NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Title: Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards

557th Meeting

Docket Number: (n/a)

Location: Rockville, Maryland

Date: Friday, November 7, 2008

Work Order No.: NRC-2522 Pages 1-147

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON REACTOR SAFEGUARDS (ACRS) 557TH MEETING + + + + + FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 2008 10 + + + + + The Advisory Committee met at the Nuclear 11 12 Regulatory Commission, Two White Flint North, Room T2B3, 11545 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland, at 13 8:30 a.m., William J. Shack, Ph.D., Chair, presiding. 14 MEMBERS PRESENT: 15 WILLIAM J. SHACK, Chairman 16 MARIO BONACA, Vice Chairman 17 18 J. SAM ARMIJO 19 GEORGE E. APOSTOLAKIS SANJOY BANERJEE 20 21 DENNIS C. BLEY 22 CHARLES H. BROWN, JR. 23 MICHAEL L. CORRADINI OTTO L. MAYNARD 24 25 SAID I. ABDEL-KHALIK

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1	MEMBERS PRESENT (Continued):
2	DANA A. POWERS
3	HAROLD B. RAY
4	MICHAEL T. RYAN
5	JOHN D. SIEBER
6	JOHN W. STETKAR
7	ALSO PRESENT:
8	TANNY SANTOS, Designated Federal Official
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P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

(8:32 a.m.)

7) OPENING REMARKS BY THE ACRS CHAIRMAN

CHAIRMAN SHACK: The meeting will now come to order. This is the second day of the 557th meeting of the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards.

During today's meeting, the Committee will consider the following: current issues associated with fire protection and related matters; proposed changes to the review process for subsequent combined license applications; future ACRS activities and reports of the Planning and Procedures Subcommittee; preparation for meeting with the Commission; and reconciliation of ACRS comments and recommendations. In addition, the Committee will meet with the Commission between 2:00 and 3:30 p.m. to discuss various topics.

The meeting is being conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act. Mr. Tanny Santos is the designated federal official for the initial portion of the meeting.

We have received no written comments or requests for time to make oral statements from members of the public regarding today's session. A transcript of portions of the meeting is being kept, and it is

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requested that speakers use the microphones, identify themselves, and speak with sufficient clarity and volume so they can be readily heard.

Our first topic today is "Current Issues
Associated with Fire Protection." I think Jack is
leading us on that.

MEMBER SIEBER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

8) CURRENT ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH FIRE PROTECTION AND RELATED MATTERS

8.1) REMARKS BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

MEMBER SIEBER: As the members know, there has been lots of activity over the last months and last few years in the fire protection area. And because of the amount of work and the details involved with that and testing and industry interaction, progress has been intense but not particularly rapid.

This has caught the attention of the General Accounting Office. And the GAO decided that they would audit the NRC on the fire protection area. And it turns out that the ACRS was involved. And specifically I was questioned on this matter. I have read the report. And my name is not in there. So I feel I was successful.

On the other hand, there were a number of comments and recommendations expressed in that report.

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And this morning we would like to review the staff's approach to resolving the issues in the GAO report.

And, in addition to that, one of the intensive future activities of the staff and licensees is going to be the adoption of NFPA-805, which is risk-informed fire protection systems in nuclear power plants.

A major portion of the industry has elected to adopt NFPA-805. It is an area where we are still developing the field of experience, but it promises to resolve some of the issues that have been difficult to resolve in the past. And so in my view, it is a step forward. And so we during this session will review the staff's progress in the area of adoption of NFPA-805.

And to lead us through this discussion on these fire protection issues this morning is Mark

Cunningham, an old friend of ours, who is Director of the Division of Risk Assessment. And he will lead us through this topic.

Mark?

MR. CUNNINGHAM: Thank you, Dr. Sieber.

8.2) BRIEFING BY AND DISCUSSIONS WITH

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NRC STAFF

MR. CUNNINGHAM: Good morning. I think

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this is the first time I have talked to the Committee in my current position, which is the Director of the Division of Risk Assessment in NRR. My division has four basic functions in it. We are going to talk about that function that is becoming by far the biggest part of what our division does, which is fire protection activities.

I appreciate the opportunity today to come before the Committee. As Dr. Sieber said, we have had a lot of help over the last six months from the General Accountability Office, from the Inspector General, from the Commission on what we should be doing in the area of fire protection.

We have a great deal to do over the next year in dealing with the plants that are transitioning to NFPA-805 as well as dealing with the plants that are at this point not transitioning. So you will hear today about both sets of activities.

The staff today that you will hear from are all from my division in the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation. The work that you are going to hear about, though, involves a much broader part of the agency. We have substantial technical help from the Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research.

We are very actively interacting with the

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regions on this because there the inspectors are the ones who at some point are going to have to verify that the fire protection changes that are being made are, in fact, being made correctly.

We also have extensive involvement with the Office of Enforcement. As you will hear about, there is a strong relationship in some of these activities with the issue of enforcement discretion and the timing of some of the actions that are being done.

So because of the extensive interactions among the offices, we have a steering committee that is chaired by my boss, Jack Grobe, in NRR and has senior executives from each of those groups that I talked about.

For those of you who have been around fire protection for a while, you will know that the name Steve West has come into play many times in the past. Steve is right now the Director of Reactor Safety in region 3. And he is our regional representative on the steering committee. So he gives us both the regional experience and gives us his long historical experience in fire protection activities.

Within the division, as I said, this has become the biggest activity, biggest function in the

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division. We have made organizational changes within the division to reflect this.

One of the things that we have done is to bring another person who has been involved in fire protection activities back into the line management. Sunil Weerakkody, who is sitting back over there, has been involved for a long time in fire protection activities. He is now the Deputy Division Director in DRA for fire protection. So since this is a very complicated issue, we wanted to have a senior management who is, in effect, devoted to straightening all of this out.

Dr. Sieber was saying, we would like to talk about what has been going on, what we expect to happen in the next year, and basically to use this as a starting point for a set of possible interactions on fire barrier issues, on regulatory guidance, inspection regulator, SRPs, and with respect to NFPA-805 as well as for the plants that are not transitioning, dealing with the treatment of circuits for plants that are not transitioning to 805.

With that general introduction, questions?

MEMBER STETKAR: Mark?

MR. CUNNINGHAM: Yes, John?

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MEMBER STETKAR: I didn't look through
your presentation. So I don't know whether it is
relevant for the discussion today, but I just read
sometime within the last month or so that apparently
the industry, NEI, is proposing a different or revised
methodology for either compliance or assessment of
fire risk, you know, performance-based. Are you going
to touch on how that may affect your integration
implementation process?

I don't know what they are proposing. I

I don't know what they are proposing. I haven't seen anything, but, as I understand it, it kind of caught you by surprising.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: That's okay. The thumbnail is -- and I will ask Alex to touch on this a little bit at some point.

MR. KLEIN: In a general sense, we will touch on it later in terms of the infrastructure development for NFPA-805.

MEMBER STETKAR: Okay. That is kind of in the context of this. I was curious.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: Yes. Down in the infrastructure in the fire PRA area is a NUREG document known as NUREG CR-6850. It is a joint effort of NRC's Office of Research and the Electric Power Research Institute.

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Within that is a set of technical issues, some of which we have found and the industry have found has been complicating their fire PRAs in the sense that in some cases the application of the methods that are described there seem to lead to nonsensical results. Okay?

It's a situation where you have perhaps a somewhat conservative model in one case and you bring that together with another model and the combination causes something that just doesn't seem to make sense.

We are working through those issues in what we call our FAQ process. The industry comment was I think with respect to how quickly we were going to reach resolution on some of those issues.

If we have nothing else, I am going to turn it over to Alex and his staff. Thank you very much.

MR. KLEIN: I'm going to slide over and see if I can bring up my presentation. Good morning. My name is Alex Klein. I am the Branch Chief in NRR, Fire Protection Branch.

As Mark mentioned, the division recently reorganized such that I report to Dr. Weerakkody now in terms of the line organization. I have with me today here many of my staff, most of my staff here,

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1	along with a gentleman who is a senior technical
2	adviser in the division, who is also devoting much, if
3	not all, of his time to the efforts with NFPA-805,
4	Steve Laur. He will also make a presentation later on
5	to the Commission here.
6	What we wanted to do today was to discuss
7	a variety of
8	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Is there a special
9	significance to the fact that fire protection is under
10	the Division of Risk Assessment?
11	MR. KLEIN: Yes, it is. It is because the
12	effort right now is to go towards risk-informing a lot
13	of our efforts, our regulations; for example,
14	NFPA-805. And I think there was a reason why it was
15	put under risk assessment.
16	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Quite a number of
17	plants would not go to 805.
18	MR. KLEIN: Right now we have 48 units out
19	of 104 who have sent in letters of intent to
20	transition to NFPA-805.
21	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: But is the risk going
22	to affect the other plants?
23	MR. KLEIN: Is the risk going to affect
24	the other plants?
25	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Any risk

1	consideration. Is it going to affect the other
2	plants, even though they choose not to go the 805
3	route?
4	MR. KLEIN: Licensees can maintain
5	compliance with the deterministic regulations under
6	appendix R
7	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Right, right.
8	MR. KLEIN: or under their licensing
9	basis for those who were not committed to
10	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Well, that is under
11	you, too. That's what I'm saying.
12	MR. KLEIN: That's under me, too. That's
13	correct, because fire protection as a discipline
14	should be maintained, I think, in a single location,
15	as opposed to trying to split that up between two
16	different organizations because there are
17	commonalities between the two.
18	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Very good. I suppose
19	that other people could run, for example, digital I&C.
20	(Laughter.)
21	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: You had better write
22	into it, Alex.
23	MR. KLEIN: As I indicated
24	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Actually, I agree
25	with you. I mean, I thought you gave a good answer.

This is the way it should be.

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MR. KLEIN: Thank you. These are the discussion topics that I've got listed on this slide that you'll hear from the staff. Without trying to list each of these, what I just want to say at a high level is that, as Dr. Sieber indicated, there has been high interest from some of our external stakeholders; for example, the Government Accountability Office, the recent IG report on the Hemyc fire barrier issues. We have got congressional interest. And we have got very high interest at the Commission level.

So I will have staff here to talk about some of the actions with regard to some of the Commission direction that we have received. That will be the next presentation.

And we will also talk about the fire protection closure plan that the staff has developed to address some of these items. And then, of course, we will talk about our status in our interactions with regard to NFPA-805.

With that, I would like to --

MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: I have a question.

MR. KLEIN: Yes?

MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: I mean, we heard yesterday a presentation by other people, who was

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prompted by the investigation or report of the Inspector General. Now we see the Government Accountability Office. Is this the one that used to be General Accounting Office? MR. KLEIN: Yes. MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Why are these people interested in you? Who else is going to come? In the 8 next month, we're going to have somebody else. 9 MEMBER SIEBER: FBI. 10 (Laughter.) MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: But I'm curious. 11 MEMBER ARMIJO: What prompted Congress? 12 MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Why did the GAO do 13 Somebody complained or --14 MR. CUNNINGHAM: The GAO has a 15 responsibility to respond to requests from members of 16 Congress, for example, on issues that are of concern 17 to them. In the case of this, it was Congressman 18 19 Price from North Carolina requested this. The Shearon Harris plant happens to be in 20 21 his district. And so there is a lot of local interest at Harris, both because of the issues over the years 22 and because they are transitioning. 23 So Congressman Price requested GAO to do 24

this, and they accepted the request. They have some

options apparently, but they did choose to do this. MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Will somebody tell us what the issue was at Shearon Harris? MR. KLEIN: We will provide you with a discussion on the GAO report. MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Okay. Okay. maybe we can --8 MR. KLEIN: Okay. 9 MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Very good. Thank 10 you. MR. KLEIN: So what I will do is, as each 11 12 of my staff come up here, I will introduce them. So the first staff member I would like to introduce is 13 Naeem Igbal, who is a fire protection engineer in the 14 Fire Protection Branch. 15 He would like to brief the Committee on 16 some recent staff requirements memoranda that was 17 issued by the Commission down to the staff. So bear 18 19 with me for a moment, and I will --20 MR. IQBAL: Good morning. My name is Naeem Iqbal. And I am a fire protection engineer with 21 the Division of Risk Assessment. 22 Over the past few months, the Commission 23 issued the SRM on the fire protection activities. So 24 25 I will summarize all of the SRMs. The first SRM was

issued in July 2008 as a result of Commission briefing on the fire protection program. In this SRM, the Commission directed the staff to provide a fire protection closure plan. And I think Dan Frumkin and Chuck Moulton will cover those plans.

The plan should include the following milestones and deliverables: option for accelerating the completion of the various fire protection issue and applicable budget implications, training to appropriate the staff on the important historical lesson learned from the fire protection issues, resolution of activities since 10 CFR Part 50, appendix R was established, a plan to assess the effectiveness of ongoing improvements to the fire protection regulatory frameworks using recent plant data to establish a baseline.

Such a baseline could be, for example, the number of general-type, all open fire protection deficiencies that have compensated and manner for the compensate used in the CY 2007.

The second SRM was on the enforcement discussion on the NFPA requirement --

MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: I don't understand what you just said. Can you go back? The last bullet, what does it mean, "The number and general

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type of all open fire protection deficiencies that 2 were compensated"? MR. IQBAL: Yes, compensated --MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Can you explain that a little bit? MR. IQBAL: Dan Frumkin will cover that later on, how we are --8 MR. KLEIN: We will go into a little bit 9 more detail on that, Doctor. But what this talks about is a Commission direction for the staff to 10 determine how well the progress is being made and how 11 12 MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: You are going to 13 cover this. 14 MR. IOBAL: The second SRM on the NFPA-805 15 discussion policy, the Commission approved the staff 16 17 proposal to extend the grant enforcement discussion period for six months beyond the date of the SER 18 19 safety evaluation approving the second pilot plant 20 license amendment request to transition to NFPA requirement. 21 This extension is not automatic and would 22 be granted on the case-by-case basis and only after a 23 licensee demonstrates substantial progress in his 805 24 25 transition effort. I think Harry Barrett will cover

19 more on that when he presents the 805 LER review. The part SRM was on the second issue. And 3 this SRM Commission also approved a star proposal to change the enforcement discussion guidance regarding the fire in the SECY earlier violation for licensees who choose not to utilize NFPA-805 or 10 CFR 50.48(c). The new enforcement discussion guidance 8 would provide six months for the licensee to identify 9 noncompliances, identify comp measures, and place the noncompliances in the licensee corrective action 10 11 program. 12 So in the closure plan I think Dan Frumkin will address more on that. 13 MEMBER CORRADINI: Can I just ask? 14 15 to get some perspective. So just from a standpoint of what happened for a second, so the GAO report 16 17 appeared. And these are responses by the Commission 18 19 to the report or these occurred before or how did all 20 of this lay out? I need more background. MR. KLEIN: Yes. These series of SRM, 21 staff requirements memoranda, are not directly related 22 23 to the GAO report.

MEMBER CORRADINI:

MR. KLEIN: What has occurred is because

Okay.

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there were a number of activities in fire protection, what you saw here is this last SRM that Naeem just went over is specifically related to the NFPA-805 effort with the staff because the staff had recommended to change the enforcement discretion policy. The staff send up a SECY paper, and the Commission approved that through this SRM.

MEMBER CORRADINI: Okay.

MR. KLEIN: There was also an activity with the staff related to responding to the circuit failures issue. And the staff sent up a SECY paper to the Commission, indicating the staff's plan to resolve that fire into the circuits failure issue.

And I might add that we have plans to come back and see you, engage you specifically on the fire into the circuits failure issue at a later time. So we will get into a lot more depth for that one.

Now, for the other one, this SRM related to a fire protection briefing that the staff gave to the Commission back in July of 2008. As a result of that fire protection briefing, the Commission gave the staff certain direction; for example, the fire protection --

MEMBER CORRADINI: So these are accumulated actions that aren't necessarily related

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but occurred in the same time frame? MR. KLEIN: In the general same time frame, in about over the summer. MEMBER CORRADINI: Right. I understand that. MR. KLEIN: That's correct. MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: The closure of the 8 fire protection issue completion --MR. KLEIN: And we will talk about that. 9 So, if I could, I would like to move on to the next 10 subject matter, talk about the GAO report that Dr. 11 12 Sieber mentioned. And we will get a briefing on where we are with that. 13 MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: I looked at that 14 report, Mark. There is nothing in there we do not 15 already know. There is nothing in the report that we 16 17 did not already know. Is that a true statement? 18 MR. CUNNINGHAM: I'm sorry? The GAO 19 report? The GAO report? It provided a different view of some of the information that I think -- essentially 20 21 all of which we were aware of. It focused on particular issues that we were well-aware of, but it 22 23 did not surface any new issues. It did not surface any new issues for us. 24

MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: That's right.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: Yes.

MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: But my question is whether Congress when they get this, did they get any feedback from you? Yes, we knew about this.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: When the GAO report comes out, there was a requirement that the affected agency respond within 60 days on what it is going to do. And the Chairman assigned out a memo in 60 days that describes that. But it commits us. And some of the actions that were on that list there, I think, are related to more ensuring that we don't lose sight of what we learned in times past.

MEMBER CORRADINI: When was the report issued or started?

MR. KLEIN: The report was started in August of 2007. The activities were started in 2007, in August. It would have been June of this year.

MR. MOULTON: Let me introduce Chuck

Moulton of my staff. He's a fire protection engineer
in the Fire Protection Branch. He would like to brief
the Committee in regards to the recent GAO report on
fire protection and the recommendations in the report
and the associated staff actions.

MR. MOULTON: All right. The first thing

I have here is the additional remit, if you will, from

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1	the GAO of the congressional requesters was to go into
2	three different topics. The first was recent fire
3	history at power plants. The second was the use of
4	long-term interim compensatory measures and the
5	effects on safety of the plants. And the third was to
6	look into the new risk-informed fire protection rule
7	and the effects it might have on the fire safety of
8	power plants.
9	We'll go on to the next one.
10	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: The extent to which
11	again the
12	MR. MOULTON: Yes.
13	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: In other words, are
14	they safer? Is that what they are asking?
15	MR. MOULTON: Yes.
16	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Okay.
17	MR. MOULTON: This tortured syntax, it's
18	their words.
19	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Okay. But that is
20	what it means?
21	MR. MOULTON: That is what it means.
22	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Okay.
23	MEMBER CORRADINI: That is a nice way of
24	putting it. You pasted in what they said they were
25	going to do?

MR. MOULTON: Yes.

MEMBER CORRADINI: Got it.

MR. MOULTON: That is what they said they were going to do. And that's what they investigated, at least some part.

MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Right.

MR. MOULTON: However, you can look on the next slide to the recommendations. They are almost all related to the second topic. They believe the NRC should have a centralized database of exemptions, of long-term compensatory measures, of all manual actions.

We need to address the safety significance of long-term comp measures; finally close out fire barrier issues; and, finally, set a date for solving the multiple spurious issue.

And then in September of this year -
MEMBER BROWN: "Compensatory," that's a

new term for me in fire protection. Does that mean

Smokey, the Bear fire prevention measures? Is that

what a compensatory measure is?

MR. MOULTON: Compensatory measure -
MEMBER SIEBER: If your sensor goes out,

put a fire watch there. The person is supposed to

say, "The place is on fire. Call the control room."

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That's an example. MEMBER BROWN: So it is procedures as well as preventive measures? It means if an automatic fire system goes out, it provides procedures for telling you what to do? MEMBER SIEBER: It's a substitute. MEMBER BROWN: I just don't understand the 8 terminology of what it means. 9 MEMBER ARMIJO: I am with you, Charlie. 10 I get the sense that compensatory is really a temporary, as opposed to a corrective action, --11 12 MEMBER SIEBER: MEMBER ARMIJO: -- which fixed it one and 13 for all. 14 15 MEMBER SIEBER: If I can --MEMBER ARMIJO: Let me interject. 16 MEMBER POWERS: Following the Browns Ferry 17 fire, the NRC found that it had to address fire in 18 19 more than just an industrial hazard basis. And then it had to backfit regulations on existing plants. 20 A lot of plants simply could not tolerate 21 the backfit. They were required to introduce what 22 were called compensatory measures. In many of those 23 cases, a compensatory measure is simply a fire watch. 24 25 Okay?

That's something that will achieve the desired outcome of the regulations when geometrically physically you cannot implement the requirement.

Okay?

Frequently the requirement that is at odds is separation. It just geometrically cannot separate things enough. And so you would have to introduce some sort of compensatory measures.

Compensatory measures, I mean, there are lots of them. You can put a fire barrier issue. You can put in fire watches, lots of things like that.

They may be permanent for the life of the plant. They need not be a temporary thing.

MEMBER ARMIJO: Okay.

MEMBER POWERS: And it was all because you were backfitting a bunch of requirements on plants that already exist.

MR. KLEIN: I would like to clarify. With respect to the appendix R rule and the licensee's compliance with the appendix R rule, Dr. Powers is absolutely correct in terms of the fact that licensees whose plants were already built and designed at the time, that rule was backfitted in. So in many cases, it was difficult for them to comply with the deterministic requirements of appendix R, for example,

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to provide that three-hour separation between your redundant safe shutdown trains in the safe fire area.

Licensees if they wish to do something different from those requirements need to come in and see us. And that would be done through an exemption request. So the licensees would then propose an alternative. We would either approve or disapprove it through the exemption request process. If it's approved, then the licensee can go ahead and make that as a permanent plant change.

The use of compensatory measures is usually implemented in terms of when a licensee has a degraded or an inoperative fire protection system, for example, or he finds himself in a situation where they are not in compliance with the regulations.

For example, Dr. Sieber mentioned the fire detection, a fire detector or system that might be out of service. Licensees used to have those types of things to find in technical specifications. They were removed and put into technical requirements manuals that will define specifically what compensatory measures the licensee would need to put into place to compensate for the fact that they have got a degraded or inoperable fire protection system, for example.

And that could entail a fire watch. It

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could entail, in addition to that or, as an alternative, different procedural measures that the licensee might implement. It could be changes, temporary changes, to their administrative controls program in terms of how they allow certain combustibles to be introduced into that fire area. So there's a variety of types of

compensatory measures that a licensee can implement in accordance with the approved fire protection program.

MEMBER POWERS: All there to achieve the desired outcome of the rule, the existing rule?

MR. KLEIN: The implementation of compensatory measures is there in order for the licensee to be able to comply with their fire protection programs. And compensatory measures are put in place as an interim measure while the licensee brings themselves back into compliance, either, say, through an exemption request, as I mentioned, or a plant modification.

MEMBER BROWN: So they are temporary.

MEMBER SIEBER: Temporary, but they may be for the life of the plant.

MR. KLEIN: Compensatory measures. licensee wants to use a certain type of compensatory measure as a permanent plant change in lieu of what

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1	the regulation requires, that licensee needs to come
2	in to see us to get
3	MEMBER BROWN: That becomes an exemption,
4	then, or
5	MR. KLEIN: That becomes an exemption
6	MEMBER BROWN: Okay.
7	MR. KLEIN: for licensees who are
8	required to comply with appendix R.
9	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Now, the compensatory
10	measure does not need to be approved by you?
11	MR. KLEIN: The compensatory measures are
12	defined in the fire protection program, which was
13	reviewed by the staff.
14	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Okay. So there is
15	approval anyway.
16	MR. KLEIN: There is a sort of an
17	approval, yes.
18	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Sort of.
19	MR. KLEIN: Because we reviewed their fire
20	protection program.
21	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Okay.
22	MEMBER POWERS: And they are subject to
23	inspection and
24	MR. KLEIN: And they are subject to
25	inspection. That's correct.

1	MEMBER BROWN: Okay. All right. Let's
2	move on to
3	MR. KLEIN: Which one are we on? Okay.
4	Central database.
5	MEMBER BROWN: Move on to the last one,
6	what the Commission wrote back to the Congress as to
7	what actions we're going to take.
8	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Which regard to which
9	one: this one or the previous one?
10	MEMBER BROWN: This one.
11	CHAIRMAN SHACK: This response to the
12	previous slide.
13	MR. KLEIN: Yes. All our recommendations
14	that the GAO made these are the staff's planned
15	actions and response to the those recommendations.
16	MR. MOULTON: Right, developed a database
17	of fire protection-related exemptions, developed a
18	metric and a monitoring methodology.
19	CHAIRMAN SHACK: Now, when you say that,
20	I assume that is shorthand for exemptions,
21	compensatory measures, and manual actions, or do you
22	just mean exemptions?
23	MR. MOULTON: I mean exemptions.
24	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Why is that useful?
25	MR. KLEIN: The centralized database?

MEMBER	APOSTOLAKIS:	Yes.
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MR. KLEIN: There is some usefulness in that it provides, for example, an inspector out in the field the ability to access these exemptions in a quick manner, although they are available in the public domain. It just puts it all in a central database. That's all it does.

CHAIRMAN SHACK: And you wouldn't include compensatory measures because they just come and go?

MR. KLEIN: They come and go. That is correct.

MR. MOULTON: Right. And then our second bullet is to develop a monitoring system that will track, that will capture those long-term compensatory measures and unapproved manual actions. The approved manual actions haven't been captured in the exemption database already.

MEMBER CORRADINI: Have or have not?

MR. MOULTON: Have.

MEMBER CORRADINI: Have.

MEMBER BROWN: So short-term compensatory, you're not going to try to capture that, but where compensatory becomes decades or whatever long-term, you want to be able to track that?

MR. KLEIN: Our proposal to develop this

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method is to only look at long-term compensatory measures. We have not --

CHAIRMAN SHACK: What does "long-term" mean?

MR. KLEIN: Right. That's a very good question. The staff is still thinking this through in terms of what the metric ought to look like and be.

So we're still developing that. I think what we're here to tell you right now is that we are taking those actions in response to the GAO report. It just doesn't gel yet at this point.

MEMBER CORRADINI: So just again, since this is not something that -- what is a typical time frame? And to just Dana's example, which I think is a good one, so plant X that had been built before '82 had some geometrical arrangement that they couldn't do something. So they came up with some sort of fire watch or something. And then they filed for an exemption.

And then, just so I understand the process, that exemption would be looked at, analyzed by the staff. Staff would say, "Yes. We're okay with that. Now put that in your fire protection plan."

So what was short-term could become a long-term measure within the exemption framework. Do

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I have that right?

MR. KLEIN: Well, I don't know if I would characterize it as "long-term." Exemption requests when they come in to the NRC, the staff reviews them within a certain time period. It might be a year or so.

MEMBER CORRADINI: Okay.

MR. KLEIN: But within that year time period, of course, the licensee would need to retain that.

MEMBER CORRADINI: Right. I'm not so much after the definition. I Just want to make sure I understand the process. Did I at least get the process right that they -- and I am just using his example.

There was some geometrical arrangement.

The plant was pre-'82. They did something

compensatory. By that word, the "compensatory" word,

they say, "We're going to file for an exemption." And

in the filing, what they're doing in the interim is

what they're proposing to do ongoing. And you would

approve that. Then it becomes part of their fire

protection plan.

Do I get this? Do I have this right?

MR. KLEIN: That's correct. That's

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1	correct.
2	MEMBER CORRADINI: Okay.
3	MR. KLEIN: Now, the licensee may not
4	you mentioned the date 1982. I just want to
5	MEMBER CORRADINI: I am using that as an
6	example.
7	MR. KLEIN: Yes. The licensee may find a
8	noncompliance today.
9	MEMBER CORRADINI: Sure, sure.
10	MR. KLEIN: They have to put in that
11	MEMBER CORRADINI: Okay. That's fine.
12	MR. KLEIN: that compensatory measure.
13	And they may take an action, for example, to submit an
14	exemption request.
15	MEMBER CORRADINI: Okay. All right.
16	MR. KLEIN: And that compensatory measure
17	would stay in place until
18	MEMBER CORRADINI: Okay.
19	MEMBER SIEBER: So they don't have to take
20	the action and take an exemption request?
21	MR. KLEIN: No, they don't. They can do
22	a plant modification.
23	MEMBER SIEBER: They can have that
24	temporary comp measure? When I was inspecting plants,
25	I ran into a person who spent his career in the

screenhouse as a fire watch. MEMBER ARMIJO: He got a lot of reading done, huh? MEMBER CORRADINI: What I want to ask is, when they for the exemption, when they file for the exemption, does it take months, years? 6 MEMBER BROWN: He just said a year. 8 MEMBER CORRADINI: A year? 9 MR. KLEIN: It takes approximately one year for the staff to review. 10 11 MEMBER CORRADINI: Okay. Fine. Thank I missed that. I'm sorry. 12 you. MR. KLEIN: Some are longer. 13 Some are It depends on the complexity. 14 15 MEMBER CORRADINI: Okay. Thank you. MEMBER ABDEL-KHALIK: What do you mean by 16 17 assessing the regulatory effectiveness of ongoing improvements to the regulatory framework? That is 18 19 just totally circular. MR. KLEIN: We have a number of activities 20 on the way. And we will talk about that with Dan 21 Frumkin in his fire protection closure plan. 22 example, the fire in the circuit failure issues that 23 we're trying to resolve right now with the industry, 24 25 the fire barrier, fire wrap issue that we are trying

to resolve. And we are on a path of getting to resolution.

I think what we are trying to determine here with this metric is just how effective the staff's actions are with respect to those activities and what should that metric be.

One of the ways that was suggested was to look at, well, how long are these compensatory measures in place to address some of these activities? And how soon or at what time will those compensatory measures be removed such that the licensee is back into compliance with the regulations or his fire protection program?

VICE CHAIRMAN BONACA: If you can go to the first slide which you have? Yes, the other one.

MR. KLEIN: This one?

VICE CHAIRMAN BONACA: The last bullet seems to imply that it started with the effectiveness of a risk-informed approach for fire safety. Is it true that there is that concern? Did you have a report?

MR. KLEIN: These are the words directly from the GAO report. I think what their concern is is with respect to the plants that adopt the NFPA-805.

And we'll talk about that in some detail in the next

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couple of presentations. MR. MOULTON: These are actually the words 3 from the introductory letter starting the audit. This concern does not really show up in the FAR itself. MR. KLEIN: In the recommendations, right. MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Which bullet are you questioning? 8 MR. MOULTON: The last one. 9 MR. KLEIN: The last bullet. MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Well, obviously 10 11 somebody felt that it was not worth going to NFPA-805. 12 MR. KLEIN: But you're saying it wasn't in the report. It was only in the --13 VICE CHAIRMAN BONACA: Yes. I am trying 14 to understand. 15 MEMBER BLEY: They said that GAO sent a 16 letter saying, "We want to look. We are going to do 17 an audit of the fire protection software, look at 18 19 these three things." This is how they phrased what they intended to look at. 20 MR. CUNNINGHAM: If I might just go back 21 The GAO report was done at the request of 22 there? 23 Congressman Price of North Carolina. In that region of North Carolina, the long-term safety of Harris with 24 25 respect to fire protection issues is a very public

issue. And it is very public that they are one of the pilot plants transitioning to NFPA-805. So the question coming from the local region area is, is that going to make the plant safer in a very general sense? MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: The public says, "Well, gee, so what?" 8 VICE CHAIRMAN BONACA: No. You are not as 9 safe as you were before. 10 CHAIRMAN SHACK: You know, you are using 11 this to reduce your cost, and we are put at risk. MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Then these do attack 12 805. That's my view if you are not making the plant 13 safer. 14 15 MEMBER POWERS: This is, of course, a good 16 thing. MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: It is what? 17 MEMBER POWERS: This is a good thing, 18 19 right? 20 MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: CHAIRMAN SHACK: I don't think the end 21 goal has to be to make the plant safer. The end goal 22 has to be to make sure the plants are adequately 23 protecting the health and safety of the public if 24 25 they're safe enough.

MR. KLEIN: Yes, I agree. VICE CHAIRMAN BONACA: Of course, then, the effectiveness --MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Well, you can elaborate on that, but yes, you are right. MR. MOULTON: Okay. The last two planned actions, the first one goes out to the hammock issue 8 with inspection activities. 9 MEMBER BROWN: Are you going to tell us what that is? 10 MR. KLEIN: We can tell you right now. I 11 12 don't know if Dan will get into it or not. Let me tell you that we have completed those inspection 13 activities. 14 MEMBER BROWN: What is it? 15 MR. KLEIN: I'm sorry? What is Hemyc? 16 17 MEMBER BROWN: Yes. MR. KLEIN: Hemyc is an insulating 18 19 material that is used around electrical raceways to protect cabling, conductors, and so forth. I 20 21 mentioned to you the fact that licensees need to separate redundant trains of safe shutdown equipment 22 23 in the same fire area. If there are two trains of cabling going through the same fire area, they need to 24

meet the rule.

1	One of the ways that they meet the rule is
2	to wrap conduit or cable, a set of cable, trays with
3	an insulating material. In this case, licensee
4	MEMBER BROWN: It's a fire-resistant
5	MR. KLEIN: Correct.
6	MEMBER BROWN: or fire-retardant
7	insulating
8	MR. KLEIN: It's a fire-resistant
9	MEMBER BROWN: which slows down the
10	effect of the cable
11	MR. KLEIN: It's a fire-resistant
12	material. In this case, Hemyc was used by licensees
13	as a one-hour fire-rated barrier in conjunction with
14	the automatic suppression.
15	CHAIRMAN SHACK: Gentlemen, if we can sort
16	of keep the side conversations to a minimum and as low
17	as possible, it would help.
18	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: I am bothered by
19	if somebody says, "Boy, it would be nice to have a
20	centralized database" and you immediately say, "Okay.
21	We'll do it," I don't see the benefit of it.
22	I mean, how much is it going to cost you?
23	Is it something that's I mean, are you just doing
24	it because you are a federal agency and you have to
25	respond or you are doing it because it is valuable?

1	MR. KLEIN: I think it is a little bit of
2	both. I think there is some value added to it.
3	However
4	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Anything you do has
5	some value, I mean.
6	MR. KLEIN: Yes.
7	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: The question is, is
8	it worth the effort of
9	MR. KLEIN: That's not for me to decide.
10	That's what you have to decide.
11	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: That's not for you to
12	decide. Okay.
13	MR. KLEIN: Right.
14	CHAIRMAN SHACK: Then submit it to a
15	regulatory analysis.
16	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: As they should have.
17	MEMBER POWERS: George, what I will tell
18	you is, then, when you go to a plant, it is
19	extraordinarily difficult to know as you walk in the
20	front door what the licensing basis for fire
21	protection of that plant is.
22	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Yes.
23	MEMBER POWERS: And you have to go ask.
24	And it is proved challenging that most of the plants
25	where we tested it to be directed to the totality of

the information that you need to establish the licensing basis for that fire protection.

MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: But here if I go, say, to Seabrook, I can just go to Seabrook and see if all the history is --

MEMBER POWERS: Well, I don't know that their database is going to be adequate to do that.

But maybe it would help because it is very difficult to do. I mean, we have tried it a couple of times.

And the average cost was like a million dollars for them to assemble the fire protection licensing basis for the plant, --

MEMBER SIEBER: Yes.

MEMBER POWERS: -- something like that.

Now, by rule, they are supposed to have that available. But the fact is that over the years, it kind of gets diluted.

MEMBER SIEBER: Depends on the plant.

MEMBER POWERS: Depends on the plant.

MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Well, if I had seen some bullets that say, "These are the benefits," I mean, the way it is now, if you take it at face value, it is worth doing it because we were told to do it. I mean, that's a good point. Then you can go, you know, "Are you going to get this information?"

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Anyway, if you guys think it is okay, it is okay. MEMBER SIEBER: Well, the licensee is supposed to have a fire protection plan. That lists the stages of what regulations apply to that plant. An inspector going in there will first ask for the fire protection plan. 8 They will have comp measures that may be 9 applied in various situations as classification plant fire protection areas are defined and so forth. 10 the detail is at the plant, not here. 11 12 MR. MOULTON: Right. Our final action we are planning on taking in the context of the GAO 13 report is to issue guidance on multiple spurious fire 14 relief in the year 2009. 15 MR. KLEIN: We plan to come to ACRS and 16 17 provide you folks with a briefing on this issue so that we can keep you up to date on where we are with 18 19 that. MEMBER POWERS: Briefing number 635 on the 20 circuit failures analysis. 21 MR. KLEIN: It's been a long road for the 22 staff also in getting disposition, but we believe that 23 we are on a good path right now. 24 25 MEMBER BROWN: This circuit, is this

electrical failures that cause fires or is this fires affecting the performance of an electrical control system?

MR. KLEIN: It's the latter. It's fires affecting the performance of components, short circuits or shorts to the ground and so forth.

If I could, I would like to move to the next presentation.

MEMBER BLEY: While you are setting that up, is moving toward that last goal a continuation of the CAROLFIRE work or is it something in addition or multiple things going on?

MR. KLEIN: There are multiple things going on. Part of that is being informed by CAROLFIRE, but there are other activities ongoing in terms of we're providing regulatory clarification.

That is part of the guidance that we intend to introduce and develop and update to our reg guide, 1.189, to incorporate the resolution of this fire-induced circuit failures issue.

Our friends at NEI are working on a guidance document with respect to how licensees would actually perform the evaluation for fire-induced circuit failures. So we're in the process of engaging the industry on that issue, as directed by the

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Commission in their staff requirements memorandum.

I would like to introduce Dan Frumkin, who is a fire protection team leader in the Fire Protection Branch. Dan's main responsibilities include the resolution of operator manual actions and the fire-induced circuit failures. Dan is here today to give you a briefing on where we are with the fire protection closure plan and some of the items that are in that closure plan.

So I will hand it over to Dan.

MR. FRUMKIN: Thank you. Thank you, Alex. Again, thank you for this opportunity to share with you the closure plan. The closure plan was directed to the staff in July to be developed by the Commission in the staff requirements memoranda of July 17th, as I believe we discussed a little bit already.

And the goal of the closure plan is to stabilize fire protection regulatory infrastructure. It is really to track the stabilization. Many of the things that we have going on in fire protection are outside of the normal regulatory process as we talked about compensatory measures that last numerous years.

We have enforcement discretion that is out. Enforcement discretion is something we do when we don't have a stabilized -- is something we use to

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stabilize the regulatory infrastructure. So that is another point. That is another thing we have. this is simply the tracking tool. And then the last bullet on the slide is that we plan to update the Commission every six months on the status of the stabilization. VICE CHAIRMAN BONACA: Stabilize the infrastructure. MR. FRUMKIN: Yes. VICE CHAIRMAN BONACA: That means to not have any more changes to it --MR. FRUMKIN: No, no. It means to be within the normal regulatory process. We will continue to have inspections and will likely find

findings, violations, et cetera, as the signs of fire protection advances.

For example, we are doing some testing on D.C. circuits. If that uncovers something that we weren't expecting, well, that is the normal regulatory process. And we will handle that in the proper way.

When I talk about stabilize, it's to take fire protection and treat it outside of these long-term comp measures and these other issues, these enforcement guidance memorandum that are out there.

Long-term comp measures are not a typical

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47 thing in the industry. Enforcement guidance memoranda, enforcement discretion is not something that is commonly an issue. And we want to have a path forward where the fire protection, rather than briefing the ACRS a couple of times a year -- we don't come unless there's going to be some new -- we wouldn't be coming in, just like ACRS doesn't hear from EQ very often anymore. MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: So would you say this is the greatest benefit to you? MR. FRUMKIN: To stabilize?

(Laughter.)

MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Well done.

MR. FRUMKIN: Okay. In a closure plan, we have broken down each one of the staff actions into five different categories: establishing regulatory foundation. And for the most part, that's done for all of the activities. That's like developing appendix R, developing NFPA-805.

Structuring enforcement discretion. was a discussion of the enforcement discretion that is in place for all of these activities.

Developing implementation guidance, the reg guides, the SRPs. That's where the bulk of our work is going on for a lot of these activities,

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specifically circuits and 805 and so forth.

Validating the implementation. And that includes the follow-up, maybe special inspections to ensure that the regulatory guidance, implementation guidance has been used properly and then defining final closure is we are actually using the closure plan to define where we think, at what point we think, that each of the individual tasks are entering the normal regulatory process. So if you look at the closure plan, you will see that it identifies the milestones and deliverables for each of these activities.

Next slide. And I will add that the closure plan has been signed by the EDO on November 5th and sent up to the Commission. It is available to the NRC and whether it will be distributed probably is the discretion of the Commission.

Closure plan topics. There are eight topics on the closure plan. And, again, this is just a tracking tool. NFPA-805 is discussed in detail, specifically the pilots, because once the pilots are completed, for the most part, a licensee coming in with a license amendment and getting it approved, that is a fairly normal regulatory process.

Electrical raceway fire barriers, we

talked about the Hemyc fire barrier. And that is really what is being treated in the closure plan. And we're bringing that to closure or should I say we are putting that in the normal regulatory process in the end of this year.

Now, that is not to say that there won't be any additional issues coming up with fire barriers. We are planning and, as we discussed in our memo to the Commission, that we are going to do a thorough review of electrical raceway fire barrier systems, all of the systems, chemic included. And that is what we continue to describe as routine staff activities.

So there is a possibility that new issues could come up there. We are not expecting new issues to come up, but we want to bring fire barriers to a solid closure.

So there are two parts. The first part is the Hemyc closure, and the second part is there could still be issues coming up. And we are looking into them as part of our routine regulatory process.

The fire-induced circuit failures, this relates to the SRM-SECY-08-0093. And that we have not briefed the ACRS on yet, but it provides a clarification of the regulatory requirements for dealing with circuit failures. The NRC staff intends

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to brief the ACRS on this clarification as it becomes incorporated formally into the regulatory process, specifically a revision to the fire protection regulatory guide.

We are now in discussions with NEI and the industry stakeholders on this. We have had some public interest in some of our meetings on this topic as well. And we believe that we are coming to a clear, the staff is developing a clarification that is actually quite consistent with what the licensees have done in the past and we'll assure safety without undue regulatory burden and provide a stabilized regulatory structure for circuits.

So this is something that we are in the process of now. We expect by the first quarter of 2009 to have more information on this. And that's probably the time that we will be coming back to the ACRS.

MEMBER CORRADINI: So the way you discuss this I guess I would interpret -- when you say "closure plan" and you discuss the elements of it, it is almost like a tracking mechanism to make sure everything is on track relative to these eight specific issues.

MR. FRUMKIN: Correct.

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MEMBER CORRADINI: Is that a fair characterization? MR. FRUMKIN: Yes, and then reporting that to the Commission. MEMBER CORRADINI: Okay. Thanks. MR. FRUMKIN: The last item is the post-fire operator manual actions. This is the manual actions that licensees have done that have not been in 8 9 compliance with the regulations. And there is enforcement discretion currently for manual actions 10 11 that have compensatory measures and are in the licensee's corrective plan until March 2009. 12 This as a defined closure, but there are 13 still some open items that we're tracking to closure 14 on manual actions. 15 MEMBER ABDEL-KHALIK: Presumably the scope 16 17 of the actions in the closure plan is much broader than the actions required to meet the GAO 18 19 recommendations. MR. FRUMKIN: That is absolutely correct. 20 MEMBER ABDEL-KHALIK: But is there sort of 21 a cross-matrix between what you are doing in the 22 closure plan and what you are doing in response to 23 these recommendations? 24

MR. FRUMKIN: Well, if we go to the next

-- well, the way the closure plan was created was we 2 started the closure plan before the GAO report was finalized. So these four issues were well-known within the staff to bring them to closure. But, as you can see, electrical, 805, was looked at by GAO, but they didn't have any recommendations. 8 They did have some recommendations with 9 regards to fire barriers, and they had some recommendation with regard to circuit failures and 10 manual actions. And those have been incorporated into 11 12 the Chairman's response to the Congress on those. they're also being tracked in the closure plan. 13 The next slide brings up the specific 14 items that either came out of the GAO report or came 15 out of Commission direction from the meeting in July. 16 17 MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: I have a question on this slide. 18 19 MR. FRUMKIN: Sure. 20 MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: The unapproved operator manual actions, I read in the report that the 21 licensees have until March of '09 to identify those. 22 Is that correct or words to that effect? 23 MR. FRUMKIN: Right, right. In March of 24 25 '09 -- well, the path was, I believe it was, in March

of '06, we started an enforcement discretion clock for the licensees to identify and put comp measures in for unapproved manual actions. In September of '07, I believe the clock stopped for the identification period. And so licensees had until September of '07 to find any noncompliances and put them in the corrective action 8 program with compensatory measures. And now they have until March of '09 to bring those to closure under enforcement discretion. 10 So any time between September of '07 a licensee found 11 12 a manual action that wasn't in the corrective action program, they would be subject to normal enforcement. 13 MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: I'm trying to 14 understand what it means to correct them. Does it 15 mean to go back -- there is a regulatory guide, right, 16 17 regarding --18 Right. MR. FRUMKIN: 19 MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: -- operator manual -and demonstrate to you that they have followed the 20 regulatory guide and they are satisfied that they meet 21 whatever? That's really what it means? 22 MR. FRUMKIN: That's exactly correct. 23 NUREG-1852 --24 25 MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Eighteen fifty-two.

MR. FRUMKIN: -- provides the --MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: I saw the regulatory quide. You're --MR. FRUMKIN: Yes, right. The NUREG-1852 provides the NRC staff review guidance for operator manual actions. And we have had three applications or exemptions, actually, come in. I believe we have 8 approved the one for one plant. And we are in the 9 process of reviewing additional ones. Now, licensees have until March 2009 to 10 submit that evaluation or they can complete their 11 12 modifications by March 2009. And we are under the understanding that many of the plants have decided to 13 do modifications. 14 MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: So they will not rely 15 on the manual elections? 16 17 MR. FRUMKIN: That's correct, right. will not rely on manual actions that are not permitted 18 19 by the rules and, then, therefore, wouldn't have to be 20 approved by the NRC. MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: And this NUREG is the 21 one where the estimates of the time available, the 22 time to diagnose, and the time --23 MR. FRUMKIN: That is exactly the one. 24 25 MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Okay.

MR. FRUMKIN: Okay? And, as we were discussing, there were some additional items that came up through GAO and Commission direction, specifically the assessing the effectiveness of fire protection improvements.

Then, as Alex Klein was mentioning earlier, our main task on this is to determine what the metric is first and then we're going to try to measure it.

The second bullet there is the staff training on key fire protection historical lessons. This one came directly from the Commission. And we are working on some information that we plan to develop these lessons with staff input and then this database of fire protection exemptions.

And I believe that during my discussions with the GAO, their concern was that the NRC staff wouldn't be able to find these similar to what Dr.

Powers was mentioning, that this information would be difficult to find. So it's a centralized repository.

In fact, we had this information in two places. And now we're going to have it in one place. And the place where we're going to have all of the information is in the ADAMS system. And we're also going to have a way to find it within the ADAMS

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system. And so I believe that this is going to be a 2 very limited expense. And exemptions should be in the ADAMS system anyway. So that is a part of the licensing basis. MEMBER MAYNARD: On that first bullet, for clarification, are you assessing the effectiveness of 6 the fire protection improvements or the regulatory 8 process or the protection and improvements? 9 MR. FRUMKIN: Yes. MEMBER MAYNARD: They are kind of tied 10 11 together, I think, but there is a difference between 12 investing in fire protection improvement, as opposed to the regulatory process for the --13 MR. FRUMKIN: Right. And I think what 14 15 we're doing as the regulatory process improves where we implement something, for example, the manual 16 17 actions; e.g., enforcement guidance and new guidance, we can assess whether that worked through this metric. 18 19 MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: I thought the process 20 MR. FRUMKIN: Well, we improved the 21 process. And now we're verifying that it has been 22 improved. 23 MEMBER ABDEL-KHALIK: Well, the previous 24 25 presentation said that they're looking at assessing

the regulatory effectiveness, rather than assessing the effectiveness of the improvements. MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Maybe it is both. MR. FRUMKIN: It is a little bit of both. MEMBER MAYNARD: Well, they are tied together, but it seems like you are using primarily the effectiveness of the fire protection, of the improvements. CHAIRMAN SHACK: That would be tougher to measure, I would think. MR. FRUMKIN: Right. And that's why the key is to find this metric. And also we want to come up with a metric that is going to build the public confidence, it's going to be transparent, and it's actually maybe even going to help provide the licensees an idea of what we are interested in and what shows improvement. So by creating a -- this is to basically develop a new tracking system. So we want it to be very valuable. So we're putting a lot of time and

energy into what exactly we are going to measure.

MEMBER MAYNARD: You talked about stabilizing the process. And I applaud that. you have done some of this, but I think it is important fire protection for both the staff and I

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think the licensees need to kind of do an overall lessons learned from this whole process.

It is something that has been going on for a long time. The fire protection has improved. That may not have been the most efficient process by getting there. And you talked about being able to handle that new information, new things coming up.

I think it would be good to take a look at how did we do it in the past versus how can we do it in the future. And, again, I think there are lessons learned for both the staff and the licensees in this area of responding to new information.

You mentioned one earlier. You were talking about coming out with a new clarification you're working with. In the past, it is a lot of these clarifications that has caused a lot of the issues and delays and concerns as to whether that is a new requirement or, really, a clarification or whatever.

So I would suggest I know you have done some, but I think if you want to stabilize the process in the future, you need to learn from what mistakes have been made in the past to make those things better in the future.

MR. FRUMKIN: Right. And I think these

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1	bullets, we have been directed to do that, just that
2	kind of thing, with the staff training on fire
3	protection lessons learned, and then the last bullet
4	on the page, which is the survey to establish
5	reasonable assurance that past regulatory
6	infrastructure instabilities are identified.
7	I think those two pieces together, the
8	survey of what has gone wrong and what is still out
9	there and then marrying those two together to make
10	sure that they solve it in the best way possible, that
11	is what it is all trying to accomplish.
12	MEMBER ABDEL-KHALIK: What is a regulatory
13	infrastructure instability in a few words?
14	MR. FRUMKIN: It is a lack of clear
15	guidance. For example
16	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: I can provide some
17	positive.
18	(Laughter.)
19	MR. FRUMKIN: For example, we are trying
20	to come up with clear guidance in the area of circuit
21	analysis.
22	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: You don't think so?
23	MEMBER POWERS: Absolutely.
24	MEMBER BROWN: The guidance is clear.
25	MR. FRUMKIN: Well, in some cases, it may

not be. It may not --

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MEMBER POWERS: It doesn't say the values are positive. It's much clearer.

(Laughter.)

MEMBER ARMIJO: We all understand that.

MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: I'll tell you what.

Let me propose something here. It is a major problem.

A major problem, it seems to me, was rushing to the issue of appendix R without doing the fire risk assessment. I think that was a major mistake.

MR. FRUMKIN: I think if you start pulling together where we have had regulatory instabilities, it's where the NRC acted in a reactive manner.

MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: I agree.

MR. FRUMKIN: And I think that is going to perhaps be a big lesson, rather than planning through our responses.

MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Yes, rushing to issues that the appendix with all of these requirements without attempting to do some analysis.

I mean, I appreciate it was way back, but still, you know, I mean, this 20 feet separation and all of that, I mean it came out of the blue. And I hope we learned that lesson when it comes to digital I&C.

MR. FRUMKIN: Yes. Thank you.

1	MR. KLEIN: If I could, we have a couple
2	of more presentations that the Committee would be very
3	interested in.
4	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Is the last one there
5	performance survey to establish with reasonable
6	assurance? Is that what you mean?
7	MR. FRUMKIN: No. I think we
8	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Reasonable assurance?
9	MR. FRUMKIN: We want to assure that there
10	is reasonable assurance that past regulatory
11	infrastructure instabilities are identified. We want
12	to go out and find any problems.
13	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Is it the same thing
14	as with reasonable assurance or that there is
15	reasonable assurance?
16	MR. FRUMKIN: Yes, that there is. Yes,
17	with reasonable assurance.
18	CHAIRMAN SHACK: Agree with him. Then we
19	can move on.
20	(Laughter.)
21	MR. KLEIN: Okay.
22	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Thank you.
23	MR. KLEIN: Let me bring up a set of
24	slides here. I would like to introduce
25	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: I must say this is an

unusual presentation.

MR. KLEIN: I would like to introduce

Harry Barrett of my staff. He is a recently promoted

senior fire protection engineer. Harry comes to us

with a lot of plant experience. As I think many of

you probably know Harry from past interactions when he

was with the industry, with Duke Energy, Harry is, as

I indicated, a senior fire protection engineer.

He held a senior reactor operator's license. So he has got a lot of plant experience. And we are very happy to have Harry on the staff helping us deal with the NFPA-805 process.

And what Harry is going to talk to us about today are the two pilot plant license amendment requests that the staff has in-house right now. The two pilot plants are the Shearon Harris plant and the Oconee plant.

So, with that, I will hand it to Harry.

MR. BARRETT: Good morning. Here are the topics that I am going to be talking about here: a little bit of background about the 805 process, where we are with the license amendment request from the two pilots, a little bit about the process that we're using and the teams that we're using to do this review, a little bit about the schedule of the

reviews, and then some related issues.

Next, please. As Alex has just stated, we have designed two different plants to be the pilots for NFPA-805: Duke Energy's Oconee plant and Progress Energy's Shearon Harris plant.

These plants ended up filing a letter of intent in early 2005. Oconee filed theirs in February of 2005, and Shearon Harris followed in May with theirs. And so for the past three, three and a half years, these guys have been working diligently at trying to make 805 a viable way of establishing a fire protection program.

Both licensees submitted their license amendment request to transition to 805 in May of 2008. Each one of them was a substantial amendment, 600-700 pages. Progress Energy also ended up submitting about 4,000 pages worth of supporting calculations.

Next page. The staff completed an acceptance review under the new LIC-109 process in August of this year for the Shearon Harris plant. We did find some issues that we ended up having to go back and tell the licensee that they kind of missed the boat on their application. So we are waiting to get a new supplement in November, November 15th, later this month.

Some of the things that we ended up finding were that they had not established their final configuration and did not describe their final modifications.

A lot of their supporting information was not submitted under oath or affirmation. So we really couldn't reference in a licensing action. Their description of the current licensing basis was far to o brief. They really need to describe the current licensing basis.

Fire PRA quality, there were some issues with that as far as how they ended up justifying the use of their PRA to model changes to the plant so that they were accurate.

Their fire modeling, they did not accurately describe which fire models. NFPA-805 specifically states that any fire models that are used have to be approved by the authority having jurisdiction, which is the NRC.

And in their submittal, they did not give us a list of the fire models that they used and came out with a statement that says that these have been reviewed and approved by the NRC.

The treatment and recovery actions were -MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Can you give an

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example of what fire model? I mean, what --MR. BARRETT: Okay. They used CFAST or 3 FDS, those NIST type of --MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: But these have not 5 been approved by the NRC. MR. BARRETT: No, they haven't been approved, though they have been verified and validated 8 to the point where we understand their accuracies and 9 limitations. And that is what is required by NFPA-805. 10 11 Now, they have used those. And they are 12 ones that we recognize. But they didn't give us a clear statement that they had used those and the 13 verification was done properly. 14 Recovery actions. The treatment of 15 recovery actions was not in accordance with all of the 16 requirements. Their LERF, one of the requirements in 17 NFPA-805 for any risk analysis is in addition to core 18 19 melt frequency. You also end up looking at large early release frequency. And their calculations for 20 LERF were not adequate for what we considered. 21 And another issue on fire PRA quality, 22 their peer review results were not adequately 23 documented in the license amendment. 24

Oconee.

When Duke submitted their

submittal in May, they were not all the way done. So they negotiated a position that they could end up giving us a partial submittal and committed to giving us the remainder of the submittal at the end of October, which they have done. Since this slide was prepared, we have received the submittal from Duke. And we're in the process of looking at that right now.

When we did receive the amendment in May, we started a limited acceptance review, but we did not complete the final acceptance review because we needed the rest of the supplemental information. So now that we've got that, we're continuing to do the acceptance review on the full package. The partial submittal ended up having the fire PRA change evaluations and modifications in it.

The teams that we have put together to review these license amendments are it's a multidisciplinary team, obviously. There's a lot of things that go into one of these license amendments. So on our end, on the NRC's end, we end up having to use a fairly wide based team.

The head of the team ends up being the project manager for that particular licensee. Within fire protection, we have got classical fire protection and fire modeling that are issues that have to be

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looked at.

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And you have all of the appendix R safe shutdown issues, the circuit analysis, the plant systems and procedures usage, the electrical engineering part of it, and then obviously the PRA is probably the biggest piece.

And for all of the plants that I know of that are transitioning to 805, their critical path, so to speak, for the transition is the PRA. And that is the biggest expenditure of effort in dollars as far as the overall transition.

Next slide. Review schedule. What we plan to do is generate draft requests for additional information in the first quarter of 2009, then go visit the site and see if we can end up resolving those.

But based on what information we can see at the site, once we come back from that, we'll actually put the official RAIs out to the licensee.

And then we expect to be able to write the safety evaluation report in the third quarter of 2009, quite a bit of work to go yet.

What we're trying to do there is that we want to find whatever things that we need that are missing out of the license amendment and go to the

site and actually look at the detailed documentation to have to see if we can find that documentation.

Then we know what to ask for in the RAI. I suspect we'll end up having more than one round of RAI, but we're trying to do it all at once.

Some related issues. I think, as had been mentioned, we have the frequently asked question process that we put together to try to end up resolving some of the issues that come up in 805.

There have been a lot of technical issues and things related to both the PRA and the normal fire protection part of the process.

And the frequently asked question process is an attempt to establish a position that both the industry and the staff can agree on and then get some interim buy-in from the NRC on up through even ORG, if necessary, so that the licensees have some idea that we are not going to change our mind and change the rules on it once we end up establishing a position.

So that frequently asked question process is a big part of this. And that is going to get factored into the infrastructure guidance, which Steve Laur is going to talk to you about after my presentation.

CHAIRMAN SHACK: Is this a collection of

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RAIs that you're submitting that you think you will be asking other pilots? Who is identifying the frequently asked questions?

MR. BARRETT: The frequently asked question process most of the time is identified by the licensees as they're doing their transition.

CHAIRMAN SHACK: Okay.

MR. BARRETT: They will find some piece of the process that either they feel uncomfortable with or they don't understand what the rules really mean.

They will put out a question.

The industry has put together a task force. NEI has a task force of all of the experts related to 805. They propose a solution. They bring it to us. We have a public meeting to talk about it. The whole thing is a very open process so that anybody that is interested can end up following up on it.

And that is put out. Once we have established a position on it, that is put out as a public position. And that will eventually get wrapped into either the guidance on NEI's side or in our reg guide. So that is guidance the non-pilots can use, in addition to the pilots.

That is an important thing I think we need to talk about. The enforcement discretion process was

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2 go through this process, learn the lessons, and then be able to factor that into the license amendments for their non-pilots. The way the original discretion was we had a whole slew of them that had their three years end 6 right either in November or December of this year. 8 And there was no way that they were going to end up 9 being able to factor in any lessons learned from the SER development and what we learned in the license 10 amendment reviews. So we extended the discretion so 11 12 that we could allow them to take those lessons learned and roll them into their amendments. 13 MEMBER BLEY: Is this FAQ on the Web site 14 15 now? MR. BARRETT: It's in ADAMS. 16 17 MEMBER BLEY: Okay. MR. KLEIN: It is part of our --18 19 MEMBER SIEBER: You can use it. 20 MR. KLEIN: We have updated our external Web site in fire protection. 21 22 MEMBER BLEY: Okay. MR. KLEIN: So a lot of that information, 23 as we hold -- we hold frequently asked question 24 25 meetings, public meetings, with this task force on a

built on the concept that we would allow the pilots to

monthly basis. And the information, both the meeting minutes and any attachments, any of the FAQs are attached and available in ADAMS.

MEMBER ABDEL-KHALIK: Do you expect licensees to sort of implement any physical changes as they undergo the transition to --

MR. BARRETT: Yes. Let me talk about that. Both pilots went into this with significant non-compliance issues. Shearon Harris had issues with their Hemyc. They had a lot of manual actions that were not approved. Oconee went in there with several different issues as far as their fire protection compliance.

And both plants are planning on -- well,
Harris has already made several significant
modifications. And they plan on making another
significant modification. They're planning on putting
in an independent seal injection, RCP seal injection,
diesel and pump, essentially a new alternative
shutdown path, to alleviate a risk issue that they
have identified.

And Oconee is in the process of implementing something very similar that they're taking the benefit of essentially an alternate safe shutdown process that will allow them for a fire in

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the turbine building to have a redundant -- well, they have what they call a standby shutdown facility. this new modification that they are putting in will end up being a redundant process or trained to that. MEMBER ARMIJO: Are these improvements that they would not have done or identified absent the 805 implementation? MR. BARRETT: In Harris' case, yes. There are modifications that they would not have done had they not gone to 805. MEMBER ARMIJO: And convinced themselves that that was the right thing to do? 12 MR. BARRETT: Yes. Now, Oconee, they had other issues. And they were going to end up doing it. 14 But when they ended up finding the issues in fire, 15 they ended up changing how they were doing their 16 modifications to make it better for fire. MEMBER SIEBER: Yes. 18 MR. BARRETT: So there is significant 19 benefit on both pilots. And they are spending real 20 dollars and making real changes that are really 21 improving safety by quite a bit. So I think --22 MEMBER ARMIJO: And it has developed from 23 their analysis, not imposed externally? 24 MR. BARRETT: That's right. That's right.

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They're coming to the conclusion based on their analysis that they need to make these changes.

MEMBER ABDEL-KHALIK: You indicated that both of these pilots entered the process with significant non-compliance issues.

MR. BARRETT: Yes.

MEMBER ABDEL-KHALIK: Not everybody who is going to make the transition has significant non-compliance issues.

MR. BARRETT: I would say that at least probably 90 percent of the people that are transitioning have significant issues and that is why they are transitioning, because they find that it will be cheaper to do that under 805 than it would be if they tried to comply with regulations.

MEMBER ABDEL-KHALIK: Thank you.

MR. BARRETT: Okay. The implementation guidance that we're putting together for this transition, Steve Laur is going to give you more of a talk about it, but we are developing a new SRP chapter, standard review plan, the reg 800. We had the reg guide 1.205, which we're in the process of developing a new revision that takes some of these lessons learned and wraps it in.

NEI has put together several guidance

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documents. The 402 is the guidance document for transition of 805 plants. NEI 0001 is the guidance document for doing post-fire safe shutdown analysis, which is part of this process to figure out what the standard is.

And then NEI 07-12 was the peer review guidance. We're doing a peer review of the fire PRA. And, of course, as has been mentioned before, NUREG CR-6850 was a big part of this because that is the guidance that has been put together as a joint effort between EPRI and NRC research to do the fire PRA at the state-of-the-art and most advanced approaches for doing fire PRA.

MEMBER BLEY: Harry, I am going to take you back, where you said the people doing this have found that moving forward under 805, it looks like it will be cheaper for them than under existing regulation.

From what you said about the pilots, it sounds like you might also from NRC's point of view be getting a better safety improvement. Would you say that or not?

MR. BARRETT: I think so. I think we're going to find that in the long run, they're going to be spending their money on the things that matter

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most, rather than having a plant that generically complies with the regulation but in some cases doesn't comply as well as it could with the risk-informed approach.

MEMBER ABDEL-KHALIK: But on the opposite side of this coin, though, even though 90 percent of the people going in that direction have significant noncompliance issues, how about those other 10 percent? Does the process allow someone going through the transition to sort of remove existing measures that may have implemented in the past?

MR. BARRETT: I know there was a lot of fear with the risk-informed process to allow licensees to risk away fire protection features, but there are many checks and balances that are built into the process. Okay?

In order to remove something, not only do you have to have the risk low, but you also have to have fire protection defense-in-depth and meet safety margins.

That fire protection defense-in-depth requires you to not only say that, "Well, I can end up withstanding a fire in this area because the risk is low," but you also end up having to be able to demonstrate that you don't have that many fires. You

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2 got to have suppression and detection systems there. You still have to have a fire brigade. You know, this is a multi-layered system. And we're not allowing them to just say, "Well, I can take that away." Okay? There may be instances where 6 they could take a suppression system out and really 8 not have a problem and under 805 rules take that suppression system out. More than likely, they're not 9 10 going to be able to do that because the defense-in-depth part of this will not allow that. 11 And I think I've already talked about the 12 enforcement discretion extension. 13 MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: The two pilots are 14 15 not the only plants that --MR. BARRETT: That's right. There are 48 16 plants that have filed a letter of intent, 48 units. 17 MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Well, actually, are 18 they transitioning or it's just a letter of intent? 19 20 MR. BARRETT: No. They're transitioning. MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: 21 They're 22 transitioning. MR. BARRETT: Now, some of them are doing 23 it later. I mean, a lot of the fleets have only got 24 25 to many resources. And they're doing some first and

can put them out when you do get them so that you've

1	then, you know, using that experience and going on to
2	the next ones.
3	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: So what is the
4	purpose of the pilot?
5	MR. BARRETT: To make sure the process
6	works.
7	MEMBER CORRADINI: So they will be the
8	first ones up.
9	MR. BARRETT: Right.
10	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: But the other guys
11	well, I don't know that they will be the first. Will
12	they be the first?
13	MR. BARRETT: Yes. No, the pilots are the
14	first.
15	CHAIRMAN SHACK: So you have a big enough
16	head start.
17	MR. BARRETT: Yes. They're moving right
18	along. There is substantial the non-pilots that
19	have asked for extensions, most of them are 75 percent
20	done, if not closer to 90 percent, many of them. They
21	have expended a lot of money on this.
22	I am done.
23	MR. KLEIN: Okay. Thank you. We are past
24	our time. Would the Chairman like to continue with
25	our last presentation?

CHAIRMAN SHACK: Okay.

MR. KLEIN: Okay. I would like to introduce Steve Laur, who is a senior technical adviser in the Division of Risk Assessment. He is providing primary support in the infrastructure of development for NFPA-805. Let me see if I can bring his presentation up very quickly here.

All right, Steve. It's yours.

MR. LAUR: As Alex said, I am Steve Laur.

And we are ready for slide 2. Thank you.

Today the purpose of my presentation is relatively short. I will give you a status of the standard review plan that we are developing to support the NFPA-805 effort and the status of the reg guide 1.205 update, to incorporate the lessons learned from the pilot process. Since I will be coming back to ACRS with both of those documents, I expect you will have a chance for more involvement and engagement at that time.

I would also like to give you a quick overview of the other infrastructure development that is going on. We are not seeking your review or endorsement at this time since we don't have the product yet.

Okay. The standard review plan section

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right now we're calling a 9.5.1(b) is specific to NFPA-805 of the risk-informed, performance-based fire protection program.

We have drafted it. It is almost ready to start the internal concurrence process, which will include public comments, ACRS review, et cetera. And we had actually shared a draft at a public meeting October 3rd with the stakeholders, including licensees, industry, and the public.

The reg guide 1.205 was issued in May of 2006. It was not issued for trial use. It was issued as a completed reg guide. ACRS reviewed and approved it as part of the process.

And, as I mentioned, as we go through the pilot process, there is a number of lessons that are being learned, many of which are associated with the FAQ process. Other ones we will learn as we go through the review of the license amendment request we received.

That will result in new regulatory

positions or modifications or clarifications that we

will either put explicitly in reg guide 1.205 or they

will be incorporated into the industry document that

is endorsed by 1.205. So either way these will get

captured as our positions.

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80 What we would like to do is bring these to ACRS after we have incorporated the public comments, both the SRP and the reg guide 1.205. MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: So when will that be? Roughly what is the time estimate? MR. KLEIN: We would like to have the SRP -- I want to say June or July of 2009. And the reg

guide, I think September is the date we have tentatively. But we would probably bring them -- we would like to bring them to the ACRS at the same time, I believe is what we were shooting for.

MR. LAUR: Third quarter 2009.

MR. KLEIN: The third quarter of 2009.

MEMBER POWERS: One of the interesting features about fire protection is that there is a fairly well-informed cadre within which we might call the intervenor community that knows a lot about fire protection. And I would assume that they would offer comment on your draft and you would react to them.

It would be useful if prior to coming to the ACRS with that material you would share it back to that community because undoubtedly we will ask them to come and comment.

And it's not uncommon to say, "Well, we don't know how they handled our comments." And that's

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not very useful to us. We would really like to know what they think about the product you are asking us to review and not just the product that they commented on.

I think you know the personalities or we can certainly share with you the personalities. It would just be useful to wrap this thing up efficiently if they could see not only your draft but how you disposed of their comments before you come to us.

MR. LAUR: Okay. Noted. Thank you.

Okay. So the next slide just highlights the other infrastructure activities that are going on. There is a relatively new office instruction. I think you have been briefed on it, LIC-109, acceptance reviews, which pretty much formalizes our practices with respect to accepting a licensing action or a licensing amendment request for review.

And because this is a relatively large licensing action to transition a plant from its traditional appendix R licensing basis for the fire protection program to this new NFPA-805, we actually have developed a multi-page acceptance review checklist to make sure that the information that they provided meets at least the minimum requirements so we can begin our review.

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A second infrastructure item is a regulatory audit template. At least for the pilot plants and probably for a number of the plants after that, during the review process, we expect to have to actually go on site and look at, verify calculations, that sort of thing, maybe do some walk-downs. And so we have drafted an audit template that is out for internal review and comment.

A safety evaluation template is in the beginning stages. We have developed a draft, and the staff is commenting. So that we will have consistency in how we write the safety evaluation reports. And it also provides a framework for focusing the review and focusing the request for additional information.

And, finally, we have a set of documents for the inspectors to use once a plant has transitioned. And so those are in various stages of draft. The quarterly and annual inspection procedure that the resident inspectors use has been drafted to include NFPA-805 and is undergoing comments by the region.

And the same is true for the triennial fire protection procedure, which the regions do.

Currently it's for the deterministic fire protection program. There's another chapter that has been

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drafted to handle NFPA-805.

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This is just for information only. We do not plan to bring those to the ACRS. That's the end of the --

MR. KLEIN: What I would like to do, if I may, just bring up my last slide. It should only take about a minute. I think I've probably spoken about some of this already, our anticipated next steps with respect to our interactions with the Committee.

I mentioned to you the fire-induced circuit failures and some of the other issues, like the electrical fire guard system, fire barrier resolution. We would like to come back to ACRS and provide you specifics on those. And we're estimating sometime early second quarter of 2009.

With respect to some of the guidance documents that Steve Laur just mentioned to you here today, we would like to come back to you sometime in the third quarter of 2009 to discuss with you the revised regulatory guide 1.205 and the new standard review plan, 9.5.1B, at this point.

That concludes the staff's --

CHAIRMAN SHACK: When is the SER for a pilot coming?

MEMBER BLEY: Late 2009, I thought I heard

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earlier.

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MR. KLEIN: Yes. The SER for the pilots are due to be completed in September of 2009.

CHAIRMAN SHACK: Fourth quarter.

MR. KLEIN: Fourth quarter.

MEMBER ARMIJO: This may not be a fair question, but once the pilots are done and the other people all the frameworks and guidance and things and review plans are in place, the follow-up guys, will it require as much time to get through their reviews? Do you think this will shortcut the process for the follow-on people who will want to --

MR. KLEIN: Are you referring to the licensee of --

MEMBER ARMIJO: Yes, the licensee. The licensee, they say, "Okay. Now the system is in place. Two folks have gone through it. We want to do it."

MR. KLEIN: Our expectation is that licensees will be able to complete this in the three-year time frame. Right now they have longer than three years because of the extension with enforcement discretion.

Our expectation is that with development of these through the pilot plants, the lessons

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learned, and so forth, that licensees will be able to 2 complete their transitions and bring their license amendment requests into us within the three-year time frame. MEMBER ARMIJO: And actually get a license? 6 MR. KLEIN: Then it would be followed up 8 with the staff's license amendment request review time 9 beyond that. So it's three years for a licensee to develop their transition and their license amendment 10 request to us and then an additional amount of time 11 12 for the staff to review that license amendment request. 13 MR. CUNNINGHAM: And we expect our review 14 process to be quicker for the non-pilots, which is 15 perhaps part of the question. 16 MEMBER ARMIJO: I am hearing like a four 17 to five-year process. Is that really the best way to 18 19 do it? MR. BARRETT: I'm not sure it's directed 20 to your question, but the plants that are the 40 some 21 plants that are beyond the pilots are not waiting for 22 this process to start --23 MEMBER ARMIJO: They're already working at 24

it.

MR. BARRETT: Yes. They're well underway is my understanding, at least based on the industry meetings we have been to.

MEMBER POWERS: Here is a question. I'm not sure whether it goes to Mr. Klein or Mr. Cunningham. Mr. Klein, you introduced yourself when you came here and said you will cover the regulation of both plants that go to NFPA-805 and those that don't.

MR. KLEIN: Yes.

MEMBER POWERS: What I wonder is, in that central position, have you given thought to the kinds of technologies for prior issues that your staff would like your staff to have but don't?

For instance, in those plants that are transitioning to NFPA-805, they're in a position of having to look at and validate risk assessments. The deterministic tools that they have for fire effects modeling are pretty relative to the kinds of tools we have for analyzing severe accidents initiated by something else.

There may be other kinds of technology tools that would considerably age our staff in carrying out their mission. Have you thought about those sorts of things?

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MR. KLEIN: As the staff learns about new tools that might be available out there, for example, fire modeling, I believe is a fairly new tool in terms of its direct application to both NFPA-805 plants and now potentially to those licensees who are not transitioning to NFPA-805.

Our Office of Research performed a significant effort through the verification and validation of these fire models. That is one method certainly that or one tool, if you will, that the staff would look at for a licensee who is not transitioning to NFPA-805 but may want to apply a tool such as that.

Now, new tools as they come along certainly I think the staff is always trying to maintain awareness of.

MEMBER POWERS: I have every confidence that they do. And they know enough of them to be assured of that. That is not what I am asking. I am asking, you don't know that there is a tool out there. But it would sure be nice to have one. You know, what kinds of things?

For instance, one thing that always struck me is that circuits analysis is something that should be susceptible to computerization, should be able to

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do a circuits analysis on a computer, not just single 2 failures, double failures, multiple failures analysis. It should be doable. We should be able to do that. But nobody has ever taken the step to do that. And I have always been puzzled as to why not. I mean, it is such an 6 obvious thing to try to attack. What I'm asking is, 8 what about the technologies you don't have but it 9 would be nice to have? MR. KLEIN: We have user needs with our 10 Office of Research, but to answer your question 11 12 directly, we do not directly sit back in our chairs, if you will, and contemplate these things, not at this 13 point. Staff is fairly busy with existing actions. 14 15 I think, to answer your question directly, no, we do not sit back. But we are aware of tools. 16 And if they do --17 MEMBER POWERS: I'm sure of that. 18 19 hard not to be. MR. KLEIN: We'll explore it. 20 MEMBER POWERS: Yes. 21 22 MR. KLEIN: Right. MEMBER POWERS: But it would be nice if 23 there were some mechanism to go in, maybe not now 24 25 because you are going through a transition period

right now where okay, you bar the door. All hands and the cook are busy. But as you get into this in the existence of technology that would facilitate not only the conduct but improve the quality of your work, it would be nice to come up with a list and say, "Here are the kinds of things we would like to have" and maybe 8 transmit it over to the research and say, "Look at 9 these things and tell us which ones are feasible and which ones are just beyond hope right now" for what 10 it's worth. 11 MR. KLEIN: Thank you. We will take that 12 under advisement. 13 MEMBER SIEBER: Anything else? 14 15 MR. KLEIN: No. MEMBER SIEBER: Any questions from the 16 17 members? 18 (No response.) 19 MEMBER SIEBER: It looks like we finished right on time by my watch. 20 21 (Laughter.) CHAIRMAN SHACK: We will take a break 22 23 until 10:30. (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter 24 25 went off the record at 10:18 a.m. and

resumed at 10:34 a.m.)

CHAIRMAN SHACK: Come back into session.

Our next topic is "Proposed Changes to the Review

Process for Subsequent Combined License Applications."

I like SCOL as -- Mike will be leading us through that.

MEMBER CORRADINI: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

- 9) PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE REVIEW PROCESS FOR SUBSEQUENT COMBINED LICENSE APPLICATIONS
 - 9.1) REMARKS BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

MEMBER CORRADINI: Just to give a little bit of introduction here, so staff is going to be presenting to us a proposed change in the review process for combined licenses after the referenced combined license. So we're looking out into the future a bit.

So Mr. Bergman will be leading us off and introducing our other presenter.

9.2) BRIEFING BY AND DISCUSSION WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NRC STAFF

MR. BERGMAN: Hi. My name is Tom Bergman.

I am the Deputy Director for Licensing Operations in our Division of New Reactor Licensing in the Office of New Reactors.

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Since this is primarily a process discussion, I will be leading the discussion. Ravi Joshi is here. He is the lead project manager for the Summer application. And if we get into specifics about how is this implemented in an application, he will handle those questions. He is in the Division of New Reactor Licensing as well.

As mentioned, our agenda is to cover this new process. We're going to quickly go through some background material, the design-centered review approach, the application review process, and now this new four-phase combined license application review process and the expansion of that from a pilot on Summer to all subsequent combined license applications, so basically how did we get to where we are today.

We're not seeking a letter. We think in terms of developing criteria for how to engage the ACRS early under the new process is something we can work out with your staff.

I think you have a very good relationship with your staff. They participate in a lot of our meetings. And they have been very helpful to the Office of New Reactors in terms of getting all the meetings scheduled as it is.

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Since we are going back in time, which in the case of the Office of New Reactors, we are really talking just a few years, but there was a quote I will use. And keep it in mind throughout this presentation.

Unfortunately, I don't know who to give credit to, but in theory, there is no difference between theory and practice. But in practice, there is. Now we have shifted from theory to practice in the Office of New Reactors.

In the beginning, right, we expected vendors to come in and get a design certified. And then we expected an applicant to come in and get an early site permit. And then we expected an applicant to come in and seeking a combined license referencing both of those things. We have not seen a single applicant match that theory.

And part 52 does allow great flexibility in terms of how you get the combined license. And that flexibility is being taken full advantage of.

And what kind of drive this change was the Energy Policy Act of 2005, which not only created incentives for nuclear power but incentives to come in very quickly.

So that created the problem of how are we

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going to review all of these applications? And the staff developed what is known as the design-centered review approach.

It was developed by the staff. It has been endorsed by the Commission. It is consistent with our standardization policy. And it has been embraced by industry, not only when it was developed, but I would say their applications are very consistent with the design-centered review approach, that it has been a success in this sudden increase and interest in nuclear power.

And, in a nutshell, the design-centered review approach is -- you know, for each issue, there is one review, one position, and it applies to multiple applications. To resolve an issue in the design certification, we do not revisit it in either the reference or the subsequent combined license applications. And if we resolve an issue in the referenced combined license, similarly we do not revisit it in the subsequent.

And what this has allowed us to do, you know, this is to deal with our problem. You know, in theory again, you know, the red lines, which are the design certifications, would have been before any of the blue lines, which are the combined license

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applications because, as you can see and I am sure you are aware, all of these reviews are in parallel.

And this makes everybody's job harder. It makes the combined license applicants' job harder because they have to keep track of what is going on in the design certification review and amend their applications as those applications change. It creates problems for the NRC staff because we are trying to review a combined license application where the technical resolution in the design certification isn't clear.

And that spills over to you as well. You are going to be meeting with us on applications that are very close in time covering different things.

This is just the second page of that. It really isn't until you get to that unannounced applicant maybe at the very bottom that we will begin to have our practice be closer to what we expected. In other words, the designs, depending which design they reference, will be certified or very close to it. And we'll get into more of what we were expecting.

So when I say I think the design certification review approach has actually worked very well, Mohammed Shuaibi and I came before you a couple of months ago. And this is out of that presentation.

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And this is specific to North Anna, but it is a representative example that roughly half of their -- they are the referenced combined license applicant for the ESBWR. But about half of their application matches the DCD, what we call incorporate by reference. In other words, we would not look at it because it should be resolved in the ESBWR design certification review.

A quarter to a third is standard. Either it's completely standard to it's mostly standard or it's half and half standard/site-specific. And about 20 percent is site-specific. And there will always be a site-specific portion in every combined license application, most of it in chapter 2, but there are portions scattered across the application.

And, again, just to cover a design certification review, which are our biggest reviews, just to put them in ballpark, they're typically in the range of 120 to 140 thousand review hours for the NRC staff. They are the approval of the standard design.

Of course, they put into part 52 as an appendix.

There are currently four appendices: one for the ABWR system 80 plus AP600 and AP1000. And, of course, you know there is an amendment to that AP1000 appendix under review.

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The majority of the safety issues are resolved through the design certification process. I mean, it's the whole nuclear part of the plant is in there, really the part that isn't exciting. Exciting issues are still going to be site-specific. But the safety issues are generally resolved through the certification review.

And in the case of the -- when we say "resolved," there's a difference between issues we resolve under the design-centered review approach and the design certification from the referenced combined license in that the design certification issues actually have finality, meaning by regulation we would not rereview nor are they subject to the hearing.

In the referenced COLA -- and we have five of those in-house: South Texas, Bellefonte, North Anna, Calvert Cliffs, and Comanche Peak. They're all in-house now. They, of course, have a portion that's incorporated by reference, as I noted.

And then they have a portion of their application marked as standard, which means all the subsequent combined license applicants should be the same as that. And then they have a site-specific piece.

Now, even though the subsequent combined

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license applicants have the same content in the standard portion, there isn't finality, meaning we can revisit that review at a later date because some of the subsequent poles could come in much later. And it is still subject to hearing, even though it has been resolved in a little r, instead of a big R, in the case of a reference COLA.

MEMBER CORRADINI: Can you repeat that?

I wanted to make sure I understood that. Could you just repeat what you said again? I'm sorry.

MR. BERGMAN: The portion of the application that is incorporated by reference, meaning from the design certification, has finality. And it is not subject to staff review or hearing. We need to make sure that the application is consistent with the incorporated by reference, but unless we can pass a backfit-type test, we can't say, "Gee, we thought of a new question in your RCS. You're got to answer it,"

MEMBER CORRADINI: Okay.

MR. BERGMAN: -- as long as they're consistent. But in the reference COLA, if there is a standard piece, we could ask a new question in a subsequent COLA review or certainly when it goes to hearing, it is still subject to hearing.

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1	MEMBER CORRADINI: So can you give me an
2	example of that, then?
3	MR. BERGMAN: I'm trying to decide what is
4	not site-specific, what is not in the DCD but will be
5	standard material. So can you give an example?
6	MR. JOSHI: Operational programs. That's
7	one of the things that can be standard. Operational
8	programs.
9	MEMBER CORRADINI: Okay. Fine. Right.
10	MR. JOSHI: That's one of the things that
11	can be standard. But we can ask that question. Even
12	that question can be asked on site-specific also.
13	Okay?
14	MEMBER CORRADINI: Right. Fine.
15	MEMBER RAY: What is it that makes a COLA
16	a reference?
17	MR. BERGMAN: It's just been we allow the
18	design center to designate it, but it's the first one
19	who comes in.
20	MEMBER RAY: The first one out of the box.
21	MR. BERGMAN: The first one into the NRC,
22	not necessarily back out of the
23	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: You have five of
24	those?
25	MR. BERGMAN: Yes, one for each design

1	center.
2	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: One for each design.
3	MEMBER ARMIJO: The first one out of the
4	box is better, not the first one into the box.
5	MR. BERGMAN: Well, I just bring that up
6	because in the case of the
7	MEMBER ARMIJO: I understand. I
8	understand.
9	MR. BERGMAN: In the case of AP1000, we do
10	expect a subsequent combined license to be likely to
11	go to hearing before Bellefonte, a reference, at least
12	one.
13	MEMBER CORRADINI: I'm sorry. Let me make
14	sure I understand that. Say it again.
15	(Laughter.)
16	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: From now on say
17	everything twice.
18	MEMBER CORRADINI: So the second one will
19	go before the first one gets there. Is that what you
20	
21	MR. BERGMAN: Potentially, right, because
22	in the case of Bellefonte, there are significant
23	site-specific issues. Specifically, the one that is
24	driving their schedule is with respect to flooding of

the site.

And they have enough problems there they asked us a week or two ago to reschedule that review for a year. So that's putting it off at least a year. The subsequent -- we don't have that flooding issue -- we can continue to review.

MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: When that happens,

MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: When that happens, you will hold the second one reference.

MR. BERGMAN: There is a DOE angle for certain reference calls. The DOE is picking up half the cost of their application review. So we can't just change it.

MEMBER BLEY: But if the third one comes in, can they reference the one that already went through the hearings, the one for which you already finished the review or what happens?

MR. BERGMAN: We will probably need to wait and see what direction the Commission provides, ASLB, in terms of if an issue is resolved in a hearing and it's identical in another hearing, should they revisit it or not, that's not our call. That would be up to the Commission and the Board.

But no, they would -- when their application actually goes to hearing. It doesn't say the Bellefonte application in the case of AP1000. It would be the Vogtle or the Summer, but, really, the

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only thing that is different is the plant name and location. So we have to make an adjustment just before we develop the advanced SER to convert it to that site's SER.

But the technical content would be identical. The verbiage will be slightly different.

MEMBER CORRADINI: Maybe I misinterpreted.

Let me just ask you again. So the reason you are

connecting the SCOLA to the RCOLA is not that there

will be something in the SCOLA referring back to the

RCOLA. Rather, you are trying to maintain consistency
in content and method of review.

But, to use your example, whoever -- I can't remember who is whom. Whoever is the reference COLA for the AP1000 slows down. And the second one then catches up, so to speak, or passes it in time. It's not that the second one will be referring back to the other one. It's just you want consistency in content and review process.

Is that correct? Do I have it right?

MR. BERGMAN: It is, although what we have done in that case, just to be clear, is we have split the Bellefonte review. So the standard portion will continue on its regular schedule. So that way we can still maintain that linking between the reference in

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1	the subsequent sentence.
2	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: If I could I think
3	follow up on this? A subsequent COLA had referred to
4	the reference COLA?
5	MR. BERGMAN: Yes, but not at the end of
6	the day.
7	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: It doesn't have
8	MR. BERGMAN: No. They could be
9	completely custom in that. They could have their own
10	application.
11	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: But it will help them
12	if they refer to the standard
13	MR. BERGMAN: It greatly helps them.
14	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Yes and you.
15	MR. BERGMAN: And it helps us.
16	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Yes.
17	MR. BERGMAN: And you're right. That's
18	that one issue. And I will say that the subsequent
19	applicants have been very good about
20	CHAIRMAN SHACK: Can they incorporate that
21	material by reference or do they just reproduce it?
22	MR. BERGMAN: It is reproduced.
23	CHAIRMAN SHACK: Reproduced.
24	MR. BERGMAN: It is different than the
25	application for the incorporate by reference. If we
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1	incorporate DCD rev. whatever by reference for the
2	portion that is incorporated from the reference COLA,
3	the text is replicated with a different plant name.
4	MEMBER CORRADINI: All right. Thank you.
5	That helps. Charlie, I
6	MEMBER BROWN: Word for word?
7	MR. BERGMAN: Except for plant name and
8	location, but in general word for word, yes.
9	MEMBER CORRADINI: I kind of
10	MEMBER BROWN: That's okay. I'm just
11	listening, absorbing good information from all the
12	conversation, integrating. You had an interesting
13	word called "finality."
14	In other words, you can't come up with
15	another question. If in the process of review you
16	find that you missed a significant safety issue which
17	would impact public safety, I presume you're not bound
18	by the rules to say, "We're going to ignore this"?
19	MR. BERGMAN: We have to go through a
20	backfit process.
21	MEMBER BROWN: Okay. So there is a
22	MR. BERGMAN: It is in the regulations.
23	MEMBER BROWN: Okay. That's fine, but, I
24	mean, there is a methodology to go back and address.
25	MR. BERGMAN: Yes, there is.

1	MEMBER BROWN: I didn't want to see us
2	"Well, the rule says we can't do anything. And,
3	therefore, we are going to ignore this problem" so
4	that you do have
5	MR. BERGMAN: No.
6	MEMBER BROWN: Okay. I didn't understand.
7	MR. BERGMAN: You do. And there are a
8	couple of cases in the AP1000, in fact, where we are
9	looking at we may need to go through that backfit
10	process.
11	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: It doesn't have to
12	MEMBER BROWN: It doesn't have to be what?
13	MR. JOSHI: We have our own.
14	MR. BERGMAN: I don't know the citation,
15	but we have our own. It's very similar.
16	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Okay.
17	MEMBER BROWN: I know.
18	MEMBER BLEY: It puts a little bit of an
19	onus on you to make sure that, in fact, the
20	word-for-word replication is word-for-word replication
21	and there's not a
22	MR. BERGMAN: Correct. We checked that.
23	MEMBER BLEY: correction in there with
24	a minor change somewhere.
25	MR. BERGMAN: Correct. WE checked that.

1	MEMBER MAYNARD: In a previous meeting, I
2	think both the NRC and the applicants have, at least
3	intend to have, very thorough quality assurance
4	mechanisms to check the word-for-word. That was
5	discussed in one of the previous meetings of the
6	importance of
7	MEMBER BLEY: And the licensee must have
8	to certify it under
9	MR. BERGMAN: Oh, yes. It's all
10	MEMBER BLEY: Structure.
11	MR. BERGMAN: Configuration control is a
12	challenge in all these documents.
13	MEMBER BROWN: How in the world do you
14	word for word, Chuck, 4,000 pages?
15	MR. BERGMAN: I don't know, but, I mean,
16	at least everything is electronic now. It has got to
17	be a lot easier than holding up the pages to the
18	light, like we used to have to do.
19	Are we ready? So, again, this is our
20	application review process. I would, you know, remind
21	you of the theory. We actually call things space
22	because that actually means something in project
23	management. But we had six phases.
24	The first phase is basically we want to

issue the request for additional information. Now,

while that is being done, it's sort of too old to help the reviewers identify all of the RAIs. They do begin drafting the SE.

When they hit a spot where they can't make a finding, that triggers I need an RAI here. But that document -- we call it the preliminary SERs -- is really a draft document. And it gets no sort of QA review other than maybe by their own branch chief.

Phase two is the applicant responds to the RAIs and then the staff evaluates those responses.

Ideally the applicant's response is sufficient to close out the RAI. Frequently their response isn't adequate to close out the RAI. We then create an open item.

And that then generated this document called the SER with open items, which is what we have traditionally met with you on in what we were calling phase three on that document.

Depending on what issues you raised in that meeting, there could be sort of more RAIs because the applicant has to address your issues as well as ours.

Phase four then brings all of that to closure and we create what is called the advanced SER with no open items. So it's really a final SER. We

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meet with you again on that advanced SER. If we had done our job right, you have no more issues. And phase six is basically print the document and move forward. If you identify issues, depending on the extent of them, we need to supplement SER or we could potentially even need to come back depending on how significant they are. MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: So phase five we are 8 9 really reviewing the final? MR. BERGMAN: Our goal would be at phase 10 11 five, you identify no new technical issues. MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: And you don't know --12 MR. BERGMAN: That's our goal, yes. 13 MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: It would be nice to 14 15 know that --MR. BERGMAN: Oh, yes. We would not 16 generate any changes. From our standpoint, it is 17 done. It would only be if you identified something 18 19 that we would go back and modify it. Now, in a design certification, that is a 20 rulemaking. And through the public comment process, 21 it could cause change to occur. It's a little 22 different than from the COLAs. 23 So the four-page process, which really is 24 25 for subsequent COLAs -- only that is the only thing we are looking at -- we were requested to look for ways to shorten the schedules in the future. And when we looked at the six-page, it's already so tightly scripted we really couldn't just compress tasks. I mean, you will see a little bit. The staff will get better at these things. But, you know,

chapter 2 is chapter 2. It takes so much time to review each time. We couldn't just squeeze a little, certainly not to the extent we were being asked to shorten schedule to, which was around two years.

MEMBER CORRADINI: So can I just interject one thing? You threw out a number that I thought I got right, something around for design certification, about 120,000 hours. That means if you're a reference COLA, you guys have guesstimated your time at task. What is it? You said it. I missed it.

MR. BERGMAN: Okay. Yes. No, I didn't say it. Reference COLAs are 80 to 95 thousand hours. And the subsequents had more variability because they had an ESP. They are down around 50,000 hours, just to put it all in perspective.

MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: You really don't want to use staff resources.

> MR. BERGMAN: Well, I'll get to --MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: You use staff

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resources expended for the particular --

MR. BERGMAN: Well I will get to where we are because where we are doesn't affect the safety.

Where we cut staff resources isn't in the safety review. And for the COLAs, both the resources I gave you include the environmental impact statement, which is typically 20 to 25 thousand of those hours.

MEMBER BLEY: Tom, I want to ask you a question that doesn't really fit in what you are telling us about except it seems to me it fits in this idea of the review time and that sort of thing involved.

In the initial design cert, if it's a plant that has a substantial amount of DAC in it; for example, a complete I&C system, then after this is done and before fuel load, that all has to be reviewed, which includes issues related to the design, maybe a substantial review associated with the DAC. But because it's there, are you going to have to review it again for every plant for all the subsequent plants because it is not finished in the application?

Well, it is probably going to be the identical system, but it is nowhere in the design documents.

MR. BERGMAN: Because it doesn't have

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1	rinarity, right, design hash t been complete, yes. in
2	the
3	MEMBER BLEY: And it isn't even in the
4	reference COL review.
5	MR. BERGMAN: Or even in the subsequent.
6	MEMBER BLEY: Yes.
7	MR. BERGMAN: They could potentially put
8	the DAC all the way into the construction.
9	MEMBER BLEY: Exactly.
LO	MR. BERGMAN: Right. At that time the
L1	applicant has to show us that all the DAC have been
L2	met.
L3	MEMBER BLEY: Right.
L4	MR. BERGMAN: Now, if they buy the exact
L 5	same system
L6	MEMBER BLEY: Which they probably will on
L 7	what I talked about.
L 8	MR. BERGMAN: it is sort of like
L 9	extending the design-centered review approach to the
20	construction.
21	MEMBER SIEBER: But that is not
22	MR. BERGMAN: Then that second once you
23	have approved the design, right, if it is the exact
24	same system on another plant being built, you would
25	think your inspection resources would be less because

you have already reviewed that. 2 MEMBER BLEY: We have been told it is not 3 just inspection but review. Headquarters is going to have to review those DAC items, as opposed to the rest of the --MR. BERGMAN: But it is still considered 6

an inspection activity, not a licensing review.

MEMBER BLEY: Go ahead.

MEMBER SIEBER: But that can get complicated. For example, even then the whole piping system is in the plant. When you buy the plant, you may buy the large bore piping, but the small bore piping, six inches or less, may be fit in the field.

> MR. BERGMAN: Correct.

MEMBER SIEBER: You buy it. So the contractor is going to have his own engineers saying, you know, "I've got to run from A to B. And here is how I can go and get there." But things like slopes and so forth may not contemplate the original design.

So depending on the situation, there may be a simple review or a more complex review required.

MR. BERGMAN: Correct. Now, we do expect, especially with piping, that most of those will be resolved now in the design certs. That is the direction the applicants are all heading.

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1	But yes, DAC
2	MEMBER SIEBER: It is still a DAC.
3	MR. BERGMAN: and resolution of ITAC,
4	that is unique for each plant being built, but you
5	MEMBER BLEY: Thank you.
6	MR. BERGMAN: There's a possibility,
7	though, if it's identical like an I&C system that
8	you're putting cabinets in, you would expect you can
9	I would think you could say some resources on the
10	second one.
11	MEMBER BLEY: But you don't have a process
12	defined for doing that yet?
13	MR. BERGMAN: Not yet, no.
14	MEMBER BLEY: Thank you.
15	MR. BERGMAN: That's another division,
16	thankfully.
17	MEMBER SIEBER: In any event, in any
18	event, the ACRS does not review DACs, as I understand
19	it.
20	MEMBER BLEY: What?
21	MR. BERGMAN: You don't review the closure
22	of them.
23	MEMBER SIEBER: Implementation.
24	MR. BERGMAN: Right. You do have the
25	opportunity to review the DAC at the
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MEMBER SIEBER: Well, that's just the 2 envelope, though. MR. BERGMAN: Correct. So we were asked to bring these schedules down. And we couldn't compress. So we said, "We need to see if there are ways to modify the process." And that's what led to 6 the four-phase approach. 8 MEMBER BROWN: I guess I have lost the 9 bubble between six-phase and four-phase. 10 MEMBER BLEY: You are going to show us 11 that? 12 MR. BERGMAN: Two slides. MEMBER BROWN: Have you been in a 13 six-phase before and you want to transition to a 14 15 four-phase? I'll stop. Go ahead. I'll listen. MR. BERGMAN: We've been in a six-phase 16 17 but, again, not like we thought we would be. And I will try to clear this up. 18 19 So in the short term, what we realized is 20 in the four-phase, even without shortening the schedule -- and this is not our goal for any of the 21 current application. It was not to shorten the 22 schedule. We are going to keep the schedules as if 23 they were six-phase. So we're going to be able to 24 25 spread the work out over a long period of time.

1	The work we have removed I will show in a
2	minute is the project management in OGC quality review
3	at the end of phase two. That's the resource savings.
4	MEMBER BROWN: GC?
5	MR. BERGMAN: Our lawyers.
6	MEMBER BROWN: Okay. General counsel.
7	MR. BERGMAN: Since the SER with open
8	items is a public document, it gets full QA review.
9	And then we repeat that QA review at the end of phase
10	four. So we're not taking resources away from the
11	tech staff review. It is only from the project
12	management and General Counsel's review.
13	MEMBER BROWN: And you did that because
14	there was no value-added?
15	MR. BERGMAN: We think we add value, but
16	we didn't need to add the same value twice. It's a
17	redundant review.
18	MEMBER SIEBER: You eliminate an ACRS
19	MR. BERGMAN: And we are still using
20	numbers, which gets really confusing, we know. And we
21	may come up with new terminology because now you've
22	got to say, is it phase two in the four-phase or in
23	the six-phase? So long term we will probably fix our
24	terminology but not for today's briefing.

So phase one is to issue the RAIs and

supplemental RAIs. Right now we do one round of RAIs.

And then we create open items. So, really, the supplemental RAIs replace the open items.

So this is a combination of under the six-phase process phases one and two. Phase two is

six-phase process phases one and two. Phase two is develop the advanced SER with open items. So that is the same as phase four. Phase three is the same as phase five. And phase four is the same as phase six.

Again, we plan to do a pilot. For resource management resources, we needed to expand that pilot. So the change, though, is there is no SER with open items generated. And so there isn't the ability to link an ACRS meeting to a document that doesn't exist. So we can still engage early, though. And that is the focus I think going forward. The question is, how do we do that?

And, in fact, we may be able to engage earlier because we don't have to go through the process of generating this public document.

CHAIRMAN SHACK: But this is only now for SCOLs?

MR. BERGMAN: Only for SCOLs. And we may be able to engage more effectively if you say, "Well, we have an interest in the Eastern Tennessee seismic zone." All right? We can talk about the issues with

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that and which applicants it affects. It's not a 2 great example because Bellefonte right --CHAIRMAN SHACK: A lot of us are interested in that particular seismic zone. Do tell me what you know about it. MR. BERGMAN: I don't know much other than it affects multiple applicants. It does. And 8 Bellefonte is addressing it somewhat generically. And 9 that is the reference call. So you would see that 10 automatically. But that is one where you could say, 11 "Well, what are the issues with it? And which plants 12 are affected?" And we can focus on the issue and how are we treating it differently. Right? 13 So you have the opportunity to say, "Is 14 15 the staff being consistent in their application of this issue across all the applicants affected by it?" 16 17 It's just something to keep in mind. But we haven't worked out some of these details. 18 MEMBER BROWN: So you have eliminated an 19 ACRS review? 20 MR. BERGMAN: We have eliminated the 21 review that's linked specifically to the SER with open 22 items, but we can still meet on issues that are 23 significant. 24

MEMBER POWERS: Let me ask you a question

on this consistency business. I am told by those of the PRA persuasion that all PRAs are plant-specific, that you really can't generalize.

In a risk-informed regulatory system, why would it necessarily be true that you would treat things like seismic consistently between plant to plant if, in fact, they have different risk profiles?

MR. BERGMAN: Well, the issue may be handled differently, but you want to look and say, have we considered the same factors in each? I mean, I am not a seismologist, but Summer is a lot further away from the center point, I think, that Bellefonte. I am looking. I see Summer is here. So it's less of an issue.

I know like at Vogtle, we concluded it was so far away that there was no impact. So it wasn't really specifically analyzed. But you want to make sure you are addressing all of the same issues. But it doesn't mean how they are handled within the application is identical because the effect would be different depending on your proximity to it.

There is a site-specific PRA required, though.

MEMBER RYAN: The six-phase process allows the ACRS to review the staff's response and the

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applicant's response to any issues, any new issues, brought up by ACRS during the old phase three when we review it again in phase five. This four-phase process does not give us that opportunity.

MR. BERGMAN: I think it does. We will get to that. Everything we do with an applicant I think we cc you on. Is that right, Ravi?

MR. JOSHI: Yes, that's correct.

MR. BERGMAN: Yes. They're on distribution for every single piece of correspondence. So the applications for all the applicants that are in-house now are all available but every RAI, every response to an RAI, every in this case supplemental RAI, which is really after your phase three review, currently.

So all that information is still available. The piece that isn't is the staff's write-up of those issues. They are beginning to convert it to a safety evaluation. But the application and the problems with the application the staff have identified, which are the RAIs, is available as well as you could meet at that point on an issue after the staff issued its RAIs. You could meet after the applicant responded to the RAIs. You would have both their response and our questions.

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1	We have a lot of flexibility in terms of
2	if we wanted to meet on an issue. It adds about a
3	year's flexibility in terms of when we could meet on
4	
5	CHAIRMAN SHACK: The question is, what
6	would we have to review?
7	MR. BERGMAN: You would have the
8	application, the RAIs, staff's response
9	MEMBER SIEBER: And the answers.
10	MR. BERGMAN: staff's response to the
11	RAIs. We can meet with you on an application before
12	we issue RAIs if that's what you chose. It's how much
13	information do you want to have?
14	CHAIRMAN SHACK: But we wouldn't have your
15	evaluation of the application except for the RAIs.
16	MR. BERGMAN: Correct.
17	CHAIRMAN SHACK: And this is the problem.
18	MR. BERGMAN: Correct.
19	CHAIRMAN SHACK: There are questions on
20	that.
21	MEMBER ARMIJO: And the assumption built
22	into that is that except for the new RAIs, everything
23	is what would your review be for? In the reference
24	quota, we reviewed the whole thing.

MR. BERGMAN: Correct.

MEMBER ARMIJO: The SER and the RAIs and 2 how they were closed and everything --No. I think the CHAIRMAN SHACK: assumption here is that their RAIs are our RAIs. MR. BERGMAN: Who is "they" and --CHAIRMAN SHACK: Staff. MR. BERGMAN: Staff. The staff's RAIs are 8 ACRS'. 9 CHAIRMAN SHACK: Right. MR. BERGMAN: Well, actually, what we are 10 most interested in is, are there RAIs being failed to 11 12 ask? MEMBER CORRADINI: I think that is 13 actually --14 15 MEMBER ABDEL-KHALIK: That is the point. MEMBER CORRADINI: That is the substantive 16 17 thing that I guess I want to get to. I think that is what, at least for me -- I don't know what the other 18 19 members are worried about there, but I am not so sad or happy that I don't get a previous document with 300 20 21 RAIs that I am trying to piece through. I more want to make sure that we have 22 adequate entre into the process so that if we are 23 worried about something that you decided you weren't 24

worried about, we understand why you weren't worried

1	and you understand why we're worried. And that may
2	generate another RAI to possibly clean something up.
3	That to me is the essence of all of this phasing
4	stuff.
5	MR. BERGMAN: If you agree with us, then
6	things go great. But where we want to know is where
7	you don't agree with this. And the earlier we know
8	that the better.
9	MEMBER ARMIJO: Find out later, rather
10	than earlier.
11	MEMBER SIEBER: Because that turns the
12	fourth step into a sixth step.
13	MEMBER CORRADINI: Well, I am not sure of
14	that. That is why I want to
15	MEMBER MAYNARD: The four-step process
16	puts you a little bit more
17	MEMBER CORRADINI: That's right.
18	MEMBER MAYNARD: We get to do that, but
19	that comes at the tail end. And if we generate
20	questions at that point
21	MEMBER STETKAR: Back-end risk.
22	MR. BERGMAN: Which is one of the reasons
23	we limit it to the SCOLs because we know that the
24	application is much smaller.
25	MEMBER BROWN: The reference COLs will be

six-phase?

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MR. BERGMAN: Yes, reference COLs will be six-phase.

MEMBER BROWN: So the fourth phase is only applicable to subsequent --

MEMBER CORRADINI: So can I just go
through this because I am getting Dana is worried
about site stuff, and I don't know enough about site
stuff. So I guess I am just naturally worried about
site stuff.

So it seems to me that is the one thing that could come up that you are at risk that we start thinking of things. And unless we have early meetings that we essentially look at what you have asked and what they have answered in some fashion, not compiled but asked and answered, unless we do that early, it is at the end, where you have developed --

MR. BERGMAN: Right. And that is where I say this developing this -- I'm using process, little p, criteria, whatever you want to call it, with your staff as to how do we make sure either we think you need to engage us or your staff says, "Hey, we know the Committee is interested in this, and we can begin to plan for those issue-specific meetings."

And we do, as I said, expect a lot of that

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interest to be in chapter 2.

MEMBER CORRADINI: That's not consistent with the first slide or couple of slides, where you talk about your design-centered approach and you say, "Then there is a four-phase COL application review process."

The next bullet says, "Expansion of the four-phase review to SCOLs," almost as if the four-phase -- I thought four-phase was being applied to references.

MR. BERGMAN: No, no.

MEMBER CORRADINI: Well, that is based on the --

MR. BERGMAN: The expansion is from the Summer application only, which was a pilot, VC Summer, VC Summer -- it's an AP1000 applicant -- to all the SCOLAs. We originally just wanted to test the process, see if it worked, and then apply it, including the schedule shortening for applicants that came in, say, 2011 or later.

MEMBER RYAN: I've got a question on the scheduling of this. If there's no issue on this kind of back end, that's fine. If there's no issue, everything rocks along. But doesn't it put a real schedule pressure on any time there is an issue?

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1	MR. BERGMAN: Any issue identified late in
2	phase four, five, or six or phase
3	MEMBER RYAN: I'm talking about your
4	four-step process.
5	MR. BERGMAN: Right.
6	MEMBER RYAN: It seems to me by
7	eliminating the two steps, if there are issues, you
8	create a tremendous pressure on schedule.
9	MR. BERGMAN: We are taking a risk that an
10	issue will be
11	MEMBER RYAN: It's a "Yes" or "No" answer.
12	I mean, there is the
13	MR. BERGMAN: There is tremendous schedule
14	pressure for the six-phase
15	MEMBER RYAN: On everything in here. I
16	appreciate that. I appreciate that.
17	MR. BERGMAN: And I don't think it will be
18	higher.
19	MEMBER RYAN: It can create kind of a
20	valet of a headache, becoming a real headache for two
21	reasons. One is the technical issues and the schedule
22	issues. I'm just wondering if it's four-step and
23	MR. BERGMAN: It's really not
24	MEMBER RYAN: great. If it's four-step
25	and there's a problem, what have you gained by making

1	it a four-step, as opposed to a six-step, which I'm
2	assuming gets those issues explored a little bit
3	earlier in the process.
4	MR. BERGMAN: It may. Right. We don't
5	know.
6	MEMBER RYAN: I'm always worried about
7	letting things drag closer to the end when the
8	bow-wave of water is coming over and everybody says,
9	"What is that noise?"
10	MR. BERGMAN: Even on the six-phase
11	review, we have yet to hit phase three on a single
12	combined license.
13	CHAIRMAN SHACK: The scope of an SCOLA is
14	much like an ESP plus.
15	MR. BERGMAN: Correct.
16	CHAIRMAN SHACK: I'm just trying to think
17	over our experience with ESPs. I think it was helpful
18	to have earlier, rather than later.
19	MR. BERGMAN: And it was the late
20	identified issue. I wasn't in this organization when
21	we did them, but North Anna, I think, with the switch
22	in cooling methods was a very and that was
23	identified by the applicant, driven by the applicant,
24	right?

1	MR. BERGMAN: A late identified problem
2	blew their schedule out of the water, right? That is
3	always the risk. If they make changes or we identify
4	things late, it is always going to impact the schedule
5	more.
6	MEMBER ABDEL-KHALIK: You indicated that
7	in some cases the first SCOLA had actually come
8	through before the reference.
9	MR. BERGMAN: Correct.
10	MEMBER ABDEL-KHALIK: So how would you
11	handle that?
12	MR. BERGMAN: Well, the standard, again,
13	the design center where we see that is limited right
14	now to the AP1000 and the reason the RCOLA is taking
15	so long to do the site-specific issues.
16	So the standard portion will still be on
17	its regular six-phase schedule ahead of the SCOLAs.
18	So the standard portion of those applications you will
19	see ahead of
20	CHAIRMAN SHACK: This particular SCOLA,
21	you would still try to jam into the four-phase
22	approach
23	MR. BERGMAN: Yes.
24	CHAIRMAN SHACK: or you would that's
25	a risky one

MR. BERGMAN: We will still come to phase three on --CHAIRMAN SHACK: I could find this a whole lot more palatable for subsequent SCOLAs and RCOLAs. MEMBER CORRADINI: I guess maybe I misinterpreted one you had standard. I will just ask 6 the question differently. So are you saying that 8 there is a possibility that we would see an SER with no open items on Summer before we would see a whatever 10 the hell phase it is with open items on Bellefonte? 11 MR. BERGMAN: No because you're getting to Bellefonte. The standard portion you would see at 12 Bellefonte first, the site-specific later. But you 13 will definitely -- I think I can --14 15 CHAIRMAN SHACK: I see what you're saying. Because you can give us the standard portion, this 16 really will look like other SCOLAs. 17 MEMBER BLEY: And you really need to 18 finish that because you can't use it on the next one 19 unless you finish the --20 MR. BERGMAN: Correct. We have this 21 bookkeeping kind of exercise to go through. 22 MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Is this where we are 23 going to have an opportunity to raise issues? 24 25 MR. BERGMAN: Yes, that is the issues.

1	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: This phase stuff is
2	theirs. So there is an issue at the end, and there is
3	a delay and so on.
4	MEMBER SIEBER: Okay.
5	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: But other than that,
6	there is
7	MEMBER BROWN: I think it is at the risk
8	of theirs and the applicants more than ours.
9	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: Yes.
10	MEMBER BROWN: I mean, we are going to
11	have an opportunity.
12	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: We are going to have
13	an opportunity anyway.
14	MEMBER SIEBER: We haven't been shy about
15	asking questions. But you are guaranteed a
16	three-month delay if you go to the six-step all the
17	way through. There is a time-saver.
18	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: It's okay. I mean,
19	it's not
20	MEMBER CORRADINI: Do other people have
21	questions? I don't want to
22	MEMBER BROWN: Yes, I've still got another
23	question.
24	MEMBER CORRADINI: Go ahead.
25	MEMBER BROWN: I guess I went back to your

little chart. You keep talking about the standard
portion or whatever. I noticed there were a number of
SER sections, 152 percent of them, of the total SERs,
matched DCD. Then you talk about 46. Twenty-four
percent are standard.
I guess STD means standard. There are
other things STD can mean, but I won't go into it.
MR. BERGMAN: Standard.
MEMBER BROWN: But it says "identical."
MR. BERGMAN: Correct.
MEMBER BROWN: Now, what is the difference
between a standard and a DCD? Are they different?
MR. BERGMAN: The DCD means it's derived
from the design certification and it has finality in
the review. The standard portions are identical, but
they do not have finality.
MEMBER BROWN: So they are standard? They
are parts of the DCD?
MR. BERGMAN: No, no. Standard indicates
it is in the license application. It's a reference
COL, but it is not part of the DCD. But all the
applicants in the design center have agreed to do it
the same. And they mark their application in the
sidebar to indicate that.

MEMBER BROWN: Okay. I am almost there.

1	MR. BERGMAN: Okay.
2	MEMBER BROWN: This thing is for a
3	reference.
4	MR. BERGMAN: It's just an example. It's
5	a specific example, but it is a referenced combined
6	license applicant.
7	MEMBER BROWN: So when you say match DCD,
8	you said it matches the DCD word for word for the
9	reference COLA?
10	MR. BERGMAN: It actually says in the
11	combined license application. It says, "This section
12	incorporated by reference from DCD rev." This is no
13	replication of text. It's a one-line
14	MEMBER BROWN: No. That's fine. That's
15	okay.
16	MR. BERGMAN: There is the standard
17	MEMBER BROWN: But for the subsequent
18	COLA, this one would say, "These parts of the DCD,
19	they match the DCD." Then I am still trying to grasp
20	the
21	MEMBER CORRADINI: The only other part,
22	though, Charlie, I think, is that if you just compare
23	Bellefonte to Summer, they would just have the same
24	words. It wouldn't be

MR. BERGMAN: Of the standard portions.

1	MEMBER CORRADINI: You would just
2	literally have the same words.
3	MEMBER SIEBER: Same reference.
4	CHAIRMAN SHACK: For portions that aren't
5	covered in the DCD but aren't site-specific.
6	MEMBER RAY: The license applications that
7	are not covered in the DCD.
8	MEMBER POWERS: And are not site-specific.
9	MEMBER BROWN: Okay. Well, that's fine.
10	Thank you very much. I appreciate that.
11	MEMBER APOSTOLAKIS: What did he say?
12	MEMBER BROWN: He put it to me in English,
13	engineering English, balance of plant. Since Otto
14	gave me total calibration on what balance of plant
15	totally encompasses, I am now fully on board. How
16	about that?
17	MR. BERGMAN: Okay. This shows the Summer
18	schedule under both approaches. And this is where I
19	said, when you use the term "phase," normally it means
20	something specific in project management that, again,
21	the plan was you would do phase one, complete it.
22	Then you would begin phase two, complete it. Then you
23	would begin so on.
24	As you can see, under the six-phase model,
25	we don't follow that approach. We're beginning phase

two in certain portions of the review while phase one is going on. And if the applicant actually addresses the RAIs, right, and closed the issue, we can go right to phase four in portions of the application. In the middle of all of that, we plan to meet with the ACRS.

So now for the reference COLs and the design certs, this is going to be the same. You are going to be talking to us of an application where certain chapters may have been reviewed against one revision and other chapters --

MEMBER CORRADINI: We understand that.

MR. BERGMAN: Right. This is just the reality of trying to get it done. The phasing has nothing really to do with that, but in the four-phase, again, we'll go kind of right in.

Where everything has to come together, though, is that ACRS review with advanced SE. At that point everything has to be the same revision, right?

It's a complete SER. Nothing can be in different portions.

That will be the meeting on the entire document ready to go because if you give us the go-ahead, we go right into hearing or rulemaking depending on the applications.

VICE CHAIRMAN BONACA: Do we have a formal

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1	review after phase four?
2	MR. BERGMAN: You would only review it
3	again if you identified issues so substantial we
4	needed to come back to you. And that would be part of
5	your letter coming out of that meeting.
6	VICE CHAIRMAN BONACA: How do we find out?
7	I mean, you have to have phase three for advanced SE
8	with no open items, whatever that means.
9	MR. BERGMAN: Advanced SE with no open
10	items is basically the draft final safety evaluation.
11	VICE CHAIRMAN BONACA: Yes.
12	MR. BERGMAN: If we have done our job
13	right when we meet with you at phase five under the
14	six-phase approach, phase three under the four-phase
15	approach, you guys say, "Staff, great job." We
16	support the staff's review. And we go forward with
17	hearing or rulemaking.
18	If in that meeting you said, "Could the
19	staff consider this?" and we said, you know, "Oops"
20	and it was such a large issue, we might have to come
21	back to you, right?
22	VICE CHAIRMAN BONACA: No. I'm
23	MR. BERGMAN: You don't know that until
24	you get there.
25	VICE CHAIRMAN BONACA: thinking more in

1	terms of we review the advanced SE with open items.
2	We say that's fine.
3	MEMBER POWERS: With no open items.
4	VICE CHAIRMAN BONACA: With no open items.
5	And then now you go back and you finalize the FSER,
6	and there are some issues we haven't seen.
7	MR. BERGMAN: No. There wouldn't be
8	changes at that point.
9	VICE CHAIRMAN BONACA: There would not be
LO	changes.
L1	MR. BERGMAN: Unless they were driven by
L2	you.
L3	VICE CHAIRMAN BONACA: Okay. So
L4	MR. BERGMAN: If we came out of that
L 5	meeting and you said, "It's good," pretty much phase
L6	six consists of hit and print.
L 7	VICE CHAIRMAN BONACA: So the advanced SER
L 8	is identical with the FSER?
L 9	MR. BERGMAN: Right.
20	CHAIR SHACK: Unless we make changes.
21	VICE CHAIRMAN BONACA: Unless we make the
22	changes.
23	MR. BERGMAN: Unless you identify issues.
24	MEMBER ARMIJO: One of the things I don't
25	understand, in the reference COLA, we review your

1	closure of the open items. In the subsequent COLAs,
2	there may be different open items that you close out
3	before we see the advanced SER.
4	So we will never get a chance to look at
5	whether we determine whether we agree with the way you
6	closed out the open items and they're different from
7	the ones that were in the reference.
8	MR. BERGMAN: You know, in the advanced
9	SE, it doesn't describe how we closed open items.
10	It's a stand-alone document.
11	MEMBER ARMIJO: We will never see how you
12	closed the open items.
13	MR. BERGMAN: Regardless of which
14	approach, right?
15	MEMBER ARMIJO: We saw it in the first
16	one. In the six-phase, you had the open items.
17	MR. BERGMAN: But now they're just gone.
18	They're just replaced with new text.
19	MEMBER CORRADINI: We have not seen yet,
20	Sam, that second phase, but my guess is with at
21	least we haven't. Bill and others have.
22	MEMBER ARMIJO: Yes.
23	MEMBER CORRADINI: But when we get to that
24	phase, we would just say, "No open items." We would
25	have to essentially understand what was staff's

thinking that they were satisfied, but I am not going 2 to be necessarily in the SER. MEMBER STETKAR: It's the same thing that we have now. I mean, there are hundreds and hundreds of RAIs that are resolved by the staff that unless we go back and read the RAI specifically with its 6 resolution, we don't know about that. 8 MEMBER CORRADINI: Right. That's right. MEMBER STETKAR: So there's no difference 9 10 in a process from that perspective. MR. BERGMAN: Right. The document doesn't 11 explain how --12 MEMBER STETKAR: The only thing, in the 13 interim, there are things that are still flagged that 14 15 at this point in time, it's open. MR. BERGMAN: And now those would be what 16 we call the supplemental RAIs, instead of the open 17 items. So you wanted to see a subset of what we 18 looked at. But that doesn't mean -- I mean, you can't 19 look at either the open items or the supplemental RAIs 20 as necessarily the big technical issues. It's just 21 the issues that the applicant didn't satisfactorily 22 23 resolve. The biggest technical issues could be 24

there were no RAIs generated potentially by the staff

or they resolved them in response to the first RAIs.

I mean, those are your biggest risks, either the staff doesn't even notice it, right?

That's the one that is going to cost us if that ever happens, is we didn't notice it. No RAI was generated. Therefore, no open item got generated.

 $\label{eq:member corradini:} \mbox{ And the burden now}$ falls even more on you.

MEMBER ARMIJO: Or us. We never saw it.

MR. BERGMAN: It's the staff's responsibility to do the job right. But there are many checks. You are a check. The ASLB is a check. There are many checks on this.

MEMBER ABDEL-KHALIK: Now, in the subsequent COLAs, you indicated that the standard material that is identical in all plants is subject to review, correct? How would issues in that part of the application bubble up, rather than, you know, you essentially for subsequent COLAs just focusing on the site-specific issues?

MR. BERGMAN: We won't expect them to.

What I'm saying is they don't have finality like we do

under a design center. But right now if it's the

standard portion, the staff confirms that the standard

portion is the same as the reference COLA, but we do

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not rereview it.

So we rely on that review done for the reference COLA to be right. The review on the reference COLA, if the review on the reference COLA is wrong, made a bad conclusion, we are unlikely to catch it in the subsequent COLAs.

MEMBER ABDEL-KHALIK: But that would be a matter of concern because, I mean, your review is just a matter of checking that the material is identical, rather than checking that your earlier review of that material was thorough and complete and correct. That does not warrant for you to bring up any additional reviews of any material within that part of the application.

MR. BERGMAN: Correct, but that is the decision made to go with the design center review.

It's not unlike the finality given the design cert.

Still the review was done once, right? If we erred in the design cert, it is carried forever. With the reference -- and it's much harder to change if it's in the design cert. If it's in the reference COLA, we're just not going to do a detailed technical review to rejustify all the findings.

So if you make the mistake on the reference COLA, you are taking a risk that it won't be

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noticed in the subsequent --MR. JOSHI: Can I make one point? MR. BERGMAN: Sure. MR. JOSHI: Just a practical example that we did recently. Bellefonte being RCOLA, we were reviewing the standard content of the RCOLA. reviewed it. The review was completed. We started 8 reviewing the re-SCOLA. And suddenly we found 9 ourselves that we were asking a question. We should 10 ask the same question to the RCOLA. 11 So as a part of the review process, we 12 actually caught ourselves to see whether we missed. And on one occasion, we actually found out that we 13 should have picked up that question on RCOLA, not on 14 SCOLA. 15 So as part of the review process, the 16 17 staff had actually expected the one that you're talking about right now. 18 19 MEMBER ABDEL-KHALIK: But this is fortuitous because of the timing of one versus the 20 other. 21 MR. JOSHI: Yes, right. 22 MEMBER ABDEL-KHALIK: I am just asking 23 whether the review of that part of the application is 24 25 totally perfunctory.

MR. BERGMAN: It is. I don't want to say it's nothing, but it is not a substantive review. Right? I am looking at this. MEMBER BROWN: You can't keep plowing over this same old turf all the time. CHAIRMAN SHACK: We are running late here.

If we can --

MR. COLACCINO: This is Joe Colaccino. I am the Chief of the EPR Projects Branch. I was also involved in the development of the review process. And one of the things that you all should understand is that it's not what we're asking the staff to do. And I am, unfortunately, going to probably confuse you again because when we developed this, we were assuming a six-phase process.

And so in the phase one and phase two for the standard sections, they confirm, as you had seen in a slide that is in your package someplace, that that information is identical. If that is identical, then they move that DAC to phase four.

In our phase four review, the review is not detailed, but it is not perfunctory either. they are going to do is they are going to look and see if any of the decisions that were made in the RCOLA impact the SCOLA. And if it does, then they will

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ensure that those decisions have been carried forward.

So it's not a detailed technical review to rereview everything that was in the RCOLA, but at the same time, it is to ensure that there is consistency, not a light test but ensuring the decisions that the staff made in the RCOLA review carry over to the SCOLAs. So hopefully that helps.

MR. BERGMAN: Now, what complicates right now is everybody is in house at the same time, I mean, sometimes within a month of each other. If you look at an SCOLA coming in two years from now, the most likely time where you are going to have to look at the standard content again is we are going to change our regulations.

And those could impact standard portions, right? Then you are going to have to see a new review in those areas because, again, they don't have finality.

MEMBER CORRADINI: Why don't we move on?

MR. BERGMAN: Sure. In terms of the

timing and resource savings, it is really the tail end

of phase two is where that all occurs right now. And

it is the PM and OGC review, as I mentioned.

I can speed this up because I think we have covered a lot of this. We're doing it. We plan

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to expand it to all subsequent COLAs. There may be a couple that they are so far in the review it is just not worth changing the approach. We will look at that on a case basis.

But we did want to begin putting it in place with just getting a lot of applications in-house. We wanted to put them under the four-phase schedule to begin with.

But, as we go through the ones that are currently in a six-phase, if the conversion effort is too high, we will just proceed. So there is going to be a little bit of a mix going forward.

Challenges. We had basically four, bend them four ways: planning, resolving staff issues, ensuring you all are involved early, and then how to measure the success of this approach.

In planning, which is where we spent most of our time so far, there is still a lot of implementation details to work out. The planning is very detailed, regardless of four/six. And it's just a lot of work to figure out how to effect all the changes.

Again, the ones that have just come in, we want to initially put in in a four-phase. And then we'll go back, and we'll look through the others.

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There is also the possibility that down the road, even though we have committed to do four-phase in the future, that an applicant could be either -- there have been so many rule changes the reference we know isn't applicable or there are some site-specific features that we say we want to stick with the six-phase.

So it isn't a permanent commitment to industry. We still need to look at each application and make sure it is not so unique it drives us into something else.

MEMBER ARMIJO: So you might choose on

MEMBER ARMIJO: So you might choose on your own to say, "This one has got so much uncertainty that we would rather do the six-phase"?

MR. BERGMAN: Correct.

MEMBER ARMIJO: And you have that option?

MR. BERGMAN: Yes. We always have that

MEMBER ARMIJO: Okay.

MR. BERGMAN: Resolving the staff's issues, you know, this is one of the things that we are very concerned about. And it is that we still need the staff both to be disciplined and that the generation of the initial RAIs is very comprehensive.

And then the applicant needs to take the

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option.

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initial round of RAIs as seriously as they do now and be fully responsive so that the subsequent or whatever we call the second one, the second round of RAIs is similar to open items. If we get into three, four, five round of RAIs, then there is no point to the four-phase. It won't achieve what we wanted. So the applicants need to be as responsive as we expect them to be today.

I think we spent a lot of time talking about this. Some of the things that currently happen, your staff does attend what we call our status meetings, our weekly status meetings, where we do bring up issues. Certainly they go to a lot of our public meetings, including the design-centered working group meetings, where a lot of applicant issues are addressed. As we noted, you are on distribution for all of our correspondence, both to and from applicants, and today's meeting.

We do want to try to develop a way to make sure we are engaging you early enough and potentially earlier than we do today. And we will work with your staff on that. When that has matured enough, of course, we are happy to come back.

MEMBER CORRADINI: I guess, just to make sure that you see where my concern is, at least my own

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personal concern is that in these sorts of things, I think we have got to come up with a mechanism so that we are not put in a position that something is a concern and we are the last one between you and between the applicant and the door.

MR. BERGMAN: Correct.

MEMBER CORRADINI: And I don't want to be there. So I would hope we could come up with a mechanism by which if our staff sees something in either what you call your status meetings or your design center things, that there are subcommittee meetings to deal with these things early.

MR. BERGMAN: Yes. And we have been talking in-house. For example, after the first round of RAIs is issued, is that where we sit down with the staff to say, you know, here is where we see the issues because, really, the bulk of our technical review is done at that point. We believe we have identified all of the issues. So that is probably a good point for us to interact with your staff and say which of these do they want to start scheduling with the ACRS.

And, last, measuring success. When we just thought we were going to do the VC Summer application, we said, well, great. You can compare it

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to all the others and if there were fewer issues 2 identified late in the game or the same amount, then we could declare a success. Now that they're all going in there, we lost that easy comparison. You know, we may be able to compare it to the site-specific portion of the 6 RCOLs, but obviously that is a small set. 8 So we have some work to do there because, 9 again, we know, I know that if you guys are finding a lot of issues in your meeting on the advanced SE with 10 11 no open items, that is not success. But that is too 12 late to figure that out. So we would like to get some measures that have a bit more lead to them than the 13 staff failed measure. 14 So, with that, if there are any other 15 questions? We are a little over but happy to answer 16 17 them. MEMBER CORRADINI: Questions from the 18 19 members? 20 (No response.) MEMBER CORRADINI: Thank you very much. 21 I appreciate the time. Mr. Chairman, by Jack's watch, 22 we're on time. 23 CHAIRMAN SHACK: What I am thinking of is 24 25 to hold the P&P after the Commission meeting. We are

going to close the meeting now. We can go off the record. Thank you very much. (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 11:35 a.m.)

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ACRS Brief – Subsequent Combined License (SCOL) Review Process

Thomas Bergman, Deputy Director for Licensing Operations, NRO/DNRL Ravi Joshi, Project Manager, NRO/DNRL/NWE1

November 7, 2008



Agenda

- Design-Centered Review Approach
- Application Review Process
- 4-Phase COL Application Review Process
- Expansion of 4-Phase Review Process to SCOLs

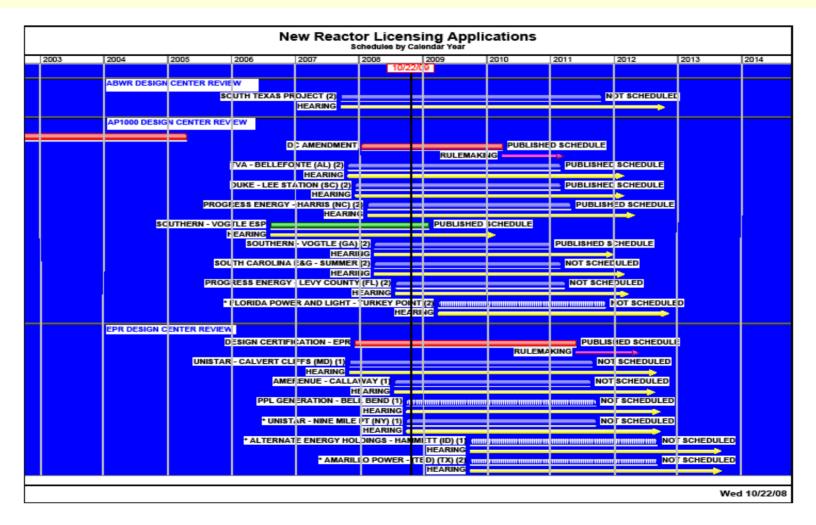


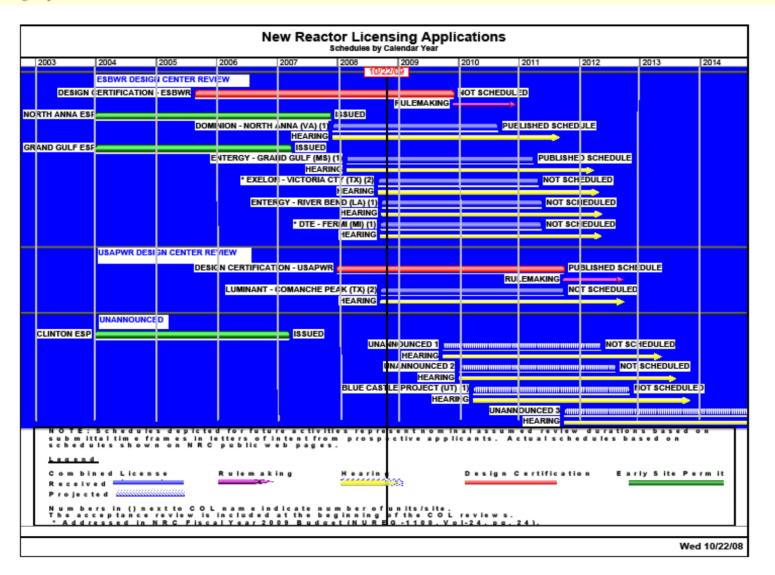
Design-Centered Review Approach (DCRA)

Problem: How are we going to review all those applications?

- DCRA is the key to making this work
 - -Developed by NRC Staff -- Endorsed by Commission
 - -Consistent with NRC Policy on Standardization
 - -Embraced by Industry
- One issue-one review-one position for multiple applications









Design-Centered Review Approach (DCRA)

No. of FSAR Sections	Percent of FSAR Sections	Section Type*
100	52%	Match DCD
46	24 %	STD (identical)
9	5 %	STD with a limited amount of site-specific info
9	5 %	STD with a moderate amount of site-specific info
27	14 %	Site-specific
191	100 %	Total

^{*}Matrix provided by Dominion with the North Anna COL Application



Design-Centered Review Approach (DCRA)

- Design Certification (DC) Reviews
 - -NRC approval of a final standard design for a nuclear power facility
 - -Codified as Appendix to 10 CFR 52
 - -Majority of safety issues resolved through DC review process
- Reference COL (RCOL) Application Reviews
 - -Staff ensures the "incorporation by reference" of the DC is adequate and appropriate
 - -Staff reviews standard material that applies to the entire design center
 - (e.g., operational programs)
 - -Staff reviews site specific material (e.g., emergency planning, hydrology)
- SCOL Application Reviews
 - -Staff ensures SCOL application conforms to RCOL application
 - -Staff reviews site specific material



Application Review Process

- Phase 1: Issue Requests for Additional Information (RAIs)
- Phase 2: Review RAI responses and develop Safety Evaluation Report with Open Items (SER w/ OIs)
- Phase 3: ACRS Review of SER w/ Ols
- Phase 4: Develop Advanced SER with no open items
- Phase 5: ACRS Review of Advanced SER
- Phase 6: Develop Final SER
- •Rulemaking (for design certifications) OR Hearings (for COLs)



4-Phase COL Application Review Process

- Near Term Goal
 - •Reduce staff resources without affecting the quality of staff review
- Long Term Goal
 - •Reduce SCOL application review time without affecting the quality of staff review



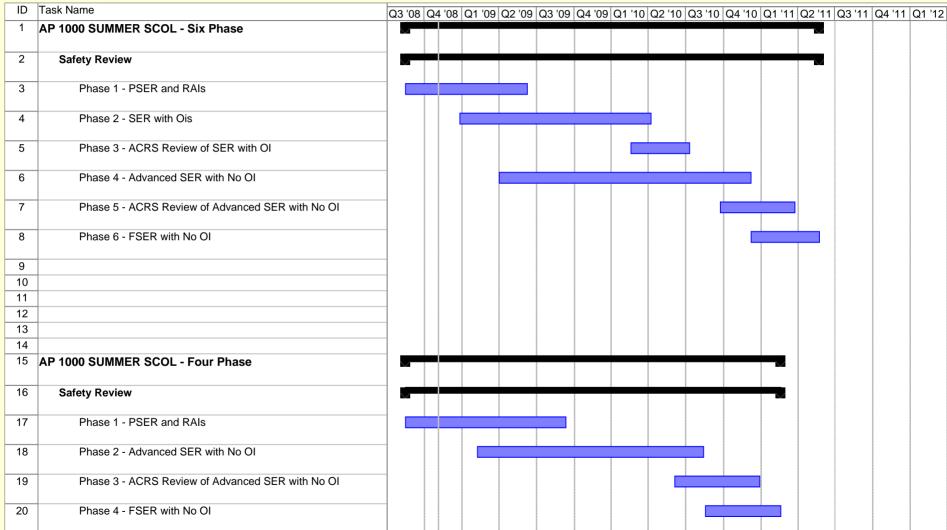
4-Phase COL Application Review Process

- Phase 1: Issue RAIs and supplemental RAIs
 - Combination of "old" phases 1 and 2
- Phase 2: Develop Advanced SER with no Open Items
 - Identical to "old" phase 4
- Phase 3: ACRS review of Advanced SER
 - •Identical to "old" phase 5
- Phase 4: Develop Final SER
 - •Identical to "old" phase 6

Pilot on AP1000 SCOL (Summer site)

Staff to brief ACRS on any significant issue







- •NRO has decided to expand the pilot to potentially include all SCOLs currently submitted to the NRC:
 - -Improvements of an existing process with little downside
 - Reduces resources required for SCOL reviews without affecting quality
 - -Enhances NRO's ability to accomplish our work with the current budget and continuing resolution environment
 - -Enhances NRO's ability to manage workload peaks
 - -With recent receipt of many SCOLs, it is beneficial to develop their initial schedules on the 4-Phase model
- •As with original pilot (Summer), schedule for the expanded pilot SCOLs reviews are not expected to have shortened durations



Challenges

- -Planning
- -Resolving staff issues
- Ensuring ACRS involved early
- -Measuring success



Challenge: Planning

Will be phased in incrementally in the following sequence

- •Applications that have been recently submitted will have their initial schedule as a 4-phase review
- Applications currently under a 6-phase review will be converted as scheduling resources allow
- •Some SCOL schedules may not be converted to a 4-phase review, depending on the status of the current review (expected to be a small number)



Challenge: Resolving Staff's Issues

- Ability of applicants to resolve safety issues in two rounds of RAIs
- Completion of the Advanced SER with no OIs will be impacted



Challenge: Ensuring ACRS involved early

- Currently ACRS interacts with staff
 - —By attending NRO status meetings
 - —By attending Design Centered Working Group public meetings
 - Receiving correspondence between staff and applicants
 - —Meeting with ACRS to discuss the impacts of 4-phase review on planned interactions with ACRS
- Developing process and criteria to ensure that issues are identified that would benefit from early interaction with ACRS



Challenge: Measuring success

- Developing measures for effectiveness and efficiency of the 4-phase program
- -The measures developed for the Summer-only pilot compared results on that review to other SCOL reviews



Questions?



Daniel Frumkin

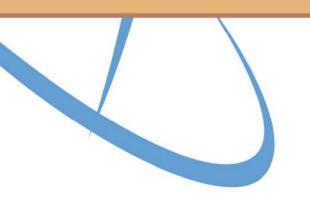
Fire Protection Team Leader

Fire Protection Branch

Division of Risk Assessment

Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Fire Protection Closure Plan



November 7, 2008



Background



- In July 2008, the Commission directed the staff to provide a Fire Protection Closure Plan to address milestones and deliverables for a number of fire protection activities (Staff Requirements Memorandum M080717).
- The closure plan is intended to stabilize fire protection regulatory infrastructure
- The staff will update the Commission semiannually on the implementation status of the Closure Plan.

Closure Plan Objectives



- The Closure Plan identifies those staff actions necessary to:
 - Establishing regulatory foundation
 - Structuring enforcement discretion
 - Developing implementation guidance
 - Validating the implementation
 - Define final closure
- The Closure Plan also identifies milestones and deliverables for a variety of fire protection activities

Closure Plan Topics



- National Fire Protection Association Standard 805 transition implementation
- Electrical raceway fire barrier systems
- Fire-induced circuit failures
- Post-fire operator manual actions

Closure Plan Topics (cont.)



- Recommendations made by the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) in GAO 08-747 and Commission direction
 - Assessing effectiveness of fire protection improvements
 - Staff training on key fire protection historical lessons
 - Database of fire protection exemptions
- Perform a survey to establish that reasonable assurance that past regulatory infrastructure instabilities are identified.



Alex Klein

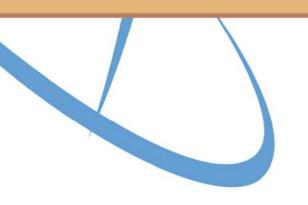
Chief

Fire Protection Branch

Division of Risk Assessment

Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Fire Protection Activities



November 7, 2008



Discussion Topics



- Recent Commission Staff Requirement Memoranda
- Government Accountability Office (GAO) report recommendations and planned staff actions
- Fire protection closure plan
- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard 805 pilot plant license amendment request reviews
- NFPA 805 Regulatory Guide and Standard Review Plan work



Alex Klein

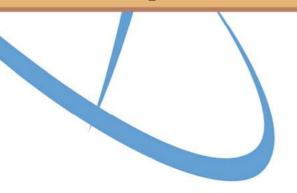
Chief

Fire Protection Branch

Division of Risk Assessment

Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Anticipated Next Steps



November 7, 2008



Anticipated Next Steps



- Conduct periodic fire protection briefings on specific technical issues early 2nd Quarter 2009
 - Fire-induced circuit failures
 - Resolution of electrical raceway fire barriers
- Present NFPA 805 guidance documents after resolution of public comments – early 3rd Quarter 2009
 - Revised regulatory guide 1.205
 - New standard review plan



Thank You





Charles Moulton

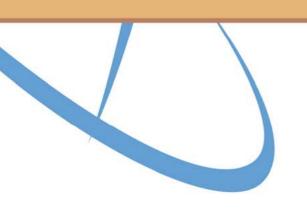
Fire Protection Engineer

Fire Protection Branch

Division of Risk Assessment

Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

GAO Recommendations and Planned Staff Actions



November 7, 2008



GAO Report



- The GAO review focused on three areas:
 - Recent fire events
 - Use of interim compensatory measures and the extent to which these measures promote fire safety
 - Extent to which plants that adopt a risk-informed approach to fire safety are safeguarded against fire emergencies

GAO Recommendations



- Develop a central database of exemptions, compensatory measures, and manual actions
- Address safety concerns related to long term compensatory measures
- Address concerns about the effectiveness of fire wraps
- Commit to a date to develop circuit failure guidance

NRC Planned Actions



- Develop a centralized database of fire protection exemptions
- Develop a metric and monitoring methodology to assess the regulatory effectiveness of ongoing improvements to the regulatory framework which will capture long term compensatory measures and unapproved manual actions
- Close Hemyc/MT related issues via inspections
- Issue guidance on circuit failures by early FY 2009



Harold Barrett, PE

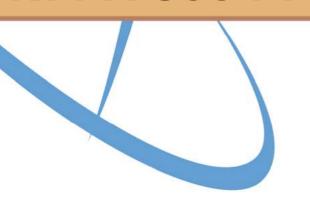
Fire Protection Engineer

Fire Protection Branch

Division of Risk Assessment

Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

NFPA 805 Pilot Plant LAR Reviews





Discussion Topics



- Background
- NFPA 805 Pilot LAR Status
- Detailed Review of NFPA 805 Pilot LARs
- NFPA 805 LAR Review Schedule
- NFPA 805 Related Issues
- Summary



Background



- NRC has designated two licensees as NFPA 805
 Pilots
 - Duke Energy's Oconee Nuclear Site
 - Progress Energy's Shearon Harris Nuclear Plant
- Both Licensees submitted NFPA 805 License Amendment Requests (LARs) in May 2008

NFPA 805 Pilot LAR Status



Shearon Harris

- NRC staff completed the Acceptance Review of the Harris LAR on 8/5/08
- Acceptance Review identified 8 major issues with the LAR content
- Progress Energy committed to provide supplemental information by 11/15/08

NFPA 805 Pilot LAR Status



Oconee

- Duke provided a partial submittal in May, with the remainder of the submittal to be provided by 10/31/08
- NRC staff have performed a limited acceptance review of supplied material and communicated the results to Duke
- Acceptance review will be completed upon receipt of LAR supplement





- The NFPA 805 Pilot LAR review teams have been established
 - Multi-disciplinary team
- Technical review of the LAR material is ongoing







- Generate draft RAIs by 1st Quarter 2009
- Pilot plant Site audit shortly after generating draft RAIs (1st Quarter 2009)
- Submit RAIs to licensee upon completion of site audit (1st Quarter 2009)
- Receive RAI responses from licensee (2nd Quarter 2009)
- Complete review of LAR and generate Safety Evaluation Report (3rd Quarter 2009)

NFPA 805 Related Issues



- Frequently Asked Question (FAQ) Process
- Implementation Guidance
 - NRC Infrastructure SRP Chapter, Reg Guide 1.205
 - NEI Guidance NEI 04-02, NEI 00-01, NEI 07-12
 - EPRI/NRC-RES Fire PRA Guidance
 - NUREG/CR 6850
- Non-Pilot Enforcement Discretion Extension

Summary



- We received the NFPA 805 LARs from the pilots
- We performed a Staff Review of the pilot Fire PRAs
- We completed acceptance review of the Harris LAR
- We are performing technical review of the pilot LARs
- We will be generating draft RAIs, visiting the pilot plant sites and then issuing formal RAIs in 1st Qtr '09
- We expect to receive RAI responses in 2nd Qtr '09
- We expect to complete NFPA 805 pilot SERs in 3rd Qtr '09



Thank You



Fire PRA Quality



- The ANS Fire PRA Standard (ANS 58.23) was approved for use late last year (November 2007)
- Industry held a peer review at Diablo Canyon to pilot the new standard in January 2008
 - NRC staff observed
- The ANS Fire standard was absorbed into the combined ASME/ANS Level 1 PRA standard. RG 1.200 will endorse this combined standard
- NRC staff performed a "Staff Review" of both NFPA 805 pilot plant Fire PRAs
 - Shearon Harris week of 2/4-8/2008
 - Oconee week of 3/17-21/2008



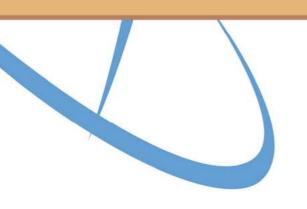
Mark Cunningham

Director

Division of Risk Assessment

Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Fire Protection Activities





Briefing Objectives



- To provide ACRS a status report on key fire protection program activities
- To propose a set of future interactions on topics such as:
 - Resolution of fire barrier issues
 - Regulatory guidance on treatment of fire-induced circuit failures
 - Regulatory guidance related to 10CFR50.48(c) [NFPA-805]





Naeem Iqbal

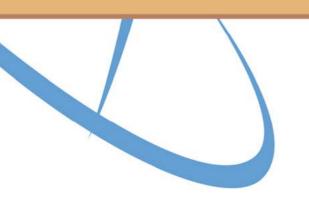
Fire Protection Engineer

Fire Protection Branch

Division of Risk Assessment

Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Commission Direction





Commission SRMs



SRM-M080717, Issued on July 29, 2009

Briefing on Fire Protection Issues, 2:00 P.M., Thursday, July 17, 2008

The Commission directed the staff to provide a Fire Protection Closure Plan. The plan should include following:

- Milestones and deliverables
- Options for accelerating the completion of the various fire protection issues and the applicable budget implications
- Training to appropriate staff on the important historical lessons learned from the fire protection issue resolution activities since 10 CFR 50 Appendix R was established
- A plan to assess the effectiveness of the ongoing improvements to the fire protection regulatory framework, using recent plant data to establish a baseline. Such a baseline could be, for example, the number and general type of all open fire protection deficiencies that were compensated and the manner of compensation used in CY2007

Commission SRMs



SRM-COMSECY-08-022, Issued on August 19, 2008

Request for an Extension of Discretion for the Interim Enforcement Policy for Fire Protection Issues on 10 CFR Section 50.48(c), "National Fire Protection Association Standard NFPA 805"

The Commission approved proposed NRC Enforcement Discretion Policy. This revision will extend the existing enforcement discretion period for a period of <u>six</u> months beyond the date of the safety evaluation approving the second pilot plant license amendment request to transition to NFPA 805. The extension is not automatic, would be granted on a case-by-case basis, and only after a licensee demonstrates substantial progress in its NFPA 805 transition efforts.



Commission SRMs



SRM-SECY-08-0093, Issued on September 3, 2008
Resolution of Issues Related to Fire-Induced
Circuit Failures

The Commission has approved the staff's proposed changes to the enforcement discretion guidance regarding fire-induced circuit failure violations for licensees who choose not to utilize the risk-informed approach contained in 10 CFR 50.48(c) — National Fire Protection Association Standard 805. The new enforcement discretion guidance will provide six months for licensees to identify noncompliances, implement compensatory measures and place the noncompliances in the licensee's corrective action program.



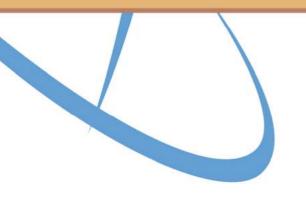
Steve Laur, PE

Senior Technical Advisor, Risk-Informed Initiatives

Division of Risk Assessment

Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

NFPA 805 SRP and Regulatory Guide





Briefing Objective



- For the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation (NRR)
 Division of Risk Assessment (DRA) to provide ACRS:
 - Status of development of new Standard Review Plan (SRP)
 Section
 - Status of Regulatory Guide (RG) 1.205 rev. 1
 - Overview of other infrastructure work in progress
- Staff is not seeking ACRS review or endorsement at this time.

Discussion Topics



- New SRP Section 9.5.1b drafted
 - Specific to NFPA 805 license amendment requests (LARs)
 - Draft shared with stakeholders at public meeting (10/3/08)
- RG 1.205, "Risk-Informed, Performance-Based Fire Protection for Existing Light-Water Nuclear Power Plants" (May 2006)
 - Initial version reviewed and approved by ACRS
 - Revision 1 to incorporate lessons learned from pilot plants
- Plan to bring both SRP 9.5.1b and RG 1.205 revision 1 to ACRS after receiving public comments

Discussion Topics (cont'd)



- Other infrastructure activities:
 - Acceptance review matrix per LIC-109, "Acceptance Reviews"
 - Regulatory audit template to support NFPA 805 LAR review
 - Safety evaluation template
 - NFPA 805 inspection procedures, inspector qualification plans, and training material
- For ACRS information only; no plans to present these to ACRS