into the system. There is a problem of communication from the Commissioner's offices to the staff.

CHAIRMAN CARR: In any organization.

commissioner Rogers: Well, communication is the biggest issue in any organization. That's always the toughest thing to solve and nobody ever really solves it. But I think we have some special impediments here that have a historical basis that we

might just think a little bit about reducing.

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CHAIRMAN CARR: Okay.

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: The other thing I'd like to come back to is this question of reviews of advanced reactors and just how we're going to go about that. It does seem to me there are some opportunities in looking at that for a really new approach and a creative approach towards gearing up to do it. While I'm not saying that we should do this, but I'd give it as an example. Well, we must do it.

I'd give an example of one way to start thinking about this is to try to think about setting up some kind of a really identified team of dedicated experts who have really been finely honed principles, both theoretical and fundamental experiential, knowledge for doing these reviews at a very high level. I'm talking about now some kind of perhaps a training program to knit together a team of people which would -- the program would be, say, at an advanced degree level, post master's degree, professional engineer level or something of that sort in a university, concentrated to bring together an unierstanding of important fundamentals that should be considered as we look at the really advanced reactors that depart from our past experience.

1	It's an approach that will cost some
2	money, both in people and dollars it will cost
3	rescurces in people and dollars. But it's something
4	we might seriously consider because I think we're
5	going to be at this for some time. And to put
6	together a somewhat new approach here in organization
7	and identification of individuals who are the super
8	experts on technical issues with respect to advanced
9	reactors, might be a possible way to go.
10	CHAIRMAN CARR: Okay.
11	Commissioner Curtiss?
12	COMMISSIONER CURTISS: You mean other
13	issues?
14	COMMISSIONER FOGERS: Yes. That's okay
15	for now.
16	CHAIRMAN CARR: Your turn.
17	COMMISSIONER CURTISS: I have a couple of
18	quick ones that won't take a lot of time.
19	COMMISSIONER REMICK: Excuse me just a
20	minute.
21	COMMISSIONER CURTISS: Go ahead, Forrest.
22	I'm sorry.
23	COMMISSIONER REMICK: I just want to say
24	that I support that concept. I'm very much in favor
25	of having an elite group of people who look very

carefully at this certification review and eventually license review.

CHAIRMAN CARR: I think the EDO is looking at the problem right now.

COMMISSIONER CURTISS: Two or three quick ones. The issue of agreement state compatibility is one that I wanted to raise for a discussion here. We've had over the course of the past year a number of significant what I'll call the compatibility questions, to what extent does an agreement state program need to be compatible with the NRC's regulatory program?

The two that I guess I have in mind are the so-called Illinois one millirem is which has come up in the low-level waste context debated the issue in the context of BRC and it was to me like over the course of the next few years with the increasing activity on the low-level waste front, that these compatibility questions will continue to arise and perhaps pose issues of first impression for us as we get to them.

One that I have in mind just as a example is the Pennsylvania agreement state program that's coming up here for review at some point.

I've gone back and taken sort of a cursory

look at what we've done in the compatibility area in the past in terms of a comprehensive review of the compatibility program, how we've gotten to where we are, what the logic is behind it and what we do in that area. I guess it's my impression that compatibility is a doctrine that's grown by accretion over the years. It's a series of decisions that are made on individual reviews and we've got a body of compatibility law, if you will, that reflects an approach that staff is carrying out.

But I guess in my cursory view I haven't found a thorough analysis with Commission's focused attention brought to bear on it on the compatibility question and, in particular, focusing on two subjects. Number one, review of what we've done in the past on compatibility, what's the practice been, what's the case law, what is our approach on compatibility? Then, two, more of a prospective analysis of what is it that we're attempting to accomplish in the compatibility area and in particular what's the relationship between compatibility as we see it or have seen it in the past and public health and safety? What is it that we're seeking to accomplish?

What I'd like to suggest for thought or for discussion, as appropriate, is that it may be--

with these issues coming up increasingly on a frequent basis, it may be time for us to ask the staff to put together an interoffice group with representation from the key offices such as OGC, the GPA, and the EDO shop to begin to look at the compatibility question. I know Harold Denton's shop has gone out and done a preliminary survey of the views of people on compatibility. I've taken a quick look at that and I think that's a move in the right direction, but that's an area that I guess — maybe it's because I haven't looked at it before and we haven't looked at it comprehensively recently, that seems to me to warrant some increased attention.

commissioner rogers: Well, I think it's a very big and important issue. I wonder if it's not going to get overtaken by events, in a sense, from the Hill. But I think probably we ought to get our own thoughts together as best we can to sort out any questions that are there, consistencies, inconsistencies or whether just unanswered questions with respect to where we stand on compatibility matters and whether we stand in the same position on all issues or whether there's a difference in how we approach compatibility when it relates to —

CHAIRMAN CARR: Well, it's been a case by

case basis.

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Well, yes. Then that's just everything is different. I wonder if there's any possible grouping of issues that we might be able to put a little order into it rather than just ad hocing it as we go.

MR. PARLER: As I understand the situation, Mr. Chairman, from time to time over the years, and the staff can perhaps respond at the appropriate time more accurate, but there have been attempts to group compatibility issues into categories, the most important, the less important and those where there's considerable flexibility.

What?

CHAIRMAN CARR: There are four categories of compatibility.

MR. PARLER: Well, however. So, at least some disciplined effort has been taken there. As far as legal requirements, legal guidance, it is a fair reading of the 1959 legislation which added Section 274 to the Act, as I kind of like suggested to Congressman Miller, on July the 26th, that the Congress, at least at that time, did contemplate uniform radiation protection standards.

Since that time, of course, we've had

other legislation enacted which moves perhaps in other directions as far as the state overall role is concerned, such as in the Low-Level Waste Act and in certain pieces of environmental legislation that are administered by other agencies.

My point is simply this, there has been a categorization. Perhaps it would be timely, however, to take another look-see at the situation in light of the problems that are coming up. Some of these problems will come up, in my judgment, no matter what the Congress will do or does with the BRC proposed legislation.

CHAIRMAN CARR: Well, it's going to be an important issue, the states right thing. Every time they tie that to something on the Hill, why of course you stand a great chance of losing it just on that issue, whether it's a valid issue or not. Certainly the trans-state boundary problems in our issues are major.

Perhaps the General Counsel could take a look and at least give us a piece of paper on what the current thinking is so we all start from the same starting point.

MR. PARLER: We'll be glad to do it in cooperation with Mr. Denton and the other interested

staff.

CHAIRMAN CARR: Okay.

COMMISSIONER REMICK: As a new Commissioner, I would find that very useful because it's a scenario in which -- through experience I'm not well informed. So, it would be very helpful to me if somebody could tell us what the history has been and what precedents.

CHAIRMAN CARR: Yes. I'm more involved than I really wanted to be.

Okay. Anything else, Jim?

COMMISSIONER CURTISS: Two quick questions. Two quick comments actually. We've got a legislative package coming up, as we do at the beginning of every Congress, and there's one, I think, that the staff will start working on maybe later this year --

MR. PARLER: We've already started working on it. We have input from the staff.

COMMISSIONER CURTISS: There are two areas that have come up, one recently, although I'm not proposing legislation in either of these areas, it seems to me it would be helpful to have the staff take a look at in terms of whether we need additional legislative authority.

The issue of NARM, which of course has come up just recently, naturally occurring and accelerator-produced radioactive material, is one that I'm of an open mind on. I know that's been an issue that was considered before I got here and there were some thoughts that legislation might be required. I'd be perfectly willing to consider the arguments for such a legislative initiative if it, in fact, is one that's necessary. I toss that out for consideration in the legislative package.

The second one is the issue of mixed waste. Again, here, I'm not proposing legislation, although Congress will next year, I think, turn to reauthorization of RCRA, which is the vehicle for this issue. If we have any thoughts that legislative attention is required in this area, based upon perhaps a staff assessment of where things stand today on mixed waste, it seems to me that's an oar that we ought to get in the water as well this go-round.

MR. PARLER: "oth of those issues were considered in the two prior legislative packages and I'm sure that with the input from the staff the will be looked at again and discussed one way or the other in the paper on the legislative program that we submit to the Commission.

CHAIRMAN CARR: Well, my views on that, NARM, as everybody knows, I tried to -- I think it's dumb to leave it out there hanging and I think we ought to take it, frankly, just because nobody else has taken it. We might as well bite the bullet and do it. The last time I tried to do that, we shelved it off to CIRRPC to get a study done in a year which took two years and when it came back we couldn't tell what we got.

MR. PARLER: Of course, if you exercise authority over NARM, we have to have legislation.

CHAIRMAN CARR: That's right. The second one, mixed waste, I've decided from just wandering around the country and trying to find some, that they're doing away with it. Everybody says, "We're not going to have any mixed waste. We're going to treat it. We're going to get rid of it. You don't have to have mixed waste." So, I hesitate to get a legal responsibility for something that's not going to be there.

COMMISSIONER CURTISS: I do think-that's certainly what I'm hearing as I go around from
site to site. I ask the utilities, "Do you have any
mixed waste?" and they say, "No."

CHAIRMAN CARR: "And we're not going to

1	have any."
2	COMMISSIONER CURTISS: It's not clear to
	me that that's because they don't have any or
3	
4	because
5	CHAIRMAN CARR: They defined it away.
6	COMMISSIONER CURTISS: they don't know
7	they don't have any.
8	CHAIRMAN CARR: Well, I told them now when
9	EPA decides to make lubricating oil one of their
10	hazardous wastes, I can't imagine not having mixed
11	waste.
12	COMMISSIONER CURTISS: Exactly. But
13	again, I'm not suggesting that we pursue legislation
14	in that area. I would like to see the staff do an
15	analysis of where things stand. Do we have a mixed
16	waste problem today? Is the joint permitting question
17	a question we ought to be worried about? Are the
18	requirements for the development of mixed waste
19	disposal facilities and the guidance that we've
20	promulgated on that issue leading to progress in the
21	states?
22	CHAIRMAN CARR: It won't hurt to take a
23	look at the problem.
24	Anything else?

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COMMISSIONER CURTISS: I was going to run

one flag up the pole and I don't have anything new other than that.

On the Part 35 medical rule question, that's out for public comment now and I, probably like all of you, get a searing letter in my in box every now and then about how we're way off the mark with that initiative.

CHAIRMAN CARR: From the West Coast?

COMMISSIONER CURTISS: Well, usually from the left coast. And I assume you've gotten those communications as well. That rule, if I recall correctly, is out for public comment now and is to come back to the Commission, I think, early next year.

CHAIRMAN CARR: Well, as a matter of fact, there's a workshop on it today in Region I.

COMMISSIONER CURTISS: Is there? I guess I, just in reading the letters and without having the staff package back before us now obviously, am troubled that there appears to be such a sharp polarization over basic factual questions and basic questions about significance of misadministrations. Not even on the policy issues that I think we need to get to, but on the basic factual questions. I'll look forward to what the staff sends up to us when they evaluate the public comments.

But one thought I guess I'd like to run up the flagpole here for consideration as we work our way through this issue is the possibility if those two sides don't come together on basic factual questions any closer than they are now, the notion of a negotiated rulemaking on Part 35.

Now, coming from me, where I've been as critical in the case of the LSS rulemaking, which was a negotiated rul making, I have had reservations in the past about that concept. But it seems to me here in a case where there is such a sharp polarization on basic factual questions, that perhaps that's an approach that might have some merit. I don't propose that we discuss it any further here, unless you have comments on it, but it's something that I've thought about in the past.

CHAIRMAN CARR: Well, let me make a comment. I've visited two hospitals. One, San Francisco Children's Hospital and yesterday Takoma Park here locally. The two people running their QA programs, you get a different view talking to them than you do generally from our West Coast friends. Yesterday at the Takoma Park, they've got a good program in place. There's a new piece of paper out from JCAH, I think, or from the American College of

Radiation Physicians or something.

But both of those have got a pretty good program out. It's a question of whether the hospitals have implemented it and how they've implemented it. But the RSO at Takoma Park was logical, had some complaints about the trial -- he's one of the pilot projects. He was rational, but at least he was trying the program out and he knew what he didn't like about it and what he did like about it. So, he was going to go to the workshop today and make those comments.

So, it's not as violently objected to as most people think. Some things in there are obviously troubling to him, but mostly it's the things, I would say, that don't make a whole lot of difference. So, I think we'll get something out of it. I'm not sure in the long run we're going to end up having to put a rule out. It's like everything else, when you start looking at it, they start doing something about it. In the last two years, they've come out with their own QA program.

So, it's something we can take a look at, I think. But it's interesting to go look at some of those hospitals' programs because some are good and some are awful.

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Well, I spent a day

about some of these issues. While they do have concerns about costs and increasing costs, there's not the kind of really very strong opposition, at least in quarters where there are very good programs to begin with, and some concern about whether what we're doing might increase costs and therefore reduce their ability to provide medical care, but not that the whole idea was an abomination the way one would — the way we get from some quarters.

Takoma Park, the guy said that it would add another 200 hours a year to his paperwork requirements. He'd have to spend 200 hours a year more on meeting that requirement and that's out of 2,000 he spends already on that requirement. So, we've added ten percent to his --

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: That's exactly the kind of number I got out at the Mayo.

CHAIRMAN CARR: That's another four hours a week.

commissioner curtiss: As I say, I don't mean to prejudge what the staff will send back to us and it may well be that this process, as is usually the case, once more thoroughly understood will lead to

1 some meeting of the minds, and I hope that comes to 2 pass, and leaving open the possibility that it may not even require a rule if we see significant progress. 3 CHAIRMAN CARR: But the same people who worry about one more life in the PRC Program don't 5 6 worry about one more life in the Radiation Medicine Program. So, it's a different kind of approach. 8 COMMISSIONER CURTISS: That's all I have. 9 CHAIRMAN CARR: Commissioner Remick? 10 COMMISSIONER REMICK: Do we still have room on the flagpole for one other item? 11 12 CHAIRMAN CARR: I've got a free morning. COMMISSIONER REMICK: Okay. 13 14 CHAIRMAN CARR: It's only the staff that's 15 wasting time. 16 COMMISSIONER REMICK: I'd like to just 17 throw out one item and actually in a way it builds 18 upon an item that Jim had in his COMJC recently. I'll 19 soon have completed visiting all the vendors and 20 having some in-depth discussions with them of some of 21 their designs and so forth to get 22 understanding. 23 One of the things that comes across in a 24 number of those cases, not in all but in a number, is

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just like within this Agency we have fewer and fewer

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people that know what our process is about on review of new designs and so forth and what it takes.

I find out there in the vendors that there have been a lot of changes in management in recent years and fewer and fewer people out there really know what the NRC does in these reviews and what it takes and so forth. Sometimes I detect what's a sense of, "Well, we kind of ship it in and so many months later the NRC kind of gives us back their results." A lot of expectation that the rulemaking process for certification is going to be 18 months. Nobody knows how long it's going to take us. It could be six months or 18 months or longer.

The other question that comes up, and it's something that came up at a Commission meeting a month or so ago, is do we need a licensing review basis now that we have Part 52? Before that came up, just in my discussions with some of the staff reviewers within the Commission, I asked that question and found that the staff reviewers felt that even though we do have a Part 52 that they found the licensing review basis document extremely valuable and think it would be valuable in the future. It would be different than it was for the ABWR.

I bounced this off the vendors that I've

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talked to so far and found so far unanimously they feel that that is a valuable document. It helps them know what to expect and so forth.

What I'm leading up to is I sense that there's some lack of communication -- although each of us get visited in the office, some lack of communication between the vendors and us on what their expectations are, what their anticipated schedules are, what they see for the needs of the industry and so forth.

The suggestion, two alternates. Either we invite the vendors in sometime in the near future, when we could, to come in and talk to us about what they see as their scheduler needs, when they expect to have things, and also address this question of licensing review basis document where there is a need, where we could all hear the same people at the same time rather than different times in our individual offices.

An alternate to that would be if the Commission did not want to spend the time doing that is to ask the staff to interact with all those vendors and come back and report to us with a consistent document that covers the anticipated scheduler needs of the vendors and so forth and their views on the

1	need for licensing review basis and report back to us,
2	either one.
3	But I think it's an important item, the
4	communication with the vendors and their communication
5	with us, because I think, as I say, that some things
6	they take for granted and aren't aware we have
7	limitations and we might have priorities and so forth
8	and so on. I throw that out. It might be more agenda
9	planning follow-on, but I throw it out for thought.
10	COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Well, just to
11	understand that a little bit, Forrest.
12	COMMISSIONER REMICK: Yes.
13	COMMISSIONER ROGERS: They have met with
14	us over the last year.
15	COMMISSIONER REMICK: Yes.
16	COMMISSIONER ROGERS: I mean we have seen
17	the major players.
18	COMMISSIONER REMICK: Yes.
19	COMMISSIONER ROGERS: What in addition to
20	the kinds of things that they've been sharing with us
21	at those meetings would you see?
22	COMMISSIONER REMICK: Well, I'd like to
23	have all of us hear at one time or get the same story.
24	We hear it at different times from different people
25	and so forth.

1	COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Sort of have a round
2	robin of these folks, one after the other?
3	COMMISSIONER REMICK: That's what I would
4	anticipate, yes.
5	COMMISSIONER ROCERS: That's helpful to
6	hear them all at the same time.
7	COMMISSIONER REMICK: The other thing is
8	the licensing review basis question is something I
9	don't know if you've explored with them or not. I
10	have in my visits to them, not necessarily in the
11	office, and get the reaction from the technical
12	people, not the CEOs and the vice presidents. The
13	technical people feel it would be a very valuable
14	document so they know what the ground rules are, what
15	they can anticipate and so forth.
16	So, I throw it out for what it's worth.
17	It's for improved communication.
18	CHAIRMAN CARR: Anything else?
19	COMMISSIONER REMICK: No thank you.
20	CHAIRMAN CARR: Commissioner Rogers?
21	COMMISSIONER ROGERS: No.
22	CHAIRMAN CARR: Jim?
23	COMMISSIONER CURTISS: I think we ought
24	to, on Forrest's suggestion as I recall, we do
25	meet, I think, annually with the vendors or we try to

do that. Perhaps that's something that we ought to continue to do.

Let me just say a word on the LRB. I would expect the vendors to be strong proponents of the LRB, particularly given the experience of GE with that document. I think it would be a useful opportunity for us to share with them as well our thoughts about the role of the EPRI requirements document because that is a significant development since the GE LRB and, at least in my mind, perhaps one of the reasons that an LRB might be less important given the activities and decisions that we've directed the staff to make in the EPRI requirements document.

CHAIRMAN CARR: Well, if we can come out with the essentially complete design, that may do away with what the LRB had in it.

COMMISSIONER CURTISS: In fact, that could lead to significant chedule savings, depending upon how the LRB is treated. I know Combustion has spent a lot of time on their LRB and if we're saying now that there's going to be some increased time in the schedule because of the EPRI requirements document, but that's going to net out by the savings that we achieve on the LRB. I think Ken first suggested this thought about whether we need an LRB in view of the

1	EPRI requirements document approach that we're taking.
2	Those are issues that I think just
3	generally are helpful to discuss in a meeting like
4	that. I concur in that.
5	CHAIRMAN CARR: Anything else anybody
6	wants to bring up? I've got one or two minor ones.
7	I got your comments on the priority issues
8	and will address those. I've asked the NUMARC guys to
9	give me the capacity factors year to date from all our
10	people. It's interesting that the mean capacity
11	factor right now for U.S., France and Japan, Japan is
12	ahead. It looks like it's about 73 percent. The U.S.
13	in second place is about, I guess, 70, and France is
14	in somewhere that looks like 68.
15	COMMISSIONER CURTISS: What are these
16	figures again?
17	CHAIRMAN CARR: Capacity factors, year to
18	date.
19	COMMISSIONER CURTISS: Okay.
20	CHAIRMAN CARR: It appeared to me that
21	just from looking at the data that comes by that the
22	U.S. was doing better relative to the two major other
23	guys. So, it's kind of interesting where we stand.
24	I'll circulate this around to you and let you look at
25	it.

1	COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Just on that kind of
2	issue, I wonder if you folks, you other Commissioners
3	have been looking at the data that's up on access on
4	the percentage of plants in regions
5	CHAIRMAN CARR: In Region IV?
6	COMMISSIONER ROGERS: that are up
7	CHAIRMAN CARR: Everybody's up. All of
8	them but
9	COMMISSIONER ROGERS: They've been running
10	100 percent month after month. There's 100 percent of
11	the plants in Region IV up and
12	CHAIRMAN CARR: There's been 73 percent,
13	but it's good maintenance will keep you on the
14	line.
15	COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Well, I was
16	wondering if you folks find that information
17	interesting and are following it.
18	CHAIRMAN CARR: I follow it.
19	COMMISSIONER ROGERS: I look at it every
20	day myself.
21	CHAIRMAN CARR: Speaking opportunities, I
22	know Commissioner Rogers has got a list of guys we can
23	go talk to here. I encourage that. We've got to, if
24	we can, get out and not speak to the choir. So while
25	we do a lot of speaking to the choir, it's interesting

to get to the other people, so I encourage that.

And you probably have all seen the graduate fellowship program for health physicists and engineers and I think that's a great initiative.

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Yes, very good.

CHAIRMAN CARR: ACRS, I told them I'd bring up one issue here, and that was their report on research to the Congress. We have legislation up there, I guess, still trying to get that requirement abolished. It doesn't look like anything's going to happen to that. So I told them that if they didn't get it abolished, that Doctor Kattan wants — he likes the report. He wants to make a report and change the format of it a little, because they've just been sending up basically letters that they have written regarding research.

I told them if that -- I hesitated to do anything with that until after the legislation either didn't get in or did. After it did, I told them as far as I was concerned they could write anything they wanted to the Congress because they had a legislative requirement to do that and if he thought there was a better format, feel free.

I informed them that I thought, frankly, that the Nuclear Safety Research Review Committee that

we formed in Research was doing a more thorough indepth analysis of the research than probably the ACRS did in general case.

And so, I just keep you informed of what I said to them.

commissioner REMICK: I just might comment there's quite a history to that. The Committee spent a lot of time putting out that formal report which it felt nobody was reading and decided a couple years ago they'll do what they are doing now, and that is when they have -- when they submit a report and it involves research, send that to Congress once a year.

My understanding is that the Committee hasn't decided one way or the other, but they did authorize Doctor Kattan to come and at least discuss it because he has different views from the past.

CHAIRMAN CARR: Yes. We discussed it. His concern was that the things that have been going up there, where they were critical in the areas of research the Congress used that as a great -- the staff used that as a great option for cutting the research program and the things that were good they just ignored. And so he was worried about that particular cast to it.

And I said, you know, it's a call. My

personal opinion is that there's no format for that thing. If you want to change the format it's perfectly all right with me. Maybe you can put something up there that would be useful to them.

And he wanted to go out and talk to them and see what it was they really wanted.

And my concern was they don't know what they really want, so I didn't want him to go up there and talk to them about that until after the legislation had either died on the vine. I don't know whether it's going to be submitted in the next set of legislation or not, but take a look at it.

MR. PARLER: That will be looked at in the paper that is sent up to you. But certainly as far as the format is concerned, there are no legislative requirements for that as you pointed out. So he doesn't have to talk to anybody.

CHAIRMAN CARR: All right.

At the expanded staff meeting the EDO held the other day, I did compliment the staff on the good work they had done in license renewal and the BRC policy. We've got BRC workshops going on on a continuing basis, so I hope that we can continue to see if we can make that. It's interesting how that policy is being looked at around the world as a kind

of a landmark something or other. Everybody is taking great opportunity to shoot at it, so it's kind of interesting. You would think it was going to have a major effect in what we did yesterday from the way everybody's attaching it, but --

commissioner Remick: Mr. Chairman, if I can just interrupt, a thought comes to mind. In recent discussions I've had with several licensees that are in the process of decommissioning, when they came in my office I thought for sure they were going to complain about lack of attention by the staff and effort. And in both cases, they were very laudatory of the staff on the reviewing decommissioning plans and so forth, giving consideration and so forth. So I just want to make sure the staff is aware of getting some kudos from licensees in areas where I thought perhaps the people were coming in to complain.

CHAIRMAN CARR: I spoke to the Professional Reactor Operators' Society not too long ago and one of the questions they asked me was, "When you told the CEOs out there to bring their complaints in and start identifying things that you could fix, did you get anything?"

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I said, "Not really."

Frankly. I think the staff has been doing

NEAL R. GROSS 1323 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005 a good job and I've been hearing that they've been doing a good job.

We've talked about education and bringing on the young guys, and you know that there's a big intern program going on now and I think Doctor Murley is to be congratulated as the rest of the people are.

DOE is initiating and supporting some good programs throughout the country on science education, so I think we could take a look if we have extra funds around to do that kind of thing. We might jump on their bandwagon and --

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Linking into that?

CHAIRMAN CARR: -- get a cooperative education effort. Well, we can talk to them about that. I think that's a valuable thing to take a look at and maybe we can.

I don't know if you've been using the cafeteria, but I finally congratulate the staff on getting that open. I know you were down there opening day.

I don't think I have anything else. I would like to, I guess, make one statement which I call "fatherly caution," and I hope you'll take it in the right thing. And that's one caution about day to day details versus policy. Temptation is great, you

know, for those of us who like to run things to get in there and run everything. My concern is that we bring all the work to a halt that the staff is down there doing that we know they do every day if we join with those great congressional friends of ours and keep firing memos off to the staff on multitudinous questions that they have to answer and get back.

I guess my real concern is the flurry of questions about alternative ways to get our business done. You know, there are a lot of ways to run a railroad and all the railroads seem to run all right.

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Or all equally bad.

CHAIRMAN CARR: Well, I've been riding the trains and they're pretty good. They're better -- on better on-time schedule than the airplanes.

But I just throw that caution out, because we've got the ability especially with the aid of our staffs to bring everything to a halt by asking those questions which we're vitally interested in and which are good questions. But I really wonder if they fall into the policy area or if they fall into the policy area or if they fall into the area of running day to day business.

Having said that --

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Well, I think it's a good admonition that we all have to think about.

There's never ever going to be a clear-cut line. It's 1 always going to be a little gray area. 2 CHAIRMAN CARR: Just a fatherly caution. 3 COMMISSIONER ROGERS: You have to keep 4 thinking about it all the time. CHAIRMAN CARR: Any other items? 6 COMMISSIONER REMICK: Just a question, Mr. Chairman. You mentioned the cafeteria. Are we still 8 on schedule on the second building? CHAIRMAN CARR: Second building. Well, 10 I'll give you what I know, and I'm not up to date 11 except when I can catch Mike in the elevator or 12 whatever. But the last information I had on the 13 second building was we're that close to being ready. 14 I called our newly-confirmed head of GSA 15 to congratulate him on his confirmation, asked him if 16 he intended to hold the schedule on the second 17 building. He says we're in good shape. He's going to 18 hold the schedule. And the current schedule is for 19 ground-breaking sometime in November. 20 We've got a couple of hurdles to get over 21 still, but it's strictly I think between GSA and the 22 contractor. The County is on-board. Everybody's 23 We've maneuvered away a few parking places. happy. 24

We've gotten rid of a floor. We've gotten rid of the

25

section in the middle and put offices in it. I think most of the major hurdles are behind us. I have one concern and it is that the contractor really doesn't want to do this so he's going to keep finding things to throw into the wheels to keep them from grinding. But optimism is what I hear. I'm looking for somebody out there so that we can take the shovel and turn the first spade of dirt, and that's presumably some time in the November time frame. No other items? We stand adjourned. (Whereupon, at 10:03 a.m., the above-entitled matter was adjourned.)

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INTEREST

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DATE OF MEETING: AUGUST 16, 1990

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