## **CETURN TO SECRETARIAT RECORDS**



## **Transcript of Proceedings** NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

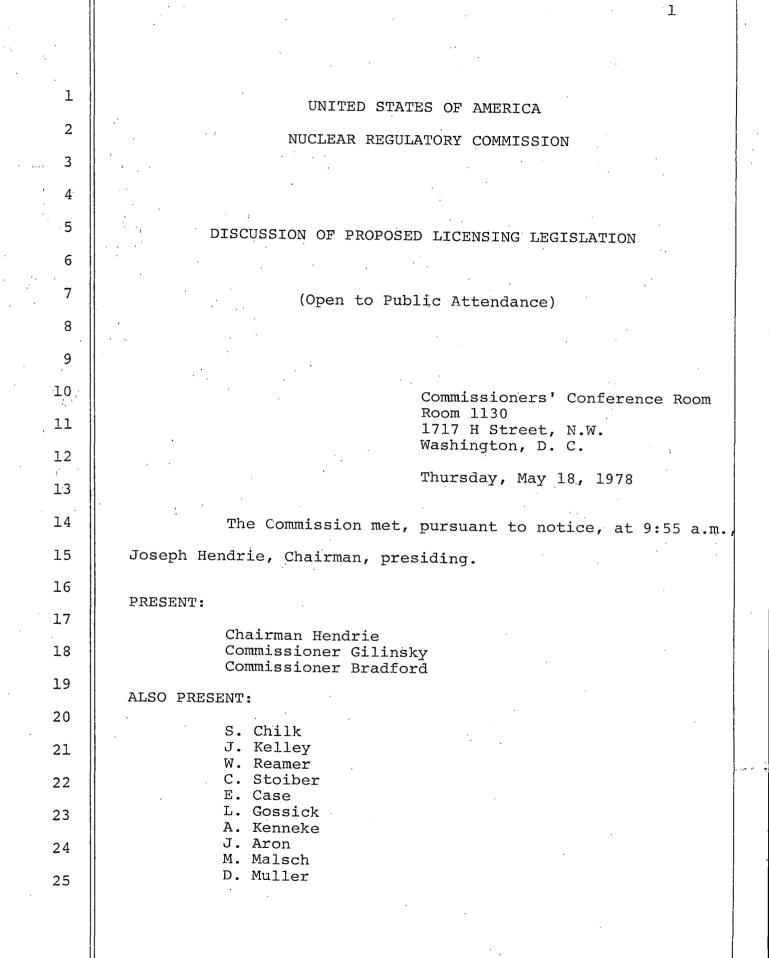
DISCUSSION OF PROPOSED LICENSING LEGISLATION

Open to Public Attendance

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Pages 1 - 139

Prepared by: C. H. Brown Office of the Secretary



## PROCEEDINGS

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Could we come to order. Today we are discussing proposed licensing legislation, in particular the testimony on the same.

I have got a copy of -- let's see, there is a May 17th version from Kelley that is now the base document, I think.

MR. REAMER: That's correct.

There would be two documents to work from, the May 17 memo from Kelley with the testimony behind it and Commissioner Gilinsky's changes to that.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: The May 17th version represents changes from -- combines my markup of the original Kelley draft, Commissioner Bradford's comments, OPE and OGC.

I'm afraid we are going to have to trace through it a page at a time, if that's okay with you. The middle of the first paragraph, I can stand a change that Peter suggested. It is more accurate.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Let's see, I guess my point --I guess I was originally working from that. My point was simply that there was one draft that we did comment extensively on and had various degrees of comments and direction. I think that could be described as extensive comments.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let's see, it seems to me we prepared letters of some weight on a couple of drafts, Marty,

do you remember?

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Was there more than one? MR. MALSCH: There was the October OMB comments, and before then we had sent over, I think a draft of the bill just for purposes of discussion. I don't think there have been any written comments besides that.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Did we send anything over on subsequent drafts?

MR. MALSCH: I don't think so.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: There were some individual comments, I suppose on the first draft.

Well, it is just a matter of stating accurately what our role is.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, how would you like, in any event, to strike "frequently"?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I have no problem with that. It depends how you define "consultant," I guess. We present copies of every draft that came along, and I guess the covering letter usually said comments would be acceptable or welcome. May not, maybe they just said, "for your information." I really don't remember the covering letter.

MR. KELLEY: They tended to ask for comments on the next day.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, as I said, it depends on how you define consultant.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Vic, the thing is already pretty well qualified, take out the "frequently." I don't know, "frequently consulted and commented extensively," either frequently or extensively could stand to go, maybe you would prefer to take extensively out.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, we certainly commented extensively on one draft.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes, well, until late October, okay, we had our version which we certainly commented on in some length, we had their version which we commented on in the formal OMB round, that was certainly an extensive comment. As long as it is qualified "until late October," is it all that much of a hassle for you?

> COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I guess not, really. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Why don't we leave it.

I think the next thing you want to take out is much more of a problem.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Are we dropping "frequently"? COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: That's alright with me.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I'm a little bit bothered about saying "commented exclusively on various draft versions." I guess I don't think that's really right, and

certainly not as a Commission.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, I suppose two would

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be accurate. In one case we were sent a draft and we sent back a rewrite saying this is the route you want to go, this draft is better. That's a pretty extensive comment. COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Are you referring to the OMB comments? COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: No, that was what, late

September, Marty when we ---

MR. MALSCH: Yes.

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COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: -- we sent them our own draft after having gone line-by-line through it.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: This was the result of a number of Commission meetings ---

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Right.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: -- where we really went through the bill in great detail and that's the one I had in mind.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: But then we did do the same thing again in late October, and that's when we sent a 9-page letter to McIntyre at OMB.

20 MR. MALSCH: That's right. And attached to the 21 letter was also a redraft of the bill.

> COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: A second redraft? MR. MALSCH: Yes.

24 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: So we made two fairly extensive 25 excursions to the versions. There isn't any attempt to get

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more specific here than there is draft versions, and it does qualify in October and then from then on individual Commissioner's comments on a less formal basis, et cetera.

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Now, you want to take out that next sentence and I have problems with that. ("You" referring to Commissioner Gilinsky.)

The thing is qualified to say "with exceptions," but the basic features of the bill are proposals which the Commission has been putting up for several years and it seems to me the fact that those basic features do, in our view and in the Commission's past view, represent reasonable and workable approaches to approving some of the aspects.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I think that adds somewhat to the early siting and the standardization, and I don't think it applies to the ---

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: That's right. And to the CP-OL COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I don't think it applies to the requirement of the NEPA. I think that's a different category.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, we sent up a draft -- when we sent back our draft, why we had a base version and alternate version, both of which dealt -- one of them was very close to the principal which is in here and the other one backed off somewhat.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: We indicated a preference

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for the other one.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Yes. I guess I think 3 there is a significant amount of difference between those. 4 You know, it comes down to what do you mean by exceptions or how you qualify -- you know, you could say the Commission 5 6 supports the notion of early siting and standardization and having the states do it as much as is reasonable or 7 something like that. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, we come in turn to those details as we go through an overview. You can't say every-10 thing in the first sentence, and it seems to me ---11 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: But when you say the 12 basic features of this bill you are going beyond these general concepts, you are saying the way they are implemented in this bill. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, the way the early site reviews, standardization, CP-OL thing are implemented in this bill, early notice is here for practically everything we do, much earlier notice than is now the case. And we support that down the line. COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, I mean you could say

"supports these basic principles of this bill as structured." CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Supports the basic principles of this bill?

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Why don't we set this one

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1 aside since this one probably causes more problems than any 2 other change and come back to this one. 3 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay. 4 Let's see, I don't think there is anything else on 5 this page that is a problem. COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: NO. 6 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: There is a sentence, the 7 one, "This statement reflects the view of the Commission as 8 a whole ... " which again, we ought to come back to and that 9 will depend on where we are at the end of the statement. 10 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Next page. 11 Had a comment from ELD, top of the page, "The 12Commission will submit for the record detailed comments and 13 specific suggested language concerning largely technical and 14 clarifying changes we think should be made." A suggestion 15 that that might very well go off to the end of the statement 16 as a sort of a last comment before the signoff. 17 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: It doesn't matter. 18 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay, why don't we do that. 19 MR. REAMER: Was there a suggestion as to where 20 it would specifically fit at the end or just that it be 21 tagged on? 22. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Stick it right at the very 23 end, don't you think? Or don't people think it is worth 24 worrying about? 25 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: That's one I'll leave to

your discretion. I really don't care. It makes no big difference.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Find a place for it, okay.

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Changes in the middle of the page, I don't have any problem with.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I don't have a problem with your change over my change. I don't know whether yours was made -- I guess it was made -- do you think frustrating and expensive better adjectives than exhaustive and unfair?

MR. KELLEY: I think Commissioner Gilinsky's are perfect.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, in any case the intervenor groups will be there and they will tell the Congress exactly how we characterize it, at least. It is of secondary importance.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: So frustrating and expensive? COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: And exhaustive and unfair. That's all right, leave it the way it is.

MR. REAMER: Leave it which way?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Leave it Victor's way.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: And the others, I don't have much problem.

MR. KELLEY: I'm not clear on the significance of the asterisk of your version?

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: They are color coded.

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1	MR. KELLEY: Yes, that's what I got, great.	
2	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: A comment from ELD at the	
3	bottom of page 2, "Legitimate interests are to some extent	
4	necessarily in conflict in the nuclear licensing process."	1
5	Therefore, the recommendation was that a statement more along	
6	the lines "reforms to the nuclear licensing process should	
7	attempt to accommodate in a reasonable manner the numerous	
8	and sometimes conflicting interests that are a problem."	
9	MR. KELLEY: Where are you, at the bottom of page 2?	
10	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes. The first sentence in that	
11	paragraph at the bottom of page 2.	
12	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Let's see. I have something	
13	before that. I would strike the "wasteful" at bottom of	
14	page 2, and let me tell you why.	
15	It is not clear to me that a system of duplicative	÷.
16	reviews, at least in this bill at least as proposed in	
17	this bill, we would be going necessarily to a more efficient	
18	process, and so I think	
19	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I don't have any problems with	
20	that.	
21	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Duplicative carries with	
22	it some notion of wastefulness, I suppose any way.	~
23	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: My only problem with the	
24	word is that undoubtedly I will mispronounce it.	
25	MR. REAMER: So there is the ELD change the one	

we are discussion?

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COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Is there anywhere in existence a copy of the ELD changes?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: There is an ELD document -- it would look like this one. (Showing Commissioner Bradford the document.)

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I see, that's just a sentence that would go in and then --

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It would replace the first sentence.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I see.

I have no problems with that.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I guess I know what is meant by the OGC language and you do, but I think the proposed language is a bit clearer. Have you got the May 12th Shapar note?

There is a blank look over there among the keepers of the records.

MR. REAMER: Marty do you ---

MR. MALSCH: I have a copy, but not an extra copy. MR. REAMER: Well, I will just get that language, if there is agreement on it, from Marty for that sentence.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Do you find the sentence? It is included in the draft there at the bottom of the first page, that note Shapar recommended.

Next page.

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COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I think we have had some editorial confusion between me and OGC on the next page.

MR. REAMER: If you were to delete the "I think" sentence, I think that that would better reflect the suggested change.

MR. KELLEY: I don't think the French say what you have them saying. It depends on which Frenchman you are talking about.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I also think the saying is dispersion and I just put in the margin the notation that I thought the actual saying was different from the one they have you quoting, Joe, but I don't purport to know what it is.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Can't we just drop it.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Why don't we just delete the opinions of the French, whatever they may be, without prejudice, of course. There is a double "that". "I would urge that that best possibility" it is two lines above.

MR. REAMER: Yes, we only need one.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I believe in the first version there wasn't any, and now you are putting in two. So on average you have got the right number of them.

Now, I don't know what your comment means, Vic, stet?

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so on?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, Peter wanted to strike it and I ---COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I would be inclined to strike it.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Oh, just ignore it.

Let's see, would we be taking out, "The Administration's" and

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Put a question mark by it. I have a problem if we go through and take out -- this is a little bit like the references to the deferences to the President the other day, Peter's problem. That is, I don't mind -- I can't stand to seem them all deleted, and I think the one at the beginning is a more reasonable statement. This one, I would tend to say, okay, let's take this one out. COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Okay, the difference between this situation and that one is that in that case, at least those were true there, they are all agreed that in fact, deference to the President was one of reasons on this question of how often one wanted and so on.

In this case, the bill as written, including the various limitations on hearings, I would not urge that it be inacted with my understanding now of what Department of Energy intends by the hybrid hearings. So that we may really have trouble and this is why I think it is wise to hold these summary sentences until the end and see just where we are.

But we may have trouble in coming to a conclusive sentence which says the Commission endorses this bill and all of its provisions.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: All right.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: This is also a more specific statement than previously.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Which in a sense is more difficult, you know, if you said "with appropriate opportunities for public participation," my concern is a couple of the sections really give the boot to public participation.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Now, I have got some problems going on down the rest of the page.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Now, the green ink is your changes, is it?

MR. REAMER: That's correct?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Is Joe's changes?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes, but I have got other problems on rereading the thing.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: You are on page 3? CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes.

Down at the bottom it talks about the problem of reducing the overall time required for licensing, some problems in power plant licensing simply are not acceptable and so on.

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: What do you have in mind there? CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, that's what I'm talking about. I ain't got there yet.

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We are using the word licensing here to refer to the whole sequence of getting a power plant on line, and some of the aspects of that overall process, which are not susceptible to a legislative and administrative fix and not the licensing aspects. In principle, a stroke of the pen by the Congress would eliminate licensing and that would presumably fix whatever delays we are associated with.

So where it says that it may not fully achieve the Administration's stated objectives and projections, particularly in reducing the overall time required to put a new power plant on line is my suggestion, in lieu of licensing.

Then, I would propose to go on, "some problems in that process, such as uncertainty over utilities load growth or financial difficulties are not" -- either simply are not susceptible or are not easily susceptible to an Administrative legislative fix.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Or for that matter, aspects of the construction of the plant which takes up the bulk of the time.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: "Financial difficulties or

construction delays." How about that?

MR. CASE: What do you mean by construction delays? COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Equipment being late, labor problems.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: If you get a bad winter and a lot of rain and they have to knock it off for a month, whatever. Anything that delays construction is a construction delay.

8 Okay, can I read that again. Let me start back at 9 the beginning of the two sentences, it is right after the 10 words: ".. by the Commission," green star.

11 "And I think we need to recognize that H.R. 11704, 12 if enacted, is not going to remake the world of nuclear 13 power plant licensing," that's certainly true. I think it 14 needs "and" at that point. Would you put an "and" in.

15 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I would take out the "and" 16 at the beginning of the sentence.

17 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I would take out an "and" at the 18 beginning of the sentence. That's fair, that preserves the 19 number of "ands" thus far. That's good.

20 ".. and that it may not fully achieve the Administrat-21 ion's stated objectives and projections, particularly in 22 reducing the overall time required," new words, "to put 23 a new power plant on line." I will give the drafters a 24 chance to transcribe.

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Then it would go on, "Some problems in that process,

2	difficulties"
3	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Let's see. Let's stop there.
4	The objective is not to clearance on line fast, but to have
- 5	a process which, if you want the plant to get on line fast
6	it allows you to do it. The uncertainty about the utilities
7	load growth would simply cause the utility to slow down and
8 ·	perhaps properly. So I don't think that's the kind of thing
9	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes, it is, because repeatedly
10	plants get started on the basis of a projection made at time
11 '	"a" and two years later, why the plans are going along, maybe
12	some foundation work is done and they find, gee, we have got to

such as uncertainty over a utilities load growth, financial

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Right, but they may be doing 14 just the right thing from a national point of view. And it 15 isn't the Administration's intent, I would think, to have 16 plants built that don't need to be built. 17

slip it and now they call off the construction for two years.

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I think what one ought to be aiming for is to 18 reduce the lead time for building a plant if you want to build 19 a plant, so that you have a more flexible system that can 20 better deal with the energy problems. In other words, there 21 can be a very long lead time that make the system inflexible 22 and makes it more difficult to respond to your energy problems. 23 So I think the other point you mentioned, for example, 24 construction delays would fall in that category. In other words,

But I would say uncertainties of a load growth form another. another category. In other words, the point, I think, is not to just blindly get plants on line as fast as you can, but have a system that has as short a lead time as possible when you really want to get a plant on line. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think that's correct. Do you want to strike "uncertainty over load growth," Peter? COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: It really doesn't matter. It certainly is a problem ---CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It clearly is a factor in how aggressively a utility pursues the construction schedule on a plant. COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, why don't you put it in and if it comes up we will just explain it. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: And it -- You know you are right what you say about the system. I have no difficulty with striking it and saying, such as construction delays or financial difficulties." All I'm looking for is to call their attention that the sort of problem that we have in mind that the legislation aren't going to cure, things which the legislation

they dobaffect our ability to get a plant on line when we

want it on line for construction problems of one kind or

just doesn't attempt to address properly.

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So I just wanted a couple of specimens to indicate the

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type.

2	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: But, I guess what bothers me	Ì
3	a little bit is that it sounds as if they ought to be getting	
4	those plants built. Maybe they should and maybe they shouldn't.	
5	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay, let's strike the let it	
6	read: "Some problems in that process, such as construction	
7	delays or financial difficuties, "okay?	
8	MR. CASE: The industry is going to say some of the	
9	construction delays are due to staffs, ratchets, so you are	
10	walking into that if you use "construction delays."	
11	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: That's all right.	
12	All I want is to get some specimens, and indeed to	
13	the extent staff ratchets contribute, that's right, but the if	
14	amalgated electric workers go on strike and by God they	
15	do on almost every project, not saying every year, but on	
16	every project that's something that we are not responsible	
17	for in which the Congress would probably be reluctant to cure	
18	legislatively.	
19	Okay, then it would go on, " construction delays	
20	or financial difficulties, are not easily susceptible?" or	
21	do you care?	
22	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I would just say "not susceptible.	, "
23	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Oh, I suppose in the most Draconian	
24	sense they are suscepitable to it, that is why I was going to	
25	say, "are not easily susceptible."	

1 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I think that's good. 2 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay. "... to a legislative or 3 Administrative fix." 4 Similarly at the top of page 4 I have got some 5 problems, again that I didn't notice previously. Whether there 6 is a nonexistent demand for plants ---7 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Let's see. I think it is okay 8 up to "enactment" isn't it? 9 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Oh, yes, sure. 10 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Why don't we just put a 11 period there. 12 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Put a period there -- that would 13 help considerably. 14 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I think it really contains 15 the next thought in it and we can just drop the rest of it. 16 How's that? 17 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes. 18 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Now, when you speak of the 19 nuclear industry are we looking into utilities and the vendors 20 or what? 21 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I would think so, and you know, 22 the subcontractors, suppliers ---23 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I wonder if it might not be 24 worth separating those out, with the uitilities and the nuclear 25 industry or something like that.

_ <b>l</b>	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I have no problem with that.
2.	Of what, the utilities and the in the sense that
3	utilities are considerably more than they are part of the
4	nuclear industry, but there is also a lot more to it than that.
5	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: That's also true of
6	Westinghouse.
7	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I don't care, what would you like,
8	Peter?
· 9	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: It really doesn't matter to
10	me, but I'm not sure that I care one way or the other.
11	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, I don't care.
12	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: "aspects of this bill may
13	improve"? Some of them should improve.
14	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I have no difficulty to
15.	Vic's change to my change. Maybe we could work with that.
16	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: " may tend to improve"
17	well, certainly certain features of the bill the
18	question is this: what are you comparing it with? If you
19	compare with the way things are done now, then I think user
20	should improve it, but if you compare it without the bill,
21	then is it going to do much beyond that, and I think at that
22	point it becomes pretty questionable.
23	If you compare with the system up to now, custom
24	plants, custom reviews and so on, then I think the answer is
25	"should approve." But in fact, we are implementing a lot of

these things, and the questions really ought to be, is what difference does this bill make, and at that point the difference is between the track that we are on and what is possible under the bill becomes not very great and in what areas it is going to be a plus is not very clear.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: We could add, "as contrasted" with the situation today." "... should improve as contrasted with the sutuation today."

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Yes, but then I think that is almost misleading in that we do have a lot of things under way, because we are implementing standardization, we are implementing early siting and so on. And I think the comparison ought to be with the situation that would obtain without the bill and the situation that would obtain with the bill.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think as long as you have already limited it and said "the aspects of the bill" rather than the whole shebang, that it is true either way.

With the bill we can go ahead with a combined CP-OL on a final design and I'm convinced that in a few years that is what we are going to be seeing. We can't do that at the present time, it has to go double review.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Yes, but as you pointed out, occasionally there is going to be some time before that gets exercised. I mean, if that's what you are talking about ---CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It is certainly one of the things

1	in my view. I just have doubts that the early site review
2	provisions I think we have gone about as far with the rule
3	as we can go, but I just think as a stand, and without the sort
. 4	of, this connecting from a construction permit that the bill
5	allows, why establishing of a site permit is a recognizable
6	separate license the Commission offers. I don't think
7	my view is that compared with what we can do administratively,
8.	indeed the bill should improve that aspect of it, shouldn't it?
9	I think there is considerable merit with the situation of the
10	bill and with the situation without doing anything.
11	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, I don't know. I suppose
12	we could say "aspects of."
13	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: That would allow each person
14	to have his own aspect in mind. As long as one feels that way
15	about at least one of them.
16	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Do you have a problem with "should"
17	Peter?
18	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I mean, it is also true that
19	aspects of this bill will not improve it and they in fact might
20	affect it adversely.
21	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: True, it is possible.
22	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I wouldn't put farming out of
23	NEPA in that category.
24	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: That's quite true.
25	MR. STOIBER: You could say aspects have the potential

for improving it.

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I think it is true that some aspect should improve it and I suspect some aspects will affect it the other way, but in picking out the positive ones, you are in some sense averaging the bill ---

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: You are taking a cheerful view of the bill.

8 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I was going to come to that 9 same point. I think in the section on the NEPA delegation, I 10 do think we owe the Congress some, perhaps gently phrased 11 version about assessment of the delegation. I don't know that 12 it has to appear right here, but I do think somewhere in the 13 statement our being knowledgeable of it should be made.

14 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, I'm prepared to go 15 forward it "shall", but with properly qualified statements 16 elsewhere.

17 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, I think it is quite a fair 18 statement that -- with regard to the state NEPA as to whether 19 it is going to be a net -- it is responsive to state initiatives 20 that say give us the authority. You could certainly say that 21 for it.

COMMISIONER GILINSKY: Yes.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Whether at the same time it will turn out to be a more effective and timely NEPA analysis is sure a good question.

1 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I'm sure a lot of people 2 have reservations about intervening, so there you are. 3 MR. GOSSICK: How about "some aspects of this bill 4 should," and so forth, "other may not or may have the opposite , **5** effect"? .6 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let me stick to this, and if you 7 can stand "should" put it in. Maybe you can turn down the 8 corner of the page if you want to come back and argue about 9 it. 10 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: So let's say it like it is. 11 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Sure. I think we have been quite 12 clear along the line of what our position is on the treatment 13 of the NEPA thing. 14 You had a note ---15 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Why don't we say the 16 reliability? 17 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I don't know, because Peter 18 drafted that up to replace, "to the extent that the present 19 nuclear licensing process is becoming an impedement, the 20 one important choice, this bill, if enacted should help." 21 That may be a better sentence, in fact, than the 22 one you had. 23 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Isn't it in fact believed about standardization that it should also be -- it is true 24 that the aspect that you have in mind is early siting, that 25 reliability is not the adjective.

1 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Do you mean the stability? MR. KELLEY: Reliability means to take uncertainty out of the process. COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Yes, that's what I was 5 going to say, even it is on early siting. Predictability 6 would be acceptable. COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: The predictability of the nuclear choice, or the reliability of the nuclear choice. MR. GOSSICK: Viability? Is it viable or not? COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: The attractiveness to the 10 11 utility was the thought, wasn't it? COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: When one is making up a national energy plan, assuming someone ever does, that actually use numbers in having some sense of how many plantsites you have, having an inventory of the plantsites, does improve your ability to rely on that particular set of statistics. COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Oh, you mean the reliability in that sense? COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Yes, ability to rely. COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: The nation's ability to rely on NEPA --COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: As far as I was concerned you could use the word both ways because I thought as far as standardization of how you could use it in a technical sense, that the plans would be on line a greater percent of the

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of the time and the other choice, you could use it in the sense that one could rely heavily on it, but I'm not wedded to the word.

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, it's the useability of the nuclear option or the ability to exercise the usefulness. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Read the previous sentence again, the scratched-out sentence, read that again.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, the difficulty I had with the scratched-out sentence is that I think it says something a little different about the present nuclear licensing process than what we really wanted to say. That is, if instead of process it said legislative framework that would improve it for me, but I would still have to say something like, "certain features or aspects of," because I still do have my problem about the hearing section.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, the previous sentence: "Congress and the Administration envision an energy policy of real choices -- among conservation, coal and nuclear in the near term." What we are talking about is our ability to exercise that choice. By the way, is coal and nuclear the right way to say it or is it coal and uranium or coal and nuclear energy. Is nuclear a noun?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I think you are right. It is one of those things that is slipping in.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: In the colloquial use it is

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ı)	certainly going to be clear to the whole audience that hears
2.	it. It may not be classic language, but I don't mind.
3	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I know that nuclear is a noun.
4	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Now, it is a noun and on its
5	way to being a verb.
6	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Do you mean if we put another "u"
7	in it?
8	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Should we put in energy or
9	uranium or something like that?
10	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I have no difficulty with
11	putting it in.
12	MR. KELLEY: I think that detracts. I think your
13	grammar is out weighing
14	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Nuclear a noun?
15	MR. KELLEY: I would go with it the way it is. If
16	you give it the ear test, I think it passes.
17	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: All right, back to Peter's
18	sentence.
19	Aspects of this bill, I'm trying to coax you into
20	should, I think I have got you sort of teetering, at least
21	on center. How bad are economy and reliability there, it's
22	not great. Economy and attractiveness? I don't know.
23	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I have some difficulty with
24	attractiveness.
25	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: We haven't fallen into the right

1	word.
2	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Should we just live with
3	economy?
4	MR. KELLEY: Availability?
5	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Availability is all right.
6	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: You raised the question, and if
7	we could find a better one, I think we could do it. We just
. 8	don't seem to have it for the moment.
9	Okay, at the bottom of the page you had a question
10	"A formal adjudicatory hearing must be "
11	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I have a question and I
12	think Vic's comment there is getting at the same thing, but it
13	really runs through the whole paragraph.
14	Is it really true that the Atomic Energy Act requires
15	a two-stage nuclear plant licensing process?
16	MR. MALSCH: I think so.
17	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: And does the Act itself
18	contemplate a construction permit and all of that and then the
· 19	operating licensing hearing afterwards?
20	MR. MALSCH: Yes.
21	MR. KELLEY: That was the key issue in the old
22	PRDC case back in '61.
23	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Now, was the issue in that
24	case whether it required it or whether it allowed it?
25	MR. KELLEY: I think it was implicit; it was a

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requirement, contemplates two steps with a more intensive requirement to step one.

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COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: That was exactly why I was raising the question. I don't believe I actually ever read that case, but what I remember was that that was in issue and I just didn't remember whether the court had said this is the way you have to do it. What the UAW was saying in that case is that you have to have a one-step process.

9 MR. KELLEY: No, they wanted a more definite safety 10 finding in step one and the court said, no, a tentative finding 11 is okay at step one, because you are going to have more 12 definition in step two.

13 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: But did it also say that 14 you have to?

> CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I don't think the issue came up. MR. KELLEY: Marty, what is your ---

MR. MALSCH: I think the opinion is written in a way that presumes that's the way it had to be, namely, a two-step process. The issue in the case was which issue you could postpone until the second step.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: The statute certainly lays it out, step one and step two in pretty clear shape. I think you really have to find some words that say, "the above isn't necessary" and there aren't any words like that.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: As long as it is clear, I don't

mind this language. I wasn't sure that it was ---

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Now, what about this --do we need formal adjudicatory hearings?

> Yes, I think so. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE:

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Where does it say that? CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It is in the statute.

MR. MALSCH: Well, the statute says hearing, but from almost the beginning of the regulatory era in the 50's, it has always been construed as formal hearing. And in fact, in the early 60s when the issue was challenged by a 11 number of scholars in the field, people walked away from 12 the hearings convinced that the AEC was indeed right, and the 13 Congress hasn't yet appended. It is suppose to be formal 14 hearings. So it doesn't use the word formal or on the record, 15 that's been always the interpretation of Section 189(a).

16 MR. KELLEY: Well, the exception would be, Marty, 17 wouldn't it, when nobody intervenes. You could have a 18 hearing, but ---

MR. MALSCH: But even there, the AEC took the 19 view that an uncontested construction permit hearing was still 20 a formal, on-the-record hearing. 21

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, but the question is, are 22 we free to change that? 23

MR. KELLEY: My answer is that you have to have it 24 on the record, because that's the way I read the APA 25

in conjunction with the Atomic Energy Act. It think it requires an on-the-record hearing.

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MR. MALSCH: There are a whole bunch of decisions which make no sense unless you presume that on-the-record hearings are required, for example, in the Segal case back in the 60's was a big challenge to our rulemaking authority and the issue there was could we issue a rule without a formal hearing, and the court said, oh, no, a formal hearing is only for licensing, and rulemaking can have notice and comment. Now, the presumption there was that licensing called for formal hearings.

The same is true of the amendment to the Act in 191 authorizing Atomic Safety and Licensing Boards. It would have made no sense unless you presume that Congress understood hearings were on-the-record hearings. So while the language isn't there, I think the interpretation has been understood by the Commission and the Congress so long, I doubt you could change it.

19 (Commissioner Bradford departed the meeting.) 20 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: We are in fact, adopting 21 that interpretation here.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: The Commission and its predecessor agency have adopted it for so many years and it is embeded in such a set ---

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: No, that's the practice.

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The question is, do you want to confirm that here?

. 2	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I don't think it is the question
3	of we having the option of confirming or saying, no, no, it
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	is at our option, I don't think it is in our hands any more.
5	That's the advice you are getting from both the legal offices.
6	MR. REAMER: Language very close to this has appeared
· 7 <sup>·</sup>	in other testimony delivered before the Congress by
8	representatives of the Commission as well.
.9	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: For a long time.
10	MR. CASE: Any time a citizen writes in, I send him
11	the phamplet that says this.
12	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I really don't think it is at
13	the option of the Commission. I think if we voted today
1.4	to cease having adjudicatory hearings in licensing proceedings,
15	I don't think we would have the power to do that, I think we
16	would have an injunction out of the Circuit Court downtown
17	on us in a matter of literally minutes and that would be that.
18	I don't think they could make a case for us. So I think in
19	fact, the language is correct.
20	At page 5 a one in the middle of the page.
21	(Commissioner Bradford returned to the meeting.)
22	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Who, me?
23	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Do you want to leave this
24	thing, Peter, a formal adjudicatory hearing must be held?
25	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, I don't it isn't a

question I have ever looked at. I'm still having a problem, Marty, with your answer to the question I raised a minute ago. The reason I'm having it, and I just checked back, that Howard doesn't share your opinion of the one-step versus the two-step process and I don't know -- obviously he's I gather overseas, but he had told you that in his estimation a one-step license could be issued under the licensing structure we have now.

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Sometime between now and Monday, before we put the Commission on record on that analysis, I wonder if you could find a way to get together with him and iron it out.

MR. MALSCH: That's news to me. I think we could issue a construction permit which had within it an approval 12 of the final design, but we would still need to issue a document called an operating license before the plant can go into operation.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Yes, but that's just a 16 pro forma --17

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It can't be pro forma if you can demand a hearing on that at that stage. 19

MR. CASE: That's the two stage process. It might 20 be a little different in the second stage, but it is a two 21 stage process. 22

MR. REAMER: This whole paragraph could be written 23 to neutralize any particular statement about what's required 24 and could say in terms of what's happening right now. 25 For

example, you could say the nuclear licensing process under the Atomic Energy Act is now a two-stage one and then you go on, a construction permit is obtained -- it could easily be recast in very neutral terms.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I have no objection to it, but if somebody asks me is a formal hearing required, I'm going to say it is my understanding that it is, because the question could arise.

MR. REAMER: I think that's correct.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: You will make the verb changes?

MR. REAMER: Yes, I will try to capture that paragraph and circulate it real quick this afternoon.

14 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, just say what the practice 15 is and put it in those terms. I don't know that you need to 16 circulate it. Every time we circulate a piece of paper, why 17 another 48 hours goes by while we disagree over relatively 18 minor word choices. This thing has to be at the Committee 19 tomorrow.

20 MR. REAMER: I'll give it to the legal assistants, 21 and if they have problems they can call.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay, I don't have problems with the changes. Let's see, I guess I made them didn't I. I made one and Peter made one.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: You made two.

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	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: You are right.
2	Any difficulty there?
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4	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: No.
5	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: None.
	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Page 6 shows that it is clean in
6	all of the drafts that I have.
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8	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Let me just go down it
. 9	quickly.
	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: There are a couple of fugures
10	in there that I'm sure are accurate, I'm not sure well, I
11	trust they are accurate.
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13	I'm not sure whether used here they don't mislead
<i>,</i>	a little. That 20.1 months includes voluntary delays on the
14	applicant's part?
15	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Yes, it would, yes.
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17	Can't we drop the point 1 (.1)?
	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: That 20.1 months, the point
18	one includes projects if the applicants choose to delay?
19	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, more importantly the
20	33 would include this.
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	MR. CASE: I assume it does, I don't know where the
22	numbers came from.
23	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Where do they come from?
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	MR. REAMER: They are from Harold Denton's little
25	booklet.
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MR. CASE: Denton's task force?

MR. REAMER: Yes. I assume they have been adjusted to account for factors that would obviously distort the impression they leave.

MR. CASE: No, I don't believe so.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: No, they certainly have not. MR. REAMER: They have not been adjusted to correct misimpressions?

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Of course not.

MR. REAMER: Sorry.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: But what bothers me also here is that while the statements are clear enough, I think the casual listener may get the impression these are all gathered up and I think that that's important that that be clarified in some way, because the 20 is really included in the 33 somewhere.

One way to do it would be 20 months to commence preliminary construction of site clearance activities and then another 13 months for the construction permits.

MR. CASE: Except that's not actual in some cases. On the average it does.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, that's right, but I think you are going to find that people are just going to add all of these numbers up, the 20, the 33, the 6.7 and the 7.

Or you could give the 33-month number and say where an LWA is granted it comes at the 20-month point. Something

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Why don't we collapse some of these things a little bit.

Item 1, 20 months for that activity, including 6.7 months time taken in hearings in contested cases.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Right.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Are the drafters ready to note? So Item 1 would read the way it reads down to the semicolon, which ought to be converted to a comma and then go on -- "of this time, 6.7 months was taken up in hearings in contested cases."

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Let me suggest that that second sentence be modified in a way that -- I don't have the words -- but something that doesn't suggest that in fact there was a hearing board sitting for 6 or 7 months five days a week hearing testimony.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: But there was.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: That's not correct.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, that certainly is correct. MR. REAMER: I think the hearing might include the prehearing processes well, actually it is an on-going discovery, filing of testimony.

> MR. GOSSICK: Call it the hearing process. MR. CASE: The hearing phase or something. COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Anything like that is fine.

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1 wouldn't want to give the impression that this was like an 2 anti-trust case. 3 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay, what language would you 4 use, Bill? 5 MR. STOIBER: "Taking up hearing procedures in 6 contested cases." 7 MR. REAMER: How about the "hearing phase"? 8 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I tell you, I would start 9 with the 33 months, I mean, that's really your big number, 10 the construction permit. And then say "where an LWA is 11 requested it comes at the 20-month point." 12 MR. REAMER: Well, one is definitely bigger, but 13 the other does tend to come first. 14 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, it is not the fact 15 that it is bigger ---16 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I was going to help that out by 17 chucking -- noting at the end of the construction permit, saying, 18 that this time would include the 20 months to obtain an LWA 19 where one was applying for it. That would be the tag line for 20 33. 21 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Okay. 22 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay, are we clear on one? 23 MR. REAMER: I would be more clear if you were 24 to read it one more time. 25 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Take out the point one, just

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1	because it suggests the precision of one part 200 which
2	is beyond, I'm afraid, even though it does shorten the time
3	a bit.
4	"20 months elapsed between the docketing of applicant's
· 5 ·	environmental information to NRC and NRC authorization for
6	the applicant to commence preliminary construction and site-
7	clearance activities, this time includes 6.7 months taken up
8	in the hearing phase in contested cases," or it could be: "in
9	the hearing phase taken up in the hearing phase of
10	contested cases;
11	"(2) 33 months represented the period between the
12	docketing of an applicant's safety information to NRC and NRC
13	authorization of a construction permit."
14	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Let's see, they docket them
15	both at the same time don't they?
16	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: No, not necessarily.
17	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Typically, don't they?
18	MR. KELLEY: Less than half the time.
19	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: And how far apart would they
20	be?
21	MR. MULLER: It would be about 6 months.
22	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: With the environmental one
23	coming earlier?
24	MR. CASE: Either way.
25	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, I guess I think it is

1 worth saying, because I think the relation of one starting 2 point to the other is significant, because again, I think one 3 doesn't want to get the notion CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It's better to -- because they 5. really are both important and they aren't linearly contained one within the other in quite the simple way that 20 plus 13 6 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Don't you have to have some of the safety information before you get the LWA? MR. CASE: Sure, site suitability, yes. COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Now, would that cover the environmental report or would that come ---11 MR. CASE: You send it in early, you are required to have that information at the same time. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: You see, it could be. So one important thing is that where a utility is trying to get on 15 the site with a shovel as early as possible, it takes 20 months from the time they could get that kind of information to us and the time that we let them have an LWA. Another piece of information is that it takes 33 monts from the time they get appropriate information to us until we issue a construction permit. Then what I would add as a tag line is that although it is not -- that that time ---COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Generally includes. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Generally covers time for issuance

of a limited work authorization if one is requested. And I think

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the word "generally covers" is important, because, as I say, it isn't a nice clean --

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Let me ask you one more thing. The relations of all this time or the amount of all of this time which is actually on the critical path, is, I think not the total time. In other words, even if there were no licensing process they would not have -- it wouldn't be often running per day, I would think.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I wouldn't bet on that. COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: When do they order their systems?

> CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: About a year before these filings. COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: A year before the filings?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes. And if they decide to go for a plant and get an architect-engineer lined up if they used one before that. You see, to accumulate the information for the filings takes -- well, the environmental stuff, you have to make up your mind you are going to do it and it takes a year to get it together. Now, if you didn't have a licensing process they would be in there digging at that point.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Okay.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay, Item 2 would read: "33 months represented the period between the docketing of an applicant's safety information to NRC and NRC authorization of a construction permit" -- then I would go on and say, "this time includes 7

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months in the hearing phase in contested cases and also generally covers the time to obtain a limited work authorization where one is requested."

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: You might reference the previous 20 months, I mean -- or reference Item 1, something like that. Now, what would you cite as the time on the critical est a est i path, the 20 months?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes, it's the 20 months. If the construction permit follows in a reasonable time, it is not a pacing item. He is able to go ahead in a reasonable way. You might get a mild argument from some applicants, but basically it is the 20 months.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Basically it is the 20 months. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes, plus the preparation time to the extent that that would ---

MR. CASE: Could I make one more suggestion on this 17 paragraph. You ought to tie it to a recent staff study, because you know, if I looked at the averages today they might be a little different.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Yes, let's reference that study.

> MR. KELLEY: Is this the Denton Report? MR. CASE: Sir?

24 MR. KELLEY: These numbers are out of the Denton 25 Report?

1 MR. CASE: I assume. 2 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: The Denton Report. . 3 MR. REAMER: I have it right now, "in a recent staff 4 study; we found," ---5 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay, good. 6 MR. REAMER: Could I have the thought after the "in general" portion of what now is the 2, the last spot in two. 7 8 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: The words would be, "and generally covers the 20 months required to obtain a limited work authori-9 10 zation where one is requested." MR. REAMER: 11 Okay, thank you. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Good, then Item 3 would be that 12 we had spent 7 man years on the safety review. 13 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: What's the significance of 14 that? Is that good, bad, too high or ---1.5 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Oh, it gets on to the thing that --16 here -17 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I guess I think reducing staff 18 time is not all that important here, because the amount of 19 money expended on staff time compared to the amounts involved 20 that are gained or lost in the building of the plant turns 21 out to be pretty insignificant. And if you thought you could 22 save overall time by spending more staff effort you would do 23 it. 24 I never knew this was an objective of the MR. CASE: 25

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bill, to reduce the time it would take.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Yes, I would just drop that. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Drop which?

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: The fact that 7 man years were expended. I mean, that has to do with what your safety standards are and so on, I mean, you know, maybe that's right, maybe that's wrong. It just raises another whole bunch of issues.

9 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: What do you think, Peter? 10 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I guess that I --- Well, I 11 don't understand what it adds, so my inclination would be to 12 drop it, but I don't care very strongly unless somebody wants 13 to gather statictics.

14COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, then' I would say -- I15would put it somewhere else and say ---

MR. REAMER: It already appears on page 13. In the context of the sentence it says that in one case involving four proposed plants the staff manpower expended in safety review averaged 2.5 man years as compared with 7.0 manyyear average for custom designs.

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Fine.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: That's in a deleted section. Take it out here, I don't care.

24 MR. CASE: I don't understand why that whole subject 25 is in the testimony, to tell you the damn truth.

1 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Yes, frankly, I would take ..2 it out. 3 MR. CASE: The purpose of standardization is to 4 get the review off the critical path. 5 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: And it may well be that you 6 want to -- I doubt it -- but that you want to spend more staff 7 effort. 8 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It is more than that. It is to 9 stablize the review. And in fact, if people had to choose 10 between stablizing and getting it off the critical path, I 11 bet you a cookie, they would stick with stablizing. 12 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I think that's right. 13 Also, I think it is confusing, you are switching 14 units from months to man years. 15 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let's take out the 7 man years, 16 good. 17 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Okay. 18 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: How about the "questions were 19 asked by" ---20 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: -- I would take that out 21 too ---22 MR. REAMER: It seems like it should follow the same 23 precedence. 24 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: All right, now what do we do with 25 the last paragraph?

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Now, wait a minute. I think that -- I would put in some statement saying that in recent years, these times have been affected by the utilities own schedule, therefore, they are not necessarily indicative of what this process can do.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay, now, how would this thing read?

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: This is a proposal, it would fit with your earlier comments about there are some things which are just not susceptible to legislative-administrative solutions.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: This would be language which would replace the paragraph starting "These data," right?

MR. REAMER: Well, it could be inserted this way -you could say "While these data are to some extent affected by a utility's own plans, they do suggest the two objectives could be..."

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, I think it is important to say that in recent years utilities have slowed down the rate of which they are moving. Is that not right, Ed?

MR. CASE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: And that these numbers are not necessarily indicative of ---

MR. CASE: He was proceeding on the assumption that we called those up, at which we didn't.

MR. REAMER: Yes, but my change here was intended to correct that earlier.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: But you have already made a change here, haven't you?

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Yes.

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COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I have no problem with that change, except I guess I'd say ---

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Read it, because it didn't seem to scan to me, down the middle.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: "To a certain extent utilities have been slowing down plant construction because conservation efforts have tended to push back," I would say, "the time in which power for the plants is needed." Or one could say uncertainties about low growth, or ---

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I would have said falling demand.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Or falling demand, or uncertainties about demand.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: It is not the uncertainties, it is the fall that has pushed back the time. If it were just uncertainties it would be going forward.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, I think it is uncertainty. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think it is uncertainty. It is less this year than you thought it would be and now you are in a great puzzle over what to use for future years.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, that's right, but your decision to defer is based on the realization that you won't need the plant.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: You won't know if you will need the plant.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, it is an immediate dropoff in the plant.

MR. CASE: But, this also includes people slowdowns, they don't know what the hell to do, so they kind of ---

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Yes, but what they are really saying is, once I thought I needed this plant in 1982 and now I know that I can get along without it until 1984.

MR. CASE: But before that they go through a process of "I'm not so sure" and say we will push the licensing ahead.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Do you mean what they may be saying is once I thought I needed it in '82, but I always knew I could get by without it and now that finance is getting difficult or we have got construction problems or something, we are just going to get by without it.

> MR. CASE: Something like that.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Suggestion for language? 22 "Slowing down plant construction because ... " 23 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: ".. the demand uncertainties 24 have postponed..."

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think that's excellent.

l	MR. CASE: Well, it's not the plant construction.
2 .	It is prosecuting the application, because you are really
3	talking about times of prosecuting the application here.
4	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: " and uncertainties have
5	postponed" solves your forward or back problem
6	" have postponed the time at which power plant is needed "
7	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Close. "thought to be
8	needed"
9	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: " postponed the time at which
10	the plant is thought to be needed."
11	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Yes.
12	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Is there a period then?
13	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Yes.
14	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Mine didn't have a period.
15	Now, this starts a new sentence then. "To the
16	extent" good, that solves my problem.
17	"To the extent that it is the regulatory process
18	itself which slows down the construction of a plant. Licensing
19	reform should seek to reduce the amount of time that the
20	licensing process is on the critical path of the facility's
21	construction." I have no problem with that.
22	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Why not say: " is actually
23	holding up the plants construction." Critical path goes
24	with nuclear reliability.
25	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: What's the suggestion?

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: It is holding up the plants construction -- is actually holding up the plants construction. MR. REAMER: Well, the concept of "critical path" was introduced on the previous page, so I assume you don't like it there either. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I'm lost with regard to the change to the change. "To the extent that it is the regulatory process

itself which ... "

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: "... slows down the construction of a plant..."

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: "... licensing reform should seek to reduce the amount of time..."

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, seek to -- "... the regulatory process itself, which holds up construction of a plant, licensing reform should seek to reduce..."

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Instead of talking about "reduce" why don't we talk about improving the process in some fashion.

MR. CASE: "..slows down construction..." is too narrow. It should be "...increases the time necessary to get a plant on line..."

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Why don't we just recast the whole thing and say, "the objective of the regulatory reform is to reduce the licensing contribution to the lead time..." CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes, right.

l	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: That's one idea. You are
2	introducing other ideas. I would say, " one of the
3	objectives of regulatory reform is to reduce the lead time
4	to build the plant" I think it is just one of the objectives.
5	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay, we will retain the second
6	sentence down through " the plant" and then say, " one
7	of the objectives to licensing reform should be to " what
8	was it? " reduce"
9	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: " to reduce the amount of
10	time"
11	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes.
12	Now, if the drafters have got that clear I would
13	be surprised. May I read?
14	MR. REAMER: Please.
15	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay, instead of "These data"
16	one starts: "To a certain extent utilities have been slowing
17	down plant construction because demand uncertainties have
18	postponed the time at which power from the plant is thought to
19	be needed to the extent that it is the regulatory process
20	itself which slows down construction of a plant. One of the
21	objectives of licensing reform should be "
22	MR. CASE: You put a broad interpretation on
23	construction, really meaning the whole cycle.
24	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I was going to return to your
25	point.
	I think, if I may modify my own words here, "To a
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1 certain extent these figures reflect some slowing down of 2 the prosecution of the license application of the utilities, 3 because of uncertainties in demand projections." That's 4 merely a thought, because it goes back to these numbers. 5 MR. CASE: It all deals with construction itself 6 starts. 7 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Yes. So to a certain 8 extent ---9. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes, all right. 10 If you can find any place, Bill, on the page to 11 make the change I would suggest, "To a certain extent, these 12 data reflect the fact that utilities... " et cetera. Okay? 13 MR. REAMER: Uh-huh. 14 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Now, see if you can write that in 15 and we will see where we go from there. 16 ".. utilities have been slowing down plant construction 17 because deman uncertainties have postponed the time at which 18 power..." --- better make it "a plant" we have got a little 19 singular plural problem and that may help, "... is thought 20 to be needed to the extent that it is the regulatory process 21 itself which slows down the construction of a plant. One of 22 the objectives of licensing reform should be to reduce the amount 23 of time that the licensing process is on the critical path 24 of the facility's construction." 25

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: You wouldn't prefer "... is in

the way of facility's construction.." or is that not the same.

MR. REAMER: How about delay.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think for the audience you are going to be addressing this critical path is going to be well enough understood and less confusing, actually, than talking about in the way of.

MR. CASE: I really think it is pretty bad, because it talks about plant construction and they are not at all on the critical path after construction starts.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: "... which delays the construction... Okay?

> MR. KELLEY: "Delays the beginning of constuction"? MR. CASE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let's just say, ""... delays the construction..." okay. It can be read either way and it includes the meaning. I don't have room on my page to make any more changes.

Onward.

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COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Yes, except I guess the OGC's comments relate to the specific comments, not necessarily the general comments. I just sort of get off the boat at this point.

I don't think that the concepts involved in this bill really are res judicata at all. The opportunity for hearing

standard isn't anything that any treatise on res judicata would recognize. What this bill does is not what we are saying here that it does. We say that issues resolved in earlier proceedings should be accorded some presumption of the construction, and that's prefectly true. What the bill says that the issues that it could have raised in the earlier proceedings must now be presumed to be resolved.

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: It depends what you are referring to here. You are speaking of the section which says that somebody had an opportunity to raise that, I gather, and should be established in the early siting. COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Yes, but you can't get away from the interplay. You are right, but in the next two paragraphs on it goes on to finality concept is incorporated in three features, but it is also incorporated in the hearings that are available with regard to plants involved in the issue.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I would say the important concept here is to push the industry and get as much work done before it starts building the plant rather than in the initial concept.

MR. REAMER: Yes, I understand your comment. It was that this isstoo narrow when compared with the bill, because 24 the bill would limit future litigation of issues that could 25 have been raised, whereas this is cast in terms of what was raised.

1 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: This describes what to me 2 is one of the most unreasonable features of the bill in very 3 reasonable terms. If this is what the bill said, I'd have 4 much less trouble with it than I do. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I suppose it is a clarifying 5 6 technical change in that section. 7 MR. KELLEY: My treatise on res judicata says that if you either raised it before or you could have raised it 8 9 before ---10 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: But you had to be in the hearing, you had to be part of the hearing. 11 12 MR. KELLEY: Yes, the same parties. COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Yes, but this isn't the case 13 there is it? 14 MR. KELLEY: You could broaden it to that extent. But 15 the concept it could have raised is in res judicata. 16 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: But it is not the same person. 17 In other words, it could be somebody else 10 years later and ---18 MR. REAMER: There is a limited portion of res judicata 19 in which it can be used in a situation in which the parties 20 are not identical. 21 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Now, let me make a suggestion. 22 There was criticismoup from ELD on this section, 23 also remarking that it seemed difficult to start out this 24 section with this -- with the finality concept since that was 25

since the no prior opportunity test ---

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COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: No prior opportunity? CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, let's get to that in a moment.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Are we clear on what that

What I want to do is say, "overview of HR 11704...." delet from there over to the start of the paragraph on page 8 "This finality concept..." Now, I need a new lead-in sentence. Remember that we have just been talking about getting off the critical path and I would suggest a lead-in sentence which starts out, "To accomplish the objective of reducing the amount of time that the licensing process is on the critical path or facility construction, as well as to provide increased stability of the licensing process..." ---

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I'll buy almost anything you put in there that is along that thought.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Comma, and then I want to get on and say, "...there are three principal features of the bill..." okay? And now I'm over here and I want to name the features. that help get you off the critical path and reduce the amount of time you are on the critical path and help stablize the process. Except I would make number one early site reviews and number two standardization of reactor designs, and number three the combined construction permit operating license.

(Mr. Kelley nods in the affirmative.) 1 2 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Because if you do it as the whole three features of it, I think the third one is NEPA 3 MR. KELLEY: Yes, but that doesn't speak to his 4 lead-in sentence. 5 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: No, I understand. 6 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: And you are getting to that on 7 the next page. 8 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: 9 Well, what I would do is I would throw in the combined construction permit operating 10 license in the standardization and I would say, "... including 11 the feature where final designs are available.."" I mean, 12 that's really a sub-part of the standardization. 13. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: No, because it isn't tied to 14 standardization per se. I'm sure it will be used for the most 15 part that way, but you could come final on a custom design, 16 at least in principle. 17 Why do you want to bring the state NEPA thing in at 18 this point? 19 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I wouldn't. I would preserve 20 the notion that the three features of the bill are really 21 early siting, standardization and the state NEPA. .22 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Why do you count -- I don't understand. 23 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, okay. 24 MR. REAMER: It depends on your approach. If you are 25

approaching the problem ---

2 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: There are other features of the bill, you know, if you wanted to say this bill has 12 or 10 3 or 7 or something like that, significant features and list 4 them, but I don't think you could come out three. 5 Here I was going to say, here are three features 6 that have to do with reducing time on the critical path and 7 improving the stability of the licensing process. 8. I don't know whether we can think of any more, but -- and they ought 9 to be three main features, okay, or some equivalent or to 10 suggest that there are some other things that come along 11 that are less of a --- can you think of any more that 12 contribute to those things, by the way? 13 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, it is not standardization 14 of reactor design, it is providing for licensing of 15 standard design, isn't it, well before construction. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: True, but if you are trying to make a list, one thru three, and you are going to go ahead 18 and talk about the thing. All you are looking for here is some identifying phrase to go with the 1, 2, 3. 20 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, it should be stated 21 accurate. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, to be perfectly accurate you many need some sentences. COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, there are different kinds

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of reviews. You are talking about a construction permit and l 2 operating license, an early site license review and your 3 standard design license. Δ COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Isn't that problem really one that rests with the drafters, at least -- I mean, there 5 is no realydoubt that we are just trying to get a flow here 6 and we are not really saying that these are the three 7 primary features of the bill. They are the three features 8 that are relevant to the context. 9 Well, early site review would not embody 10 MR. REAMER: an approval that would permit you to construct a reactor. 11 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Yes, but you are getting a 12 license. 13 MR. KELLEY: No, I don't think you are. 14 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Or a permit, or are you getting 15 a decision. 16 MR. KELLEY: You are getting a decision. 17 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: In principle you can get a 18 decision now. I think the permit is going to be regarded 19 as substantially more binding. 20 So yours would be something like, "(1) early site 21 reviews and site permits. (2) licensing of standardized 22 reactor designs..." 23 MR. REAMER: Well, licensing wouldn't be technically 24 complete, because there would be a situation in which you would 25

1 have approval of a design that wouldn't involve the license 2 and perhaps maybe an approval of standardized. That's what the bill speaks of, approval of standardized designs. 3 4 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Put it in. 5 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay. .. and ... " -- well, how about the combined 6 construction permit operating license. 7 Now, the next sentence, Peter, in that paragraph on 8 page 8 -- delete the abortive try to -- then the sentence --9. "... speaking very generally, however, each of these three 10 features contemplates early regulatory decisions that would 11 be accorded a presumption of correctness in subsequent 12 administrative proceedings." 13 Now, I don't think that's a problem, that's not the 14 problem you have right? 15 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: That's right, and especially 16 now that we have gotten rid of the paragraph that was really 17 causing the problem. 18 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Now, let's see. Would somebody 19 read me my new lead-in sentence so I know what to do with 20 thessecond concept because I have to make it balance. 21 MR. REAMER: Here's what I wrote down. 22 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I think you want to drop 23 "second concept." You want to start with, "... the licensing 24 process by its nature ... " 25 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Yes, but the early siting ---

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Now, you are going over these 2 things. 3 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I see, okay. Good, you are right. I had gotten myself sort of crossways in the track and thought Δ we were about to plunge into NEPA reviews. 5 Good. 6 Now, how do we want to carry in to it? COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I would just start, "... with 7 the licensing process... " right here. 8 9 MR. REAMER: The two sentences that would be deleted by that are certainly captured in your lead-in. 10 11 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Right. That's a good point. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Is that okay with everybody? 12 The third line from the bottom you start, "The 13 licensing process to be better structured ... " 14 Nobody seemed to have much difficulties, minor changes 15 by Peter and me down below that looks fine. 16 Can we leap to the bottom of page 9. Oh, wait a minute. 17 Yes, I think we can leap to the bottom of page 9. 18 Now, there was a sentence about intervenor funding: 19 "This is a complet and controversial idea worth trying ..." 20 Peter's suggestion is to delete it and to talk about our 21 appeals board has frequently contested and so on and so on. 22 Peter, your problem was that the complex and 23 controversial idea was too grudging and ---24 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: That's right. 25

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I'm having some difficulty with the new proposal on account of ---

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: How would you feel about 4 putting the other sentence back in and then going in to what I have here, because I think I really deleted that one and I have just decided to replace it with something, but I wouldn't mind leaving it there and then running in to what I put.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, let me see.

"... our appeals board is certainly attested... " do 10 they frequenlty attest or ---11

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I can produce a fair list. 12 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Are there an array of occasions or 13 do we keep seeing the same quote. 14

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: There are four or five that 15 I can list. 16

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: There are a number of separate 17 citations by the appeals board? 18

MR. MALSCH: Yes.

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COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: If you would prefer "... on 20 several occasions..." that's fine. 21

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I don't suppose you would like 22 "longer". 23

> COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I don't mind.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let's see, I think the comments back where we are saying, "... now, here's what the Commission

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thinks about this..." this is just a quick citation of these principle features and then say, here's what we think about them. That language seemed all right.

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Let's see, how much toning down can I encourage here. 4 5 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Okay, I see what your 6 problem is there. I don't mean that those aspects of the case that the staff presents aren't presented fairly and 7 maybe it would be a good thing to get that word out of there. 8 Because what I meantato say is that in a case where there 9 are several different perspectives to be argued, you can't 10 expect -- and the perspectives are inconsistent with each 11 other. You can't expect the same people to do justice to 12 a number of different clashing ideas with equal purview. 13 But I see your problem. 14

MR. CASE: I would like fully better.

16 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, I don't even mind 17 dropping the adverb. In fact what I would do is to start 18 that sentence ---

19 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Can you stand to do without the 20 sentence?

21 "Note that the Appeals Board has frequently attested..." 22 and just go on.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Because I think the point is important, that is, I think I was asked in my own confirmation and I know I have been asked testifying on the subject before,

Why should we fund intervenors, what's your staff for. We are paying Commission salaries to represent the public interest, why does anybody else have to.

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What I would suggest would be a sentence which simply said our staff and the applicants cannot be expected to present all possible views in all of our cases.

MR. KELLEY: Do you want, " present all possible.." "Contrasting"? Reasonable? Possible is far out it seems to me. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Where are we?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: "Our staff and the applicants cannot be expected to fully present all reasonable views in all of our cases."

MR. REAMER: "... all reasonable views..." or "... all contrasting views?"

15COMMISSIONER BRADFORD:Is "contrasting" better?16All right.

17In any case, drop those four words and the sentence18now starts, "Our staff..."

19 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: And it would read: "Our staff and 20 the applicants..."?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Right.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: And then what?

23 MR. REAMER: "..cannot be expected fully to present 24 all contrasting views in all cases."

MR. KELLEY: Strike the "all" before "contrasting" and say, "contrasting views in all cases." I think that was

a little awkward.

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MR. REAMER: Would the introductory thought: "... in contested cases our staff..."? Would that be helpful?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I don't know whether we are improving things or making them worse.

Before we delve further into this, let me stop and check the schedule affair.

When could you come back? Vic's going to have to leave in another 10-15 minutes. What does your afternoon look like?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I won't be here tomorrow. I plan to use the afternoon just to finish off my own statement in light of what we have gotten done here. What I think would work best for me is if we come back late in the afternoon, that way I can read what I have written and get that retyped out there while we are working in here. But I would also like to leave at 4:15, so.

18 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I would have to leave around 19 5:00.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I guess what we ought to do is plan to come back at 2:00.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: How about 2:30?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I'm sorry, 2:30. See if we can manage that.

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Let's go for the last 10 minutes and clear up.

Up here, I know the point you are trying to make, but I'm a little worried about the sentence.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: What if we just cut it all back and say, ".. this is a complex idea, but..." and then say something more positive in that an idea was framed ---

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: It is weaker than I would like.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: That's what I said, say something more positive.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Yes, but there are reasons, I take it -- it just didn't seem to me that I was making this any more affirmative. It is certainly less extensive than our discussion of the other issues.

> Joe's having difficulty with one sentence in it and ---COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: The last sentence?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: No, ".. the our staff and the applicants cannot..." that middle sentence.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes, I'm afraid it is getting worse. MR. REAMER: You could substitute for that the

rationale that the Appeal Board used in arriving at its decision.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Yes, but that's a different point, that is, the Appeals Board has its reasons, but that is not really -- they are not endorsing intervenor funding. They are just saying that intervenors are helpful.

MR. REAMER: I take it, though, that's what the first

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COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: No, the second sentence goes to this point that as I said I had been question on before, and that is ---

MR. REAMER: But that's a reason to permit intervention in the first place.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: But the other question has to do with sort of the rhetoric of the taxpayer's dollar. We are paying you people to make sure that everybody is represented. Why should we pay somebody else to do it as well.

MR. KELLEY: I think where you are right.
The point I think that ought to be made is that the way you
first wrote the sentence, I would say, is a departure from
an official Commission position of two years ago, because
you are turning down fundings-- the idea was, do we need
intervenors in order to make safety determinations.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: But they are all done. MR. KELLEY: Well, no.

Now, the way you originally wrote it, I would say that is a departure from the earlier position, and perhaps properly so. I'm not arguing for the earlier one, I'm just noting the fact that I think it is. If you put in a phrase like "fully presents" it seems to me that's a notch below, and at the same time an endorsement that would be seen as less of a sharp departure, and yet as a substantive argument

|| in favor of doing it.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: This is what, now? MR. KELLEY: Well, it could we read where we ended up there?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: "Our staff and the applicants cannot be expected fully to present contrasting views in all of our cases."

MR. KELLEY: Yes, I happen to agree with that. And I wouldn't read that necessarily that there were reputiations of two years ago, I guess it comes to the fact that Mr. Kennedy isn't here and ---

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I wouldn't be in favor of intervenor funding myself if I didn't believe that there were some situations in which the Commission itself can't fully articulate views that don't mesh and that there could be different positions we could possibly take.

But the proposition isn't just that intervenors would be valuable and therefore we should give them money.

MR. KELLEY: No.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Some of the points that are not coming out, the amended language that has been proposed has as many peculiarities as the original did.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: What is it that is coming out of the middle sentence?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: The implication that the staff

should have contrasting views.

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COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Oh, okay.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: And that this isn't always possible, therefore, you need intervenors in the party. MR. CASE: Why don't you just say "the staff", because you know the applicants are not taxpayers money and it doesn't meet what you are trying to respond to, I don't think.

MR. STOIBER: Can't you talk in terms about representing interests rathers than presenting views.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, the problem, I think --yes, interests are there too.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Why not throw in something "... which are important to a sound Commission desision." Something like that and qualify it that way

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: If you will let me take a whack at it during the break, it may be that the two sentences will serve this point better than one. Something along the line that in some cases there are a number of different reasonable views and in such cases our staff cannot be expected to fully present justification to a number of instances.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I had hoped to shorten it a little if possible some place.

Onward.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Could Imask one question that

would help me a lot.

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2	would help me a lot.
2 3	There is a section inserted by the staff excuse me
4	by OGC, I guess, "Modified Hearing Procedures" at the bottom
5	of the page, which comes out as expressing a preference for
6	return to NRC current practice for the hybrid hearings as
7	suggested by the bill should not be enacted. That was the
8	point I was going to stressyvery strongly in my separate
9	statement that in fact, it is the Commission's position then
10	I can react accordingly, but that certainly is a departure
11	from the statement as it was up to now and it would encompass
12	a point that I thought of making on my own.
13	MR. KELLEY: That's an OPE suggestion.
14	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Vic, what's your view on the
15	hybrid review?
16	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I think it is a bad idea.
17	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: So you would prefer to come back
18	to the present practice?
19	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Yes.
20	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think it ought to be given a
21	try and we can do one of two things at this point. We sit
22	here as a quorum and you could either adopt this language
23	on the two to one basis
24	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Where is this?
25	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Top of page 11.
23	Take out "here again"

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COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: If you do that you will have a considerable problem at the beginning of this insterms of how to state what this testimony represents.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Why?

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COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, because -- you would just have problems with the sentence afterwards saying Commissioner Kennedy wasn't here when it was shaped.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, we have already said "amply at the beginning that everybody is likely to have individual views to present, and you know, if Dick were here he would vote and we could divide two-two on the point.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: You see, the next step of the problem in the process is where the trouble is going to come. We will go before a hearing in the Senate sometime in June, Dick will be back, and we will wind up giving a different Commission position.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, I was going to say there are two alternatives on this particular piece. We could either say, "as drafted" which would represent a decision at this table on a 2-1 basis that the proposed language would be accepted, or we could say simply here the Commission is divided as to whether this concept should be tried or whether it should be removed from the legislation.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I think that's safer, because otherwise you get in a situation of having told the House that Commission prefers and then you go back to the Senate and ---CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I'm fairly sure if Dick were here that he would go in that direction. I see some nods from his assistant that ---

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MR. KELLEY: His message to us was to support the bill.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Why don't we put in here, language then, instead of that last sentence, instead of saying, "here again," etcetera, we would say, ".. here the Commission is divided..." and then go on to ---

MS. ARON: Do you think it is relevant that the Senate will probably be considering next fall changes in the Administrative Procedure Act, the section that provides for adjudicatory hearing, to modify it so that legislative type hearings will become the standard rather than ---

16 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, I certainly think it is 17 germane, but on the point where all of us recognize that that 18 proposal is in hand and will be debated and argued about, 19 in due time we will see how APA comes out modified or not. 20 In the meantime, I think Peter and Vic feel pretty strongly 21 that we ought to stay with the adjudicatory hearings. I would 22 kind of like to try the hybrids and see how they go. I'm not sure how it would turn out as a matter of fact. 23 But 24 I would like to see it tried and I think it does have some benefit when we impose those procedures on the states, because 25

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I think the states -- well, some of them will want adjudicatory procedures and others, you know, will be annoyed if they are mandated by us. So I guess it is a mixed bag.

Will the drafters please work some language saying, here the Commission is divided and it is a significant point.

I just want to go back to page 10 and settle a little drafting.

(Commissioner Gilinsky departed.)

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Okay, you are going to work on the top of page 10. When you do that, Peter, look over at page 18, bottom, recognizing that on 18 the Commission is giving its view in more detail on the specific features, at the bottom of 9, top of 10 it is in principle a very summary mentioning of the item. If there is more detailing, it might go better.

15 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Would you be comfortable with
16 this thought if it appears back in ---

17 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: If we can help avoiding the 18 cumbersomeness of somehow implying that the staff and the 19 applicant really ought to have contrasting views. Does that 20 mean that?

21 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: No, that's not the point
22 that I have to make.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Then the only other thing I would
want to clear up here, page 10 starts in the middle of the page,
"I have already mentioned the essential features..." okay.

1 "Let me briefly describe the Commission's position on each 2 of these features... " and we promptly start in with two features that have not had the honor of mention heretofore. 3 4. So okay, a drafting problem, right? COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Let me slip that paragraph 5 around to go after the word "practice" on page 11. 6 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: No, what I would prefer to do 7 is just avoid the little difficulty that we had mentioned. 8 "Now let me briefly describe the Commission's position on 9 these and other features of the bill." 10 Okay, how about that? If we can do that, then I don't think we have any 11 difficulty down through "Early Site Review" on page 11. 12 Drafters to fix that "divided Commission" and we can start 13 with "Early Site Reviews". 14 (Whereupon, the meeting was recessed at 12:05 noon 15 and resumed the meeting at 3:00 p.m.) 16 17 18 19 2.0 21 22 23 24 25

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2	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: All right, back to work.								
3	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Oh, I forgot something that								
	I owe you.								
· 4	(Commissioner Bradford departed the room briefly								
5	and returned.)								
6	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: This is the intervenor								
7	funding.								
8									
9	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Jolly good show.								
· ·	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: It really doesn't matter to								
10	me where it goes, if we can solve the problem by dropping								
11	one sentence.								
12	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: You were working fast, werent' you.								
13	Where does this go, Ed?								
14	MR. CASE: It is after the numbers.								
15	MS. HODGDON: Top of page 6.								
16									
17	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: You have got dimensions in								
18	every sentence here.								
	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: To the first three, I know.								
19	MR. CASE: Because we are talking about the long								
20	averages or LWAs and CPs.								
21	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I thought it was better in								
22	the original.								
23	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: So did I.								
24	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: You mean you did a bad job								
25	just so the original would look better?								

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: No, no.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Where does this language go? COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Where did we stop?

MR. MALSCH: Top of page 10.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I have no objection to that. If Peter has no objection, here's to "a certain extent..." language, top page 7 which should be faster, Reamer, as the keeper of the manuscript.

Now, with regard to intervention.

(Chairman reading document.)

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Are we doing intervention? CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes.

13 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Where I had come to just 14 before we left was that if we took the sentence -- that 15 sentence had come all the way down to "... our staff cannot 16 be expected to fully present contrasting views in all of 17 our cases." "Contrasting views," doesn't quite capture what 18 I was after, in any case, but what I was prepared to do was 19 just to drop that sentence if it was still causing trouble 20 and instead, pick up the paragraph I just circulated to you 21 and put it in the actual discussion of intervenor funding, 22 whatever it is, page 18.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Sorry, Peter, I was making
vigorous corrections here. You were saying -- I think this
ought to go back in whatever we do of an extended nature, it

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1 2	ought to go in the section back on page well, it probably
	goes right in the bottom of 18 after that lead-in sentence.
3	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: What I would suggest that
4	you do is that we drop the sentence that is troubling Joe
5	beginning "Our staff"
6.	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes, if we go in with this sort of
7	material back on 18, can we limit the page 9-10 sections really
8	Well, I had come down to it as an idea worth trying,
9	but
10	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: An idea whose time is time.
11	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I wish I had thought of that.
12	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Could we say something a little
13	more cheerful?
14	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: All right. Let me try a proposition
15	on you in the interestoof reducing the page 9-10 section to
16	a very brief language, and that is to insert the Appeals
17	Board endorsement into that proceedings sentence.
18	"This is a complex and controversial idea" and
19	I don't know whether I want "but" or not, " but our
20	Appeals Board is frequently attested to the value of intervenor"
21	I would say " contributions in the licensing process and we
22	have come to the conclusion that it is an idea worth trying."
23	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I would prefer we say
24	we feellunder the circumstances the funding of capable
25	intervenors could make a useful contribution to the licensing
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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: All right, where would you -how would you pick it up from back here, would you use this?

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Yes, you might just -- if you are going to have the details here, I think you might put the licensing Appeals Board here.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Can you read me the sentence now?

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: This is assuming you are going to have some more extended discussion here, but that it is a complex and controversial idea and we have come to the conclusion that the funding of capable intervenors would make a useful contribution to the licensing process.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I'll buy it. It has the splendid ---".. but we have come to the conclusion that..." COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: But then we would pick up the Appeals Board and put it in in a longer discussion.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay.

I propose we do that. Shall I read it from the beginning of the sentence for Reamer's benefit and see if we agree on how it comes out?

MR. REAMER: Please, do.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay, the first sentence is unchanged, bottom page 9: "The relatively new idea ..." and the next sentence goes unchanged to almost the end of that

page. "This is a complex and controversial idea, but we have come to the conclusion that..." strike the "it" and lead to the 5th line of the next page "... the funding of intervenors would be a useful contribution to the licensing process."

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Are you going to put in the word capable or not?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I would like to get rid of the word "complex". That is probably the simplest idea in the bill, all things considered. I don't mind "controversial" I can live with that.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay, delete "complex and". "... this is a controversial idea, but we have come to the conclusion that the funding of intervenors would be a useful contribution to the licensing process." I don't know what "capable" does for one there. There is an implication ---

MS. ARON: Can't you just say, "which will enable needy groups to participate more fully in our proceedings or more effectively in our proceedings."

20 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I think you want to get that 21 thought in.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, yes and no.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: That's not quite the idea. The administrative procedures of the Commission are not some sort of playground at which the citizenry in general is invited

to come and amuse itself, okay. The participation of these needy goups needs to have a rationale connected with the licensing procedure, just to say to allow needy groups to participate more completely, you know, totally misses the thrust. It leaves you vulnerable to every criticism that is made of this kind of funding.

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: But I think the notion of needy is essential.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, the funding of needy intervenors? There has to be an interest shown by the part and a contribution to be made to the proceeding before there is rationale for the expenditure of funds and so forth.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I think it ought to be provision for funding, because it isn't across-the-board funding of intervenors. We are making provision for funding under the circumstances.

MR. STOIBER: The funding of those intervenors which would make a useful contribution to the licensing process and then require resources to do so.

20 MR. KELLEY: Well, in trying to keep it short, why 21 not just strike capable.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Everybody knows what the
 funding of intervernors is. It is just like nuclear.
 MR. CASE: Or standardization.
 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Or standardization.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Now, while we have got the language hot in hand, why don't we go back and see if we can fix the intervenor section rather than postpone it until we get through another 10 pages and we will have forgotten it.

Go to the foot of 18, Funding of Intervenors. I think that first sentence is a fair enough start.

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I would then suggest that the second sentence, starting at the top of page 19 also stand as it is.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: You have the word "timeliness" 9 in it and I guess I have no objection to it except my own reluctance to really promise that this measure is a timesaver. 11 In some cases I would hope that it would be. 12 The intervenors themselves have an argument that goes something to the effect 13 if we don't have to do it all through cross examination we would be better off.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, that was the source of the 16 comment that I put in that this pitch has been made and I have 17 heard it from a number of people. 18

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I'm not sure I really believe 19 that it will work that way. Maybe yes, maybe no. 20

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, I have the same concern over 21 quality. 22

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, strike them both if 23 you don't believe them. 24

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay, good, cross timeliness.

1 I would suggest that the "in theory" sentence stand 2 and then we go on and say something like ".. also ... " <u>,</u>3. COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I wouldn't mind saying 4 "perhaps the timeliness". 5 CHAIRMAN HENRIE: It is not worth discussing it at the 6 this point. 7 Let's see, now I begin to pick up your paragraph 8 going in here: "Also, our proceedings often involve issues..." 9 and then I would say, "... that can be approached from 10 substantially different view points." 11 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Okay, that's all right so far. 12 Now what are you going to do to me? 13 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Then I would suggest: "We believe 14 that it is in the public interest for these view points to 15 be fully explored in our proceedings." 16 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Fine. 1.7 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Then I would duck and not -- you 18 know -- then I would go to the: "... we believe we should 19 fund intervenors. and not try to work out why the staff and 20 our attorneys can't do all these things. 21 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Leaving out the last sentence 22 which has few toommany words init --- . Lat least leaving out 23 the first three words in it. I still think there is some 24 value to this business about the difficulty in pursuing 25 inconsistent positions through the same sets of witnesses and

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay, I was up getting down what I had said before.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: We have gotten the conflict between the staff and the applicant.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: We still need to put the Appeals Board somewhere.

MR. KELLEY: That could come after the theory sentence.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Or it could come after saying, ".. we believe it is in the public interest for these view points, i.e, the different view points to be explored in our proceedings." It would fit there: "Our Appeals Board has frequently attested to the value of intervenor contributions in the licensing process." Then I would still prefer to go ahead and say, ".. under these circumstances the Commission..." and I would try to shorten the sentence down a little.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: You can always get rid of the "under these circumstances."

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes.

How would you feel about the Appeals Board testimonial in there after proceedings. It says: "The public interest for these view points to be explored in our proceedings..." and then the Appeals Board testimonial.

l Then do we or don't we need that sentence? 2 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: The "however" sentence? 3 I like it. 4 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I think somewhere in there, the staff is a party to the proceedings and are expected to 5 6 represent all points of view. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Now, that approach to it, I think, 7 has less difficulties that I worried about in this sentence, 8 either in the morning version or the present version. 9 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: If it said, "equal justice 10 11 to all points of view". CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: We would say something like 12 "however" or "the Commission notes" - - I don't know. Our 13 staff -- I don't know whether we need to say technal staff 14 and attorneys or just our staff is a sufficient characterization, 15 "Our staff is itself a party in our proceeding," and either 16 "cannot always be expected" or just "cannot be expected" ---17 I would say, "represent fully the several points of view," 18 or something like that. 19 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Fine. 20 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: How does that strike you? 21 Okay, now we need to get some drafting started. 22 Would you go with the Appeals Board in just before this 23 sentence or some place else? 24 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Yes, as long as Bill is given 25

the license to sort of juggle conjunctions to make sure the sentence is well constructed. I don't mind having that thought there.

It might come actually better just before that paragraph or just after it, but I really don't care strongly about the placement of it as long as it is in there some where.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay.

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On balance I think you are right. I think at the beginning of the paragraph works better. So we would have the "in theory" sentence on page 19, the "Appeals Board" sentence. Can you identify that one, Bill? You are beginning to look confused.

MR. REAMER: No, I'm following you perfectly. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: And in that sentence make it "attested to the value of intervenor contributions," rather than "the value of intervenors in the licensing process."

Then we would go on: "Our proceedings often involve issues that can be approached from substantially different view points. We believe it is in the public interest for these view points to be explored," I don't know whether you want to say, "in our proceedings again" or not. ".. to be explored.. period, I think would be good.

MR. KELLEY: Fully explored?

24 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I think fully explored is 25 better.

1 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: How about just "exploring these 2 view points," at the moment. 3. Now, I haven't got Vic's language ready. We could 4 either start "however" or we could start out "The Commission 5 notes..." 6 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: "The Commission notes" sounds 7 kind of like we are handling an appeals ---8 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: "However, our staff" is itself 9 a party in these proceedings..." 10 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: "with a point of view." 11 MR. CASE: Well, I can take care of that, put an 12 opposing in there. I think that will give that same thought. 13 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: You lost me. What I've got at this moment is: "However, our staff is itself a party in 14 these proceedings and cannot reasonably be expected fully 15 to represent opposing points of view." 16 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Then in the next sentence 17 you just get rid of "under these circumstances." 18 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: -- "... can in some circumstances 19 expect to get a more thorough airing of the issues .. " --20 Do we need to pursue them independently? 21 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Can't you just period after 22 that? 23 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: ---"... to fund qualified 24 intervenors." 25

1 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I quess I like the independence 2 thought, that is, you might get a little Moynihan argument 3 that, well, he doesn't mind having intervenors able to pursue 4 issues, but he sure would hate to pay them because then they 5 won't be independent. I don't mind knocking off "of the NRC 6 staff, "at the end. COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: What's the problem? 7 8 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: There is something about the end 9 of that sentence that hangs for me. COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Couldn't we say, "fully 10 represent opposing points of view." 11 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: We are in the next sentence. 12 Joe was talking about lopping it off after "intervenors" 13 and I was talking about lopping it off after "independent." 14 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Do we need this sentence at 15 al1? 16 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: You probably don't, except 17 that it supposedly is recapturing the thought that we booted 18 out of a paragraph back on page 10 or 11 where we were talking 19 about quality and a more thorough and more fair licensing 20 process. 21 I don't know, maybe it is all right. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: 22 How does it strike the drafters over there? 23 Does this last sentence say something MR. REAMER: 24 different than the "in theory" sentence? 25

	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Than the which?
	MR. REAMER: The "in theory" sentence at the top of
	page 19, about the participants are better prepared?
	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Yes, it does. It says you will
	get different points of view. The better prepared sentence
	says what they will do they will do better and maybe faster and -
,	MR. REAMER: Okay, then the sentence ought to stay in.
	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: It really says there are
	things you wouldn't get, maybe if you don't fund them.
	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I don't know, does it bother
	anybody else, the end of that thing? Not enought to complain.
	Can we start that sentence out I seem to need
	some transition from the previous discussion. Could we start
	it then: "In some cases then the Commission can expect to get
	a more thorough"
	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: That's not bad. You are a
	realy stylist.
	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, if you are unprepared to
	deal with the substance, why there is little other place to
	make a contribution.
	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Can I make a suggestion

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COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Can I make a suggestion based on the fact that I am likely to depart before we get through this page-by-page. And that is if we close with the rest of page 19, if we can come to grips with that with the question raised about whether or not the Commission in fact

	feels	that	the	bill	should	be	enacted,	that I	can	leave	a
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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: All right.

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Why do we need to comment on the bill one way or the other. I thought that part of the argument for us not submitting the bill was precisely so that we could sit down and look at the various sections of it without any private authorship, you might say, without any specific commitment to the bill as a whole and it is not as if the vote is next week or a sort of do or die.

11 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Now, let's see. That last phrase
12 is a problem for you, is it Peter?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, it is for me because if the bill were really to contain the hearings provisions as they are then I don't feel that it should be enacted. So the last 8 or 9 words there are just not, at the moment, a perspective that I prescribe to.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I don't know that anybody is going to ask us to say right now should the bill go in its totality... I think they really want our views on the various parts of it.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: But if we were asked, we would probably give different answers in any case.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Yes.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: All right, why don't we put a period

. at "on the points it does address " period.

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COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, even there, one of the points it does address for hearings ---

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, we say right off the bat here: "The Commission supports HR 11704." I mean, do we really have to say that?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I shouldn't have started at the end of that paragraph. My real point originally was the whole paragraph was involved.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: There is that paragraph, there is the one on the first page were there is difficulty, and there is one in the middle some place. I would agree on page 3 which we agreed to take out, but there is this front end and back end. Okay?

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I would propose that we drop 3 on the end and modify the one on page 1, just say that we support the notions which are addressed in this bill, without committing ourselves to precise language.

In other words, early siting, standardization, even the notion of having the states do as much as they can reasonably do without, you know, getting in to the precise way the bill was written or the associated details of the hearings or other matters are just the way we would like them.

MR. KELLEY: There is an alternative for the Committee, whereby it is my understanding Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Kennedy

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supports the bill and thinks it ought to be enacted, just say the features of it are good but the hearing thing is bad and on the grounds that it shouldn't be enacted.

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Because I think the very first question they are going to ask if you don't say it is, well, should we enact this bill or not.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I don't think it is.

MR. KELLEY: Well, when witnesses go up on the Hill they are either for bills or they are against them.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, this is pretty early in the process. There are going to be a lot of hearings and a lot of things are going to happen before this bill is enacted. There will probably be changes of one sort or another and I think that since it deals with us, obviously people want to know what we think. Are our provisions workable, are they not workable. I think they will want to know what we think of various parts of it, but, you know, do you have to go with this bill as it is written right now, I don't know that anybody is going to ask us that. Because that's not the decision before them. They are not at that point.

MR. KELLEY: Well, just in my point as reflected in hearings, you go up there and the first paragraph says this is a good bill, you should enact or it is a bad bill and you shouldn't act.

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: The oft-given reason for why the bill didn't come through this Commission was precisely the same, you know, dispationately addressed the various points and it was our feeling that we were committed to all of it. If one has reservations about one piece or another of it, I don't see why you have to say right now, you know, given the reasons of my reservations, I would say do it right now -- they are not about to vote on it now. They want to know whether parts are sound and should they tinker with it. How is it going to affect your process and so on. That seems to me these are the questions we are going to be faced with.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Why don't we go back to page 1 and take a look at the things we skipped over in the beginning.

I really think the Commission needs to make as much of a statement as it reasonably can on a majority basis.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Why don't we take out the word "exception" and then have the statement read that we support the basic notions which are addressed in this bill. You know, we think they ought to proceed in those directions.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: We do a whale of a lot more than that, though. If the Congress said, good, go home and come back next week with the way you think the early site review, standardization, et cetera, paragraphs ought to be written, we would come back with things that are very close, not identical,

some omissions and so on to what's there, because indeed what's there is there because it flowed pretty much from our words. So I think -- and I think the exceptions language is important in order to allow Peter to get aboard.

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, I tell you, I qualified in my support of the idea of farming out NEPA to the states. I'm not convinced that that's a good idea.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, but you need it too. COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, but I think what he said with exceptions, I think that really means to a listener with pretty minor exceptions and that doesn't include an arm and a leg, because otherwise the statement is meaningless, unless you want to separate out the standardization ---

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: That's the other choice is to embrace the areas in which there is that consensus which is early siting, standardization. I don't know about intervenor funding, and CP-OL, authorization. You just have to enumerate those as to some of the other issues there.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Except, you know, you have got a whole chunk of testimony in the middle here which deals with individual pieces. What you are looking for here is a summary statement which starts out in the beginning and says, you know, is our thrust net positive or net negative on this bill. And in spite of the reservations that individuals have about particular pieces of it, I continue to perceive that our net thrust is positive.

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COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: For the Commission as a whole, I suppose that's right. My point is that if I were asked the question that Vic doesn't think it will be, that is as the bill is in its present form, I would say no. That's why I have difficulty with it.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, I doubt that anybody is going to want to be tied down that far. After all, we have got some pages of technical and clarifying suggestions which even the most rabid enthusiastewill say, yes, let's by all means consider those to help the language be clear and not have it be full of little rips and snags that will be a problem on down the line.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: But they aren't just technical, either. I gather that as to the hybrid NEPA hearing the recommendation there is that we close the door that DOE thinks is open in terms of what that section means. So that it is not just a matter of saying, by the way, we have your changes and sections, numbers and punctuation.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, I want to look at those things, because I have got three paperclips in them and one has got meconfused and others, I think, are substantive.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: What do we plant to do with those incidentaly. Just indicate that we will be submitting them shortly or do you actually plan to turn them in on Monday?

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Plan to turn them in. COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: But they aren't actual draft amendments yet. They are just indications of where amendments could be written. These things aren't in the present form that one wants to be written in the law verbatim. MR. MALSCH: The problem is in some cases I wasn't sure in which direction the Commission wanted to clarify them. So I essentially raised a series of questions and problems. It would not be very difficult to come up with draft language, assuming you knew which way the language was going.

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Do you think turning NEPA over to the states is a reasonable and workable approach in improving that aspect or not?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think it has got its perils but if I am willing to go along with intervenor funding, I think I'm damn sure to go along with turning NEPA reviews over to states where we are going to grill the whap out of them with regard to the programs they are going to have and the criteria they are going to use and the procedures they are going to use. By the time we get them fully rung out that, why we will be down to one or two states or three.

I think -- and with regards to those states, if we don't turn it over to them, why that isn't going to speed the licensing process because they are going to do their own thing any way. And it takes longer than ours and it doesn't

matter what we do, really. The pacing item is going to be their review, so I have lots less concern than you do over this turn over to the state.

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: You are saying it basically won't go any further than it goes now.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Not in the near term, not by the time we get done working with CEQ on the procedures the state is going to have to use, all the things they are going to have to look at and the standards and hearing procedures and everything else. I just don't think there are going to be very many states that are going to be in a position to move forward and take over that responsibility.

The ones that are are the ones that are doing these two, to infinity year environmental reviews, California, New York, I think Maryland is the one place where you might get a state that would vote to conform and move. On the case of those states, why yes. We turn it over to them you say, you slow it down. Well, maybe so, maybe no. The plant can't go until they do those things any way.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: But the bill really encourages other states to get into this same position.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, to the extend that a state that isn't in the business decided it would like to go into the business it will come in configuring itself to an NRC-type environmental assessment process using national laboratory

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technical support and so on, because it will be offered. And it is much more likely than to be a state environmental review system and process, which is similar to ours and will work in a manner similar to ours and on a time scale similar to ours.

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So I think there is, to an extent, sort of a compensating mechanism built in. I think the states we are turning it over to, where you would be allowed to turn it over, indeed it won't speed the process. It won't hold it up because it is going to be their process and that already takes very much longer than ours. Other states, I think, coming later and 11 sort of implementing to fit this, I think are more likely to get reasonable sorts of -- you know, they just build their staffs to fit the needs of the way we do it are likely to come out much closer. 15

It is still, by the time you get through in 10-15 years, you may be able to add up the site indeed, that the right staff, which is now churning the environmental review in about a year will be a more efficient processer of that information than the average state proceeding now.

I find it hard to argue that that would not be the case, but I have some prospect for thinking that it wouldn't be a serious problem now, against those costs. You have to balance the fact that the state groups, the governors have said very strongly that they want that kind of responsibility,

and if they don't get it from the Feds, the implication is that they will go ahead and implement state laws which in effect duplicate and provide them the controls they want of this authority, sort of in parallel.

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So it is a very mixed proposition and I'm willing to give the bill a try and say, yes I will support that. I want to recognize that you are trying to meet several objectives here and that the end result may not be a speeding up of those and that is one of your objectives.

Well, how badly off is that paragraph in the front end, Peter?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, it doesn't describe my position at the moment and I guess it was trying to do sort of a minimum cure on it and I figured the exception to be -read either to mean as the summation of the Commission. 15 But if it was read as the Commissioners, then it didn't matter. 16

Maybe the best approach to it is to be a little 17 more expansive and to say that the Commission supports many 18 of the basic features of this bill, but that individual 19 Commissioners do have separate views that they will be 20 presenting. 21

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, we get to that point immediately 22 there at the bottom of the page. 23

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: That's right. If you can 24 swallow "many of" before the basic features ---25

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Does that relieve the need for an exception?

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COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Then you leave the "need for an exception" there. But that thought, then, has to carry through the other statements that now come out as sort of net endorsements.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Why don't we drop the other statement.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, we agreed to drop one on page 3, you know, and I want to argue with you about a closing statement, because I think we need one. But I thought ---

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, I don't mind a closing statement that reiterates many of the features. The only problem I have with the closing statement is it says -- it simply says that the Commission thinks the bill should be enacted, is that that says rather more than I would say. In fact, it says something different from that.

18 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I don't have a problem coming back 19 at the end and sort of reiterating the thrust of that page 1 20 paragraph, that it be better---

It is a long statement and when we get to the back nobody will remember what we said in front.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I think when you say many of the basic features then it does raise the question of what do you support and what don't you support and so on. I frankly would leave it out. If you want to have a statement that says many of the basic features, that's fine I will go along with that, but I think that it is a better idea not to have it there at all.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: If I can't coax a positive statement out of the Commission, why I can't coax a positive statement out of the Commission. But I would like to be able to make that sort of a statement if I have to leave "many of" in there, why that's the price of admission. I would rather have it with than without.

By the way, do you still have "with exceptions" at the front end?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: No, we have the "many of". 14 I think if you have the "many of" you don't need the "exception." 15

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Many of, okay. And I think that's right. I think we divide on others, although I think the vote gets to be 3-1 on some so the Commission would still support, although it does divide, but on many of the basic features, I think, we are in essential agreement and that they are in fact, the kind of things that the Commission has proposed, that we would be proposing this year or next if we didn't have this bill to work on.

I would suggest deleting the word in the middle of 24 that thing, Peter, the "in addition". 25

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Where is that?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: On page ---

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MR. REAMER: It is the last sentence of that paragraph. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I would delete that one, because some of these basic features that we think are okay, are in fact the ones in which explicit -- with the "in addition" it sounds as though there are two classes and in fact there is to a large extent the same class.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Good, I approve it.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay.

I thought it was great when I first read it, but --Now, I propose to you then, on page 1: "The Commission supports many of the basic features of this bill..." et cetera, delete "in addition" and would then propose to largely ---

15 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, you might save parts
16 of the rest of it.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: This bill has many sections raising from lousy to excellent or excellent to lousy as you may prefer. MR. REAMER: The sentence on page 3 would be deleted? CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes, we agreed to that.

And on the end instead of -- I would -- "Mr. Chairman, incclosing I would..." what do I say, "reemphasize" is that the right word?

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, no. You really are at that point asking for a nose count vote from the various

committees.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, I presume at that point we are going to plunge ahead and people who have individual views -- I know Peter will want to make his and I don't know what I really want to say, and Dick won't be there, but I think we are going to promptly get into those views. I think it will probably end up being commissioner-by-commissioner and section-by-section.

Would it be "reemphasized" or just say "I would restate that the Commission supports many of the basic features of this bill." Not the identical words, but very close. Would that take you off the hook, then Peter?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Yes.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: All right, let me not deal further with that since any changes from the page 1 wording will be primarily to condense a little bit and to move those thoughts into a single sentence rather than making two sentences of them so it won't be an identical restatement, but the thoughts will carry in summary form. And that will serve -- that will go in there at the end, "Mr. Chairman, in closing I would like to restate that..." and then here comes this summary sentence.

Would you like to have anything else in that page 19 paragraph left in there?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I don't mind if you want to say it, that thought about the difference between whether the bill should address other questions.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I don't happen to have it, but I ---

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, in the interest of simplicity, maybe why don't -- I will put together with OGC this summary of the two sentences from page 1 and just let it stand as that, okay?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Yes.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay, now that gets us the front end and the back end.

Let us turn swiftly to page 11. By that time you had run out of making comments, but let's see, page 11, neither you nor I had anything further, Peter. Page 12, I expanded the coal from "coal to other types of energy facilities," and then we get into the difference in attack on standardized designs, which I think we ought to talk about for a minute or two before you have to go away.

19 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: What would you say if someone 20 asked you what are standardized designs?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: In this context it is a design which is received -- it is an explicitly enumerated design by somebody which has received staff recognition either resulting in a preliminary design approval for an FDA-1 or a Commission rule or a manufacturing license.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: How does that differ from custom design plants.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: The designs which appear in custom plants are presented on behalf of the utility applicant who is going to be the owner and operator of that specific unit on the specified site. Standardized designs are presented on behalf of a manufacturer who doesn't have specific plants and sits in mind and hopes to peddle the design to people who will be operators.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: But you can replicate these designs from a customer view?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: There is a variation of the standardization policy that allows you to replicate. In the replicating, however, you go through a step which is akin to the one of explicitly enumerating a design and having it recognized with the staff, that is, when you step forward and say to utility A, I want to replicate his plant No. 7 and the staff says, and what is that and you in effect put on the table the design of his plant number 7 for consideration by the staff, and the staff then says, aha, we'll take that for replication provided you fix the following 143 things. And once they have said that, plant 7, plus the 143 things to be fixed becomes a standardized design for purposes of the policy itself.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, why don't we say that

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, we could, but ---COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Nobody there will know. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Everybody manages to have his own concept of what it means, and it also has perhaps a similar but somewhat broader meaning outside the context of the bill and the staff standardization policy.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I think it would be useful to explain what it is you are talking about in that one sentence.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: We could. Anybody here think he could write it out?

We could include, if you like, what would amount to sort of parenthetical remark once we get to talking about standards -- in the specific feature where we are talking about standardized designs, say, this feature of the bill also reflects current NRC administrative practice, but it is important for recognition ---

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I would make it the combined CP-OL with some other matters and that is something you don't have there.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, the reason, I think, that the Atomic Energy Act in laying out CPs and OLs and the information you supply at a CP stage and so on speaks in terms which, well not in using the explicit words, has very strongly in it the sense of sort of classical custom design preparation sufficient to the staff, custom review, build the particular plant, do the OL review on it and so on, and here comes another guy with another design.

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The usefulness of statutory recognition is that in use of these designs and the way we propose to use them is a significant element, we hope, in the future. I think it would be very useful for the Congress to show that it recognizes indeed that this is the way we are moving toward doing business and, good, I think that's a useful concept.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, I think it would be useful to have a statement here and just explain that we are talking about approval of design and parts from siting one particular plant:

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes, precisely.

And you would like to try, why we could include a remark saying, "I should note that in talking about standard designs the Commission generally means designs that are explicitly enumerated," and whatever it was that I said.

20 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, that is the concept 21 that you think is the statutory recognition? The approval 22 of designs apart from particular application for a particular 23 plant in your sitings.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I have to take off.

1	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let me ask you before you go,
2	how strongly you feel about the page 12, 13, 14. You adopted
3	OPE's standardization discussion. In some ways I like it
4	better than my rewrite and other ways I don't. Because theirs
5	has the feature that it starts out and it say, Point 1, some
7	would argue that this is a good idea, however, others would
8	have different views. Two, well you know. The point
9	is made by a few that it will help safety. On the other hand
10	though it has an extraordinarily sense to it
11	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Except for point 4.
12	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Does this point 4 come in four square
13	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: There would be something
14	to be said for making point 4, point 1 in that.
15	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: So I wanted to whack up there
16	and be a little more positive. Or alternately how badly
17	did you feel about my draft?
18	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I can live with most any
19	formulation in there, I think.
20	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, I think some of the things
21 22	I said probably could be thrown out, for instance like that
	point 4 from the OPE draft and other pieces of it to.
23 24	COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Why don't we leave it this
25	way, Joe, when do you plan to put this I'll just plan to
	call in first thing in the morning and see what you and Victor

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have done.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: How late can you stay, Vic? COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Until 5:00.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think it will take us until 5:00 to thrush on through.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Right. What I was going to say is I'll check back in the morning and if I have any strong objections to what you come up with I can register them at that point. I guess you will want to put this to bed around noon. Let's leave it on that basis.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Maybe you had better as close to noon as you can.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: The only other question I had, whether you intend to make any reference to the fact that the Commission did at one time have a form of the NEPA delegation which you considered preferable than the one in this legislation. That is, without saying that you oppose this one you could say you feel it could be done better.

MR. MALSCH: There is a feature in the bill now that comes fairly close to what the Commission really had in mind and that is in 195(i) which authorizes the states ---

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes, except that when we did the alternate to our draft bill and finally decided to balance because it seemed easy to implement because we liked it better, why it said we will use state work products, they can

just come in and join us in our hearing, so on. That didn't 1 propose to transfer NEPA authority to the states. 2 It didn't offer the option. 3 4 MR. MALSCH: Right. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think that's the thing that 5 --- I wouldn't object to it. Peter's 6 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: To commissioning that or 7 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes. 8 I wouldn't object to that. Aside from the drafting problem as time runs short, why ---9 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I think it would be a good 10 idea. 11 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: 12 Indeed, if we mentioned it in this testimony, why it saves you having to crank up something 13 in my own remarks, which would be a help. 14 COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: 15 That's fine. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay, so you will take a check 16 back and we probably won't do anything that would disturb you. 17 Where are you going to go, Maine? Things will be 18 so serene up there, nothing will distrub you. 19 (Commissioner Bradford departed the meeting.) 20 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Let's see, we are going to 21 crank in some statement of what standardized designs are? 22 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay. "This feature is also 23 reflected ... " 24 MR. CASE: Mr. Chairman, does the preferred version 25

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1	on standardization have numbers in it, manpower numbers, because	
2	I'm not sure which one you are working from over there.	۰ ۱
3	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, I left those numbers in mine	
4	and Peter took them well. Peter took them out of his and	
5	I don't much care about them one way or the other.	
6	MR. CASE: I'm saying, if you want to use them, I	
7	would like to check them to make sure they are right, because	
8	I don't know where they came from, but I assume they got them	ŀ.,
97	from somewhere.	
10	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, they came out of Denton's	1
. <b>11</b>	Report, I assume.	
12	MR. CASE: And those were from a few applications?	•
13	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I don't know that they did a	
14	great deal. As a matter of fact, that whole paragraph on page	1
15	the first page 13 started realistically struck realistically	
16	or is struck in the other one and I don't have any objection	
17	to doing that also.	
18	Let's see. Standardized Designs. First sentence	
19	okay as struck to some extent.	•
20	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I think it might be useful	
21	to give it statutory recognition here. It could prefectly	
22	well go along without the statutory recognition. You have	
23	licenses. Just because things are important doesn't mean	
24	they regard statutory recognition as there are different things	
25	you can do, indeed to change the statute. Is it importance,	

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because the authority is in doubt?
CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: No, the explicit, I think is
about the right word. It merits explicit recognition.
MR. KELLEY: It is unusual for agencies to go off
and get confirmatory authority even though their lawyers
advise them that they don't have to do that.
COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Supose you just present the
following statement: "This feature of the bill is also
reflected in current NRC administrative practice." period.
Then say, "I would remind you that standardized design are"
the following. Then say that their availability offers a
number of potential advantages and you believe the concept
merits explicit statutory performance.
CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay, let's see if we can that.
Do you think you can track that Bill?
MR. REAMER: I think I can.
CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: A period after "practice".
Then we get an explantation. I would note that by standardized
design the Commission means" then you will have to
track back along the transcript and see if you can find those
particular words. It means a design that has been explicitly
MR. REAMER: Well, let me offer one suggestion.
If I were to attempt a definition of a standardized

approved as a design having potential value for more than one plant.

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, I wouldn't say it has the staff recognition.

MR. KELLEY: It has got more than staff recognition. COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, you have a standardized design which has been approved and you have a standardized design which hasn't been approved. So a design is a design.

We are really talking about design apart from ---CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: No, we are talking about designs that have staff approval. The provisions in this legisltation and in the standardization policy talk about the use of standardized designs. Now, if you are going to use a standardized design, it has to be a design which has been approved by the staff.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, at that point it is approved, but we are talking about reviews of standardized designs. Hearing will come after staff review, but certainly licensing of standardized designs.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: But the words I used were staff recognition of a design as one intended -- presented by a vendor or use.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I mean, when somebody gets a PEA, a design is a design. It is standardized design, but it is not an approved design, so what have we got here, staff approval.

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MR. KELLEY: When you go to hear it you can litigate the adequacy of that design, less the standings are that view they think they have. Under this bill, that would no longer be true.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: What I'm saying is that it is no less a standardized design before the staff has approved it than after the staff has approved it. It is just not an approved standardized design. You know, it is true that at some ---

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I was making the definition narrower than that. I was making the definition narrower so that when you talk about standardized design you had something that had at least staff approvals, not necessarily a rule or Commission approval after hearings. I don't know whether you want to limit it that way or not.

MR. KELLEY: I would think not in talking about this bill. A standardized design under this bill is a design you are going to look at once and then in later applications, you can't put it ---

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: You are saying that standardized design is one that has been looked at and approved. But the basic point is the design apart ---

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Presented apart from a specific plant application and presented for the purpose of being

pre-reviewed	·

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2	MR. CASE: I think that purpose element or the
3	intent element often inclines the key element that you
4	are getting at. It is offered for the purpose of being
5	immediately used in different situations regardless of
6	the site.
7	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Yes, then I would say the
8	availability of standardized designs offers a number of
. 9	potential advantages for for something for the use
10	of
11	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay, say availability I'll
12	buy that "The availability of standardized designs offers
13	a number of potential benefits and the concept merits an
14 .	explicit statutory recognition."
15	Now, if you guys can gin up a definition
16	you had betterbhelp, Ed, but don't make it too horribly complex,
17	please.
18	Okay, now, from there let us see what the two sided
19	did.
20	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Oh, these are yours and his.
21	Are they very different?
22	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, let's agree to strike the
23	realistically paragraph. That was the one with the that's
24	that one and it is already struck on that one.
25	Now, we go at it sort of two ways.

1 MR. REAMER: Just to clarify, the realistically 2 paragraph is to be struck or the word "realistically"? 3 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: No, the paragraph. 4 I tell you what, let's go back to Peter's page 12, 5 13, 14, okay. 6 We are now over to the bottom of 13 because most 7 of 13 is crossed out, okay. 8 MR. CASE: The stuff in the middle of 13 still in? 9 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: No, the realistically ---10 MR. CASE: Before that. 11 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: You have got to flip over, there 12 is another page 12, 13, 14 in a little bit. 13 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: It is very hard to follow. 14 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It goes back and forth. 15 Let's start on the bottom of page 13 and see if 16 we can -- first -- Let's see. We just got through saying 17 they offer a number of potential benefits and so on. 18 Why don't we start out first and pick up that 19 stability and predictability. 20 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, is that the primary 21 goal of standardization, that is from our point of view, but 22 I think the major gains are in construction and that area is 23 completely outside our purview. It is insofar as it relates to 24 our process. In fact, it might be worth saying that there are 25 many advantages to the industry to move in this direction.

1 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: You can look at mine. 2 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: That's fine. I would take 3 out as building. 4 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: What we might do is make it 5 one of these enumerated things. 6 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: What do you mean? 7 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: This could become -- if we wanted to say something like, at first an goal of standardization 8 9 is to introduce the degree --- second, ---10 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I think it is better to have this come first because this is more general and then say 11 in connection with the licensing process it would have the 1.2 advantage of ---13 14 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: All right. COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I think this single design 15 gives the misleading notion that it will from now on be 16 one design. 17 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes. 18 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Unless you had a smaller 19 number of designs. 20 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: How about few designs, because 21 it is simple. Do we need a first, second, third configuration? 22 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I don't think so. 23 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Now, Bill, if you will gather 24 up -- take my page 13 that underlying section. This would 25

start after we get through saying explicit statutory recognition. I think we could plunk right in part of the same paragraph, the concept encourages the concentration of technical staffs .... on a few designs ---

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I would stick in here that the availability of -- maybe complete design is too strong, but before construction, help improve the quality of the plant, again, the notion that having the design work done before they build the plant.

10 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: And you don't think this does it?
11 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: ".. at an earlier point in
12 this design..."

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: That should have been in there in the beginning. I don't know whether I forgot to write it in when I drafted it or it got transcribed wrong.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Then it is okay.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay, read it to him.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: "Next, it encourages a more complete development of the design at an early point in the design fabrication and construction sequence."

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Take out "as built" and run to the end.

Then I think we would like to add, and this probably could start a new paragraph, "In connection with the licensing process..." let's see. Do you now go to Bradford's 14. Down

there on that 4th goal you started out, "In connection with the licensing process, a goal of standardization..." and then Inthink it runs okay to the end of that 4th thing.

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Let's see, if you are saying, "...intröduces the greatest stability and predictability..." do you need the "... necessary to eliminate uncertainties.."? CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: No, you don't.

Good, then we could go on, ".. this is accomplished by the foregoing..." okay.

Now, that would be the next thing after my paragraph on page 13. Should we pick up any of these other elements in here.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: When you say, ".. foregoing changes..." do you mean in a specific design? There is a step change every now and then as you produce a new standardized design. I don't think we ought to give the idea that ---

MR. KELLEY: But it is covered in the next paragraph.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Is it? Okay.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Now, the previous page. Turn back to Peter's 13 and see if you want to pick up some of these other items starting at the bottom.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: What are we going through all of this for. For every plus there is a minus.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Do you just want to go on then and

pick up the -- pick up on 15?

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, I would make some of these points, but not in the back-and-forth manner as it is done here. I think probably what it is saying is that there are still site specific questions that have to be reviewed, unless the early siting provision has also been utilized, but I don't know.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Wash it. We have already got a couple of statement on it.

Then we go ahead: "... the criticism most often heard..."

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I would put that in the positive. I'd say, "standardization is not intended to..." Rather than stating criticism is trying to ---

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay, bottom of page 14, can we put that in the sense, "... standardization is not intended to freeze the design of nuclear plants..."

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Or to hobble the technology, which means you move step-wise.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Okay.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: You go in little hopps.

"...standardization is not intended to freeze the design of nuclear plants....

24 MR. REAMER: ".. or to restrict the possible improve-25 ment of the technology..." how about that thought.

MR. CASE: It is, but it is only for a short period

of time.

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: That's what I mean. In other words, if you step back and you look at the development of technology this may well be a better way to do it. So you can always use the airplane analogy.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let's see. We've got a thing that starts out: ".. in connection with the licensing process the goal of standardization is to increase the degree of stability and predictability. This is accomplished by both industry and the regulator, foregoing..." I would then suggest "... for discrete periods... introduction of changes having only marginal public benefits..." and then go on -- then pick up over there on page 15, "... no standardized design would be approved without the full array.. and so on and so on. Or does that lead too much?

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, I think when people talk about freezing the technology they are usually concerned not about safety features, but about broader aspects of the development of reactors.

CHARIMAN HENDRIE: Yes, true.

21 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: And it is not intended to 22 hobble that either.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: True.

His language sounded pretty good. Do you want to read that again, Bill?

MR. REAMER: I had: "Standardization is not intended to freeze the design of nuclear plants or to restrict possible improvement of the technology in addition to public health and safety protection." Or it could be ".. alternatives would be to prevent the possible..."

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: We have got to get the specified period and step-wise improvement.

MR. REAMER: We are talking about big things like technology, not individual designs.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Containment designs.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: "Standardization is not intended to freeze the design or restrict improvements of the technology or additional measures for public health and safety,---"

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Why don't you start a new sentence with "public health and safety." "Nor is it intended.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: No, because I want to go on and say something along the line, but requires that these improvements in additional measures or these improvements, at any rate, be made in step-wise fashion. I don't know what I mean by that. I know what I mean by that, I'm not sure anybody else would know.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: That means you are collecting improvements and when you get enough of them -- you could say by the introduction of new models, rather than by ---

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let me ask a question. Is the

point clear enough so we would do better to move on and leave to the drafters the creation of the necessary language to carry the thought.

MR. KELLEY: I think it is.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: You in fact do freeze things. MR. KELLEY: Sure you do.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: You don't let the vendor make improvements in what he thinks would be commercial improvements in his design and you don't let the staff implement the latest reg guide unless you think it is a big enough deal to a backfitting operation.

On the other hand, this doesn't go on indefinitely, it goes on for the period of the license or permit or whatever. Then there is a chance for everybody to leap in and upgrade.

Now, as I get on down that next page, why I covered the point, see down in the middle of the page where it says, "Also under the bill an approved design remains good for no more than five years and both technical and safety improvements..." I don't mean technical, I mean technological, "... and safety improvements can be made when the design is reviewed or renewal or resubmission." If they want to do a real refurbishing and then submit it as mark 2.

So the thought does appear down the line, explicitly, and maybe you can work out some way so that that will all fall together. If the need is clear enough and the intent is

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clear enough maybe we can move on, what do you think?

MR. KELLEY: (Nods in the affirmative.)

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I see nodding heads with no conviction in the eyes.

MR. REAMER: Well, we will find out when it is redrafted.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Just don't call me on Saturday and ask about testimony.

9 A little bit above that sentence I was guoting in 10 there, and to meet a note that I found in Bill Parler's 11 rundown, it says: "No standardized design for nuclear power 12 plant will be approved by the NRC without the full array of 13 reviews to procedural and safeguards, including notice and 14 trial time of hearings and no power plant using a standardized 15 design would be approved. Please add without modification."

MR. KELLEY: That sentence ought to come after the interval thought because what comes after that is the interval concept.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I'm beginning to get sufficiently baffled by this section. So like the amateur art critic, I will know what I like when I see it, but I couldn't draw it for you.

Transfer to the States: Aside from certain grumpy commissioners, we all think this is a good idea. How is that a way to start that one.

(Laughter)

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Couldn't you just stick in something to the effect that this is unclear whether this will speed up or slow down. My thought is initially I think it would slow things down.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Let's see. There are several things to cork into the transfer to the states.

One of them is we would read, with Peter, that we will take note of the fact that in its own drafting the Commission drafted a NEPA transfer to the states section which carried many of the same thoughts that are in the present bill. That as it considered the various program qualifications and reviews of state proposals that would be required, we formed an alternate NEPA review draft which said in essence what is said now in -- what is it, Marty, 195 --

MR. MALSCH: 195(i).

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: 195(i). That is that state work products would -- it really just reiterates what we believe to be our authority at the present time.

So there ought to be a paragraph noting that. Another thing I would like to note in here and would be glad to give up some of the other verbage, to keep it from getting overlong, is that the -- I think it would be fair to say that we understand that the section as drafted in the 11704 follows fairly closely the recommendations of the governors' conference, that is, I think there ought to be

recognition, perhaps without drawing out all the connections that this section is not necessarily, totally, uniquely a federal concept and has the support on the federal level, because the fact the governors came down strongly for this authority was really a major motivation, I believe, in the way the section finally came out. For instance, in DOE's choice to go the present way rather than to accept our alternative, NEPA review language, which Peter and I went over the arguments with Hanfling and his crew one time, and he pointed out, okay, he understood our point of view but he felt that the judgment would probably be that DOE had a commitment to the governors' conference.

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MR. REAMER: Just to be clear, did the governors contemplate a delegation of NEPA to the states?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Precisely, they said give it to us and you Feds get out in toto.

MR. REAMER: But they were aware that it was a delegation of NEPA and not a delegation of environmental review responsibility, the latter being more flexible, and perhaps accommodating more state programs.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: What they were explicit about was, get the Fed's hands off and there is no way you can do that unless you transfer the NEPA responsibility. Either that or declare NEPA doesn't comply, which is sort of unthinkable. MR. REAMER: I was just clarifying what the governors

have agreed to, that's all.

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2	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I have got the thing around
3	some place. You can look at it if you really need to.
4	And then crank into this section that we are not
5	certain, in fact, that transfers to the states will we
6	are not certain but what it may not lengthen the process.
7	I think it is sort of plus something minus nothing. I don't
8	think it is right on center either way.
9	COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: The reason for doing it is not
10	to speed up the process.
11	CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I think that's right.
12	Over there where it cranked around about the
13	state's capabilities and we must recognize if they don't
14	upgrade and so on, I wouldn't say that. We want to make it
15	clear that the bill calls for states meeting what will
16	inevitably be fairly rigorous requirements before they can
17	assume the NEPA responsibility, but talk about upgrading
18	their competence and so on.
19	You have to go, I have got one or two more things
20	I want to pick with them.
21	(Commissioner Gilinsky departed the meeting.)
22	Now, as soon as you can make some kind of crack at
23	these several drafting jobs, why don't you see if you can
24	get a copy to me, well, get it around to all of the offices.
25	MR. KELLEY: Do it by when?

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, we are do to be there by when? Close of business tomorrow.

MR. KELLEY: Early tomorrow.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I will be in Bethesda tomorrow. MR. REAMER: You will be in Bethesda all day? CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Until late afternoon. I will be going out there ---

MR. KELLEY: We can send it out by messenger. You can tolerate written words and stuff?

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Oh, yes, anything that is passable. It seems to me we have fairly well defined what we need in the standardization section, but it has been a good deal fuzzier in the state's section. I worry a little bit more about that. The points that we would want to get in, the fact that we are not sure but what the transfer to states may not lengthen the process and that's about the right sort of tone to have on that.

MR. KELLEY: You can just trade that from this lanugage here about competence.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: That's okay.

There is another piece that -- the question of whether the HR 11704 scheme -- on the same page ".. will prove attractive to the states." Let is strike that, to an extent that it would be covered by what I would like to see, which is just a very summary reference to the fact that we understand

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that these provisions reflect -- strongly reflect the views of the governors' conference on these matters and so on. Let that stand.

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MR. KELLEY: That goes in. This has to go out. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes. I was a little uncertain whether I wanted to say that any way.

The business about, ".. from our perspective we thinklit is reasonable to require that the review be the procedural and substantive equivalent of what NRC is required to do,"" is an odd way to end this section. It seems to me it needs to go back in some place where we explain over here on page 16, middle of the page, we say, ".. the bill offers the states to do the thing if they are up to it,.a state which desires to make these determinations would be required to submit a program for making the determinations..." and so on "... to be approved the state program must contain..." and so on. I would incorporate the thought of the end of page 17, over at that point and then ---

MR. KELLEY: You have already said they have got to comply with NEPA, on 16.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes. I'm not sure that that's the thought that we think they have to do at least a procedural and substantive equivalent of what we are doing is the usual thought, if it is not already there.

That would mean that we would end the section on

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state -- transfer the NEPA responsibility to the states on this comment about a little uncertain butuwhat this may not lengthen licensing times.

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MR. CASE: As long as you mean the present licensing time. The other side of the coin is that unless you do something like this, the states are going to come in and lengthen it to an infinity by saying you can't build this damn plant here unless you have my approval. So it is a choice of evils, sort of thing that you are facing here and this is the lesser of the two, I believe.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: But I think the statement about uncertainty that it will lengthen the process is a correct one. And then what it does is to leave the section on state transfer with that cautionary thought at the end, and that's not bad.

On the combined CP-OL section there was a comment 16 that I wanted to make down in the middle where the paragraph 17 starts: ".. the combined CP-OL authority is a long term 18 reform measure not likely to be used in the near future." I 19 think in fact, that's correct. My own view is that it is 20 likely to be much used. As soon as we get some final designs 21 in hand -- standardized final designs, I think you are not 22 going to see any more PDA level stuff at CP time. So I would --23 long term, I'm not sure. I would suggest we do a long term 24 reform measure and have it read: ".. the combined CP-OL 25

1 authority is an important alternative avenue to an NRC 2 license." Then I would go on: "... and one, we would 3 encourage for use in the future ... " or equivalent words if 4 I didn't quite win out in the grammar. 5 The reason is, from our standpoint getting the final 6 designs in hand at the beginning of the process has a lot 7 of advantage. So rather than talk about whether we think they 8 are likely to be used or not, let us please say we would 9 encourage the use of, except rearrange that. 10 MR. KELLEY: But you would say, what, ".. would be 11 an important alternative avenue..."? 12 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes. 13 From there -- How are you doing, Bill? 14 MR. REAMER: I think I've got it. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Shall I lurch ahead or do you 15 16 need to transcribe? 17 MR. REAMER: I have, "The combined CP-OL authority would be an important alternative avenue through an NRC 18 license and one which we would encourage." 19 CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes. Meaning if you passed the 20 bill we would do it. 21 That's right, because we said it is an avenue, why 22 we can encourage that avenue, goodgood. 23 Next page we are going to cut: "... and timeliness.." 24 up there and then: "Mr. Chairman, in closing I would..." I'm 25

not sure whether I would restate or reemphasize or what. Then collapse the two sentences at the front end on page one into one sentence and conclude the prepared statement. Okay.

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There is one more thing which hangs annoyingly about one's head here, and that is, what to do with the nut and bolt stuff. It could go up pretty much as it is.

MR. STOIBER: Mr. Chairman, let me suggest that you are probably going to be getting some questions from members of the committee asking you to address specific issues in which you would like to say you would like to come back and review what the responses are. Maybe the better idea would be to submit the detailed comments after you have had an opportunity to find out what specific things they are interested in.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, it may be necessary ---MR. STOIBER: That would avoid having to send yet another piece of paper in addition to this one as well.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I'm sorry we have run down on time so, that we don't have a chance to go over this information and decide which way to go in some places and to have some drafting -- some language drafted to recommend the cure to what we see as some of these difficulties.

I'm just wondering even at that it wouldn't be better to note in the Commission testimony that there are a

number of places where technical clarification changes would be useful and that we are supplying a list of these for the record, although language has not been proposed, if the committee liked we could come afterward with language. And that would allow this or the essence of this to attach as a part of the submitted record, and stake out, in effect that we have these areas where clarification is useful. For some of these, why, you know, you sort of cry out and say, all right, what's the damn language I ought to use and I understand why you didn't draft it. In others, the fact that this concept which appears here and here, but not here need to be made consistent is in itself a useful thing.

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MR. CASE: I think it ought to go along, because it reflects the kind of deliberation you have given in this bill, otherwise if you just have your primary testimony it will look like you have spent five minutes on this.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: It does.

Before we quit let me ask you a couple of questions about it, partly for clarification and partly to see if there are substantive issues hidden in here which --

On page 2, section 102, revised section 185(c) it says the meaning of: "at the risk of the applicant," should be clarified, specifically it should be made clear whether this provision would preclude special treatment of site cost of NEPA reviews. What is the Seabrook stand there of the ---

MR. MALSCH: The Seabrook stand is that you can give special treatment to site costs in NEPA reviews. And at least arguably in that case the continuation of construction would in fact, have an effect on the subsequent review and it would not be, at least in the limited sense, at the risk of the applicant.

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Now, heddeline says in the section-by-section analysis in effect that Seabrook would be changed, but the bill doesn't speak to that specifically one way or another.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Should this item then read as it does or should it note the Commission's Seabrook -- the thrust of the Seabrook decision or what?

MR. MALSCH: We could if we were convinced that we did not want to be denied the option of according special treatment to site costs. In most cases here I simply raised issues or the suggested resolution.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes.

MR. GIBBON: Mr. Chairman, I know that Commissioner Bradford has some rather strong feelings one way or the other on the way these issues should go.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I expect most of us do.

And the question is then -- the aim then is to try to avoid stating any particular issue in a way that unnecessarily prejudices our position, however we may come down eventually. For this one it may very well be that just saying it just this

way is about a neutral as one could get at this point, clearly before a Commission recommendation saying, now, here's the kind of language you should use to clarify would come out, why the Commission would have to meet and decide what it wanted to say about this. Maybe this leaves it fairly enough open while still marking it out as an area where we think clarification would be very useful and save us a lot of agony down the line.

The second one was page 4, section 105, new section 193(d). Are you sure you have got the right section, Marty? It just didn't seem to me to make any sense.

(Mr. Malsch check his documents.)

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: (d) says the site permit will be valid for 10 years, et cetera. The (a) it says at a certain time come in for renewal and it can be renewed; and (b) the Commission shall renew unless it finds significant new information ---

MR. MALSCH: I was looking at paragraph 3 there. CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: "A permit issued pursuant ..." ":.." valide only to a thermal neutron power generation facility designed to produce..." so and so.

MR. MALSCH: I was trying to express Commissioner Bradford's problem of the fact that designs are produced does not necessarily mean will produce. There was some discussion about that least week about the possibility of how to improve the language.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes, but this is at a time when the only thing you have on the table is a site permit, and the site permit says, now, this site is good for a reactor that is painted blue and is five feet by ten feet by twelve feet, okay. And you are talking about renewing the site permit.

How do you know what the plant performance of a unit eventually built on a site is going to be?

MR.MALSCH: Well, except -- you are talking about conditions in site permits and it might be relevant at a later point in time when you are referencing a site permit in a CP application in knowing whether or not the conditions are met to know whether the conditions speak in terms of design or whether the conditions speak in terms of expected operation.

In think we had sort of decided last week that designs really meant the implication that each expected operation would fall within the designs. So I mentioned it as an item of clarification any way.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Leave it in, but it is badly worded. There is no way you can know what plant performance will be until you build the plant and you are talking about renewing a site permit. It may be years or never before you have a plant in place and can tell what its performance is.

MR. MALSCH: Right, we are talking about paragraph 3 and the conditions of paragraph three are speaking to would only have meaning at a later point in time when an actual plant design is being proposed. And the question is does it fit within the site permit conditions.

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CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: You are not going to know at that point. That's the construction permit stage.

I don't see any other way to do it. Peter's problem was that when you say which is designed to produce levels et cetera, does that reasonably assure that the performance will be up to the design. What we have said is that we use the language which is designed to produce, et cetera, in a sufficiently broad way so that we mean it is designed by the better to produce a certain performance, the staff agrees it will produce the peformance, the plant is built, the performance is tested and by God, it must meet that level. So that in effect, it covers the whole smear.

18 MR. MALSCH: I think that's right, and I think there 19 was a consensus on that when we spoke about it. We might 20 just drop it.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I would recommend having it come out.

Page 5, section 106, new section 194. Ed Case wants to knock down the number of renewals in this thing to one. I don't know whether I feel up to doing that unilaterally or

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MR. CASE: I talked to each of the assistants on the point, and I don't know whether they went in and talked to their ---

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Well, things have been pretty hassled and I don't know how much focusing on the point has been possible.

Why don't you buck up that item, your paragraph number 14, Marty, to say 194(d)(2)(a) it should -- why don't we lean it a little bit and say since there is some question as to how many renewals of a design should be permitted without review and upgrading ---

13 MR. MALSCH: Should we make the same point for both 14 designs and sites?

15 MR. CASE: It appears in both. The same language, 16 the same problem.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes, well, let's see. In the site thing, does it go on for indefinite numbers of 10 year extensions?

20 MR. MALSCH: The same problem. It uses the word 21 renewal for five year periods.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: I see. The same kind of thing. Well, maybe I had better not prejudice. There should be clarification of whether one or two or an indefinite number of renewals can be permitted without some measure of upgrading is the way I would put it, frankly. Then we can later -that gives the opening to it, okay.

Now, could you make those adjustments someway. Can you produce it in a form that they don't have to retype the damn thing, and figure out some appropriate reference to make to it along the lines that I have suggested. That here are some places where we think clarification is needed, we have cited these, but we haven't supplied the language and we would be glad to supply language later if you would like it. And then we could cite these areas.

MR. KELLEY: It could go right in the end.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIE: Yes, and it would be submitted for the record. Now, if they start to ask questions on it, that's fine. Each Commissioner would be able to say what he thinks the clarification ought to be and Dick can always write a letter later on.

Okay, thank you very much.

(Whereupon the meeting was concluded at 5:20 p.m.)

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