UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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ALL EMPLOYEES MEETING WITH THE COMMISSIONERS

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MONDAY

SEPTEMBER 28, 2015

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The Meeting convened in the Bethesda North Marriott & Conference Center in Salons A through E, 5701 Marinelli Road, North Bethesda, Maryland, at 1:32 p.m., Stephen G. Burns, Chairman, presiding.

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT

STEPHEN G. BURNS, Chairman

KRISTINE L. SVINICKI, Commissioner

WILLIAM G. OSTENDORFF, Commissioner

JEFF BARAN, Commissioner

ALSO PRESENT

CYNTHIA CARPENTER, Director, Office of

Administration

VICTOR McCREE, Executive Director for Operations

(EDO)

MARK SATORIUS, Former EDO

1:32 p.m.

CHAIRMAN BURNS: Thanks for everyone coming out today, and I think we'll have an interesting meeting this afternoon, and I'm sure there are lots of great questions to ask and we want to give as much time as possible.

First, I do want to introduce Victor McCree. This is his first official day as Executive Director for Operations, and we sort of gathered just in time to welcome him to headquarters.

But as you know, Vic was most recently the Region II Administrator in Atlanta, and he's been with the NRC since 1988, and has seen firsthand what we do from a variety of vantage points. I know he and I worked together on the 17th floor a long time ago in the 1990s.

And I also want to acknowledge a couple of his career accomplishments. He received the Presidential Meritorious Rank Award in 2007, and before he joined the NRC, he was a nuclear trained submarine officer and a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy.

He retired from the Naval Reserve as a Commander, and I want to congratulate him on his new position, and we look forward to working with you as we move forward to meet the challenges that we know we have in front of us and that may come our way over the next few years.

And I'm going to introduce Vic to say a few words in a moment, but before I do that, I also want to take a moment to thank Mark Satorius for the time he spent as EDO and for his service and dedication to the NRC over a career.

He's another one I got to know sort of in the middle range of my career when he worked in the Office of Enforcement in the EDO's office. He's been the EDO, of course, for the last two years or so, and has served this agency well. He, like Vic, has had a long tenure with the NRC, joining the NRC in 1989.

And he also served as a Regional Administrator in Region III outside Chicago, and he's also seen a lot of the agency before he became the EDO. And again, Mark also graduated from the Naval Academy and served as a nuclear trained submarine officer, and he retired from the Naval Reserve as a Captain.

We're fortunate as an agency to have such remarkable people in leadership positions. And Mark, we'll miss you on the 17th floor and around the building, and we wish you well in your retirement, and I think we all should give Mark a great round of applause.

And one last announcement before I turn things over to Vic, I'd like to also thank Brian Sheron who is the head of - currently the Head of Research of the Director of Research for his long career of accomplishment over 40 years here in the federal service, and his leadership at the NRC.

We'll miss Brian. He recently informed us of his plan to retire in early November, and we wish him a successful and rewarding post-NRC experience.

And I know on the hearts and minds of many of us but is the passing of two recent employees here at the agency, and I just
want to take a moment to acknowledge them and have us reflect on
their loss, but more importantly, their contribution to the NRC.

Dr. Ralph Landry died last Monday, who had started at the NRC back in 1974 - actually that would have been starting with the AEC in 1974 - and was a nationally and internationally recognized expert on reactor safety analysis, and we mourn his passing.

And then I learned that just this past weekend, Judge Alan Rosenthal, who served on both the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel, but had also been the Chair of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Appeal Panel, which was actually abolished in 1991, but Judge Rosenthal continued on the ASLBP.

Judge Rosenthal passed away on Friday. And again, this is a testament to a remarkable career of service to his country. Some of you may know that he actually was on the government briefs in the famous Brown v. Board of Education case in 1954 that ended the separate but equal doctrine in Plessy v. Ferguson, and basically unleashed, I think, the forces for good in terms of civil rights in this country.

And so his long service as a lawyer to this country, but particularly to this agency and to its work, I think is also to be reminded. So I ask you all to keep them and their families in your hearts as we reflect on their service, both Dr. Landry and Judge Rosenthal.

So with that, I would like to ask Vic to come to the stand, and he's going to talk. Before we begin our questions and answers and our other comments from the Commissioners, I'd like to welcome Vic, and he's going to give us a few remarks here.

MR. McCREE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Commissioners. Good afternoon, everyone. It's great to see you all

here today and you look great, and welcome to the 24th Annual All Employees Meeting of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission Staff and the Commission. This is a public meeting, so I would also like to welcome any members of the public and the media who are with us today.

Let me begin by saying how thankful and honored I am that the Commission has allowed me the privilege to serve as the Executive Director for Operations. I'm even more excited and proud to have the opportunity to continue to work with each of you.

I've had the pleasure of working closely with many of you, and I have a very high regard for your competence, your professionalism, and your commitment to our safety and security mission. You are the reason why we are such a great place to work, and I am grateful to serve with you.

As we gather here today for the All Employees Meeting, our current fiscal year will end in three days on September 30. We remain optimistic that Congress will sign - will enact an appropriation bill and that the President will sign it by the end of the day on Wednesday.

We are participating in daily calls with other agencies and departments to ensure that the NRC is ready if a lapse of appropriations occurs.

As Mark Satorius reported last week, we have sufficient funds to allow the agency to continue to operate for several days into the new fiscal year, but less than we had last time we experienced a lapse in 2013.

Last Friday, we posted the agency's contingency plan and management directive 4.5 which we recently updated based on the lessons learned from the last shutdown. Please know that we recognize the current budget uncertainty puts you in a difficult situation, and the senior leadership team will continue to keep you informed and support you during this period.

If you read the announcement about my appointment as EDO, you may have noticed that I've had the opportunity to work in several offices and headquarters in Region II for the past 27 years.

And among the many things I've learned in that time is that whenever the NRC has faced challenges and uncertainty as we do today, we were successful when we were clear about our priorities, our mission, our people, our values, and our communications.

So to enable success, I encourage you to continue to focus on these priorities. We should do our work in a way that ensures nuclear safety and security. Our mission remains our highest priority, and to do so in a manner that's consistent with our principles of good regulation, independence, clarity, openness, reliability, and efficiency.

We should recognize that our people are our most important asset. They get the job done. We must continue to invest in people resources to ensure that we're able to well and faithfully fulfill our mission.

We should continue to demonstrate and reinforce our organizational values, integrity, service, openness, cooperation, commitment, excellence, and respect. Yes, our behavior does matter, and our values are the cornerstone of good behavior. We should

communicate well. It is vital that we do so.

We should actively and openly engage one another as well as our external stakeholders to create a shared understanding and to make good decisions. When we focus on these priorities, whatever the challenge, I believe we will succeed and realize that the best is yet to come.

As the Chairman mentioned, in my discussions with the Commission, I recommended changes to a number of senior executive positions, as well as a change in the organizational structure of the Office of the Executive Director for Operations.

The recommendations were inspired by our desire to support agency streamlining efforts, nurture fresh perspectives and innovation, enhance learning and collaboration, both across business lines and between headquarters offices and the regions, increase the breadth and diversity of our experience among the senior leadership team, and finally, support healthy succession planning.

With this in mind, I want to briefly share the Commission's approval of the following senior leadership assignments: Mike Weber, the Executive Director - excuse me, the Deputy Executive Director for Materials, Waste, Research, State, Tribal, and Compliance Programs will assume the Director, Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research position in early November. I have also asked Mike to continue serving on the Project Aim Steering Committee for a period of time because of his important leadership of that project.

Jennifer Uhle, the Director for Engineering, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation will assume the Director, Office of New

1 Reactors role in early November.

Marc Dapas, the Regional Administrator in Region IV will assume the Director, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards position in the summer of 2016.

In addition, effective in early November, Glenn Tracy, currently the Director, Office of New Reactors, will assume the new role of the Deputy Executive Director for Materials, or DEDM position, which will include leadership of our Materials, Research, State, Tribal, Compliance, Administration, and Human Capital Programs.

This change supports streamlining the Office of the EDO, reducing one deputy EDO position, and moving the Office of Administration and Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer under Glenn's position.

Darren Ash will continue to serve as the Chief Information Officer, and will report directly to me. With this change, the Office of Information Services will be retitled the Office of the Chief Information Officer.

Jim Flannigan, who served as the Director, Office of Information Services and Deputy Chief Information Officer, will continue to serve as the Deputy Chief Information Officer.

Tom Rich, Director, Computer Security Office, will continue to report to the Chief Information Officer, and these changes will also become effective in early November.

Cathy Haney, currently the Director, Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, will assume the position of Region II Regional Administrator effective January 2016.

Kriss Kennedy, currently the Regional Administrator, excuse me, the Deputy Regional Administrator in Region IV, will assume the position of Regional Administrator in Region IV in the summer of 2016.

Finally, Scott Morris, currently the Director, Division of Inspection and Regional Support and the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, will assume the position of Deputy Regional Administrator in Region IV in the summer of 2016.

Each of these executives has served the agency for a number of years in challenging roles, and they bring a tremendous amount of knowledge and experience to their new positions.

These are just some of the leadership changes that I believe will best position the agency to meet the demands of our current and future environment, while effectively and efficiently carrying out our safety and security mission. So please join me in congratulating each of these leaders for taking on these important and challenging new roles.

Once again, I'd like to thank each of you for attending today's meeting. I'd also like to thank Chairman Burns and Commissioners Svinicki, Ostendorff, and Baran for taking the time to meet with us and discuss topics that are of great interest to us all.

We truly value this opportunity to interact with the Commission, and on behalf of the staff, I thank the Commission for your continued support for this important opportunity to learn and engage.

In addition to those of us here in Rockville, our colleagues in the Regions and the technical training center are viewing

this meeting via live web streaming so that they, and other folks who are working remotely, can participate in this meeting.

The purpose of this All Hands Meeting is to facilitate communications between the Commission and the staff, and for the Commission members to share their perspective on NRC's accomplishments and challenges. The Chairman and each of the Commissioners will begin the meeting with individual remarks, and the remainder of the meeting is reserved for questions and answers.

This is an excellent opportunity to interact directly with the Commission regarding agency policy and strategy matters. If asked, I'm sure each of them would say no topic is too sensitive to be raised, and no question offered in a manner that reflects their values is off limits. I hope I'm correct in that regard.

There are several microphones, as you can see, around the ballroom for your use in asking questions. We've also handed out cards, I think they're little yellow cards, if you'd prefer to write your question.

You can pass it to one of the volunteer staff and these questions, in addition to those that are phoned in, faxed in, or emailed from the Regions and other sites, will be read by our volunteers.

Speaking of which, I'd like to say thank you for the volunteer readers today. They are Nancy Turner Boyd. Where are you, Nancy? She's somewhere. Oh, there she is right there. Woody Machalek, is Woody here? I don't see him. Chelsea Nichols, okay, great, Chelsea, thank you. And Kate Raynor, okay, maybe she's around somewhere.

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Thank you also to the volunteer ushers who are helping today, our sign language interpreter, and the Office of the Secretary, the Chief Human Capital Officer, Administration, and Information Services for their efforts to organize and provide technical and logistical support for today's meeting.

To minimize distractions, I'd ask that you please power off or silence your cell phones, smart watches, or pagers if you still have one.

Finally, I'd also like to recognize the officials of the National Treasury Employees Union who are here with us today, and you will have an opportunity to address us near the conclusion of the meeting.

It is now my privilege to turn the meeting back over to Chairman Burns.

CHAIRMAN BURNS: Thanks, Vic. Before we begin, I'm just going to make a couple of brief comments and then turn it over to my fellow Commissioners for any opening remarks they'd like to make. It's been about a year since I finished the confirmation process, and not quite a year since I came back to the NRC after having left after retiring, if you will.

And you know, I come back to the experience of some challenges before us, some of which the agency was taking on in good stead before I got back, and particularly as we talk a lot about Project Aim and moving forward in that area.

We've got Project Aim, our rebaselining effort, and we've got some budget and resource issues. You know, we've heard about the concern about a possible government shutdown in addition to

what I'll call the real challenges we have, and that is doing our everyday safety and security mission and making sure that we serve the American people well.

Looking back over a career, there are a lot of circumstances I can think of where the agency has been in similar challenging times, and of course it makes it all the more interesting sometimes to work through some of those problems to come up with some creative solutions to doing things better, to trying to make ourselves or maintain our effectiveness, and maintain the credibility that we have.

And so, I think part of what we're in now, particularly with Project Aim, is this good opportunity to take a hard look at ourselves, a hard and honest look at what we're doing, and why we're doing it, and how we're doing it, and asking ourselves, "Are we doing the right thing for the right reasons at the right time?"

We can and we will right size, if you will. We can and will manage our budget in a responsible way. We can and will continue to serve the American people with the mission with which we've been entrusted.

I have every confidence in our ability together as an agency to do that, and your ability as employees of this agency to meet the challenges and to thrive. As I say, we can do this. We have done this.

One of, I think, the remarkable strengths of this agency is the ability to learn from its experience, and that's something I know over the years I've always found really a great aspect of working here,

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and also understanding how we adapt to circumstances in front of us.

Coming from the international community over the last three years or so, I can confirm for you that we are held in high esteem in the international community. People may not do things the way we do them for various reasons in terms of their approaches. You know, the regulatory systems differ somewhat.

The approaches to undertaking safety regulation may differ. They may not have as broad of a mandate as we do. But we are respected, and people want to know why we do things and how we do things, and that's because we have committed ourselves to doing them well and to continue doing them well.

So with that, I'm going to turn it over to my fellow Commissioners for some opening remarks, but I look forward to the conversation from this side of the table. engaging in Commissioner Svinicki?

COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: Well, good afternoon everyone. I appreciate the opportunity to be here. I do think this is a very significant opportunity that we have once a year to get together. The room looks more full to me this year than it has the last few years.

I think that might have something to do with interest in Victor McCree's comments maybe more than mine, but I do want to congratulate Victor on his term as EDO. But I really want to thank Mark for all of the work that he has done and again, positioning us in the great shape that we're in right now to take on challenges in the coming years.

And I also want to commend Dr. Sheron, or I should

say, Brian, because maybe in some of the time remaining, as I always call him Dr. Sheron, and he says, "Would you please call me Brian?" and I just can't, but maybe I'll try between now and your retirement ceremony, or maybe I'll just do it at your retirement ceremony and that will be my parting gift to you is that I'll call you Brian one time.

I guess, you know, Victor and the Chairman - oh, and I call Vic, Vic. I know you prefer Vic. I just, I call you Victor and I think that makes you feel like you're in trouble, but I can't help it. He said that - he told me that his wife calls him Victor, so I just, I think it's a beautiful name so I call him Victor.

But Victor has talked about, and the Chairman, of this very macro perspective. I'm more focused right in this moment on the immediate. And we hear about these changes, the changes, the very constructive changes that Victor has proposed and that we're moving forward with, but change has been the real constant here.

This is, if I'm counting right, my eighth All Hands Meeting here at NRC, and it's interesting that this is the longest in my career that I've had a job that had the exact same scope. I've been with organizations longer than eight years, but I've had the same set of responsibilities.

So when I reflect on change, you know, change is a constant, but that doesn't mean you reconcile yourself to it. It doesn't mean that you always enjoy it. I think there can be change for change's sake, which I'm not supportive of.

I told a story last week at our Commission meeting about one of my periods of time at the Department of Energy when I worked there out in Idaho, and in five

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years I was reorganized four times, and I think some of that change might have been for change's sake or for new leadership.

But the NRC has embarked upon something very different here, and I know that there can be a tendency to look at Project Aim and say it's somehow about doing more with less, or maybe at the end of the day making us less than we were. I - this is not a marketing piece. I legitimately just do not see it that way.

I think that Aim is about making us more than what we were. And I think that if - you know, maybe it's having the same job for eight years, but if I didn't, you know, think every day that I could somehow come in and be smarter and better, then I think I would lose a key part of my motivation of coming in every day.

I really just have to believe that about my day to day responsibilities. And I think that what's true of people can be true of organizations as well. There's always the chance to say you know, I never thought we were as smart about that as we could have been, and maybe out of the ten steps that we follow, three of them aren't adding very much value.

So I think that this is an opportunity to be better, to be more, and I approach it in that spirit. I think each of us will have our own experience with Project Aim, but I'm coming at it that way.

And in that way, although there's change and it's bittersweet, it is also an opportunity, I think, to be a little bit excited about it, and have the organization not only listen to your suggestions, but solicit them, and welcome them.

And so I think there will be challenges, but I think we've

also embarked on something kind of exciting if we approach it in that spirit. I look forward to your questions. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER OSTENDORFF: Good afternoon.

Mark, I want to thank you for your ongoing dedication to this agency and your strong sense of service to our country. We've been the beneficiaries of many years of your full-time 24/7 efforts and we appreciate that.

Brian, I also add that accolade to you, Dr. Brian Sheron, and all that you've done for the NRC, and just you are leaving behind an extremely rich legacy, not just in the Office of Research or in other offices you have served in, but throughout the entire agency and the industry.

Victor, congratulations. I note that you're on day one of the job and you've not wasted any time in your forceful backup in initiating trash talk with me before this session started, and recounting yesterday the victory of the Atlanta Falcons, his team, over my Dallas Cowboys. So just, Victor, so you know, I'm watching. I'm keeping a book here, so I've got you down for one. Congratulations.

I want to associate myself with the comments of Commissioner Svinicki and Chairman Burns on Project Aim. I completely agree with what both of them have said. I've had similar experiences serving in the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and this is a great opportunity to shape this agency for the future.

Mark Satorius and Mike Weber got us kicked off on this almost a year and a half ago, and I think we're on a great trajectory.

It's a good thing. Not every agency gets a chance to do this. We do, and I think it's great.

Finally, to the NRC staff, I want to just acknowledge your continued professionalism and the strong reputation you have professionally inside the agency, inside the United States government, and overseas.

Not a day goes by without a chance to remark upon your strong professional work ethic, and you're living the principles of the good regulation that we have as an agency. It's a privilege for me to serve alongside you. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURNS: Commissioner Baran?

COMMISSIONER BARAN: Thank you, and thanks to everyone for being here today. I'm kind of blinded by these lights, but I trust that you're out there. I think you are. I saw you when I came in.

I want to start by joining my colleagues in thanking and recognizing Mark for his many years of federal and NRC service. He has definitely earned some downtime. And that obviously applies to Brian as well. Thank you, Brian.

I want to join them as well in congratulating Vic on his selection as our new EDO. I know that he will do a terrific job. Vic has, as many of you probably know must better than I, has the leadership ability to ensure that the Project Aim efforts are a success while keeping us all focused on our mission of protecting public health and safety.

As a first step, Vic has proposed a number of organizational and senior management changes. I think change can

re-energize an agency and generate new perspectives and ideas, and I support Vic in assembling this team. I look forward to working with everyone in their new positions.

This is my first All Employees Meeting. When I started last October, I just missed last year's meeting by a couple of weeks. So I guess this means I've been - I've had all year to prepare for this. I don't know. We'll see how it goes.

I've really enjoyed my first year at NRC. As Commissioners, we get to work on a steady stream of important and interesting issues like all of you do, and I've learned a lot from all of you, from my colleagues, and from my visits to sites around the country.

For most of my time here at NRC, we've been down a commissioner. But the four of us who are here have worked really well together, and I know we'll continue to do so. I think our wide range of experiences and perspectives has been really valuable.

We each cast a couple of hundred votes, I guess, each year, and oftentimes we agree, and even when we don't, when we have different views on a policy matter, we have good, constructive discussions. So I just want to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to my fellow Commissioners for that and for all that you do.

I'm sure we'll get to a number of questions today on Project Aim, but I want to just make one opening comment about this effort. I know that big changes can be stressful and challenging, and it can be hard to find the time to contribute to these efforts while still getting all of your regular work done.

But I hope you also view Project Aim as an opportunity

to improve the agency in ways that will make it a better place for you to work, and to help ensure we're focused on the right safety priorities. More streamlined internal processes can boost efficiency, but they can also enhance your day to day work life.

So I encourage folks to get personally engaged in these efforts and bring some positive energy to them. Thank you all for your hard work and dedication, and I look forward to your thoughts and questions. Thanks.

CHAIRMAN BURNS: Okay, now it's time to hear from you, and we'll be pleased to start off the questioning, and somebody help me out here in terms of - there we are. Okay, there we go.

READER: What are your thoughts on the agency's relationship with Congress, and what can we do to further improve it?

CHAIRMAN BURNS: Well, I think for my own, and I'll let my colleagues speak as well, our relationship is a very important one since the Congress has, essentially, Constitutionally founded oversight responsibilities with respect to the agency, and is also the source of our - the appropriations that fund us.

So I think establishing good relationships with the Congress, being responsive to information requests, the reasonable information requests that we get, as we can are an important thing. I've been trying in my first year here to do some drop-in visits with members on both sides of the aisle, with our committee chairs, and also ranking members as I can.

And again, part of the formal process is the hearing process itself, and again, trying to be straightforward in those hearings,

but also trying to be supportive in terms of being responsive to the information requests and the like outside of that context I think is important for me. I'll let any of my colleagues -

COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: I think Congress is unanimous in wanting to have a successful NRC. The difficulty arises in that they don't all agree on what that looks like, so we have this dynamic tension that exists. But I find in my one on one engagement with members of Congress that they really do want this agency to be successful and to work well.

And I think some of the criticism that we get is a natural part of the separation of the branches of the government and the fact that Congress does have an appropriate oversight role over our work, and we're always going to be getting, I think, tough questions and criticism, and I think that that's natural.

I can't envision a point in time at which an agency like ours would not have people pushing back and asking tough questions.

I think that will always exist.

COMMISSIONER OSTENDORFF: I would add, along with Commissioner Baran and Commission Svinicki, I had some time as a staff person, as the Counsel to the House Armed Services Committee on the Hill. I'd say the relationships are pretty good. Are they perfect? No. Like any bell curve, you're going to have some outliers in either direction.

And I agree completely with Commission Svinicki that it's the function of, hey, we have the responsibility to answer some hard questions when the people who are receiving those answers may have very different viewpoints as to what is success or not.

And so, I think we are known as a professional group.

You have a great reputation on the Hill as an agency, and I see nothing that would change that going forward.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: I hope this is an indication of how it goes all afternoon because I don't really have too much to add to that. My colleagues have covered it. I agree that Congress has a really important oversight role, and it's one that can be very positive for us as an agency because it's good, as we all know, to have folks asking tough questions and to really think that through. So I think it's important for us to be as responsive as we possibly can be to those questions and to requests for information.

Sometimes there are challenges with a specific request or particularly sensitive information, and we should work through those issues as best we can with the requesting committee or member, and so I think that's an area where there's going to continue to be focus and there's always room for improvement. We should stay focused on that.

But I think it's valuable, and it's good for us as an agency, and it's good for us to be asked those tough questions and provide our thoughts.

READER: In 2013, Marvin Fertel, NEI, submitted a letter noting that NRC should review and revise its furlough plans and other responses to federal government shutdowns. NEI urged the NRC to engage Congress and the administration to seek administrative or legislative relief that would allow fee-based activity to continue during a shutdown. Has the agency changed its latest shutdown policy and

response?

CHAIRMAN BURNS: There has been no additional legislation or particular changes in policy I think essentially since 2013. And again, one point I would emphasize is that the shutdown policies and the furlough policies that are developed are actually largely driven by the advice and direction provided by the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of Justice with respect to what accepted or essential functions are.

We have, I think, my understanding, and the General Counsel's Office, and some of the staff offices, we have looked at some things in that context, but essentially there isn't a change in direction or policy since that time that I'm aware of.

are two specific activities that we learned from last time that we have taken into account, that is to allow the continued functioning of construction resident inspectors as well as processing of fingerprints for access authorization purposes. Those are two lessons learned from the 2013 period.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: The only thing I would just add to that, which is not a direct answer to this question, but I think you all should just hear it, is that you know, this is kind of a legal exercise for the agency about what accepted activities are and functions are.

This is not a reflection of you and the work you're doing. I mean, from my point of view, you are all essential, but that's - that doesn't - that's not how - that's not the question that's asked when

we look at these issues.

But you should know that in our planning for those types of eventualities, that's not an indication of the value that we or anyone places on the work that you do every day.

READER: With the focus on reduced spending for corporate resources, what is the agency's plan to ensure that it maintains appropriately qualified staff in specialized areas such as acquisitions, information technology, security, and financial management?

CHAIRMAN BURNS: Well, in all functional areas, and that's one of the, I think, one of the focuses within Project Aim as well as looking at the types of work we need to do, and that's not just in the technical areas, but across the board in terms of supporting our mission.

So I expect as part of that, you know, part of that dialogue and part of that evaluation, we look at - and as - I think as we do, and I think OCHCO does with a cooperation of the offices in any event in terms of key skill sets, areas in which we have challenges coming up and the like.

That's a very general - I didn't realize that's a general answer, but I think it holds true across the types of disciplines that we may need to employ people.

READER: Last summer, the Commission issued an international policy statement and directed the staff to develop a five-year international strategy. How does the Commission envisage the full integration of international activities into NRC's mission critical

CHAIRMAN BURNS: Well, I think that was the purpose of the policy statement and the review that the Commission had engaged in. I know it was completing at the time. I think Commission Baran and I joined the Commission last fall.

But my sense is that we are doing what we thought we wanted to do through that policy statement and through that initiative, and that is ensuring an understanding of the integration of international activities into our work.

I know from my own experience when I was at NEA a few years ago, I used to run into people coming up in the elevator in my office building in Paris who were there for meetings related to joint projects where we're doing joint research on safety.

We have, for example, post-Fukushima, looking at some of the learnings there. I know through the IAEA apart from the major meetings like the general conference that I attended with some of the staff a couple of weeks ago, we have ongoing engagement there.

So I - you know, my sense is that we are doing exactly what we conceived of in the policy statement and in the direction the Commission gave, and that is be engaged in the international community. Feed that learning and experience that we receive from outside of our country into our own programs, as well as push out the values and also learning that we earn or learn here within the United States.

READER: Please provide a status update for the NRC request for buyout authority from OPM, and if OPM approves that

request, the schedule to implement it. 1 CHAIRMAN BURNS: I think we're still waiting for the 2 approvals in the OPM system. That's about all I can say at this point. 3 We're - basically we have the request and we're waiting to hear back 4 from them. 5 READER: If an international incident approaching or 6 exceeding Fukushima were to occur in the future, should NRC change 7 its role in responding to this incident, and if so, how? Additionally, 8 what parts of NRC's response should stay the same? 9 CHAIRMAN BURNS: I didn't hear the last part of that 10 question. 11 12 READER: Additionally, what parts of NRC's response should stay the same? 13 CHAIRMAN BURNS: Well, I think if there were to be 14 an incident on the order of Fukushima, there are many things I think 15 16 would probably be very similar, and that is trying to have an - in the first 17 instance, probably offering to provide assistance, which - where we can if we're in a position to do so or it makes sense to those who may be 18 suffering the incident, assuming it's outside of this country. 19 I think the other part of it is, like the international 20 community, and like we have since Fukushima, Chernobyl, and the 21 Three Mile Island accident, is look in terms of what are the implications 22 23 for the U.S. nuclear fleet? So in that respect, I think what we'd do obviously specifics are going to differ, but I think in broadest terms, 24 that's how we would be engaged. 25

COMMISSIONER OSTENDORFF: I'd like to add that

I think NSIR, with respect to the interagency Fukushima lessons learned efforts, has really done a solid job of looking at what internally we have learned.

I'd also comment that I think it's a result of the Fukushima lessons that the NRC has perhaps now a greater appreciation for the need for us to communicate to other federal agencies what we do and how we do it, and I think the staff, many of you are involved in that, are doing just that right now, and I think that's very constructive.

READER: In July, the President nominated Jessie

Hill Roberson to serve as an NRC Commissioner. What are your
thoughts on how the dynamic of the Commission will change with the
addition of the new Commissioner?

CHAIRMAN BURNS: I think it's a wait and see.

Obviously, you know, there is the old joke, and actually it's still good with four commissioners, is - and this is a lawyer's joke, so, okay. It says that the only math you needed to know was how to count to three.

I guess my jokes aren't as funny as they used to be.

COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: Well, at the least, they're sounding a little ominous, so.

CHAIRMAN BURNS: Okay.

COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: I think what I'd say is of course that's something the President nominates and the Senate needs to act. That's true for all of us who are sitting up here. We had to go through that process. At the risk of sounding like I've seen them come and I've seen them go, it's true I'm on my fourth Chairman, and nobody

I started with is still serving on this Commission.

So I was reflecting on change. Change is the constant here. And change may or may not come to you in your staff position, but when you serve on this Commission, change is a constant. So you will have colleagues who will finish their time and move onto something else.

You will always be having new colleagues that are arriving, and I think that that is a dynamic function that service on this Commission requires us all to accommodate ourselves to that. So of course we always - as I said, change is bittersweet. It's bitter when a dear colleague decides that they're moving on to do something else.

We had some - Dr. McFarland took a wonderful opportunity, so I was kind of shocked. I felt like I was the last to know that she was leaving and stepping down as Chairman, but that means that there's an opportunity to welcome a new colleague and establish new constructive working relationships.

So the other thing that we model on this Commission, and I think we're pretty open about it, Commissioner Baran was in his opening remarks, is we're actually set up to have inherent disagreement, so that is why our Commission is bipartisan under law, and I don't think that it's anything that we run from.

I've been, you know, the loser on 4-1 votes. I got up the next day and was partners with the same people who voted against me. So I always like to remind staff that we have a very healthy differing views program in this agency and a non-concurrence program.

The folks sitting up here on the stage, we engage in

that. On a daily basis we disagree with each other. So it's healthy. It's good. The Congress intended it in setting up this Commission that way, and I never -

What I will say personally, in all the changes and colleagues that I've had over the years, I've learned that it's very dangerous, and unfair, and wrong to presume things about people until they come and you get a chance to meet them, and work with them, and form your own opinion.

So I just, I make up my mind when I starting working with somebody. I figure it's always - you got to start from that and build up a working relationship.

COMMISSIONER OSTENDORFF: I will comment that, and as Commissioner Baran noted in his opening remarks, I think this Commission of four individuals right now is operating in an extremely effective, high collegial, very friendly manner.

And even though we may not agree on all policy matters, that's fine. That's why you have a commission. So I'm very proud to be an associate of these three individuals to my left and right. I think we're all functioning and performing our jobs the way we should be.

That doesn't mean that I expect somebody to vote the way I do or take exception if they do take a different position. That's the strength of a commission.

I spent five months as the Acting Administrator at the National Nuclear Security Administration from April through August of 2007, so I called all of the shots down there in the Forrestal Building for

NNSA a period of time. 1 COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: And then you got here. 2 (Laughter) 3 COMMISSIONER OSTENDORFF: In a different 4 environment. But I would say that the diversity of thought that goes 5 into decision making, the different opinions, and strategies, I personally 6 think this creates a much richer environment. 7 And quite frankly, the decision making may be 8 lengthier. It may not be as agile or as responsive time-wise, but at the 9 end of the day, I think it's far more strategic than it is in any of the other 10 places I've been, so I think this commission structure is something that 11 12 is of real strength to this agency. COMMISSIONER BARAN: I completely agree with 13 that. And, you know, it would be great to get back up to five. I only 14 had that for about two and a half months. It was nice. Four is great 15 16 too. Four has been working very well, but five would be great. 17 I think every time you add someone new to the mix with their own knowledge, and expertise, and experience, it just makes our 18 discussions at the commission level that much better. 19 It's, you know, we have, like, the main votes on things, 20 21 but then we still have to work out, you know, edits to SRMs and all of these things. So in that regard, it's really nice to have an odd number 22 23 because even on really small things, it's good to be able to break a tie when that occurs. 24 But we've done well, and I look forward to getting up to 25

five. But for as long as we have the folks we have, I think we'll continue

to get things done.

READER: What will happen if Project Aim does not work, if it does not attain the desired improvements in efficiency?

CHAIRMAN BURNS: Well, I'm going to answer that question. I don't accept the premise of the question.

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN BURNS: And I'm not going to accept the premise of the question because I know the work that went into thinking through Aim. As I said, it began, I think, a year ago this past summer before I got back to the Commission. The Commission was well aware of sort of the efforts to develop it.

We've taken responsibility in terms of looking at the products that the staff team has come up with in terms of moving forward. We put some other, what we - for us, I think, were checks and balances, not so much as criticisms of the approach, but a way of making sure that along the way we took those - we stopped at those rest stops, took a chance to look at how we're going forward.

So as I say, I think we're on the right track. Will we have a perfect record? Probably not. But I think we get most of it - we're getting most of it right, and I think we're getting the important things right.

READER: This question, there was multiple parts to it, but you answered part of it with the question previously, so it's regarding Project Aim. There are many significant changes being proposed on a very short time line. Do you think we are taking sufficient time to really examine the consequences of these changes?

What is the next biggest challenge that the Commission would like to see in the next year?

CHAIRMAN BURNS: Well, I think we are - I think the pace of what we're doing is appropriate, and I think we've gone into it. I think both the staff leadership who presented it to the Commission, as well as the Commission, have taken stock of what the sort of progression, I guess you would call it, the progression of work is and the scope of work.

It is ambitious, but from my perspective, and again, I think talking with the staff leadership and my fellow Commissioners, is that going at a fairly hardy pace is the right thing to do here.

Some of the next steps, we have some of the reports on the rebaselining that are coming up and I don't have all of the dates in my head, but I think that's an important aspect.

When we get through some of that rebaselining effort, the OCHCO with this staff, with the individual offices, looking at the staffing plans as we look forward, I think those are probably two of the most significant things that are coming up.

COMMISSIONER OSTENDORFF: I would add, and this also goes back to the previous question, I've got great confidence in the career leadership of this agency and their ability to address Project Aim efforts. Yes, there are a lot of moving parts there.

At the same time, I think the senior staff in this agency is taking a very prudent, thoughtful, deep looking view at these steps, and are integrating them across the agency in a constructive fashion.

So I'm not that worried about where we're going to end

up because I think we have really good people, and I'm looking out in the audience here today, working on it. I would also comment that - you kind of asked in the second question, you know, what's kind of the next big piece?

And I think the Chairman hit on it - I'm just going to add my voice to his - is the rebaselining effort. The rebaselining effort is probably the centerpiece of Project Aim, and then it's over to Miriam Cohen and her team to look at what's the work force strategy to execute this redefined body of work?

It's hard, but it's not rocket science, and I think with the communication that I see occurring across the agency, I'm very confident we're going to end up in a good place.

COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: I would just add that I think more likely than having something that would be termed an out and out failure of Project Aim, it's more likely that Aim might deliver uneven results across the organization, and I think that that's just a reflection of practicality and human beings being involved. But if we take it as stipulated, as a multi-year process, it is not a kind of a one time through.

I don't know, maybe this is just me. I'm realizing this as I answer this question this isn't really documented anywhere. But I think if it goes out to 2020, there's an opportunity to iterate on some of it.

If something is successful in one organization, if another organization did not encompass that in their rebaselining or process improvement, there would be a chance to share those lessons learned across the organization, and then perhaps that other

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organization could come through and will come up with its own suggestions and improvements.

So I think what is necessary is to get underway first of all, in a very substantive way, and then to begin to have those successes that can be shared and built upon across the organization. So I think that that process of making uneven progress across all of NRC's offices is more likely than anything that could be termed a failure. I just don't see a failure happening.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: The only thing I would add in terms of having a large number of moving parts, which is true, there are - were a number of recommendations from the Project Aim team that were approved and, you know, if you look at the implementation schedule, there's a lot of things happening at the same time or overlapping to some extent.

I think the thing to keep in mind about that though is so many of those pieces are themselves processes with analysis, and planning, and input. So if you're thinking about rebaselining, that's not something that was kind of decided quickly.

It's going to be a process that hopefully all of you are involved in, or strategic work force planning, or the development of a plan for the eventual merger of NRR and NRO, or an examination of potential additional centers of expertise, or potential changes to how we do corporate support at the regional offices.

There are a lot of products and moving parts there, but each one of these is going to involve a lot of additional analysis, and thought, and feedback. And so I think that that should give folks some

comfort about, "Well, it's all happening at the same time. It's all happening quickly."

These are really going to be deliberative processes, and oftentimes are going to result in a paper that will come back up to the Commission for additional consideration.

COMMISSIONER OSTENDORFF: And I thank, again, my colleague here for being - to think about providing some examples of what is already happening. Let me provide three examples that I think are substantive to demonstrate why we can and will be successful.

I think Cathy - I'm not sure where Cathy Haney is.

Cathy, are you down there? Okay, so Cathy Haney and her team, and

Scott Morris - I saw Scott earlier today - did a great job, along with their

FSME counterparts, of doing the merger of NMSS and FSME.

That was not a small undertaking. Mike Weber was involved in that in his DEDO capacity. I'm sure there were a couple of bumps along the road that got solved, but we have shown we can do that.

Bill Dean down here and his team were looking at reducing the NRR licensing backlog. It's in place as we speak. Progress is already being made. Glenn Tracy, NRO, he and Gary Holahan, in the last two years have sent a lot of people from NRO to NRR to work in different areas based on work load demands.

So a lot of the things that go to the heart of Project Aim are already being demonstrated by senior leaders in this organization, so that gives me a lot of confidence.

READER: With all of the focus to reduce staffing levels, why hasn't there been any plan to reduce staff at the senior executive level?

CHAIRMAN BURNS: We're at four commissioners already, so we're at four.

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN BURNS: With all respects to Dr. Roberson. No, look, during a - and I worked through this when I was at the General Counsel's Office and management positions. We go through - I think we go through in this process of evaluating where we are in terms of what our needs are, and I think we do look at means of, where appropriate, reducing layers in terms of management and supervisory control, but also looking at positions and whether they need to be filled at an SES level or another type of level.

I can give you an example from my past experience. As General Counsel, the Solicitor that had been an SES is now an SLS. My main concern at that time was, "Was I going to be able to recruit the right type of person into that position who provided sort of the quality leadership in defending the agency in litigation?"

And I think that's a circumstance that turned out successful, and that's what I expect, and I think that's what our senior leadership asks of itself.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: I guess the only other thing I'd add to that is just, you know, Vic's coming in really with a pretty bold proposal about restructuring certain aspects of how his office would operate in a lot of senior management moves.

1 And one of the things we've seen him announce today is that we're going to go from three DEDOs to two DEDOs. So, that's 2 one example, I think, of the fact that this kind of evaluation really needs 3 to happen at all levels of the agency and I think that's already started. 4 READER: What is the status of the Two White Flint 5 North Replacement Lease set to expire December of 2018 and the 6 subsequent search for new space in Prince George's and Montgomery 7 Counties as stated in the Washington Business Journal? 8 CHAIRMAN BURNS: I think, Cindi, can you answer the 9 specifics with respect to the status of the Two White Flint facility lease 10 renewal? 11 12 MS. CARPENTER: We're on track right now for the replacement lease on Two White Flint North. You're correct. The 13 lease right now was a five year extension and it goes until December of 14 2018 and we're on track for that. 15 16 So, we're working it through with the General Services 17 Administration. And I think right now that's the rest of this is pre-decisional and I should -- yes, we're just moving it along. 18 CHAIRMAN BURNS: Thanks. 19 READER: Regarding the agency's efforts to update 10 20 CFR Part 21, are you in favor of the rulemaking effort? And if not, why 21 not? 22 23 CHAIRMAN BURNS: The Commission, I think, has --24 and we may have deferred in terms of looking at that issue. We haven't made a decision on that issue and I know I 25 haven't looked at it closely enough to reach a decision one way or the 26

other. I had a lot of experience early in my career with Part 21.

You know, my questions would be primarily on anything and in terms of any time we look at a change at our rules is, what is it that we're doing in terms of enhancing the rules? What is -- is there something essential here in terms of clarity or is basically can you work within the framework? Is working within the framework of the existing rule still get us to where we want to be?

Those are the types of questions I ask myself and that's just -- it's, I think, we just aren't there yet with respect to making a decision on that.

I don't know if my colleagues want to say anything.

COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: I haven't seen the final form of the rebaselining guidance that's gone out to all participants in the rebaselining. But it's my understanding, based on a draft I saw, that all agency rulemaking activities will be evaluated in terms of not just the high, medium and low priority that we assign them right now, but I think all rulemaking activities will be considered as part of the rebaselining.

And so, there's going to be probably a restacking of priorities on at least some of them coming out of the rebaselining.

READER: This question addresses the NRC's relationship with U.S. Department of Energy.

How will the Commission influence DOE on issues to include Yucca Mountain Consolidated Interim Storage Facility and development of new generation reactors?

CHAIRMAN BURNS: Well, I don't think we have much

of an influence with respect to the question on Yucca Mountain that essentially is an administration policy issue.

Again, I said in the context of some of the testimony, other statements I've made, is with respect -- that we are the -- we have been designated under Statute as the licensing agency authority should a repository and the repository be pursued.

For us to engage in terms of advocacy one way or the other with respect to Yucca from my standpoint isn't particularly appropriate.

With respect to consolidated storage, I think some of you know as we have interests from at least two companies are talking about potential license applications for interim storage sites.

Again, there's been some question which, again, is going to be primarily, I think, with lay in the lap of the Department of Energy and also in terms of the Congress about whether there's some sort of a relationship between those potential applicants and the Department of Energy.

Next generation nuclear I think that's an area where probably we have a greater cooperation from the standpoint of advanced reactors or other types of looking at technology within our two respective roles. The DOE more on the research and development side and it has, you know, budgets to do that and us, again, on the potentially on the licensing side that may be interested in some of the research that the Department is doing.

Some of you may know, and this hotel, I think at the other end of the hall earlier this month, we held a joint workshop with

DOE on advanced reactor technologies I think that was very well received by the attendees and I think gave a good opportunity for NRC and DOE to explain our respective roles and to also hear from the audience there about some of the issues that they thought that the Department or NRC might appropriately work on.

The one last thing I'll mention is I established sort of a quarter -- I think on about a quarterly basis a meeting with Jon Kotek who's the Acting Assistant Secretary there. He took over from Pete Lyons, you know, any many of you know former Commissioner here at the NRC. And just to make sure that we're communicating about activities the Department may have and what's going on here as well.

So, it's an area in which, again, we may have an arm's length relationship, appropriately so, on certain aspects, but we certainly can learn from each other and understand what we're doing and be pleased to hear any other comments from my colleagues.

COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: Okay, well, then I will. I'll tell the story if nobody else will.

Interesting, if any of you tuned into the Commission's testimony before the House Energy and Commerce Committee earlier this month I think it was, a Member of Congress, Congressman Barton of Texas, has in legislation he's either introduced or is proposing to introduce regarding consolidated storage. And he kept asking us for our opinion about it and NRC sometimes frustrates people because we're very much by the book.

And so, what we wanted to testify to, was our role as the safety regulator and the storage of spent fuel now, and, you know,

our determinations of the safety of it going forward.

And so, I think it finally went to Commissioner Baran and I gave him a chance to tell this story, but he didn't tell it, but he said, I think he began his answer with, well, that's really a policy determination for the Congress and I think he solicited in that answer then the only compliment we got the whole hearing which was that, well, it's very refreshing to hear somebody from an agency say that, you know, it is Congress's policy prerogative.

So I do appreciate that, Commissioner Baran. He really swung for the fences on that one. He got us the only compliment that we got at that hearing.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: I get the benefit of time because, you know, everyone else gets to answer first and I get to sit here and think, oh, well, what can I come up with? That's working for me today, too.

CHAIRMAN BURNS: And with that, I'll ask for another question.

READER: This is a question regarding the Oconee Nuclear Power Plant.

Do you believe the Commission should request an independent safety review similar to the review that was conducted a few years ago for Maine Yankee?

CHAIRMAN BURNS: Well, I'm familiar with the Maine Yankee review. That was more than a few years ago, it was about two decades ago in the mid-1990s.

And the circumstances that gave rise to that, I won't

elaborate here and I may probably wouldn't remember all of them at this 1 point in time. 2 But whether or not something like that, I would need to 3 talk with the senior management and NRR as well as -- well, probably in 4 the region as well before hazarding any kind of a judgment on that. 5 I think we determined -- I recognize there's some 6 issues that are with, you know, various plants here and there. There 7 may be some unique issues with respect to them. 8 But, you know, again, I think our, you know, 9 responsible folks have decided the plants are operating safely or are 10 under appropriate level of oversight or are being challenged on issues 11 12 where they need to be challenged. So, I wouldn't want to hazard any kind of opinion 13 without sort of understanding more from senior staff. 14 COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: Yes, I'll speak generically 15 16 to the issue of independent safety evaluations. This is something that comes up from time to time 17 when there's a performance issue at an operating plant. I can't speak 18 to the Maine Yankee circumstance. 19 But, I, as a general matter, have not supported 20 independent safety evaluations or other of that same thing going by 21 different terminology. My view, and it's only been fortified in my time 22 23 serving here as a Commissioner, is I have a strong confidence in the rigor of the reactor oversight process that we have. 24 And if someone were to raise a circumstance to me 25 26 and make a case that somehow our reactor oversight process was not

applied correctly or there was some gap in it, then I would throw my energy entirely into correcting that for every nuclear power plant in the United States, not just for the people who live by one plant in some community where they have raised an issue.

In my time serving here, no one has ever been able to make a case to me that the ROP was somehow failing when it came to its application at their plant.

So, but again, my -- I feel my obligation as a Commissioner, and I'm sure that everyone here who works on this issue feels the same way, is that if someone can point out a gap or an error, we want to fix it systematically for the entire reactor oversight process, not just do a one off ad hoc thing for one plant.

COMMISSIONER OSTENDORFF: I want to add my voice to my colleagues here. I think this is a really important question.

I've not been here as long as Commissioner Svinicki has, but I've gone through six Agency After Action Review Meetings, the AAARM process, where our staff annually talks to the Commission about the staff's findings and assessments of nuclear power plant performance, materials facility performance, et cetera.

And I think the ROP process is very mature. I'd say it's more mature than the programs I saw used to assess Department of Defense facilities in my 26 years in uniform.

It's more mature than what I saw used by the Department of Energy National Security Administration in assessing nuclear weapons complex facilities. And, along with Commissioner Svinicki's comments and the Chairman's comments, I think we have a

lot trust in that system.

I had a chance earlier this year, I visited the Arkansas I plant with Marc Dapas back in April. I visited Pilgrim Plant in Massachusetts with Dan Dorman in June, two Column 4 plants, detailed hours of discussions with the Region IV and Region I teams about their calculus as to how to assess performance in the required inspection regime that should follow plant findings.

And I've got a lot of faith in the systems working well.

Is it perfect? Will somebody sometimes have a different opinion?

Absolutely. But as far as the overall functioning and mechanism of that, I think the agency should be very proud of those systems.

And my hat's off to Mike Johnson, Bill Dean, their teams and the regional administrators for, I think, having a very professionally designed, predictable, stable process.

READER: Industry advocates, venture capitalists and startup CEOs have criticized NRC's licensing process as being expensive and risky and have advocated for a tiered approval process as well as greater ability for NRC to advise the license applicants to improve their applications.

Please address your thoughts on such a potential change in licensing process.

CHAIRMAN BURNS: That was one of the issues, I think, that was brought to the fore at the DOE NRC forum that we had a few weeks ago.

And I think what's happening is with NRO, and I know Glenn and Mike Mayfield and others have made themselves available

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to talk to people, to make sure that there's an understanding of what our process is.

But to also make sure that they understand that, from their end, what's expected, and that there are places like topical reports, or they may not use the same nomenclature as these step wise approvals, but there are ways of engaging with the NRC that provide, perhaps, the kinds of -- the greater certainty, granted steps less than a full design certification or design or in effect licensing type approval.

That should get them on their way if they're serious about pursuing these ideas beyond just a set of PowerPoint slides or an idea on paper.

So, what I've tried to say and have said that in a number of forums, I had to testify in front of one of our House committees last month and we provided them information. We've, again, had this workshop and in other means of engagement, try to explore with folks who may be interested in going down these paths of what we are -- what the limitations of what we can do, what we may not do, make sure they understand in terms of their role in terms of providing an application that addresses the engineering and safety and other types of applicable criteria and then we can forward on it.

Again, to sort of close is, I think we can do this and I don't think ultimately that some perceptions of the licensing process are in effect the insurmountable hurdle to innovation.

READER: When will the NRC know if NRC staff have accepted the buyout or if other personnel actions may be necessary such as a reduction in force?

1 CHAIRMAN BURNS: Could you repeat the question? READER: When will the NRC know if the NRC staff 2 have accepted the buyout and if other personnel actions may be 3 necessary such as a reduction in force? 4 CHAIRMAN BURNS: I think I'm -- well, we're still 5 waiting for OPM in terms of in effect a green light to go ahead with the 6 process. When that happens, I think there are particular time frames 7 that would be there. 8 Maybe Miriam -- I cannot hear you. 9 COMMISSIONER BARAN: We need to know what the 10 appropriation is from Congress. 11 12 CHAIRMAN BURNS: Yes, we need to -- right, that's right. We need to know what the appropriation is. 13 So, right now, as they say, because we're in this sort in 14 between place. 15 16 COMMISSIONER BARAN: So, I guess the only thing 17 to say about that is there may be some additional uncertainty. Right? So, the conversation right now on Capitol Hill is about a Continuing 18 Resolution through December 11th. And the odds of that look pretty 19 good, so probably in the next few days, we see a Continuing 20 21 Resolution, we're funded at least year's level until December 11th. But 22 then, Congress is going to have to figure what's the plan for the rest of 23 the fiscal year. We don't know the answer to that yet. 24 And, obviously, depending on what our level of funding is that would just be a basic input into figuring out what our staffing 25

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levels for that year look like.

READER: The NRC is facing numerous uncertainties, including future budgets and the merger of NRO and NRR. Why are we pursuing centers of expertise that will move staff around now instead of waiting until the change leadership allows things to settle down?

CHAIRMAN BURNS: Well, a part of the Aim recommendations was to focus on potential use of centers of expertise.

And what we're doing at this point is looking at and evaluating that as an option, as a way of basically leveraging resources within the agency.

Again, we can't operate in a perfect scenario where everything is sort of clean and nothing is disruptive and we then evaluate and act as it is. We have a lot, as I think Commissioner Ostendorff said, we have a lot of moving parts here and we sort of forge our way through. And at the time when we think it's appropriate, where we think this can provide value, that's how we're going to move forward with it.

And that's still, again, the centers of excellence, it's something we're taking a look at and evaluating in terms of what it will mean in terms of some value to the institution and making our work more effective.

So, final decisions haven't been made on that, but are part of the evaluative process.

COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: Beginning with my vote on Project Aim and as recently as the Commission's public meeting last week, I repeated some cautions that I have about the use of centers in large organizations.

So, living the value of differences of opinion up here, it is true that the Commission issued direction that the staff should evaluate additional use of centers. We are receiving a paper I believe in November with a set of recommendations from the staff, not the entirety of what they might envision moving towards with centers, but at least an initial set of steps.

My cautions revolve around the fact that they make sense in some cases and they can be done well or they can be adopted and not be terribly effective because you've not structured them in a way where the people and the projects and the center make sense with each other.

I've experience that in my career. I've seen how it can be done very ineffectively. And I think when there's a lot of other change, it can be turned to as a rapid solution, but it doesn't always make sense.

So, I have been outspoken about a quick rush to centers as an idea of how to organize. I don't think it aligns well with a lot of the work we do here. I don't think that it necessarily makes sense as a structure.

I will be reviewing the staff's recommendations in November with that skepticism in mind.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: The only thing I would add because the merger with NRR and NRO -- of NRR and NRO as mentioned as part of that question is just without reaching any kind of conclusion about centers of expertise and I'd also what to see what the paper says in November. And there's a lot to think through there.

It may be that there are interactions between potential centers of expertise and that merger. And so, I think, you know, while we're contemplating and planning for that merger, I think it does make sense in that same time frame to be thinking through what, if any, additional centers we might want to move to.

READER: What are the top safety and security issues currently faced by the NRC?

CHAIRMAN BURNS: That's a good question.

For my standpoint, the top safety issues really have to do with us working through the post-Fukushima enhancements that the agency adopted several years ago.

And, again, I think our main focus is, and I know the staff leadership has been particularly focused on is moving through those things, continuing to move through those things so that most of the significant safety improvements will be done by the end of calendar year 2016.

There are some exceptions that account for some outages and some implementations or makes it smarter, in effect, to allow some delay in implementation because the impact on different projects at the same time that will ultimately give you the value.

So, from my standpoint, in the reactor area, that's probably the most significant thing to do. And part of that, again, maybe to go just a bit more granular, staff has done a lot of work in terms of looking at and receiving from industry the seismic and flooding reevaluations, working through those and seeing, you know, what the outcome of those evaluations are and what does it mean for plant

safety in the nuclear area or in the nuclear reactor area is I think an important thing.

In the materials area, we, I think, continue, and this has the, you know, both the flavor of safety and security because I think those of you working in the area know that the contribution that we do to in terms of maintaining protection for safety also provides us significant benefits in the security area.

And there's a lot of attention not only in this country but worldwide on the continued security of sources and maintaining that. We have a leadership role in this interagency group that meets every several years. But also, in terms of our leadership with our partners in the agreement states.

So, from my standpoint, that's probably an area where we have, you know, a continued challenge at the front of our plate.

COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: I would just add to the Chairman's answer by mentioning the ROP and the force on force. Both are mature programs. In both cases, we are engaged in improvement or enhancement initiatives or looking at mature programs.

That is always difficult work because you need to retain what works well, but nothing is perfect in life and you have to be willing to take a very candid and searching look about how programs can be improved. Because, when you design them, you don't have all this experience, so there's probably some things that you would do a little bit differently.

So, I think that's a fairly complex piece of work is looking at those two very mature programs and coming up with a set of

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enhancements or recommendations of how they can be made better.

COMMISSIONER OSTENDORFF: With respect to safety, I would just comment, just my personal opinion, that the safety enhancements that needed to be accomplished after Fukushima by and large have already been decided by the Commission. That's my personal view.

We're expecting the staff to come to the Commission at the end of next month with their proposal to disposition remaining Tier 2. Tier 3 activities.

But the approval by the Commission of the mitigation of beyond design basis event rulemaking was really a significant capstone measure that melded a large number of disparate parts together into one rulemaking to, I think, in large measure brings to an end to most of the rulemaking associated with Fukushima.

I agree with Commissioner Svinicki's comments on security, on the force on force. I think Brian Holian and Brain McDermott with their force on force work tactics working groups and their significance determination process changes, they've made some important refinements to an already mature system.

I would just add that I think that there's a ways to go, not to change requirements for cybersecurity, but just to implement what's out there. It is much easier said than done. You know, I think there's a lot of implementation that needs to occur on the cyber piece.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: When I heard the question, I first thought on the reactor side on safety was what the Chairman articulated about post-Fukushima enhancements. I think that's part of the answer, at least for me.

The other thing I would specifically point to is the inspection work that will be happening at ANO and Pilgrim. I think from a safety point of view that is really at the very top of or near the very top of the list of the safety work currently before the agency.

On security, I would highlight the expedited cybersecurity rulemaking for fuel cycle facilities. I think that's very important rulemaking and probably, as I'm sitting here, probably the highest priority in terms of improvements on the security side for me.

READER: The latest senior executive service career development program class was under represented by women and minorities. Are there any efforts under way to address the underlying cause of that or promote diversity among applicants and selectees in that program?

CHAIRMAN BURNS: As the questioner noted, I think there was some disappointment in terms of the makeup of the class.

What I would say is what we need to do is continue to emphasize the programs we have in terms of development within the agency, giving through OCHCO, through our partnership through SBR, SBCR and the diversity committees in terms of lifting folks up, giving them opportunity within the agency to look at the potential for leadership positions and these leadership programs as they come along.

COMMISSIONER OSTENDORFF: I'd like to add just one comment and I discussed this with the EDO Mark Satorius and with Miriam Cohen, and that is the important of this process resulting in

providing concrete feedback to the candidates after the process is complete so people understand where their areas of improvement are and where they could perhaps make some strides for the next round of competition.

I believe that Mark and Miriam were very responsive to that. That was ongoing, it's not something that required a Commissioner discussion.

But I think the honest constructive feedback on personnel, whenever you have a selection process, is vital.

READER: There has been a lot of press on the cancellation of the cancer study. Can you comment on why it was cancelled?

CHAIRMAN BURNS: Well, essentially, the letter I know Brian Sheron wrote to NAS, and to some extent our press release, addressed that. And essentially, it's really a matter of what the results were -- or would be, not what the results were -- it's a study looking forward in terms of what we would evaluate.

And I think the difficulty with the study scope was that there was not a lot that was expected to come out of the study as designed as it was.

So, it was not -- I know a lot of the press reports talk about it in terms of merely money. I don't think -- it's not so much a question of money, but what are outcomes. What do you expect to get? Will you get any outcomes? And that's how I understand it in terms of the decision that was made, the staff decision to not proceed with the study.

COMMISSIONER OSTENDORFF: Well, let me add 1 that it's my understanding of some substantive problems with the study 2 as it was potentially going to be executed. 3 One, the study, and Brian Sheron can come correct me 4 if I get this wrong, but my understanding was the study was limited to 5 being along county lines and not being oriented within a certain radius 6 of existing nuclear facilities in particular areas of the country. 7 Two, the study dealt with mortality, lethality, not cancer 8 instance rates. 9 And, three, there was not a causal effect analysis 10 between radiation and what the health impact might be. 11 12 And I don't know that those particular shortcomings in the study, if I have it correct, and I am very willing to be corrected on 13 that, but I think those substantive shortfalls in what study would result in 14 have not been fully articulated in the press. 15 16 READER: This question addresses the quality of information provided to the Commission by staff. 17 Is the information we provide to you sufficient, 18 excessive? Do you read it? Are there opportunities to streamline any 19 of this information? 20 CHAIRMAN BURNS: What was the last part of that? 21 missed that over the chuckle. 22 23 COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: To streamline, opportunities to streamline. 24 READER: Do you read it? 25 CHAIRMAN BURNS: Do I read it? Yes. 26

READER: Are there opportunities to streamline any of 1 this information? 2 CHAIRMAN BURNS: Well, I think that's a good 3 question. 4 Do I read it? Yes. Do I read every paper as 5 exactingly as I do others? Probably no. 6 But the information that comes up from the staff is 7 extraordinarily important to informing me and I think probably can speak 8 here for my fellow Commissioners, in terms of informing us with respect 9 to actions that may come in front of us, those are policy matters or 10 rulemaking matters or in the adjudicatory matters that we have to 11 decide. 12 I think there's probably, and I -- there are probably 13 ways -- and this, again, this may well be a matter of personal 14 preferences, I would say that there are probably always opportunities to 15 16 look at how information's streamlined. It's like the old Mark Twain, you know, Mark Twain story that said if I had more time, I would have written 17 you a shorter letter. 18 19 And I don't fault the staff in that regard. There's a lot of information in there and you're -- and, you know, we have deadlines. 20 There's the need to get important decision making documents to the 21 Commission at a particular point in time. 22 23 So, you know, being fulsome in terms of the discussion, I think that's important. 24 Stepping back, sometimes, you know, I think it's 25 26 always worth, you know, do it by -- worth looking at, have how I -- is the

way in which I've communicated something the depth to which I've 1 covered something, is it enough or is it too much? 2 So, I'll leave that with sort of that vague challenge out 3 there. 4 COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: Well, I agree that the 5 information is really essential to the deliberative process to making a 6 decision. 7 Again, we are four people as whatever experience and 8 background we have, we can't out staff you. We cannot substitute for 9 all of the knowledge and capability that you bring. 10 I view my job as being a skeptic. Every paper I 11 12 approach saying, you know, you're recommending something, so convince me. I don't do that to be argumentative. It's, again, I think 13 the role of the Commission is to be asking those tough questions and 14 pushing back. 15 16 So, I think you want to think about including things that 17 make your case and make it strongly and make it well. There might be colleagues you have that have a differing view. I think we do a good 18 19 job of including a balanced discussion in the paper. If there's cases where staff felt they didn't get to include 20 21 something in the paper, I have occasionally gotten emails from staff 22 members with additional information that they've asked me and my 23 colleagues to consider as we deliberate. I generally response by 24 saying thanks for sending that, I'll add that to my package of materials that I'm reviewing. 25 I do read it. I think sometimes that's why I'm pulling up 26

the rear in terms of voting on stuff. And we also have the opportunity then to engage. You know, there's a principle originator and author on the cover sheet of the voting papers that we receive. So, you can start there, but you can also ask for briefings by other members of the NRC staff that have contributed. You can ask for briefings from people who didn't agree with the recommendation in the paper.

So, all of that is available to us. But, often, it is that you are helping us as decision makers become comfortable with something. Please don't give short shrift to what it might take to give us the background, to give us all of the compelling analysis and results.

So, I know that we are looking for streamlining. The Commission, you know, you think sometimes that if you give decision makers less they'll make decisions more quickly. In general, my experience for myself and other people I've served with on this Commission is this is a technical agency. If you give us less information, we are not comfortable enough to vote yes or no, and, therefore, a poorly written paper, in my view, takes longer to get a Commission decision than a well written paper.

And so, include in there what it is you think you need to make your case because, again, if you feel like you don't know enough information, I think we all encounter this even in our family life, if you feel like you haven't been told enough about the circumstance, you're not going to say yes or no, you're just going to go well, you know, I'm going to get back to you on that.

So, that's my thought process on papers.

COMMISSIONER OSTENDORFF: Yes, I do read it. I

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think in some cases, as far as streamlining is concerned, the area that I think in Project Aim will probably get to this, there might be opportunities to maybe look at a decreased periodicity of certain reports coming forward to the Commission, but I think that doesn't lessen the overall informing aspect of keeping the Commission informed. Maybe it's every six months as opposed to quarterly, there may be some opportunities to do that.

I agree with Commissioner Svinicki on the SECY papers that come to us, it's important that those perhaps err on the side of more rather than less information. In many cases, you might have been here with the agency for 10, 20 or 30 years, a Commissioner may have been here for one, five or eight years, you know, we may not have the corporate perspective that you might have on a given issue, so don't assume we understand the history of a particular topic.

COMMISSIONER BARAN: Yes, I think I agree with all of that. I do read the materials like my colleagues do. And there are times I read it and I say, wow, that was really short and then there are times I read it and I say, wow, that was way too long.

And so, there's no one answer to this. But I think, on the SECY papers, this isn't to say that people aren't thoughtful about what gets in there, but, you know, rather than having a, you know, a magic formula about how precisely how long a paper to the Commission should be, you know, I think it's important to really be thoughtful about what is the information that would be useful to us in evaluating recommendations or thinking through the issues.

And, sometimes, I've seen issues where two or three

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pages is plenty and I've seen issues where ten pages is not nearly enough. And so, I think that, you know, that's a challenge. There's no -- it's not a science, it's not a formula that spits out at the right page number.

But I think, as my colleagues have indicated, really thinking through what is the background, what is the information that is going to be most useful to the Commissioners, is really helpful because in this -- you know, sometimes we'll get briefings with staff even when the paper's really good and really comprehensive because it's just a We want to learn more and think through really tough issue. possibilities and question staff about things.

Sometimes we do, you know, follow up briefings because we didn't get enough information in the paper, and, you know, we have our staffs seek additional information and we may, you know, do it at the Commissioner level to get additional information.

So, there's no one good answer to that, but I think being thoughtful is important.

One trend I wanted to comment on that I've seen recently and I think is really positive is we've seen several, I think, SECY papers come up that go out of their way to discuss any differing views among the staff on it.

So, you know, we've seen some papers where we'll have non-concurrences and that's great for folks to use that process. I've always found it very helpful when I've gotten the opportunity to read non-concurrences.

But I think there's been an effort on some papers to

kind of fold some of that in and provide the full array of staff views, or at least an array of staff views on the topic and on the recommendations. And I think that's really useful because just hearing where different folks are and why they would recommend one thing or the other, I find really helpful as when I'm trying to think through, you know, what I would decide on a recommendation.

READER: What are the top five priorities for the Commission in fiscal year '16?

CHAIRMAN BURNS: I'm not even sure as a body we have ranked particular priorities. We've been talking about a number of them, at least from my perspective. And I'll let my colleagues chime in that I think are priorities for us.

We've talked about Project Aim a lot this afternoon.

And so, working through some of the papers we expect to get.

As Commissioner Svinicki noted, the one on the centers of excellence, the rebaselining, add/shed process, I think those are top -- that's a top priority. I mentioned in terms of some of the substantive safety work, again, keeping on track with the post-Fukushima enhancements.

Commissioner Ostendorff mentioned that included with the plant specific items we have, we have the significant rulemaking with is a significant achievement that culminated a lot of the work that both Commissioner Svinicki and Commissioner Ostendorff started in the aftermath of the accident when the agency was looking at what steps it should take.

So, that's two of them.

I, again, keeping from my standpoint, maintaining our credibility with our, you know, oversight on the Hill with both our appropriators and with those that like -- our appropriators as well as our other oversight committees, I think that's appropriate, being responsive in terms of making sure that they understand our programs, understand why we ask for the budgets we ask for, things like that.

So, those are three. I'll ask my colleagues to help me out maybe with two more if there are.

COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: I don't really structure my thinking about my work in terms of priorities. There are jobs where you have kind of more control over your priority setting month to month and year to year.

But at least it happened to me, and I think sometimes jobs like ours, you come in, people ask you, well, you know, what are going to be your priorities? I'm sure the Chairman got asked this when he took the Chairmanship in January.

And so, you're supposed to have this crystal ball that you know exactly what's going to be important over a certain period of time.

We have a certain role and function under law that we carry out as individual Commissioners and then contributing to the advancement of the Commission's deliberative process.

And so, you might think we have a lot of control over what's a priority when. Frankly, we sit with Annette Vietti-Cook month to month and she kind of says, you know, you're going to have to find time to schedule this then and that mandatory hearing.

And so, our job is really to fit all of the, you know, the big rocks in the bowl and then the little rocks around that and then pour in the sand of the things that go in around that.

So, I think, again, that requires us to come together and work on it. And sometimes we're more busy and sometimes we're less busy and we don't have a lot of control over when a large rulemaking package might be finished and brought to us. We get a lot of notice about it, but we might get a bunch of them in a short period of months. So, it's very uneven in terms of when we're busier and when we're less busy.

I do note that there are natural times in the year, the end of the year and August when I think because the staff's pace slows down a little bit, then we get a little bit of relief as well as Commissioners.

But we kind of -- we are in a response mode, much as all the NRC staff. You often don't get to pick the issue that lands on your desk on a Monday morning. Oddly enough, it's the same for us.

COMMISSIONER OSTENDORFF: Well, I'm going to answer this maybe in just a little bit different way. I don't disagree with a single thing that Chairman Burns or Commissioner Svinicki cited.

Another way somebody could ask the question is where are you spending most of your time? And so I'm going to share just two votes because we all spend a lot of time making sure that we're making well informed decisions and trying to do the best we can to fulfill our responsibilities as voting Commissioners on various adjudication policy matters, et cetera.

as an agency right now aren't always the things that are right in front of us at any given moment.

But Project Aim, Fukushima Lessons Learned, we have final inspections and analysis on Watts Bar II. We have construction oversight at the AP-1000 sites.

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We're trying to think through and be forward leaning on having a process and figuring out the policy issues related to small modular reactors that's really important.

We have ANO. We have Pilgrim. We have a lot going on. We have important rulemakings and that's well beyond the list of five.

So, there's a lot going on at the agency that you all know because you're working on it. I don't think I could pick like just five things, but it's our job to make sure we're aware of all this, do all the reading that you give to us, and we do, and be as thoughtful as we can about all these different issues.

Fortunately, we don't have sit around and rank them because that would really take a lot of time. But thank you for the question.

READER: How did the Commissioners hold managers accountable for establishing and maintaining an open and collaborative work environment?

CHAIRMAN BURNS: Well, that primarily that's through the supervisory process above supervisors and managers are held accountable by their superiors and that's part of not only the formal appraisal process, but the ongoing coaching and leadership process that we have.

Again, I'll draw on my past experience, you know, within the staff as a manager with the staff and that's how -- what the expectations that we would make and have for our supervisors or our managers in terms of assuring that those aspects, the collaborative

open work environment, that the ability to vigorously debate and raise viewpoints on the matters that come before the agency and that may become the Commission, that that process is honored.

So, that's where I think the primary accountability and the primary oversight for that comes.

READER: Will there be opportunities for staff to continue to advance in this era of downsizing and shrinkage?

Otherwise, why would our most talented staff want to stay if it will take longer for them to advance and obtain promotional opportunities?

CHAIRMAN BURNS: Well, I think there are a lot of opportunities within the agency and continue to be so. As I noted before, we have gone through cycles of change in a number of times across, I know, the career that I had here.

And we've come out on all of them in terms of a well-qualified and enthusiastic work force. I realize on a day-to-day basis, there are some days, believe it, for me, too, that some days are better than others.

But, ultimately, I think we recognize the need for a highly qualified staff. We recognize the need to have opportunities for advancement or opportunities for growth. And I think on the by and large, we do a good job of providing them.

And I think with that, that's probably the last question.

I'm going to invite forward -- Sheryl, are you going to come? We're going to invite forward Sheryl Burrows who's the president of the local chapter of the NTEU for comments.

PARTICIPANT: Good afternoon, everyone.

I'm Sheryl Burrows, President of Chapter 208 of the National Treasury Employees' Union, or NTEU. NTEU is the exclusive representative of bargaining unit employees here at the NRC.

I am joined today by various members of the dedicated, hardworking NTEU team. This includes our Executive Board, stewards, labor partners and members of various working groups and committees.

I would like to thank all of these employees who work so hard every day to support the NTEU mission of dignity and respect for all federal employees. Their efforts truly make the NRC a better place.

A lot has happened since our last Agency All Staff meeting with the Commission. Over the spring and summer, NTEU engaged in interest-based bargaining which resulted in a revised Collective Bargaining Agreement, or CBA.

We're in the process of getting the new CBA printed and made available on various websites. However, we sent a link of the revised articles to the Bargaining Unit in a union announcement, so you do not have to wait for the entire CBA publication to take advantage of the new contract which is currently in effect.

Some of our gains included keeping benefits that we currently enjoy. Management originally proposed to reduce or eliminate some of these such as our one hour gliding.

New gains were also achieved that include a percentage link between non-Bargaining Unit supervisory performance awards and Bargaining Unit performance awards and specified time

1 2 credit hours on Saturdays. 3 4 5 6 in a civil business-like manner. 7 8 9 10 11 12 this benefit to their employees. 13 14 15 16 able to control. 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 initiated Project Aim 2020. 24

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limits for supervisors to approve leave requests. New gains also include your ability to earn regular and Also, we have a dignity clause in Article II which memorializes NTEU and the agency's commitment to NRC values focusing on the importance of conducting relationships in the workplace NTEU and the agency also agreed on language and formalized that language in a Memorandum of Understanding that implements phased retirement which is now available to NRC employees. I'm proud to say that the NRC is the first agency to offer Even with the gains that we made this year, there is no question that these are tough times for federal employees. There are external factors at play that the NRC may try to manage but will not be These include congressional scrutiny from many representatives which quite often seems to turn our very important safety mission into a budget line as well as a decline in the interest in new reactor licensing and construction. These changes have created the current environment and they are profound. In response, the agency has proactively

As important is the agency's expressed willingness to partner with the Union as this initiative is developed and implemented.

This is the right thing to do for Bargaining Unit

employees. Nonetheless, NTEU celebrates this opportunity to engage in partnership.

To clarify the important role that partnership plays, I'd like to point out that NTEU does not have the authority to challenge management decisions. However, NTEU does have the right to challenge the impact and implementation of such decisions.

Let me repeat that. NTEU has the right to challenge the impact and implementation of such decisions.

Partnering this effort in effect is the way to resolve questions and concerns before they become challenges.

The bottom line of Project Aim is to have the right number of employees, in the right positions, with the right skills, doing the right work. The question is, do you see yourself in the bottom line?

You should and NTEU, as your representative, will work to ensure that you do. Through partnership, NTEU will strive to ensure that we are involved in the important impact and implementation of Project Aim initiatives before final decisions are made about the way that you do your work and before processes are streamlined or shed.

Through the partnership process, NTEU will continually reiterate that Project Aim must focus on ensuring that three fundamental components are in the forefront of every decision.

First, that you understand your role within your specific organization and how that contributes to the agency's mission as well as the specific responsibilities that your work entails.

Second, you have clear processes and procedures in place to help you accomplish your work effectively and efficiently.

And, third, that you have the necessary training not only to accomplish the work you do today, but also training that provides you with the opportunity to grow.

I implore all Bargaining Unit employees to take Project Aim very seriously. Project Aim will affect everything that the NRC does including what the NRC does and how that work will be assigned.

There are a couple of comments that NTEU has heard from our Bargaining Unit employees with some regularity.

The first is that some supervisors are sending mixed messages about Project Aim. If the agency is going to change, the key players will be your supervisors. Their job is dynamic. NTEU urges the agency's leaders to ensure that middle and low level managers have the resources that they will need to do this effectively.

The second comment is that Project Aim is going forward at such a fast pace. There's an old adage that I'm sure resonates with many of us that quality never comes with speed. However, waiting until external events outpace the agency may well result in a lot of damage to our organization. Please be alert, be aware and be engaged.

Now, more than ever, NTEU reminds you that it's your duty to speak up and speak out. Now, more than ever, NTEU needs your input, your feedback and support as the agency navigates through these difficult times ahead.

I want to remind you that if you have questions or concerns that you can come to the Union office in One White Flint North, 1-G-22 across from Dawn's NUREG Café or send us an email at

nteu@nrc.gov. Thank you. CHAIRMAN BURNS: Thanks, Sheryl. And, again, I appreciate the work the Union's doing in partnership with management and particularly in this area of Project Aim as you noted. Well, that's it for this year's All Employees Meeting. I know we'll run into each other in the elevators, in the hallways and all, but again, I want to extend my appreciation for the hard work of this agency and particularly its employees do in carrying out our mission. And, with that, we are adjourned and I wish you all well. Thank you. (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter was concluded at 3:31 p.m.)