## **Official Transcript of Proceedings**

## **NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**

## **REVISED**

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159th Meeting

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1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
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4	ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NUCLEAR WASTE
5	(ACNW)
6	159 <sup>TH</sup> MEETING
7	+ + + +
8	MONDAY,
9	APRIL 18, 2005
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11	ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND
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13	The Advisory Committee met at 1:30 p.m. in
14	Room T-2B3 of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Two
15	White Flint North, 11545 Rockville Pike, Dr. Michael
16	T. Ryan, Chairman, presiding.
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18	COMMITTEE MEMBERS:
19	MICHAEL T. RYAN, Chairman
20	ALLEN G. CROFF, Vice Chairman
21	JAMES H. CLARKE, Member
22	WILLIAM J. HINZE, Member
23	RUTH F. WEINER, Member
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1	ACNW STAFF PRESENT:
2	NEIL M. COLEMAN
3	JOHN FLACK
4	LATIF HAMDAN
5	JOHN T. LARKINS
6	MICHAEL LEE
7	RICHARD K. MAJOR
8	RICHARD SAVIO
9	MICHAEL L. SCOTT
10	SHARON STEELE
11	
12	NRC STAFF PRESENT:
13	ANDY CAMPBELL, NMSS
14	LARRY CAMPER, NMSS
15	SCOTT FLANDERS, NMSS
16	JAMES KENNEDY, NMSS
17	BILL REAMER, NMSS
18	JIM RUBENSTONE, NMSS
19	ASHOK THADANI, Deputy Executive Director for
20	Operations
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1	A G E N D A
2	NMSS DIVISION DIRECTOR'S QUARTERLY PROGRAM
3	UPDATE
4	Mr. Bill Reamer
5	LOW LEVEL WASTE ANNUAL UPDATE
6	Mr. Lawrence Camper
7	ACNW WHITE PAPER ON LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE
8	WASTE
9	DISCUSSION OF APRIL 14-15, 2005 VISIT TO
10	THE CENTER FOR NUCLEAR WASTE REGULATORY
11	ANALYSES (CNWRA)
12	ADJOURN
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1 PROCEEDINGS 2 (1:31:26 p.m.)CHAIRMAN RYAN: The meeting will come to 3 4 Bill Reamer, welcome. We're here for the NMSS 5 Division Director's Quarterly Program Update. 6 Welcome. 7 MR. REAMER: Okay. Good to see everyone. through my items, please feel free to 8 As 9 interrupt me as we go along. I want to make sure that 10 you get the information you expect from me. 11 The status of our activities all are 12 oriented around the completion of pre-licensing, consultation activities with the 13 Department 14 anticipation of a license application, which they have 15 told us they will be prepared to submit in December of this year. That means conducting a review of the 16 17 license application, that means formulating a position with respect to adopting the Environmental Impact 18 19 Statement for the Yucca Mountain Repository, and that 20 means preparation for adjudicatory hearings before the 21 Licensing Board. 22 Also, we anticipate the need to be ready 23 to conduct a limited amount of inspection activities

Also, we anticipate the need to be ready to conduct a limited amount of inspection activities aimed at supporting the license application review, including the capability to be able to respond to

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allegations that we receive once we get the license application, assuming we reach a favorable decision to docket and do the review.

Also, we anticipate ongoing performance confirmation activities being carried out by the Department, and an expectation that we will want to be involved, at least in terms of monitoring those activities, as well as continuing our own development of understanding.

And related to the repository, of course, are the activities in the Spent Fuel Project Office, which involve review of the transportation packages the Department will need to use in order to transport fuel from defense sites, and potentially as well as commercial sites to the repository.

And in that connection, you're aware and hopefully have received, or will receive current status of our package performance study activities, in which the NRC would carry out a limited amount of testing activities related to developing confidence with respect to transportation packages.

As I said, our assumption is a license application that the Department would be ready to file in December of 2005. We also assume that EPA will issue a proposed revision to the Yucca Mountain

standard, which I'll say more about in a minute. Sometime in FY 2005, our understanding based on the reports we've seen is that EPA is shooting for a proposed rule in the summer of this year. And then a final rule after comments have been received on that rule evaluated, as well. And then we will need to make changes to our own regulation, Part 63; because, as you know, the law requires us to be consistent with the Environmental Protection Agency Yucca Mountain Standard. So we will need to do that, make those changes to our Part 63 hopefully in parallel with the EPA, rather than waiting until EPA has issued a final rule before we commence any rulemaking activity.

Once we get the license application, we will first make a decision whether to docket that application. And also, as I said, whether to adopt the final Environmental Impact Statement. If we make a decision to docket the application, we will commence a safety review that we have set and have planned for completing in 18 months.

One question that may be on people's mind is, do you anticipate a delay in the license application? And my answer to that is what we have been told by the Department is a license application in December of 2005. There, obviously, are

uncertainties related to that, uncertainties associated with the Department's obligation to certify documents on the licensing support network; uncertainties associated with the Environmental Protection Agency activities in revising the Yucca Mountain Standard; uncertainties with respect allegations, concerns related to data provided by certain USGS scientists to the Department. obviously, also concerns related to budget, which always play a role in what activities can be carried out. But since the Department has said their schedule is December, 2005, that's what we are planning for; that's what we have to be ready to handle.

If there were a delay, we would look in various areas to make progress to use that delay to our advantage. One would be with respect to the EPA Standard, and the anticipation that additional activities will be required of the Department and of us based on what that standard proves to be. So I would say work activities associated with the EPA Standard would be one thing that would continue, notwithstanding a delay.

Also, there may well be developments with respect to the allegations on USGS that would result in the Department completing the activities that they

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plan to complete, and that may provide information that we would want to look into, and prepare ourselves for issues that will end up on our plate because of these allegations.

Certainly, there are also lingering issues related to the key technical issues, the bulk of which we have reviewed and replied to the Department, but there are a small number of key technical issue agreements that still have open items that we would want to follow-up on with the Department. And in the pre-closure and design area, as well, my expectation is that activities could continue there because the state of those activities is not at the same state as the post-closure activities, just because as a matter of historical practice there was priority given to the post-closure, rather than the pre-closure on the Department's part.

Also, we want to continue our outreach activities, our information activities with respect to the people in Nevada who continue to have questions, including what are the impacts and significance of a delay in the license, and how will this affect NRC's review. So we have requests from Inyo County to already come and talk to them, because there are new County Commissioners in Inyo County, and so the

expectation is we will continue to have a need to provide high-level waste communication activities, an ongoing need.

Ιf we can, we would be looking to ultimately maintain the Yucca Mountain team, and that might be, assuming how much notice we get of delay, that might include options, such as being able to situate high-level waste staff working on non-highwaste topics, non-high-level waste adjusting our own hiring activities in light of information on a delay. But both of those will take advance notice from the Department in order to be able to respond to them.

Turning then to the EPA Standard - as I've said, the information we have is that EPA will issue a proposed revision to the standard sometime this summer. EPA has the responsibility to issue the Yucca Mountain Standard. The Court of Appeals decision set aside a portion of their standard. That had the practical impact of invalidating that portion of our standard, the 10,000-year compliance period, but with respect to that, our standard is based on the EPA Standard, so the ball is really in EPA's court.

We understand they are considering options for revisions to the standard. There is an EPA docket

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that has been established on the EPA website with respect to their activities. We want to continue to stay in touch with what they're doing, because it impacts what I suggested was at the staff level, our aim, which is to move in parallel with EPA in revising our regulations.

Moving on to a couple of additional related topics, the --

CHAIRMAN RYAN: Bill, just before you step away from the EPA Standard, is there any -- I mean, I realize we're in a very preliminary stage. Is there any shape in terms of the technical aspects of what's forthcoming, or is it too early to be asking that question?

MR. REAMER: Well, my understanding is EPA is considering the options. Of course, at a staff level, our view would be if it were legally permissible, the 10,000-year compliance period is adequate to protect public health and safety is the right standard to be applied to Yucca Mountain.

Also, according to interactions that the administration and EPA has had with stakeholders, it's our understanding other options being considered relate to a possible standard that would include a 10,000-year provision, and then a separate provision

1	with respect to peak dose. And there may be other
2	non-quantitative options that are on the table, as
3	well.
4	CHAIRMAN RYAN: So there's perhaps a
5	quantitative, as well as this new qualitative kind of
6	thinking for peak dose.
7	MR. REAMER: I think at this point,
8	they're looking at a range of options. That's my
9	understanding. Until the proposed rule is issued,
10	it's really speculative which option they choose to
11	pursue.
12	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Oh, I know. I realize
13	that that's true, but it's interesting the range
14	you've outlined is helpful. Thanks.
15	MR. REAMER: Sure.
16	MEMBER HINZE: Following up on that, if I
17	might; is the I understand that the EPA will be
18	holding hearings. Do you know when those will
19	commence, and will NRC be involved in these in any
20	way?
21	MR. REAMER: Are you talking about after
22	the rule is proposed?
23	MEMBER HINZE: After it is proposed,
24	right.
25	MR. REAMER: Okay. I don't have specific

information on that. I would not be surprised if EPA held hearings, meetings - I'm not sure what term they use; perhaps it's hearings - during the public comment period. They did that, my recollection, when they issued Part 197. It's a very good way to inform the public about what's being proposed. It's a very good way to receive public comments, which they will, obviously, be interested in getting. So I wouldn't be surprised if they would hold public hearings during the comment period.

MEMBER HINZE: The changes that we might

MEMBER HINZE: The changes that we might anticipate to 63, will those also be by rulemaking?

MR. REAMER: They will require rulemaking, yes. And so, something we would want to consider, which sometimes I don't follow the path as quickly as others, would be to be involved in those hearings with EPA because they would relate to and involve our own proposed regulation to be consistent with EPA, would be the right way, I would think off the top of my head, the right way to provide to the public the true nature of the proposals that the two agencies are making.

MEMBER HINZE: We learned last week at the center that TSPA 501 is making provision for the out years from 10,000-years as part of those changes. Are

there any other things that are being done to prepare yourself for whatever the EPA comes up with?

MR. REAMER: Well, we're certainly looking at what provisions in our own regulations would need to be changed. The documents that would be associated with that process, whether they range, obviously, from the notice of proposed rulemaking, to the commission paper that will obviously be involved, associated with that. So we want to be ready to move in parallel with EPA.

The main issue here involves the EPA Standard, but we have to be consistent with that standard, so to the extent that we can move in step with EPA, I think that's desirable for us to do that.

MEMBER HINZE: Thank you.

MR. REAMER: A couple of other items I want to mention. There are two petitions that the State of Nevada has filed; one was filed - and they both involve rulemaking. One was filed in March. It requested the Commission to revisit the Commission's Waste Confidence decision. I believe the Committee -- I don't know whether this committee membership has been recently briefed on waste confidence, but I know in the past we have provided information to the committee on the waste confidence proceeding. But the

state is proposing that the Commission undertake a process that would change the current generic findings, and issue a new generic finding that there's reasonable assurance that all licensed spent fuel will be removed from storage sites to some acceptable disposal site before storage of spent fuel causes any significant safety or environmental impact. The NRC has that petition, obviously, under consideration. The ball is in our court to decide on the next step with respect to the petition.

Also, recently the state submitted a petition on April 8 to amend our NEPA, National Environmental Police Act regulations, Part 51, and we're looking at that petition, as well. I'm not intimately familiar with the details of the petition, and I'm not sure -- I believe I saw a copy of a piece of correspondence that at least the Committee has been informed of the petition by the state, because of your own planned activities. But a quick read; it appears the state is arguing that the current regulations need to be changed in order to be consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act, so that would require a review by us, including a legal review, of the arguments being made in support of the April 8 petition by the state.

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Addressing the environmental area, the Department of Energy, as we know, issued a record of decision based on the Yucca Mountain Repository about a year ago to move forward with the Caliente rail corridor proposal. They've also issued a notice of intent to do an Environmental Impact Statement. We expect a draft of that statement will be issued this fiscal year. That decision, the state is contesting in the Court of Appeals.

MEMBER WEINER: Before you go any further, what is NRC's role in a routing decision like that to proceed with Caliente corridor and issue an EIS?

MR. REAMER: Yes. Our basic role here relates, I think, to first off, the adoption of the repository EIS. The activities that the Department proposes to take with respect to transportation, we need to monitor those, because if there is any information that would be regarded as new, significant new information that would have a substantial impact on the acceptability of the repository EIS, then that would relate to our adoption decision. So our role is clearly to monitor what's going on in the rail corridor EIS, so that we're informed and prepared for potential questions that might arise on the impact of that activity on the repository EIS.

MEMBER WEINER: So you really consider this proposed EIS on the rail corridor as part of the Part 51 EIS.

MR. REAMER: The adoption decision that we will need to make relates to the repository EIS. One of the reasons that our regulations layout or set-out as a reason why we would not be able to adopt is if there is significant new information that goes to the environmental bottom-line. So the rail corridor EIS, as design activities -- really all of what DOE is doing potentially relates to that can we adopt the repository EIS. In that sense, the rail corridor EIS is not part of the repository. It's a separate EIS, but clearly, it's relevant to our adoption decision for the repository EIS.

MEMBER WEINER: Thank you.

MR. REAMER: I wanted to talk a little about quality assurance, because it's very much a interest. We've consistently told the topic of the license is Department our expectation that application be complete and of high quality. quality license application includes data, models, and software that are reliable, transparent, traceable.

Historically, the Department has had

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problems in the QA area. They have done a good job generally in identifying problems. They've had a more difficult time in fixing those problems, so that they don't recur.

Last year we conducted a field activity that resulted in giving the Department our own independent evaluation of certain analysis model reports, and how they compared to our expectations on quality. As a result, the Department engaged in an integration review of а lot of its technical information. And post-closure, our understanding is they're considering the same kind of review with respect to their pre-closure documents.

We think that the Department believes it understands its QA issues, and that it's working to solve those, so that we can have confidence that the future activities for the repository, future design activities, perhaps even extending out beyond design, are conducted pursuant to a QA program that's sound and adequately implemented.

CHAIRMAN RYAN: Bill, just a quick question there. We had a briefing on this topic, and as I recall, and correct me if I'm wrong, somebody - but the DOE had done a lot of programmatic improvements to their quality program as a result of

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your examination of data sets, and data packages, and so forth, and they had done improvements to their processes and systems. And I asked if there was any planned test of those improvements, was there going to be a second review or another round of evaluations. And, of course, with the then impending end of the year in 2004, that didn't seem like it would fit, but I wonder have you thought about doing anything in that area now?

MR. REAMER: We don't have current plans to conduct another field-type activity. That was not in our planning, obviously, for `05 we expected to have a license application. It's something that I wouldn't totally rule out based on the recent activities involving USGS allegations, but at present, don't have plans for additional we verification-type activities.

CHAIRMAN RYAN: Okay. Thanks.

MEMBER HINZE: If I may; you mentioned KTIs. I am curious how you're approaching the resolution of KTI open items with the DOE. Are you meeting with DOE? Are there interchange of letters? Are there technical sessions going on? How are you approaching these, and what are the critical KTIs that are left open in your mind?

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MR. REAMER: We're still operating under the understanding that existed in the second-half of last year, in that our goal is to provide feedback to the Department on all of the key technical issue agreement responses that they finished providing to us in late August/early September time frame.

We set as our first goal to provide feedback on the 40 or so high-significance agreements. We completed that sometime in January. My recollection, obviously, is igneous remains a high-significant agreement where we still have outstanding issues to work. There may be some TSPA-related issues, as well. I can't give you a specific answer with respect to what issues remain open with respect to the highs.

What we've heard recently is that the Department may be able to interact with us, in light of the fact that the license application date is now December. They want to interact with us on some of the specific KTI follow-up items that have been left open, but what we are operating under really is the understanding they gave us last summer; which is, that they would intend to address our feedback, any feedback in the license application, and not prior to the application. So a long-winded way of saying

they've told us that our feedback will be addressed in the license application. We have heard indications that they may want to, on specific agreements, meet before then.

MEMBER HINZE: If I might also, on these pre-closure issues, could you enlighten us a little more in terms of what kind of issues you're talking about, and what are the ones that are principally on your plate?

MR. REAMER: Yes. We gave DOE a letter last October, and identified four or five issues, the aircraft crash issue - I think we've probably provided that letter to you. Since then, we've continued to interact with DOE. We've urged the Department to put itself in a position of being able to support public interactions on pre-closure. What that will take, however, is for the Department to complete documents, because we want our interactions with the Department as they relate to pre-closure documents to be with respect to documents that are public, so we have an expectation that there will be interactions meetings with the Department, but we don't have a firm schedule at this point with respect to specific interactions on specific dates.

MEMBER HINZE: These primarily deal with

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1 waste-handling facilities? 2 MR. REAMER: Including waste-handling, 3 that's right. 4 MEMBER HINZE: Are there any design 5 aspects of the structure of the repository itself that are involved in that? 6 7 MR. REAMER: Yes. Let me see if I can get 8 some help from staff that are here. 9 MR. KOKAJKO: Lawrence Kokajko, Deputy 10 Director of High-Level Waste. Part of the problem 11 that we had, if you've read the October letter, was 12 paucity of the fact that there was design а information that we've been able to review thus far. 13 14 And DOE has acknowledged that, and are working 15 diligently to provide that. We also have looked at other issues that 16 we think could be coming out of that fuel-handling and 17 aging facility area. If, for example, crane placement 18 19 and movements, repackaging of fuel, what it takes to 20 repackage in this particular environment, looking at 21 ventilation, perhaps a nitrogen blanket within the 22 cells themselves, and other related topics. But right 23 now, we don't have a lot of information to go on, but

we are looking at that now. And we are interacting

with DOE as they begin to get more information

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1	available to us.
2	MEMBER HINZE: And you anticipate getting
3	more information before the license application, or
4	will this be in the license application? What's the
5	outcome? Excuse my ignorance, but
6	MR. KOKAJKO: It will be in the license
7	application, but we also expect that DOE will provide
8	more information between now and LA. And we hope to
9	have technical exchanges on some of these topics.
10	MEMBER HINZE: Great. Thank you very
11	much.
12	MR. REAMER: And we've communicated to the
13	Department, and I think at a management level, they
14	agree that pre-licensing interaction with respect to
15	pre-closure can help identify and resolve issues, just
16	the way it's worked in post-closure. But first, the
17	information needs to be made available publicly in
18	order to have a fruitful interaction.
19	MEMBER HINZE: And you don't have any
20	schedule on that forthcoming from the DOE.
21	MR. REAMER: We don't have a firm
22	schedule. I believe that's correct.
23	UNIDENTIFIED: That is correct. We do not
24	have a firm schedule.
25	MR. REAMER: Okay. So a couple of more

comments on the QA issue. We were informed March 11 by the Department that the Department had discovered emails dated in the 1998-1999 time frame that suggested a failure to follow DOE Quality Assurance procedures by the United States Geologic Survey employees, as well as the possible falsification of records, and possible misuse of funds by USGS.

At that time, we were told by the DOE that the email related to data on infiltration of water from the surface to the underground, that the documents were discovered during the screening of documents by DOE associated with the NRC's licensing support network that the Department had notified its Office of Inspector General, and we, of course, later learned, also, that the Department of Interior Inspector General has been notified, and both are following up on investigatory activities.

The Department told us that they would be assessing the technical implications of the discovery on both their past activities related to site suitability, as well as on the license application.

And that's pretty much where things stand there.

We will continue to monitor their activities. Obviously, as I said, this issue will end up with us, if there is a license application and a

review. And so we want to continue to monitor what's happening as the Department unfolds its follow-up activities on the USGS allegations.

The last topic I'll talk about - actually, I guess I have a couple. Well, we've already talked about pre-closure, so I think I don't really have anything more to offer there. But with respect to risk-informing our activities, we do continue to improve our understanding in the consequence modeling area of the TPA code, trying to make improvements. Obviously, the code and the usefulness of the code are important, not only with respect to the 10,000-year compliance period, but also if the compliance period goes to peak dose, we will rely on the tool to assist our own understanding and review with respect to a post-10,000-year activity.

We are looking at the code's usefulness with respect to peak dose, and whether there would be any aspects of the code that would render it not usable for peak dose. We haven't identified any such problems. Our modifications have focused on two areas, extending, as I said, the model to accommodate simulations greater than its current capacity, which is 100,000 years, and improving computational efficiencies.

1 So that pretty much covers what I had 2 intended to talk about. Are there any questions with 3 respect to any of my comments? 4 CHAIRMAN RYAN: Just one on our schedule, 5 Bill, if I may. Our letter-writing session this morning ran a little long. We were going to consider 6 7 the time of period of compliance for a proposed 8 repository as an information exercise, and I think 9 we'll move that to our letter-writing session 10 tomorrow. 11 Mr. Malsch was here earlier. He wanted to 12 leave, and he left because we rescheduled it at that time for -- he'll be here tomorrow. So just a quick 13 14 schedule change there, and your presentation is 15 Thank you. Anything else, helpful in that regard. 16 any other questions? TSPA 501, 17 MEMBER HINZE: A quick one. when is that going to hit the street? 18 19 MR. REAMER: Andy, could you help me on 20 that? 21 MR. CAMPBELL: This is Andy Campbell. I'm 22 Chief of Performance Assessment Section for high-level 23 waste. Our planning right now is to have it ready for 24 the staff to evaluate issues with respect to the EPA 25 standard for the longer-term calculations, whenever

1	that occurs. Then having a code ready for us to be
2	used in licensing, we're looking at the end of the
3	year as having that ready for our ability to use it in
4	licensing review. But right now, what we're focused
5	on is making sure we can actually run the calculations
6	out longer than 100,000 years.
7	MEMBER HINZE: In just a mechanistic
8	fashion, not necessarily changing of parameters and
9	coupling, and so forth.
10	MR. CAMPBELL: What we're looking at are,
11	we have been evaluating the parameter inputs to TPA
12	and making sure that there's a technical basis for
13	those inputs, but that's been an ongoing process that
14	we started last year. But we also intend to have that
15	completed the same time that the code is ready to be
16	run at these long time frames.
17	MEMBER HINZE: Thanks.
18	MR. REAMER: Any licensing decision would
19	have to be based on the EPA standard. The EPA
20	standard really would dictate what changes we would
21	need to make to our own review, and the tools we would
22	use in our review.
23	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Okay. Thanks, Bill. Any
24	other questions for Bill? Yes.
25	MEMBER WEINER: How will the ACNW be

involved in any Part 63 rulemaking?

MR. REAMER: I would imagine the same way that the Committee was involved in the original rule; which is, we provide the Committee information as soon as our protocol allows us to provide it. In some cases that may be pre-decisional documents, but we can share that information on an understanding we have with the Committee to keep the Committee informed. So we do that, unless instructed otherwise by our management. Once the EPA standard proposal becomes more apparent, publicly apparent, it may be possible for us to have an interaction with the Committee, as well, with respect to how we would implement that in our proposal.

MEMBER HINZE: One more if I might, Bill; we had an interesting session at the center last week, and a number of the things that we heard with regard to igneous activity were pre-decisional. It makes it a little difficult for us to comment on it. Is there any time frame in mind where we might be able to hear from the staff and the center where we might lead to some formal response?

MR. REAMER: Are you talking specifically about igneous activity in our schedule?

MEMBER HINZE: Yes.

1 MR. REAMER: I'm not sure whether we have 2 the right people here on our schedule to complete our 3 activities. If we do, come forward. If not, we'll 4 get you that information as soon as we can. 5 MEMBER HINZE: That's of quite importance to us, because it's a matter of how we comment on our 6 7 research review, and upon the comments that the 8 Committee has made, and the EDO's response. 9 MR. REAMER: Yes. I understand. MR. RUBENSTONE: This is Jim Rubenstone 10 from High-Level Waste Repository Safety. Bill, some 11 12 of that is really on a case-by-case basis, some of what was discussed last week has to do with center-13 14 deliverable products. And as those become available 15 to the public, then they're open for discussion. 16 Certainly, things that are being done with the TPA code are tied to as the TPA code becomes available, so 17 I can't really give you a blanket answer on that. 18 19 It's really a kind of case-by-case. 20 CHAIRMAN RYAN: I think a request, Bill, 21 would be that as any of them become available, the 22 sooner the better in terms of us having the chance to 23 take a look, and at least being current with the 24 documentation. I know cycling briefings can be a

chore to get everybody scheduled properly, and impose

1 on them to prepare presentations, but if the documents 2 themselves can be brought forward concurrent with them 3 being available there, that would be a big step 4 forward. Thank you. 5 MR. REAMER: Every Center-deliverable has 6 a due date, and then we have an expected review time, 7 so I'm sure we can give you a schedule with respect to 8 specific deliverables. 9 CHAIRMAN RYAN: That would be real 10 That would help us plan a little bit, too. MR. REAMER: Yes. 11 If I could just follow-up 12 MEMBER WEINER: on that; one of the things that we observed at the 13 14 center, which is their standard operating procedure, 15 is that when they get a result, they abstract it into And I was wondering if we had to wait until 16 TPA 5.0.1 or whatever the next release is, is fully 17 released, or would we have in order to discuss those 18 19 abstractions, or could we do it when the appropriate 20 documents are released? 21 Certainly, anything that MR. RUBENSTONE: 22 ends in the TPA code, there's a supporting uр 23 document, one or more supporting documents that 24 describe that. For example, some of the work that's

being done on redistribution, we had a scoping

1	document that I believe is already publicly available
2	from last fall, and there's a follow-up on that being
3	prepared. So as each of those documents comes out, we
4	can certainly bring those forward. You don't have to
5	wait until the full code release is there. I mean,
6	the code gives you how it's implemented, and the
7	parameters, and the results. But the documents are
8	the technical basis for the abstraction, and those
9	will be well in advance of the final release of 5.01.
10	MEMBER WEINER: Thank you.
11	MR. CAMPBELL: Just one thing to add,
12	Ruth; this is Andy Campbell. Once we have a
13	deliverable date for the revised code, as it becomes
14	a public document, we can provide that. Now we have
15	a schedule, but we're working that schedule and
16	determining what that date will be, and we can get
17	back to you with that.
18	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Thanks. Other questions,
19	comments?
20	DR. LARKINS: Just a quick question. Is
21	there a schedule for the Commission to make a decision
22	on waste confidence?
23	MR. REAMER: Not to my knowledge, but let
24	check and get back to you after the meeting.
25	DR. LARKINS: Okay.
	I and the second

1	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Bill, I think you're
2	right. This Committee makeup has not heard that, and
3	I guess I would just suggest that you might want to
4	work a briefing on that topic for the current makeup
5	of the Committee. That would be helpful.
6	MR. REAMER: Okay.
7	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Thank you. All right.
8	Thank you.
9	MR. REAMER: You're quite welcome.
10	CHAIRMAN RYAN: We all appreciate your
11	coming with us, and giving us a real informative
12	update on what's going on. I guess next up is Larry
13	Camper. Is that correct? Good afternoon. How are
14	you?
15	MR. CAMPER: Good afternoon. How are you?
16	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Fine, thanks.
17	MR. CAMPER: By the way, this is my first
18	day back from survey after three weeks, so you can't
19	beat me up too bad.
20	CHAIRMAN RYAN: We'll go easy.
21	MR. CAMPER: Good afternoon. It's a
22	pleasure to be with you. It's especially important
23	for me to be here because I took over the Division of
24	Waste Management and Environmental Protection on the
25	10 <sup>th</sup> of January. And although I'm not new to the

Division, I had spent four years as a Branch Chief of the Decommissioning Program, and then before coming to the Division, I spent 20-months as the Deputy Director of the Spent Fuel Project office, so I've been in and about waste issues for quite some time now, but it's interesting to be in this role.

I also think this is a good opportunity today because, frankly, one of the things that I view as a priority is to enhance the relationship between my Division and this Committee. I think there's always been a good working relationship between the Committee and the Division, but I think we can make it In fact, to that end, about two months ago or so, shortly after I had come on board, John and I had a conversation about that one evening in the gym about what can we do to make the interaction between the Division and the Committee - we were doing treadmill thing and conducting a little business - so I do view it as a priority. And to that end, for example, I intend to accompany you to your visit to South Carolina. I would like to hear first-hand the Committee's questions. I especially want to hear what the Committee has on its mind in terms of the DOE meeting on waste incidental to reprocessing. look forward to that visit with you, and I think it

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would be a good learning experience, first-hand.

When I learned of the meeting, the first thing I asked myself is, if I were going to talk to you about a few things, what would it be? And that's before I saw your questions, and the format that you wanted to hear about. But these are some of the things that were on my mind. Needless to say, of course, first is waste incidental to reprocessing, and we'll talk much more about that here in a moment. It's a big priority for us, and I'll cover it in some detail in addressing your questions. And then also later on, there's a presentation on the low-level waste program, so you'll hear more about it then, as well.

The National Low-Level Waste Program, it's been a small program for us for some years now, about three FTE, and it's been fairly quiet. But we see things on the horizon that may change that, and you're going to have a briefing following my presentation by Scott Flanders, who is my Deputy for the Environment Assessment Area in Low-Level Waste, and Jim Kennedy, who is our resident expert on low-level waste issues. It's been that way for a long time, so you'll hear more about the program from the two of them following me.

Greater-than-Class C- waste disposal there are things finally happening on GTCC. And
again, we'll talk to you more about that during Scott
and Jim's presentation. But yes, DOE is now making
some movement.

The Integrated Decommissioning Improvement Plan, or IDIP; this is our comprehensive plan that we are developing and implementing, which addresses a wide array of changes to the Decommissioning Program.

I'll cover it in more detail in a bit; but briefly, it grows out of the license termination rule analysis that we did about two years ago now. And briefly, it's a comprehensive plan to try to address a number of major changes on the decommissioning front.

And then next is the legislative proposal for NRC to regulate Radium and accelerator-produced materials. The Commission sent this proposal to Congress on March 30<sup>th</sup> of this year. It provides for NRC authority over accelerator-produced materials, discreet sources of Radium-226, and other discreet sources of NORM that would pose a similar threat to that of Radium-226. It specifically provides for continued disposal of these materials at currently used disposal facilities, like U.S. Ecology and Hanford for Radium-226 sources.

The Organization of Agreement States and the Health Physics Society have developed their own legislative proposal for these materials. definition for discreet sources based upon the risk. It permits disposal of these materials in mill tailing impoundment. Now we understand that there may have been or will shortly be some legislation introduced that has been suggested by NEERS, that may be yet a different approach than the Commission proposed in its legislation, or that the OAS and HPS has proposed. And one of the things that that particular legislation would call for, whatever comes of it, would be that the material could only be disposed of licensed sites, so that would be a departure from what we have right now.

We have been briefed by the Organization of Agreement States and the Health Physics Society on their proposal, and I think basically what I would suggest to the Committee is the same thing that I'm suggesting to us, and that is stay tuned. Let's watch this closely, and I expect we'll be talking about it more in the near term.

Now in terms of the things that you specifically wanted to hear about, I'll step through your format and hopefully cover the waterfront, and

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we'll entertain questions. I would suggest that we just go with questions along the way. That's probably the simplest thing to do.

We do have a lot going on right now. The first, of course, is Waste Incidental to Reprocessing, or WIR. We have a lot of new responsibilities regarding incidental waste under the National Defense Authorization Act of the year 2005, which went into effect in October or November of last year. The NDAA requires DOE to consult with NRC on its non-high-level waste determinations in South Carolina and Idaho. And requires NRC to monitor DOE's waste disposal actions to ensure that they meet the performance objectives of 10 CFR Part 61.

The legislation, as I said, was passed recently, and the NRC and DOE staffs have been working together already aggressively to determine priorities, schedule, tasks, and resource needs. We've already had three or four meetings with the DOE folks, a couple of meetings with South Carolina, and we plan a similar meeting with the folks out in Idaho in May, as soon as the wintertime moves along a little bit.

These are very high priority activities within both DOE and NRC. WE know, for example, in talking with senior level managers at DOE, this is an

item of high interest for the Secretary himself,
Secretary Bodman, so it's necessarily getting a lot of
attention within the DOE organization. And similarly,
we know there's a lot of Commission interest in it.

The states have important roles with regard to the DOE sites. WE've had, as I said, a couple of meetings with South Carolina already. states want to be actively involved. They've made that very clear. There is a permitting process that goes on that's part of this, and the states want very much to follow closely our interactions with DOE, and look closely at the questions that we ask of DOE in They are interested in review process. piggybacking on their technical concerns within our review process, and our questions. And they have asked us - certainly South Carolina has asked us - to be involved in their public meetings associated with the public permitting process, and we've agreed to do that.

We're developing a Commission paper that describes how we intend to carry out these activities, and it will discuss our review approach, our resources, our schedule, and our plans for stakeholder interactions. This paper is due to the Commission at the end of April, and we look forward to hearing their

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opinions, of course, on our proposed approach. And we would hope to make the Committee aware of that process along the way. We do not plan to provide the paper to the Committee for comment while under development. There simply isn't time. We were given a very short time line by the Commission following the annual waste briefing back earlier in the year, but we certainly do want to make the Committee aware of what is going on in that Commission paper, and we plan to do that.

The first review under the NDAA will be for the Salt Waste Processing and disposal at Savannah River, which you are going to hear a lot more about, of course, from the staff, and then while we're down there in September. DOE has submitted that determination for the Salt Stone on the 28<sup>th</sup> of February, and we are currently conducting our technical review of that submittal.

Due to the decreasing free working volume in the tanks at the site, DOE has asked for our review to be complete within six months, so you can imagine that is, indeed, a very aggressive schedule. In accordance with the schedule, we are hoping to complete our request for additional information by the end of May, and as recent as this morning, Scott Flanders assured me that we are on schedule.

The NDAA provides the applicable WIR criteria, and these are the criteria that NRC staff is These criteria are somewhat using for its review. different from the criteria that have been previously used in our reviews, but are not markedly different. Therefore, our experience in conducting the waste incidental reviews will be directly applicable in carrying out our new responsibilities. It is very fortunate, given the time line with this piece of legislation and the responsibilities that we have, that we have heretofore reviewed several non-highlevel waste determinations in the past, because we were able to draw upon that experience, and we have several staff members that were available to us that have the right expertise. But at the same time, that will not work in the future, and we are rapidly gearing up to accommodate the reviews that are coming down the pike. The universe coming down the pike

The universe coming down the pike is something on the order of five of these in play in the next several fiscal years. We're obligated to complete one this year, and then three in the two subsequent fiscal years, so a lot of activity going on there.

It is important to note that the NDAA does

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not apply to the Hanford or West Valley sites, but they are conducting a similar review for Hanford, but we are conducting a similar review for Hanford under a separate reimbursable agreement. We transmitted an RAI to Hanford on the 19<sup>th</sup> of January, and we are also involved with West Valley, under the West Valley Demonstration Project Act. And we'll probably be reviewing tank-related information later this year in a pre-decisional draft EIS, which I'll mention more in a moment.

As part of this process, we are planning to develop a standard review plan for waste determination reviews. The SRP will provide consistency, and guidance to the NRC staff during its reviews, as well as help the Department of Energy understand what we need for those submittals to contain.

Now I note that the Committee is planning on having a working group on incidental waste in July, so we're going to be working with the Committee staff to develop an agenda, a speaker list, and so forth, and we'll be interested in getting any of the Committee's input on what you'd like to hear in that July time frame. And the point that I would make with regard to the standard review plan is that the July

1 meeting will be a very good opportunity for the staff 2 to convey information to the Committee about the contents of the SRP, and to get the Committee's input, 3 4 so there will be a very viable and active role for you 5 to play in that time frame. The NDAA also requires that the National 6 7 Academy of Science conduct a study of DOE's plans for incidental waste that exceeds Class C concentrations 8 9 that DOE does not plan to send to a geologic The Academy has one-year to complete this 10 repository. we have given the Committee two 11 study, and 12 presentations, thus far, describing our previous involvement with incidental 13 waste, 14 applicable reference documents, such as our previous 15 reviews. And we will remain involved with the Committee as it carries out its study to completion, 16 and expect to meet with you several more times. 17 The next topic that I wanted to cover was 18 19 the Integrated Decommissioning Improvement Plan, the 20 IDIP. 21 DR. LARKINS: Before you move on to that, 22 you said the NAS study is one year, and you've been 23 working with them currently. What is the schedule for 24 completion of that?

MR. CAMPER: Well, it was one-year.

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legislation called for the study to be completed in one-year, Scott. Do you know what their actual date for completion is?

MR. FLANDERS: This is Scott Flanders,
Deputy Director of Division of Waste Management. I
don't know the specific schedule, but they were given
one-year from the enactment of the legislation, and
that was in the October time frame, with an interim
report due within six-months. So they're actively
working on the interim report right now.

MR. CAMPER: We want to interact with the Committee for a lot of reasons. I mean, of course, we want to provide the best information possible. We want to make sure that the conclusions are as accurate as possible, but also it's important to maintain an awareness, because if you look at what the Committee is charged to do, one could get the impression that it arguably gets right at what we're asked to do. That's part of our determinations, as well. So we clearly want the Committee to understand the process that we are following, to answer all their questions, and make sure there's a good mutual understanding of what the process involves.

DR. LARKINS: All right. Let me ask another quick question. On the states' role, and you

1	said you want to work them on the permitting process,
2	does the state come in on the back-end of that, or
3	after you've made a finding?
4	MR. CAMPER: The states permitting process
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6	DR. LARKINS: Unless Scott is going to
7	cover this; I don't want to pre-empt anything you're
8	going to say.
9	MR. CAMPER: Are you going to cover this,
10	Scott?
11	MR. FLANDERS: We weren't going to go into
12	this on our low-level waste discussion, so you can go
13	ahead answer, or I can answer.
14	MR. CAMPER: The states' permitting
15	process is actually being conducted in parallel to our
16	process. In fact, as I mentioned, John, they want to
17	make sure that their concerns that they need to
18	address in their permitting process are being
19	addressed within our RAIs, as well. And they would
20	like for us to participate in their public meetings
21	called for in their permitting process, because they
22	know that some of the technical issues that we're
23	getting at will also come up in that process, so it's
24	really going on in parallel.
25	Okay. The IDIP, the Integrated

Decommissioning Improvement Plan, this combines regulatory program management and Commission-directed And it grows out of the regulatory improvements. improvements that we identified as being needed in the license termination rule analysis. If you go back a couple of years ago, you might recall that we did an in-depth analysis of the LTR. At that point, we had about six or seven years of experience. It had gone well overall, but we thought it could be done better. One of the issues that emerged, for example, institutional controls. No one was going with a restricted release. WE felt that the process embodied within the regulations were fairly burdensome, and so that was one of nine issues that we identified as warranting further attention.

We have interacted with the Committee along the way several times on the LTR analysis. We did a briefing, for example, for you in October of `04. WE have been coordinating with you in preparation for the April stakeholder work shop, which takes place later this week, which you're going to attend, and we're very glad you're going to be there, and hear first-hand the input that we're going to get. And there are going to be breakout sessions where the various guidance documents are going to be discussed,

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1 so you're going to get a chance to hear first-hand the 2 concerns of those that are out there doing the 3 decommissioning. By the way, we have more than 170 4 people registered for the workshop, so we're really 5 looking forward to it being a good process. We are working toward a meeting with you 6 7 in June on the guidance. And what I think will be ideal is we'll all hear first-hand what the industry 8 9 has on its mind in terms of things that can be improved, and that will foster a better discussion 10 between the staff and the Committee then, when we talk 11 12 about how to improve the guidance. And you should be positioned, I would think, to give us some pretty good 13 indications of improvements that we might make. 14 15 Larry, just a quick CHAIRMAN RYAN: 16 question on the format for the meeting. 17 MR. CAMPER: Sure. I know you're going to be 18 CHAIRMAN RYAN: 19 giving presentations and getting input. Is a record 20 going to be created of that, as well? 21 MR. CAMPER: What we're doing on Day One 22 is, we have several members of the staff taking notes, 23 extensive notes. Day Two will be a recorded meeting, 24 transcribed meeting. 25 CHAIRMAN RYAN: Okay. Thank you.

1 MR. CAMPER: That's a great question. 2 CHAIRMAN RYAN: I just wanted to get my 3 own pencil sharpened up for that. 4 MR. CAMPER: That's a great question 5 because one of the things that the people that attend are going to want to know, and I'm going to say up 6 7 front - I mean, they're going to want to know what we're going to do with all this, how will it be 8 9 addressed? And there are several mechanisms whereby it will be addressed, and I'll cover that. 10 But taking extensive notes on Day One and recording the meeting 11 12 on Day Two. CHAIRMAN RYAN: Just a quick comment, too; 13 14 I think on behalf of the Committee, this is a real 15 success from our point of view, too, and that we're hopefully saving you cycling presentations two and 16 17 three times, or extra times just for us. And it does give us an opportunity to fulfill part of our mission, 18 19 which is to obtain the public input. I think this 20 direct approach works for both of us. 21 MR. CAMPER: Sure. 22 RYAN: We appreciation the CHAIRMAN 23 collaboration to get that rolling. 24 MR. CAMPER: Well, you're quite welcome. 25 We are trying to use the IDIP to improve

communications. For example, we have put together a web page and a brochure that will convey more information about the decommissioning process. We're looking at revising our program performance measures, and more closely tracking our resources; what does it actually cost to review a decommissioning plan, or a license termination plan, and how can we reduce that cost over time?

There are a number of Commission-directed improvements that we're looking at as part of the The Commission, for example, in the briefing IDIP. last fall expressed a great deal of interest Commissioner Merrifield was speaking Lessons Learned. Thursday morning, to the gathering on and Commissioner has had a lot of interest in Lessons The concern the Commission has is, we've had lot of success today in decommissioning, and especially on the reactor side. We've had several reactors that are now going through the process, but the fact of the matter is, because of all the renewals, we're going to go into a hiatus. And how do we ensure that that information carries forth for the next 15, 20, 25, 30 years when these other reactors need to go into decommissioning? So getting Lessons Learned memorialized, and getting the word out there

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is something that's important.

I mentioned we'll be briefing the Committee in June on the Lessons Learned feedback, and looking for some very active discussion with you on how to make the guidance better. Again, I would reiterate what you said, Mr. Chairman, in terms of your being there this week and hearing first-hand. We're glad you're going to be there.

Domenici stated in a hearing last September that he was going to look into legislation to revise the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act, as amended. I think all of you know that the Senator is concerned about the fact that there really had been no new low-level waste disposal sites developed for many, many years now. Barnwell closing in 2008 causes the Senator some concern. We don't have a definitive word yet as to if and when that hearing will take place.

Clearly, if it does, we'll have a lot of preparation to do. I would think there would be an opportunity there to discuss with the Committee the types of information that we're gathering, and gain perspectives as we prepare for such a hearing. I would view that as an important role. And we're just going to stand by and see what happens.

1 The National Academy and the GAO reports -2 later this year both organizations will issue reports. 3 The National Academy's on low-activity waste, and the 4 GAO on the safety and security of Class B and C low-5 level waste. This is a follow-on to their earlier report which, as you know, we had a number of 6 7 extensive comments on. We certainly could be affected. 8 9 always difficult to imagine not being affected by NAS reports, or GAO reports, so we certainly thing 10 something will come out of that, don't know what, but 11 12 again, stay tuned. You asked about international activities, 13 14 and how the ACNW expertise could be overlaid on 15 international activities, and what we learn from international work. I would agree that there is a 16 17 benefit to be gained there, and certain thoughts come to my mind as to how we might do that. 18 Now I think that we need to have a follow-19 20 on working discussion about how to do this. But, for 21 example, I'm heading over this weekend for the Waste 22 Advisory Safety Committee (WASC 19) meeting at IAEA. 23 I do that twice a year in my role as the Division 24 Director.

We get a lot of documents that are going

to be discussed at these WASC meetings. I mean, typically the stack of documents is three or four inches thick. We get them starting in January-February, sometimes as late as March for a meeting taking place in April. But it is certainly possible that we could give some Committee review of those documents, as well.

We use our staff to do that. We have a couple of consultants that help us to do that. We have used the Center in the past. We don't currently, but we have in the past. But possibly there's a role to be played there. Now the only caveat that I would offer, is it's a lot of documents and a tight schedule, but that's a possibility.

We're doing a lot of work right now on the Joint Convention. The next national report will be provided in Vienna next May. The working group has put together the current version of the draft for review. There is a lot of work going on. It is certainly possible that sometime during the summer we could brief the Committee on the Joint Convention preparation report, and get your thoughts on that. But again, by the August-September time frame, we've really got to be finalizing the draft, because there are meetings in November where it's all being put

1 together, the bow is being put on the package, and 2 we're getting ready to send it over to IAEA. 3 would think that there's a possibility there during 4 the summertime. 5 I think that the Committee should be added 6 to recipients for the staff's international trip 7 report. As you know, we put out an early 30-day 8 notice that we're going to go on some international 9 activity; generally, what it's about. We then come 10 back following that meeting and post a seven-day trip report, which is a quick look. An then 30-days after 11 the meeting, we provide a more in-depth report. 12 think that would be a way for the Committee to have a 13 14 better awareness of what's going on internationally. 15 CHAIRMAN RYAN: Larry, at the end there 16 may be one or two key ones that a briefing might 17 result from, from one of those trip reports a little bit more detail and interactively. I think we've 18 19 identified a couple of opportunities just from a quick 20 look that seems like ones that would be interesting to 21 hear the gory details on that one, for example, so 22 that might fall out of it. 23 MR. CAMPER: All right. 24 CHAIRMAN RYAN: I might add, too, that the

Committee travels typically internationally every

other year or so, and we're going to have a Subcommittee going to Japan in May, and we'll be happy to share our trip report with you, of course, in the same.

MR. CAMPER: Good. Okay. I think you know there's a lot of staff involvement in several areas internationally. We're closing working with the ICRP on some of its activities; particularly on environmental protection. The NEA, the Nuclear Energy Agency in Paris, Margaret Federline has been actively involved in that for some time. She actually chairs the Radioactive Waste Committee of the NEA, and has done that for several years. Obviously, the IAEA, in terms of advisory committees.

various international There are conferences that we actively participate. example, several of us are participating in the ICEM `05 conference in September. Karen Cyr, the General Counsel, is actually going to that meeting as one of plenary speakers. So there's a lot of the international activities, and I would think that during your meetings as an agenda item, we could certainly provide, if nothing else, a brief overview of what's going on, make sure you get these reports that I've cited already, and try to answer questions

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1 that you might have, and figure out which of these 2 things is of most interest to you. 3 CHAIRMAN RYAN: And I'm sure you're aware 4 of it, but the SRM from the Commission directed us to 5 be cognizant of the ICRP developments and as we know two of those foundation documents hit the web, I 6 7 guess, last week and we're planning on reviewing those 8 and making comments together and so forth. 9 Right. Exactly. Good. MR. CAMPER: And 10 again, I think if you'd like this something that we could discuss in a separate meeting more operationally 11 just how to do this in a better coordinated fashion, 12 but at least, I think that will give you some ideas 13 14 about how we might do this. Risk-informing activities in NMSS. 15 What I'll try to do is speak specifically to what is going 16 17 on within my division. I think you know there are some activities going on NMSS-wide in terms of a 18 19 guidance document having been developed. I understand 20 you either have been or you're going to hear from 21 Dennis Damon about what's going on in NMSS in terms of 22 risk informing. So I'll talk a little bit more about 23 what we're doing. We are obviously following the guidance 24 25 document that's been developed and that is a process

document that the staff steps through to determine what level of risk-informed process best applies. But let me speak to it in practical terms of what we're actually trying to do. The IDIP is a process that we believe is risk-informed and we're going to be discussing that extensively in the upcoming workshop on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

Basically, what we're trying to do is to help us become more efficient and by placing the appropriate level of regulatory concern where the highest risk activities are being carried out. I think you're aware, for example, that we've made a number of changes in our inspection process where we actually go during higher risk activities in the commissioning process and we cut out a number of routine things and therefore, save some resources. So we're going to use the whole IDIP process to make our efforts more risk-informed.

Some examples that come to mind for instances are the use of realistic scenarios for end uses of sites theretofore. In the past, I think an awful lot of applicants defaulted to the resident farmer scenario as did our staff because it was very difficult to predict what was going on a thousand years out. In the LTR analysis, one of the things we

1 suggested was to look at near-term scenarios, say, on 2 the order of tens to one hundreds of years as opposed to defaulting the resident farmer. It makes a big 3 4 difference. Phased institutional controls. I mean the 5 fact of the matter is every site doesn't need to have 6 7 the same kind of institutional control. It's a 8 function of risk of what's actually at the site. Intentional mixing of soils was discussed 9 in the LTR analysis in a subsequent paper to the 10 Commission. 11 Within the incidental 12 waste to reprocessing activities, we think that could be risk 13 14 informed. We do have a good performance-based 15 standard in Part 61, Subpart C. We're trying to bring that to bear as much as possible in the wear reviews. 16 17 the low waste front, we're making efforts not to regulate based on the origin of the 18 19 waste but rather upon the waste risk that is posed. 20 There are number of things going on, the use of RCRA 21 cells for example which is taking place in our EPA 22 advanced notice of proposed rulemaking which we've 23 been working with EPA on 24 Using and approving 10 CFR 20.2002 25 disposals, we have done that recently with some

1 Connecticut Yankee waste going out to Idaho. 2 done it in the past with Big Rock Point. So there is 3 a mechanism there that if you bring risk to bear it 4 provides a pathway for disposal of waste. 5 We do look forward to the Committee's white paper on low level waste and what we can learn 6 7 from further informing Part 61. A big question that comes in terms of risk informing is if GTCC ever does 8 9 advance what's the right level of regulatory pressure 10 to bring to bear on that. I mean it's not high level waste and it's not low level waste. It's something in 11 So what would be the best approach in terms 12 between. of risk? 13 14 Integration of the ACNW action plan into 15 the NMSS operation plan. We already --CHAIRMAN RYAN: Before you leave the risk-16 17 informing if I may, Larry, I think the Committee and my predecessors as you all know John Garrick is 18 19 interested in risk questions and I think we continue 20 in that interest as a committee. We did recognize the 21 staff group that was involved in the risk-informing 22 activities that I guess is no longer constituted as a 23 group.

mentioned in terms of seeing risk-informing

I think our key question is all the things

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1	approaches applied. But then the second question for
2	us becomes a consistency question. Is it done the
3	same way across the board?
4	So if we ask the question in a lot of
5	different briefings, it's not that we don't think that
6	folks are doing it. I think it's an issue of is there
7	consistency. Do we see a pattern of it's going well
8	or a pattern where one might be different? Maybe it's
9	different for a good reason. So it's that kind of an
10	interest that has us asking that question a lot.
11	MR. REAMER: Well, I think it's a fair
12	question. It's a challenging question. It's a
13	question that I worry about because if I had ten
14	different reviewers
15	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Exactly.
16	MR. REAMER: are they all doing it
17	consistently.
18	CHAIRMAN RYAN: And then one guidance
19	document probably isn't going to be as broad or as
20	detailed as it might need to be to cover all
21	contingencies and so forth.
22	MR. REAMER: And frankly, people interpret
23	guidance somewhat differently.
24	CHAIRMAN RYAN: A little differently.
25	That's really our interest.

1 MR. REAMER: Yes, they bring their own 2 biases to bear and what have you. So consistency is a good point. 3 4 CHAIRMAN RYAN: Integrating the ACNW 5 action plan into the respected NMSS operating plan. Whatever commitments we make to the Commission 6 7 obviously or to the Committee, we do carry as line 8 items in our operating plan with due dates, 9 responsible persons and organizations. We are open to including others. We need to be mindful, of course, 10 11 that certain commitments and schedules that are made 12 to the Commission, we have little or no flexibility on that unless we seek an extension. 13 14 But we are certainly amenable to looking 15 at your plans and our operating plans and doing what we can to make sure they are in sync. And again, that 16 may be something that we can discuss in the more 17 operationally-oriented discussion. 18 19 MR. REAMER: Just another comment there if 20 I may. I think that we've done an awful lot of 21 planning so far. It's going well. I think the more 22 we work on it the better our interaction becomes and 23 smoother for everybody in terms of our schedule and 24 your schedules, of course, and all that.

Right.

CHAIRMAN RYAN:

1 MR. REAMER: I'd be remiss if I didn't 2 recognize Sam Jones for his on-going help in getting our calendar up and running. He works very hard at it 3 4 and it's working. So we appreciate it. 5 CHAIRMAN RYAN: Good. Thank you. DR. LARKINS: I have a comment. I think 6 7 one of the things we'd like to see in the future is 8 that when there is a request or a schedule developed 9 for particular items that we let the Commission know that they're going to seek advice or we'd like advice 10 11 from the ACNW that they need to build it into the 12 staff's schedule. Okay. And, John, we agree 13 MR. REAMER: 14 with that. It's worthwhile. As you know, they don't 15 often give us the time we want and we go back, but I think it's worthwhile to emphasize the need for 16 17 interactions and we can certainly do that. In terms of aligning priorities between 18 19 the Committee and NMSS, as you know, the Commission 20 often sets our priorities and those are givens, of 21 course, just as it is for you. We want to be 22 cognizant of what priorities the Commission is giving 23 you in your Tier 1 areas and make sure we work 24 together on them.

I think the issues there is how do we best

coordinate so that the Committee can add value and this is John's point precisely. I think I would suggest again an operational discussion. I actually have an idea for how we might do that here in a moment. I think we need to consider a periodic meeting between the Committee chair and the division directors to discuss tasks and priorities and frankly, I think we ought to do that a couple times a year.

I think there might be value in fact in the chair or certain members of the Committee coming to a Leadership Team Meeting. The Leadership Team is the NMSS division directors and put this topic on the table and let's discuss with the division directors how we might best facilitate this kind of coordination. But I think that it is an area where we can all do a better job.

With regards to recent SRMs, I'll cover obviously those in my division only. We did get an SRM on the waste arena briefing which took place on the 28th of February. The staff is to keep the Commission informed on DOE/GTCC strategies. The staff is to recommend NRC's potential role especially with respect to an EIS.

We are currently developing a Commission paper laying out what we believe to be the appropriate

role regarding the EIS. We've had management meetings with NMSS on that and would hope to get that paper up to the Commission in May. We had not planned to coordinate that particular paper with the Committee. It's a policy kind of thing in terms of what level the staff should be involved in the EIS. It's a question of are we going a commenting agency on the EIS or are we going to be a cooperating agency on the EIS and what are the pros and cons and we have gotten sort of signals at this point from the various commissioners on their preference on that. DR. LARKINS: At some point, are you going to be looking at potential options to facilitate the handling of greater than Class C? MR. REAMER: Well, the immediate question on the table in the paper is this question of what to do about the EIS. Now as far as what to do about

MR. REAMER: Well, the immediate question on the table in the paper is this question of what to do about the EIS. Now as far as what to do about GTCC, a lot of that will unfold in the preferred alternative within the EIS. From the staff's standpoint, and we've made this clear already, we think there's value of being involved along the way of the process.

However, there are some concerns given that ultimately we would have to license a GTCC facility should we be a cooperating agency versus a

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1 commenting agency. What we're going to do is focus 2 upon that first, John, and lay out pros and cons and 3 make a recommendation to the Commission. 4 be dealing with what is the process for the GTCC 5 facility in the EIS as you look at referral terms. DR. LARKINS: I was thinking since you are 6 7 going to have to license or sort of file or make some review, you might have preferred options that the 8 staff would prefer that makes sense be that from a 9 risk perspective or dose perspective. 10 11 MR. REAMER: Right. So at some point, are you 12 DR. LARKINS: thinking about trying to develop something along that 13 14 line? 15 MR. REAMER: As we review the EIS, we'll look at that. Scott, do you want to comment in terms 16 17 of the EIS itself? Do you want to add to that at all? Again, it will greatly 18 MR. FLANDERS: 19 depend on the role we're playing whether we're a 20 cooperating agency or a commenting agency. 21 certainly in the context of being a cooperating 22 agency, we would be able to review the different 23 proposals and look at what kind of criteria we would 24 need to establish in order to license 25 facility.

1 If we're a commenting agency again, 2 would comment on the document, but regardless of what 3 role, we need to begin to think about the appropriate 4 criteria which we would license at your facility. 5 think there's certain advantages of us being a cooperating agency which would facilitate that 6 7 But we are going to have to start thinking 8 about that and as we do that, I believe it would be 9 appropriate for us to come and talk to ACNW as we're 10 getting more and more into it. 11 MR. REAMER: I mean clearly there's value 12 in -- Ultimately, if you had an EIS that you could adopt, there's efficiency in that that we can develop 13 14 around the EIS if need be and EIS, of course, will 15 support the licensing action whatever that pathway is. But from an efficiency standpoint, we think there's 16 17 value. Now that has to be juxtaposed against 18 19 concerns about being a cooperating agency because 20 ultimately, we're going to be a licensing agency. 21 we are a cooperating agency at West Valley, but the 22 distinction there is we're not licensing something out 23 there at this point as compared to GTCC. 24 DR. LARKINS: Yes. My whole point was

makes sense to push. I mean it's an

that

it

opportunity here to make some advancements in this greater than Class C issues that's been going on for 20 plus years. It seems like the agency might want to take a little proactive role in trying to advance some particular option that makes sense from a risk or dose perspective.

MR. REAMER: I think your point is something we certainly should think more diligently about as we prepare the Commission paper.

CHAIRMAN RYAN: You mentioned U.S. Ecology and it brings to mind that they did some special determination, for example, for a reactor vessel. I know sometimes sealed sources are exempted in barn wall even though they calculate on the basis of the little foil Class C if you take the foil and the source holder and the gadget. So things like that are done.

I wonder if there's an information gathering step in there that might be beneficial to gather that experience all in one place of how greater than Class C waste has been addressed before. I'm also just recalling that there is a BTP on averaging, for example, of light types of irradiated hardware where one portion may be greater and one portion is less and the average is less than Class C and the high

and the low is going to span no more, I think, it's a factor of ten if I recall correctly and those kinds of things. I wonder if the Committee could have any role for example in one of our working group meetings where we try and bring that real live experience where people have dealt with this whether it's a state regulator for the disposal sites or NRC staff in terms of --

DR. LARKINS: Well, I'll give you the simple answer. I would think so because I think the more we know about what the practices have been, what's out there, how to best deal with it, the better off we are. And again, if I understood correctly, the DOE schedule is not exactly clear at this point. So it's down the line a bit, but it might not be too early to start thinking about such a working group meeting.

MR. FLANDERS: Right now, DOE's schedule is uncertain but one of the activities they recognize is really to try and get a handle on potential inventories and some of the issues that you raised really drives to the issue of really how much of an inventory do you really have for a facility for greater than Class C.

CHAIRMAN RYAN: The other aspect of it too

that I think about when I think of greater than Class C is the commercial versus DOE and there's a bit of a split there in terms of who has greater than Class C waste and so on. It really would be an interesting exercise to look at reactors as a license type and then other non-reactor licensees and see where the action is so to speak. Putting that together and bringing in the practitioners to have an open meeting on that topic might be ultimately efficient and helpful for you all.

MR. FLANDERS: I agree.

MR. REAMER: You'll hear no objection from I think that's a good idea. On waste incidental to reprocessing, we are to inform the Commission of our plans for open and closed meetings. something we heard a lot from the Commission during the waste briefing. We're going to make the Commission aware of our overall process and the level that will be used for the resources incidental to reprocessing initiative. That paper is currently in the works. It's due at the end of the month.

Again, we have not seen the need for an ACNW review on that because it's primarily an operational type of paper. But again, I point out

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that I think where the real opportunity for technical input is on the standard review plan which we would talk with the Committee about this summer. In the Commission paper, we reference the fact that we are developing a standard review plan. So there's an opportunity as I mentioned before.

We are to keep the Commission informed on emerging issues and technologies that give rise to near-term policy issues and demands of resources, for example, in low level waste arena. We're going to monitor that closely and react accordingly. We don't see issues right now but again the Congressional hearing is something that may prompt prompt action.

We have an SRM. Of course, you have an SRM on the 5th of April from your meeting with the Commission in which the Commission just finished a review of proposed rulemaking on the disposition of solid materials. Our division prepared the EIS for that rulemaking and we want to work with you as needed in your review to discuss the background behind the Environmental Impact Statement.

The Commission looks for the Committee's white paper on low level waste issues as we do, too, of course and we would like to review that or discuss it with you along the way as appropriate given your

1 timing. Efforts in low level waste at large, Jim and 2 Scott will talk about that in much more detail in a 3 few minutes. 4 Decommissioning quidance, we've discussed 5 this already. You're being at the meeting this week. Hearing first-hand that our subsequent meeting in the 6 7 summertime. We look forward to those interactions. 8 West Valley and involvement in West Valley 9 by the Committee, I know that you're planning a one-10 day site visit and workshop in October as we speak near the site. 11 You're curious as to how the pre NRC 12 DOE performance assessments are progressing to make 13 14 this meeting possible. That's a great question. 15 Unfortunately, as I sit here today, I don't know. I'll know better in August. We're looking to get the draft 16 17 EIS from DOE in August. So we'll have a much better 18 handle on the performance assessment's status at that 19 time. 20 What I would envision sometime during 21 September, August we need be talking 22 aggressively about the contents of that. Now we have 23 to be careful because this is something that would

need to take place between the Committee and the staff

as opposed to a normal ACNW meeting with DOE which

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would be public because it's pre decisional So I think that the way to do this is information. between the staff and the Committee as to the status of the performance assessment and then we can make a call in the August/September timeframe as to whether or not it's going to be prudent and timely for the Committee to go out and do the workshop in October. I think that's how we're going to need to proceed on that. CHAIRMAN RYAN: And to be fair, we appreciate your flexibility here as the schedule is not necessarily yours to control based on when the EIS comes into you. We recognize that's not something you dragged out just because you wanted to. It's based on the schedule of DOE and the EIS. Thanks. MR. REAMER: Right. DR. LARKINS: I was going to say one of

the points, one of the areas of emphasize, is on the methodology of the staff and if you are using similar methodology for the performance assessment. Last time we had a discussion as such and we did make a commitment also to keep my service (PH) and others informed or involved to the extent practical.

MR. REAMER: Okay. Well, I think again during August/September we should be talking to staff-

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1 to-Committee and we'll see what we have in the submittal side and then we'll figure out where we are 2 3 and see if it's going to be worthwhile to regroup in 4 October. 5 MR. FLANDERS: About what you said, clearly one of the important things we need to keep in 6 7 mind is the fact that the document we're going to get, 8 the draft EIS we're going to get in August, is pre 9 decisional. 10 MR. REAMER: Right. MR. FLANDERS: So in terms of thinking 11 12 about a workshop, we need to think about what can and can't be discussed recognizing that 13 it 14 decisional at that point. Their schedule for making it public is not until the summer of `06. 15 16 MR. REAMER: Yes. That's why I'm 17 suggesting that we would have a staff-to-Committee discussion 18 and then also decisional the pre 19 considerations in a workshop. 20 Let me wind down as I started out by 21 saying that I certainly welcome this opportunity to 22 talk with the Committee. I sincerely do feel that 23 what the Committee does, the work that you do, is 24 important. It can help our program. I would like to

work very closely with the Committee to enhance the

1 relationship, to improve the relationship, which has 2 always been good, but we can make it better and 3 frankly, to help the Committee do the work the 4 Commission has asked you to do and for you to help us 5 do the work that they've asked us to do. I see a need for several or at least one 6 7 or two perhaps operational discussions to go into some 8 more detail into some of these things and 9 particularly, coordinating your plan, coordinating the operating plan, try and figure out how we can best 10 11 communicate on some of these things. I really do 12 think this idea of the Committee chair talking with the Executive Leadership Team, once or twice a year 13 14 and then talking with the division directors about how 15 best to facilitate the work of the Committee and the work that we have would be of value. 16 17 forward to our interactions in the future appreciate the opportunity to be here and answer any 18 19 questions you might have. 20 DR. LARKINS: I was going to say. I think 21 we are on the schedule to meet with the Executive 22 Leadership Team sometime in May. 23 MR. REAMER: Good.

The other question I was going to raise is we

DR. LARKINS: I see Sam shaking his head

yes.

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1	met with the Commission and we talked about looking at
2	West Valley. They mentioned that there were some
3	other sites that are recently going through
4	decommissioning that may be good for a learning
5	perspective before you fully launched into a complex
6	site. Maybe some opportunity here about some recent
7	experiences with some simpler sites would be good.
8	MR. REAMER: Yes, we can do that. We
9	truly have a population of 43 complex sites on the
LO	books right now. Most of these are very old Legacy
L1	sites, old uranium and thorium processing sites. Most
L2	all of them are very complicated, groundwater
L3	contamination, previous spills, lots of issues. So we
L4	could perhaps identify two or three of the ones that
L5	would be most useable in terms of learning for West
L6	Valley. We could do that.
L7	DR. LARKINS: Yes. We talked about one
L8	time Sequoyah.
L9	MR. REAMER: There's a good one.
20	DR. LARKINS: Although it probably may not
21	be a simple site.
22	MR. REAMER: No.
23	MR. LEE: Yes, John. We have a request in
24	to NMSS to give us a little look/see as to what is the
25	transition from a simple decommissioning site to a
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1 complex and we were hoping that in that presentation 2 we can get some examples of how you make that leap. 3 CHAIRMAN RYAN: Okay. In addition, that 4 could be a large or small site or lots of license 5 material or not so much. But I think, too, we're trying to get some input from industry practitioners 6 7 in the working session that Jim Clarke is organizing. 8 So we can hear that even though it might be a small 9 site there may be site features or facility features 10 that make it more complicated than not. So there's those aspects we maybe will hear a little bit about 11 It's not necessarily the quantity of material 12 too. under license, but maybe even the setting itself. 13 14 MR. REAMER: It is the setting. 15 large degree, it is the setting. 16 CHAIRMAN RYAN: Because, you know, big 17 decisions are made on are we going to have to take out the hillside and make that low level waste or is it 18 19 some other disposition pathway or is it left in place. 20 You know those are big swings in terms of financial 21 costs, but it all comes back to the same reason and 22 complexity. I think in addition to 23 MR. REAMER: Yes. 24 hearing about two or three of the more complex or the 25 complex sites might also have some value in terms of

hearing about certain sites where we were able to have the site successfully remediated or removed from the previous STMP. In certain cases, it's not just about remediation. It's about correct and proper dose modeling and what is the best scenario.

One comes to mind recently, for example,

Comes to mind recently, for example, Kiski Valley Water Authority in Pennsylvania. I mean the bottomline was after an awful lot of time had gone by, an awful lot of staff effort, an awful lot of effort by the Water Authority, the fact of the matter is when you ran the dose modeling on it you found that it was suitable for release as it was. You did not need further remediation.

So it's not just about the size or the saedas about site specifics. It's about operational events that occurred. We can provide the Committee with a pretty reasonable cross section of sites to help John with that point.

CHAIRMAN RYAN: And again, I think one of our speakers in the workshop will be a state regulator that has done decommissionings on exactly the kind of lines that you're talking about. So I think that will all come together as a good package of information to go forward with.

MR. REAMER: And really, they have a

different perspective, frankly, than we do particularly in Pennsylvania. I recall vividly meeting with one of the under secretaries up there in Pennsylvania and he pointed out to me. He said, "You know your dose standard is all fine and good. But remember something happened here in 1979 that drives this to a large degree." So they have perspectives and concerns that are different than ours.

CHAIRMAN RYAN: Any other questions?

VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: When you were talking about wear early on, did I understand you to say you've planned some public meetings down at Savannah River to get input?

MR. REAMER: No, we have not. We are meeting with DOE and we had a meeting with DOE. We'll continue to have technical exchanges with DOE. The Commission has expressed interest in seeing those meetings to the maximum extent possible be public meetings. Most of those meetings will take place here.

The public meeting I was referring to in South Carolina is that the State of South Carolina issues a permit. For disposal that takes place on site, they issue a permit for that disposal situation to occur. They have a permitting process. Part of

1 their permitting process is a public meeting or public We have agreed to participate in those 2 meetings. 3 public meetings. We would do the same thing with 4 Idaho if so asked. So there will be public meetings 5 that will take place between us and DOE. One of the sensitivities that you get into 6 7 is do all of those public meetings have to be open to 8 the public. Are there certain meetings that should be 9 government-to-government or should they all be public? 10 So what we're trying to do in this paper to the Commission is articulate what our preferred approach 11 is, but clearly, there's a great deal of interest of 12 the Commission of seeing to the extent possible that 13 14 the meetings be open publicly. We supported that. 15 It's just a question of do they all need to be and if 16 not, what criteria would demarcate. 17 VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: Okay. Thanks. 18 CHAIRMAN RYAN: Other questions? 19 MEMBER CLARKE: One quick question. Ι 20 think I heard you say that so far none of your 21 decommissioning sites involved have restrictive 22 access. MR. REAMER: Restrictive release. 23 24 MEMBER CLARKE: Restrictive release. 25 MR. REAMER: None have. We have never had a site go from A to Z pursuant to restrictive release. We had a couple of starts. Molycorp at one point was pursuing it through a private enterprise scenario. They decided not to. Pretty much what you look at is is if you look at the commitments that the provider of the institution controls has to put in place for the long term, there's a lot of liability implied and state governments and local municipalities were not prepared to do that nor was the private enterprise scenario.

So what we have done in the LTR analysis is to ask ourselves why is that and do we need to have the same level of institutional controls for all sites. It used to be if it's restrictive release it had to be all. I think there were six criteria in the license termination rule. Well, is that really necessary or should it be driven in a phased approach as a function of risk? What materials are at the site? What is the extent of contamination? What does it dose out and therefore, determine the appropriate level of institutional controls accordingly?

Or, for example, should there be some sort of license in perpetuity? Or should we play a larger role in providing some sort of institutional control or oversight for the future? But no one, no site,

1	ever went from A to Z.
2	MEMBER CLARKE: Thank you.
3	MS. STEELE: I have a question. You
4	mentioned that your organization performed the EIS on
5	clearance? Could you give us the status on the
6	rulemaking package?
7	MR. REAMER: Scott, I'll defer to you.
8	You're probably up on it more than I am.
9	MR. FLANDERS: The rulemaking package is
10	with the Commission and my understanding is that the
11	Commission made that publicly available today.
12	MS. STEELE: They did?
13	MR. REAMER: Today, yes. That's right.
14	MS. STEELE: So we should be getting a
15	copy of it, the package, soon I guess. Would there be
16	We're planning on getting a briefing from NMSS on
17	the rulemaking package, but I was wondering if we
18	should probably try to pursue a briefing from your
19	organization on the EIS.
20	MR. REAMER: Yes. That's what I was
21	indicating in my comments. I think that we should do
22	that. I think you should hear from us directly
23	without the EIS.
24	MS. STEELE: Right. So maybe Okay. On
25	the topic of EIS, also you are preparing the EIS for

	USEC, U.S. Enrichment Facility. Is that an area we
2	can expect to be briefed on as well when the draft is
3	available?
4	MR. FLANDERS: I would recommend for both
5	of those that we would do one briefing in the context
6	where you can hear about the safety review as well as
7	the environmental review at one time. We would come
8	and make the presentation on the EIS. But I think for
9	efficiencies and discussion of information too, I
10	think it would make sense to time those together. So
11	when the folks from NMSS come to talk about the
12	rulemaking, it would make sense for us to come and
13	talk about the EIS at the same time. The same is true
14	for USEC.
15	MR. REAMER: Do them both at the same
16	time?
17	MR. FLANDERS: Do the safety and the
18	environmental reviews at the same time.
19	MS. STEELE: Yes. Both divisions brief on
20	the same topic.
21	MR. FLANDERS: Exactly. Right.
22	MS. STEELE: Thank you.
23	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Other questions?
24	Comments?
25	MR. REAMER: Great.

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1	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Thanks very much.
2	MR. REAMER: You're quite welcome.
3	CHAIRMAN RYAN: We appreciate it.
4	MR. REAMER: Sure.
5	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Gentlemen, welcome.
6	(Chorus of thank yous.)
7	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Who starts?
8	MR. FLANDERS: Before I turn it over to
9	Jim to lead the discussion and walk us through the
10	slides, I just wanted to take a moment to expand on a
11	couple of points that Larry made and he pointed out
12	that we anticipate a fair amount of activity in low
13	level waste coming down the horizon. We think that as
14	a result of that the time of this briefing is very
15	good.
16	You know in recent years there's been an
17	increased focus on low level waste given the current
18	situation that we have. I think at the last ACNW
19	meeting, Dr. Ryan, you gave a good presentation that
20	clearly articulated what the current situation is.
21	CHAIRMAN RYAN: I felt comfortable because
22	Jim was there to correct me if I made a mistake.
23	MR. FLANDERS: And because that current
24	environment that we have around low level waste and
25	some of the concerns as to whether licensees or the

majority of licensees will have a disposal home for a Class B and C waste. The question about a disposal home for greater than Class C waste, some of the concerns around the current construct of our system of regulating low level waste are the laws that are in place and is it one that looked at from a risk conformed perspective.

There's a great deal of question as a result of the current environment. GAO is looking at some issues in terms of the adequate disposal of \*\*\* 3:08:49 looking at things from a risk perspective. We've been engaged in a number of those activities.

What Jim's discussion will focus on is talk about some of the current activities that we have going on. We believe that within the construct of our statutory requirements and Jim will talk a little bit about that, we are trying to do as much as we can to help facilitate low level waste disposal. It's been our position that we prefer disposal over storage and to the extent we can within our statutory requirement we think we're trying to achieve that.

We also believe that our activities have been risk-informed and Jim will talk to you a little bit about some of the activities. Larry touched on a few things, the 20.2002 type of disposals that we're

looking at that we feel are risk-informed.

So I think just in summary right now our program is fairly small. We anticipate it growing some. As a part of our efforts, we're trying to plan for that. We're trying to take actions and that clearly is to help improve the current situation and to make sure our activities are risk-informed. So with that kind of an introduction, I'll let Jim talk about the state of our current activities.

CHAIRMAN RYAN: Great. Just a quick question or comment there too. I think the Committee recognizes and it was in response, I believe, to one of Commissioner McGaffigan's comments to me at the Commission briefing that a lot of people kind of leap to the answer "Oh, let's redo the law." I think that there's a good record of "Well, maybe that's the last step or option."

You can look at license conditions and you can look at regulatory guidance and you can look at the regulation language itself and there's four options in there. I think sometimes the straightforward fix of a license condition or a regulatory guidance document that helps folks understand the intent are very useful tools to consider along the way. It's in that context we're

thinking about this white paper. Hopefully, you guys will stick around for the next session because we have a pretty detailed outline and your views of that will be very helpful too. Jim.

MR. KENNEDY: Okay. Well, thank you for having me here today for the Annual Low Level Waste Program update. I think it's been a bit more than a year, but hopefully we can have these more frequently and maybe annually in the future.

These are the topics that I'd like to cover. The National Low Level Waste Program again both Larry and Scott talked about your summary of it at the March meeting, Mike. So I won't dwell on that too long because you gave a good summary.

I also want to give you an overview of the NRC's Low Level Waste Program and particularly make the point that our program here at NRC pretty much tracks the national program and what's happening on the national scale. You'll see that more vividly later on. Then I'll talk about some specific activities in NRC's program, specific things that we're doing today and then finally, some conclusions and especially where ACNW might be able to contribute and make our work better and add value to the work that we're doing.

You'll see after you hear our presentation today that we're in an anticipatory mode. A couple of times we've heard about these two big studies that are going to be completed this year, the GAO study on B/C waste storage and also the National Academy study. So we're anticipating and expecting and even planning I would say for some recommendations that might affect us from those reports.

I will try to be brief since we've talked about this already. But the future of low level waste disposal in the U.S. continues to remain uncertain and it is becoming more uncertain. Barnwell's going to be closing or expected to close to out-of-compact generators in 2008. What that means is low level waste generators in some 30 odd states in the U.S. will no longer have a place to dispose of their Class B and C waste. So they'll have to be storing it.

At the same time, the Hanford facility, the U.S. Ecology facility out at Hanford, it's going to remain open until 2060, I believe, is the plan, but there's no indication whatsoever that that facility is ever going to open to low level waste generators out of the Rocky Mountain and Northwest compacts.

I think most everybody knows that Envirocare is accepting Class A waste today and that

1 they with their change of ownership about six weeks 2 ago decided that they would not pursue their Class B/C 3 initiative. They had gotten license for disposal of 4 Class B and C waste out there, but needed approval 5 from the governor and the legislature, but have decided to not pursue that. So they are expected to 6 7 be a Class A facility indefinitely as far as I know. 8 Of course, we also know about the license 9 application down in Texas for the Waste Control Specialist facility (WCS). 10 That would be a full service facility except in Class A, B and C waste. 11 The application was submitted last August and Texas 12 has to make a decision on it in 2007. 13 14 application is under review. 15 Another big question with that facility is 16 whether they would ever accept any out-of-compact 17 waste. It is a compact facility. Texas compact has 18 just two states, Texas of course and the State of 19 Vermont and the compact can approve out-of-compact 20 waste, but it's not at all clear that they would ever 21 They have that authority but very much up in do that. 22 the air whether they would do that if the facility 23 were to be licensed and to go into operation.

I'll talk a little bit more about that later.

Finally, greater than Class C disposal,

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is taking some specific steps now. They mentioned it in their testimony at the Senate September 30th hearing that Senator Domenici chaired. They mentioned that they were starting to take action and indeed, we've had a couple of meetings with them since that time talking about their EIS process for greater than Class C disposal. So there is some hope that something will be happening on that in the near future, some public documents.

Again, some developments later this year that could impact us in a big way. The General Accountability Office report on storage of Class B and C waste, the Congressional interest that might occur as a result of the hearing last September 30th where Senator Domenici said he might be holding hearings this year to look into revisiting the Low Level Waste Policy Act and finally, the National Academy's study on Low Activity Waste Disposal.

More on the National Program, low activity waste is receiving increased attention. There is no definition of low activity waste at this point, but what we mean by it or what I mean by it today is waste at the low end of the low level waste spectrum, say, roughly ten percent of Class A. There are no numbers associated with it but generally, it's waste that

comes from decommissioning, a large scale decommissioning, like nuclear power plants, rubble, contaminated building debris and so forth. Low activity waste also can go beyond low level waste and it can include things like mill tailing and TENORM and so forth. And that's a definition that is also used by certain people.

In any case, it's getting increased attention. The IAEA had a symposium on low activity disposal back in December over in Cordoba and Margaret Federline of NMSS participated in that in a big way. I think you got a copy of the paper that she gave as part of the background for this meeting today. You also know, most of you know anyway, that the NCRP in their annual meeting back on March 30th and 31st had as the topic low activity waste disposal. So it's getting a lot of attention

And it's also causing some thing that we're doing on it here on the staff, one of which is the use of RCRA facilities for disposal of low activity waste and by that way, I mean primarily decommissioning waste or the low end of low level waste. For example, when Commissioner Merrifield was here back in March, he mentioned the Big Rock Point, 20.2002 authorization whereby that nuclear plant out

in Michigan worked with the state and local officials and got approval under 10 CFR 20.2002 to dispose of debris and concrete and so forth from the nuclear plant at a RCRA Subtitle D municipal landfill facility up in northern Michigan.

Also the Army Corps of Engineers for years beginning back in about 1999 or 2000 has been disposing of FUSRAP waste. That is a low activity mill tailings at RCRA facilities. And that whole topic has just been getting increased attention too because of the EPA Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking that was issued in November 2003 where they proposed and laid out and discussed the national framework for disposal of these kinds of wastes.

Now when they define low activity waste, they had a boarder definition than I've used today. They included TENORM in their definition. They included conventional low level waste. Probably they also had FUSRAP as well. In any case, they were looking at and are still looking at a national framework that would be embodied in the rulemaking that would describe conditions under which low activity waste could be disposed of in RCRA Subtitle C hazardous waste facilities.

There's a lot of interest in that.

They've received some thousand or more comments on it. There's a lot of controversy about it. They haven't made a decision as to whether to proceed with that rulemaking or not, but they are at least on a path towards developing some guidance and doing some modeling for that work. I'll talk more about that later.

But coming back to the national low level waste program, I think it's of interest to take a quote from a letter that we wrote to GAO last year, just about a year ago. The General Accountability Office published a report last June that looked at the national low level waste disposal situation and in commenting on a copy of the draft that we saw for that report, this was signed out by the EDO, we stated the following: "We also believe that although the current disposal system in the U.S. is safe, it is generally considered to be reliable, that is, generators don't have good assurance that disposal will be available to them over the next five or ten years or cost effective." And we're kind of nudging folks in the direction of looking at better ways of having a national disposal system, the Low Level Waste Policy Act, in particular.

GAO had recommended that we go to Congress

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when we felt the situation was in such a state that Congress needed to take action to change the legislation. We disagree with that recommendation because there's a lot of information that we don't have as a result of our limited statutory responsibility. But we did make this statement that we thought it's probably time to look at the national system and we also, I believe as I recall, recommended the GAO look into it because they have the authority to gather the kind of data and look at the kind of policy issues that we don't have.

Well, I've been working in this division for 20 years and I've been involved in low level waste disposal for 15. So I came up with this chart and it's to explain and show how our NRC low level waste program has tracked what's going on nationally. What I've done here is put in some, what I consider to be, major milestones in the national program over the last, my goodness, 35 years or so. Long time.

The first one is in the late 1960s and early 1970s. The first commercial low level waste sites were licensed. There were six altogether that were licensed, some by agreement states, some by NRC. In the 70s and late 70s, some of those sites leaked. Three of those sites leaked rather and as a result,

NRC began promulgating a rulemaking in the late 1970s, Part 61, to address some of the performance problems that we had seen in these sites and we had a big effort in the late 1970s and early 1980s putting together Part 61.

about generators having no place to dispose of low level waste and states at that time pressed for passage of the Low Level Waste Policy Act of 1980 which eventually was passed. Not much happened in the first five years after it was passed. In 1985, Congress amended it to include within it specific milestones and incentives and penalties for the states to encourage them to develop new sites around the country and form regional compacts.

After that happened, there was a tremendous amount of work that happened in the states in developing new sites. At one point or over the next ten years, there were 12 siting programs at one time or another that were existence ranging from site screening in certain states all the way to the issuance of a license out at the Ward Valley site in California. They went through the entire site screening process and licensing process and so forth, although that site was eventually abandoned.

What all that meant for us in the low level waste program is in the 1985 Amendments Act, NRC was given a lot of responsibility to develop an emergency access rule whereby we define the provisions under which generators could get access to one of these compact facilities that they would normally be closed out it. We were also to develop criteria for alternative disposal methods, alternatives to shallow land burial. We did that. We were also to develop plans and procedures for licensing a low level waste facility and we did that. So we had a tremendous amount of work in the late 1980s and early 1990s on low level waste disposal and in fact, I think you mentioned us in our talk last March, Mike. actually had a branch at that time devoted to low level waste with some 20 plus staff members involved in it.

Another thing that was going on at that time was NRC had to budget for, we were expecting that we might get a license application from one of the three non-agreement states who were involved in low level waste siting. They were Michigan, Connecticut and New Jersey and all of them looked at sites to varying degrees. Michigan had a fairly extensive site screening program as did Connecticut and we had to

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budget in case a license application were to come in for one of those sites.

And finally, we had a fair amount of technical assistance work that we gave to those states that were very much actively involved in trying to license the site like Nebraska, like Ward Valley, North Carolina to a degree and so we provided some extensive technical assistance to those different programs. We had a very, very large program at that time.

Now what happened that the is new development programs for new sites eventually wound A number of sites, their programs were terminated for various reasons and in 1996/1997 the Commission in the strategic assessment that it did at that time decided that it was time to scale back our program as well. So we went from some 20 FTE down to three FTE at that time and that's where we remain today at about three FTE, maybe not even that. So we've had a very small low level waste not sure. program for some almost ten years now and we're just a part of a section actually.

I think it's worthwhile to point out too that at the same time the low level waste program in the U.S. was winding down, the clean-up programs in

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the U.S. were gearing up. Of course, there was the DOE program which started in the late 1980s when they closed down a lot of their operations for developing nuclear materials. That's had a big impact and also NRC in the late 1980s and early 1990s in particular in response to Congressional concerns established its Site Decommissioning Management Program. That continues today, not with that name, but with the new name and the new program of Complex Site Decommissioning Program which now contains some 43 material sites and 17 reactor sites that are undergoing decommissioning and that work has geared up.

The Decommissioning group used to be a couple of people, kind of like the low level waste back in the late 1980s. It then became a section.

Then in early 1990s, it became a branch and it continues to be an entire branch or directorate today. So the work there has increased a lot.

There's one thing particularly worth mentioning about the increase in the clean-up programs and that is that the low level waste stream unlike the time before the clean-up programs when the low level waste stream was primarily operational waste from our licensees, the low level waste stream has changed to

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one where not only is it operational waste, but it's also now the very, very large volumes of low activity waste from decommissioning and from clean-up of contaminated sites that really aren't designed for a place like Barnwell and licensees can't afford to send them to a place like Barnwell either. So there's been a demand for a different kind of facility that's able to accept low activity waste, to dispose of them safely and to be an economic alternative as well.

One last slide before I get into NRC's specific program. This is a chart that Carl Papariello presented in testimony to Congress in July of 2000 before the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee and it presents the relative specific activity for the various types of radioactive waste in comparison with soil. 11e(2) byproduct is up at the top. Next comes low level waste which has a very, very wide range of radioactivity. Even after 100 years and a lot of decay has occurred, that bar for radioactive waste is still going to be about half the length that it is right now because of the activity of some of the long-lived radionuclides like carbon 14, iodine 129 and technetium 99.

NARM and TENORM, TENORM in particular, can also be extremely hot up to 100,000 picocuries for a

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gram or so and most of that, a lot of that, is uranium thorium and radium, all very long-lived. Then there's exempt source material which is defined in our regulations as unimportant quantities of source material, less than 0.05 percent source material, in other words. We also included spent reactor fuel just for comparison and I should note just because we mention WIR today that this chart does not include high level waste for reprocessing. If it did, you would see of course that some of the high level waste has very low specific activity and goes sufficiently low that it can be disposed of near the surface as Congress has said we can do in the legislation that it passed last fall.

CHAIRMAN RYAN: Jim, before you move from that slide, I think there's a point that sometimes escapes the discussion. I know you know it well as do others in the room, but it's interesting when you see that list and the activity measure that it's clear as bell that those are all source-based kinds of definitions and sorting.

MR. KENNEDY: Absolutely.

CHAIRMAN RYAN: Where it came from and what its name is is how we sorted them out, not the radioactive material content and I pick on that a bit

just because I think we all agree that the risk is more related to the radioactivity issues in terms of how much and what's the half life mix and chemical and transport properties and so on the environment and has very little to do with where it came from but by an origin definition.

MR. KENNEDY: Absolutely. Yes. What this chart suggests is low activity waste particularly down in this region here, above soil levels ten times, 100 times, I don't know the exact number but there is a number of materials there, mill tailings, 11e(2) byproduct material, FUSRAP or so-called pre-78 mill tailings, low level waste, TENORM. They all have roughly the same specific activity. They all have long-lived radionuclides and this chart suggests that they could all be managed in a similar way and a safe way.

Yet the laws for example pretty much require that uranium mill tailings go to a mill tailing site, some exceptions. Low level waste go to a Part 61 facility, again some exceptions. And NARM/TENORM or TENORM in particular is regulated by the states. Some of it goes to RCRA municipal landfills. Some goes to hazardous waste landfills. It's managed in different ways.

1	So the purpose of this is just to
2	illustrate that these things are similar. They have
3	different names and different origins, but this meant
4	to suggest that they can be managed in similar ways in
5	some cases. One of our goals frankly has been to, as
6	best as we can under the existing laws which erect
7	some of these barriers between these wastes, is to
8	work around this and to dispose of waste in a more
9	risk-informed way.
10	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Jim, just as I see this
11	chart, that would be helpful to us as we think about
12	our white paper if we could get a hold of the entire
13	testimony that Dr. Papariello gave at that time.
14	MR. KENNEDY: Sure.
15	CHAIRMAN RYAN: That would be a great
16	thing to get a hold of for us to read as well. Thank
17	you.
18	MR. KENNEDY: Just a little more on
19	history. You're aware of the National Academy study
20	that's ongoing on low activity waste. Well, about
21	three days or so after Carl gave his testimony on the
22	Hill that's when the National Academy's Kevin Crowley
23	came up with a prospectus for examining low activity
24	waste that really used this as a point of departure

and said, "Here's a problem and here's how the

National Academy thinks we can do a study to make things better."

Finally, we'll get to some our specifics. In our role in low level waste disposal, we have two statutes under which we operate, Atomic Energy Act of course and dating and safety responsibilities. We also had some specific responsibilities that I mentioned earlier under the Level Policy developing Low Waste Act an infrastructure basically for licensing of low level waste sites. We also had responsibility under the Act for licensing a GTCC disposal facility and finally, after many years it looks like we're going to be taking some action on that which I'll discuss further.

I think it's also important to point out that the Commission and the strategic plan that was issued last year covering the period 2004 through 2009 identified this means to support our safety strategy. They said we should assess the key issues affecting safe management of civilian low level waste disposal to ensure that potential disruption and access to the three licensed disposal sites does not adversely affect licensee's ability to operate safely and decommission their plant safely. So that's a broad framework under which we're operating here.

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we're doing. First, we're beginning a process to revise our low level waste storage guidance in anticipation of Barnwell closing in a few years and most U.S. generators not having access for disposal of their Class B and C waste. Some of our quidance is almost 25 years old. Different pieces of it have been issued at different times, some for reactor licensees, some for material licensees and so forth. We believe it would be helpful to consolidate that quidance.

There almost may be some new security issues where it would be helpful to take the new security guidance and put that into the storage guidance and finally, we could probably more riskinform our storage guidance as well. We know we can do that with Part 61, but it's, like I said, some of the storage guidance is 25 years old and I think we've probably learned a lot since then and there's some improvements that we can make.

Now in 1994, we undertook a similar effort. We did develop some draft guidance for We consolidated the reactor guidance and all storage. the other materials guidance and so forth. published a Commission paper, sent it up The Commission said send it out for Commission.

1	public comment and just after that happened, the State
2	of South Carolina decided that they weren't going to
3	close. They had plans for closing in 1995 and just
4	after we published that Commission paper, the State of
5	South Carolina, I believe they got a new governor, and
6	he decided to keep the facility open.
7	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Governor Beasley seceded
8	South Carolina for the second time. He left the
9	Southeast Compact and developed the Revenue Plan
10	through the fees to take waste in the nation.
11	MR. KENNEDY: Right. And so we put that
12	effort on the back burner. That Commission paper is
13	still out there. It has a draft of the consolidated
14	guidance that we had proposed at that time and that's
15	going to be our starting point.
16	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Jim, one additional point
17	to think about on this area I think is the states of
18	course as you well know have a big role because they
19	have many, many licensees and apart from the potential
20	for a couple of states, all the licensing and siting
21	activities have been in agreement states.
22	MR. KENNEDY: Yes.
23	CHAIRMAN RYAN: So that's a little bit of
24	a different twist than for example having the reactor
25	obligations directly to the NRC in all states all

locations. So what's your plan to involve CRCPD or OAS or states on an individual basis? I'm sure you're thinking about that. Could you give us your thoughts there?

MR. KENNEDY: Well, we're thinking about it. I don't have any specific plans yet, but that's definitely something that we will do because we're here at headquarters. We're not out there licensing these facilities like the states are. I, for example, worked on the CRCPD working group on TENORM and my goodness, there's just so much to learn from other folks that we don't know about.

CHAIRMAN RYAN: To that end as we think about our white paper and move it forward, there's a potential for us to invite states in and maybe hear some of their views on our working paper and see if that might be helpful to you all. So we'll coordinate on that in that regard as well.

MR. KENNEDY: Absolutely. Another effort that we're just beginning given the interest in 20.2002 alternate disposals is coming up an NMSS process for reviewing 10 CFR 20.2002 disposal requests. Right now, we do process some occasionally but what we want to do is write down the process for our own staff, kind of a standard review plan.

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disposals.

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We also want to make guidance available to licensees and generators and folks who may be using 20.2002 in the future so they know what the staff needs and so that we can do these more efficiently and in a more timely way. On Wednesday of this week at the Decommissioning workshop, we have a breakout session whereby we'll be meeting with the stakeholders and telling them about this and also asking them where we need to make improvements, how we can do things better, what issues we need to address regarding these

Related to that, of course, as I mentioned earlier is EPA's ANPR on low activity waste although it's unclear whether they're actually going to go ahead with a rulemaking on that. They are continuing to do work on it. We are coordinating with them to a degree. They are thinking for example of perhaps developing quidance on disposal οf radioactive materials in RCRA landfills and we are working with them on that and look forward to whatever they might come up with.

Regarding GTCC disposal, we talked little bit about this but we are engaging DOE on their NEPA process. The first step that they're going to take is to issue an advanced notice of intent to go through the NEPA process. Right now, we have a Commission paper on GTCC disposal that talks about whether we should be a commenting agency or a cooperating agency and we're expecting that there's going to be quite a bit more work on that in the future.

Finally, the GAO and National Academy studies, of course, they're upcoming, but we've also been working closely with both organizations for the last year, actually even longer than that in the case of the National Academy, providing them information and most recently, we sent a fairly long response to the National Academy just a week ago today. They were asking for the most up-to-date information on what we're doing with respect to low activity waste and so we sent a long response back to them last Monday describing that so that they can use that in preparing their final report. But that's required some effort to give them the information that they need to do their work.

CHAIRMAN RYAN: Jim, just before you leave that, I want to just pick your brain a bit on the connection between the definitions in 10 CFR 61 for Class C which of course creates the greater than Class C and then how do you see the relationship between

2 greater than Class C. 3 Let me sharpen the pencil a bit. 4 think about risk-informing low level waste and dealing 5 with, as you pointed out, the dilute LAW, low activity waste, and then we gather information on this exempt 6 7 small sources that just by concentration are greater 8 than Class C, where do you see -- I mean I see those 9 as kind of a continuum and not two distinct issues even though from a legislative perspective they're 10 distinct issues. It's interesting to think about 11 Do you have any thoughts along those lines? 12 Ιf you change one, you could change the other, I guess, 13 14 is my main point. 15 MR. KENNEDY: Yes. 16 CHAIRMAN RYAN: And they're not unrelated. Exactly. 17 MR. KENNEDY: 18 CHAIRMAN RYAN: And of course, greater 19 than Class C shows up in WIR and shows up on its own 20 in DOE's effort. It shows up as the boundary in low 21 level waste. It's in a number of places. 22 Well, I think that's one MR. KENNEDY: 23 area where we can engage you and maybe get some 24 thoughts from you as well as we get into this GTCC EIS 25 and also further down the road to licensing criteria

that traditional Class AVC low level waste than

1 once they choose an alternative and so forth. We'd be 2 interested in talking about that. 3 CHAIRMAN RYAN: It's something I don't 4 have an answer to but it's, I think, an interesting 5 exercise to think about it because of the fact that if you push on one side of that balloon, it will be go 6 7 out on the other. 8 MR. KENNEDY: Yes. Maybe we can push on 9 this side too. We are constrained by the laws and the 10 regulations, but maybe there is some flexibility there. We're using as much flexibility as we have 11 12 under law and regulation and in accordance with protecting safety on the low end and conceptually, I 13 14 think we'd want to do the same thing on the high end, 15 too. And where it kind of comes 16 CHAIRMAN RYAN: 17 to a focus for me, I'll just offer this to think about, there's nothing we need to decide at the 18 19 moment, but if you think about a concentration limit, high, medium or low, it's not the risk. 20 21 concentration is not the risk. 22 MR. FLANDERS: I think one of the things 23 -- I'm sorry. 24 CHAIRMAN RYAN: That's all right. 25 going to say the reason it's not is if you have a very

high concentration but a very small quantity, that's a whole lot different than 10,000-curie source of something else that's the size of a pencil point or something. So it's the total amount of radioactive material that's more directly, I think, reflective of the risks. So I just recognize that the concentration system, while very practical in terms of what we measure and can demonstrate for compliance purposes and shipping and all the rest of the things we need to do, it's really not as clean a measure of the risk as the quantity. So just something to think about and I think as we develop our thinking on this white paper, that might be a topic we'll try and struggle with a bit.

If I could just add to MR. FLANDERS: Jim's answer just a little bit, one of the things to keep in mind is the construct of Part 61 where it has provision, 61.58, that allows for alternate concentration criteria which focuses more on the risk in terms of satisfying the performance objectives. one thing to keep in mind and a part of that thinking is the current construct which allows for some of a risk perspective in terms of actually be able to satisfy the performance objectives.

CHAIRMAN RYAN: And that's a good point.

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1 That's what I'm trying to explore as a fact that even 2 though the concentration system is pretty clearly 3 spelled out in the two tables, it's not absolute by 4 the very provisions you cited. 5 MR. FLANDERS: One of the things I would 6 also encourage you and you guys may already be very 7 familiar with it, but it's often sometimes good to go 8 back and look at the draft generic environmental 9 impact statement for the Part 61 rulemaking which in some ways kind of laid out some of the logic behind 10 the concentrations that were picked as A, B and C and 11 some of the disposal requirements, the stability 12 packaging type requirements that allowed one to use 13 that table more to screen if you will. 14 15 CHAIRMAN RYAN: It was hard to find, but I think we, all the members, have copies of that 16 17 draft. 18 It gives a good perspective MR. FLANDERS: 19 on how they came out with those. 20 You're right. CHAIRMAN RYAN: It's absolutely, there's clarity in that draft EIS. 21 22 Moving on. MR. KENNEDY: Okay. 23 the other things that we do to varying degrees is 24 provide technical assistance to the agreement states 25 and that's been a large effort over some of the years

when low level waste siting was going on and licensing. Right now, it's a very small part of what we do. Perhaps Texas will request assistance for their facility as it's going through review, but we've had no such request yet.

We also do IMPEPs of the states. That is we participate on the IMPEPs for the states that have low level waste sites. That is South Carolina, Utah and Washington. Our staff is a member of the team.

We also do international work. There's a little bit of import/export licensing. We also participate in international standards, development and review and on that topic, for example, one thing we're very interested in is that the IAEA is going ahead and revising their waste classification standard to include a new class called low activity waste. So that's of great interest to us and we'll be following that and commenting on that.

Another thing I'd like to point out in terms of breaking down walls and going back to that bar chart is what I've noticed in the years that I worked in low level waste is that it's seems to me that we've broken down some of the walls and we just don't talk about low level waste in Part 61 anymore. It seems to much more defuse and diverse and although

we still have a long way to go, much more risk-informed. For example, we work with the WIR group and the low level waste folks, including myself, will be in the same section as the WIR people. We've worked on TENORM, the CRCPD standard or suggested state regulation for TENORM, Part N. We were a member of the working group for that and brought insights from what we know about decommissioning and low level waste disposal to that effort.

And finally, of course, there is the disposition of solid materials rulemaking which is ongoing and our group, particularly Scott's group, the environmental group, has been involved in that preparing the EIS. It's related to low activity waste. For example, the NCRP Annual Meeting, half of the presentations down there at that meeting were on disposition of solid materials and half were on low level waste disposal. So they're closely related.

MR. HAMDAN: Jim, this really brings the question that it seems to me that every time we hear talks about low-level waste, this included, you seem to looking at little threes, three here, three there. The question I have for since you have all this experience with low level waste, did anybody do a study, I'm not looking for an opinion but a real

study, as to why for example the compacts did not work to identify the real reasons why we still have a problem like 25 years after the legislation has passed? Then if you had that study, then you know what needs to be fixed and you go out and try to fix it as opposed to we have WIR, we have greater than Class C waste, we have Mr. Papariello's chart and if everybody talks this up, we could do it. I want to know if somebody looked at the forest through the trees and identified what the problem or the problems are and use that as a road map to what needs to be done and then go ahead and do it.

MR. KENNEDY: The closest that I've seen to it and, Mike, maybe you can add something here is the GAO in their June 1999 report which looked into the failure of the National Program and all the money that had been spent and so forth and I don't remember the exact words that they used but they basically said political factors were probably the biggest reason why it didn't work. Now that's a general statement. There are lots of different factors and different reasons why different sites weren't licensed, but you need to look at the language in their report.

MR. FLACK: Yes, Jim. There's been at least to my recollection two, possibly three, GAO

reports that have looked at issues related to the implementation of the National Low Level Waste Program. It's just not one in particular but there are several reasons. If Latif gets a hold of those and becomes familiar with them, he may have to scratch his itch.

I think, Latif, there have CHAIRMAN RYAN: been some credible studies, the GAO reports, and there are several of them that address it in one form or fashion and having been a participant at that time during some of those sitings, it was interest to recognize a few things. One is there was no, with the exception of perhaps California, no real constituency that said "I want one of these" or "I need one of these." That was one. I mean utilities were not as vocal as for example the Cal Rad group and continues to low level waste. be on So the constituency aspect of it was one.

Two, getting back to more things and perhaps we can address in our activities together on low level waste with the staff is the siting criteria if you read them carefully tend to be, some very clear. If you're in a flood plain, that's no good. If you're out of the flood plain maps by the Corps of Engineers, that is good.

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1 But others tend to be a little vague. The 2 site must be capable of being monitored, modeled and 3 analyzed. Okay. What does that mean? I think part 4 of the licensing juggernaut that happened in the 5 states that the ball of interpreting what those meant kept getting bigger and bigger and ended up with 6 7 literally \$150 million or \$200 million bill for sites that that is in license development and so forth to 8 9 where you have to say, "What's the economics of this?" If you have a \$200 million investment you have to 10 write down, that's a pretty expensive per cubic foot 11 12 charge. Then I think, frankly, that the reason 13

event that dialed the siting back had nothing to do with GAO studies of these kind of technical issues but really was the South Carolina decision in Beasley's administration to reopen Barnwell to the nation with exception of North Carolina. It basically, and, Jim, correct me if I'm wrong, but the dial-in from about nine to one just like that.

MEMBER WEINER: Latif, there are also a number of, in the peer-reviewed literature, sociological studies. I know some of the authors of various siting events.

CHAIRMAN RYAN: Right, you are. There's

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1 a whole of question of the public acceptance aspect of 2 it as well. 3 MEMBER WEINER: There's a whole 4 literature. 5 MR. HAMDAN: Can I follow up with this But if this is the case. 6 If we have studies, 7 the GAO boards and also there's -- Is anyone following 8 up on any of that or is part of the problem that 9 there's no one entity who is the switchman. 10 too cooks or too many people responsible. What is it? CHAIRMAN RYAN: Well, we'll get into a 11 12 little bit more detail than perhaps we have time for But the other aspect of it that's concurrent 13 14 with this whole siting business is the fact that generators and particularly utilities that were 85 15 percent of the commercial volume went into a mode 16 where they were being deregulated and therefore, were 17 looking at every aspect of their operations and then 18 19 themselves looking at risk informing and risk analysis 20 methods and volumes are dramatically decreased. 21 Dramatically decreased. 22 Barnwell used to receive 1.2 million cubic 23 feet per year just like clockwork. That was the 24 license limit. Now they receive 30,000 cubic feet a

That's a big drop. And then Envirocare has the

year.

1 low activity waste piece of the -- I don't want to 2 say, marketplace. That's not quite right. 3 characteristics of how the industry is managing these 4 materials has changed a lot, too. So it's not just 5 that I mean that Texas sees the marketplace and I'm sure they wouldn't have invest there. But we'll see 6 7 how that one comes out and it may be water seeking its 8 own level. 9 I guess I would suggest while that's 10 interesting our focus ought to be on how to have a better process and a clearer and more risk-informed 11 and transparent process for users, for generators and 12 for folks that may want to develop activities in this 13 14 arena. But it's a good question. 15 Okay. Thank you. MR. HAMDAN: MR. KENNEDY: Okay. Well, I'm about done 16 17 Just a couple of conclusions. One, the low level waste program we believe tracks the national 18 19 At least, that's historically what's program. 20 happened. 21 We have some specific activities underway They include the 22 to address the issues that we see. 23 need for storage guidance, the need for better 24 guidance on 20.2002 disposals for low activity waste.

It includes greater than Class C disposal and the EIS

1 that DOE will be developing in the near future we 2 expect. 3 We're expecting some perhaps major 4 developments later this year as a result of the 5 recommendations and the GAO and NAS reports. interested in seeing those and seeing what they have 6 7 to say and how they might affect us. Finally, we look forward to your input and 8 involvement in the future on some of these issues and 9 10 we look forward to working with you on that. CHAIRMAN RYAN: Great. Ouestions? 11 12 Just a couple. MEMBER WEINER: Since according to your second slide, NRC is concerned about 13 14 access to disposal facilities. What can NRC do about it and where does NRC fit into the access question? 15 16 MR. KENNEDY: I quess a couple of things. 17 First, I would really agree with what Mike had to say just a few minutes ago and that is about making our 18 19 regulatory framework and our processes 20 informed and processes as transparent and efficient as 21 we can possibly make them. 22 Beyond that, on some of these other issues 23 regarding why the national program hasn't worked and 24 issues that go beyond health and safety and so forth,

we have a role in that and we might, for example, as

1	we did in 1980s provide testimony to Congress for
2	example on what our view is and some of the things we
3	know about. But there's at least historically we've
4	not done a whole lot in terms of getting into some of
5	these other issues that affect the success of the
6	national program.
7	MEMBER WEINER: Thanks.
8	DR. LARKINS: There is something in the
9	regulations that allows for emergency access.
LO	MR. KENNEDY: Yes.
L1	DR. LARKINS: It has never been exercised
L2	as far as I know.
L3	MR. KENNEDY: It's a very high threshold.
L4	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Correct me if I'm wrong
L5	because I haven't read it in years, but I think the
L6	provision is the licensee with the material for which
L7	you're seeking disposal has to demonstrate the
L8	emergency access.
L9	MEMBER WEINER: Yes.
20	MR. KENNEDY: Mike.
21	CHAIRMAN RYAN: I'm sorry. Forgive me.
22	The licensee has to demonstrate "I have to get rid of
23	this now because"
24	MR. KENNEDY: Right. It has to be now and
25	it has to be based on the health and safety.

1	CHAIRMAN RYAN: That's the burden of the
2	licensee with this material. That was your question,
3	Ruth, I think.
4	MEMBER WEINER: Yes.
5	MR. KENNEDY: Oh. Okay. But it's very
6	high threshold and it has to be an imminent health and
7	safety issue that would cause us to order a compact
8	facility to open up to somebody outside of the
9	compact.
10	CHAIRMAN RYAN: But statutorily, the NRC
11	has that authority.
12	MR. KENNEDY: Right.
13	MEMBER WEINER: Yes.
14	MEMBER HINZE: A quickie, Jim, if I might.
15	Who is going to be paying attention or who was
16	directed to pay attention to the Academy's report and
17	when can we anticipate the Academy report?
18	MR. KENNEDY: Well, that's our division.
19	It's Larry, Scott, myself and I can tell you on up the
20	line Jack Strosnider, Margaret Federline, we're all
21	very interested and the Commission as well.
22	MR. FLANDERS: And we're not exactly sure
23	the timeframe. We know that we just recently got a
24	request as Jim mentioned to respond to some additional
25	questions on a questionnaire. So it appears as though

they're moving forward and finalizing the report, but we don't have a definite timeframe for when that's going to be done.

MEMBER HINZE: Slow.

MR. KENNEDY: We'll really just have to see what they say about our programs and where we can improve and what they think we should do and go from there. But again, we look forward to talking to you about those.

MEMBER HINZE: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN RYAN: Any other questions?

MR. THADANI: This might be an old issue. So please tell me. Just tell me to go read A, B, C. That might be good enough. But the Commission issued a white paper back in 1999 on reactors initiatives and it had to do with definitions of what do we mean by risk-informed and they're performance-based initiatives. Do we have a definition that you and other divisions utilize in terms of risk-informing activities? I'm sort of anxious to ask you this question by what Mike said on concentrations and is there some sort of consistency amongst the divisions, first, in understanding where we want to be and the role of quantification, if any, in that. They would useful to get a better understanding of that.

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1 MR. FLANDERS: Yes. NMSS is as a whole at 2 one point had a risk task group. It actually went and 3 looked at risk-informing activities across NMSS and 4 generated a series of documents which now that the 5 group is no longer in place, but it's been provided to each of the divisions as the guidance as to how they 6 7 go about doing that to carry out risk-informing activities. So it has been looked at across NMSS. 8 9 Whether they go to a quantitative, I guess the nature of NMSS is slightly different in the 10 reactor world and the data associated with it in terms 11 12 of being able to try to quantify a specific risk value is a little bit different than in the reactor world 13 where you could establish 10<sup>-6</sup>, etc. So it's slightly 14 15 different but we do have standard guidance that we use I don't know if that answers your 16 for risk informing. 17 question. I'd be interested in 18 MR. THADANI: Yes. 19 looking at it sometime. 20 MR. FLANDERS: Okay. 21 Thank you. MR. THADANI: 22 Ashok, I think that's a CHAIRMAN RYAN: 23 focal point for us as well to think about those. 24 mean we very much hold the risk white paper in hand

when we think about these things and I think the kind

1 of question that we'll be thinking about too. It is 2 through making it risk informed that we get the 3 transparency and clarity and simplicity and conformity 4 I think. So we'll be thinking some more about that. 5 MR. THADANI: Thank you. MR. FLACK: Excuse me. Mike, just to 6 7 follow up on that a little bit and it's a good 8 question. 9 CHAIRMAN RYAN: Sure. Just tell us who you are, John. 10 FLACK: Oh, I'm sorry. I'm John 11 12 Flack, ACRS staff. What I think we haven't done in this area which ERACDA (PH) did do earlier was develop 13 14 something like a cornerstone approach that when 15 applied did actually capture public confidence in the senses that there were various barriers that protected 16 17 the public health and safety and folded on top of that, you do have a risk-informed approach. 18 19 followed very nicely because the way the cornerstones 20 were set up almost followed what a PRA would do. 21 maybe there's something here that could be done or 22 developed for the non-reactor side of things. 23 had never seen that done before and it may be 24 something new.

CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yes, actually I think it

would be helpful to the Committee to get some of that documentation that could help us understand that and again I quickly emphasize that I believe that that may be applicable for one part of what NMSS licenses but it may not be broadly applicable. So I want you to understand we're thinking about this as a concept now and not necessarily something that should be accepted carte blanche and we do recognize that different areas within NMSS have different needs.

I mean you certainly don't want to spend as much time and resources on small sealed sources that may be in a laboratory as compared to a low level waste site or some low level launch facility. Yes, that would be helpful. Latif.

MR. HAMDAN: Yes. Mike, I just want to add that the Commission paper which we talked about this morning that was submitted to the Commission in September/October timeframe by Dennis Damon includes a staff guidance on implementation of risk insights across the NMSS programs and the Commission provided the staff with an SRM and we have been after Dennis to do a staff briefing so that we can look at the guidance but we haven't had much success yet.

CHAIRMAN RYAN: Well, hopefully, we'll get there on that. Is that it? Any other questions?

1 Comments? Well, thank you, gentlemen, for a very 2 informative presentation this afternoon. 3 MR. KENNEDY: Thank you. 4 CHAIRMAN RYAN: We really appreciate it 5 and we'll look forward to working with you on the white paper and other things coming down the line. 6 7 MR. KENNEDY: Yes. CHAIRMAN 8 RYAN: Thank you. 9 scheduled for a short break. I'm going to say why 10 don't we just cut it to ten minutes and get back about 4:15 p.m. and get rolling on the next topic. 11 Off the record. 12 you. (Whereupon, the foregoing matter went off 13 14 the record at 4:05 p.m. and went back on 15 the record at 4:19 p.m.) CHAIRMAN RYAN: I think the outline review 16 17 can be relatively short and then we'll just move into the last agenda item for the day which will be the 18 19 Center visit and a report from the subcommittee that 20 went down in that information gathering. So without 21 further ado, I think what we tried to do, Sharon, 22 thank you for all your help in getting this done, 23 we've tried to expand it to the next small step which 24 is to cover the origins and history of low level waste

topics that we're going to cover in writing, the

1	elements and the regulation could be improved perhaps
2	by a risk-informed approach and those kind of things
3	and the elements of low level waste practice that
4	could be improved, again, I think more in terms of
5	some of the issues we covered in talking with Jim and
6	Scott today and then the regulatory interfaces,
7	technical and non-technical issues and it's the
8	question that I asked Jim about, which is, you know,
9	how does the low level waste piece touch all these
10	other pieces and I think I captured all the parts that
11	I had as input from all the committee discussion we
12	had last month.
13	I think you all had this in advance of the
14	meeting and have it now, so speak now or let us begin
15	writing and developing the written material and we'll
16	go on.
17	MS. STEELE: Certainly Item 4 was
18	generated based on the discussion last time.
19	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yes.
20	MS. STEELE: However, Items 1G and H were
21	added after the meeting.
22	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Items 1G and H.
23	MS. STEELE: And those have to do with the
24	Atomic Energy Act and how they influenced the low
25	level waste.

1	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yeah, I know, I mean, this
2	is kind of a composite with a few added things. Thank
3	you, though. What I think Sharon is saying, simply,
4	is that you guys gave us some input and I added a
5	couple more when we got done to make this one up.
6	Thank you. You know, frankly, G and H are critically
7	important because it is those fundamental definitions
8	that were not risk informed in any way, shape or form
9	that are the basis for what we have today. So it's
LO	important that a lot of folks don't go back that far
L1	in reading the history.
L2	MEMBER WEINER: Is there some documented
L3	decision around 1960 that made low level commercial
L4	low level waste a commercial enterprise and not a
L5	federal enterprise?
L6	MS. STEELE: I think it was the 1954 Act
L7	that
L8	MEMBER WEINER: Oh, okay, thank you.
L9	That's I just wondered.
20	MS. STEELE: And as we go through you'll
21	see I had problems trying to get anything since 1946
22	that applies to low level waste.
23	CHAIRMAN RYAN: There was no such thing.
24	MS. STEELE: Right, and I forgot how it
25	was treated.

1	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yeah, it would then be
2	you know, what is now the DOE side that would have it
3	from the old AEC but it would be, you know, archival
4	and hard to get, I'm sure.
5	MS. STEELE: Right, some of that right.
6	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yeah, Dave did a nice job
7	on that
8	MEMBER WEINER: That's a very good paper.
9	CHAIRMAN RYAN: And
10	MR. THADANI: Does Sam Walker's book on
11	permissible dose get into that?
12	MS. STEELE: Some of it. I got some of
13	the stuff
14	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yeah, that's a good
15	resource for a piece of it but again, I think that the
16	focus is the definitions that carry forward are and
17	the reason for their origins is helpful to understand.
18	Some of the other issues we can touch on as well.
19	MS. STEELE: Okay, so we're okay with the
20	outline?
21	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Any other comments?
22	VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: Before you mentioned
23	
24	MS. STEELE: I didn't realize we were
25	recording.

1	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yeah, Allen has the floor.
2	VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: Before in the low
3	level waste session you mentioned the business of
4	discussing how to implement whichever direction, in
5	other words, law, regulation, guidance, whatever. And
6	I don't see that mentioned in here.
7	CHAIRMAN RYAN: You're right. I think
8	what I had attempted to do here was to get the meat of
9	the history and the details on paper and then I think
10	we need to maybe study that piece and deliberate, you
11	know, as a committee on what do we do with this now.
12	VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: Okay.
13	CHAIRMAN RYAN: So I think there's a great
14	big five that says, you know, steps forward or you
15	know, things of that kind. So
16	VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: Okay, with that,
17	it's fine.
18	CHAIRMAN RYAN: I didn't want to prejudge
19	it because, you know, we've got the answer until we do
20	the work.
21	VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: Right.
22	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Okay, but you're exactly
23	right.
24	VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: I was wanting no
25	more than a reminder saying we need to think about

that.

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CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yeah, put down a five, you know, the next step.

MS. STEELE: The placeholder is Item 5?

CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yeah. Any other comments?

MEMBER WEINER: Just coming off of Latif's

comment earlier, would we want to put in a small section on public responses to these things or reaction or general reaction in the Low Level Waste Policy Act because that has really driven the

implementation of that Act?

Well, you know, I guess my MEMBER WEINER: own view Ruth, is no for two reasons. One is, I wouldn't want to dilute that issue. It has its own legs to stand on, so I would think we would want to treat that as a serious and separate issue. second, that's not why the Act hasn't been The real -- as I mentioned in discussing implemented. it with Jim, the real focal point of when siting efforts dial down very quickly was when South Carolina became available to the rest of the nation with the That's when it Beasley decision in 1990, I mean, `96. It changed just like that. (Snaps fingers). changed. So I think that's an important topic, and I guess my own view, you know, and I'll just exempt myself, I

1	don't have the expertise to write that and I don't
2	know that we do as a committee, so I think that's an
3	important topic that needs to stand on its own. Fair
4	enough?
5	MEMBER WEINER: Actually, I agree with
6	you. I just raised the question because of this part
7	of this, but I would not put it in there either.
8	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Right, okay, we're in
9	agreement.
LO	MEMBER HINZE: What's going to be done
L1	with this now? Do you want any assistance in any
L2	areas?
L3	MS. STEELE: Yes.
L4	CHAIRMAN RYAN: I'll tell you what, let me
L5	work with Sharon and come up with a plan because we're
L6	now gathering bibliography and things of that sort and
L7	if we maybe get stated and pass out, you know, a rough
L8	cut, that's in text, you know, we can maybe let's
L9	go one more step and then we'll holler for help.
20	How's that?
21	MEMBER HINZE: Fine.
22	MEMBER WEINER: Great.
23	MS. STEELE: So we're going to we're
24	done with the outline and we're going to move into
25	DR. LARKINS: Can I make one comment.

1 sorry? 2 CHAIRMAN RYAN: Certainly. 3 DR. LARKINS: I was looking at if this is 4 still the same correct outline, we talk about origins 5 and history and things like that, it seems like you ought to state something up front what the over-6 7 arching or the objective is and then develop into a 8 little bit of background. 9 CHAIRMAN RYAN: Sure. DR. LARKINS: But sort of state what the 10 problem is up front with -- where you might be going 11 with this issue and then sort of roll into history, 12 background. 13 14 CHAIRMAN RYAN: And I think capturing some 15 of the discussion we had among Scott, Jim and the committee today will be helpful in that regard. 16 17 DR. LARKINS: Yes. Yeah, I agree. 18 CHAIRMAN RYAN: 19 MEMBER WEINER: One thing that I found al 20 little bit confusing is the classification system 21 itself is not particularly well risk informed. 22 mean you point out the inadvertent intruder scenario 23 and Class C and greater than Class C but this 24 actually, isn't there an application to the whole

classification system that it could be better risk

## informed?

CHAIRMAN RYAN: I think the issue isn't
could it be better risk informed. Let me say your
question a different way and maybe we'll agree again.
I think when you think about concentration as a metric
of risk, there is a range of concentration for, you
know, significant quantities and material where it
works fine. If you're dealing with, you know, one-
curie sources that are sealed or you're dealing with
iron exchange resin from a power plant or solidified
stuff and some concrete that has to be stabilized
according to the BTP rules for stabilization, some
hardware over a pretty wide range of materials, you
can say, well, we're managing occupational risk and
we're managing inventory risk that is the spectrum of
radionuclides in low level waste, particularly from
commercial sources, it's fairly constant. Two-thirds
of the inventory is cobalt-60, seven percent cesium,
three percent is nickel-63 and then it trails off from
there. So that's good but at the very low end, there
have been cases where waste has been solidified with
fly ash that has more radioactivity than the waste and
there are cases where sealed sources based on just the
source classify as greater an Class C but have a
trivial quantity less than a millicurie of activity.

1	So my point is, is that as a metric, total
2	activity is more tracks more appropriately with
3	risk but from an operational standpoint, concentration
4	is a practically, easily measured thing. That way I
5	don't have to be calculating, well, I have 38.62 cubic
6	feet and the density is 2.6 grams per cubic centimeter
7	and what does that give me for total activity? I
8	report the concentration, I'm done. So it's a
9	practical measure that works over a fairly wide range
10	but at the extremes, which is what we're touching on,
11	greater than Class C and low activity waste, it breaks
12	down, and I think it's helpful if we can artfully
13	point that out in this paper.
14	MEMBER WEINER: Okay, again, we agree. I
15	just couldn't find that in the outline.
16	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Well, it will be on the
17	transcripts and I can copy it.
18	MEMBER WEINER: Okay, all right.
19	CHAIRMAN RYAN: So we've got it.
20	DR. LARKINS: And there was a staff paper,
21	I guess, that they had prepared about the problems
22	with the compacts, the Low Level Waste Policy Act of
23	1985 as amended and we should Jim, I think you made
24	reference to that. We should get a copy of that and
25	have that also as source material.

1	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Oh, sure, yeah,
2	absolutely, yeah. No, that's absolutely.
3	MS. STEELE: From Jim Kennedy?
4	DR. LARKINS: From Jim Kennedy.
5	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Okay.
6	MS. STEELE: The only other comment I have
7	on the outline is that perhaps, Section 1 should be in
8	chronological order.
9	CHAIRMAN RYAN: We'll fix it.
10	MS. STEELE: Okay.
11	CHAIRMAN RYAN: I mean, that's kind of a
12	detail. I just want to make sure we cover the bases.
13	The other you know, another thing to think about,
14	I think is that in the purpose and scope, I agree
15	that's very important. He's weighing something.
16	DR. LARKINS: You said scope and I just
17	started weighing the outline. It's about the size of
18	the paper.
19	CHAIRMAN RYAN: I felt that. Is that I
20	think it's we need to kind of stick to the
21	technical knitting here. I think a lot of speculation
22	about compacts and why they did this or why they did
23	that or did they fail or, you know, even the word
24	"failure" is not appropriate for this. A technical
25	review of the basis for regulations earlier on and now

1	later on, and just the history of what the rules were
2	is important, but speculating about what broke and who
3	broke it is probably not at all
4	DR. LARKINS: You would save a lot of
5	trees that way.
6	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yeah. So
7	DR. LARKINS: Sam, do you want to comment?
8	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Would you tell us who you
9	are, please for the record, Sam?
10	MR. JONES: I'm sorry, I'm Sam Jones. You
11	might want to add the proposed rule to your list, yah.
12	You have the final regulations, the final rule.
13	CHAIRMAN RYAN: New initiatives or merging
14	initiatives, is that
15	MR. JONES: No, no, no, on the origin
16	and history of low level waste regulations.
17	MS. STEELE: Yeah, on the C.
18	MR. JONES: You should add the proposed
19	regulations.
20	MS. STEELE: Proposed recommended
21	MR. JONES: No, proposed rules and
22	regulations.
23	CHAIRMAN RYAN: What proposed rule?
24	MR. KENNEDY: For Part 61 you mean, I
25	think, right?

1	MR. JONES: Yeah, uh-huh.
2	CHAIRMAN RYAN: I'm sorry, Sam, I'm not
3	catching what you want us to put in.
4	MR. JONES: On the origin and history of
5	low level waste regulations you have a list of items.
6	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Right, we have the draft
7	EIS, the final EAS and the regulations.
8	MR. JONES: Wasn't it proposed
9	regulations?
10	CHAIRMAN RYAN: What would be the added
11	part of the proposed versus the final?
12	MR. JONES: Well, there could be comments
13	in the statements of consideration that were in there.
14	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Okay, yes, statements of
15	consideration is probably a key. So, yes.
16	MR. JONES: Right, that wouldn't carry
17	necessarily to the final rule.
18	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yeah, now, I'm with you.
19	I guess my thought is the final regulations say,
20	"Here's what it is, here's how it got there", so
21	covered in there so we don't miss it.
22	MR. KENNEDY: Mike, another one, do you
23	have the GTCC rule that was promulgated in 1989 up
24	there?
25	CHAIRMAN RYAN: We do not and we should.

1	MR. KENNEDY: Right, because both the
2	proposed and final for that, because that's got all
3	kinds of good discussion on risk informing and
4	everything.
5	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Right. Jim, maybe you
6	could help us hunt those up.
7	MR. KENNEDY: Yeah.
8	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Anything else?
9	MR. THADANI: Are you going to go to
10	Element 2 or
11	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Oh, we can, sure.
12	MR. THADANI: No, I just have a question
13	actually on Element 2, which is Item C refers to the
14	principles of realistic conservatism, those principles
15	are documented where?
16	CHAIRMAN RYAN: I would say the White
17	Paper would be a great place to start.
18	MR. THADANI: All right, I was going
19	there.
20	CHAIRMAN RYAN: That was a little quiz,
21	wasn't it.
22	MR. THADANI: Yes.
23	CHAIRMAN RYAN: No, I mean, that's where,
24	you know, the committee has a lot of history, as you
25	well know and where we are in that and I think those

1	are the guiding principles that will form our
2	discussion of the topic.
3	MR. THADANI: Thank you.
4	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Anything else, 2, 3, or 4?
5	Yes, sir. If you would just tell us who you are and
6	who you are with and
7	MR. LIEBERMAN: Jim Lieberman, I'm a
8	former NRC employee retired by now I'm with
9	basically a consultant for various people. But the
10	Commission recently issued a Commission Decision LES
11	that involved the definition of Classes and the
12	performance objectives giving some history of Part 61
13	which is very helpful to this whole subject you might
14	want to look at.
15	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Okay, thank you. And I
16	think you have a you know, the LES, this document,
17	which was it? Do you know what that is?
18	DR. LARKINS: He's talking about the
19	Louisiana Energy Systems
20	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Oh, okay, all right, thank
21	you. Okay, thank you. Good.
22	VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: We're getting a lot
23	of help.
24	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Well, and I think it will
25	naturally expand as we, you know, for example, think
ı	T and the second

about what agreement states might have done. just one nuance is that South Carolina has in its state regulations that storage shall be a last resort. Very clearly, they don't want a licensed storage. They only want a licensed disposal. So there are a like little tidbits that, Ι guess, in state regulations that will be interesting to see if we leave those in at all or how we address them. there's a broad spectrum of things to think about which is the whole point of doing it, to pull it all together.

Again, any other questions or comments?

MR. HAMDAN: Mike, are you going to say anything about Barnwell, for example?

CHAIRMAN RYAN: You know, how we weave it in and frankly at this point my thinking is, is that Barnwell or another site in particular shouldn't be our focus to get started. Let's get started with this, and then I think if there is a practical examples part that we might want to think about, we would need to, I think get updated information from all the facilities that are involved and that takes on a broader scope of site visits and so forth. I'm not too sure that we want to -- that could be a separate piece but -- and I recognize there's some information

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1	that's of value but, clearly, I think the documents
2	that could inform us are their current licenses and
3	those are publicly available for all the facilities,
4	licenses and permits. So maybe that's the stopping
5	point is to think about how they're licensed and
6	permitted at the moment. But we can see if that's an
7	appendix or, you know, something we want to address or
8	not.
9	MR. HAMDAN: I was thinking, you may want
10	to have an appendix to Element to Number 3 or
11	something because you maybe you don't like this
12	closely either.
13	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Let's see.
14	MR. FLACK: Mike, just one question on the
15	you know, we always discuss the issue about concen
16	cumulative dose versus individual dose.
17	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Right.
18	MR. FLACK: Is that something that should
19	be handled outside this paper or
20	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Oh, yeah, absolutely.
21	MR. FLACK: Yeah, it's too big, yeah.
22	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yeah, collective dose is
23	meaningless at the typical levels associated with the
24	regulation. That's an independent issue from low
25	level waste.

1	MEMBER WEINER: Do you intend to include
2	the attempt to regulate or to have a below regulatory
3	concern regulation in this paper?
4	CHAIRMAN RYAN: No, again, I don't think
5	the issue is for us to try and set a policy or offer
6	a policy. Our issue is to explore the facts and
7	history here so we can maybe tickle out of it ways to
8	risk inform NMSS activities or, you know, regulatory
9	work of one kind or another. I don't think that's
10	VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: Mike, BRC is in
11	here.
12	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Huh? It is in there as a
13	regulatory that's fine.
14	MEMBER WEINER: Yeah, that's fine. That
15	answers my question.
16	VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: That answers the
17	question.
18	CHAIRMAN RYAN: That's history. Oh, I
19	thought you meant in terms of product at the end. I'm
20	sorry.
21	MEMBER WEINER: No, I couldn't fine it.
22	That was the only question.
23	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yes.
24	MR. LIEBERMAN: Jim Lieberman again.
25	Based on my experience at NRC, some additional
I	I and the second

thoughts came to mind. One is, the relationships Part 61 and the Commission's License between Termination Rule, 25 millirems, 100 millirems, 1,000 for institute controls versus 100 years for institutional controls. The regulations have different premises but you might want to look at the differences and similarities.

Well, again, I think CHAIRMAN RYAN: that's helpful to just document as the fact of what it is and then I think the focus for us is to take the risk informing principles and explore it a bit, again for the purpose of just laying out what the landscape looks like. I mean, it is striking when you go back to the early definitions in 46 that the word "safety" is mentioned in the Atomic Energy Act four times, four, three with regard to dynamite and once with regard to, you know, occupational sanitation, know, at AEC facilities, sewer treatment plants. it's -- you know, again, I think the fact that source byproduct and special nuclear material have drifted forward from a safeguard and security and control this standpoint, you know, into risk-informed environment is really the focus.

The number isn't exactly the focus but it's interesting that, you know, they end up at

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1	different end points for different reasons. Anything
2	else? Sir?
3	MR. LEE: I see on Items 2D, 2F and 2H,
4	these are talked, I think in one form or another in
5	NUREG-1573, so
6	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Great.
7	MR. LEE: you folks might just want to
8	give some consideration to that.
9	CHAIRMAN RYAN: That's us folks.
10	MR. LEE: Excuse me, us folks, thank you.
11	We need to give consideration to that because it's a
12	three-part document that's well written and of course,
13	Mr. Jim Lieberman, formerly of the Office of General
14	Counsel, had a lot to do and say about that. So
15	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yeah, okay.
16	MEMBER WEINER: 1573?
17	MR. LEE: 1573.
18	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Thank you.
19	MR. LEE: I encourage it.
20	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Say one, say all, anything
21	else? Well, on we go.
22	MS. STEELE: On we go. I've distributed
23	some more trees. This document here is Section 1 of
24	the outline, the origins and history and I took some
25	freedom to suggest some background information if we

1	needed it. And they fall into a couple of areas. One
2	of them talks about old practices, previous to 1970.
3	Here's the other thing; the way I laid out my outline,
4	there are a lot of bullets and I'm hoping that it
5	would make it easy for you to say when you go
6	through it to say, "This has nothing to do with this,
7	just take it out", or, "Yes, continue development on
8	that particular theme".
9	And so we went ahead and had it numbered,
10	except there's a line number that you see associated
11	with a bullet that shouldn't be in here. And we'll
12	try to get through as much as we can until 5:00.
13	CHAIRMAN RYAN: I'm going to make a
14	suggestion.
15	MS. STEELE: Sure.
16	CHAIRMAN RYAN: I mean, this is the first
17	time all the members have seen it, right?
18	MS. STEELE: The notebook, okay.
19	CHAIRMAN RYAN: The notebook. Have you
20	all been through this or not?
21	VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: Scanned it.
22	MEMBER HINZE: Scanned it.
23	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Scanned it. So, you know,
24	let's let everybody digest it overnight perhaps and
25	bring you a mark-up tomorrow.
	I and the second

1	MS. STEELE: Oh, great, that sounds good.
2	CHAIRMAN RYAN: You know, rather than sit
3	here and let everybody read through it, that will be
4	a little bit more efficient and we can press ahead.
5	MS. STEELE: That's true, okay.
6	VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: And the question on
7	the table on this
8	CHAIRMAN RYAN: The question on the table
9	is
10	VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: are these the
11	right topics and things to discuss?
12	MS. STEELE: Right.
13	CHAIRMAN RYAN: And of course the two are,
14	this is a key point, make a star. This is not
15	important, cross it out and we'll press on.
16	MS. STEELE: Okay.
17	MEMBER WEINER: I have one comment if we
18	can go back briefly to the outline. The Nuclear Waste
19	Policy Act was 1982, not 1980, the first page, 1S.
20	MS. STEELE: Yes.
21	CHAIRMAN RYAN: The Low Level Waste Policy
22	Act was
23	MEMBER WEINER: The Low Level Waste Policy
24	Act was 1980, Nuclear Waste Policy Act was 1982.
25	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Gotcha, thanks.

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1	MS. STEELE: Yes, it's correct in my
2	outline.
3	MEMBER WEINER: Okay, good.
4	MS. STEELE: So that makes it right.
5	Okay.
6	CHAIRMAN RYAN: All right, so on we go.
7	I guess the goal is to have
8	MEMBER WEINER: Okay, we take this home.
9	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Okay, a fairly well
10	developed text by say June, you know, with something
11	in May for committee members to perhaps just comment
12	on an early draft and then we'll explore it in our
13	June meeting.
14	MS. STEELE: What about you're
15	referring to just the first section? What about the
16	other sections?
17	CHAIRMAN RYAN: I'm thinking the whole
18	thing.
19	MS. STEELE: Okay. All right.
20	CHAIRMAN RYAN: It's not I don't think
21	it will be that hard to pull it together but we can
22	just start writing seriously on it and get rolling.
23	MS. STEELE: Okay, so a good first draft
24	you're saying for the entire document
25	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yes.

1	MS. STEELE: okay, before the June
2	meeting.
3	CHAIRMAN RYAN: On we go.
4	MS. STEELE: Okay.
5	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Next is Ruth, your report
6	on your subcommittee on discussion on the April 14th
7	and 15th visit to the Center for Nuclear Waste
8	Regulatory Analysis.
9	MEMBER WEINER: Jim, very kindly printed
10	out the it's on the
11	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Can we have these to hand
12	out to everybody or
13	MEMBER WEINER: It's on the D drive under
14	Weiner and it's a PowerPoint presentation. Yeah. And
15	it's not very long. In fact, you can see how long it
16	is here. I can't with the light shining on it, I
17	can't see it.
18	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Actually, can we just kill
19	the lights up there?
20	MEMBER WEINER: Yeah, can we kill the
21	lights and I can maybe help you I can't see it all.
22	All right, please excuse the primitive PowerPoint, it
23	was mine. I briefly summarized the points from our
24	visit to the Center that did not deal with
25	predecisional work and I believe everything that's on

147 1 these slides refers to something that is -- has been 2 published or is public information. May I have the next one? And please other 3 4 people chime in, feel free, Bill, Jim, to chime in 5 when I get something wrong. Okay, the attendees were myself, Bill Hinze and Jim Clarke and the 6 7 consultants, Bruce Marsh and Paul Shewmon. ACNW staff was Richard Savio, Sharon Steele and Jenny Gallo and 8 9 we had a number of NMSS staff and people present on video conference and I didn't list all the names 10 because there were quite a few and they were in and 11 12 out. Neil was extremely helpful. 13 14

Neil was extremely helpful. He was present on the video con and I have to say that Tim McCartin who was present for most of it, was also extremely helpful. Next slide, please.

Okay, this was our agenda. I can ask Jim to comment on the lab tour. I did not go on that and he went on the lab tour and discussed the decommissioning work with Dick Savio and then there was a GoldSim demonstration that Jim and I and Dick attended. Do you want to say anything about the decommissioning at this point?

MEMBER CLARKE: Just that it was a very informative discussion concerning the models, the

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1	codes that they're looking at, at this time, the pros
2	and cons of each and we had on video, I think we had
3	John Russell and we had Bobby Eid.
4	MEMBER WEINER: Uh-huh.
5	DR. LARKINS: Which codes are they using
6	for decommissioning?
7	MEMBER WEINER: Oh, for decommissioning?
8	MEMBER CLARKE: Yeah, the ones that we
9	heard the most about were MEPAS, GENII, RESRAD 5 and
10	GoldSim.
11	MEMBER WEINER: They also showed us
12	briefly how GoldSim was being used for the Yucca
13	Mountain Performance Assessment and I thought the
14	GoldSim demonstration was excellent and was it's a
15	very useful tool.
16	MEMBER CLARKE: The RESRAD model was the
17	most recent. I think it's called RESRAD-OFFSITE, the
18	one that has probablistic capabilities. I may have
19	gotten the number wrong but it's the RESRAD-OFFSITE.
20	MEMBER WEINER: April 14th was devoted
21	entirely to a discussion of igneous activity and at
22	that we didn't get through it. The only break in that
23	agenda was that at lunch they had lunch brought in
24	the ACNW members and consultants met with Budhi
25	Sagar and Wes Patrick to discuss Commissioner

Merrifield's request. Wes, at that point, gave us -since I'm not going to say any more about it after
this, Wes shared with us a slide presentation that he
had of the Center's capabilities and essentially,
they -- what the Center itself doesn't have in the way
of expertise or feel they can add in the way of
expertise, they use Southwest Research Institute and
that is mostly for the engineering aspect, mechanical
engineering, electrical engineering and so on.

They have either on staff or as

They have either on staff or as consultants, they cover virtually all of the areas that deal with high level waste and with radioactive waste period, and with decommissioning. Basically, they try to cover the waterfront. Their contract is — the conditions under which the Center operates are very closely constrained at the present time by their contract with NRC.

MEMBER CLARKE: Charter.

MEMBER WEINER: Yeah, their charter and they also made the point that it has been -- when it has been suggested that the charter be amended in some way, there has also been a discussion at that time of amending the charter and putting it up for bid again.

CHAIRMAN RYAN: That's perhaps a little out of our areas.

MEMBER WEINER: Yeah, that's way out of our area. They wanted us to know. This was mostly a luncheon where Wes primarily told us about the Center. We contributed very little.

April 15th we finished up with igneous activity but we took the corrosion chemistry and waste package issues first in order to accommodate Dr. Schewmon who had an early flight out. We also heard about their work in near-field chemistry retardation and radionucluide mobility. We wrapped up the igneous activity discussion probabilities of igneous activity and spent a short time on spent fuel dissolution.

At the end of the meeting Wes and Budhi requested our feedback. I did not make a slide of that but we essentially thanked them for -- thanked them for the presentations and gave them our impression which will come up on the next slide. Can I have the next slide, please? Next one. Okay.

I wrote down a number of points that had occurred to me, circulated these ro the ACNW members and consultants, asked for their input. This morning I checked it out with Neil Coleman who gave me some additional insights and corrections and we also subsequent to this morning's discussion in the P&P, I also made some changes. I'd just like to go through

1 and again, please other people who were there add --2 jump in. 3 First of all, they were very forthcoming 4 and responsive to our questions and concerns. 5 MEMBER HINZE: Well, that's the first 6 place I'd disagree. 7 MEMBER WEINER: Bill, I was being nice. 8 MEMBER HINZE: I know you were. 9 We need a clear picture. CHAIRMAN RYAN: 10 MEMBER HINZE: I think it was uneven. think that's a fair statement to make. 11 There were 12 some areas where there was a clear responsive concern There were other areas where this 13 with the questions. 14 was not evident. 15 MEMBER CLARKE: I have to agree. 16 MEMBER WEINER: Yeah, I would agree also 17 with one caveat. I think they thought that -- they thought they were being forthcoming but the actual 18 19 responses were, of course, uneven. We still have the 20 -- that gets me to the second bullet. Although there 21 was extensive discussion and I'd rather say that than 22 full of the Center's modeling of an igneous event and 23 its consequences, we still have a number of questions 24 about it. However, I think the presentations were,

indeed, a marked improvement over what we heard at the

1	working group session in Las Vegas.
2	MEMBER HINZE: That's I'd agree with,
3	right.
4	MEMBER WEINER: Okay, I was going to say
5	you disagree with that one, too? The Center
6	DR. LARKINS: But you did hear all of the
7	work that they're doing, right?
8	MEMBER WEINER: We heard a great deal of
9	work and we heard a lot of
10	MEMBER HINZE: How can we evaluate that?
11	I mean, you know, we don't know all that they're
12	doing, but they told us that they were that we were
13	hearing all that they were doing.
14	CHAIRMAN RYAN: One thing that would help
15	and we don't have to do it at this session but we had
16	a list of questions going in.
17	MEMBER WEINER: Yes, and you have those
18	questions. We did go
19	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Let me finish.
20	MEMBER WEINER: I'm sorry.
21	CHAIRMAN RYAN: And seeing whether those
22	questions were answered or not and for the ones that
23	were answered, what the answer was would be helpful.
24	MEMBER WEINER: Yeah, we can do that.
25	Actually we started to do that but sort of ran out of

1	time and I would be happy to do a crosswalk with this
2	and the questions and ask Bill and Jim for their
3	input.
4	CHAIRMAN RYAN: I wouldn't just ask Jim
5	and Bill. I'd ask the folks that participated, the
6	consultants and so forth.
7	MEMBER WEINER: And the consultants as
8	well.
9	CHAIRMAN RYAN: But to me, a lot of work
10	went into that question set and that's where you
11	know, the kind of summary stuff here is fine but did
12	we get a specific answer to this question and that
13	question is really where the rubber meets the road.
14	MR. HAMDAN: Actually, if I may, when we
15	say we still have some questions, it's not clear as to
16	whether you asked the questions and you get answers or
17	they
18	MEMBER WEINER: They did not answer our
19	questions fully. I cannot say beyond that at this
20	point.
21	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Again, we asked
22	MEMBER WEINER: Well, get into that.
23	CHAIRMAN RYAN: specific questions.
24	Did we get an answer or not. It's a real clear way to
25	lay it out and, you know, if there's some remaining

1 those are the ones you'll say didn't get an answer. 2 MEMBER WEINER: Okay. So I'm really interested 3 CHAIRMAN RYAN: 4 in the fact that we produced this question set and if 5 they were answered or not. MEMBER WEINER: Yeah. The Center -- Bill 6 7 referred this morning at the P&P to the first slide They appeared to use a risk insights 8 they showed. approach to rank the potential impact of the different 9 10 processes in an igneous event as high risk, moderate 11 risk and low risk but their criteria didn't appear to 12 be either internally consistent or consistent with past approaches. And I thank Jim very kindly for 13 14 pointing out that they didn't seem to use risk insights to evaluate the contribution of risk to 15 16 various transport processes in the geosphere. We suggested at the time and this is part 17 suggestion, that consistent criteria be 18 of 19 developed that they use the risk insights baseline 20 report and that they then use their consistent criteria to rank the contribution of different 21 22 processes associated with an igneous event and I think 23 they should go that throughout their work. 24 Ι mean, happen to do this in 25 association with the igneous event.

1 MR. TRAPP: Ruth? 2 MEMBER WEINER: Yes. John Trapp. I would like very 3 MR. TRAPP: 4 much to know where this is coming from, because what 5 we are doing and what we did all the way through is completely follow the risk insight report. 6 7 MEMBER WEINER: I'm going to bounce that 8 one to Dr. Hinze. He knows more about this than I do. 9 MEMBER HINZE: Well, I think that an example of this -- of the concern of us that attended 10 this was as an example, would be the interaction of 11 12 the magma with the waste. The -- that appeared as a high risk item. That was mentioned to us as a high 13 14 risk item because there is a difference between the -there might be a difference between the Center and the 15 staff and the DOE. And apparently, you know, there is 16 a connect between -- if there's a difference between 17 DOE and the NRC, then there is uncertainty in there 18 19 but that doesn't seem like a consistent way to apply 20 the risk insight. That was one of our concerns. 21 MEMBER WEINER: Yeah, without the chart 22 here, I can point to other things that we pointed to 23 at the time and I don't say that -- I don't know 24 whether -- how or whether the risk insights based on 25 the report was used. It was just that the rankings

seemed to be inconsistent and those rankings are 1 2 critical to license review. Welcome Bruce Marsh. I'm going through 3 4 the -- a summary of what we learned at the Center and 5 please feel free to jump in with comments any time. Yeah, the way I understood MR. MARSH: 6 7 these rankings is that they had -- for most of the 8 processes, they had some dispersion of understanding 9 of their own right, which they took as an uncertainty 10 and then they actually compared it to the DOE, which they took as another sort of extreme, perhaps, or 11 difference and so they based it on that. 12 overall uncertainty, 13 However, the 14 thought was -- that Ruth was talking about was 15 evaluated in another way or a little less certain way. 16 MR. TRAPP: All I would suggest is that 17 you go back to the risk insight baseline report and if you can find anything in that risk insight baseline 18 19 report than is different than what we presented please 20 let me know because it is not. 21 MEMBER WEINER: Sure. 22 John, that's -- I'm glad CHAIRMAN RYAN: 23 you said that because I was going to maybe put a 24 little bit more meat on it than we can have in a 25 bullet or two on the slide to get ahold of that, so I

1 appreciate that, thank you. 2 MR. TRAPP: Well, the same thing and Bruce 3 already mentioned the questions that weren't answered, 4 I really would like to know what they are. 5 MEMBER WEINER: Yes. I mean, because we did a 6 CHAIRMAN RYAN: 7 lot of work with the Center and the staff to present those in advance. I think in fairness, we need to be 8 9 diligent about going through what we thought we heard 10 and what we thought was answered and what might be So that seems like the fair way to do it. 11 remaining. I do -- in fairness to the 12 MEMBER WEINER: group that went, we left there -- some of us left 13 14 there Friday evening, some of left there Saturday. 15 CHAIRMAN RYAN: I'm not complaining about 16 the timing. But we do need to bring it to closure and 17 that's the way to do it. Can I have the next 18 MEMBER WEINER: Okay. 19 slide, please? These are some of the points that were 20 Not all of the points. We were very careful to made. 21 stay in these bullets with public information. 22 model for the interaction between the magma and the 23 waste package is extremely conservative. No credit is 24 taken for the waste package or cladding and the model

is that all spent fuel contents are released.

The method by which the package disintegrates is not clear. The model is accepted by NRC and the Center because -- largely because of the conservatism. Our recommendation is that NRC modeling be consistent in approach to accepting or rejecting the model and be based on sound science rather than primarily on conservatism. And again, I want to give credit where credit is due to Dr. Clarke unconditional acceptance of an extremely conservative model may have unforeseen ramifications.

The Center approach to modeling an igneous event overall should be consistent in accepting or rejecting a model and I would ask particularly Bruce and Bill to comment on anything I haven't included in that, that I should have included.

CHAIRMAN RYAN: Bruce, go ahead.

MR. MARSH: Yes. Ruth has pretty much summed it up. However, the incorporation of this material in magma and the dispersal downstream, et cetera, therefore, follows on this conservative approach and so that also then turns out to be a conservative process and we also learned, for example, that the -- there are more than just pellets in these high density pellets. There's a lot of glass in these containers. Fifty percent of it more or less, which

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has the same kind of consistency and density overall is the magma itself and so when we include this later on in the ash dispersal and we take into account the detailed density variations, especially using particles -- pellets that are very dense, latching on to pieces of magma and then if they're disbursed in a plume, instead of treating it all as pellets, we have this glass material and this actually then is another conservatism that's based -- built into this.

One of the concerns we have is that somewhere along the lines when this becomes all open and public that there are people who are going to look at this, for example, then talk about the canisters in detail and they're going to say, "What, you look at this and couldn't you have done a little better than this on things". So in other words, when it becomes a public document, more or less, it -- this could be an embarrassing situation if DOE, for example is forced to consider a more realistic model and the NRC was forced to do it also and so it would be nice to be a little bit ahead of the curve on this and have it based on sound science as Jim says.

VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: In listening to this, I'm not coming away with a clear picture. Are they modeling the magma package interaction and it's

1 just very conservative or is there simply no model? 2 This is equivalent to having MR. MARSH: a dump truck dump the pellets as a load just into the 3 4 shaft. 5 VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: Basically, the package does not exist basically. 6 7 MR. MARSH: Basically. 8 MEMBER WEINER: Yeah, they take no credit 9 for a package, right. 10 MEMBER HINZE: Apparently what has happened, Allen, is that the DOE has assumed that this 11 problem is intractable and as a result, they have 12 taken the approach that everything will be available 13 14 and the canister has no impact upon it and the waste 15 characteristics, either glass or the spend nuclear fuel has no characteristics on it. And the NRC has 16 17 said, "All right, this is a conservative approach. Were going to accept this because we have a lot of 18 19 problems on our plate and we don't want to put our 20 resources, the NRC's resources, into a problem in 21 which there is -- which the DOE has accepted the 22 conservatism and which there is also a very difficult 23 problem, a thermo-mechanical problem. 24 VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: And let me go just

a bit further. In the third bullet, the method by

which the package disintegrates, does that mean you ask the question of the staff down there, do you have any understanding how such -- how it might really interact with the package and they said, no, or something like that?

Well, actually, we talked to MR. MARSH: basically as part material science, we had a presentation, very good, very excellent, coherent presentations and it appears that everyone knows a lot about these containers in detail; melting point, material, corrosive abilities, what the stresses are, the pedestal it's on, et cetera, however that really being considered in terms of the magma interaction.

CHAIRMAN RYAN: From an assessment point of view, you know, I sure can appreciate the problem of trying to -- what fraction of the radioactive material becomes involved in the consequence scenario. That's the hard question to answer, is it one percent, half a percent, or 100 percent? The bounding analysis, okay, says it's 100 percent, it can't be more than 100 percent. So but that's fraught, to my way of thinking with difficulty. So I guess when I think about it, I come back to, you know, the idea of well, okay, let's, you know, look at some kind of a

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mean or an average or a median or a mode or whatever you want to look at, but some assessment of distributions around it.

MEMBER HINZE: Well, it may even be right, you know. I mean, it may be 100 percent. We don't know that.

CHAIRMAN RYAN: Well, we don't know it is or it isn't. That's really -- and I guess I just -- I mean, that's where the root of my question comes in is, if, for example, it's not 100 percent, it's lower, do you get the same ranking?

The Center really has the MARSH: ability -- they really understand these containers very well, and it was our understanding that if you don't consider something like this, there may be actually other ramifications that if you follow through the model in detail, that a partial digestion or the failure, how it fails, you actually may come across other subsidiary processes that have never been considered that actually may be possible regardless of how it's incorporated. For example, the container bursting just due to heating up the air inside or things like this and you come across other processes that by just saying, "Okay, we assume it's incorporated", there actually may be subsidiary things

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1	that we haven't even thought of that may be involved
2	regardless of how much or how it's incorporated.
3	So it was our feeling that it would be
4	useful, perhaps, at least to know what's involved in
5	terms of the basic science so that there are no
6	surprises down the road.
7	MEMBER WEINER: Can I have the next one,
8	the next slide, please?
9	VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: Let me ask, let me
10	follow this on. EPRI and where was it, we were in Las
11	Vegas, made a presentation and their contention was
12	the release fraction from the package was zero.
13	MEMBER WEINER: Yeah.
14	VICE CHAIRMAN CROFF: Has CNWRA looked at
15	the EPRI analysis? Do they have an opinion on that?
16	MEMBER WEINER: I can only relate to sort
17	of off-line conversation I had in Las Vegas. And
18	they're
19	CHAIRMAN RYAN: They only heard it for the
20	first time.
21	MEMBER WEINER: They only heard it for the
22	first time there so they really hadn't looked at it
23	and we did not raise the question, that's very true.
24	MR. TRAPP: If I may make one comment on
25	that, please, the EPRI assumption is very similar to
ı	T and the second

1 the original DOE assumption which we challenged them 2 DOE then came back and said, "We can't support 3 this assumption", which is when they went to the 4 complete package failure. So --5 CHAIRMAN RYAN: You're saying the EPRI assumption is what DOE later abandoned. 6 7 MR. TRAPP: Yes. Okay, thank you. 8 CHAIRMAN RYAN: 9 Can I have the next slide? MEMBER WEINER: 10 Okay, this is Bruce's point. The Center's approach doesn't include solidification of magma. 11 They just 12 magma behaves like liquid. Thermal assumed а calculations of magma in drifts and canisters and heat 13 14 transfer from magma to canisters should be revisited 15 to improve realism. Apparently the decay heat from fuel is not a significant heat source in this. 16 17 do you want to comment any further on that? Yes, they've actually 18 MR. MARSH: 19 undergone some modeling with the people in Bristol and 20 they're very interesting illustrative models for fluid 21 that bubbles in moving around and going into the 22 drifts and coming back out and things, but these 23 actually give an impression, an experience that you 24 can base further thinking on and that's what these

They're basically illustrative as Hill

models are.

told us all about and that's good on that point of view.

However, summification is perhaps major factor in magma transfer, so if we're looking for experiences and some insight into how magma will behave in a drift, it's absolutely the most essential thing to include and it bears on this whole canister problem, too, and how they'll interact with the canisters. So you can start out with simple modeling. And I think the Center is able to do this probably themselves and there's some interaction with other it covers another base area that folks and is basically murky and left sort of undecided and unexplored and this could have other ramifications also in this area. It's good to be, I think, the head of the curve on this and be pre-emptive in terms of experience and understanding, insight into what's coming on down the line.

MEMBER WEINER: The next two bullets deal with the remobilization model which was presented but at this point, there were -- although we were given some information, it's at this point, pre-decisional information and the model has not yet been released. So all I wanted to say about it was that we heard about it. It's certainly a major improvement over the

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1	considerations that were presented in Las Vegas.
2	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Is that in the
3	documentation that's coming out shortly or
4	MR. TRAPP: The remobilization, there
5	should be a second report on that some time, I believe
6	it's late July the report will be coming is. So then
7	it will be available probably a month from then.
8	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Great, okay, that would be
9	helpful.
10	MEMBER HINZE: We saw nothing in this that
11	would lead us to any conclusion that anything is wrong
12	with it. It looks quite appropriate.
13	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Well, again, I think when
14	we get the document and study it
15	MR. TRAPP: It's definitely this fiscal
16	year.
17	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yeah.
18	MEMBER WEINER: Next slide, please. Okay,
19	this this is really part of the remobilization
20	model. The consequence modeling is much improved
21	compared to the presentations at the working group
22	meeting in Las Vegas. We discussed the particle size
23	question and the Center does consider a median
24	respirable diameter of 10 microns, but some studies
25	indicate that there is a range and again, the rest

2 to revisit it when it is released. The presentation on corrosion chemistry, 3 4 on radionuclide mobility and on spent fuel dissolution 5 were absolutely outstanding. They were clearly This was a case, I think Bill you will 6 presented. 7 agree, that our questions were answered right spot on 8 and the Center does its own laboratory work in these 9 And what they do is they abstract the 10 experimental results into the performance assessment codes in a timely and efficient fashion and we will 11 12 know more about this when TPA 5.0.1 is released. Right now they're still working on abstracting these 13 14 codes and the last bullet is --15 CHAIRMAN RYAN: Before you leave this, I've got a guestion up on the top and maybe it's to 16 John or the staff here, on the 10 micron question, 17 that's a pretty particle size for an average. 18 19 that age over time in modeling or will that be 20 addressed in the report? 21 MR. Is this 10 micron the TRAPP: 22 discussion of dose or is this a discussion of waste? 23 No, just behavior and CHAIRMAN RYAN: 24 practice. 25 MR. TRAPP: No, I just want to make sure

of this has not yet been released and I think we need

1	which question it is.
2	MEMBER WEINER: Yeah, that was that
3	discussion.
4	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yeah, it' the Center
5	MR. TRAPP: It's dose?
6	CHAIRMAN RYAN: No, as you make material
7	airborne
8	MR. TRAPP: Is this a discussion dealing
9	with a dose
10	CHAIRMAN RYAN: No.
11	MR. TRAPP: calculation or is this
12	MEMBER WEINER: Well, it was at the
13	Center.
14	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Well, I mean, what I'm
15	asking you is may be a little different question is
16	MR. TRAPP: If you're talking the waste,
17	it's basically that goes into this, it's basically
18	10 microns, plus or minus one log unit.
19	MEMBER WEINER: Yeah.
20	CHAIRMAN RYAN: I'm sorry.
21	MR. TRAPP: It's 10 microns, plus or minus
22	one log unit for the waste, that's what you're talking
23	about.
24	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Right, but I'm asking a
25	slightly different question. And I'm trying to see if

1	it's in the report or not. If you create an airborne
2	aerosol, over time it ages and some material will
3	settle out or move on or disburse by whatever driver
4	is there and typically what happens, unless there's a
5	new continuing contribution to source, that tendency
6	of the particle size distribution is to drift
7	downward. Is that kind of modeling included in the
8	change of particle size distribution is a function of
9	time and driver?
10	MR. TRAPP: That change as least as far as
11	igneous activity is recognized but no, it is not
12	brought it. It is strictly based on the measurements
13	which have been made at active volcanos.
14	CHAIRMAN RYAN: So it's a fixed value for
15	the average; is that do I understand right?
16	MR. TRAPP: Yes.
17	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Okay, so aging of the
18	distribution isn't taken in all the time. Okay.
19	MEMBER WEINER: I think again, we should
20	revisit some of
21	CHAIRMAN RYAN: No, if that's in the
22	documentation, I'll wait to get it but I just wanted
23	to pose the question.
24	MEMBER CLARKE: Ten microns is plus or
25	minus one log unit.

1	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yeah, I got it, okay,
2	thanks.
3	MEMBER WEINER: Okay, that's I believe
4	that's my last slide, isn't it?
5	MEMBER CLARKE: In very general terms what
6	are they doing in spent fuel dissolution?
7	MEMBER WEINER: Take that one off. Go
8	back. Yeah, go back. Okay, that's it. I didn't want
9	to I wanted to take that last slide off. Okay.
10	This is our report. I don't think at this point, that
11	we unless we want to write a very general letter,
12	I'm not sure that we have enough certainly, without
13	going through the questions, we don't have enough for
14	a letter.
15	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Well, I think, you know,
16	frankly the Center put a lot of work and the staff did
17	here. I think we owe it to that effort to document
18	that answers to the questions and our satisfaction
19	with them and whether that's a letter or a report or
20	what we need to do that. This isn't going to cover it
21	for me.
22	MEMBER WEINER: Okay, yeah, that would
23	DR. LARKINS: Yeah, I agree. You know, in
24	the Commission meeting when you said you were going to
25	the Center and visit and see what they were doing in

this area so at some point --

CHAIRMAN RYAN: Yeah, we owe the

Commission a letter because we said we would, you know, inform them of the visit and these folks put in an awful lot of work and we need to be diligent in responding to their effort.

MEMBER WEINER: Okay, I will take it on myself to coordinate going through the questions and finding which ones were answered and which ones were not. I would ask for some guidance on -- since we did hear per-decisional information, I would ask for -- since this was not just a small group of the Committee, I would ask for some guidance, a lot of guidance as to what to put in a draft letter, what we should put in at this point.

CHAIRMAN RYAN: Well, you know, you could certainly, I think, as you prepare the responses, discuss with staff what they feel is pre-decisional and they can help you identify things that are pre-decisional and we can just say pre-decisional answers. So, you know, everybody understands we've heard it but it will come out when it's after that pre-decision step.

MEMBER WEINER: Is that acceptable to everybody else?

1	CHAIRMAN RYAN: I'm just trying to throw
2	out ideas. I mean, you know
3	MEMBER HINZE: I don't think we should
4	start writing a letter at this point. What we ought
5	to do is make certain that we are the consultants
6	and the members that were there, are in agreement or
7	if not, state it explicitly why we are not in
8	agreement on the answers to these questions and then
9	when we have those answers, we should run through
10	them, we run them through the staff to make certain
11	that we are not stepping on pre-decisional toes and
12	then we can move on from there.
13	MEMBER WEINER: Yeah, that's exactly what
14	I want to do.
15	CHAIRMAN RYAN: That's good.
16	MEMBER WEINER: That says it all. Okay.
17	MR. SAVIO: Excuse me. One approach to it
18	is that we could create our own pre-decisional
19	document. We just can't discuss it with
20	CHAIRMAN RYAN: I'll defer to however the
21	mechanism needs to be done but you know, I think
22	DR. LARKINS: I don't think that's a good
23	idea.
24	MEMBER WEINER: Well, I don't agree with
25	that.

1 DR. LARKINS: A draft of what you think 2 should be in there and have the staff take a look at It may be by the time the committee gets back to 3 4 act on this, some of these documents will be released 5 and therefore, can be discussed and it will be far better than trying to create a pre-decisional document 6 7 that doesn't, to me, do any good in this area. Well, I think Mike is 8 MEMBER WEINER: 9 Given the amount of work the Center put in and 10 the amount of time we spent there, I do think we need to get together and formulate a document to the 11 12 Commission. DR. LARKINS: Well, John mentioned some of 13 14 these things will be available June/July time frame, 15 so if that's the case we should be able to make 16 reference to it. 17 MR. TRAPP: They will be, part of them available in the July time frame. It's going to take 18 19 about a month for us to get through. There's one 20 report which is some place in our mail room which I 21 should be able to get ro in about a month. 22 them will be September, so I mean, there's going to be 23 things coming through. 24 CHAIRMAN RYAN: And again, I think, I mean 25 to me if this pre-decisional stuff that they've

1	documented in an answer we can identify it and do it
2	when it comes along, but my emphasis is, you know,
3	these folks put in tremendous effort to answer
4	specific questions. We need to document the specific
5	answers we got and what we feel about them very
6	clearly so that, you know, that work is recognized and
7	appreciated.
8	MEMBER WEINER: Yeah, and by the way, we
9	communicated that.
10	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Okay, and again, you know,
11	I think, you just got done last Friday and this is a
12	preliminary view of what you thought and there are
13	some areas where you feel comfortable and some areas
14	where you perhaps have additional questions and we
15	need to go through the rigorous, you know, process of
16	getting that done on paper.
17	MR. SCOTT: Mike Scott, ACR staff. I just
18	wanted to ask, so are we looking at a trip report now
19	and a letter later? Is that what's on the menu?
20	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Something like that, yeah.
21	And again, the trip report is the answer to the
22	questions we asked.
23	MEMBER WEINER: Yes.
24	MEMBER HINZE: Well, I think what we
25	should do is we should in the trip report, go the

1	one step further and come up with the implications,
2	try to summarize what those implications are in terms
3	of the concerns that we expressed to the Commission in
4	our March meeting with them.
5	MEMBER WEINER: I think that's a good
6	idea. To the extent that we can do this without
7	stepping on pre-decisional toes.
8	MEMBER CLARKE: And I think we should say
9	now as Mike said, they did put in a tremendous effort
10	and they had a major commitment of time and staff and
11	
12	CHAIRMAN RYAN: And it's not just the
13	Center. Folks here at NRC, you know, are trying to be
14	responsive and helpful and we appreciate and recognize
15	that as well.
16	MEMBER WEINER: And by the way, I want to
17	thank all the people who were here and sat through
18	this on the TV and on the tele-con because they were
19	extremely helpful.
20	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Are we done?
21	MEMBER WEINER: As far as I know.
22	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Anything else?
23	MS. STEELE: Yes, I would like to have 15
24	minutes back from my time. On the low level waste
25	issue, given that we have to come up with a draft in

1 May, I think it would be useful to develop a scope 2 statement to help us -- to insure that we stay within 3 the lines. 4 CHAIRMAN RYAN: If you will indulge me, I 5 will write one tonight --6 MS. STEELE: Okay. 7 CHAIRMAN RYAN: -- and provide it tomorrow 8 but having us all sit here and write a paragraph, it's 9 not an effective use of everybody's time. 10 MS. STEELE: Okay, no, that's fine. CHAIRMAN RYAN: So, you know, I hear you 11 but it's late and you know, lots of folks have stuff 12 to do and I just don't think that's really an 13 14 efficient way to make that paragraph. I can probably 15 get it done pretty quick, but you're right, it does 16 need to be done and we need some concurrence on that 17 before we depart for the week. So, all right. Well, I don't want you to go away mad. 18 No, that's fine. 19 MS. STEELE: 20 DR. LARKINS: Now, we've heard the thought 21 on the igneous thing. It may be well to put out a 22 short trip report just to sort of document that you 23 went there and what things were discussed and then to 24 have a draft of what comment, issues were there and

then have a chance to air it with the staff and public

1	maybe in July.
2	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Sure.
3	DR. LARKINS: If that's the right time.
4	I don't see the urgency to push something out if there
5	are still issues that haven't been reconciled.
6	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Well, and the other aspect
7	of it is, maybe that's what we put out, you know, is
8	John's left, I guess but the schedule of, you know,
9	what documents are coming forth, when and how we're
LO	going to inform ourselves with those documents and so
L1	forth, that's a good schedule to have.
L2	MR. RUBENSTONE: Mike, Jim Rubenstone,
L3	NRC. We had the discussion and we did identify
L4	specific documents that relate to what you heard last
L5	week and we're going to get you that list of documents
L6	hopefully tomorrow.
L7	CHAIRMAN RYAN: So maybe we just integrate
L8	that in a little trip report and then, you know, it
L9	puts something on the record of what happened and give
20	us a map forward.
21	DR. LARKINS: Yeah, I think my point is,
22	it's better to put out something which is more
23	complete even if you have to do it, July, September
24	time frame, which sort of covers the whole gambit of

issues related to consequence analysis rather than

1	trying to get something out which will still have some
2	holes or questions in it.
3	CHAIRMAN RYAN: Okay. Good plan. Is
4	there anything else for the record, for the meeting?
5	Motion to adjourn.
6	DR. LARKINS: So moved.
7	CHAIRMAN RYAN: So moved, thank you.
8	(Whereupon, at 5:24 p.m. the above
9	entitled matter concluded.)
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