

Public Perspectives on NRC's Transformation Journey: Access to Information

Dave Lochbaum

C-10 Advisory Board Member

Gender + Radiation Impact Project Board Member

The views herein are those of Lochbaum and not necessarily shared by C-10 or GRIP



In the fall of 1996, one could go to the basement of an office building on L Street in Washington, DC and view official NRC

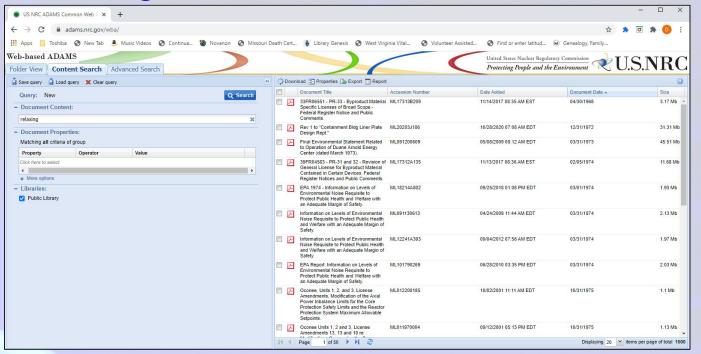
records on microfiche

They even had microfiche readers so one could read what was on the teeny, weeny little squares without squinting.





Today with WiFi access, one can quickly and easily access more than 730,000 digital records to view and/or download





In the fall of 1996, members of the public <u>were</u> allowed to attend NRC public meetings, but usually <u>could not</u>:

- review materials discussed during meeting
- ask any questions
- provide any comments

The NRC recognizes that some meetings open under the policy statement may warrant a greater degree of public participation. If participation beyond that of observation is allowed for a particular meeting (e.g., if members of the public will have an opportunity to speak or ask questions), a description of the nature of this participation will be specified when the meeting is announced and at the outset of the meeting by the senior NRC official participating in the meeting. (3)

Source: 980324011



Today, members of the public may attend NRC public meetings and now have the right NOT to remain silent

Category 1:

Level of Public Participation - The public is invited to observe the meeting consistent with past practice, and the public will have the opportunity to communicate with the NRC after the business portion of the meeting, but before the meeting is adjourned.

Category 2:

Level of Public Participation - The public is invited to discuss regulatory issues with the agency at designated points identified on the agenda. Generally, there will be more opportunities provided for the public to ask questions and provide comments at a meeting of this type than at a Category 1 meeting.

Category 3:

Level of Public Participation - Public participation is actively sought at this type of meeting, which has the widest participation opportunities and is specifically tailored for the public to comment and ask questions throughout the meeting.

Source: ML021220206



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In the fall of 1996, many public meetings conducted by the NRC were not properly noticed (yet the industry folks still managed to show up in the right place at the right time)



NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555-0001

October 22, 1997

Mr. David A. Lochbaum Nuclear Safety Engineer Union of Concerned Scientists 1616 P Street, NW, Suite 310 Washington, D.C. 20036-1495

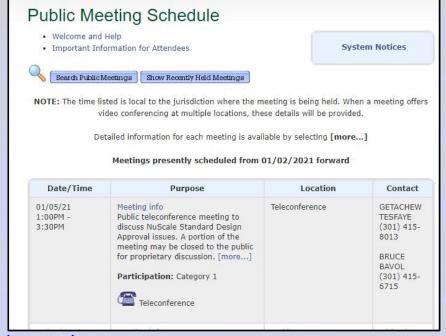
Dear Mr. Lochbaum:

On the basis of your concern, the staff reviewed approximately 300 meeting notices issued by the NRC staff during the past 3 months. Based on our review, nearly half of the notices reviewed had been issued less than 10 days before the subject meeting. We are not satisfied with our performance in this area and appreciate your bringing it to our attention. Additional attention and a reminder regarding staff guidance is being provided to the staff, including the supervisors responsible for concurring on meeting notices, reiterating existing staff policy on notification of public meetings and stressing the importance of timely notification.

Source: ML20197B539



Today, public meetings are posted online with links to meeting notices and associated materials



Source: https://www.nrc.gov/pmns/mtg



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In the fall of 1996, non-government attendees had to pay \$160* to enter the annual Regulatory Information Conference (or to leave; not really sure which)

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555-0001

January 29, 1997

MEMORANDUM TO: Those on Attached List

Frank J. Miraglia, Acting Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation FROM:

SUBJECT: NRC REGULATORY INFORMATION CONFERENCE

The Ninth NRC Regulatory Information Conference will be held on April 1-2, 1997, at The Capital Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C.

REGISTRATION, HOTEL RESERVATIONS, AND MEALS:

A conference registration fee of \$160 (tax and gratuity included), payable in advance to The Capital Hilton Hote!, includes two lunches (April 1 and 2), two continental breakfasts (April 1 and 2), all breaks, and handouts. Lunches both days will be in the Congressional/Senate Room.

Source: ML20137F880



Today, non-government RIC attendees can come and go without paying any dough.

The NRC has progressed along its Transformation Journey.

But to steal a line from **Robert Frost's poem**, it still has "...miles to go before it sleeps."

Many, many miles. Lots of miles. Mega-miles.



In fall 2004, the NRC began "hiding" incoming records about fire protection and emergency planning even though they knew most would NOT contain sensitive information.

Fire Protection	Incoming documents are initially profiled as nonpublic - staff will review for release upon request. Most information related to fire protection will not need to be designated as sensitive. Drawings showing details such as the specific location of equipment, doorways, stairways, etc. are to be withheld under 10 CFR 2.390.
Emergency Planning	Incoming documents are initially profiled as nonpublic - staff will review for release upon request. Most information related to emergency planning will not need to be designated as sensitive. Special attention is needed to determine if information relates to the response by a licensee or government agency to a terrorist attack. Note that some State and local governments consider parts of their emergency plans to be sensitive.

Source: ML042310663



The records NRC "hid" from the public included exemption and license amendment requests related to fire protection – denying the public its legal rights under the <u>Administrative Procedure Act</u> to participate in licensing actions:

02/21/2008 Oconee (ML080320065)

04/25/2007 Browns Ferry (MI071160431)

09/27/2006 Turkey Point (ML062160387)

In August 2014, I submitted FOIA requests for <u>all</u> fire protection and emergency planning records improperly withheld from the public since October 1, 2004 (<u>ML14253A353</u>)

Source: ML042310663



The NRC transformed what it touts as an open and transparent licensing process into secret negotiations between it and plant owners.



Nearly nine months BEFORE Fukushima, NRC "secretly" required flood protection upgrades at Oconee

June 22, 2010

CAL 2-10-003

Mr. David A. Baxter Site Vice President Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC Oconee Nuclear Station 7800 Rochester Highway Seneca, SC 29672

SUBJECT:

CONFIRMATORY ACTION LETTER - OCONEE NUCLEAR STATION, UNITS 1,

2, AND 3 COMMITMENTS TO ADDRESS EXTERNAL FLOODING CONCERNS

(TAC NOS. ME3065, ME3066, AND ME3067)

Source: ML12363A086



Cascadia Times reporter Paul Koberstein pried the "secret" CAL from the NRC via the Freedom of Information Act

CAL 2-10-003

June 22, 2010

Mr. David A. Baxter Site Vice President Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC Oconee Nuclear Station

7800 Rochester Highway

Seneca, SC 29672

SUBJECT: CONFIRMATORY ACTION LETTER - OCONEE NUCLEAR STATION, UNITS 1,

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(TAC NOS. ME3065, ME3066, AND ME3067)

Not a single word or number was redacted!

Source: ML13004A382



Five weeks AFTER Fukushima, NRC was still withholding from the public information about the ongoing flood protection upgrades

Protecting People and the Environment

at Oconee



Reactor Oversight Program - 2010

Nuclear Regulatory Commission - Region II
Seneca, SC
April 19, 2011



The NRC's cozy dealings with industry continue; in March 2017 the NRC hosted a "secret" invitation-only workshop with its industry buddies about harvesting materials to support subsequent license renewal



Ex-Plant Materials Harvesting Workshop

March 7-8, 2017 USNRC HQ Rockville, MD, USA



NRC Perspective on Harvesting Experience and Lessons Learned

NRC Staff March 8, 2017

Source: ML19319B309 and ML19319B313

The materials presented and discussed during the NRC's "secret" workshop were NOT placed in ADAMs where public eyes might see them, but instead placed on the cloud and shared with the chosen ones (i.e., NOT the public):

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B5DWMLch5YSXcnpZZ0JOS055QUU?usp=sharing

Source: ML20365A050



The materials from the "secret" workshop are being slowly released in response to FOIA-2018-000831 submitted on September 25, 2018:

Response #1, 210 pages added to ADAMS 07/24/2019 (302 days)

Response #2, 351 pages added to ADAMS 11/25/2019 (426 days)

Response #3, 281 pages added to ADAMS 12/20/2019 (451 days)

Response #4, 706 pages added to ADAMS 05/12/2020 (595 days)

Response #5, 947 pages added to ADAMS 09/10/2020 (716 days)

Response #6, 800 pages added to ADAMS 11/10/2020 (777 days)

Response #7, 446 pages added to ADAMS 12/01/2020 (798 days)

Response #8, 631 pages added to ADAMS 12/10/2020 (807 days)

Response #9, 879 pages added to ADAMS 01/04/2021 (832 days)

Source: ML19197A134

5,251 pages and counting kept from the public



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The month following the "secret" workshop, I was among several external stakeholders invited to brief the Commissioners on our views about subsequent license renewal

UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

BRIEFING ON THE STATUS OF SUBSEQUENT LICENSING RENEWAL PREPARATIONS

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 2017

COMMISSION MEMBERS: KRISTINE L. SVINICKI, Chairman JEFF BARAN, Commissioner STEPHEN G. BURNS, Commissioner

Nuclear Energy Institute

EXTERNAL PANELISTS PRESENT:
PAUL AITKEN, Manager, Second License Renewal,
Dominion Resources, Surry Power Station, Units 1 and 2
SHERRY BERNHOFT, Program Manager, Long Term
Operations, Electric Power Research Institute
MICHAEL GALLAGHER, Vice President, License Renewal
Projects, Exelon Generation Co., LLC, Peach
Bottom Atomic Power Station, Units 2 and 3
DAVID LOCHBAUM, Director, Nuclear Safety Project,
Union of Concerned Scientists
RICHARD REISTER, Director, Light Water Reactor
Sustainability Program, U.S. Department of Energy
S. JASON REMER, Director, Plant Life Extension,

Source: ML17118A300



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Most of the other external stakeholders either attended the "secret" workshop or had others in their organizations attend. Neither me, nor any one else from UCS was invited.

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S. JASON REMER, Director, Plant Life Extension, Nuclear Energy Institute

Left field

Sources: ML17118A300 and ML20332A096

	Name	Organization	Email
	Taku Arai	CRIEPI	arait@criepi.denken.or.jp
	Sadao Higuchi	CRIEPI	higuchi@criepi.denken.or.jp
Japan	Kazunobu Sakamoto	JNRA	kazunobu sakamoto@nsr.go.jp
	Yasuhiro Chimi	JAEA	chimi.yasuhiro@jaea.go.jp
	Uwe Jendrich	GRS	Uwe.Jendrich@grs.de
Europe	Rachid Chaouadi	SCK-CEN	rachid.chaouadi@sckcen.be
	Guy Roussel	Bel V	guy.roussel@Belv.be
	Daniel Tello	CNSC	daniel.tello@canada.ca
Canada	Désiré Ndomba	CNSC	desire.ndomba@canada.ca
	Karen Huynh	AECL	khuynh@aecl.ca
	Gerry van Noordennen	Energy Solutions	gpvannoordennen@energysolutions.com
US	Bill Zipp	Dominion	william.f.zipp@dom.com
nelastry	Mark Richter	NEI	mar@nei.org
1	Arzu Alpan	Westinghouse	alpanfa@westinghouse.com
<u></u>	Sherry Bernhoft	EPRI	sbernhoft@epri.com
E PRI	Robin Dyle	EPRI	rdyle@epri.com
EPRI	Jean Smith	EPRI	jmsmith@epri.com
	Al Ahluwalia	EPRI	kahluwal@epri.com
	Tom Rosseel	ORNL	rosseeltm@ornl.gov
	Rich Reister	DOE	Richard.Reister@nuclear.energy.gov
	Keith Leonard	ORNL	leonardk@ornl.gov
OOE	Mikhail A. Sokolov	ORNL	sokolovm@ornl.gov
	John Wagner	INL	john.wagner@inl.gov
	John Jackson	INL	john.jackson@inl.gov
	Pradeep Ramuhalli	PNNL	Pradeep.Ramuhalli@pnnl.gov
	Pat Purtscher	NRC	Patrick.Purtscher@nrc.gov
	Rob Tregoning	NRC	Robert.Tregoning@nrc.gov
	Matt Hiser	NRC	Matthew.Hiser@nrc.gov
	Mita Sircar	NRC	Madhumita.Sircar@nrc.gov
	Tom Koshy	NRC	Thomas.Koshy@nrc.gov
NRC	Jeff Poehler	NRC	Jeffrey.Poehler@nrc.gov
- 5	Allen Hiser	NRC	Allen.Hiser@nrc.gov
	Angela Buford	NRC	Angela.Buford@nrc.gov
	Mark Kirk	NRC	Mark.Kirk@nrc.gov
	Pete Ricardella	NRC/ACRS	Priccardella@Structint.com





The public doesn't want to play any reindeer games.

Instead, the public expects proper access to ALL appropriate meetings and documents ALL the time, not *some* meetings and *some* documents *some* of the time.



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Principles of Good Regulation

MARCH 8-11

Independence:	Nothing but the highest possible standards of ethical performance and professionalism should influence regulation. However, independence does not imply isolation. All available facts and opinions must be sought openly from licensees and other interested members of the public. The many and possibly conflicting public interests involved must be considered. Final decisions must be based on objective, unbiased assessments of all information, and must be documented with reasons explicitly stated.			
Openness:	Nuclear regulation is the public's business, and it must be transacted publicly and candidly. The public must be informed about and have the opportunity to participate in the regulatory processes as required by law. Open channels of communication must be maintained with Congress, other government agencies, licensees, and the public, as well as with the international nuclear community.			
Efficiency:	The American taxpayer, the rate-paying consumer, and licensees are all entitled to the best possible management and administration of regulatory activities. The highest technical and managerial competence is required, and must be a constant agency goal. NRC must establish means to evaluate and continually upgrade its regulatory capabilities. Regulatory activities should be consistent with the degree of risk reduction they achieve. Where several effective alternatives are available, the option which minimizes the use of resources should be adopted. Regulatory decisions should be made without undue delay.			
Clarity:	Regulations should be coherent, logical, and practical. There should be a clear nexus between regulations and agency goals and objectives whether explicitly or implicitly stated. Agency positions should be readily understood and easily applied.			
Reliability:	Regulations should be based on the best available knowledge from research and operational experience. Systems interactions, technological uncertainties, and the diversity of licensees and regulatory activities must all be taken into account so that risks are maintained at an acceptably low level. Once established, regulation should be perceived to be reliable and not unjustifiably in a state of transition. Regulatory actions should always be fully consistent with written regulations and should be promptly, fairly, and decisively administered so as to lend stability to the nuclear operational and planning processes.			

Source: https://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/values.html#principles

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Principles of Good Regulation (cont.)

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MARCH 8-11

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Non-public, invitation-only meetings with industry representatives and improperly withheld documents glacially released fall short of the purported "Openness" principle.

NRC HAS NOT EARNED THE PUBLIC'S TRUST!!



Selected beliefs ranked by strength of belief:

- Santa Claus
- NRC values openness
- New York Jets will win the Super Bowl in 2022
- NRC practices openness
- The earth is flat

Everyone buying a lottery ticket dreams of winning big, but few do. NRC must stop buying openness tickets and start taking openness actions.