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1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
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4	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
5	***
6	BRIEFING ON OPERATING REACTORS
7	AND FUEL FACILITIES
8	***
9	PUBLIC MEETING
10	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
11	One White Flint North
12	Building 1, Room 1F-16
13	11555 Rockville Pike
14	Rockville, Maryland
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16	Thursday, May 6, 1999
17	The Commission met in open session, pursuant to
18	notice, at 9:12 a.m., the Honorable SHIRLEY A. JACKSON,
19	Chairman of the Commission, presiding.
20	COMMISSIONERS PRESENT:
21	SHIRLEY A. JACKSON, Chairman of the Commission
22	NILS J. DIAZ, Member of the Commission
23	EDWARD McGAFFIGAN, JR., Member of the Commission
24	GRETA J. DICUS, Member of the Commission
25	JEFFREY S. MERRIFIELD, Member of the Commission
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1	STAFF AND PRESENTERS:
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3	STEPHEN BURNS, Deputy General Counsel
4	ANNETTE L. VIETTI-COOK, Assistant Secretary
5	WILLIAM TRAVERS, Executive Director for Operations
6	
7	DR. CARL PAPERIELLO, Director, NMSS
8	SAMUEL COLLINS, Director, NRR
9	LUIS REYES, Region II Administrator
10	HUBERT MILLER, Region I Administrator
11	ELLIS MERSCHOFF, Region IV Administrator
12	JAMES DYER, Region III Administrator
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[9:12 a.m.]

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Good morning. Today the

Commission once again is pleased to have our Agency senior

managers including the Regional Administrators here to brief

us on the results of the April, 1999, Senior Management

Meeting. On behalf of the Commission I also would like to

welcome those here in the audience, whether you are NRC

Staff, Congressional staff, licensee management, members of

the public or press. We thank you for your interest in our

briefing today.

The Senior Management Meeting provides an opportunity for selected plants for the Agency's Senior Managers to review our latest assessment of plant performance, such as periodic plant performance reviews and the plant inspection matrix data as well as various indictors that are not directly associated with the regional inspection program.

The Senior Managers review these results in the aggregate to aid in allocating or deciding what level of attention the facilities warrant. The primary purpose is to ensure that we are on top of licensee performance well before there are any significant declines that may lead to unsafe operation, so I would request that all of you today consider the results presented by the Staff in the proper

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context. That is, the plants to be discussed have been or will be potentially discussed in terms of whether there will be some increased Agency level focus or regional focus or routine focus.

The NRC has other mechanisms, regulatory mechanisms to respond promptly to correct situations that present an immediate threat to public health and safety. The NRC Staff, with direction from the Commission, has been evaluating and modifying the assessment process for the past few years. Consequently, as a result of some of these changes, we are in an interim period as we transition to a new integrated assessment process.

While implementation of the new process is scheduled to begin at nine pilot sites next month, the remaining vast majority of our sites remain under our existing process.

Some interim changes that have occurred for all plants are the switch from a biannual to an annual frequency for the Senior Management Meeting, elimination of the Watch List, and changes to correspondence or the documentation that results from Senior Management Meetings, correspondence to licensees.

The new process will implement even more fundamental changes that are planned as a result of input from our various stakeholders as well as a recognized need

to address weakness in the previous process. I have only briefly touched upon some of the aspects of what has changed. We have had a number of Commission meetings relative to the new reactor oversight program. Dr. Travers will further elaborate on the details of the current interim process we are applying today, and so let's turn now to discussion of those assessment results, and unless my colleagues have any comments they wish to make, we will try to let you get through your presentations. There's never a guarantee but we will try to do that -- I will try to do that anyway, since I am the guilty party.

So Dr. Travers, will you please begin.

MR. TRAVERS: Thank you, and good morning,
Chairman Jackson and Commissioners. I am glad to be here
with a significant portion of the Agency's Senior Management
team.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: And we not like to have somebody drop anything on this building or at least this stop in the building with the Commission here and all of you here.

MR. TRAVERS: It would be a mixed blessing, I would say.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Some might think that. Let's not give people any ideas.

[Laughter.]

MR. TRAVERS: We will be sensitive to any vibrations that occur from any side of the table.

We are here, as you said, Chairman, to discuss with you the results of the 26th Senior Management Meeting, which was held April 20th and 21st in Region IV in Arlington, Texas.

Joining me at the table from the program offices are Sam Collins from NRR and Carl Paperiello from NMSS. On this side, of course, the Regional Administrators beginning with Hub Miller from Region I, Jim Dyer from Region III, Luis Reyes from Region II, and Ellis Merschoff from Region IV. Introductions are really not necessary but we thought we would make them in any case.

Since its inception the Senior Management Meeting has been an important part of the NRC oversight process. However, the recent meeting had special significance because it reflected many of the changes which are ongoing in our transition to a new performance assessment process. In particular, it was the first meeting to be conducted, as you mentioned, Chairman, on an annual basis. It was the first to be conducted following the suspension of NRC's systematic assessment of licensee performance or SALP process. It was the first meeting to take advantage of the modified plant performance review or PPR process.

The meeting also marked the end of both the

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Agency's Watch List and our recognition of superior plant performance, and the meeting was the first meeting to be conducted prior to the Agency's expected piloting of the proposed new performance assessment process.

In the transition to the new assessment process, new terms, Agency focus, Regional focus, and routine oversight have been developed to characterize the level of NRC oversight and inspection activity at a given facility. Sam will be discussing these terms in some more detail in a moment, but I should emphasize that they do not correlate directly with the former categories, Category 1, 2 and 3 designations, which have been used in connection with previous Senior Management Meetings.

In the future the Staff has proposed that the Senior Management Meeting be held in the context of the new performance assessment process used in the pilot plant evaluations as discussed in SECY's 99-007 and 99-007A.

The briefing today will provide the Commission with the results of the meeting and the decisions made by the Senior Managers regarding plant performance.

Additionally, we will provide further details on the level of Agency oversight to be taken as a result of the Senior Managers' deliberations.

It is important to emphasize that although we will be discussing only nine of 103 operating reactors at five

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sites at today's meeting, the performance of each nuclear facility has been considered in the NRC's overall and ongoing assessment process, which is structured to provide, as I mentioned, an ongoing evaluation of licensee performance.

Prior to the Senior Management Meeting, screening meetings were conducted by NRR, the regions, and NMSS with participation by OE, OI, and Research to determine which plants would require discussion by the Senior Managers. The NRC's inspection program implemented by the regional offices has provided the framework for the overall assessment process. The results of the inspection program at each facility have been integrated into the plant performance reviews and the licensees have been apprised of NRC's assessment of their overall performance.

Finally, I would like to note that the changes which I have described and which will be further discussed resulting from the latest Senior Management Meeting should be considered as a significant interim measure towards our goal of a more effective objective oversight process, and at this point I would like to turn the presentation over to Sam Collins, Director of the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

MR. COLLINS: Good morning, Chairman. Good morning, Commissioners. My portion of the presentation will

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provide for some background, the objectives of the process and a little more detail on the transition that was utilized in the most Senior Management Meeting. I will by way of that discussion introduce the Regional Administrators who will discussing the specific plants. Upon completion of those discussions, we will then return to the process itself in a go forward direction, and then we will proceed with Dr. Paperiello and the NMSS facilities.

As was articulated by the Chairman in her opening remarks, the Senior Management Meeting process has two principal objectives that we focused at the most recent Senior Management Meeting, that is, to identify performance trends and to effective utilize agency resources by acknowledging ongoing actions at the plants and, if appropriate, by responding to those issues that are brought forward as a result of the Senior Management Meeting.

To accomplish these objectives, an integrated review of plant safety performance is conducted using various forms of objective information. Inspection results are included, operating experience, probabilistic risk insights, performance indicators, trend charts, allegation information, including Office of Investigation history and Enforcement history are reviewed, not only in the screening meetings but in the Senior Management Meeting itself for those selected plants.

Special attention is given to the effectiveness of licensee self-assessments and the effectiveness of corrective action programs. As a part of the process, we also discuss planned inspection activities, those existing at the time of the screening meetings and the Senior Management Meeting, and those potentially desired as a result of those discussions. We review NRC management oversight and the level of that oversight, and the allocation of resources in the form of the PPR results, plant performance reviews, those issues in the PIM, and the resultant inspection programs proposed by the Regional Administrators.

I would like to briefly review the changes to the Senior Management Meeting process and the other licensee performance evaluation processes that have been recently implemented to make the process more effective as we transition to the new revised oversight process as the Chairman mentioned in her opening remarks.

I would also like to point out that several of the aspects of the Senior Management Meeting process remain unchanged. As with the last 1998 Senior Management and screening meetings that were conducted in July, these are conducted with participation by agency senior managers, including the directors of the Office of Investigation, the Office of Enforcement, excuse me, Research, NRR program

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representatives as well as the Regional Administrators' allegation advisor and myself.

As chair of the screening meetings, I actively solicit input regarding plant performance. Any one participant of the screening meeting could potentially move a designated plant on for discussion at the Senior Management Meeting process, that is the initial screening process.

Trend charts were developed through the Office of Research and were used at the screening meetings, along with other objective data that I have mentioned, in selecting the discussion plants. Plant performance trends were discussed. And for those plants that exceed the performance trend methodology threshold, they were discussed in detail, and they were dispositioned as appropriate, some moving on to the Senior Management Meeting, some not. This analysis and the disposition was captured in the screening meeting minutes for the record.

In addition to the trend plots, we continued to utilize the pro/con charts in the evaluation matrices, as in the past, as an integral part of the process.

Background information, including plant performance review packages, the plant issues matrix, pro/con charts and evaluation matrices were provided to meeting participants prior to the Senior Management Meeting

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for appropriate review and form the bases for the discussion, along with other supporting information.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Excuse me. You had a question.

COMMISSIONER McGAFFIGAN: It is a question, it goes back to something Mr. Travers said about where we are trying to get to. Some of the materials that you discuss are public and some aren't. Is there -- like the PPR letters are public but the materials that fed into the PPR letters are not at the moment, as I understand it, the trend charts are not. Next year all of that will be transparent, at least for the pilot plants. Why -- is there a reason other than predecision or whatever to keep some of the paper work that led into this process, to keep it closed? Is there a reason to open it up? To make our current process more scrutable. Next year's will be scrutable. This year's is still a bit inscrutable to the public.

MR. COLLINS: The bases for the PPR letters are essentially the PIM. The PIM information is derived from inspection reports. The only information that I believe without a detailed review, and I would have to rely on the staff insights also would be the allegation information and any OI insights that are provided at the screening meetings themselves. The other information is a matter of public record, perhaps not in the form that is presented, but the basic information. It is a matter of LERS, license reports,

inspection findings.

If the Commission expresses a desire for that information to be made public, then the staff will certainly do a review and provide for that.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: I think that the important point is that the basis of the PPR evaluation is public. I believe in more openness than not. On the other hand, you know, there are some things that would represent in a certain sense a duplication. So I think we can discuss that as we go along. But why don't we go on.

MR. COLLINS: To proceed, there have been several incremental changes since the last Senior Management Meeting in July, as Bill mentioned in his opening remarks, as we move forward to the implementation of the revised oversight process scheduled presently for the year 2000.

As you are aware, the SALP or the systematic licensee performance process was suspended in September of 1998. As a result, the plant periodic reviews, PPRs, were enhanced to ensure that licensee performance was effectively monitored and the public was more informed regarding the plant performance review process.

Key improvements include providing a greater amount of assessment information, an explanation of the PPR process in the letters that are made public and then presenting the PPR results to the licensees during public

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meetings at least once every two years. Presently, the letters and the press releases have been issued for the most round of periodic plant performance reviews, and the discussions are ongoing starting in the first quarter of 1999.

In March of 1999 the staff sent SECY paper 99-086 to the Commission with the recommended improvements to the Senior Management Meeting process, including, as indicated in the Chairman's remarks, eliminating the watchlist, eliminating recognition of superior performance, and to issue docketed correspondence as a result of the Senior Management Meeting only when the agency's intended actions are different from those conveyed in previous correspondence. These interim changes are consistent with the direction of the revised oversight process.

The most recent Senior Management Meeting provided not only for a review of those plants that reached the threshold of agency action, but as a carry-through to the last Senior Management Meeting, all plants that were previously categorized in the July 1998 Senior Management Meeting were discussed.

The Commission approved the staff's recommendations and the staff requirements memorandum on April 16th and the Commission noted in the SRM and the related vote sheets that the staff should maintain good

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communication with the stakeholders regarding process improvements. This has been done as a result of the PPR, the associated press releases, but we intend to continue with this communication, not only by elaborating in quite an amount of detail at the meeting here today, but in follow-up press releases as a result of this meeting, which will also articulate the changes to the processes that have been made.

The Commission also noted the need to develop clear definitions of the terms used in the interim Senior Management Meeting process, and, in fact, we will discuss that terminology today, and a modification made to the terminology as a result of the Senior Management Meeting process to help i as far as clarity is concerned.

We began implementing improvements during this most recent meeting, as Bill mentioned, in Arlington, Texas, on April 20 and 21. We did refine the definitions of the terms "Agency focus," "regional focus," and "routine oversight" as presented in the next few slides. And we discussed licensee performance, developing a consensus opinion. The appropriate NRC actions and regulatory oversight were also determined in accordance with the definitions.

The process provided for presentations, as I have mentioned. All major office directors or representatives attended the meeting. The meeting participants were divided

into two groups. Each group voted separately on the disposition of the plants. Comparison and reconciliation of the results took place on the second day of the meeting. An agreement and discussion of the diverse views was completed.

May I have slide 2, please.

Per Commission direction, as refined at the senior management meeting, the NRC review of power reactor performance has resulted in a graded response in terms of regulatory tools and level of involvement. These are articulated on slide 3, which defines the three levels of Agency focus and response to plant performance.

Agency-focus plants are those plants that are receiving the highest level of Agency attention. Agency-focus plants are receiving the direct attention and/or involvement by the EDO and/or the Commission to coordinate NRC resources and maintain cognizance of licensee performance. As indicated in the slide, there are various examples that can be articulated of this level of attention, including the issuance of an order, including the issuance of periodic briefings, and/or level of attention and cognizance at the EDO or the Commission level.

May I have slide 4, please.

Slide 4 articulates the regional-focus plant, which has been defined as those plants receiving the direct attention and/or involvement by the regional administrator

to coordinate NRC resources and maintain cognizance of licensee performance. Again, this definition can be characterized by a number of examples, including confirmatory action letter, which are issued by the regional administrator, with concurrence of the NRR office director, our process which we call manual Chapter 0350, which is the process used to coordinate issues for restart of a power plant, or a regional level inspection beyond the NRC's routine inspection program.

Slide 5 indicates the third area, which are the remainder, in fact the majority of the operating reactors in the United States --

COMMISSIONER McGAFFIGAN: Madam Chairman? CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Yes, please.

COMMISSIONER McGAFFIGAN: On the regional focus, the last clause, enactment of a regional level inspection beyond the NRC's routine inspection program, my recollection of looking at the Web and reviewing these PPR letters is there's a lot of folks who are getting beyond routine inspection. They're getting additional OSTIs and whatever, but they are still considered routine inspection, even though they have enactment of a regional-level inspection, an OSTI I think is a regional-level inspection, that goes beyond. So I'm not sure whether the last clause really belongs in the regional-focus definition, or at least it's a

little ambiguous, because, you know, you might well think that -- several things.

One of the publications that watches us went through all those letters and noted how few plants were getting only routine inspection, you know, and they had a chart of every plant that was -- and described what they were getting in the way of an additional maintenance inspection or an additional operational inspection and additional plant support inspection. So that last line, isn't it a little --

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: How do you reconcile what he's saying?

MR. COLLINS: I think there's a graded approach, and again, the definition is a combination of all of the examples. Plants that would be receiving an inspection that is meant to confirm or discover issues would be the premier plant starting at the Agency level. That would probably be a diagnostic. It may be what were called the safety evaluation type of inspection, which is a combination of Agency-level effort and industry-level effort. It may in fact be or result from an IIT, incident investigation team. I would characterize that as the Agency level.

The regional level is a little more combined between the routine program and those attributes of the routine program which are meant to be confirmatory. I would

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The regional level is a little more combined between the routine program and those attributes of the routine program which are meant to be confirmatory. I would

assume that a plant that's in the regional level would be controlled by the regional administrator as far as resources are concerned, and it would be the type of inspection which is meant to be more confirmatory and less of a discovery technique. OSTI is confirmatory --

COMMISSIONER McGAFFIGAN: I think you may need an adjective there, enactment of significant or --

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Special.

COMMISSIONER McGAFFIGAN: Special regional level inspection beyond the NRC's so as to characterize it differently from routine regional level inspections above the routine inspection program.

MR. COLLINS: Certainly we can do that.

COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: There's an adjective missing there.

COMMISSIONER DIAZ: Or drop the "or." Because if you drop the "or," you know, every time we have a regional plan, we always have, you know, a regional level inspection program irregardless of what comes above it. There might be an "or" there, there might be something, but we always have -- so it is an "an" rather than an "or."

DR. TRAVERS: We will try to make it clear that just by virtue of the fact that there is some additional level of inspection that that doesn't equate to --

COMMISSIONER McGAFFIGAN: The reason I'm also

pressing this line of questioning is the 99-007-A, which is where we're headed, actually has four categories, five if you include the unacceptable, but it has sort of routine plus one degraded cornerstone, repetitive degraded cornerstones, and that -- repetitive degraded cornerstones a year from now may be, you know, we may shorten that to Agency focus, and one degraded cornerstone may be regional focus, and one or two inputs may be regional-plus, and then all inputs agreeing are going to be true routine. And there's a sort of interim category there that next you'll be dealing with or two years from now, I guess, when you're fully implemented.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: I think it's fair to say that much of the discussion, but you can correct me, Sam, focused on in a certain sense the disposition of plants that had already been examined by virtue of already being on the previous watch list and/or ones that came up for special discussion this time.

But I think your point is valid in the sense that at a certain level if one were going to do this, one would have to go through and do a sort of all the plants that have some heightened level of regional attention and decide where they fall out. But I think that because this is an interim step that, you know, we're kind of moving down the path, and you're right that in the end all of the plants according to

the new graduated scheme are going to fall out somewhere.

MR. COLLINS: Right.

COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Chairman?

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Please. I'm sorry.

COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Since Commissioner McGaffigan opened the door, I've got a related question I want to ask, actually, on the previous slide, slide 3.

You talk about enactment of Agency-level oversight or inspection, and I just want to get some better grasp of what you mean by that. Does that mean site visits by NRC executives qualified for Agency-level oversight? Is it high-level NRR support for licensee amendments that quality for Agency-level oversight? I expect we have a relatively high threshold for this, and I just want to get some understanding of what constitutes Agency focus and what kind of bounds you intend to put on it, just so it's clear to ourselves and to licensees.

MR. COLLINS: Sure. The intent was to focus on the words above, where are involvement by the EDO and/or the Commission, and that involvement being necessary to coordinate resources, maintain cognizance, or take a specific Agency action at that level. So using the examples that you provided, Commissioner Merrifield, site visits for the sake of status would not qualify. That would not be considered to be an action. A meeting with the board of

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directors, which would prompt focusing on issues or expression of concerns perhaps would if that meeting were meant to be a tool to communicate a level of action. So there is a threshold there where the same individuals can be involved, but the intent would be different that would qualify or not for Agency focus.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: You might need to add "or take specific action" as part of your boldfaced large print definition of Agency focus, because what you described initially is not perhaps being Agency focus would be cognizance. But it would be a cognizance or a coordination of resources that's special and/or taking a specific Agency action, and your examples down below are specific Agency actions.

MR. COLLINS: Right. Again, we believe -- it's very hard to find one definition if it's all that fits on a slide. And there is some tailing off. I think we'll see examples of that as we discuss plants where in some cases the actions that have been taken may reach a lower threshold, but the interest of the Agency is still at a heightened level because performance has not yet been demonstrated, even though the inspection level to confirm that performance may be at a lower level. So there is some overlap, if you will, of the areas, and our intent here was to defer to the higher level when that's appropriate.

COMMISSIONER McGAFFIGAN: I finally looked at the action matrix I had in front of me. Next year, I mean, if the action matrix isn't changed, getting the one notch below acceptable, which is EDO or Commission -- presumably that translates to agency-level sort of focus; that they meet with the senior licensee management, et cetera -- there, we lump CALs and orders and 50.54F letters and demand for informations as typical actions that might be occurring if there's repetitive degraded cornerstones.

One category to the left, the one degraded cornerstone has a regional administrator conduct the meeting with the licensee, but the typical regulatory actions discussed for this one category below is a docket response to a degrading condition -- degraded condition -- degrading condition.

So it looks like next year, really both regional focus as you're defining it now and agency focus would be in that right category, because here, you're making a distinction between orders on the one hand and 0350 processes and CALs on the other hand, and in the action matrix, they're all lumped as, you know, that's what you get if you're in the next to the far right category. You may need to rationalize that as the year goes on.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Well, the action matrix is just an over-sort because it's saying who is going to take the

action, you know, at what level is that action going to end up being taken. But, you know, your point is right, that one needs to rationalize the two, but let's just keep in mind this is a migratory path and this is the interim step on that migratory path. And so to try to force where we are completely into where that is is not the appropriate thing at this point.

DR. REYES: In fact, the objective is to do just what Commissioner McGaffigan is pointing to: let the actions that we've decided --

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Right. Govern.

DR. REYES: -- appropriate speak for themselves as opposed to, you know, the attribution of labels or terminology.

MR. COLLINS: We have outstanding action to -which I'll articulate at the end in the go forward direction
to reconcile where we are today with the go forward
direction of the oversight process. In fact, a decision has
not yet been made whether there will actually be terms used
to describe the agency response inasmuch as that response is
prompted by performance at the time that it happens, and
therefore, performance is as performance does.
I didn't invent that term, but I'll take advantage of it.
It fits so nicely.

[Laughter.]

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Careful of creating a stick -- somebody may beat you with it.

MR. COLLINS: It's pointed at both ends, right? Slide 5, please.

As was discussed here, the remainder of the majority of the operating reactors are characterized by warranting routine oversight based on licensee performance. These plants receive oversight under the auspices of the NRC inspection program as described in NRC Manual Chapter 2515, Lightwater Reactor Inspection Program Operational Phase.

As was noted by Commissioner McGaffigan and others, the 2515 inspection program includes both the current core and regional initiative inspections, and there's a fairly broad spectrum of inspection options that are available as tools to the regional administrators under that routine program.

May I have slide 6, please.

Slide 6 provides a summary of the overall results of the recent senior management meeting. At this time, the regional administrators will discuss the facilities that warrant regional and routine oversight as a result of the senior management meeting.

In additional to those plants listed on Slide 6, there were three plants that were discussed as a result of the previous categorization, which is a category 1 facility.

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Those plants had been previously removed from what used to be termed the Watch List. They were discussed during the senior management meeting to ensure that performance improvements which prompted the removal from the Watch List continued over the period of the next two senior management meetings. Those plants were Crystal River 3, Salem 1, 2 and Dresden 2 and 3. As a result of the discussions, those plants will receive routine oversight in the future.

At this point, I would like to turn the discussion over to regional administrator Hub Miller of Region 1, who will lead the discussions of the Millstone facilities.

COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Good morning, Chairman, Commissioners.

The Millstone units were first discussed in June 1991 at the senior management meeting at that time and have been discussed at each meeting since. Subsequent to the June 1996 meeting, the Commission designated Millstone a Category 3 facility requiring Commission approval of restart of the units which were shut down at the time.

At the time of the recent senior management meeting, the Commission had not approved startup of unit 2. On this basis, the unit was identified as an agency-focus plant. Although the Commission authorized restart subsequent to the senior management meeting, the facility remains an agency-focus plant pending completion of that

restart and a period of sustained successful plant 2 operations. Having recently discussed the status of unit 2 3 activities in some detail in the Commission meeting of April 4 14th in connection with the unit 2 restart, unless there are 5 questions, I will proceed to our assessment and decisions 6 7 regarding unit 3. CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Is there any subtlety or 8 wrinkle with respect to providing differing levels of 9 10 oversight for two plants on the same site? MR. MILLER: Well, much of the oversight in the 11 area of, for example, employee concerns is something that 12 cuts across both units, and in that sense, it's the same. 13 14 But unit 2 has not operated. CHAIRMAN JACKSON: No, I'm saying relative to how 15 16 you carry out the job and --17 MR. MILLER: Yes. I think on the restart of unit 2, we will have a kind of oversight for a period of time. 18 CHAIRMAN JACKSON: A different level --19 20 MR. MILLER: Yes. 21 CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Okay. 22 MR. COLLINS: Chairman, we're also aware that there's Commission level interest in the performance of 23

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have a sustained period of operation. That was an

Millstone 2 since the plant has not restarted and does not

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additional reason for the categorization of agency focus.

MR. MILLER: Following Commission approval, unit 3 restarted on July 1st of last year. The unit has operated at power most of the time since then and it was shut down several days ago for a scheduled refueling outage.

While the licensee has characteristically made safe conservative decisions in operating unit 3 and has worked to raise standards, operational problems which surfaced in the six months following restart gave rise to some concerns.

This included several plant trips and entries into technical specification action statements requiring initiation of shutdowns that were related in part to previously identified problems and equipment concerns.

The licensee took steps to address these concerns by extending the outage associated with the last plant trip in December to address a number of control room deficiencies and operator burdens. This increased focus on supporting plant operations has recently yielded some positive results in operations.

In the area of corrective actions, progress has been made in addressing the backlog of issues deferred at the time of restart last July. However, a large station workload associated with unit 2 restart, the unit 3 refueling outage and the still large backlog of corrective

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action items, constitute a significant continuing challenge for the station. At the same time, the licensee will be completing a major reorganization.

While progress has been made in developing a safety-conscious work environment and handling of employee concerns, continued heightened monitoring of these areas is warranted.

For these reasons and the need to observe a more sustained period of successful operation, the senior managers determined that unit 3 warrants oversight as a regional focus plant.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Commissioner Merrifield, did you have a question?

COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Yes. I just wanted to get a -- I'm aware that I believe currently, unit 2 is under a temporary restraining order by a -- I don't know if it's a state judge or a Federal --

MR. MILLER: State.

COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: A state judge. And I'm just wondering what the legal status of that is and what --do you have any indication of where that stands?

DR. REYES: Perhaps OGC could address that.

MR. BURNS: Essentially. It was a -- a TRO was sought by private parties before a state court judge in the State of Connecticut dealing with matters regarding state

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environmental regulation. My understanding is although NU may go back to the judge before the -- I think the TRO runs out sometime early next month or at the end of this month. Essentially, what the NRC has done, as is indicated from the standpoint of its regulatory authority and responsibility under the Atomic Energy Act, it has made the decisions or determinations it needs to make with respect to authorizing restart recognizing that there -- just as in any plant that may require state approvals, a certificate of convenience and necessity from a state PUC or something else. But those are other matters that may be resolved.

As I say, you know, we -- the NRC itself has not been a participant in those proceedings. You know, we try to follow them as we can. But my understanding is that although there may be an opportunity for the utility to go back before the judge and seek some relief from the TRO, it would ordinarily run out, I think, if I'm correct, at the end of this month or in early June.

Part of it, as I understood, it was keyed to the spawning season of certain fish species in the Long Island Sound.

COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: As a related question, obviously the licensee had been gearing itself up for operation of that facility. What has been the response? Have they continued to work on their backlog? Have they

been progressing with the work that they had anticipated? I just want to get a better understanding of how the licensee is acting in response to this restraining order and how that affects the operation of that plant.

MR. MILLER: It is on hot standby and have continued to work on the backlog, do maintenance otherwise prepare themselves for restart. As you know, we have an expanded staff, resident inspectors and we are following that. I think they are using this time to their advantage from the feedback I am getting.

COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Thank you.

MR. COLLINS: If there are no more questions, I will acknowledge that as a result of the screening meetings, there were no plants moved forward for discussion at the Senior Management Meeting in Region II. At this time we will proceed with those plants that were forwarded for discussion that are located in Region III.

"Jim Dyer, the Regional Administrator from Region III, will discuss plants. We are going to start out with the agency focus plant, D.C. Cook. Jim.

MR. DYER: Good morning, Chairman, Commissioners. The first plant I would like to discuss is the D.C. Cook
Nuclear Station. Both units of D.C. Cook were shut down in
September 1997 after an NRC architect engineering inspection
identified significant concerns about the design and

operation of several safety systems.

In March 1998 a restart plan was developed that included system readiness reviews of safety systems that were performed by American Electric Power staff and the NRC entered the Manual Chapter 0350 process.

After the July 1998 Senior Management Meeting,
D.C. Cook received a Trending Letter and the NRC staff was
directed to validate the system readiness review process
with a safety system functional inspection. At the
licensee's request, the safety system functional inspection
was subsequently performed by an independent contractor with
NRC oversight.

Since the July 1998 Senior Management Meeting, both units have remained shut down. The auxiliary feedwater system, safety system functional inspection identified significant operability issues that were missed by licensee's earlier system readiness reviews. An NRC inspection also identified concerns with numerous motor-operated valves that should have been previously resolved.

In January 1999, in response to these findings,
American Electric Power delayed the scheduled restart of
D.C. Cook indefinitely and revised the restart plan to
include expanded system readiness reviews of safety systems
using both their staff and independent contractor resources.

The expanded system readiness reviews have identified significant findings, some of which may require system modifications and license amendments to resolve.

The NRC has continued to focus inspection activities through the Manual Chapter 0350 restart panel.

To date, inspections of the expanded system readiness review process indicates that* a thorough review by the licensee.

Our final validation of the expanded system readiness review results will occur later this summer.

The Senior Managers' discussions focused on two considerations in order to determine the appropriate level of agency response. First, we considered the factors in plant evaluation template for increasing or decreasing attention at a NRC trending facility. The licensees' initial systems readiness reviews failed to identify existing problems and were considered an ineffective self-assessment. However, the expanded system readiness reviews appear to very thorough assessments.

American Electric Power is utilizing external expertise to identify longstanding design problems, instituting program changes to prevent recurrence and delaying restart until an integrated solution is developed to resolve the identified problems. As a result, the Senior Managers determined that additional NRC action was not necessary to address D.C. Cook performance at this time.

Second, we considered the current level and expected level of NRC resources required for support and oversight of restart activities. We considered the current level of NRC oversight during problem discovery activities to currently be beyond the regional level. A Commission meeting was held in November 1998 with American Electric Power executives. Several NRC executives have already made site visits. And a public restart meeting was held in NRC headquarters to better coordinate agency support.

Additionally, the restart inspection efforts to date have been augmented with contractor and staff resources beyond Region III. In looking to the future with the significant issues currently identified, additional resources to support the expected licensing inspection for the problem resolution activities are anticipated.

In summary, the Senior Managers determined that D.C. Cook is currently receiving an agency focus level of oversight. No additional regulatory actions are considered necessary as the licensee's current restart plan appears to be a thorough approach to identifying and resolving problems at D.C. Cook.

We concluded that the continued agency focus is appropriate for D.C. Cook oversight to ensure necessary NRC resources are applied to the restart efforts. The NRC staff will continue to monitor and inspect licensee performance

through the NRC Manual Chapter 0350 process and evaluate whether additional action is necessary in the future. The NRC staff will also ensure the Commission remains informed of licensee recovery efforts. This concludes my presentation on D.C. Cook.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: What assurances do we have the difficulties in engineering performance and design areas are limited to those areas?

MR. DYER: Well, I think the expanded system readiness reviews go far beyond design. Some of the issues that are just -- if I get the question right, some of the issues that we are finding now, that the licensee is finding now and we are observing in their process, have to do with maintenance and operating procedures and expand beyond just design control issues.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Are we sufficiently involved to understand the significance of their findings?

MR. DYER: We are, well, right now, still in the problem discovery phase and, as luck would have it, I drove in, I came in this morning with Rich Barrett on the Metro and we were talking about, I understand, you know, the Office of Research is also conducting a review of what is the integrated assessment of all the problems that are being discovered at D.C. Cook of the initiated projects. So I think that indicates some of the agency focus that we are

still trying to get our arms around, as well as the licensee.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Are they still trying to get their arms around the scope of the issues?

MR. D/ER: Yes, ma'am.

MR. COLLINS: Madam Chairman, we have two points of focus for the agency oversight to ensure that the level and the depth of attention is appropriate. Of course, Jim Dyer, as a Regional Administrator, is a primary contact.

NRR is in a support role for the region as far as resources and the licensing actions that may result from the design basis discoveries.

Jim and I are both involved, I have been to two 0350 panels, one at the site, and the approach that is being used is a little different than has been used in the past. As you know, we have been involved in the discovery efforts at D.C. Cook before.

Jim's approach -- Jim, I am going to hand it off her to you in just a moment -- is to allow the licensee to go through an initial discovery phase with us understanding the process that is being used, and then, after an initial implementation of that process with a number of systems, we will go forth and test the results independently, therefore, validating the process and the scope and depth of the process. And then we would allow the licensee to proceed

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with the implementation of that process. That is opposed to waiting until the end of the process and coming in and doing a confirmatory review. And Jim is managing this process day-to-day. Is that accurate, Jim?

MR. DYER: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Taking off from my colleague,
Dr. Diaz, you know, language is always important, and as you
were describing the level of activity, you used terms like
"support restart," and if they are still in a discovery
phase and they are still bounding the problem, and we have
yet to go through these measured steps that Mr. Collins
outlined, we should be careful that we are not sending the
wrong message in talking about supporting restart. In the
end, our job is to support oversight of restart when they
get to that point. So, I just would like to sensitize you
in that area. Please.

COMMISSIONER DICUS: It is my understanding that D.C. Cook uses a lot of outside contractor support to perform their work. Is that fairly accurate?

MR. DYER: Yes, ma'am.

COMMISSIONER DICUS: There is a point in time, of course, they need to rely less on contractor support, but are they trending in that direction or are they so far away from being able to not have contractor support that it is premature to even consider that?

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MR. DYER: Right now, I would say I know of no plans to back away from their current contractor support efforts. We haven't really focused on any of their restart activities for resolution of the problems yet, and what their plans are. The contracted support was brought in to provide the independent review of their systems and one of the principal problems or root causes for missing the issues with the system readiness reviews was a lack of this contracted or independent assessment. So at this stage, very much still in the problem discovery phase.

I think as a status, the licensee identified three -- grouped their systems into two or three different groups. The first phase was the most safety significant systems, of which there was around 20 or 19 systems. That discovery phase, right now, when we held our last 0350 restart panel about two weeks ago, was the first system, containment systems, had** report had been just been issued, and they still have -- the other ones were still in various stages of development. And so, as Sam was saying, our review of that discovery phase will occur when they finish this first group. But it is still very much contractor driven.

MR. COLLINS: Commissioner Dicus, I think there is -- just to be sure that we are clear in your question and the response, the plant being in discovery and then recovery has many layers in these processes which are not typical of

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an operating reactor. The majority of the support for those unique reviews and the layers of review are individuals who are from the outside as contractors, to use a general term.

There is the second aspect which is that the majority of their senior staff have come in from the outside, other utilities, other recovery plants. The majority of those individuals are permanent employees, but they are, in fact, new to the site.

COMMISSIONER DICUS: Okay.

MR. COLLINS: So there is a difference between those two views. Is that fair, Jim?

MR. DYER: Yes. And I think one other thing that would, w' ther it is a contracted or AEP employees doing the design engineering work afterwards, as part of the expanded system readiness reviews, they are developing a library of design basis information that is retrievable, computer assisted in that. Part of the problems in the past with D.C. Cook is they haven't had the recoverable calculations, drawings, to capture all the modifications to systems, and that is part of the problem that we had in not penetrating and finding these problems earlier through our inspection process, as well as their engineers facilitating, doing comprehensive design change reviews and that.

COMMISSIONER DICUS: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Although I haven't had

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an opportunity to go up to D.C. Cook yet and it is my intention to do so soon, I did ask one of the members of my staff, Brian McCabe, to accompany Sam Collins there to get a report on what was going on, and which he did provide to me.

One of the issues that I have raised concerns about in the past is the -0350 and whether we are appropriately bounding that process in our review of these plants.

I would be interested in knowing how the -0350 process has enhanced our oversight efforts at D.C. Cook and what steps you and your folks in the region have taken to make sure that we are utilizing that process with the appropriate bounding efforts.

MR. DYER: From my perspective, the true value of the -0350 process is I have a designated SES level manager. In the case of D.C. Cook it is Jack Rowe, the Director, Division of Reactor Safety, who briefed the Commission at the November 30th Commission meeting and Jack runs the -0350 process and it is really an effective way of managing our resources we are dedicating to the site.

We have a significant amount of resources that we are in the ready position to inspect the licensee based on when they accomplish specific milestones. As they are going through this process, these dates slip. They change.

Sometimes they move up, sometimes they move back as things

go well or poorly during their restart process, and us targeting key milestones such as completion of a discovery phase, if that is extended I need to have a manager who knows to reprogram a rather significant amount of resources and particularly in the case of D.C. Cook we were receiving inspector, contractor support from NRR. We were also receiving inspectors from the other regions --

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: What is the value added from a health and safety point of view of our -0350 oversight?

MR. DYER: It is prompt identification of problems.

MR. COLLINS: I think it is an efficiency and effectiveness argument -- how do we focus our resources, how do we determine what is important, talking process-wise, not the specifics that Jim just articulated.

Also, perhaps one of the greatest benefits is being able to create a forum by which the licensee and the NRC, and these meetings are open to the public. At the meeting that Mr. McCabe was at we had other stakeholders present and we talked to those other stakeholders as a result of the meeting, so that there is a common understanding of what issues are within the regulatory purview of the NRC, how we will handle those, and what is within the control and auspices of the licensees which we do not intend to confirm.

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process.

MR. MILLER: Could I add just a little bit from the experience at Millstone, Salem, and some of the other cases. I think this might go to your question.

That common understanding then drives the overview

processes and that changes at every meeting as discovery

Cecil Thomas is the SES Manager who is represented on the

-0350 panel. There is a potential of a significant amount

reconstitution of the design of the plant. Those licensing

for us to schedule and to provide resources towards and they

arenas, so that is not an insignificant benefit to the -0350

of licensing activity to come forward as a result of the

actions in the arena that I operate in are very important

may have a tendency to drive other initiatives in other

continues. We also have a unique aspect of D.C. Cook.

In addition to assuring that the reviews are comprehensive, the -0350 process brings a discipline to our reviews and among other things, what we are sensitive to is not using restart as a way to have new issues come in that really aren't critical to restart, to do a sort on the issues and to among other things say that for example here's an issue that comes up that somebody on the Staff has had for some period of time. It's a good issue but it is not a restart issue -- so it kind of works both ways.

The discipline that is brought by Senior Managers,

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and it is not just from the region, it is from the program office that is an another important facet of this.

COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Just so it's clear, based on the information that my staff has provided me I do think your folks up in Region III are doing a good job at that process. I didn't want to leave that ambiguity with you.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: So you have been inspected and passed the test.

MR. MILLER: Yes, ma'am.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Shall we go on?

MR. McGAFFIGAN: Madam Chairman, just one

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Oh, I'm sorry.

MR. McGAFFIGAN: -- on D.C. Cook, just to try to get us all on the same page. The plant performance review letter and the press release that Region III issued, the press noted this was among three plants, and I will get to the other two later, where we did not give a pass or fail grade or acceptable or unacceptable grade. We sort of punted. Since I am uncomfortable having somebody ungraded, where today if you were sending a PPR letter and issuing a PPR press release would D.C. Cook fit?

MR. DYER: I think I would punt again.

MR. COLLINS: Let me answer --

MR. DYER: I think Sam --

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MR. COLLINS: Jim, you can answer the specifics. In fact, we didn't punt. What we did was follow program office guidance and the program office guidance would indicate that if a plant is in an extended shutdown then the assessment of the plant performance should focus on those recovery efforts and not the anticipation, if you will, that the plant is operating at an overall acceptable arena like a plant that is operating under their license conditions, so what we need to do in the future, in the go-forward area, Commissioner McGaffigan, is to be sure that we are clear, if we continue to use these letters, that when we do use a word like "acceptable" -- and we may in the future, to help that clarity issue -- for a plant that is shut down, it would be focused towards those recovery efforts and whether those recovery efforts are making sufficient acceptable progress or not.

MR. McGAFFIGAN: My recollection is, and Dr. Travers can correct me, that during the entire Millstone era where he where he was head of the Special Projects Office, we tended to say things like they are acceptable for the condition that they are in when he would have public meetings there, so I am not sure why he did one thing at Millstone and we are doing another at D.C. Cook.

You know, the question is are the acceptable in

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the mode that they are in at the moment, which is a shutdown mode, and are their actions acceptable, so that is why I am a little confused.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Well he, as far as I recall, I think I heard him right, did say as part of his presentation on D.C. Cook that the path they are on is acceptable.

MR. McGAFFIGAN: Right, yes.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: And that is as far as it goes, and they are not ready to restart. There's the -0350 process and so the path they are on is acceptable. They are already shut down. Now if they were operating, then there is an issue there --

> MR. McGAFFIGAN: -- in a minute --[Laughter.]

MR. TRAVERS: But Commissioner, in response to your question, you are right. I mean there is -- first of all, we are in transition. We are sort of looking at how best to communicate these kinds of things, but from my experience at Millstone, since you related it, there was some considerable interest in the safety of whatever mode the plant happens to be in at the time, whether it is shutdown or not and there may be some value in expressing that in some way in connection with these communications following the PPR, and Sam and I have been discussing that.

I am sure we are going to look at that very

seriously.

MR. COLLINS: We are doing a lessons learned based on the overall process, which includes not only the letters we are sending out for the PPR and how they communicate, but the press releases, whether the PPR process gets us to where we need to go as far as inspection resources and that input along with others by OPA, Office of Public Affairs, that we have received will be part of the lessons learned.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Would you go on then.

MR. DYER: Okay. The next plant I would like to discuss is the Clinton Power Station. Clinton shut down September, 1996 after a recirc pump seal failure event raised questions about operator and equipment performance. After the January, 1997 Senior Management Meeting Clinton was issued a trending letter for declining performance and an NRC Manual Chapter -0350 restart panel was established.

At the June, 1997 Senior Management Meeting, Senior Managers concluded that the trend was not arrested and that an independent safety assessment with NRC safety evaluation team oversight should be conducted. This was an alternative to the diagnostic evaluation program.

At the January, 1998 Senior Management Meeting Clinton was identified as a Category 2 Watch List plant after inadequate corrective actions of circuit breaker problems were discovered and the independent safety

assessment identified broad problems in all functional areas.

Later in January, 1998 Illinois Power issued a three-year contract to PECO Energy to provide management service to the Clinton Power Station. PECO Energy brought in a new management team and created the "Plan for Excellence," which include the actions necessary for restart. After the July, 1998 Senior Management Meeting, Clinton remained a Category 2 Watch List facility.

Since the July, 1998 Senior Management Meeting, Clinton has focused on the actions in the "Plan for Excellence" necessary for restart and delayed some of the non-restart actions. Three areas were of most concern for restart -- operations, corrective actions, and engineering.

NRC inspections revealed that with PECO Energy's support, engineering products were sound. However, the operations and corrective action programs were slow to improve and achieved acceptable performance for restart only after extensive remediation and mentoring by contracted personnel.

Shortly before the Senior Management Meeting, the NRC -0350 restart panel completed its review of the case-specific checklist items for restart. After the Senior Management Meeting on April 27th, 1999, I closed out the Manual Chapter -0350 restart action items after consultation

with the EDO and the Director of NRR.

To help assure that long-term performance remained acceptable after restart we decided to continue the Manual Chapter -0350 panel to review the results of the NRC restart inspections and the licensee's updated "Plan for Excellence" with the new milestones for completion of non-restart items and to develop a post-restart inspection plan for the Clinton Station.

In determining the appropriate NRC response to Clinton performance the Senior Managers considered the factors in the evaluation matrix. Clinton performance improved sufficiently for restart with the support of cutside contractors. Self-assessments were identifying issues but the corrective action program was not ensuring timely resolution. Senior Managers were concerned about the continuity of performance at Clinton given the high reliance on contractor support for improvements, and the possible change in ownership of the Clinton Station. It was decided that continued direct attention of the Regional Administrator was necessary to coordinate the increased inspection and monitoring activities.

As a result, Senior Managers concluded that Clinton should receive a regional focus level of oversight. This concludes my presentation on Clinton.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Do we have confidence in the

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licensees' ability to find and correct -- "correct" being 1 2 capitalized -- problem.? 3 MR. DYER: Under their -- with their current management structure and augment and support from 4 5 contractors, yes. 6 COMMISSIONER McGAFFIGAN: Madam Chairman? 7 CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Please. 8 COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: The next punt, Clinton was one of the other plants that, as of the April 5th, 9 perhaps for the reasons that Mr. Collins mentioned earlier, 10 did not have an acceptable or unacceptable grade since they 11 are now opera 13g? Do you want to give us a grade if you 12 13 were issuing the PPR today? 14 MR. DYER: Yes, sir. Given that they're operating now, their performance would be acceptable. 15 16 COMMISSIONER McGAFFIGAN: Okay. Thank you. 17 MR. COLLINS: Our understanding is Clinton is in 18 the startup --19 MR. DYER: They're currently starting up. 20 MR. COLLINS: It's in the startup mode. 21 CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Well, you know my basic position. Performance is as performance does, and if we're 22 going to punt most things over to the corrective action 23 24 program, we better be darn sure that the corrective action

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program on its own legs works at these plants. We can't

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just say that's the closet into which everything gets swept and not open the door to the closet and ensure that it gets cleaned out.

MR. DYER: The 0350 restart panel is, in fact, one of the -- one of the planned inspections that are going to come out of that is an approach for addressing the corrective action program post-restart. We do need to focus on that area. We're very concerned of any kind of a backsliding in that arena.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Commissioner?

COMMISSIONER DICUS: I had a question about the corrective action program. The Chairman asked it for me, so I appreciate that.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: You're welcome.

COMMISSIONER DICUS: But I would emphasize the importance of it and the confidence level that you would have in their corrective action program as they go forward.

The other thing is just a short question. Did they replace the breakers or did they repair them?

MR. DYER: They replaced some and refurbished some. It was --

COMMISSIONER DICUS: 50/50 or --

MR. DYER: I don't know. I saw --

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Maybe you can get that information.

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MR. DYER: Yes. We'll have to get back.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Commissioner Merrifield?

COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: I know Dr. Travers recently wrote a letter to Illinois Power in which a point was made that FECO Energy was providing significant management and technical support at Clinton, and it reflected, as was commented on by Mr. Deyer, that we had a concern that a substantial reduction in the enhanced support provided by PECO could have -- may be of concern and may necessitate increased inspection and monitoring.

Subsequently, there has been an announcement that Amergen is pursuing an interest in purchasing the Clinton plant and they have signed some documents related to that. But I remember when we had our meeting regarding the restart of Millstone Unit 2, I think it was Commissioner Diaz who asked the question, is the licensee ready to stand on its own and effectively operate the plant? If Amergen woke up tomorrow and decided that Clinton was not such a good investment and decided to pull its folks out of there, can this licensee stand on its own and operate that plant?

MR. DYER: Yes. And if Amergen -- well, Amergen is separate from PECO Energy, is our understanding --

COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Presumably --

MR. DYER: -- and they have a contract, a three-year contract, to provide the management services to

Illinois Power separate from the Amergen purchase, is my understanding.

COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: So they're locked in there irrespective of the decision made on Amergen --

MR. DYER: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: And with their outside support.

MR. DYER: With their outside support. And should that -- I mean, if PECO Energy would pull all its support away, the licensed operators, we would have to evaluate the overall management team that's left and what's going on at the site and make a decision.

COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Okay.

MR. COLLINS: If there are no more questions, we'll proceed with LaSalle units 1 and 2.

MR. DYER: The next plant I would like to discuss is the LaSalle nuclear station. At the January 1997 senior management meeting, LaSalle was placed on the Watch List as a category 2 facility following the shutdown of both units to address a number of human performance and hardware deficiencies.

ComEd implemented a restart plan and performance improved; however, as of the July 1998 senior management meeting, both units remained shut down and LaSalle remained a Category 2 Watch List facility.

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Since the July 1998 senior management meeting, both units have restarted and we have observed improved safety performance. Overall, recovery from the extended outages at both units was conducted well. Unit 1 restarted in August 1998 and experienced a scram and forced outage due to equipment problems shortly after restart. Operators handled these transients well. A short unit 1 maintenance outage was also successfully conducted in December 1998.

Unit 2 restarted in April 1999 without problems of note, and to date, dual unit operations have not created any additional problems.

During a recent radiological controls inspection, we did note problems with radiological worker performance; however, a recent follow-up inspection identified that corrective actions had been implemented by the station to address these concerns.

The senior managers discussed LaSalle performance in relation to the factors and the evaluation matrix to determine an appropriate agency response.

The root cause of previous problems had been identified and corrected, self-assessment and corrective action programs were improved, and management oversight had been enhanced and an NRC assessment had been successfully completed.

The only remaining question was whether LaSalle

could sustain successful plant operation under dual unit operating conditions. The senior manager determined that additional focused inspections were not necessary based on the observed performance of unit 1 and the successful startup of unit 2.

Overall, the senior managers concluded that

LaSalle had made sufficient progress at improving

performance to warrant routine oversight under the auspices

of the NRC inspection program.

This concludes my presentation on LaSalle.

COMMISSIONER McGAFFIGAN: I'll ask my --

MR. DYER: Sure.

COMMISSIONER McGAFFIGAN: This was sort of a half punt because the press release in the title said NRC finds performance acceptable, but the letter -- where that normally occurs in these letters says, overall, performance at LaSalle improved as discussed below. So where is LaSalle today?

MR. DYER: Performance today is acceptable.

COMMISSIONER McGAFFIGAN: Thank you.

Can you explain why couldn't we say that back on March 31st?

MR. DYER: We struggled with LaSalle in particular because, as I said and Sam said, the program office guidance is, the performance is either acceptable or they were shut

down as part of a restart -- 0350 or another restart process. In LaSalle's case, we had started up one unit, one unit had been started up and we had assessed that. The second unit was still shut down and still coming out of the 0350 restart process. We had scheduled as a result of the PPR two restart inspections, one a significant engineering review, and second, an operational readiness inspection.

We were worried about sending mixed messages with one unit shut down, one unit started up, going out and doing significant team inspections to support the restart plans and the final closeout of the 0350 process, and so we deferred to the non-conservative approach for fear of, if things did not go well in the inspection, then we would be saying acceptable in March, and in April, we would be saying unacceptable.

COMMISSIONER McGAFFIGAN: I think there's a lesson to be learned, but I'm not sure what it is. I honestly think that we should go back to the practice that we had at Millstone of deciding whether a plant's acceptably being --for the condition it's in, whether the performance is acceptable, rather than have this ambiguous area where if they happen to be shut down, they don't get a grade. I think that we would be better off communicating to the public our overall view of the plant as it exists at the time. But that's just one --

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: I think the difficulty is -- I don't disagree with that. If it's acceptable or the path they're on is acceptable for the condition they're in, we should so state. But we also should be saying, you know, this is what we found, this is what we didn't find, but this is why they're acceptable for the state they're in.

COMMISSIONER McGAFFIGAN: But the whole rest of the LaSalle letter uses words "improved" in every paragraph, "effective" almost in every paragraph, a few notes of the sort of thing that Mr. Deyer has talked about. So it's among the more positive of the letters we sent out, and then there is the ambiguous message.

MR. COLLINS: Your point is well taken, and we have that under advisement. The one phrase I would want to be cautious with is that the intent of the PPR letters was never to give a grade. The intent of the PPR letters was to acknowledge trends in performance and the agency's proposed response to those in terms of resources and process to set the stage to have open communication with the licensee in a public forum about those topics. The word acceptable is a threshold, I think, that we should strive to acknowledge. If a plant is not acceptable in any condition, then we should be taking a subsequent action. So I agree with your point.

COMMISSIONER McGAFFIGAN: I think that what

happens, you know, any effort to communicate with the public inevitably results in somebody trying to do NRCology, you know, like criminology, and, you know, you end up using other adjectives -- consistent, improved, you know, declining in a couple of them -- and so people then try to figure out, you know, compared to baseline, what is the impact of these letters. As soon as we can get to something that's more scrutable, the better off we'll be, which is I know what you think, too. But everything you do is going to be read.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Okay.

MR. DYER: Next plant I'd like to discuss is the Quad Cities Nuclear Station. After the January 1998 senior management meeting, Quad Cities received a trending letter following the shutdown of both units to address concerns regarding the ability to safely shut down the plants in the event of a fire. At the July 1998 senior management meeting, senior managers noted that ComEd had implemented an improvement plan at both units, and both units had started up from extended outages. However, the plants experienced several transients after startup, and both units scrammed shortly before the senior management meeting. Because of this inconsistent performance, the senior managers concluded that the adverse trend had not been arrested.

Since the July senior management meeting, overall

safety performance at the Quad Cities Nuclear Stations has improved, although challenges continue to occur from 2 configuration management and material condition problems. 3 Both units started up from their scram successfully and 4 showed improved operational performance with fewer challenges. Unit 1 operated at power for the period with 6 the exception of one scram due to an operator error and a successful 28-day refueling outage. Unit 2 operated at 8 power during the period with the exception of an equipment 9 outage and a planned maintenance outage. During the 10 maintenance outage, an improper valve lineup resulted in 11 unintended transfer of approximately 7,000 gallons of 12 coolant from the vessel to the torus. This event was a 13 14 15

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program --

process control breakdown that did not threaten the safety of the fuel.

The senior managers discussed Quad Cities' performance in relation to the factors of the performance evaluation template for increasing or decreasing Agency attention to a trending facility. As discussed earlier, operational performance of the units has improved.

Additionally, as discussed during a previous Commission meeting, the risk from fire had been reduced through better understanding of some system configuration, improved procedures, and system modifications. The self-assessment

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Don't you really mean that the estimation of the risk was reduced because of analysis? The risk was reduced because of modifications.

MR. DYER: Yes, ma'am.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Okay. There's a difference.

MR. DYER: I merged it all together.

The self-assessment program, corrective action process, and surveillance testing program were also improved, and material condition backlogs were reduced.

In summary, the senior managers concluded that Quad Cities nad arrested the observed declining trend in safety performance, and that routine oversight was appropriate under the auspices of the NRC inspection program.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Commissioner McGaffigan.

COMMISSIONER McGAFFIGAN: Just a general question. I mean, if I were a member of the public looking at this, I would say there's a very large vote of confidence by the senior managers and Mr. Kingsley, Mr. Rowe, and ComEd, because all of their plants now are in routine oversight. And yet I remember the last time we had a Commission meeting Mr. Kingsley warning us that he was still, you know, there was a road to go there, and you still have the C POP.

So how does -- what is the message with regard to the overall performance? Am I reading it properly, that

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this is a large vote of confidence in where ComEd is today?

MR. DYER: Yes. I mean, as much as I'm not usually given to votes of confidence in licensee performance, but ComEd performance has improved.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: So if it's routine, there's no more C POP?

MR. DYER: No, ma'am. Separately, one of the next topics I was going to talk about was ComEd oversight, overall oversight, and as part of the -- after the March 2 Commission meeting we owe you a termination criteria for C POP.

COMMISSIONER DIAZ: Do you think you have the information necessary to reach that decision?

MR. DYER: We are -- as a Matter of fact, at the senior management meeting we discussed the proposed termination criteria. After this senior management meeting there was one item left open. That item was to review with ComEd their evaluation of their effectiveness reviews, of implementation of the 13 strategic reform initiatives, and we still have to schedule that.

As a result of the senior management meeting, we had a few critiques of my proposed -- or our C POP's proposed termination criteria, one of which was to come up with a transition plan once C POP is gone to still review ComEd performance on some sort of a periodic basis across

all system-wide performance for the region. And the second one is escaping me right now. Oh, and we had to define some of our terminology better in our termination criteria.

MR. COLLINS: We were not insensitive to the overall Commonwealth performance issue as well as our outstanding obligation to the Commission on the status and potential closeout of that program. That was discussed at the senior management meeting.

COMMISSIONER DIAZ: As Commissioner Merrifield already kindly pointed out, I'm a firm believer that once the patient has recovered that we should let him recover by himself instead of keeping giving him medicines when he doesn't need them anymore.

MR. COLLINS: Jim referred to the periodic updating of oversight of performance. When I had the opportunity to be -- I was going to say advantaged but opportunity to be in the region that type of meeting with a very large utility in case -- in that case in Region IV it was the Entergy organization to provide for a focused review of the sites was very beneficial, given the size of the organization and the influence over a number of different types of technology, size of units, to review the bench-marking initiatives, how the licensee, the generator defined success and what are their initiatives in the aggregate was very useful. It's that type of effort that I

believe Jim is working with Commonwealth Edison.

MR. DYER: When I made the call to Mr. Kingsley to advise him of the results of the senior management meeting and invite him to the Commission meeting, that was one of the things we talked about was the follow-on, whether or not where we were going with C POP and the opportunities for follow-on meetings, and in fact I did mention the Entergy model that we'd used in Region IV.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Commissioner Merrifield.

COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: This raises to me a somewhat bigger question. I know as part of the new assessment process the intention is to go to next year where we would have the EDO provide us a review and briefing of the assessment of all the plants that we oversee, and I'm wondering if you all have given any thought yet to what such a meeting might look like. We have obviously 103 operating plants. I think personally there is a lot of usefulness in the opportunity to go through all of them and discuss where they are, results good and bad.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Just schedule a 9 to 5 meeting.

COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: I don't know. I mean -
CHAIRMAN JACKSON: You may have to devote a day to

it, have a morning session and an afternoon session.

MR. COLLINS: The direct answer is we've thought about it, but I'm not sure we have coalesced on the

approach.

[Laughter.]

The potential that you articulated is certainly a possibility. I think there's some opportunity to talk in broad groupings of facilities and then focus on those that hit certain thresholds or have trends. There are some subtleties involved. An example would be that I believe a plant that is on an improving trend for the sake of discussion coming from the white into the green, although it's still in the white, would warrant discussion, but perhaps less discussion that a plant that is on a declining trend, although still in the green but above the white.

So we have to be careful with going straight colors, if you will, which we don't want to do anyway, but just by going straight bands, and look more at trends and the ability for those trends to be assessed and reversed by appropriate licensee action or by NRC actions. I think that should be the focus of the discussion. And then it's just a matter of how the plants are grouped and to what extent we need to talk about overall performance. That's yet to be worked through, but certainly I would welcome any Commission insights into that.

DR. TRAVERS: But I think in that context it's probably important to emphasize our view of the senior management meeting in context with the overall assessment

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processes that are used daily, monthly, quarterly, semiannually and so forth.

A senior management meeting in this context, for example, did not result in any significant changes in our proposals and initiatives for regulatory oversight. In a sense it's become an affirmation of where we already are in the context of our oversight rollup from PPR and other processes.

So in a real sense while we see it as a value-added part of our overall process, it is just a part, and we are making an effort to communicate the results of PPRs and so forth on an ongoing basis so that what we have is a scrutable, fairly transparent continuum of NRC assessment for these plants.

We could certainly -- and I know there's some interest in talking at some point in time in the year about the overall, but I don't want to diminish what I see in the context of this senior management meeting as a successful really affirmation of where we've been over the course of the year.

COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: I raise this issue only -- and maybe we need to split it down differently in order to avoid that, do it on a regional basis. But since I've been here as a Commissioner, we really don't have any process where the Commissioners can sit down and talk

through all the different plants. On a yearly basis each of us make efforts to try to get out to the extent we can to various facilities.

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There are some facilities the Commissioners haven't visited for an awfully long time, and unless that plant is in trouble and rises to the level we need to be concerned, we don't really discuss that as a group. And I think, you know, there's some usefulness even if it's relatively briefly for us to go through those and gain some understanding of how the plants are operating, what our inspectors think, and get some better feeling for not just the bad performers but -- the not-so-good performers but also the good ones as well.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: I think the pilot process offers an opportunity to do some testing and for normalization and for the Commission to understand how much discussion is warranted, because in the end, those folks are delegated the responsibility to oversee the plants. The Commission has to decide again what level of performance reporting it desires, but, you know, and only the Commission can decide how much of an onerous burden it is to go through 103 reactors. But I think the pilot program offers an opportunity to get some normalization points relative to the fact that in the end they're the ones that have to carry out the program.

the insights on the definitions of the plants, or it could be a combination of plants that have been through a pilot and the pilot was completed in the January timeframe and we had the rest of the fleet of reactors which have four to five months within the pilot program -- that's if the pilot terminates in January. If the pilot proceeds beyond that into the April timeframe for the Senior Management Meeting is adhered to, then we would have a meeting similar to here today.

We will continue to incorporate the changes as necessary to make a smooth transition to the revised oversight process, and as indicated by the Commissioners, the ongoing interaction with our stakeholders and communication of our processes in a clear manner is important to the success of our process as far as it being understood and achieving its purpose.

If there's no more comments at this time, I would like to summarize by indicating that when we define success for this process, I believe one of the reasons we are going forward with the oversight process was the lack of scrutability and consistency and continuity between the SALP and the Senior Management Meeting processes, just to take two more recent examples.

The result that Bill articulated, that from the April Senior Management Meeting there are no new inspection

or oversight initiatives shows that as our processes mature 1 and if they are revised, there is more scrutability. We 2 3 make those adjustments at the time that they are needed and we make those decisions at the time that they are warranted. This meeting, again in Bill's words, are an 5 affirmation of those past actions, and I think that is at 6 least to a large majority success in the process as it is 7 8 currently defined. I would like to conclude the discussion on power 9 10 reactor performance and at this time turn the forum over to 11 Dr. Carl Paperiello, who will address the material facility 12 performance on Slide 7. 13 MR. McGAFFIGAN: Could I ask just one question just to tie one thing down that could be ambiguous? 14 15 There are no regional focus plants that have not been discussed today? We have discussed the universe of 16 17 regional focus plants? 18 MR. TRAVERS: That's correct. 19 MR. McGAFFIGAN: Okay. 20 DR. PAPERIELLO: Could I have Slide 7? 21 CHAIRMAN JACKSON: I have Slide 7. 22 [Laughter.] 23 MR. COLLINS: We tried to be clear on this, so there's no questions on this slide. 24

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DR. PAPERIELLO: Madam Chairman, Commissioners,

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NMSS together with the regions screened fuel cycle and major material licensees. We used objective criteria such as worker and public doses, effluents, lost material and events both reportable and those resulting in violation. We considered inspection results and performance since the screening meetings conducted last year.

Based on these reviews, no facilities were identified for discussion. Furthermore, facility performance appeared either stable or improving in the past year.

Finally, we are currently completely revising the fuel cycle inspection program to emphasize risk insights and outcomes, identify performance indicators, and create a more objective basis for bringing public problem facilities to Commission attention and making adjustments in the inspection program. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: I am going to just go down the line here and so we can try to do a close-out. Commissioner Dicus?

COMMISSIONER DICUS: No further questions.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Commissioner Diaz?

COMMISSIONER DIAZ: I think just a comment, reflecting on two and a half years back, I would like the Staff to know that when I came here I had a lot of problems with the "itys" in the Senior Management Meeting -- that was

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This meeting, again in Bill's words, are an affirmation of those past actions, and I think that is at least to a large majority success in the process as it is currently defined.

I would like to conclude the discussion on power reactor performance and at this time turn the forum over to Dr. Carl Paperiello, who will address the material facility performance on Slide 7.

MR. McGAFFIGAN: Could I ask just one question just to tie one thing down that could be ambiguous?

There are no regional focus plants that have not been discussed today? We have discussed the universe of regional focus plants?

MR. TRAVERS: That's correct.

MR. McGAFFIGAN: Okay.

DR. PAPERIELLO: Could I have Slide 7?

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[Laughter.]

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scrutability, objectivity, accountability -- you can keep going down the line and the fact there was one time when Commissioner McGaffigan and I thought the only way we were going to understand what it was was to go to one and see what you guys did on it.

I believe seriously that the discipline and focus efforts that have been put into getting rid of the "itys" and make them scrutable and objective and accountable is a serious effort that this Agency must take credit for and thanks go to you for implementing what the Commission saw as a major issue to be resolved.

I believe we are a long ways from where we were.

I am comfortable with the process and have a much more level of confidence that these decisions are being made in a proper sequence and disciplined manner, and I thank you for it.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Commissioner McGaffigan.

MR. McGAFFIGAN: I agree with Commissioner Diaz and no further questions.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Commissioner Merrifield?

COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: No further questions.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON: Let me thank the Staff for a clear and very organized presentation. Based upon the information presented, the Staff has identified that the performance at some plants warrants increased focus at

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24 25 various levels while sustained performance at other plants warrants moving to a routine level of Agency oversight. The improvements noted by the Staff have resulted from appropriate action taken by the licensees for those facilities.

Let me just address one significant aspect, as I close on my meeting of this type. I mean I think we have come a long way down the line. Commissioners McGaffigan and Diaz have focused on what has happened in the last two years of the time since they have been here. I think that you know and I know that a lot of these issues came up early-on, including bringing in Arthur Andersen to look at issues having to do with developing objective performance indicators for making judgments in the Senior Management Meeting context.

I know I have pushed you very hard to make a number of changes. I won't go into great detail in that regard, but I am encouraged by what I see.

As I mentioned in the opening, the Agency is in a transition period, and further changes are planned and more changes will occur as the Agency continues to review the ways in which we can improve how we inspect, assess, and enforce, and while we are in a time of flux, you know, a principle of change management that is essential is not to lose sight of the fundamental purpose for any of the actions

that we take, so I urge you to continue to ensure adequate oversight of the facilities to the end of protecting public health and safety, and to remember to keep the public in public health and safety, and therefore there is a responsibility to keep the public fully informed.

I am sure that these changes will continue and I believe that their continuation after my departure is the ultimate legacy, but it all depends upon you and I think you have done a great job under a lot of pressure, and so I thank you for that.

If there are no further comments, we are adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:49 a.m., the meeting was concluded.1

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the attached description of a meeting of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission entitled:

TITLE OF MEETING: BRIEFING ON OPERATING REACTORS AND

FUEL FACILITIES

PLACE OF MEETING: Rockville, Maryland

DATE OF MEETING: Thursday, May 6, 1999

was held as herein appears, is a true and accurate record of the meeting, and that this is the original transcript thereof taken stenographically by me, thereafter reduced to typewriting by me or under the direction of the court reporting company

Transcriber	: Martha Brazil	
Reporter:	John Hundley	

ON OPERATING REACTORS AND MATERIAL FACILITIES PERIODIC BRIEFING

MAY 6, 1999

W. Travers
S. Collins
C. Paperiello
Regional Administrators

SIMM PROCESS AND ONGOING IMPROVEMENTS

- Previous SMM July 14-15, 1998
- Enhanced Plant Performance Reviews February 1999
- Improvements Consistent with the Transition to the SECY-99-086 Recommended Interim SIMM Process Revised Oversight Process - March 23, 1999
- SRM Guidance Approving Staff Recommendations -April 16, 1999
- Recent SMM April 20-21, 1999

AGENCY-FOCUS

AND/OR INVOLVEMENT BY THE EDO AND/OR PLANTS REQUERING THE DIRECT ATTENTION RESOURCES AND MAINTAIN COGNIZANCE THE COMMISSION TO COORDINATE NRC OF LICENSEE PERFORMANCE

Typically Characterized by the Enactment of Agency-Level Oversight or Inspection, and/or the Issuance of an Order.

REGIONAL-FOCUS

PLANTS REQUIRING THE DIRECT ATTENTION RESOURCES AND MAINTAIN COGNIZANCE AND/OR INVOLVEMENT BY THE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATORS TO COORDINATE NRC OF LICENSEE PERFORMANCE

Process, and/or the Enactment of a Regional-Level Inspection Action Letter, the Implementation of the Inspection Manual Typically Characterized by the Issuance of a Confirmatory Chapter 0350, "Staff Guidelines for Restart Approval," Beyond the NRC's Routine Inspection Program.

ROUTINE OVERSIGHT

THE AUSPICES OF THE NRC'S INSPECTION PLANTS RECEIVING OVERSIGHT UNDER PROGRAM

Inspection Program - Operations Phase," (Including Core Inspection Manual Chapter 2515, "Light-Water Reactor Typically Characterized by the Implementation of NRC and Regional Initiative Inspections).

APRIL 1999 SMINI OUTCOME

PLAN

ACTION

Millstone 2
Millstone 3
Clinton
D.C. Cook 1&2
LaSalle 1&2
Quad Cities 1&2

Agency-Focus
Regional-Focus
Agency-Focus
Routine Oversight

PRIORITY MATERIAL FACILITIES

NONE