



Perspectives on NRC Staff's Review of a License Application for a Deep Geologic Repository at Yucca Mountain, U.S.A.

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Disclaimer

- NRC staff views expressed in this presentation are preliminary and do not constitute a final judgment or determination of matters addressed or acceptability of any license application that may be under consideration at NRC.

Background

- 1987: Yucca Mountain is only candidate site
- 2002: Site Recommendation approved
- 2008: License Application received by NRC
- 2009: Administration considers alternatives

- 2011: NRC Atomic Safety and Licensing Board suspends Yucca Mountain hearings
- 2012: Lawsuit in U.S. Court of Appeals

Planning Assumptions

- 20+ years of site characterization information
 - Develop an information management system
- Unique characteristics of site and design
 - Staff and contractor expertise
- Conduct review and hearings in 3-4 years
 - Advanced planning and project management skills
- Controversial project
 - Many interveners and issues for a complex hearing
- First implementation of a risk-informed, performance-based review

Preparations: Staff

- Developed independent technical bases with Center for Nuclear Waste Regulatory Analyses
 - Laboratory and field investigations
 - Detailed process models
 - Risk insights from performance assessment codes
- Review of other license applications
- Develop regulations and implementing guidance
- Interact extensively with DOE and stakeholders
 - Detailed technical reviews
 - Public understanding of NRC's role in licensing

Preparations: Process

- Project management
 - Organization of project teams and management
 - Detailed project plan
 - Write, review, and publish safety evaluation reports
- Licensing Support Network to manage documents
 - Includes all participants in the hearings
- Standard Review Plan and its implementation
 - Standard format and content, compliance metrics

What We Received

- License Application in June 2008
 - ~3 million pages of additional information
- 299 Contentions admitted for hearing
- Declining resources and staffing levels
- DOE stopped supporting application review in 2010



Lessons Learned: Staff

- Dedicated, professional staff resolved all technical issues and completed the review in 3 years
 - Transition from technical to regulatory reviewers
- Essential for lawyers and technical staff to collaborate throughout the review
- Applicant's information must make the safety case, not staff's independent information
- Formal mechanism needed for addressing alternative views and achieving consensus

Achieving Staff Consensus

- 1) Existing safety culture encouraged openness
- 2) Senior Technical Advisors to help resolve within team or with immediate supervisor.
- 3) Convene Safety Integration Review (SIR) team
 - Supervisors and STAs
 - Staff presentations, discussions
 - Resolution often relied on risk insights
- 4) Discussion with Division Senior Executives
- 5) *Formal NRC process outside of Division was available, but not needed.*

Lessons Learned: Process

- Detailed project management necessary for success, about 1/3 of total staff (full time).
 - More than 600 staff Requests for Additional Information
- Achieve early agreement on structure and level of detail in the Safety Evaluation Report.
- Consensus needed on regulatory concepts, e.g.
 - “Significance”
 - “Conservative”
 - “Uncertainty”

Conclusions

- NRC staff successfully completed a risk-informed, performance-based technical review of a license application for a 1 Myr deep geologic repository:
www.nrc.gov/waste/hlw-disposal/yucca-lic-app.html
- Expertise and processes outside of review teams resolved significant technical disagreements
- Independent information can guide key parts of the review, but applicant must demonstrate the safety case