NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF:

PUBLIC MEETING

DISCUSSION OF PETITION FOR HEARING BY NRDC IN TARAPUR MATTE

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Date - Tuesday, 21 November 1978

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

PUBLIC MEETING

DISCUSSION OF PETITION FOR HEARING BY NRDC IN TARAPUR MATTER

Room 1130 1717 H Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Tuesday, 21 November 1978

The Commission met, pursuant to notice, at 9:55 a.m.

BEFORE:

DR. JOSEPH M. HENDRIE, Chairman

RICHARD T. KENNEDY, Commissioner

PETER A. BRADFORD, Commissioner

JOHN F. AHEARNE, Commissioner

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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think we may as well go ahead. The Commission meets this morning to discuss a petition for hearing in the Tarapur license matter, the current Tarapur license. The Commission, I think, ought to start out by hearing from the general counsel's office.

MR. STOIBER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. purpose of this meeting is to discuss the issue of whether or not the Commission will order a hearing or other public proceedings involved with the issuance of export license XSNM-1222, which is the latest in the series of export license applications for shipment of low enriched fuel to the government of India for use in the Tarapur facility.

The matter before the Commission now is only the hearing issue, not the issuing -- the substance involved with the issuance or denial of license application.

And I thought I would divide my comments this morning into two parts. First of all, I think it important at this stage to get a clear idea of the chronology for the decision that the Commission faces, how the present matter stands with respect to the statutory deadline set forth in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act.

And after I have discussed that briefly, then I would mention some of the legal issues which the Commission would want to consider in considering the issue of whether

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or not to actually convene a hearing or to otherwise have public written comments.

Now, the chronology of the decision, as you know, under the Nonproliferation Act, the Congress intended that ordinarily the Commission act within a 60 day period after the receipt of the executive branch views on the license application.

On September 18 of this year, the NRC received the executive branch views indicating their belief that all the licensing criteria were met and other statutory requirements had been fulfilled and that the license should be authorized.

That gave 60 days in which the Commission could then pose additional questions or issues to the executive branch. On November 17th our staff did submit such a request for additional responses on several issues to the executive branch, thereby in our view legally tolling the statutory 60 day time period.

Therefore, the 60 day period will in fact begin to run again at the point at which the executive branch has furnished us a complete set of responses to the issues or the questions we have raised. I understand from the staff that this is anticipated to be done in the form of a briefing. I am not sure of what the scheduling will be on that, but in terms of thinking about how the time limits run,

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I assume that if the Commission were able to schedule a briefing in the first week of December, that means that the first 60 day period would then run at approximately February 2 through 6 during that week. That would mean that the Commission would be expected to decide within that period --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Excuse me, could you go back over that date again?

MR. STOIBER: All right. If the answers to the Commission's additional questions are received during this briefing which might occur during the first week of December, the first 60 day statutory period would then run into approximately the first week of February and therefore that would set that first date.

Now, in addition to the additional questions, the tolling of the statute there's a second means of tolling the statutory time limits, and that is if the Commission embarks upon public proceedings under its rules --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Excuse me, could I go back now; I want to be sure I've got this 60 in my mind. I want to be sure I am remembering these dates which are coming more rapidly than I as a fairly inept historian can swallow.

On September 15, 1978, something like a year after the license application was filed, the executive branch did write us a letter saying we think this license ought to issue.

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So now what we have said is by the application of the statute and various steps taken under it, we are talking about sometime in February when our time limits sort of run out.

MR. STOIBER: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Provided no additional questions are asked.

MR. STOIBER: Well, no additional questions may now be asked, since the first 60 day period has run.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: We can ask the questions, but it won't extend it.

MR. STOIBER: That's right. It won't extend the time.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: So it is February 1979 when the time finally runs out.

MR. STOIBER: Unless the Commission embarks upon proceedings for receiving public participation in the license, at which time another rule or another tolling of the statute begins.

This a more open ended legal effect without the kind of precise limits that you see in the rest of the statute. What the statute merely requires is that the additional 60 days begins running when the Commission's public proceedings are terminated.

We have some guidelines in our new Part 110 of our

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regulations about how we expect the Commission to proceed, but it would be possible for the Commission to adopt a rather flexible or even extending the process of public proceedings, which would continue past the first of the year or even beyond.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Only at the conclusion of which -- an announcement of which, I suppose, we make. We now say our proceeding, whatever it is, in fact is completed. Only then the 60 days begins to run once again.

MR. STOIBER: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: How do we determine when in fact the public processing has been completed?

MR. STOIBER: Oh, I think that would be a decision of the majority of the Commission that the public proceeding had been completed and therefore the additional 60 day period for Commission decision was operating.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: It could theoretically go on for sometime while even the question as to whether the proceeding has been terminated is debated.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: It's an interesting question, isn't it? If two Commissioners can call for a hearing, the question is how long two can keep it going?

(Laughter.)

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: It takes a majority to end

it.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Two to start and three to stop?

MR. STOIBER: Two to keep it going under our rules, not by statute. Presumably, the majority could then vote to change the rule --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Change the rule -- or I am misunderstanding. I thought you said that once -- two Commissioners can initiate the hearing. We discussed that once before, indeed, in the Tarapur matter.

Two Commissioners can initiate a hearing, but I understood you to say that a majority of the Commission could then determine that it has been -- that proceeding has been completed.

MR. STOIBER: Yes.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Okay.

Presumably, however, unless one could muster a majority for this purpose, it could go on for, you know, into the aeons of the future.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, I want to make clear that I'm speaking in the abstract.

(Laughter.)

Not in this particular case.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: So am I, I hope.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: But I'm not sure I agree with the general counsel's office interpretation of what it would take to bring the hearing to an end.

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COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I was asking because

I simply didn't know, and now I would gather that we are

not all that clear, and I think we ought to be sure on that

before we begin this discussion.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Could someone give me a background, a fairly unusual procedure by which a minority can initiate the action?

MR. STOIBER: This was the decision of the Commission based largely, I think, on the Supreme Court practice of granting certiorari for review. In other words, in the Supreme Court it only takes a vote of four of the nine justices --

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Thank you. You have just answered the question in a way that you may not realize either.

(Laughter.)

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: We need to go back though to the point because, Peter, I asked the question -- I thought I understood what you said -- I was accepting it.

Peter has some difficulty --

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I haven't thought about it at all before.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: We need to get that clear, it seems to me.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Yes. And it's probably largely up to us as to how we interpret the rules. It may

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turn out that a majority can interpret them in whatever way the majority sees fit at the time. But it does seem a little curious that you would start a hearing because two Commissioners felt that there was something on which the hearing or further proceedings was required, that the next day a majority, the same three who voted against it on day one could close it down on day two as having been completed.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That hadn't occurred to me.

I assumed that once the proceeding had been elected, then

proceedings do normally run a certain course; that is,

in deciding to have a proceeding, you also decide generally

the format in which it's going to take place, the time limit

it's going to take to complete it, or to get the papers in,

if that's what it is, or hold the hearing, and then decide

on it.

But then the question is: would there be room to continue the proceeding if someone thought that that was desirable? That was my question.

Your point is a different one, and that's an interesting question too. That hadn't occurred to me.

MR. STOIBER: I would point out two things. First of all, the point you make, Commissioner Kennedy, is right, that although the two Commissioners can order a hearing, it takes a voting majority of the Commission to determine the

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form and the chronology of the hearing, and this certainly implicates a majority approval of at least the process.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Which normally encompasses the time period in which it's going to take place.

MR. STOIBER: The second point also is that as a rule of the Commission, it might well take a rule making public notice and the other procedures to change the rule of two.

Having clarified or obfuscated the chronology --

(Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It's not clear to me that that's true or which way it's true.

(Laughter.)

At any rate, Commissioner Ahearne has a further question.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: It's obvious from the bill that the executive branch question must be within the first 60 days.

MR. STOLBER: Yes.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: When must the decision for public hearing occur?

MR. STOIBER: I believe it is the view -- it is the view of the general counsel's offce that the decision to embark upon public proceedings must be taken either within the first 120 days or if the period for Congressional authorization has been tolled by virtue of additional

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questions, then it must be taken within that period in which t's president may not authorize the export.

In other words, it may be taken at any time until the president has in fact authorized the export by executive order.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Are you saying that the call for the public hearings stays the president's action?

MR. STOIBER: Yes.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: And that stay of the president's action can occur any time up to the point that he has actually committed the action?

MR. STOIBER: Yes.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: So there is not even the 120 day constraint.

MR. STOIBER: Well, you see the president's action is not automatic.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I understand that.

MR. STOIBER: So if he has chosen not to take that decision at that time, that still provides the Commission with the legal latitude to embark upon public proceedings.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I would imagine we would always have latitude to embark upon public proceedings.

My question is: is the way the law written such that once we embark on a public proceeding that the law

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requires him to stay his action?

MR. STOIBER: Yes.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Interesting. And the legislative history supports that interpretation?

MR. STOIBER: Yes, it does.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: One other question: is there anything in the legislative history or the bill that indicates that there can only be one such public hearing?

MR. STOIBER: No, there is not.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: So that at least -- and I recognize this is again purely academic -- in theory if you had a Commission in a position where three believed that an action should go forward and two believed it should not, that that too could always consistently call for a public hearing.

The public hearing could be held, the three votes to go ahead; the two can call for another hearing, and as long as the two kept calling for a public hearing, the president could not take action.

MR. STOIBER: Unless the Commission changed its rule.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: But under the current procedure --

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I had thought about that.

I'm not sure whether the Commission rule will in fact allow

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for two public hearings. Are you confident in saying that there could be any number of public hearings on one application?

MR. STOIBER: The way the statute is written, it states --

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: There might be a limit on the willingness of the public to participate, of course.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Not if we pay for them on the one hand and provide them free services and extend so on the other. What difference does it make? They can sit here all day long on our payroll.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: That would take a majority vote then.

MR. STOIBER: See, the way the statute is written, it ties the public procedure issue to our regulations. It was written, however, if the Commission has commenced procedures for public participation regarding the proposed export under regulations promulgated, so the Congress was in fact prevalidating the approach that the Commission would adopt under its regulations.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay, John?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Well, I think I understand it. I'm not sure it's okay.

MS. BECKER: I don't think our rules really contemplate more than one hearing. It may be a hearing that's

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very extensive, and that takes a long period of time and that broken up with maybe time periods in between when the proceedings aren't being held.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That would be the question of when the Commission concluded that in fact that its hearing had been concluded.

MS. BECKER: Yes.

MR. STOIBER: See, the operable statutory language is not "hearing." The operable statutory language is "procedures for public participation." And that could I passume be a series of hearings or other procedures or whatever.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Written submissions followed by oral hearings followed by further written considerations? I suppose limitless opportunities.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Before you plunge ahead, for whatever the theoretical possibilities within the framework of the statute may be, it seems to me that it is very unlikely that there would be multiple hearings or that if we decided to have a hearing, we wouldn't try to move expeditiously to a reasonable process that would have a beginning, a middle, and an end.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: At least the latter two.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: At least the latter two.

By way of some definition --

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COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: We have some notable ones which have beginnings and middles and never have come to an end.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: We had one yesterday, I think.

(Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: By way of definition, I think it's clear that the Commission -- that if a hearing is decided in this case, a so-called public proceeding would commence with the Commission's order that such is to be the case and would terminate with the Commission's final order, memorandum and order on the matter.

MR. STOIBER: Closing the record or whatever decision it took at that point. In the last proceeding, the --

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: So there are -- the beginning and the end are marked by fairly specific events, namely the issuance of the Commission memorandum and order.

MR. STOIBER: Yes, if the prior proceedings are followed. And I think the present rules were modeled on the prior hearing. The Commission held the public hearing and then stated at the hearing that the record would remain open for two weeks for receipt of additional materials. And then the proceeding would be closed, and that would be the point at which the additional 60 days would run.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I see. So one could define.

Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc. in fact the start.

MR. PEDERSEN: It's not necessarily the Commission's decision that would end it. That may follow substantially after the proceedings.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: But if that were the case, it would have to occur within the 60 days.

MR. PEDERSEN: In fact, that's when the 60 day period would begin to run, at the end of the proceeding.

MR. STOIBER: So merely to reiterate, the Commission would have an additional 60 days after the receipt of additional executive branch views on the issues which have been raised by the staff, presumably until approximately the first week in February to decide whether it would embark upon additional public proceedings.

At the first week in February, the president then is legally -- and the Commission has not gone forward to public proceedings, the president is legally able then to authorize the export by executive order.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I'm sorry. I keep trying to find that place in the bill. Ken, you said public proceedings are not finished until the record is closed, essentially, but they are completed prior to the decision being made based on those proceedings.

MR. PEDERSEN: What I said was that the Commission could by some act terminate the proceeding.

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running again.

MR. PEDERSEN: And terminate the proceeding; not at the same moment announce its decision on whether or not to authorize the license. That was my point.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: And start the 60 day clock

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: But isn't it also consistent to say that the proceedings are not terminated until the decision is made based on those proceedings?

MR. STOIBER: The Commission could also take that view.

> COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: So it's not automatic? MR. STOIBER: No, it is not.

MR. PEDERSEN: It depends on how you would define the proceeding. I was thinking in terms if you had a hearing, the Commission could determine the record was closed. It would consider no further submissions.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It would seem to me, John, that unless the Commission defines otherwise, that the final memorandum and order marks the end of the proceedings. So if we don't say anything otherwise, why it seems to me that proceeding until the final memorandum and order issues, it is still going on and the 60 day clock isn't running.

However, counsel says we could define an earlier time for the clock to start running again.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I had forgotten, in the

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very first Tarapur matter, it seems to me that after hearings had been held, proceedings, the issuance of the order itself of the Commission in the matter took some several weeks.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I've heard stories to that effect.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I am just trying to -
COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: It's before my time. I

can't be responsible for that case.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Neither could some of us who were here. But the point is that we are talking about next February. Now if next February based upor what the Commission has ascertained from its briefings, et cetera, it decides then it would like to have a hearing, it could do it, whereupon, the 60 day clock isn't running yet.

So that gets it from February, the 60 day -no, it gets it to some indeterminate point. Let's say the
proceedings take 30 days, okay? So that's March and then
the 60 day clock begins to run, maybe. At the end of March,
April, and May --

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: There are only two 60 day clocks, right?

MR. STOIBER: Right.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: The first 60 day clock and the second 60 day clock; the second clock runs 58 days and

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then you have a hundred day hearing. When the hearing ends, you've got two days to reach the end of the statutory period.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That's a pretty good way to do business, I think, two days to make a decision.

MR. STOIBER: But that's not the way -- no, the 60 day clock runs only upon completion of the public proceedings, and that occurs when the Commission says it happens.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: It's a new 60 days.

MR. STOIBER: It can say that happens when the last witness utters the last --

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It's a new 60 days -MR. STOIBER: New 60 days.

MR. PEDERSEN: We never held a proceeding before under these procedures, so we never had to consider clock and when they started.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let me ask the following question --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That's right, so we're up to June now, by my counting.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: On the assumption that only one hearing will be allowed by the Commission to occur, you could in fact have an initial period of 59 days, at

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the end of which the staff asks questions. Good.

The second 60 day clock now starts to run. You have another 59 days -- oh, I'm sorry. When the executive branch answers, the second 60 day clock starts to run. You now run 59 days, and the Commission declares a hearing.

When the hearing is over --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Essentially where we are at the moment.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: No, we're not a 120 days.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: We haven't got there.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: We're at the first 59 days.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That's right.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: And after the hearing is over, then the third 60 day clock can run.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Right?

MR. STOIBER: That's correct. And I think it important to point out here just in terms of legislative history, that there was a great deal of debate about whether there should be any limits on the Commission decision at all. and therefore, although these limits might seem rather flexible, it was the product of a legislative compromise between those who wanted limits and those who did not.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Let me see if I understand something. It sounds like there are really no limits.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: True. You understand it very

well.

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COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: We can call for a hearing, as you said before, at any time. So even after that clock has run for the 120 days and it goes over to the executive branch, we can then at any time prior to the president making his decision call for hearings.

MR. STOIBER: Yes.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: And if we conclude that a decision does not mean -- that the proceedings do not end until we actually put out a decision, and since it takes a majority to put out a decision, we could essentially never put out a decision, because we could always find some problem with the decision, and so that never having put out a decision, the proceedings would never end, certainly for rule making.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Some of us in a circumstance of that kind would write a letter to the president saying you ought to do something, chief.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: But if I understand what you said before about the law, the president cannot act until we finish our pleadings.

MR. STOIBER: I believe that that is the correct interpretation of the law.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: So if I interpret it correctly, then, a majority of the Commission can basically

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prevent the president from ever issuing --

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Let me just make one point. There is a certain mischeif in discussing theoretical possibilities, but last spring, in fact, the Commission did split two-two-two on a Tarapur export, and at that point we didn't even have a potential majority to bring the thing to an end, that in fact the Commissioners didn't behave in a filibuster-oriented way, but once we realized the situation was deadlocked, we voted to defer it over to the president.

I think it would be a mistake as a result of this theoretical discussion to in any way suggest that the Commission had any intention of simply letting the thing go on.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Peter, I have been spending several months trying to understand this act.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I didn't mean you were suggesting it, John, I just didn't want the suggestion to become a --

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: And this was what I felt was a fascinating nuance embedded in the act.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: That's probably true, but if anything, we're in better shape now than we were last spring to bring things to an end, numerically speaking.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Thank you. You don't have to

explain.

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(Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: All right. Now, Carl, onward, and let us turn from this fascinating procedural discussion and see if we can close on the merits of the

case.

MR. STOIBER: I think now it might be useful to take a brief look at the standards which the Commission would apply in reaching its decision on the hearing issue.

I should point out first, I think, and most importantly that the petition for hearing filed by the intervenors,

NRDC, Sierra Club, and nion of Conerned Scientists, do not raise the standing or theinterest issue under the Atomic Energy Act.

They have instead briefed the question from the point of view of the statutory criteria set forth in 126(b)2b, that they think a hearing is desirable or should be ordered by the Commission because, number one, it would be in the public interest, and number two, it would assist the Commission in making its statutory interpretations or its determinations under the act.

So therefore we do not have before us a situation where you need to examine in detail this situation of the intervenor, his possible interest, or things of that nature. The only two bases for decision set forth in the statute are

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the public interest determination and the assistance of the Commission. These are basically policy issues. Whether or not you feel the record has been as fully developed as you would wish to see it, whether or not perhaps the prior proceedings have supplied you with sufficient information on which to make your judgment, whether or not there are other factors which might lead you to conclude that some sort of public airing of the issues either would be helpful to you or to the public interest or injurious to you and the public interest; in that regard, you have before you the views of the intervenors as set forth in their petition of both February 14th and their renewal petition of October 31st.

You have before you the view of the executive branch opposing the grant of hearing. You have the staff views also suggesting that a hearing not be granted. And that is basically the issue one has to resolve now.

A second range of issues arises if you decide or if two of you decide that some sort of public participation is desirable. The Commission must then go on to determine whether it would be in the form of written comments under Part 110.84 of your regulations, or whether you would want to convene some type of oral hearing under subpart J of your regulations.

The matters are all outlined in our memorandum of November 2nd, on pages 3 and 4 where we have set out a

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tentative oral hearing if you decide to go that way.

The chronology would be somewhat briefer if you decide merely to take written comments and if you decide not to hold any kind of public proceeding. Then we would have to prepare an order to that effect supplying your reasons for the denial of the hearing.

So basically it comes down to a policy issue of whether or not you feel additional proceedings would be of assistance to you.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Could you remind me whether the petitioner has suggested that what he would have to offer would substantially advance the state of knowledge beyond that presented before the Congress in the hearings which it held on the previous licensing, licensing 1060, I believe it was.

MR. STOIBER: I think the only assertion he makes in that regard is that further examination of the most recent information available would assist the Commission further and that the issues which he raises -- and there are basically three of those -- the issue of the implications of the SSIR report with respect to the adequacy of IEA safeguards --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Not discussed in the Congressional hearing?

MR. STOIBER: Yes, it was discussed in detail.

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COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: So coming back to my question: is he alleging that he has additional information to present on this since it was -- my recollection was that it was discussed at those Congressional hearings extensively.

MR. STOIBER: I don't believe he asserts he has additional information, however --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I'm trying to think of whether it would help us. That's the question I'm trying to ask.

MR. STOIBER: I think he indicates that he has a viewpoint and might be able to submit analysis from a different point of view.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Different from that that he presented in the Congressional hearings? That's what I'm asking.

The purpose of my question is to help me arrive at some judgment as to whether the criterion of additional assistance to the Commission would be met.

MR. STOIBER: I think not different from the viewpoint he presented, but different from the formal materials already before the Commission from the staff and the executive branch.

And the other issues that he raised were the adequacy of Indian assurances on nuclear explosives --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Could the Commission in that

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regard without engaging in another public proceeding -could the Commission vote to include in its record for
consideration of this particular licensing matter the
record which committees of the Congress amassed on the
previous hearing as guidance to the Commission?

MR. STOIBER: I believe that's certainly appropriate.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Okay, thank you.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Carl, you gave a list of -you ran down the list of the views that we have in front of
us, and I think you mentioned that there were the
petitioner's views and executive branch views. I just got
a copy handed to me of an executive branch view dated
November 15th, which isn't the executive branch view that's
in Appendix C, and I was just curious. Were there any
other last minute arrivals?

MR. STOIBER: I think the 15th -
COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: We're dealing with a

different paper --

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I'm dealing with 596.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: This is the license itself.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Well, the paper that I got from the general counsel doesn't have any executive branch

views attached to it.

MR. STOIBER: We had submitted our on November 2nd,

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and the executive branch views on the hearing have not come until the 15th, so we were unaware of what position the executive branch --

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: All I'm saying is: are there any other last minute -- trying to shovel through this to make sure I have --

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: You ought to have a staff paper dated November 14th.

(Chairman Hendrie indicating to Commissioner Ahearne.)

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: That's in the November 20th staff paper, the staff response. That is in the November 20th package. What is not in the November 20th package is the November 15th executive branch views.

MR. STOIBER: One has to keep these things on parallel tracks. The hearing issue is a separate issue than the issue of whether or not the license should go forward.

And so we have essentially two sets of responses, one on the hearing issue and one on the license proper.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: The tracks do cross a little; that is, if you feel you have all the information you wanted for the merits of the facts, based ...

on the papers of the merits, then you wouldn't --

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: At the moment I'm really at a very simple question, which is just to make sure I have the right sets of papers. I have the November 20th paper.

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In the November 20th paper, Appendix B, is a memorandum in support of the motion for further hearings. So that led me to believe that this paper had something to do with that.

There is also an NRC staff answer to the memorandum in support of hearing. Now that really led me to believe that perhaps this paper was addressed in the hearing. And then when I moved to Appendix C in which the reference at least refers — the first two papers are the memo from petitioners and staff response, which I have just read, indicates there was a hearing.

Then Appendix C is the executive branch views, but the Appendix C executive branch views is not the November 15th executive branch views in the hearing.

So I'm just trying to see, do I have all the views on the hearing that have come in to date.

MR. STOIBER: I think you have everything, as long as you have the November 15th views from the executive branch on the hearing issue.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: All right.

MR. SHEA: I might just say that the staff in putting together the paper you have just gone through had not received at that time the executive branch views of November 15th on the hearing. This is the first awareness that we have of that. There was a direct communication to the

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Commission because of the nature of the hearing.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Well, my direct communication was that I leaned over and asked John what paper was Carl referring to, and he pulled one out and then went and made me a copy.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Just to close that loop a little bit, on page 20 of the paper which Commissioner Ahearne has been alluding to, it notes that the executive legal director indicates that it may comment on that paper separately.

Will it have any relationship to the hearing question, any comment that ELD might offer.

MS. BECKER: No, it will go to the substance.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: What ELD is saying about the hearing issue, we know.

MS. BECKER: That's right.

MR. STOIBER: So you have everything.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: That's not obvious that I have everything we seem to know about.

MR. STOIBER: You have everything I have.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: There has been no paper thus far identified and brought to your attention which you have you think, probably?

That seems a reasonable basis to plunge ahead. Carl, you were in mid-discussion.

MR. STOIBER: I was merely indicating the issues raised by the petitioners. I mentioned the first two, the SSIR, the adequacy of no explosive assurances, the status of spent fuel return negotiations, and the fourth one, the need for fuel issue.

These are the points that the petitioner would expect to address in any further public proceedings. There has been, of course, a lot of material submitted to the Commission on these issues; however the petitioner believes that submitting additional information and analysis would be useful to the Commission in this regard.

And I think it's up to the Commission to make a judgment on whether or not it believes that that additional process would be helpful to them.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Jim, these are the types of questions that we asked the State Department to provide us answers for.

MR. SHEA: Yes.

MR. STOIBER: I suppose at this point the issue also becomes one of timing because, as I stated before, the Commission has until the first week of February to decide whether it wishes to order further proceedings. It could speed the process considerably if two of the Commissioners did decide they wanted public proceedings by ordering at this time and getting the ball rolling.

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On the other hand, it might be something that would come out of the briefing by the State Department that would change the Commissioners' views and therefore convince people to await the decision on a hearing.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: When is that briefing scheduled?

MR. SHEA: It is not yet definitely scheduled.

It looks as if the week after next is the most likely time for it, assuming availability of all the Commissioners.

Bill Nosenso said he and Joe Nye expect to be available that week.

MR. CPLINGER: He was not sure about Joe.

MR. SHEA: He was not completely sure about Joe. At least he thought that was possible. So we're trying to pin that down. I believe the Commissioners are available that week, at least some portion.

MR. STOIBER: I raise this issue only to make it clear that the Commission does have time to revisit the issue of the hearing after it has received the briefing.

That has to be weighed against the desirability of expeditious treatment of these matters.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: If given -- given the nature of the issues which the petitioner suggests he would like to and is prepared to provide further information to Commission on, and given the extensive hearings that were held

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earlier by the Congress, looking into the general question as it related to the earlier license 1060, but looking at the issue in a broader sense, I think, as I recall through several of the discussions, looking at the issue in the broader sense than just the particular license, it being the vehicle, but rather not necessarily just the product, would it not seem reasonable to even now to ahead and ask for public comment in the nature of written submissions with the normal period of time for such proposals, what 30 days? It could even be less than that, I should think in the circumstances.

15 days I should think would be more than enough.

MR. STOIBER: That course is of course provided in the regulations.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Is 15 days too short a period inthe normal circumstances?

MR. STOIBER: That's a matter of judgment. I would think it somewhat short.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: But 30 days would not be too short, would you say?

MR. STOIBER: I would not. It depends on the extent to which the intervenor would want to make use of the Freedom of Information Act to secure additional materials upon which he might want to base analysis or views.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Does this schedule that is

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proposed in -- yes, it does. It represents some 15 plus days. It includes a period of discovery. The oral hearing schedule proposed in the letter --

MR. STOIBER: Yes, on page 4 of our November 2nd memorandum --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: It shows a discovery period of something of the order of 15 days.

MR. STOIBER: This is assuming the participants would file such a request. It's not necessarily clear that they would, but if they did, which they did in fact in the last proceeding.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: What is a written hearing, Carl?

MR. STOIBER: I beg your pardon?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: What is a written hearing?

MR. STOIBER: Under the Administrative Procedure

Act, a hearing need not necessarily be oral in order to

qualify as a hearing. Under our regulations, subpart Illo.85,

we have described a hearing consisting of written

comments, and that would be an order by the Commission

stating the issues that it wished to have addressed,

providing a list of the participants who would be expected

to comment, and stating time limits within which the

receipt of comments would be received.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Does that or does that not envision comments on comments?

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MR. STOIBER: It might well. You might adopt a proceeding in which written comments were filed and then an opportunity provided for add tional rebuttal or comments on the comments.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: You are scheduled to have on page 4 -- at least my copy refers to that as a schedule for a written hearing; is that correct?

MR. STOIBER: Under number one?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Under two.

MR. STOIBER: Under two?

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: It says if a written hearing were held --

MR. STOIBER: That would be an oral heari:

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: But it says if a written,
so that's not what it meant?

MR. STOIBER: That's wrong. That should be if an oral hearing were held. That's an error.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Is it appropriate to ask or can it be answered here, when is the fuel needed and is that a question? That is, A, is it germane to this meeting, today's issue; and B, an open hearing. Can we discuss it?

MR. PEDERSEN: Clearly it's germane in the sense that the need for fuel is one of the issues that the petitioner has raised. It's also an issue that this Commission has visited on numerous occasions. Prior to the

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last time the Commission dealt with Tarpur, it had before it an analysis, one analysis, at least, done by my office that spoke to that question, and we are redoing that analysis at this very time and updating it.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: The executive branch also --

MR. PEDERSEN: And the executive branch as a regular matter of course supplies its views on these matters. So, it's germane, certainly. I do not think you have before you today the answer to that, and I would think that would be -- also you will probably get some discussion of that in your briefing, which I think is one of the issues Joe Nye was interviewed to discuss.

It's very closely associated, for example, with the reracking that's going on at Tarapur, because that's affecting the power at which they're running the plant.

They don't want to get stuck with a lot of spent fuel right now, so there's a lot of variables involved, and we're looking at that question.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I gathe: 1>76 there was a hearing on Tarapur?

MR. STOIBER: Yes, there was a two day oral hearing held in July of that year; something on the order of ll witnesses were heard and about 300 or 400 pages of testimony developed.

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COMMISSIONER AHEARNY: Is that the only hearing on an export that the Commissioners held?

MR. STOIBER: That's right.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Can you explain what were the criteria that were applied at that time as to why there should be a hearing; in particular compare them with apparently no hearing being held in I guess 1060.

MR. STOIBER: The judgment of the Commission was basically on the grounds that it felt the additional material might help it reach its statutory common defense and security finding and that it would be in the public interest to afford these petitioners an opportunity to publicly air their views.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Granting them the hearing as a matter of judgment, not as a matter of right.

MR. STOIBER: That's right. And there was another dimension there also that I might mention. The Commission stated in its order that this was frankly an experimental procedure that it wanted to use to determine whether hearings in export licensing proceedings generally -- you have to recall that at that time the petitioners were requesting this as a matter of right under the Atomic Energy Act, would in fact beuseful in ventilating the kinds of issues that the Commission faced.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Did the Commission reach any

judgment as to the utility of that experiment?

COMMISSIONER KENTEDY: Several, all different.

(Laughter.)

MR. STOIBER: The Commissioners have reached judgments. The Commission as a collegial body, I don't think has made any statement about that, except in testimony there have been certain allusions to the fact that it provided some assistance, but at the cost of other difficulties.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Was the issue of a hearing addressed by the Commission for the last spring's 1060 proceeding?

MR. STOIBER: Yes, it did. It said it did not feel that a hearing on that license would be in the public interest, it would assist it, but it would reach a decision or the companion license which it consolidated with this proceeding as a whole, would be reached that -- well, at this time.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: Can you tell me what the differences are in the general counsel's view, at least, between the case we have before us now and 1060, particularly focused on why should the Commission see a difference leading to a different conclusion.

MR. STOIBER: I don't think there are primarily legal factors. I think it comes down to a matter of the

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judgment of the individual Commissioners about how fresh the information was in their mind and other additional material that would be useful to them.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: There was also a very strong allegation of urgency of decision, even as distinguished from a question of need, just an energy need for a decision, as apart from the need for the fuel before us last spring.

I would have to review the papers myself to see how explicitly that weighed in the Commission decision. I know it was a factor in my own thinking.

MR. STOIBER: To be extremely candid, one of the other factors was that the Commission was facing imminent loss of its quarum and ability to act on any of these licenses.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Of course, we didn't know Joe was going skiing.

(Laughter.)

We knew he was going skiing. We didn't know he wouldn't come back.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: The general counsel may have known something he didn't tell you.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: You didn't have any detailed idea about my skill levels and inclinations.

MR. PEDERSEN: I would like to respond a little

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more, Commissioner, to your question. I think many factors are the same. I think a lot of the issues that are raised by petitioners now are the issues that were raised by petitioners earlier. But things happen with time. For example, since that time you have had the Congressional hearings in which there was even further discussion of these and more opportunity for public debate, and so on.

That's on one side, so to speak. On the other side there are some questions about whether this particular fuel, the timing of it isn't different. For example, the argument has been made that this fuel would not go into the reactor, probably, this shipment, until after the 18 month cutoff.

And whether that should have any relevance or not, I'm not prepared to address today. But there are differences. Whether a hearing would enlighten those differences, I have an opinion on that, but that's neither here nor there.

But there are similarities and some significant changes.

MR. SHEA: That's right. I think Ken is right. There are a few changes closer to the March '80 date, and also I think there are some more recent statements by the Indian officials that have been made with regard to this export and are noted in submission by the NRDC.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let me seize upon a moment of Gilance to note that I do not propose to ask for a vote this morning on the hearing question. Vic wasn't able to be here and would like to get his vote in. It would seem to me that we can make our views known to one another on the hearing question on a notational basis or we might simply delay that decision until after briefing.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Could we get an informal expression of views, remembering that it only takes two people to suggest a hearing, to call for a hearing.

I am concerned about delaying until after the Nye briefing a week and a half hence, maybe two weeks hence, you see, because then if we are going to have one, we might as well get the thing started and save the two weeks.

And if two people want it, well then the rules say we're going to have it. We can have an informal expression of views and not take the formal vote.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: What I would propose -- it seems to me that whether to have a hearing or not is a fairly straightforward question. I would suggest that we let the secretary come around and collect the ballots, just go ahead and vote on it.

> COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: We have got two questions. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: But by following that procedure

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COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: If you're going to have one, which way?

Written submissions or an oral hearing?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: That's a question I would like to raise.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: I don't think that is a simple question, whether it's written or oral.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: True, and furthermore I ask the counsel, is the form, whether it's written comment. submission or an oral? Is that at the choice of two Commissioners or is that a decision of the majority?

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: That's a decision of the majority, I believe.

MR. STOIBER: Yes.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: The form of the procedure -
COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: We're switching from

academic to --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: No, that's what the rules say. Two Commissioners can call for a hearing, and then the form the hearing should take falls under the normal procedures of the Commission, as I understand the rules.

Isn't that correct?

MR. STOIBER: That would be our view.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: It's not a question I have researched at all, and I don't want to start a

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prolonged debate , so let me just reserve judgment.

commissioner amearne: I think that that is a very significant question, which type of hearing. And just let me raise an additional part of the significance. If you are putting on an oral hearing, you probably don't have to be extremely explicit as to the questions that will be addressed on the oral hearing.

If you are going out for a written hearing and asking for comments to help you, you have to be, I think relatively explicit. I think it would be more difficult to be that explicit until we've heard the State Department's hearing, briefing.

going for a written hearing would be to wait until after the State Department. That would be the rationale because I would want to ask probably for further reviews on that.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I agree with that. I think it's going to be very hard to define the scope of really either type of proceeding until after we've heard what the State Department has to say. It's also possible to hold judgment on whether or not one wants oral argument until one has the written materials in hand.

And then you can see whether therewould be any good purpose served by letting the parties take some time to argue further orally on the basis of the written

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submissions.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: One purpose that could

be served there of course is for the 30 day delay.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, let me just indicate again that if willful delay had been among the Commission objectives on Tarapur last spring, it would have been an easy time to do it.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: On these fairly difficult, complex matters, the Commission at full speed forward is not exactly the model.

Okay, I think further questions from Commissioners?

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: No.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I will ask the secretary to poll around with a notational vote. I think on that vote it would be helpful if the Commissioners would indicate both hearing yes or no, and if yes, what type.

COMMISSIONER AHEARNE: And probably, if yes, when. Should it wait for the State briefing or should we go --

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think -- what I propose is the following: if two or more Commissioners want a hearing and that develops from the vote, then I will ask the counsel's office to begin to frame in more detail than he has in the paper here the sort of schedule you might look for, both for oral format and written format.

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Of course, if the votes are clear on oral or written, we'll know which way to scope that, which way to concentrate.

MR. STOIBER: We can prepare a draft order for either eventuality so that you can see what that looks like.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Why don't you? But it's quite possible we will have a vote.

Now, what it does seem to me is that the statement of the scope of the hearing, if there is to be one, is likely to be the place that the Commissioners will differ, and there will be some difficulty in getting to reach the language, and that indeed may need to wait for the briefing, as John suggests.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: The scope could be a fairly straightforward and all encompassing one; that is, as the views of parties and desirability under the law recognizing criterions under the law of issuing the proposed license.

Let them comment and say anything they choose and raise any arguments on any side of the issue that they propose to raise, following which either they could be argued orally in rebuttal or with a short comment period on the comments. Otherwise, we never will get the order out.

MR. STOIBER: In its prior proceeding, the

Commission did essentially that. It said in addition that there wer (ertain issues which it thought were central to its decision and that it would prefer that the participants concentrate their remarks on it. It did not limit participants to any particular issues, but it did say, if you want to make best use of the material you are going to submit, please emphasize these points.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I would read lists that anybody wishes to include in the interest of getting something out.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It certainly wouldn't hurt to attempt to frame that language. It provides a starting point and whether we can get a majority agreement to move forward with it will remain to be seen.

Fair enough?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Sure.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Yes.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay, is it clear where we're going?

MR. STOIBER: I believe so.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: The secretary will circulate a ballot, hearing yes or no, type of hearing, written or oral; general counsel will draft, I guess, an array of documents suitable for all outcomes.

How about that? Or at least have in mind --

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rters, Inc. MR. STOIBER: We'll draft two orders, one for written proceeding, one for oral.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Leave blanks so people can fill in by writing anything they like.

MR. STOIBER: We tried that on the last paper, I think.

(Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I thought that was a notable success.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I'll agree to any question anybody wishes to ask.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: But it may be that in a day or two the nature of the vote will come clear and then you'll know which option you are aiming at. I don't see any need for you to prepare all possible options in detail. And then we will see whether we're able to take action, if a majority indeed will settle down on the direction and nature of the thing, then we can get it on out by affirmation; if not, I'll schedule a meeting so that we'll get a chance to talk to each other about it and see if we can work it that way.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: (Nodding affirmatively.)

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: (Nodding affirmatively.)

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Very good. Thank you very much.

(Whereupon, at 11:00 p.m., the hearing was adjourned.)