1 2 3 4	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION OFFICE OF SECRETARY ***
5 6 7 8	BRIEFING ON STATUS OF CIO PROGRAMS PERFORMANCE AND PLANS
9 10 11 12	Conference Room 1F-16 White Flint Building I 11555 Rockville Pike
13 14 15 16	Rockville, Maryland Thursday, January 20, 2000
17 18 19 20	The Commission met, pursuant to notice, at 10:00 a.m., the Honorable Richard Meserve, Chairman of the Commission, presiding.
21 22 23 24 25	COMMISSIONER'S PRESENT: RICHARD A. MESERVE, Chairman NILS J. DIAZ, Commissioner JEFFREY S. MERRIFIELD, Commissioner
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1	STAFF AND PRSENTERS SEATED AT THE COMMISSIONERS' TABLE:
2	ANNETTE L. VIETTI-COOK, Secretary
3	KAREN D. CYR, General Counsel
4	STUART REITER, Acting CIO
5	LYNN SCATTOLINI, Director, Information Management
6	Division, OCIO
7	MOE LEVIN, Director, Applications Development
8	Division, OCIO
9	
	JAMES SHIELDS, Chief, Infrastructure Development
10	and Implementation Branch, OCIO
11	FRANCINE GOLDBERG, Director, Planning and Resource
12	Management Division, OCIO
13	JESSE CLOUD, Chief, Planning and Architecture
14	Branch, OCIO
15	JESSE FUNCHES, Chief Financial Officer, U.S. NRC
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PROCEEDINGS 2 [10:02 a.m.] 3 I'm very pleased CHAIRMAN MESERVE: Good morning. 4 to see you here. I was a little concerned, with the 5 weather, that some of you would not be able to make it. 6 Let me indicate at the outset that we have noticed 7 the temperature of the room and it's not the personalities 8 involved with the meeting. It is my understanding that some 9 efforts are being made to try to bring the temperature level up, but given the size of the room, it may be a while. 10 As I think all of you know, we are here this 11 12 morning to have a meeting concerning the Office of the Chief 13 Information Officer, and, in particular, to discuss that 14 office's programs, performance and plans. This office is a really fundamental component of 15 16 the agency that plays a critical role. At the intersection 17 of all of our activities among our staff is critically dependent, increasingly dependent on the quality of our communication systems. And as time goes on, our involvement 18 19 20 in intersection and interaction with stakeholders is going 21 to be increasingly dependent upon electronic means of 22 communication. 23 So we have -- this is a very important 24 organization and activity for the agency and we very much 25 welcome the opportunity to get a briefing on your

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activities.

Let me stress at the outset that we have limited time available and the Commission would like to assure that we have ample time for interaction; that the question and answer is really, for us, among the most fruitful parts of the meetings, because there are particular issues that we're going to want to explore.

I know that you have been allocated, I think, 45 minutes for your initial presentation and let me strongly urge you to stay within the deadline and I will let you know when and if we happen to go over.

Let me turn to my fellow Commissioners and see if they have any opening statements.

COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: I just have two

comments. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

First is I would agree with the Chairman and thank the staff for making the effort to come in on what is a difficult travel day. I know I've got two boys at home that are playing with a brand new sled that I assembled last night. But I felt it's important to be here, so to their disappointment, it's hopefully better for all here.

The only other little comment I would make, and
I've made this comment in other staff presentations in the
past, since I am acronym impaired, I would suggest perhaps
if, next year, you may want to consider, in your slides, to
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do some kind of a perhaps cover sheet about some of the acronyms that you have in here that aren't otherwise --3 there is indeed no explanation what GLTS or RPS means. So 4 things like that you may want to fix next year. 5 Thank you. 6 MR. REITER: Point well taken. 7 CHAIRMAN MESERVE: Why don't we proceed? 8 MR. REITER: Thank you and good morning, Chairman 9 Meserve and Commissioner Diaz and Commissioner Merrifield, 10 and thank you for your opening comments. 11 As you mentioned, we are here today to review with 12 you the plants, programs and performance of the Office of 13 Chief Information Officer. Here with me today are Jim 14 Shields, Moe Levin, Lynn Scattolini, Fran Goldberg, and 15 Jesse Cloud. Jim is the Branch Chief of our Infrastructure 16 Development and Implementation Branch, and he is sitting in 17 for Jim Schaefer, who is Division Director of the 18 infrastructure group and who could not be here today. 19 Moe is the Division Director of our Applications Development Branch. Lynn heads our ADAMS Development and 20 Implementation Program and is Director of our Information 21 22 Management Branch. Fran is the Division Director of 23 Planning and Resource Management Division and is currently

acting as the Director of the Information Management

Division, to allow Lynn to put additional focus on ADAMS.

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And Jesse is Branch Chief of our Planning and Architecture Branch.

Before starting, we did want to take this opportunity to extend to the NRC our best wishes for a happy birthday. With your permission and for the sake of time, what I would like to do is go through the presentation material that we've prepared for today and then we would be happy to answer questions, and we will certainly try to respect the 45-minute time limit and beat it, if we can. Foil two, please.

As the agenda foil shows, there are five topics that we want to cover with you today. Our goal is to provide you an overview of our services and programs, identify some of the issues that we are addressing, what we do to measure performance, and some improvement areas that we think we can pursue, and what we're looking at when we focus on the future.

Next foil.

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This foil is an overview of our organization chart. The Planning and Resource Management Division is involved with capital planning and investment control. This often, in conversation, shows up as CPIC, the CPIC program, which is an acronym. The Planning and Resource Management Branch is also concerned with our technology standards and architectures and provides budgetary and human resource ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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services to the office.

Infrastructure Services is involved with the development, deployment, integration and management of our infrastructure, and our infrastructure deals with our voice data and video communications services, data center operations, help desk support.

Application Services is involved in coordinating all aspects of applications development and support for the agency and it takes on an agency-wide perspective.

Information Management deals with the access to agency information, providing internal services for publishing, distribution, accessing agency documents and other information, managing our official records and supporting external reporting requirements. Many of the functions provided through the Information Management Division are required by law.

As the final block indicates, the special attention that we've given to ADAMS since September by having Lynn Scattolini take on the role as project management during its implementation phase.

Next foil, please.

This next foil deals with some of the drivers that we respond to and the drivers that we see show up in two ways, business and technology drivers. Our programs and the associated resources are driven by the needs of the NRC ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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program and support offices and the regulatory environment that we operate in. Our office is also driven by technology change and the question that we think we bring to the table is how effectively is technology being used to support program and support offices achieve their business goals and strategies.

There are formal processes used in industry that assist organizations in answering this question. Our program offices, as you know, are in the process of rebaselining their goals and strategies and current automation solutions need to be reexamined in the context of these changes.

We are also driven by technology change, and this shows up in several significant ways. As technologies mature and the necessary infrastructures are put in place, business opportunities to use these technologies take hold, and this change is happening very quickly and we have numerous examples here at NRC.

Two years ago, we had little web activity and today we are working hard to anchor its use for both external and internal communications. Two years ago, the web offered little business value and today the web plays a vital role in our public communications programs.

Two years ago, digital authentication did not play a role in NRC's business processes and today we are being ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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asked to move faster to enable program offices to use this technology in conducting daily business transactions electronically with their stakeholders.

There are other examples of technologies that have broad value to other organizations and are on our radar screen, but that we have not been able to evaluate yet because of resource constraints.

There is one technology that has become very important to us and its COTS, or commercial off-the-shelf software. Commercial off-the-shelf software has taken the place of in-house application development, to a great extent. Movement to commercial off-the-shelf software reflects a government-wide initiative to adopt private sector best practices.

What it means is that instead of developing our own applications, such as general ledgers, accounts payables, payroll or document management systems, these applications are purchased from software vendors. While there will continue to exist circumstances that may require in-house development efforts, industry and the private sector are relying on COTS products to run their core business functions.

While major vendors of COTS products, such as PeopleSoft, SAT and J.D. Edwards, may not be the household names that Microsoft has become, their growth and market ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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penetration and influence has been very impressive.

In moving to COTS technology, we strike a partnership with the vendor. We rely on the vendor for needed enhancements for our business software. COTS vendors work to keep their products current, both in function and technology, to maintain and advance their competitive position.

New releases of products require us to upgrade our environment and these upgrades may entail significant effort on our part.

In the spirit of the 25th anniversary celebration, I asked my staff to reflect on what information technology looked like at NRC 25 years ago. I am told that when NRC was created 25 years ago, we had a keypunch room and a cardreader to hook up to a mainframe computer at another agency. The power users had specially adopted IBM Selectric typewriters that served as mainframe terminals. Minicomputers were introduced in the late '70s, with a few stand-alone PCs.

As we discuss during the course of this presentation, much change has occurred since then.

Next foil, please.

This foil deals with how we align ourselves with our stakeholders, and our goal is to achieve a partnership with our stakeholders and helping them meet their business ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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goals. We believe that it is through a combination of process and organization that we have the prerequisites in place to achieve am effective and efficient information technology function.

The Information Technology Business Council, commonly known as ITBC, is an advisory group of senior managers from each NRC office. The ITBC is our forum to partner with offices, manage technology change, better align business needs with technology solutions. The ITBC office reviews investment proposals as part of the CPIC process and provides recommendations to OCIO.

Jackie Silber of NRR Chairs the ITBC. Bruce Mallett, Deputy Region Administrator for Region II, is Deputy Chair, and Bruce will assume Jackie's role this summer.

The Executive Council reviews and approves all major agency IT investments and serves as the steering committee for major IT programs. Offices sponsor and fund their application programs. They are responsible for presenting the business case to the Executive Council, creating the project management plan, and managing implementation.

The Applications Development Division is organized around business area teams, the structures designed to maximize their interaction with client offices, for both ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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their planning and implementation efforts.

The capital planning and investment control process, or CPIC, consists of a set of working procedures used by the agency to manage the life cycle of IT investments that exceed \$50,000 and is our basic management tool for controlling IT investments.

We believe the above framework provides for input, direction, participation and challenge by our stakeholders and, again, for it to be successful, it has to work as a partnership between us and our stakeholders.

Next foil, please.

This foil identifies some of the services that we provide both our internal and external stakeholders. It covers services provided by both our information technology and our information management functions.

While I won't discuss all of the services shown on this foil and while this foil doesn't reflect all the services that we provide, I will touch on a few.

services that we provide, I will touch on a few.

On our external web, we have an average of 5,500 user sessions a day. The most interesting topics to the viewing public are plant status reports, daily event reports, and NRC news releases.

In 1999, we processed some 380 FOIA requests. Our median response time was 17 days and we believe we have one of the best performance records in the Federal Government in ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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this service.

The last service shown on the foil deals with cyber security. In September, we had 51 incidents of unauthorized access attempts from the internet. Our security strategy, which includes constant monitoring, active reporting and continued refinement, has enabled us to identify, track, monitor and block these attempted intrusions.

Next foil.

Business offices, program and support offices sponsor their own IT initiatives. They developed a business case and they provide the funding. Our office, in our office, we support their initiatives. We also have an overarching goal of maintaining the integrity of the agency's information and technology environment through our responsibility to adhere to the agency's architecture and standards.

We look at an IT initiatives from an agency, from an overall agency perspective. We identify where local initiatives may have adverse impact on agency goals, costs or directions, and work with the sponsoring unit to find alternative solutions.

We are, if you will, the regulators of the agency's IT architecture and standards. Major office-sponsored programs include STARFIRE, which is sponsored by ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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the Chief Information Officer; RPS, which our reactor program system, sponsored by NRR; and, GLTS, or the general license tracking system, which is sponsored by NMSS. Our CISSCO program provides a single contractor, Computer Sciences Corporation, to provide a wide range of information technology services to the agency. In effect, the CISSCO program provides offices a one-stop shopping vehicle for acquiring information technology services.

In general, we believe that while improvements can be made, we have established a process that has been effective in providing quality products in a timely manner.

Through the CPIC process, we lead the review and approval of the business case for all IT projects. For those greater than a half a million in costs, the Executive Council is also involved. The process covers three phases of the life cycle; planning, control and execution, and post-completion review.

We work with project teams during the planning and development phase. We take care to ensure that new systems do not adversely affect current infrastructure services. Our Infrastructure Division also provides the necessary support for rolling out new systems, such as software installations, help desk services, and ongoing production operations support.

Next foil, please.

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We sponsor programs across our division and the most visible of these programs today is ADAMS, our new document management system. The next set of foils briefly highlights our more significant program initiatives.

Foil nine, please.

We are very pleased with the results of our Y2K remediation program. We were graded A by Congressman Horn and ranked second for all Federal agencies. Fundamental changes in the way that we do business are coming; digital signaturing technology will provide assurance that documents received by us or our stakeholders are authentic.

As noted earlier, this technology is just beginning to take hold. Today we are on a fast track to build the electronic bridges connecting us with our stakeholders.

Next foil.

It was just two years ago that our resident inspectors were continually frustrated by not being able to have reliable access to agency applications, including email and internet access. The RISE program was completed this past September and helped improve our customer satisfaction. We were also pleased to receive some positive feedback from the Chairman on his recent use of the RISE service at Paducah.

On the office suite study, we have a vulnerability ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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and we are looking at options. The COREL suite, in particular, WordPerfect, is no longer the dominant player it once was. COREL has seen some hard times, but continues to be a viable organization at this time.

In addition to our concern about the long-term health of COREL, we are also seeing a secondary effect that is costing us. Software vendors will integrate their products with other vendor products to enhance their competitive position. For example, FILENET, the vendor of our document management software, integrated Microsoft's Word product into their FILENET product suite. We had to pay our systems integrator to integrate WordPerfect into ADAMS and we will incur ongoing maintenance costs.

However, we believe the cost of many migration could be quite significant. The office suite study will look at options and assess cost and benefit tradeoffs. The business case being developed will be reviewed by our stakeholders and we will look for the ITBC and EC endorsement for our recommendations.

Next foil, please.

FTS-2001 deals with our migration of agency-wide voice and data services to MCI. Our current FTS-2000 contract is expiring and our current provider, AT&T, is not an option under the FTS-2001 contract. Voice services include long distance, domestic and international services. ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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Data services include our network connections to the regions and connections between the regions and the resident sites, including the direct access lines to plant sites used by the incident response center.

In working these changes, I would like to acknowledge that it is a cooperative effort that we share with the regions. The RISE program is also one in which a strong partnership with the regions work to ensure the success of the effort.

We project that FTS-2001 costs for the next six years will total about \$15 million. At current AT&T rates, that would be \$21 million. That's a cost avoidance of about a million dollars per year, which we have factored into our budget.

The next program, infrastructure services and support contract, deals with the recontracting for infrastructure services that are not provided by FTS-2001. Services such as desktop support, local area network support, help desk, and network security.

As part of this program, we are planning to do benchmarking studies, where we will assess the cost of comparable services in other Federal agencies and in the private sector. We will also consider alternative contracting models, such performance-based contracting, in which the vendor has monetary incentives for excellent ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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performance and they share in cost savings.

We believe we are cost-effective today in providing required infrastructure services. We are excited about this program in that it gives us an opportunity to more formally assess the health of our infrastructure and positions us to apply best practices in the recontracting process. By best practices, we mean providing needed services at competitive costs.

Next foil, please, foil 12. Thank you.

The Clinger-Cohen Act requires CIOs to assess agency IT skills and to develop plans to fill gaps. Over the past two years, OCIO has focused on assessing the skill set of its own staff and providing management across the agency, with formal training on the principals, roles and responsibilities that characterize the successful use of information technology in businesses and organizations.

While these programs will continue, we are going to place additional focus on closing the IT skill gap across the agency and we work together with human resources in doing this and HR has recently introduced additional training programs for uplifting IT skills.

An area that we see additional opportunity beyond basic skill development is working with staff to help them take fuller advantage of the features of products we use every day.

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Foil 13, please. 2 A recent SRM noted areas for improvement in our 3 These included improvements in navigation and ease of 4 finding information and the timeliness of information. We 5 have initiatives underway and will be working with stakeholders, experts, and heavy users of the web, as well 6 7 as representatives from John Q Public in making our design 8 recommendations. 9 We are committed to provide the Commission with a 10 status report on the program and plans for our external redesign activities by February 15. 11 12 I'd now like to take a few minutes to review with 13 you the ADAMS program. 14 Foil 14, please. 15 ADAMS is a two-year project to provide the agency with a modern document management system. The program was 16 17 approved in 1997. The approach proposed in the business case was utilize COTS technology. The COTS provider for ADAMS is the FILENET Corporation, which is a recognized 18 19 20 leader in the area of document management systems. 21 The systems integrator for the ADAMS initiative is 22 the Computer Sciences Corporation, the lead vendor for our 23 CISSCO program. 24 Foil 15, please. 25 ADAMS is much more than the main systems it is ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD. Court Reporters

replacing, NUDOCS and BRS. Each of these systems provides document search and retrieval capability to our staff and external stakeholders. ADAMS will support the full life cycle requirements for managing documents. These needs are significant. Today we process some 60,000 documents annually with our NUDOCS system. The volume of documents processed with ADAMS will be greater because ADAMS include many administrative types of records, as well as programmatic records.

Document processing in ADAMS starts with receipt for external documents, which, in time, will largely be electronic or document creation for internal documents. ADAMS workflow will support collaborative review and concurrence processes.

Signing, as we know it today, will be done electronically and, with the exception of certain financial documents, will not be necessary at all. ADAMS will house the entire document, not just the bibliographical abstract of the document, like our current systems do.

of the document, like our current systems do.

When you locate the document you want in ADAMS,

you are able to pull it up and work with it. You don't need

to order it, you don't need to go and get a copy from

microfiche. ADAMS will take us a long way in applying what

the electronic Freedom for Information Act and the Paperwork

Elimination Act, which requires agencies to accept

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electronically from their stakeholders documents by 2003. 2 Finally, ADAMS will provide for the electronic record-3 keeping for our documents. Programs such as ADAMS bring 4 significant change to an organization. It is over a period 5 of time that the change is required to establish new business procedures and fully take advantage or new 6 7 capabilities are realized. It also takes time to work out 8 startup bugs that have passed through the development 9 process. A six to 12-month period is not unusual. 10 With ADAMS, we have moved out of its development 11 phase and into its initial operations phase. 12 I also point out that the majority of information 13 people in the agency access is 18 months old or less. The benefits of ADAMS will become more apparent to the staff as 14 15 the system is populated with the documents they use on a daily basis. 16 17 Foil 16, please. ADAMS operations started November 1. At that time, we stopped entering documents into NUDOCS and started 18 19 20

ADAMS operations started November 1. At that time, we stopped entering documents into NUDOCS and started entering documents into ADAMS. Since November 1, the image and full text of some 15,000 documents have been entered into ADAMS. The public is getting access to documents significantly more quickly than they did with the old system.

We are comparing two-week cycle times to get ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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documents to the public with the old system to three days with ADAMS. Our original plans called for ADAMS to become our official record-keeping system January 1. This would have entailed having all components of ADAMS up and running at that time.

In December, we recommended to the Executive Council an alternative step-wise deployment strategy, recommended by the ADAMS working group, which the Executive Council endorsed.

We recommended this alternative approach for several reasons. We asked ourselves two questions; is NRC ready for ADAMS and is ADAMS ready for the NRC. Yellow caution lights came up for both questions. We felt the staff needed additional time to become familiar with the operations and features of ADAMS and the development of document templates, which provides the guidance for entering documents into ADAMS, was behind plan.

Progress in this area was spotty. Some offices, like NRR, were on or ahead of schedule, but they were the exception. When we looked at ADAMS, a number if its components were not where we wanted them to be. Regional document capture stations were just being put in place, giving little time for staff to gain some operating experience.

We were also seeing startup issues, that I will ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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touch on in the next foil. In combination, these circumstances prompted us to adopt our current step-wise deployment approach.

Foil 17, please.

ADAMS has two sets of user populations, NRC staff and the public. Different sets of issues surfaced for each of these populations. A strategy that would have allowed us to bring these populations up in a step-wise manner would have been preferred to the approach taken, but with our current systems not being Y2K compliant, we did not have that option. Making ADAMS available to the public presented a number of challenges. Unlike systems like NUDOCS and BRS, which use a mainframe design model, where all the software is on one computer, ADAMS is based on a more contemporary design that uses both a back-end computer, the server, and a desktop computer, the client.

While NRC has standard desktop configurations, there is a great variety of desktop configurations across our public stakeholders. ADAMS deployment within NRC places a considerable amount of software on the desktop. This deployment approach is not feasible for our stakeholder population.

Our solution requires a one-time download of the CITRIX software. Initially, the download of CITRIX software did cause some issues, but we have taken steps to ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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significantly simplify the download process.

The second issue that has surfaced is that ADAMS appears to the public as it appears to our internal users, as a Windows-based application, as compared to a browser-based application. While the public may be familiar with navigating the web, there is a learning curve to hurdle in navigating ADAMS. To assist our public stakeholders, we are training the public document room staff to provide phone support and have ready access to tier two technical support here at headquarters.

We also offer one-on-one training sessions at the PDR. However, we do not make house calls, at least not yet.

Let me touch on fire walls. Organizations would generally pass all incoming and outgoing electronic communications through a fire wall. The job of the fire wall computer is to ensure that undesired transmissions do not flow either into or out of the organization. For example, hacker attacks.

Access to ADAMS requires the stakeholder fire walls to update some specific access code information. Once we have gotten in touch with the right people in the stakeholder organization, we have been successful in helping them resolve the fire wall issue, in all but one case. In addition, stakeholders can choose to establish a direct access link to ADAMS and bypass their fire wall.

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Within the NRC, we had hoped that as ADAMS user training completed this summer and in September and October, users would work with ADAMS and gain additional experience and comfort and also help flesh out issues that may have slipped through the development process. ADAMS usage remained low into December.

In anticipation of a significant degraded demand for user assistance than originally planned for, we expanded the staffing of our help desk and offered an expert user program. We have some eight graduates of this program to date.

Templates provide guidance to users on what information about documents should be entered into ADAMS, into ADAMS document profiles. This is document meta data. By having documents properly profiled, future document searches will have significantly better odds of finding all search relevant documents.

Our step-wise implementation program requires completed templates prior to stakeholder entry of documents into ADAMS.

Foil 18, please.

This foil highlights the ADAMS implementation
plan. As templates are completed, staff enters documents
into ADAMS and OCIO will start capturing new categories of
documents that were previously not entered into our document
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26 management system; for example, budget documents and 2 contract files. 3 The regions and headquartered offices will start 4 using the auxiliary document capture stations to enter 5 documents as experience is gained. In the February-March timeframe, we turn on ADAMS' 6 7 electronic distribution capabilities and on March 31, we 8 will terminate paper record-keeping. I would now like to turn to the final two agenda 9 10 items, performance and plans. 11 Foil 19, please. 12 We have a number of -- this next foil will discuss 13 some of our service levels. We have a number of service 14 level targets or performance targets in place today. A few 15 examples are shown here. The last metric reflects the 16 results of a nationwide study that show the average level of staff satisfaction with access to information. The average 17 rating across a number of organizations was 3.6, of a possible high score of five. We used the same survey 18 19 20 instrument about 18 months ago and scored a 3.4. We were 21 slightly under average at that time. 22 After the RISE project and some other 23 improvements, we believe we have helped up our ratings. 24 plan to do a second survey later this year. 25 Foil 20. ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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The PBPM model is consistent with our view that any service organization, to be successful, needs to have in place a statement of goals and an effective measurement system to provide feedback to the organization on its performance, or, put another way, if you don't know where you are going, you may not get there.

Foil 21, please.

This year, in our performance plan, we will fill the gaps in our service level targets and this is consistent with recommendations from the Andersen study. We also want to further engage our customers as we establish new and revisit existing service level targets.

We want to move in the direction of establishing service level agreements with our customers to ensure that the services provided are at a level consistent with their needs. We do not want to provide a Cadillac when a Chevy will do the job just fine.

As mentioned earlier, as we move forward with our recontracting programs, we want to benchmark our costs as a service provider with other Federal agencies and with the private sector. Our goal is to be effective by delivering the right services and to be efficient by delivering the services at a competitive price.

Foil 22, please.

Areas that we will be focusing on over the next ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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several years include closing the IT skill gap. This includes curbing the resistance by staff to adopt information technology as a valued resource and to help staff understand how they can more fully use existing and new application capabilities to improve their efficiencies, coupling IT planning and PBPM.

As offices re-baseline their goals and strategies, we believe there is an opportunity to revisit application portfolios and establish three to five-year forward plans for how IT can be used to affect the effectiveness and efficiency of offices.

Providing the necessary infrastructure. Our goal is to provide the agency the necessary infrastructure, what is required, when required, at a competitive price.

Enabling electronic commerce. Digital authentication is a leading-edge technology today, but in two or three years, we will be doing business with our stakeholders and internally much differently than we do it today because of it.

Finally, improving public confidence through information accessibility. We believe the web and ADAMS will play a significant role for the NRC in achieving its goals to improve public confidence.

Foil 23, please.

Our vision is to be a valued partner with program ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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and support offices in supporting them in their goals, in their goals of maintaining safety, increasing public confidence, improving our efficiency and effectiveness, and reducing unnecessary burden.

Next foil, please.

In summary, we are not an island. We respond to business and technology drivers. Stakeholder input is vital to our success. We strive to be efficient and effective as a service provider and as a change agent and we have a clear focus and vision, and that is to be a valued partner.

I thank you for your attention and we'll be happy to answer any questions, if we complied with the time limit.

CHAIRMAN MESERVE: You have. Thank you very much.

You were right on schedule.

You indicated that the web site, even though you're in the process of seeking to update and improve it, is one that is very heavily used, with a lot of hits and a lot of interest from the public.

Could you say something about the anticipated intersection of ADAMS with the web site in the sense of is it the expectation that over time, that ADAMS becomes the vehicle whereby the public gains access to information? What is the plan with regard to public access to information with regard to documents that may -- which, of course, are available on our web site today?

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Is that going to be continued and what is the game

plan?

MR. REITER: Let me give you an answer and then let me ask Lynn to further elaborate on it. There are three ways today in which the public can access NRC information. One is through the public document room and people will continue to use that and people who are not comfortable with computing technology, who don't have access to computing technology or the web, would have access to the PDR, as they have had in the past.

The web is a convenient vehicle for people to access and it's something that people are growing more and more accustomed to using and work with and I think that the NRC will continue to use the web as a vehicle of communicating information to the public at some level.

ADAMS is a very in-depth vehicle for looking at documents, publicly available documents that the agency has dealt with, and it will contain the full history of the agency's documents over time, which would not be available on the web.

So I think offices would have a decision to make as to whether they want to put documents -- what the -- all documents would be in ADAMS, but they would have a decision to make whether they feel that that the public would benefit from seeing, having access, even for a short period of time, ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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of some of their documents over the web. Lynn, would you add anything to that? 3 MS. SCATTOLINI: To give you an idea of the 4 difference between the web and ADAMS, on the web today, OCIO 5 prepares and posts a lot of the core documents that go up on The offices also post some on their own. 6 the web. 7 We currently have seven FTE that prepare documents -- about 1,100 documents a year, versus ADAMS, we make routinely available over 57,000 documents a year. 8 9 10 So we place into ADAMS and make publicly available 11 in about six days, but we post on the web in a year's period 12 of time. 13 I envision and our strategy is to continue with a 14 three-part public information dissemination strategy, those 15 three parts being the PDR, the web and ADAMS. The reason for the three parts is that each of them have different 16 capabilities, provide different functionality to the public, and serve different audiences. 17 18 19 What we would like to do is get to the point where you put a document in ADAMS and it is not so labor intensive 20 21 to take the subset of information that we want to place on the web and place it on the web. FILENET does have a web 22 23 publishing software package that we're going to be 24 evaluating in the future. 25 CHAIRMAN MESERVE: Let me say I think that's going ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD. Court Reporters

to be very important, because for the typical user, who is very familiar with browser technology and that's how they're finding a lot of information today, and, as you indicated, ADAMS is this client-server relationship, runs as a Windows application, which is going to be less familiar.

You've got to anticipate that it's going to be the highly involved member of the public or stakeholder who is going to be most interested in ADAMS. And for the vast bulk of people who are probably looking for information about sort of what's going on, that the web is going to be their primary point of access.

MR. REITER: And let me comment that in looking down the road in the future several years, I would imagine that FILENET, the vendor of the base ADAMS document will move over to a web-based interface. This is what many software organizations are doing today, because that is becoming the dominant user interface of choice.

But for a long time, for 30 years, we had a mainframe computer paradigm and then we went to client server and that's lasted through the '90s. The transition is clear and people will migrate over to web-based. As new releases of the product become available, then in time we can also look at shifting ADAMS over to that web-based interface.

MS. SCATTOLINI: I'd just like to make one other ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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remark. I know many people have wondered why we have the public access version to ADAMS as a document management system, why don't we just place all of those documents on NRC's web page.

Setting aside the resource considerations, which would be considerable, the functionality that the public has had through BRS for 25 years simply cannot be provided through the web. You can do a couple of things with our web page very well. You can access collections and you can do full text searches.

But what you cannot do is it does not store meta data. It does not store information about the author. You cannot -- for example, the report number, you cannot dynamically do searches of different fields of information. You cannot do date range searches. You can't sort. You can't do safe searches. You can't create bibliographies.

All of this functionality is the functionality that we have provided to the public through the bibliographic, through the BRS for over 20 years.

So we're in a position today where a web -- using NRC's existing web and the product suite that FILENET has will not satisfy the functionality that we have provided to the public. We're certainly anticipating that FILENET, as a product leader, will introduce some more robust technology for us to use in the future.

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CHAIRMAN MESERVE: Thank you. Let me turn to my colleagues. Nils?

COMMISSIONER DIAZ: You see, I think I kind of agree with the fact that you are not an island. Seems to me like you are a nuclear power battleship going across the waters and we're trying to determine the direction that you're going and we want to make sure that we are very clear that we are aware of that direction, and I think this meeting is important.

At times, I must confess that I have less of a -there is a Navy word that some people realize that I use.
I'm not cognizant of all of the things that you do. It's a
little more than being aware.

In this sense, I just want to say that there is a time in which we really need to have more frequent and current know-how of what directions the Office of the CIO is going. I seem to be missing this, and it's probably my fault. It's probably not yours.

But I don't get the same feeling of comfort where

But I don't get the same feeling of comfort where the CIO is going as I get with other offices. I think that's probably the way the system developed, it may be my own problem.

But I just wanted to state that I do believe it is important that the Commission does get a clear direction of where the ship is going and where it's stopping and where ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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it's emptying its bilge and when it's sending airplanes on search and destroy missions and whether the communications are there.

So it's a very active system, as you very well know, and that activity, I think, sometimes needs to be better known.

Having said that, I just have some very particular questions. You covered how you deal with stakeholders. I used to remember when people called the people that were dependent on them, customers; of course, you try to avoid that work, because they might not be customers in this agency.

But I just wanted to really hear from you, Mr. Reiter, what is the real deep down level of interaction between your office and the other statutory offices in the region? Is this something that happens on a day-to-day basis? Is there a problem of insularity, no problems?

I need to know, because we hear different things from different places. I'd just like you to come out and

from different places. I'd just like you to come out and say what efforts are made to avoid precisely being not an island, but a transatlantic ship going in a certain direction.

MR. REITER: I think it's critically important for the office of the OCIO to maintain, to establish and maintain very close working relationships with its ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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stakeholders, which is terminology I've picked up since I've been here actually. You used to call those people customers.

COMMISSIONER DIAZ: Yes. We used to call those customers, I realize that.

MR. REITER: And we do it and I think -- and I also agree with your first comment about improving communications, which gives me the opportunity to -- we've recently issued a stakeholder report and attempt to do that, and I think here also we have to do more.

We have, through the ITBC, the Information Technology Business Council, that forum meets on a regular basis and that forum is chaired by our stakeholders, by our customers, and that presents the forum to look at both significant activities that are going on today, but also the programs that are going to affect change in the course that we may be taking. So we get their input.

Depending on the nature, the magnitude of the particular effort, we would also take that to the EC. So if there are significant programs, we would bring it up to the EC.

As part of the conversation with the ITBC, the regions are involved, and I mentioned Bruce Mallett from Region II is Deputy Chair and he will be Chair, which we were very happy about because we thought it would give the ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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regions an even more significant role in the entire process.

When we get to implementing agency-wide applications, which we've been doing quite a bit now with ADAMS, with the RISE program, we depend on working closely with the regions or the TTC staff in order to make those things happen.

So we have those dialogues and conversations more on an ongoing daily basis, as the programs may require it.

Through the stakeholder report and through opportunities such as this briefing, and I think more frequent occasions would also be good, we would want to communicate with the community where we see directions going.

But on the one hand, I think we serve as the translators of technology that is taking place in the outside world and what it means to NRC, how it might be brought into NRC, and that will come down to a business decision as to whether NRC wants to bring it in or not.

On the other hand, with the changes that are going on within the program and support offices, with their goals and strategies as they refresh this, I think we need to encourage them and work with them to take a look at their existing application portfolios and see the goodness of fit, and there are formal methods that can be brought to the table to help organizations do this.

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I think by these vehicles, the center of our activity is always around our stakeholder. We look to them for guidance.

COMMISSIONER DIAZ: Following on that. As someone badly needing IT training, I mean, I'm so obsolete right now that my grandson beats me systematically, and that's not pleasant, because he brags about it.

I see, of course, there is a sea of change and it never ends. It continues to come and it continues sometimes to accelerate. I think it's also important for an organization that controls information technology in this agency to have some stop points, points in which people can feel comfortable with what they are doing before going to the next step.

Frequently, I get to my computer and realize that somebody has just been there and changed something and then I can't do what I was doing the day before. I'm sure I'm not alone in this area and I am obviously not a heavy user.

But in your plans, have you looked at what I will call stop platforms, areas in which you will stay and say we will consolidate this and, yes, we'll see all the rest of the good things that are coming, we'll factor them in? How is that playing out?

is that playing out?

MR. REITER: I think, again, you raise a very important point and it certainly impacts customer ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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satisfaction, because customers aren't satisfied if things they were doing yesterday they're not able to do today without being given advice about that and trying to given an understanding of why the change is going to have some benefit or some particular need.

We are focusing, we have additional focus within our help desk area in terms of improving customer satisfaction, measuring our service levels, communicating change to our customers before it happens, trying to make these changes known up front. And we do have to make changes, because our vendors, our software vendors are giving us products and, in time, they stop supporting what we have unless we stay current with them.

So we do have to move forward. But we also make efforts to try to bundle these changes, so that we actually minimize the number of changes that we would make to the user population, and ADAMS is an example where we're also doing that, because as we've been bringing ADAMS on-stream and there have been requests for enhancements and changes, we're putting these all together and then we'll come out with a release model for ADAMS, which is the general approach that we would like to follow in moving forward with technology.

It's a more effective way of doing it and also diminishes, decreases the burden on our customers or ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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stakeholders. 2 COMMISSIONER DIAZ: Thank you. 3 CHAIRMAN MESERVE: Mr. Merrifield. COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: First off, I want to say 4 that I've had the pleasure of just being in an all-hands meeting CIO's office, which I thought was a great $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right) +\left(1\right) \left(1\right) \left(1\right) +\left(1\right) \left(1\right)$ 5 6 7 opportunity to meet some of the CIO staff and learn a little 8 bit about some of the things that are important to them and some of the things they're doing. 9 I've also had a chance to tour and meet many of 10 the staff individually, which has been a real pleasure. As 11 we talk about all the computer issues here today, we 12 13 shouldn't forget that among the CIO staff, and I've toured 14 there, some folks down in the basement of this building who 15 do a terrific job and should certainly be recognized for the 16 hard work that they do in the CIO staff, as well. MR. REITER: Thank you. 17 18 COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: I want to -- it's 19 interesting. We talk -- you mentioned the issue of being an island and the issue of communication. Commissioner Diaz 20 21 talked about being cognizant of what you're doing, and I certainly have been trying to become more aware of what 22 23 you've been doing, as well. 24 When I met with your staff, one of the things I 25 mentioned is I think there is somewhat of a black box ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD. Court Reporters

mentality out there, that some among the Commission, and I would include myself in that regard, think that many of the things that you do are in that black box, and so we don't have quite as good an example of it.

I think also in that regard that there are areas where -- and there may be some concern among the staff of your putting new things out there and why are we moving forward, why do we have to do something different.

I think a classic example of that was today. I've sat through I don't know how many Commission meetings since I've been on board here for a year and a half. You used the word foil for the slides. Every other presentation we have ever had in this Commission has been a slide. Today you used the word foil, a new and different term that I, frankly, have never heard before.

So I think that's an example of some of the reaction. So I lay that for your thought.

Let me get into some questions. I'll try to move quickly. I've got some areas I want to explore and I

20 certainly apologize to my fellow Commissioners for what I've got here.

The first one is ADAMS. We have received a number of complaints about fire wall issues from a variety of our stakeholders out there. I guess a couple of different things I want to explore.

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One, why was this a surprise to our stakeholders? Why didn't you know ahead of time that this was going to be a problem?

Two, are there any other similar issues that we need to resolve immediately to make the system more available to people on the outside who use it? Three, what lessons have we learned from this? How can we avoid this in the future?

If you could touch on those briefly.

MR. REITER: Let me touch on some and then let me ask Jim Shields to touch on some. I think the point that you raise about why we didn't give the -- did we know about the fire wall issue before the roll-out of ADAMS. I would have to say that we should have been able to predict that there would have been a fire wall for our stakeholders. We deal with that issue all the time within our own fire wall and security services.

18 We could have -- and I think that's a lesson 19 learned, that's one of the lessons learned -- been more 20 proactive in that arena.

In terms of other items such as the fire wall that would affect the public stakeholders, I don't know that I'm aware of any.

COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: What about lessons learned? Any other lessons learned from this? ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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MR. REITER: Well, with ADAMS, as with all our 2 projects, we're going to go through -- just let me mention 3 that as part of our overall CPIC process, we will go through 4 a lessons learned after a period, sometime after the 5 production roll-out of the application is completed. 6 Lessons learned. Lynn, is there anything that you 7 would reflect on at this time? MS. SCATTOLINI: Specifically with regard to 8 9 public access? 10 COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: To the roll-out of ADAMS as it relates to public access, or if you want to broaden 11 12 that to issues associated with staff use of that system. 13 MS. SCATTOLINI: Well, we're in the heat of 14 implementation now, so we'll be able to do a more objective 15 analysis in the future, as we're required to do under the 16 CPIC six months after implementation, formal lessons 17 learned. 18 COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Let me interrupt, maybe in the heat of battle. I'm willing, if it's easier for you 19 20 to defer on that, I think down the line, perhaps coming 21 back, we asked for lessons learned from NRR, from NMSS. 22 you want to come back later on with a series of lessons 23 learned, I'm certainly willing to --24 MS. SCATTOLINI: We'd be pleased to do that. 25 There are a couple of things I could remark on now. ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Okay.

MS. SCATTOLINI: One is with regard to ADAMS training. We developed a training program, essentially the same training program for all NRC staff people. We assumed a certain level of baseline level of skill among the NRC staff and it became apparent when people came into the classroom that there is considerable variability among the NRC staff.

Some people went into the classroom and had never used a mouse and really struggled with the very most basic things. So when I got the evaluations back each day from training, I saw either one -- mostly one of two things; either the course is too slow or the course is too fast.

So we just -- we just were not aware of the range of variability among the staff and if I had been aware, I would have structured the program differently.

As a result of that, HR has developed some truly more basic IT training for people, which, in retrospect, we would have had as a prerequisite for the ADAMS training. I think as a whole, the training program would have been more successful if we had done that.

So that's one lessons learned that other applications that -- other offices that are sponsoring applications, like the HR, human resources application, and STARFIRE, the financial management system, they can benefit ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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45 from that insight. 2 COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Let me move on. I want to talk a little bit about our web site. I know we've 3 received a lot of plaudits for our web site and the vast 4 5 volume of information it contains. 6 As a user, call me a stakeholder, if you may, I 7 found that there are -- while there is a terrific amount of 8 information there, it's not the easiest system to use, and there are many other agencies out there that have web sites 9 10 that I think are areas we could borrow from. I think there are other agencies and things we can learn. 11 12 I know I mentioned to the staff that I think we 13 ought to reach out, researchers, teachers, scientists, 14 professors and others who are users to get their input. I'm 15 wondering how you're going to go about doing this, if you're 16 intending to do it, actually. I guess if you're intending to do it and if so, how, workshops or other ways of 17 18 benchmarking ourselves to make sure that we've got as good a

web site as any other government agency.

MR. REITER: Let me ask Fran to respond to your question.

22 MS. GOLDBERG: Well, Commissioner Merrifield, I 23 certainly agree with your observations about our web site 24 and your observations about our need to look at best 25 practices elsewhere.

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I am, as you know, acting Director of IMD and one of the things I was very interested in looking at when I came to this job was the web site.

It is my goal, and I have communicated this to our web staff, that I'd like our web site to be in the top ten web sites that are cited in the next year when Federal Computer Week comes out with their list of top ten Federal web sites.

One of the things we are going to do in order to do that is to go and look at and review what those sites have that make them the top ten web sites that we perhaps don't have.

We're doing a lot of other things, as well. We are -- we have established a multidisciplinary web team that is composed of our graphics people, our editorial staff and our web staff, and they are going -- they are becoming much more active in the web community. They are becoming more active in both the Federal intranet roundtable. We're going to be hosting a meeting of that next month.

They are also going to be more active in taking advantage of some of the lessons learned in the Federal Web Consortium. We are going to be involving both internal and external stakeholders in our web redesign projects.

You had raised a very good point, that we need to look at not just people who are most interested ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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stakeholders, but those who are, A, either experts in using the web in other disciplines, such as the library community, as well as kind of the sort of general member of the public, perhaps students, others who may be surfing the web, and how are they going to find out about what NRC does. If they hit our web site, will they be able to find things, will they be able to cut through the jargon that our stakeholders are very familiar with, and get right to the information that is useful.

So we are very much pursuing the recommendations of the Commission and we will be giving you a progress report on February 15.

COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: I think our current web site does a good job providing information. I think we'd do a better job of providing definition of the identity in the agency and a more active communications role. I'm glad you're exploring that.

My next question relates to the Arthur Andersen report regarding their assessment of our support functions, and I want to read a little bit from that, recommendation for the Office of the CIO, number two, define the success criteria for services provided from the OCIO support function to the agency.

There are no commonly agreed on success criteria for IT support services. There is a lack of strong focus on ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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a consumer/supplier relationship between the CIO and the NRC offices and programs. Roles and responsibilities between the OCIO and the contractor's offices, regions and programs are unclear.

Users complain about disruptions and do not always understand whom to call when they have a problem. Determine appropriate success criteria will require that the OCIO maintain an agency perspective, while working to meet specific user requirements and balancing potentially conflicting expectations of various users.

Also, the benefits and costs of user expectations need to be considered and discussed with the users.

Can you talk about how you're responding to the recommendations of the Arthur Andersen report, please?

MR. REITER: I think the Andersen report makes some good observations and made some good comments. We don't necessarily agree with all of their observations.

An area that I mentioned during my presentation was what we do in terms of service level targets and any service organization, we believe, should have some goal for the service that it's offering. When you go from service level target to the next step, which we could call a service level agreement, really the service organization is working with its customers to come to an agreement on what is an appropriate level of service that should be offered.

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So for example, if a desktop needs to be serviced, how long should it take the technician to get to the desktop, as an example, or if we want to have -- and there is a cost associated with that. If you want somebody to be there in two hours, it's going to cost you a dime, and if you want somebody to be there in four hours, it will cost you a nickel. So you can work those kind of agreements, as well.

There are other examples. We have standard software on our desktops and if everybody had the same software on their desktop, it would make our job and our costs would be less to take care of the desktop environment. People who need to put additional software, for whatever reason, onto their desktop and want to have support for that environment, that adds an extra burden to us; so should we consider some type of service level agreement and some kind of cost structure that would reflect that.

In terms of the -- so one of the goals that we have this year and one of the programs that we will be following up on is following through on what we currently have in place, and I think we have quite a bit in place in terms of service level targets and seeing where we need to extend those and seeing where it would make sense to go to a service level agreement approach.

Also, in the contracting efforts that we're doing ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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for our services, we're going to look at something called seat management, and this is something that's comparable to out-sourcing, in a way. What seat management says is that you have a desktop, and what does the individual pay for that desktop on an annual basis and for all the services that are required in back of that desktop. We provide those services and we use contractors and there are some alternative vehicles available that we will be looking at as part of our study this year to assess what would be most appropriate.

The comment on unclear roles and responsibilities, and I think the specific comment was referring to headquarters, OCIO and what goes on in the regions. And we're not comfortable that that is, in fact, the case. While the regional offices provide services that are very similar to our offices, they provide it for their local populations, things that we can't do for them, and we work in conjunction with them in terms of our standards and seeing that there is a consistency over there.

But one of the things that we do plan to do as a follow-on to the Andersen recommendations is look at our various service offerings, look at which organizations would be most appropriate to provide those services, and see if we do see any overlap between what is offered through the OCIO organizations and the region organizations.

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COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: As part of that, as a follow-up, you define your role as being on the leading edge of understanding the technology and being able to provide that to different elements within the agency to help them resolve some of their problems and provide IT solutions.

To what extent -- you know, when you have different portions of the agency that have different IT needs, and everybody in this agency does have different IT needs, how do you prioritize that? How do you decide that a project in Research is more important than a project in NRR?

Who provides the overall agency-wide perspective in terms of decision-making in terms of what's important for IT in this agency?

MR. REITER: I think there are two things that come to my mind. One, on any given project, if we look at the overall CPIC process, we look to develop a business case for the project and the business case gives us an indication of the dollar incentive to move forward. So that offers a metric for making decisions.

The other thing that comes to mind is something that we have recently gone through at the EC level, and that was this past fall, where there were a lot of activities going on, not just within the OCIO arena or in the information technology arena, but across the agency, and we went through and there were competing priorities and it was ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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at the EC level that a group was put together to look at what was happening and set priorities and see what we can do to work through those issues.

In some cases, for example, the STARFIRE project had to readjust its deployment program to accommodate the overall needs of the agency, and that was addressed at the EC level.

COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Mr. Chairman, I have been abusing my privilege. I do have some additional questions, but I should defer to the Chairman.

CHAIRMAN MESERVE: We'll go through another round. COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN MESERVE: I'd like to come back to ADAMS for a minute. You had said that when you got to the end of December, that you asked two questions, is the NRC staff ready for ADAMS and is ADAMS ready for the NRC staff.

As I look at foil 17 -- incidentally, I have heard that word used before. When I look at foil 17, I see that most of the points you raise are more directed as is the NRC staff ready for ADAMS, in the sense of the need for training and education.

Sort of what sort of problems have arisen in terms of whether ADAMS is ready for the NRC and what is the status of our resolution of those problems?

MR. REITER: We've been -- let me give a bit of an ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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answer and then let me ask Lynn to give an answer on that.

As ADAMS has started to get much more intensive use, we have seen some additional problems that have surfaced and we are working with Computer Sciences Corporation to resolve those problems. Some of them are --some of the problems are not that significant and can be readily resolved. Others take a little bit longer.

One of the problems that we're having is printing certain types of documents, the time that it takes to print, and that issue is being addressed.

The problem that's getting the most attention from us is some of the performance issues against our legacy environment, the legacy file that we keep internal to the NRC, which actually today contains all of the documents that were carried over from the NUDOCS system, which is some two and a half million records.

The performance issues that we're seeing over there are being worked through both with Computer Science and FILENET Corporation and there are a number of different solution approaches that are being pursued and we're hopeful we'll get a solution over there shortly.

That is not affecting the public access to the system and that's not affecting access to the new documents that we're putting out into ADAMS. In one of the recent network announcements, we indicated that we are able to keep ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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the NUDOCS and BRS systems operating for retrieval only purposes and we will continue to do that until we work through these performance issues.

Lynn, are there some other areas that you can point to?

MS. SCATTOLINI: Yes. There are a number of areas where OCIO had additional work to do with its partners. We set up a structure about two years ago where each office identified -- the office director, regional administrator identified a senior individual on their staff to be their representative and to work with OCIO in a collaborative way on the ADAMS program.

We call those office representatives partners. We have been working with the partners fairly intensively over particularly the past six months to come up with business roles that the agency could adopt in order to facilitate moving to this electronic environment, and we've made a lot of progress with regard to those business roles, but we're still refining them.

For example, if your office wants to send a document to another office for review, action or concurrence, how do you do that in the ADAMS environment? So we've actually established business rules of how to accomplish that and group-wise e-mail boxes. So that's one area.

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Court Reporters 1025 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 1014 Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 842-0034 Another area where we have additional work to do is in the policy and procedure area. OCIO developed draft policies and procedures for the ADAMS program in May and since that time, the EC and the partners have made a number of decisions that have to be reflected there. So those are two areas in which we do have additional work.

I guess a third area I can mention is search aids and guides. More -- something easier for the staff to use in terms of using the system. They went to the PDC and they had training and they got a user's manual or a user's guide there, and then they had the policies and procedures handbook, which is very large.

What we're putting together right now and are going to issue in the beginning of February is what we call a desk reference user's guide and it is going to take the business functions that the agency performs -- for example, concurring in documents, printing documents, distributing documents, signing documents -- and it's going to tell the user step by step, including using pictures, of how to perform that function and exactly what the business rules are at the agency.

So that we hope is going to go a long way toward assisting the staff in using the capabilities more effectively.

CHAIRMAN MESERVE: Are you on track to have all of ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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these issues resolved by the end of March? 2 MS. SCATTOLINI: Yes, we are. The ones that we've mentioned, yes. 3 4 CHAIRMAN MESERVE: Go ahead. 5 COMMISSIONER DIAZ: I have some very short, specific questions, that only require short answers, so I'll 6 7 quickly go through it. You talked about the potential 8 vulnerability with the NRC office suite. Do we have a plan? Do we have estimated costs? 9 Are we going to resolve this issue so it will not become a 10 problem for the agency in the very near future?

MR. REITER: We have a plan. There is a project 11 12 underway right now and the project has two phases to it, and 13 14 the idea is to do a -- is to assess the costs and the 15 benefits and the impact of what we would want to do. 16 The initial phase one is a three-month effort to really just try to get a hand around what the issues might be and that will be reviewed with the ITBC and the EC and if 17 18 19 it looks as though we need to go further and do a more detailed in-depth analysis, then we would do that in phase 20 21 two. 22 But we plan to bring closure to the question this 23 year. 24 COMMISSIONER DIAZ: Some of those issues we 25 probably would like to know about it ahead of time. ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD. Court Reporters

MR. REITER: Certainly. 2 COMMISSIONER DIAZ: We have the FTS-2001 as an 3 What is the projected effect on emergency responses from changing to the implementing FTS-2001? We've got some 4 5 lines, but --MR. REITER: There will be no effect. COMMISSIONER DIAZ: No effect whatsoever. 6 7 8 Okay. And could you tell me what you mean by 9 performance-based contracting? 10 MR. REITER: When there is -- if you have service measures established as part of your contract, for example, 11 12 I'm going to fix your desktop in four hours and the 13 statistics show that you're fixing desktops in three hours, 14 you're doing better than the contract, then there may be an 15 incentive in there for the contractor. 16 If there is a -- if you're paying for a particular service that the contractor is offering -- for example, our document processing center -- and if the contractor can be 17 18 effective in reducing the cost of providing that service to 19 20 us, the contractor can share in the dollars saved from their 21 improvement in the service. 22 COMMISSIONER DIAZ: How about if it goes the other 23 way? 24 MR. REITER: There can be penalties. 25 COMMISSIONER DIAZ: Thank you. ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD. Court Reporters 1025 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 1014 Washington, D.C. 20036

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COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Since I've come to the Commission, there's a couple of things I have a tendency of lecturing on. One of them I did already today regarding acronyms.

The second one I want to mention very briefly. I was reading the stakeholder report and there is a statement in here, on page five, that says web-based computing is reducing the cost of ownership by using thin clients at the desktop.

As a weight-challenged individual, I'm not certain what thin clients are. But from a plain English perspective, that is not clear to at least this stakeholder what a thin client is. So that's my lecture on that one for the day.

In the slides, or whatever one wants to call them, you indicated that one of your goals was to be a world class provider.

You want to be a world class provider. I'm not sure what that means and I'm wondering how that impacts the quality, how you're going to measure the quality of your service and who you're going to benchmark that against.

The reason I ask that is virtually every nuclear power plant I've been to says it wants to be a world class nuclear power plant and they're not all world class, they're all the same. So how are you going to measure yourself on ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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that?

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MR. REITER: Well, I think what I would refer back to is the sense that we want to identify with our customers the services that they need, give them options on those services, and then we want to be able to provide those services in a cost-competitive way, and there are vehicles, such as benchmarking, which we can judge the competitiveness of us against other organizations in providing services and there are measures that can be applied.

In operations, you can take a look at the cost per transaction and you can look at organizations that are providing certain services at the lowest unit cost possible.

COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: So from a reactor standpoint, we have a set of performance indicators out there. And to be world class, you really had to be in the top ten percent really to sort of make that kind of claim.

Is it your goal to set out a series of performance indicators for yourself and say that you -- of all of the different Federal agencies, for example, you're going to be in the top ten percent of the services you provide?

21 MR. REITER: If we take a look at the idea of seat 22 management, where there is a whole bunch of services 23

associated with the cost of maintaining a desktop, the seat, what we would want to be is in the top ten or top ten

percent of low-cost seat providers, for whatever services ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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are identified behind that seat. 2 COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: It's my understanding 3 that you brought in an expert from Microsoft to review ADAMS 4 and what I've been told is that that particular individual 5 may have made some rather critical comments about its 6 capabilities. 7 Is that true? What kind of comments did we receive, if we did have someone from Microsoft in? 8 9 MR. REITER: I'm not sure that I'm aware of that. 10 Moe, can you --MR. LEVIN: Yes. We brought an expert in from 11 12 Microsoft to address some of the performance issues on the 13 legacy library and he gave us some technical opinions on how 14 things could be structured at a very low level to improve 15 performance, but that was the only -- anything that could be 16 considered critical that came out of his review, which is 17 what we brought him in for, to help performance. 18 COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Thank you for clarifying Mr. Chairman, thank you. 19 20 CHAIRMAN MESERVE: I'd like to come back to 2.1 something you've mentioned in two places, that you talked 22 about the skill gap that you have observed as you've gotten 23 into ADAMS. You haven't given us any sense of the magnitude 24 of that problem. You said there are some people who are 25 unfamiliar with using a mouse, which obviously is a severe ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD. Court Reporters

disability for people you expect to use any Windows-based application.

I would like to have some sense of how prevalent a problem that is and how much the people who don't have the skills are ones who we're relying on to be able to use computers and whether this is -- the significance of this issue in terms of our capacity to use what is a very expensive infrastructure that we've put in, with the expectation that it's going to provide efficiencies.

And if we have an educational problem, it's much broader than ADAMS. It has to do with whether the equipment we put in, at great cost, is really -- the staff has the ability to use.

I'd like to have some sense as to how big a problem you think this is and if it is a big problem, what sort of thoughts do you have, in talking with the HR people, as to how we address it.

MR. REITER: We do think it's an issue that does need to be addressed. Our sense, and I guess this would be an assertion, is that 20 to 30 percent of the folk who went through the ADAMS training had difficulty because of discomfort or lack of familiarity with basic PC operations or Windows operations.

HR has already put in place some additional training programs. I forget specifically what they call it, ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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but to start addressing those issues.

We think that the agency is moving more and more towards applications such as ADAMS and such as STARFIRE that we'll be expecting the end users to actually have an interaction with those applications, so they'll be interacting with technology or information applications to a greater extent than they may be doing today with their email or with their word processing activities. They'll be working with applications like ADAMS, applications like STARFIRE.

The other aspect of that is not only getting over, we think, the basic comfort level of using the technology or the software applications that we have in place, but also being able to go further and using more than just the surface features of those applications to get into them at a deeper level using calendaring techniques or other techniques where you can further increase productivity to get over that hurdle.

So we think this is an issue for the agency. We think it's surfaced and I think a lot of people were surprised to see it as we went through the ADAMS training and we think we do have to do work to actually be able to answer your question in a quantitative sense. We're really not able to do that today.

So we have assessments from the experiences, ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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largely stemming from ADAMS, which actions are being taken 2 on, but we think it's an area that needs to be pursued and 3 that we will be pursuing with HR. 4 CHAIRMAN MESERVE: I would urge you to do that. 5 Let me turn to my colleagues and see if they have any final 6 questions. 7 COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: I actually do have one final one. I was wondering if you could just explain a little bit the process that we went to select STARFIRE and 8 9 10 the -- I know we've had some issues with the financial planning portions of that system. 11 MR. REITER: The process --12 13 COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: That we used to select 14 STARFIRE. 15 MR. REITER: The software packages? Jesse, can 16 you? 17 MR. CLOUD: STARFIRE did participate in the planning investment control process. They prepared a business case in which they summarized the benefits that 18 19 20 they saw coming from STARFIRE and provided a cost estimate. 21 We continue to monitor the progress of STARFIRE. As a matter of fact, I think it's been one of the successes 22 23 of the CPIC process that not only in the selection process, 24 but after the program is operational, as a monitoring 25 process, in which the project manager has to report the ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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status of his project and the operational problems with 2 STARFIRE were caught quite early. 3 Without a monitoring process like that, and other 4 agencies sometimes with problems that have gone on for a 5 long, long time. And I see the other Jesse has something to 6 say. 7 $\mbox{MR. FUNCHES:} \mbox{ I'm Jesse Funches, for the reporter.}$ The process we used to select STARFIRE, as Jesse said, was 8 9 that we did the CPIC analysis and then we went out and asked 10 for bids from the schedule that was put together for the 11 financial system. 12 COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Who put together that 13 schedule? 14 MR. FUNCHES: The schedule was put together by 15 GSA, based on companies that had qualified under the joint 16 financial management improvement program, as having valid 17 financial systems. 18 So those systems were verified by that 19 organization as being capable of performing the basic 20 financial function. 21 One of the issues there was that certification, if you will, was not probably thorough as it could have been 22 23 and they have modified that and recertified all of the 24 systems. 25 So we went and I believe we selected at least ANN RILEY & ASSOCIATES, LTD. Court Reporters

three vendors or we offered to I think five and three 2 vendors made proposals. Then we went through the normal 3 contracting process to select a vendor for the project. 4 So it was based on looking at the vendors, asking 5 for bids, looking at the bids and then making a selection. 6 COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Was the selection made by the EC? 7 8 MR. FUNCHES: The selection, no. The selection 9 was made by -- I was eventually the selection official, but we had a panel of people that were comprised of my staff, 10 11 from the program offices, that reviewed the systems and then 12 made a recommendation. 13 COMMISSIONER MERRIFIELD: Thank you. 14 CHAIRMAN MESERVE: Good. I would like to thank 15 you all. This was a very informative and very helpful 16 briefing for us. You have a very important function here at 17 the NRC and we very much appreciate your work. So thank you 18 very much. 19 With that, we're adjourned. 20 [Whereupon, at 11:32 a.m., the meeting was 21 concluded. 1 22 23 24 25

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