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1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
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4	LICENSING SUPPORT NETWORK ADVISORY REVIEW PANEL
5	+ + + +
6	MEETING
7	+ + + +
8	TUESDAY
9	FEBRUARY 27, 2018
10	+ + + +
11	ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND
12	+ + + +
13	The Advisory Committee met at the Nuclear
14	Regulatory Commission, Three White Flint North, Room
15	01C3, 11601 Landsdown Street, Rockville, Maryland, at
16	10:03 a.m., Andy Bates, Chairman, and Chip Cameron,
17	Facilitator, presiding.
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1	BOARD MEMBERS:
2	ANDY BATES, Chairman, LSNARP
3	JESSICA BIELECKI, NRC
4	LAURIE BORSKI, State of Nevada
5	ANNE COTTINGHAM, NEI*
6	DIANE CURRAN, Eureka County, Nevada
7	ROBERT HALSTEAD, State of Nevada
8	ABIGAIL JOHNSON, Eureka County, Nevada*
9	PHIL KLEVORICK, Clark County, Nevada*
10	L. DARRELL LACY, Nye County, Nevada*
11	SUSAN LYNCH, State of Nevada*
12	MARTIN MALSCH, State of Nevada
13	REX MASSEY, Churchill and Lander Counties, Nevada*
14	LEVI MCALLISTER, DOE
15	TIM MCCARTIN, NRC
16	ROD MCCULLUM, NEI
17	JOHN MCINTIRE, NEI
18	LOREEN PITCHFORD, Churchill and Lander Counties,
19	Nevada
20	THOMAS POINDEXTER, DOE
21	BRYAN PYLE, White Pine County, Nevada*
22	KAITLIN REKOLA, NEI
23	CARRIE SAFFORD, NRC
24	CONNIE SIMKINS, City of Caliente, Nevada, and
25	Lincoln County, Nevada*

1	BOARD MEMBERS (CONTINUED):
2	JUDY TREICHEL, Nevada Nuclear Waste Taskforce, Inc.
3	HEATHER WESTRA, Prairie Island Indian Community*
4	IAN ZABARTE, Native Community Action Council*
5	
6	ALSO PRESENT:
7	CHIP CAMERON, Facilitator
8	PAUL BOLLWERK, NRC, ASLBP
9	RUSSELL CHAZELL, Office of the Secretary, NRC
10	K.G. GOLSHAN, Branch Chief, OCIO, NRC
11	MARGIE JANNEY, Acting Administrator, LSN, NRC
12	REKHA NAMBIAR, NRC
13	BRIAN NEWELL, Office of the Secretary, NRC
14	ANDY WELKIE, IT Specialist, NRC
15	THOMAS WELLOCK, NRC Historian, NRC
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17	*Present remotely
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PROCEEDINGS

2	10:39 a.m.
3	CHAIRMAN BATES: (presiding) Good
4	morning, everybody.
5	I'm Andy Bates, the LSNARP Chairman and
6	the designated federal employee for the meeting. I'm
7	with the NRC's Office of the Secretary.
8	I want to welcome all of the Committee
9	members and the public who are in attendance today,
10	both in person and virtually.
11	Before we get into introductions, let me
12	go through a couple of formalities. This is an open
13	public meeting of NRC's Licensing Support Network
14	Advisory Review Panel, and it's being held in
15	accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act,
16	FACA for short.
17	It was announced in The Federal Register
18	on January 10th, 2018, and included the topics for the
19	discussion and a preliminary agenda. And updated
20	agenda was posted to the internet on February 23rd.
21	There are sign-in sheets at the back of
22	the room, and I ask that everybody please sign in.
23	For those members of the public in the
24	room, there's wifi available, and the wifi password is
25	posted on the wall. Please note that the connection

is going to timeout after four hours and you'll need to reconnect.

The meeting is going to be transcribed, and we expect the transcript to be available in about a week. We also expect to post it on the internet and send it to the members by March 9th.

This is the first meeting of this panel since December of 2003, and it's the first time we have used virtual meeting technology for the Committee. Since this meeting is being held with both attendees here in Rockville and virtually, I'll ask that everybody make sure to identify yourself for the record whenever you speak, so our transcriber can produce an accurate record of the meeting.

For the LSNARP members who are participating using GoToMeeting, please self-mute your audio connection by clicking on your audio icon in the GoToMeeting control panel. During the portions set aside for member comments, we'll ask for comments from members in the room first and, then, using GoToMeeting and, then, any member not using GoToMeeting but using the audio-only option.

If you would like to make a comment, please turn your name tent on its end, so that we can see it through your web camera. When we call on you

for comment, please unmute your audio and wait a few seconds before providing your comment or question, as it takes a moment for the audio signal to unmute.

If you are not using a web camera, please use the chat feature to send a message that you wish to provide the comment or a question, and that message will be forwarded to our meeting facilitator. When sending and using the chat feature, please make sure to choose "organizers only" when you send the message.

If there's technical difficulties, you can all 888-395-2501. The listen-only code is 4-6-5-2-5-5-4. Members should refer to the email that was sent out that contains the GoToMeeting link if you have difficulties.

I would like now to go around the room and ask each Committee member who's here to introduce themselves and, then, we're going to go to those who are connected by GoToMeeting, where I'll go through a list of the participants that I have. And we expect to try to follow that process during the day, where we go to members here in the meeting and, then, go to members who are online through GoToMeeting. And then, subsequently, several locations during the course of today and tomorrow, we'll ask if members of the public have any comments that they want to make, and they can

1	participate by sending questions in through the
2	GoToWebinar or our audio connection, if they're
3	connected by telephone.
4	Let me go to first to Jessica.
5	MS. BIELECKI: Good morning. Jessica
6	Bielecki, NRC staff.
7	MS. CURRAN: I'm Diane Curran,
8	representing Eureka County.
9	MR. POINDEXTER: Tom Poindexter, Morgan
10	Lewis, counsel to DOE.
11	MS. TREICHEL: Judy Treichel from the
12	Nevada Nuclear Waste Task Force.
13	MR. HALSTEAD: Bob Halstead, Nevada Agency
14	for Nuclear Projects, which is part of the Office of
15	Governor Brian Sandoval.
16	MR. McCULLUM: Rod McCullum, Nuclear
17	Energy Institute.
18	MR. GOLSHAN: K.G. Golshan, LSN staff.
19	MS. JANNEY: Margie Janney, Acting LSN
20	Administrator.
21	CHAIRMAN BATES: And online we have Ian
22	Zabarte. And I apologize if I mispronounced your
23	name.
24	MR. ZABARTE: Ian Zabarte, Native
25	Community Action Council.

1	CHAIRMAN BATES: Okay. Thank you.
2	Is there anybody else that we've missed at
3	this point?
4	MR. LACY: Darrell Lacy, Nye County.
5	MR. PYLE: Bryan Pyle, White Pine County.
6	CHAIRMAN BATES: Abby, are you there?
7	Abby Johnson, are you on?
8	MS. JOHNSON: Abby Johnson, Eureka County.
9	CHAIRMAN BATES: Okay. Thank you.
10	I'm not sure at this point whether we have
11	members of the public here in the room. As I
12	indicated before, periodically, we will go and open up
13	the floor and the audio to members of the public. We
14	do have a microphone in the back here, if you would
15	use that when we ask for any comments that you may
16	have.
17	A couple of other logistical issues.
18	We're planning to break for lunch no later than about
19	one o'clock today. We'll take several 15-minute
20	breaks during the day.
21	There are restrooms back to the right in
22	the main lobby and, also, to the left around the
23	corner.
24	I'll turn now, introduce Chip Cameron,
25	who's going to help facilitate the discussion over the

1 next three days, couple of days, two days, to provide 2 some introductory comments on the meeting process and 3 that we want to follow over the next two days in order 4 to facilitate a good discussion amongst all of the 5 members. Chip? 6 7 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you. Thank 8 you, Andy. 9 Andy W., is my lavalier on? Can everybody 10 hear me? Okay. Great. 11 Good morning to everybody here and online. 12 My name is Chip Cameron, and I'm going to be serving as your facilitator for this two-day meeting of the 13 14 Licensing Support Network Advisory Review Panel. 15 We're going to try to keep acronyms down, but one acronym you're going to hear a lot is LSN. 16 17 And the most important objective of these two days of meeting is to hear the Advisory Review 18 19 Panel's ideas, both collectively and individually, on 20 the options for a reconstituted or replacement LSN. 21 The NRC ARP staff has done some research on possible 22 options for you to consider, and we'll be discussing 23 those during the next two days, as well as any other 24 options that you may want to suggest. 25 At this point, I should note that the NRC

LSN staff is composed of representatives from the Commission's Office of the Secretary, the Office of the Chief Information Officer from the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel, and we have Margie Janney, who is the Acting LSN Administrator.

And that term "NRC LSN staff" distinguishes it from the NRC staff who's here at the table, Jessica Bielecki, and Carrie Safford will also be joining us. And we have members of the NRC technical staff here. They are the staff who's responsible for the licensing process for the high-level waste repository.

I would emphasize that all members of the LSN Advisory Review Panel who are with us today and on GoToMeeting, a webinar technology, that you're all going to get a chance to participate and talk to one another. Some of the members of the ARP may be more familiar with the LSN or more interested in the LSN. And I know we're going to be hearing a lot from them, but we want to hear from all of the panel members.

We're in a virtual meeting setting, so we're not going to be able to be as spontaneous as if we were in a face-to-face meeting. So, we're going to have to be a little bit more disciplined about how we go through the discussion process, so that we can

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avoid at least some chaos during the next few days.

But, before I go through the meeting guidelines, the discussion guidelines, let me explain the backdrop of all who are involved in this meeting. We have the member organizations of the ARP, and each of those organizations has a designated primary, and in most cases a secondary, representative. One or both representatives may be in attendance here in person in Rockville or they may be one here, one on the virtual technology GoToMeeting.

And I've asked each member organization to designate a spokesperson to sort of act as a gatekeeper for when the other members of their team want to speak. I think the spokesperson will probably be the main discussant, but I want to emphasize again that everyone going to get a chance to talk, if they have something to say.

Now each member organization can participate in one of three ways, here physically at the table in Rockville. The second way is those on through GoToMeeting. And third, we have a dedicated phone line for ARP members, and they can come in through that phone line.

Members of the public can also participate in the meeting, and we're looking forward to hearing

any comments or questions that members of the public have today. And they can be here in person. find out who is here in person and as a member of the public. They can be on virtually through a technology called GoToWebinar. And we'll see how many times I foul up and confuse the GoToMeeting GoToWebinar. But GoToMeeting, ARP members; GoToWebinar, members of the public.

There is also a separate phone line for members of the public to come in on. Okay? And that's how they'll be coming in. Members of the public who are on through GoToWebinar can also use that technology to type a text into the NRC LSN staff, and that will be relayed up here, so that we can hear that comment or answer that particular question.

For comments, there's always going to be comments that are out of sequence on the agenda. Usually, we have a parking lot to put those items in, and we come back and address them at the appropriate time. We're going to use a corral. Okay? That's in deference to all the people here from the West, from the State of Nevada. At any rate, we'll do that.

Now discussion guidelines, we'll start each segment with a brief NRC presentation, and the staff is going to keep their presentations brief

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1 because they want to hear from you. But it will sort 2 of set the stage for whatever agenda topic is there. 3 And just hold your questions until they finish that 4 presentation. 5 And then, we're going to follow this process at each discussion point: we're going to go 6 7 to anyone who wants to talk from the ARP who's here at the table. Then, we're going to go to the ARP members 8 9 that are on through GoToMeeting. Then, we'll see if 10 anybody is on the phone who wants to make a comment. 11 So, once we get those initial comments in, 12 then we're going to come back to the table and try to have an interactive discussion, to hear what anybody 13 14 thinks about a comment that's been made previously, 15 either in the room, on the phone, through GoToMeeting. 16 As usual when we have these meetings, I'm 17 going to ask those of you who here in the room to raise your name tent if you want to make a comment. 18 19 That will alert me to who wants to talk. Okay? 20 The members of the ARP who are on through 21 GoToMeeting also have name tents that they will raise 22 if they want to make a comment. Okay? And we have 23 great staff back here who is going to alert me to who 24 might have their name tent on up there.

Okay. Andy mentioned that we have a court

reporter. This is Sam Wojack who's with us. He is eventually going to get to know who's in the room, but we're asking everybody to state their name, so that he knows who to properly attribute the comment to. And that's going to be especially important for all of you who are on through GoToMeeting or GoToWebinar.

When we get to the public comment portion
-- and I'll repeat this at that time -- we usually in
a face-to-face meeting have a member of the public
come up and make their comment and, then, we'll see
whether the NRC staff or members of the ARP have
anything to say about that comment. They may not.
But, in this case, we're going to hear from a member
of the public in the room, if they want to talk.
We're, then, going to go to those members of the
public who are on through GoToWebinar, those who are
on through the dedicated phone line for the public,
then come back to all of you for ARP members here and
through GoToMeeting to offer anything they want to say
about that public comment.

And I would just ask you to all have patience and bear with us today in this virtual meeting. There's a lot of moving parts involved, but we want to make sure that we get to everyone and that we can try to actually form some, what I call,

discussion threads, have a dialog on everything.

And I'm almost done here. This seems like

it's going on a long time.

But I do have some instructions for those people, the public, who are on through GoToWebinar. So, if you're using GoToWebinar to participate in today's meeting, you're going to see an orange arrow that will open the GoToWebinar control panel. The orange arrow is typically found in the upper righthand portion of your screen after you connect to GoToWebinar.

When this control panel is open, you have two options to ask questions or make comments. The first is to use the GoToWebinar "raise your hand" feature. You can use that "raise your hand" feature to orally ask questions or make comments throughout the meeting. So, you can raise your hand. We'll recognize you and we'll unmute your phone. Note that, if you're on through GoToWebinar, your phones are muted until you use the "raise your hand" function.

The other option with GoToWebinar is the questions feature. You open the questions panel, type in your question, and press Send. And so, those will be relayed to us up here in the front of the room.

Finally, I just have a couple of notes on

the agenda. In a few places after the NRC presentation, we're going to start the discussion with a brief presentation by the State of Nevada. And I believe that the State of Nevada's PowerPoint slides are in the back of the room, for anybody who needs them.

And if you look at your agenda, there's a 10:45 slot that is "Comments on the Meeting Process and Agenda". At that point when we open the discussion for the ARP, we're going to open with Bob Halstead. Then, we're going to get comments from anybody else who's here physically, then comments from ARP members who are on through GoToMeeting, the phone, if we have anybody on the phone. Then, we're going to come back for a discussion with all of you and the NRC staff on what they heard from the NRC staff or our meeting process, agenda, what Bob Halstead said, whatever.

After the "Status of Yucca Mountain Adjudicatory Process" -- that's 11:45 on your agenda -- we're going to have a short presentation by Marty Malsch from the State of Nevada's legal team. And then, we're going to roll on through history of the LSN, all the way up to lunch. And these are summary presentations. This material will be addressed at

1 various other points during the day. So, we're not 2 going to have a big discussion period, but we are 3 going to take clarifying questions then. 4 When we move to this afternoon, you'll 5 note there's an option 2 at 2:45, "NRC ADAMS LSN 6 Library". We're going to hear a presentation from 7 K.G. Golshan on that option, brief. And then, to open up the discussion, we're going to go to Laurie Borski 8 9 from the State of Nevada's team, who has a number of 10 slides based on some research that she's 11 searching the ADAMS LSN Library. 12 After that, there's a few points I think that K.G. and his team will present. And then, we'll 13 14 go to discussion, follow the usual process, here in 15 the room, GoToMeeting. And I think that's about it. 16 17 Andy, where do we go next? Well, Chip, let's go 18 CHAIRMAN BATES: 19 I think since we got started here initially, 20 we've had several other people from GoToMeeting join 21 us online. And I understand Rex Massey is on. 22 Rex, I see you on screen. 23 MR. MASSEY: Hi. 24 CHAIRMAN BATES: Have you unmuted your 25 audio?

1	MR. MASSEY: I did.
2	CHAIRMAN BATES: Okay. Good morning.
3	I understand, also, that Connie Simkins
4	from Lincoln County is on. Is Connie there?
5	MS. SIMKINS: That's correct.
6	CHAIRMAN BATES: Thank you.
7	Also, as before, Ian Zabarte is online.
8	MR. ZABARTE: Hello.
9	CHAIRMAN BATES: Darrell Lacy from Nye
10	County.
11	MR. LACY: Yes, Darrell Lacy and Celeste
12	Sandoval are here together
13	CHAIRMAN BATES: Okay.
14	MR. LACY: in a conference room.
15	CHAIRMAN BATES: All right. Thank you.
16	Heather Westra from the Prairie Island
17	Indian Community.
18	Heather, are you there?
19	(No response.)
20	Muted? Heather, you must be on mute.
21	(No response.)
22	Okay. Let me go on to Byron (sic) Pyle of
23	White Pine County.
24	MR. PYLE: I am here. It's Bryan.
25	CHAIRMAN BATES: Bryan? Okay.

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1	MR. PYLE: Yes.
2	CHAIRMAN BATES: Thank you.
3	MR. PYLE: Thank you.
4	CHAIRMAN BATES: And Abigail Johnson from
5	Eureka County?
6	MS. JOHNSON: I'm here.
7	CHAIRMAN BATES: Okay. Thank you.
8	The next item on the agenda this morning
9	is kind of an overview of the goals of what we would
10	like to accomplish in the next two days.
11	First, it's been about 15 years since this
12	Committee has met. So, we have some members who have
13	participated back in the late 1980s and during the
14	'90s. Others are new to the Committee. And
15	consequently, some of you are going to have to bear
16	with us as we go over material that you're familiar
17	with. We really kind of want to recap some of the
18	history of the Committee and bring everybody up to a
19	common level of understanding on really three main
20	topics.
21	First, the status of the LSN document
22	collection, that the NRC is now housed in a separate
23	library within the NRC ADAMS document system. Those
24	documents were provided to the NRC at the time the

hearing was suspended back in 2011.

Secondly, we would like to go through the capabilities and functionality of the current ADAMS LSN Library, just to have an understanding of what the current collection capabilities are in the library collection.

And finally, go through a variety of options that might be considered to reconstitute the LSN system if the high-level waste proceedings are going to be restarted.

We've structured the meeting to provide, again, a series of short overviews on the topics. We've built a lot of time into the agenda to provide for a discussion and feedback. And we want all the members to participate and provide their views and offer up suggestions that can be constructive towards moving forward, again, if the high-level waste proceedings should be restarted.

At the end of the meeting tomorrow afternoon, we really plan to ask for the views of the members on whether they've got a preferred option amongst those that we've presented. Negative comments about various options, positive comments about options, reservations, things that maybe needed to make an option function better, all of that feedback and, then, discussion will be valuable to us.

As I indicated earlier, the meeting transcript should be available in a week or so, and we will post that online. We would like to get any additional comments that people might have as a followup, once you've thought about it and reviewed the transcript, get that back in writing by March 23rd, which is about two weeks after the transcript will be posted.

Following the meeting and any additional input, the LSN staff, the Board, and SECY will be providing basically a summary of the meeting and all of the comments that we've received from the members to the Licensing Board Chairman for recommendations that eventually we assume will go to the Commission for any action on a restart of proceeding.

With that, Chip, I'll pass the time to you for, I guess, the next item we've got. Bob Halstead from the State of Nevada has asked for a short opportunity to make some comments.

MR. CAMERON: Yes. Let me just call your attention to, at the end of today, there is an orientation session on searching the ADAMS LSN Library. We're lucky to have Rekha Nambiar who is going to do that for us at the end of the day. It's an optional session, but please attend if you want to

see more about it.

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We do have these green cards which, if you have specific questions about searching the system, you can use those to write your question down and give to us. And so, Rekha will know that before she starts the orientation. That might be helpful for her. But, also, like anything else, we're going to have a live, so to speak, session where people can ask questions after Rekha goes through that. But I just want you to know that.

As Andy just mentioned, we're going to go to Bob Halstead to lead us off with the public or the comment discussion, the ARP comment/question discussion. So, we'll go to Bob.

I'm going to look around to see if anybody else here at the table has their name tent up. We'll go to you, and then, we're going to look for anybody who's on through GoToMeeting, whether their name tent is up. Then, the phone. And then, we're going to come back for a discussion.

And after that discussion, we'll also see if there's any member of the public who has some comment or question. And then, we'll all go to lunch.

So, Bob, you can come up here or I can give you this clicker. Which would you prefer?

1	MR. HALSTEAD: What's best for
2	transmission? I think I'll come up and do this.
3	MR. CAMERON: Okay. Good.
4	And, Andy, we have all of Bob's slides?
5	Okay.
6	MR. HALSTEAD: We are going to use the
7	slides.
8	MR. CAMERON: Yes, yes.
9	And there is that thing. Don't ask me how
10	to operate it. I have no clue.
11	MR. HALSTEAD: Well, good morning. Let me
12	begin by saying how much we appreciate the opportunity
13	to participate as members of this Advisory Review
14	Panel, how much we appreciate the rescheduling of the
15	meeting, this meeting, and how much we appreciate the
16	revising of the agenda. And I particularly want to
17	thank our Chairman, Dr. Bates, and our Facilitator,
18	Chip Cameron, but I also want to thank the NRC staff
19	contact people, Mr. Chizell and Mr. Newell.
20	And on our team, I want to especially
21	thank Laurie Borski, who you'll hear from later this
22	afternoon; Susan Lynch, our Technical Program
23	Administrator, who's participating from Carson City,
24	and, of course, always Marty Malsch for his guidance.
25	Next slide, please.

The LSN and any LSN substitutes serve truly important purposes. One is to allow the public to stay informed about Yucca Mountain. But the principal objective of the LSN and any LSN substitute must be to provide an electronic discovery tool that will serve the needs of the participants in the licensing proceeding.

And this, of course, especially important to the State of Nevada. We plan to defend over 200 contentions, probably under strict deadlines, and we will be the party, we believe, that suffers the most if the LSN or the LSN substitute performs poorly.

Next slide, please.

Here we talk about the determination of the users' needs. Now the Advisory Review Panel was established under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, and as required by FACA, it operates under an NRCapproved charter. The charter says that the primary focus is to be on technical issues relating to the of the LSN operation and maintenance and t.he continuing assessments as to how and whether the LSN is performing its intended function and serving users' needs.

The users' needs, and especially the needs because we have a large and diverse group of 19

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participants, in our opinion, can only be determined through active participation by all the members in the Advisory Committee process and, we believe, in a subsequent rulemaking. All 19 participants must be involved, especially in the early stages when the criteria for the architecture selection and architecture options are put forward.

Next slide, please. Next slide, please. Certainly, we all understand that these are interesting times for the Yucca Mountain Repository Project. There are many uncertainties and, constrained clearly, circumstances. With the proceeding having been suspended for over six years, prospects for resumption unclear at best, no new federal funding in the current fiscal year, it's certainly not reasonable to expect the kind of participant involvement at this time that we believe is going to be required.

And the Commission has recognized that participants' funding limitations must be taken into account in deciding how to move forward. To move forward with this Advisory Committee process, we believe all of the members will need adequate resources, so that they can participate effectively, especially in formulating criteria for architecture

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selection and, then, putting options forward for further consideration. And let me say especially that the State is concerned about the need for resources on the part of the Nevada counties and Native American organizations that are part of the process.

Next slide, please.

Our expectations for this meeting. First, let me say that Nevada understands that our Chair, Dr. Bates, and the representatives of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel and all of the other NRC staff are now, and will in the future, be constrained by directives from the Commission. Nevertheless, Nevada wishes to state for the record that, while we are participating in this meeting, we will object to any process whereby an inadequately funded Advisory Review Panel would be asked to provide final advice after only this one meeting. And we further suggest that the proper deliverable from this meeting cannot be final opinions and options to the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel. Instead, we suggest that the deliverable, if there must be a deliverable, should be facilitating effective path forward for participation in future meetings and obtaining the Advisory Review Panel's advice that reflects all of Nevada's view of the users' needs. Now

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proceeding is, the overall licensing proceeding, we expect a fair field and no favor, and the LSN as a primary tool for making sure that the process is fair.

Now let me turn to some slides -- next slide, please -- where we're offering Nevada's view of user needs based on many person-decades of experience, searching the documents in this docket. But let me, again, say that these are Nevada's views. Other users are going to have other needs. And so, they'll need to be considered as well. But we thought it would be useful for you to hear at the beginning what Nevada would like to put on the table.

Now in this first slide -- and this is a slide where, again, I want to acknowledge the work that Laurie Borski did -- in this slide we address the overarching system design issues. They're almost common-sense rules.

That software has to be designed with the end-users in mind. Not all the end-users are going to use the database the same way or for the same purpose. The designers need to be aware of these various end-user needs and functions at the beginning to reflect them. And again, while this is a listing of desired attributes based on our experience, it's Nevada's experience only.

2.0

Next slide, please.

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In this slide we generally address issues of access to the system and the documents. So, the desired attributes are rapid speed for access, search, filters, view, and download; centralized search capability through a single-portal access to the entire library; accessible to all viewers via the web; accessible via a range of popular web browsers, and not just Internet Explorer; equal access by agencies, participants, and interested members of the public, and a stable collection of documents and headers.

Next slide, please.

Now in this slide we address some document and searching issues. And the desired attributes are a transparent process for adding, revising, and deleting documents, although recognize deleting documents is rare; new versions of documents already in the database are added. not replace existing versions of documents. importantly, documents with marginalia are treated as new documents.

The search templates need to have logical search properties, such as the date, the title, the LSN number, the acquisition number, and the type. And the content search of documents must include the

entire document and not be limited by page or line breaks. Search items need to be highlighted in the search results list, and the search template needs to be designed so that it disappears to reveal search results and does not have to be hidden manually by the user.

Next slide, please.

So, in this slide we address some document viewing and handling issues. The desired attributes are the ability to narrow and filter search results, the ability to set the number of documents displayed per page of the search page. The display headers and bibliographic information with each document need to be listed in the search results. The ability to scroll through pages of search results rapidly or a page jump is needed.

Very importantly, the ability to print the search results needs to be addressed with a little extra attention because many people are going to want to do this. I realize we're trying to live in a world of reduced paper requirements and electronic offices, but we would like to see a system with one-click printing and not a copy-and-paste workaround, which is often the case.

We believe the system has got to allow the

1 actual document to be viewed without being downloaded 2 first. And then, of course, most importantly, at the 3 end of this, the system has to provide for the easy 4 and rapid download of the documents, many of which are 5 quite voluminous. Let me say, in closing, that there are 6 7 three overall things that we would like to say about 8 the meeting. First, we believe that the Advisory 9 should Review Panel be the prime mover in 10 reconstituting the Licensing Support 11 Secondly, the Licensing Support Network must 12 designed from the beginning to meet the needs of the And thirdly, the Licensing Support Network 13 14 support both traditional, face-to-face must 15 interactions in discovery and at hearing, but it must also be designed to support virtual access to the 16 17 hearings. Thank you very much. I'm looking forward 18 19 to a very informative and helpful meeting for all of 20 us. Thank you. 21 Okay. Thank you, Bob. MR. CAMERON: 22 And we're going to go to discussion. 23 MR. HALSTEAD: Yes. 24 MR. CAMERON: And there may be specific

questions or comments for you at some point, which I

believe you can just stay at your seat to address.

And the last two slides that you did on some attributes or criteria about the LSN, I don't think that it's the appropriate time to get in-depth on those. The time to do that will be as go through some of the options. But, be that as it may, if members of the ARP want to comment on the general idea that you put forth at this point, we should hear those comments. I just don't want us to get too wrapped up in specific LSN attribute issues at this point.

Judy Treichel?

MS. TREICHEL: Judy Treichel, Nevada
Nuclear Waste Task Force.

I think it's extremely important for NRC to be aware that the LSNARP came into being a year before there was a Google. And I remember sitting at those tables when we were meeting back then; it never occurred to any of us that we would actually own personal computers, and certainly not that we would have a personal computer that looked like this that we could also use as a camera or phone, whatever.

But, in doing this, we all know now -primarily I know because I have children and
grandchildren that are very well-versed in computers
-- but this is absolutely doable to put together a

2 expect, because they've all done internet searches. 3 The public is very aware of how to do this. 4 And it's really important for NRC to 5 understand that the public is skeptical, particularly People are very skeptical. 6 in Nevada. 7 worried. They're concerned that we're being dumped And even if somebody is looking for something 8 on. 9 that's not there, something that doesn't even exist, if they can't find it, it's going to be NRC's fault; 10 11 NRC is going to be hiding something from them, even if 12 it's not there. Or, if anything is very difficult, it comes back to you, and it becomes part of a pile of 13 14 complaints that people have about the NRC. 15 So, it really would be a good thing for 16 you, as well as for us out there in the public, to 17 have a system that's independent from you and that you make sure works, that they have to be answerable to 18 19 you as well as to us. But it should not be just you. 20 So, thank you. 21 Thank you, Judy. MR. CAMERON: Okay. 22 Rod? 23 MR. McCULLUM: Yes, I want to thank both 24 the NRC and the State of Nevada for а lot 25 thoughtful preparation into this meeting. We've got

system that Bob was talking about or that people

multiple revisions of an option paper. The reason I believe there's multiple reasons is that NRC has been taking to heart the input that they've been receiving from the various participants.

And I think it is appropriate that the State of Nevada lead things off, as they are the most significant intervener in this proceeding.

This proceeding is required by law to move forward. NRC is under a court order to continue the Yucca Mountain licensing process so long as it has funding, and a certain amount of carryover funding has been identified, which has made this meeting possible.

I think, as Bob said, the prospects for additional fundings are uncertain. We all can easily predict what Congress will do next in so many areas. But, given that the amount of funding that is certain is small, and given that there is a mandate for NRC to move this process forward -- and certainly this process does need to move forward; I think we do need an answer to this question that's before the nation on disposal of nuclear waste -- I think this activity of the LSNARP is probably the most worthwhile thing you can do with the limited amount of money that you have now.

I kind of shuttered a little bit when it

was mentioned that the last time this Committee met was 15 years ago, because I was there. And now I officially feel old on the record.

(Laughter.)

But these last 15 years have seen a revolution in technology which to say it's unprecedented is an understatement. And I think that the member needs that Bob has outlined are certainly very valid things, not things that we would disagree with.

However, I would like to put forth a little bit more sense of optimism, that I think this Committee can do this. I think that one of the key aspects of this information revolution that we've experienced is that we have so much more capability now. This should be easier, not harder.

And I think, as evidenced by the participation you're getting in this meeting, that the parties should not require an extensive amount of resources to come to a decision on which option to move forward with. Now, beyond that, whether NRC has the resources to deploy that option, that's up to Congress.

But I just want to start off by conveying a sense of optimism that the body I see assembled in

1 this room should be capable of choosing a 2 And then, we just have to wait for the resources to see it implemented. 3 4 Thanks. 5 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Rod. Thank you 6 very much on that. 7 And we're going to go to Diane Curran. 8 MS. CURRAN: Yes. Thank you, Chip. 9 Yes, Diane. MR. CAMERON: 10 MS. CURRAN: I just want to say a few 11 words for Eureka County. We very much endorse what 12 Bob Halstead said about the importance of making sure that, whenever final decisions are made about this LSN 13 14 system and about the discovery system for the Yucca 15 Mountain proceeding, that all of the interested 16 parties be able to participate with 17 resources to do it. And we don't have that right now. 18 So, looking at are this as а 19 preliminary discussion. I'm a lawyer. This seems to 20 me like an advance notice of proposed rulemaking where 21 ideas get discussed, but nothing is set in stone. 22 There are, obviously, a lot of complicated 23 issues having to do with the usability of this LSN 24 system. I noticed a couple of statements in the NRC's

materials that the LSN collection is up and usable.

1	Well, there's a long, long list of problems with it,
2	and I think that is one of the issues that's going to
3	have to be discussed. And all the parties are going
4	to need to be able to put on the table what their
5	needs are and whether this system is set up in a way
6	that can meet them. This is an awful lot of
7	documents.
8	So, just wanted to emphasize that point
9	that I appreciate the opportunity to participate here,
10	but we are assuming and I think it's appropriate to
11	assume that this discussion is preliminary.
12	Thank you.
13	MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you. Thank
14	you, Diane.
15	Let's go to the GoToMeeting people. Does
16	anybody have their card up out there, their tent, name
17	tent?
18	MR. ZABARTE: Can you hear me?
19	MR. CAMERON: Okay. We have Ian Zabarte
20	on the phone.
21	Hi, Ian. Why don't you go ahead?
22	MR. ZABARTE: Good morning. My name is
23	Ian Zabarte. I'm the Secretary for the Native
24	Community Action Council. We're the only unfunded
25	parties in the proceedings.

1 We're here and open to develop and present 2 issues that the United States cannot 3 ownership to Yucca Mountain because it's under treaty 4 with the Western Shoshone Government. And we feel that there is a level of environmental racism involved 5 in these proceedings with the abject purpose of 6 7 saddling the Shoshone Nation with nuclear waste. 8 we don't appreciate that. We think that funding needs 9 to be made available. Our resistance here is 10,000 years. 10 11 if Nevada can prove somehow that their rights have an 12 interest of paramount to the Shoshone Nation, I'd like to see that. But that's where we're coming from, and 13 14 our 10,000-year history, our 10,000-year language in 15 relation to this place is at risk, and Nevada can't 16 touched that. So, I take exception to whoever 17 suggests that these proceedings are about to help Nevada doesn't exist in his country and 18 Nevada. 19 that's what the law says, and those are things that 20 we're going to be contending. 21 Thank you. 22 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you for that, 23 Ian. 24 Anybody else with their name tent on? 25 (No response.)

Okay. Well, let's come back to the room
for a discussion, if there needs to be any, of what
was said. And I'm going to put Ian's point up here.
He used the term "environmental racism". And also,
that's certainly related to funding for Native
Americans to participate.

Anybody else? Anybody else around the table who wants to say anything? We are in a general point.

Bob?

MR. HALSTEAD: Yes, I want to reiterate what I said before about the State's concern about the resources that all the members of the Advisory Panel are going to need to be involved in this process. But, in particular, the Nevada counties and Native American organizations, which there are two who are admitted parties or interested governmental entities in the licensing proceeding itself.

There is a larger issue. It isn't just a matter of resources to participate in the Advisory Panel's work. There is a larger issue of funding for those parties to remain involved, even in simply monitoring what is going on with the proposals to restart the licensing proceeding. And that is an issue that hangs over this meeting.

1	MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thanks, Bob.
2	Diane?
3	MS. CURRAN: I'm chiming in to ask for a
4	five-minute break at some point soon.
5	MR. CAMERON: What was that? I missed
6	that.
7	MS. CURRAN: A five-minute break at some
8	point.
9	MR. CAMERON: Oh, yes, we're going to take
10	a break. It will be longer than five minutes.
11	We have one more element of this opening
12	discussion which we'll do that, which is to see if we
13	have any members of the public who wanted to comment
14	on Andy Bates' overview, anything that was said at the
15	table or, for example, by Ian Zabarte.
16	So, let me see. Is there any member of
17	the public in the room who wants to say anything?
18	(No response.)
19	Okay. Well, let's go to GoToMeeting
20	GoToWebinar. So, I did it one time. Okay. Keep
21	track.
22	(Laughter.)
23	(No response.)
24	Okay. GoToWebinar, do we have anybody
25	from the public on GoToWebinar? No hands raised?

1	Tara, our operator, Tara, are you there?
2	OPERATOR: Yes, I am.
3	MR. CAMERON: Do we have anybody who's on
4	the phone from the public who wants to say anything at
5	this point?
6	OPERATOR: If you would like to ask a
7	question, please press *1 on your phone and restate
8	your name in order to introduce your question. If you
9	need to retire a question, please press *2. Again, to
10	ask a question, please press *1.
11	It will take a few moments for the
12	question to come through. Please stand by.
13	(Pause.)
14	We show no questions at this time.
14 15	We show no questions at this time. MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thanks a lot, Tara.
15	MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thanks a lot, Tara.
15 16	MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thanks a lot, Tara. We'll be back to you later on in the day.
15 16 17	MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thanks a lot, Tara. We'll be back to you later on in the day. And we have a break now, and the break was
15 16 17 18	MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thanks a lot, Tara. We'll be back to you later on in the day. And we have a break now, and the break was originally scheduled from 11:30 to 11:45. So, we're
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the record at 11:00 a.m. and went back on the record
at 11:21 a.m.)

MR. CAMERON: Okay, everybody, we're going
to get started in about 30 seconds.

And I just have a few announcements. One

And I just have a few announcements. One of them, the most important one, I think, is that you've been introduced to all the people who are on the phone through the GoToMeeting website, GoToMeeting technology. We have Loreen Pitchford that we're going to try to get her on, so she can introduce herself to you. But Loreen has been involved working for various counties in Nevada, advising on the LSN. So, she has a lot of experience in this. When we do get her on, we'll put her on. Okay? I just wanted to note that she is on.

At the lunch break, we're going to be showing in here and other places, I guess, online -there's 11 training videos on the search process on
LSN ADAMS, and it's going to be a continuous loop.
After you watch that two or three times, if you still
want to see some more, you can go onto the YouTube
site at NRC and tune into those training videos. I
just wanted to call that to your attention.

We're going to start off now and finish up with this in the morning. But we have a number of

1 what I call summary topics. These are just to give you some context; for example, the Yucca Mountain 2 3 adjudicatory process, and we're going to hear from 4 Margie Janney, the Acting LSN Administrator, who is 5 going to talk about history of the LSN. So, we're not going to go for discussion 6 7 after each of those. We will have time for clarifying 8 questions at the end of all of those, with the exception that after Judge Paul Bollwerk talks about 9 the status of the Yucca Mountain adjudicatory process, 10 11 we're going to have Marty Malsch from the State of 12 Nevada legal team come up and just give us a few points on legal issues, some of which Judge Bollwerk 13 14 will be introducing in his presentation. 15 So, that's how we're going to spend the And it's time for the status of the Yucca 16 17 Mountain adjudicatory proceeding. We'll hear from Judge Bollwerk and, then, we'll go to Marty. 18 And 19 then, we'll continue down the list, come back for 20 clarifying questions at the end. 21 MR. BOLLWERK: All right. Thank you, 22 Chip. 23 Good morning, everyone. My name is Paul 24 Bollwerk, and I'm a legal administrative judge with

the agency's Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel.

And as Chip mentioned, I will be giving a series of background presentations by the LSN staff, intended to provide a common understanding regarding a number of the matters that the Advisory Review Panel members will be discussing over the next several days.

And I'm going to take a real chance. Mr. Halstead took the safer approach. I'm going to try the clicker. We'll see who made the better choice. I bet it's going to be you, but we'll see.

So, the adjudicatory process associated with the Department of Energy, or DOE's, Mountain high-level Radioactive waste repository construction authorization application and the LSN are closely linked, as the LSN exists as a tool to facilitate participation in the adjudicatory process. That being said, I'm not going to try to provide a history of the LSN. Acting LSN Administrator Margie Janney is going to be talking about the LSN's history couple of minutes, although given relationship between the high-level waste repository adjudication and the LSN, our presentations may touch on some of the same items.

My presentation this morning has a different purpose, which is to provide some background information about the status of the adjudication

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itself. And in doing so, I'm not going to review the early stage of the adjudication, which began back in October 2008 with The Federal Register publication of a hearing opportunity notice and the subsequent filing of intervention petitions regarding the DOE construction authorization application for the Yucca Mountain repository. Certainly many of you in this room and participating online know that history well because you were involved in the proceeding as it was before the Commission or one or more Construction Authorization Boards. Instead, I'm going to start at the point some three years later when the adjudication and the original LSN were no longer in an active status and bring things up to the present, as that portion of the proceeding's history is most relevant to the LSNARP's efforts over the next several days.

Also, as an aid in following along, as well as a reference tool for those who might want to do some additional research into what I'm going to discuss, a timeline will be displayed, which is also part of the meeting presentation slides that are available on the LSN Library website.

So, to begin, in early September 2011, in CLI-11-7, the Commission directed that the then-presiding Construction Authorization Board, or CAB-04,

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should complete all activities before the Board by the close of fiscal year 2011.

Thereafter, in late September 2011, CAB-04 in LBP-11-21 -- and these, again, are Commission or Licensing Board decisions -- suspended the Yucca Mountain adjudication. Also, consistent with this Commission direction, the Licensing Support Network was shut down and decommissioned at about the same time.

Skipping ahead, in August 2013, in the Aiken County case, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit directed the Commission to resume the Yucca Mountain licensing process, and you've already heard that particular court case referenced this morning as something the Commission is seeking to comply with.

In response to the Court's direction, in CLI-13-08, another Commission decision, the Commission indicated its intent to, quote, "advance the licensing process in a manner that is constructive and consistent with the Court's decision and the resources available". Close quote.

Knowing that the agency then had in hand approximately \$11 million in unobligated carryover funding, appropriated from the Nuclear Waste Fund, the

1 Commission further indicated that it would, quote, 2 "take an incremental approach, since the agency cannot engage in all licensing activities that we would 3 4 undertake if fully funded. For example, we cannot at 5 this time complete a formal hearing requiring depositions of nearly 300 contentions." Close quote. 6 7 Accordingly, the Commission looked to the schedule set forth in 10 Code of Federal Regulations, 8 9 or CFR, Part 2, Subpart J, and Appendix D, and identified activities that represented, quote, "the 10 11 next logical steps in the process". Close quote. 12 To implement that approach, in CLI-13-08, the Commission took the following steps: 13 14 Directed the NRC staff to complete its 15 Safety Evaluation Report, or SER, for the Yucca 16 Mountain facility. 17 Requested that DOE prepare a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, or EIS, to address the 18 19 potential construction authorization associated 20 impacts on groundwater and from surface discharges of 21 groundwater. 22 And third, as an aid to the NRC staff's 23 SER completion efforts, and to ensure appropriate 24 treatment in accordance with agency records

requirements, directed incorporation into an internal

1 ADAMS database of the LSN documentary material that had been residing with the Office of the Secretary 2 3 since the LSN was decommissioned in 2011. 4 Thereafter, an internal ADAMS database of 5 the LSN documentary material -- oops, I think I messed I know I should have been careful. 6 7 Thereafter, an internal ADAMS database for 8 the LSN documentary material was established in April 9 of 2014, while the SER was completed in January of 10 2015, and after DOE declined to do 11 Supplemental EIS was completed by the NRC staff in May 12 of 2016. 2015, 13 In February in the Staff 14 Requirements Memorandum, SRM, for or 15 SRM-COMSECY-14-0041, the Commission approved 16 placement of the LSN documentary material into a 17 public ADAMS database, which is now referred to as the LSN Library and which became operational in October of 18 19 2016. 20 2017, SRM In July of in the for 21 COMSECY-17-001, the Commissioned authorized the Office 22 of the Secretary and the Atomic Safety and Licensing 23 Board Panel as a, quote, "next logical step," unquote, 24 in keeping with the Court's direction in the Aiken

County decision to proceed with organizing

conducting a virtual LSN Advisory Review Panel meeting to provide options and input to the Commission regarding reconstituting or replacing the LSN in the event the high-level waste proceeding should be restarted.

Two questions generally raised regarding the potential restart of the adjudicatory process are: first, what process will the Commission follow in restarting the adjudication? And second, will that process include rulemaking to address items such as the provisions in 10 CFR Part 2, Subpart J, regarding LSN functionality and operation?

opinion offer We cannot an the Commission's direction for the restart of the adjudication. Lifting suspension the of the adjudication, the issuance of any Commission decision about the adjudicatory process and what quidance might be given to the litigants are matters for a Commission decision.

In CLI-13-08, however, the Commission provided some insight into its possible approach regarding each of these items by noting that, quote, "Should we lift the suspension in the future, participants will have the opportunity to resubmit requests associated with the conduct of the proceeding

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at that time. Among the questions we leave for another day is whether to reconstitute the LSN, either as it was originally implemented or in a different incarnation." Close quote.

The Commission observed as well that, quote, "Questions relating to how the LSN might be configured in the future, the need for and scope of any potential revisions to the LSN regulations in Subpart J, and how those revisions might take place, whether by a specific order or rulemaking, would be decided at that time." Close quote.

What this suggests is that, first, if and when the Commission decides that it's appropriate to begin the process of restarting the Yucca Mountain adjudicatory proceeding, it likely would invite adjudication participants to comment on the matters noted in CLI-13-08 and potentially other procedural matters.

And second, whether a case-specific order or rulemaking would be the appropriate vehicle for implementing any aspect of that procedural approach will be decided by the Commission as part of the restart process.

And with that, I'll conclude my remarks and step aside to allow Chip to introduce the next

1 presentation. 2 Thank you very much. 3 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thanks, Paul. 4 We're going to have Marty Malsch come up 5 and just give us a few comments that are relative to Paul's presentation. And then, we're going to go with 6 7 the rest of the agenda before we go for clarifying 8 questions, and if we have time, any discussion. 9 Marty? MR. MALSCH: Hi. Thank you, Chip. I just 10 11 have four, maybe five, very brief remarks. 12 First, to point out that the LSN was developed only after numerous Advisory Committee 13 14 meetings and consideration of options prepared by a Special Technical Working Group that reported to the 15 LSNARP. 16 17 Also, both the LSN and its predecessor, the LSS, were incorporated into Part 2, principally 18 19 Subpart J of Part 2, only after notice and comment 20 rulemaking. And we would stress here that we think 21 the same process should be followed here, assuming --22 and I think most people are assuming this -- that the 23 old LSN cannot simply be revived. 24 And we wanted to stress that an

immediately effective change to Part 2, Subpart J, or

some sort of exemption from Part 2, Subpart J, as opposed to notice and comment rulemaking, would only cause confusion, delay, and possibly prejudice. And, in fact, if the Commission were to proceed to amend Subpart J to accommodate a new electronic discovery system, and to do so without prior notice and public comment, actually it would raise a significant legal question whether it's violated Section 189(a) of the Atomic Energy Act, which we don't have to go into detail here. Just to say that this would raise a significant legal issue.

And in that regard, I just wanted to point out that, while the Commission was very good, in response to the Aiken County Mandamus, in asking the views of the parties on how to restart and continue with the Yucca Mountain licensing process, it's been not so great in its decisionmaking processes since then.

As just two "for examples," it approved the idea of DOE of the staff, rather than DOE completing the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. That itself raises a significant legal question, and the views of the parties were not solicited in that respect. The Commission just did it, and in doing so, did something extremely unusual.

1 Ιt actually reconsidered and amended a formal 2 adjudicatory decision by a SECY requirements memo, which I don't think has ever been done in the agency's 3 4 history. 5 And then, they also decided to move forward with at least one LSNARP meeting, again, 6 7 without consulting the parties. So, we hope in the future the Commission 8 will be a little more, express a little more concern 9 and be a little more interested in hearing about the 10 11 views of the public. 12 So, with that, that's my remark. MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you. Thank you 13 14 very much, Marty. And I think there's at least one issue 15 that we might want to have some views and discussion 16 17 on, which is Marty's point on the need for notice and comment rulemaking. So, I don't want to just rule out 18 19 discussion on that because this is basically summary 20 topics. 21 But thank you. Thank you, Paul. Thank 22 Thank you, Marty. you. 23 And when we get to the discussion, the 24 clarifying questions, can we get Loreen to introduce

herself, since she's on GoToMeeting? Okay, we'll do

1 that then. She may have something to say on this. 2 We'll see that. 3 But, right now, we're going to go to the 4 history of the LSN and LSN Library. And we have 5 Margie Janney with us, who's the Acting LSN Administrator. 6 7 Margie? Good morning. I am Margie 8 MS. JANNEY: 9 Janney, and I am the Acting LSN Administrator. to work under Dan Graser, starting in 2000. 10 11 have a lot of history here and I've met many of you in 12 the room. 13 10 CFR 2, Subpart J, defines the LSN 14 Administrator "the person within the NRC as 15 responsible for coordinating access to, integrity of, data available on the Licensing Support 16 17 Network". I'm going to talk for a few minutes on the 18 19 history of the LSN, so that we can all have a common 20 understanding of the original document collection. 21 Under the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 22 1982, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission is responsible 23 for evaluating the Department of Energy's application 24 for authorization to construct a permanent geologic

repository at Yucca Mountain in Nevada and determining

whether to authorize construction of the proposed repository.

The NRC's licensing process primarily consists of a technical Review by the NRC staff of DOE's construction authorization application and a licensing adjudication before NRC Construction Authorization Boards.

To support the NRC's adjudicatory responsibilities, the Licensing Support Network was established as the means of making discovery material electronically available to the various participants adjudication the via publicly available in а distributed database network that was expected to be available for bot.h the initial construction authorization and subsequent receive and possess licensing proceedings. A distributed database means that there are different servers across the nation, as opposed to one server or server farm that contains all the documents in a single location. In other words, all of the documents that you could find via the LSN existed in servers across the whole nation.

The development of the original LSN began in 1997 when the NRC issued a proposed rule that was intended to take advantage of technological developments that had occurred since the original

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Licensing Support System rule was adopted in 1989. That proposed rule, 10 CFR 2, Subpart J, which was adopted at the end of 1998, initiated a series of meetings and discussions with the Licensing Support Network Advisory Review Panel that culminated in the 2000 submission April to the NRC Information Technology Business Council of а business analysis that discussed several LSN implementation including distributed database options, the configuration that was ultimately implemented.

In October 2001, the original LSN became operational and continued to operate through September 2011, when it was decommissioned. It has been more than six years since the original LSN operated, and since that time, there have been many technological developments and changes in federal IT policy.

The development of the functional requirements for the LSN culminated in a June 2001 LSN baseline design requirements document. The LSN guidelines were prepared under the direction of the LSN Administrator to document the decision reached by the LSNARP and the technical aspects of the July 2001 amendments to 10 CFR 2, Subpart J, that implemented the original LSN technical solution.

In addition, they were written to help the

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participants develop their piece of the technical solution, such as how to set up their LSN repository, acceptable image file formats, and optical character recognition, or OCR, accuracy requirements, so that you could actually perform searches on the content, on the words within the documents. They in no way affected, superseded, or otherwise relieved a participant from compliance with 10 CFR Part 2.

The LSN comprised 19 servers in a local area network environment connected to the internet in an offsite data center, and it was accessible by the public at www.lsnnet.gov. The system was connected to the internet through a firewall and was protected by an intrusion detection device. Interconnectivity was provided by multiple switches and hubs.

Additionally, each high-level participant operated a website that hosted collection of LSN headers and documents. The headers assisted with searching for documents in the LSN. They're also called the metadata, an index. bibliographic information. So, they contained the title, the document date, the author name. think of them like looking through the old-fashioned library card catalog, how many different ways you can find access to one single book.

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The server count and configuration listed on this slide does not include the components that were required for each participant site. So, the LSN crawled or spidered the participant servers to create an index, much like Google does. So, the LSN did not actually contain the documents, but went out to the individual participant servers and brought back the information to an index that was contained in the LSN. Each of the participant's servers had their own information, the actual documents. The LSN just contained the index.

So, using the LSN search and retrieval capabilities, you would be able to locate, identify, and retrieve documents on the server of the party, potential party, or interested governmental participant. So, just like Google doesn't actually own any of those documents that your search results point you to, Google sends you to that, the owner of those documents.

Shutting down the LSN. The high-level waste proceeding was suspended in September of 2011, and as part of an orderly suspension and to preserve the document discovery materials, the ASLBP Construction Authorization Board issued an order on April 11th, 2011, directing that all high-level waste

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participants, LSN document collections, both the headers and the documents, be submitted to the Office of the Secretary in portable document format, or PDF. That order also stated that the Office of the Secretary would add those headers and documents to the NRC's agencywide Documents Access and Management System, more commonly known as ADAMS, and make them available to the public.

The submissions of these headers and documents to the Office of the Secretary triggered federal records requirements that obligated the NRC to declare the hearing participant headers and documents as NRC official agency records, and to preserve them in compliance with the National Archives and Records Administration's requirements and other applicable federal laws.

The high-level waste hearing participant collections are now part of the ADAMS environment and have a narrow approved disposition schedule. The headers and documents are stored in an internal ADAMS Library to meet federal records requirements, but they are available on a public library for the use of the United States public and foreign countries.

As Judge Bollwerk said a couple of minutes ago, on August 13th, 2003, the U.S. Court of Appeals

for the District of Columbia Circuit directed the NRC to resume the licensing process for the DOE high-level waste repository construction authorization application.

The Commission decisions and communication that I've provided on this slide show the history of why the participants' collections were placed into ADAMS and made publicly available. As I mentioned on the last slide, on November 18th, 2013, the Commission directed staff to put the LSN document collections into ADAMS, so that the staff could easily work on the Safety Evaluation Report.

2014, the Commission On January 24th, directed agency staff to make the LSN document collection publicly available. On February 3rd, 2015, Commission directed that, consistent 10 CFR Part 2.1011, LSN document activities shall be coordinated by the Office of the Secretary and the Atomic Safety Licensing Board Panel. On December 1st, 2015, the Office of the Secretary and ASLBP informed the Commission that the project to make the LSN header and document collection publicly available in ADAMS would begin in December 2015. On July 29th, 2016, the the Secretary and ASLBP informed Office of Commission that the ADAMS LSN Library would become

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publicly available on August 19th, 2016, and it did, indeed, become publicly available on that date.

When the NRC was loading the 3.692 million documents formally located through the LSN, we did a quality assurance check. Each document originally loaded to a participant server was required to have a Participant Accession Number. When those documents were indexed in the LSN, we also assign them, or they LSN assigned them, an LSN Accession Number.

The ADAMS LSN Library contents were verified using the final list of the LSN Accession Numbers generated by the LSN Administrator before the LSN was shut down against the corresponding lists of Participant Accession Numbers that were received when the participants were required to turn over copies of their documents to the Office of the Secretary. The LSN Administrator found 130 issues. The Office of the Secretary and ASLBP, then, informed the Commission about the issues and what the resolution of those anomalies would be.

The LSN Library Anomaly Result Report was originally documented in December 2016 and last updated in March 2017. Sixty of the 130 documents were NRC documents whose status had changed from publicly available to non-publicly available because

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of the sensitivity of the information contained in those documents. The other 70 were participants' documents. Those were documents that either we had on the LSN Accession Number list and were never received or the participants had on their list -- or else we received documents, but we didn't have them on the LSN Accession Number list. So, we did resolve all of those issues of the 70 participant documents except for one or two. So, the ADAMS LSN Library accurately reflects the content that was on the LSN except for one or two documents out of that 3.692 million.

I do want to point out that, when the documents came to the NRC's Office of the Secretary, no changes were made. So, every header and every document was loaded in with any errors that may have already existed. So, if there was an incorrect date or a title misspelling, they still exist. The NRC did not make any changes to those 3.692 documents.

In sum, since the LSN was shut down, the NRC has acted to: preserve all LSN documents in accordance with the National Archives and Records Administration record requirements; resolve anomalies in the documents and indexes submitted by the parties to the proceedings, and made LSN records available and searchable for NRC staff and for public use in a new

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1 LSN Library database. 2 On a final note, the LSN was a public 3 discovery database. The ADAMS LSN Library is a public 4 library system that experiences more than 500 hits per 5 month. Thank you. 6 7 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you very much, Margie, for that history. And there are some issues 8 there that I think we will probably be going into 9 later on this afternoon. 10 11 We are going to now have Margie do a 12 preview, a prelude to the options that are going to be 13 discussed this afternoon and the next day. And she is 14 going to give you a summary of that. Is that correct? 15 MS. JANNEY: That is correct. Thank you. 16 MR. CAMERON: Okay. 17 MS. JANNEY: So, once again, I'm Margie Janney, and I'm the Acting LSN Administrator. 18 19 The purpose of this presentation is to 20 introduce the different options in the options paper 21 outlining the reconstitution/replacement options for 22 the Licensing Support Network. The latest version, 23 Version 4, was emailed this past -- oh, it's sitting 24 over there.

(Laughter.)

So, we just keep improving it. The version before that had added Inyo County, California's estimates. This one adds Nye County's estimates.

So, the scope of the options paper is limited to the technical discussion of the options to reconstitute or replace the original LSN. Each option discussed assumes, unless otherwise noted, that any IT system developed to emulate or replace the original LSN would meet the functional requirements found in Appendix A of the options paper.

As a reminder, we will be polling the LSNARP membership at the end of our two-day meeting as to their opinion of the best option to reconstitute or replace the LSN, should funding become available to continue the high-level waste proceeding. If the adjudication were to proceed, we would need to evaluate the performance of any replacement or reconstitution of the LSN.

There are a number of factors that will influence a decision to either reconstitute or replace the original LSN potentially with one of the options outlined in the options paper. This list provides factors that will need to be taken into consideration when reviewing the various options.

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10 CFR 2, Subpart J, provided specific rules governing the purpose and operation of a discovery system for the high-level waste proceeding, and these rules remain. All of the options provided in the option paper will require modifications to, or exemptions from, parts of 10 CFR 2, Subpart J.

An LSN Administrator within ASLBP would be appointed to oversee the design, implementation, and operation of a reconstituted or replacement LSN. The hardware and software components that constituted the NRC-operated portion of the original LSN are no longer available nor supported. The original LSN guidelines would be updated by the LSN Administrator in coordination with the LSNARP to provide technical guidance on the operation of a reconstituted or replacement LSN.

reconstituted LSN or a replacement system will need to remain in operation through the construction authorization licensing proceeding, the interim period between the construction authorization and the receive and possess licensing proceeding, through the receive and possess licensing proceeding, appellate proceedings through any judicial following the receive and possess licensing Remember, that's a long period of time. proceeding.

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The bibliographic information provided by each participant in 2011 continues to be associated with each header and document. The original LSN Accession Number needs to be able to be used to find the headers and documents that are right now within the ADAMS public LSN Library.

Document sizing responses. Just as we did with the LSN, we have to have sizing information.

Basic IT practice requires the knowledge of the database.

On October 27th, 2017, I sent to parties to the proceeding that had 500 or documents in the original LSN, or who had sponsored 10 or more admitted contentions, a request to provide an estimate as to the number of new documentary material documents and header-only materials that each might proceeding produce, should The the resume. requested assist in information was to ASLBP developing options for technical implementation solutions for the possible reconstitution replacement of the LSN and an enhanced exhibit submission process.

Inyo County, California provided a rough estimate of approximately 50 documents with no header-

only documents.

A header-only document typically is an indication that there is no publicly available document because it could represent a videotape or a rock sample or a photograph, or else it could be a privileged, confidential safeguards or other type of limited-access documentary material that should not be publicly available.

NEI provided a rough estimate of between 100 and 500 documents with no header-only entries.

The State of Nevada provided a rough estimate of more than 1,000 documents. However, at this time they could not provide an accurate estimate.

DOE provided a rough estimate of more than 1,000 documents with approximately 9 percent as header-only documents. However, additional license application work and the number of new contentions will influence the amount of new material.

The NRC staff provided a rough estimate of between 1,000 and 2,000 new documents with approximately 1 percent as header-only. However, significant uncertainties related to the resumption of the adjudication may impact their rough estimate.

Nye County, Nevada provided a rough estimate of between 200 and 300 documents with

68 approximately 500 as header-only. 1 The two entities that did not provide a 2 3 formal written response to the inquiry were the 4 California Energy Commission and Clark County, Nevada. 5 So, the new documentary material estimates total between 3,350 to perhaps 5,000 or more. 6 7 The general objective of the options paper is it outlines possible IT system options for the 8 replacement of the original LSN, as well as discusses 9 the option of reconstituting the original LSN. 10 11 option includes a cost and time estimate, risks and 12 challenges, and pros and cons. All cost and time estimates provided in 13 14 this options paper are estimated based on available 15 information and are intended to provide a consistent comparison basis between the options. 16 Depending on 17 the option selected, market research and a more detailed independent government cost estimate may be 18 19 conducted as part of budget formulation or procurement 20 activities to develop a more precise cost. 21 A project plan, depending on the option 22 selected, may be developed to provide a more accurate

schedule.

The final implemented solution for the selected option may vary from the description provided

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69 in this paper, as the selected option will be subject 1 2 to design reviews and user acceptance testing. 3 The LSN Administrator may be coordinating 4 these activities in conjunction with the LSNARP. 5 So, as a high-level overview, Option is traditional discovery. It uses existing public ADAMS 6 7 LSN Library to access previously submitted documentary 8 material, and new material will be exchanged amongst 9 the parties, as Judge Paul Bollwerk will be discussing a little bit later. 10 11 Option 2 is the existing public ADAMS LSN 12 This option would build upon the Library as a base. existing ADAMS LSN Library enhanced by additional 13 14 requirements. The library would be the base used to

Option 2 is the existing public ADAMS LSN Library as a base. This option would build upon the existing ADAMS LSN Library enhanced by additional requirements. The library would be the base used to access previously submitted and any new documentary material. The document intake and document modification processes would either use a modification to the Electronic Information Exchange, or EIE, system, or a semi-manual process, which will be discussed later by K.G. Golshan.

Option 3 is a cloud-based system.

Previously submitted any new documentary material would be moved from the existing ADAMS LSN Library to a cloud-based system. The document intake and document modification processes would be moved to the

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1 cloud. And K.G. Golshan will also be presenting this 2 option. 3 Option 4 is the original LSN design as it 4 existed in 2011. And I will be discussing this 5 option. Appendix A includes the original 6 7 functional requirements that couldn't be met by one or more of the options or would need to be modified based 8 9 on new technology. Appendix A does not include original LSN functional requirements that are not IT-10 11 system-related or currently provided by other systems 12 or have been overtaken by events. Appendix B describes the risk factors that 13 14 were considered for each option, and we came up with a relative risk score. 15 Appendix C lists proposed new functional 16 17 requirements such as enhanced exhibit processing and a feature that was lacking, which was the ability to 18 take documents directly out of the LSN and file them 19 20 exhibits. newly identified functional as The 21 requirements would permit that capability. 22 And Appendix D is an options 23 table. 24 Thank you. 25 Okay. MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Thank

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I just want to put a finer point, before to the next presentations on Electronic Information Exchange and the Electronic Hearing Docket, which gives you a whole context, I just want to put a little finer point on a word that Margie used. She indicated that we would be "polling," P-O-L-L-I-N-G, ARP members at the end of tomorrow. And we are going to be asking you what your opinions are on all of these options, but I didn't want anybody to think that this was going to be some type of a vote that might be given to the Commission that 5 of the 16 ARP members voted for the cloud, or something like that. So, I just wanted to clarify that.

MS. JANNEY: Thank you, Chip.

MR. CAMERON: Okay.

So now, e-filing in the Electronic Hearing Docket, we are going to have Russ Chazell from the Office of the Secretary talk to us about that. And then, we're going to hear from Andy Welkie about another thing.

Russ?

MR. CHAZELL: Good morning, everyone. Thank you for attending today, either remotely or in person, our meeting of the LSNARP.

With me, Brian Newell, if you could stand up? With me today is Brian Newell. Brian's an administrative and litigation assistant in the Office of the Secretary. And he, along with two others, handle most inquiries about the Electronic Information Exchange and the Electronic Hearing Docket systems. Many of you have spoken or emailed Brian while planning to attend this meeting. Brian will handle EIE/EHD logistics for high-level waste adjudicatory proceeding, if it is restarted in the future.

Thanks, Brian.

Today I will provide an overview of the Electronic Information Exchange, or EIE, and the Electronic Hearing Docket, or EHD, systems. This presentation is relevant to your discussions because several of the options under consideration include the EIE as the document intake system, and it's within the mandate of the LSNARP because, if it is part of the reconstituted LSN, it will be part of the LSN infrastructure.

First, some background. I guess I should do the slides, huh?

The NRC-mandated electronic filing for the

73 1 high-level waste proceeding in 10 CFR Subpart 2 Section 1013. Further, that section in Subparagraph 3 (a) (2) mandates that the Office of the Secretary, or 4 SECY, manage e-filing systems, again, known as EIE and 5 EHD. used for filing adjudicatory 6 EIE is 7 documents such as pleadings, motions, 8 transcripts, and admitted exhibits. EHD is the ADAMS 9 Library where the documents are housed after they're filed. 10 11 The NRC's EIE permits users to make 12 submissions electronic in secure manner а signature technology. 13 Upon 14 transmission, EIE timestamps the documents and sends

The NRC's EIE permits users to make electronic submissions in a secure manner using digital signature technology. Upon receipt of transmission, EIE timestamps the documents and sends the submitter an email notice confirming receipt of the documents. The interface may look a little different than what some of you may remember because the NRC has made some changes in the last few years. We use these systems for all of our adjudications, not just the high-level waste system.

So, to access EIE, you go to the NRC home page at www.nrc.gov to find the EIE. And then, you click on "Adjudicatory Submissions" at the bottom of the page right there.

As I said earlier, a digital certificate

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is required to submit documents to EIE. The certificate serves to authenticate documents and validate the identity of the person submitting the information. Certificates are issued to appropriate parties upon request to the Office of the Secretary. The process to obtain a certificate is started at this URL there. So, many of you may already have digital certificates, but they may now be expired or would need to be renewed before you could access EIE.

So, once you've arrived at "Adjudicatory Submissions," you click "Obtain on Digital Then, that will take you to a page Certificate". there called "External Credential Service," and you click there. "Electronic Submittals - Adjudicatory". I'm just going through this real quick, so you can get a flavor for how the system works. Then, you click on "Apply Now" right there. And then, that takes you to a page called "Level 1 Credentialing". And as with all government websites, there's a nice warning there that you need to read. And after you've read the warning, click to "Level 1," continue to "Level 1 -Credentialing".

Then, there's a form to fill out. You fill out the form and click "Continue". At this point, the NRC IT team will review and approve the

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1 request, if appropriate, and email you a digital certificate with instructions on how to upload it to 2 3 your machine. 4 There are some browsers and operating 5 systems that are more challenging to use than others. If you're using one of those challenging browsers, the 6 7 NRC Help Desk can walk you through that process. I'll provide the contact information and hours of operation 8 9 for the Help desk later in my presentation. So, once your certificate is installed, 10 11 you can get to EIE from the "Adjudicatory Submissions" 12 page shown earlier. You, then, click "Submit Adjudicatory Documents" right there. 13 14 When you arrive at the EIE front page, 15 you'll get another warning. Read the warning. "Consent to Monitoring" and, then, click "Continue". 16 17 Then, you'll get a front page that tells you what's going on with the system. Are there any 18 19 maintenance issues going on, or whatever? 20 splash page that tells you the current status of the 21 system. 22 So, then, once you've read that, you click 23 on "New Submission". And then, you click on "Type of 24 Submission," which is in most cases public 25 submission.

Then, you select the proceeding from the menu. There number of active are а proceedings happening at any given time, and the dropdown box will only show you the proceedings to which you have access. If high-level waste is the only proceeding you're involved in, you'll only see that on your dropdown. Now you can see there "High-Level Waste". There's the docket number, CAB-04. you click on that box, and it takes you to the page for submitting the information.

So, you fill out the form. You upload your documents. Right there, you type in the submission title, and you can upload your documents there. And this is a straightforward document upload process like you do for lots of other kinds of applications outside the NRC.

Once the document is filed, all parties will receive an email notification acknowledging the submission with a link to open the document. You'll see the page scrolling through many names here. So, you say "Add Another File," if you want to. And then, you can scroll through all of these names, and you get down to the bottom. You'll the page. The high-level proceeding has a long service list, and I think we abbreviated that. But the first iteration of this

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slide scrolled to like four pages because there were that many people that are on the service list for high-level waste. So, once you see that, you sign and date and, then, click "Submit".

Please note that 10 CFR Part 2, Subpart J, mandates specific attributes for filed documents. These attributes include, for example, optical character recognition and resolution requirements. The NRC has an add-in to Adobe Acrobat called Preflight that will flag attribute issues with the document. Such issues need to be resolved before the document is filed. And again, our Help Desk can help you work through installing Preflight as an add-on to your Adobe and that kind of thing.

So, once you've filed your document, within one to three days after filing, the document is added to the Electronic Hearing Docket specific to the relevant procedure. The EHD is a database that houses a visual representation of the docket for a particular proceeding and a link to all the filings in that proceeding. The EHD can be accessed at that URL there, adams.nrc.gov/ehd. As you can see from the URL, EHD is a subset of ADAMS.

Currently, high-level waste adjudicatory documents, such as pleadings, motions, orders,

transcripts, privileged logs, and admitted exhibits, housed in EDH. Documentary or discovery materials, as defined by 10 CFR Part 2, Subpart J, are housed in the ADAMS LSN Library. So, only the stuff that's admitted to the proceeding is in EDH. Everything else in the ADAMS LSN Library. These discovery materials are used to develop adjudicatory material and admitted exhibits.

So, to access the EHD, you go to the home page again, nrc.gov. And then, you go to the "NRC Library, " and you can see "Electronic Hearing Docket" down there at the bottom. You just click on that you'll and then, get а page that "Adjudications". That was the same page we were at "Electronic Hearing Docket" then comes up. before. And then, you can click on "Access the Electronic Hearing Docket". And once you're there, you see webbased ADAMS. So, anybody that's done a search of webbased public ADAMS has seen this interface before.

Once inside there, you can navigate to the desired proceeding and its folders. Here we've navigated to the high-level waste proceeding, CAB-04, motions and pleadings.

On the right, you can see the packages and files contained in that folder. Publicly available

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documents are visible to, and can be opened by, anyone 1 2 accessing the folder. For non-public files such as 3 files subject to a protective order, everyone can see 4 the title of the documents, but only those on the 5 proceedings service list who have executed a non-6 disclosure agreement can open, view, download, or 7 print them. So, detailed guidance for using these 8 9 applications and obtaining digital certificates is available on the NRC public website. The NRC operates 10 11 a Help Desk to assist users with the applications and 12 digital certificates. Just call 866-672-7640, Monday through Friday, from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Eastern 13 14 time, and our Help Desk staff can work you through 15 those issues. If you have further questions, I've got my 16 17 contact and Brian's contact information here on the slide. 18 19 And thanks again for attending today. 20 MR. CAMERON: Thanks, Russell. Thank you 21 very much, and thanks for that offer for people to 22 talk to either you or Brian. 23 And we have one final presentation and, 24 then, we're going to go out to all of you.

Andy Welkie who's going to talk to us.

1 MR. WELKIE: Good morning. As Chip my name is Andy Welkie. 2 mentioned, I'm an ITSpecialist with the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board 3 4 Panel. 5 And one of my roles with the panel is I am the exhibit processor or the exhibit stamper. 6 7 during evidentiary hearings, I am the one who puts the electronic stamp on all the official exhibits. 8 9 So, to give a little bit of background information on exhibit submission, and again, I'm an 10 11 IT guy; I am not a lawyer; I'm not a paralegal. So, 12 if I screw up these next couple of bullets, please forgive me. 13 14 So, exhibits are documents or objects that 15 are offered as evidence to support written or oral testimony, just to set that basis. 16 And so, these little 10 CFR definitions or these section quotes I'm 17 probably going to screw up. 18 So, 10 CFR Section 19 2.1001, under Definitions, describes the LSN, 20 Margie also mentioned, "a combined system that makes 21 documentary material electronically available 22 parties". 23 also and says that the qoes on 24 Electronic Docket, as Russ mentioned, is "the

information system that receives, distributes, stores,

and retrieves the Commission's adjudicatory docket materials; i.e., the EIE and the EHD systems".

of the Electronic Docket during the proceeding, and little (b) says that, "Absent good cause, all exhibits that are tendered during the hearing must have been made available to the parties in electronic form before the commencement of that portion of the hearing where the exhibit will be offered."

And then, 10 CFR Section 2.304, little (g), talks about prefiled written testimony exhibits and says that, "Written testimony of each individual witness or witness panel and each individual exhibit shall be submitted as an individual electronic file." Simply, that rule is in there, I'm assuming, so that we can stamp each document electronically individually as opposed to "Exhibit 6 consists of 30 exhibits."

So, one of the things when developing the paper -- and quite frankly, this gap I feel existed back in 2011 and even before that -- is there is a gap between getting a document that's in the LSN and taking it directly into the Electronic Hearing Docket. So, there's an assumption that a high percentage of the evidentiary material or the exhibits that are going to be submitted in this proceeding are already

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in the LSN. Again, there was not process back then, and, quite frankly, if we went through with the existing functional requirements, there would be no way in a new system that you could take a document directly out of the LSN and submit to the Electronic Hearing Docket.

So, if you submit a document through the Electronic Hearing Docket, or through the Electronic Information Exchange, when you submit that document, the only thing you really enter, as Russ showed in his slide deck is you have to put in the exhibit title. So, all the information, the document's author, the addressee affiliation, the author affiliation, all that information would have to be re-entered, and that's typically done by the NRC's Document Processing staff.

So, for a document to get into ADAMS as official agency records, there are certain bibliographic information or properties that have to be entered. So, all that information is already in the header that's in the LSN. But, if you download it and resubmit it through EIE, that information as to be re-entered by somebody, and it would be the Document Processing Center. There's also potential significant participant labor effort to take those documents out

of the LSN, log into the Electronic Information Exchange, and refile those documents.

So, I'll just run through the process of how you would take a document out of the LSN and file it as an exhibit if the proceeding had continued in 2011. You do your search in the LSN. You find your document or documents. You, then, have to download that document, and you would either have to decide to use the entire document as your exhibit or take parts of that document as an exhibit, because I believe there is also a blurb in 10 CFA Part 2 that says you should only submit the part of the document that you really need to use and not the entire thing.

You would, then, have to place an exhibit number on each document. You, then, have to log into the EIE, fill out information about the exhibit, and really that is just the title. Then, you would have to submit that exhibit. And currently, there is a 100-megabyte aggregate file size limitation. So, if you have a document that's 100 megabytes, you can file it as a single document. If you have two documents that are 50 MB in total size, you can file two documents. But, if you get something that's bigger than that 100-megabyte aggregate file size, you have to either break that document apart or do multiple

submissions.

You, then, receive a confirmation, a confirmation email, that it was submitted successfully. And then, in current practice for our existing proceedings, the Board typically asks the parties to file an exhibit list. And so, you would have to take the title of that document, add it to the exhibit list, and include your exhibit number on that list as well.

So, the red box is kind of the place where we really see the gap. And again, a new system or a reconstituted system, I think we could probably address that gap.

So, this would be the potential gap closure process. You would still have to find your document in whatever reconstituted or replacement system was put in place. But, then, the idea would be that, as opposed to having to download that document, an exhibit cart could be created. So, you could check a box next to each document or you could have a little button that says "Add This Document To My Cart".

So, then, for each document that gets added to the cart, you would go in and have a checkbox to say "Use the Full Document" or "Use Part of the Document". And then, you would provide an exhibit

number. So, you would type that in, because you're still going to have to provide that. And then, you would just submit the exhibit cart. And so, whatever documents you added to the cart, it would, basically, pull those documents out of the LSN, pull the header information that's already in the LSN, and ship all that information over to the Electronic Hearing Docket.

And then, you receive confirmation that the documents that were in your cart were submitted. And then, you could, then, download that exhibit cart list, as opposed to having to recreate yourself. So, we could create a downloadable spreadsheet or -- I'm looking at K.G. -- we could do something that would basically let you not have to retype all that information again.

And again, so that is the place that this potential gap closure process could fill. There are some limitations. So, it would only be available for public documents that are contained in a reconstituted or replacement LSN system, because header-only documents, again, are either going to be non-public documents, you know, a representation in the LSN as a non-public document, or it's a physical exhibit. So, obviously, you can't file a physical exhibit through

EIE. So, you would not be able to do that through this enhanced exhibit processing system. And again, any non-LSN documents, things like prefiled testimony or other non-discovered material that's not in the LSN would have to be filed through the normal process.

And there are some options that it is applicable, and there are two that it is not applicable to. So, it would be possible for option 2, using the existing public ADAMS LSN Library. It would be something that could be added to option 3, move to the cloud; alternative 1 or alternative 2(a), or it would be applicable to option 4, rebuilding the original LSN.

For option 1, traditional discovery, as it's currently in the options paper, it would not be available, but you could make an enhancement, theoretically, to the existing system to be able to add that capability, although you would only be able to transfer existing documents, not anything new.

And then, option 3, move to the cloud, alternative 2(b), K.G. will talk about this, but in that instance that option and that alternative, the NRC really doesn't have the collection, nor does it maintain the index. So, in the ones where it is possible, as a possible capability, the NRC either

1	holds the document collection or it holds the index
2	into those collections.
3	That's all I have to say on exhibit
4	submission. And I will turn that back over to Chip
5	now.
6	MR. CAMERON: Thank you very much, Andy.
7	So, we're going to go for questions, see
8	if there are any comments. What I would like to do is
9	we're going to follow our usual process, but I would
LO	like to change it up a little bit and go to the people
11	on GoToMeeting first. So, we're going to see if
12	anybody on GoToMeeting has their name tent up.
13	But I really want to introduce Loreen
14	Pitchford.
15	Some of you out there on GoToMeeting have
L6	your cameras turned off and you can keep them turned
L7	off if you want, but if you want to ask a question or
18	make a comment, you're going to have to send a chat
L9	message into us because we won't be able to see your
20	name tent, obviously.
21	Can we get Loreen up there?
22	MS. PITCHFORD: Yes. Hi, Chip. I'm here.
23	MR. CAMERON: Hey, thanks, Loreen. Thank
24	you very much.
25	And Loreen helps a lot of the counties
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Do we have any chat messages or anybody who has their name tent up out there on GoToMeeting?

Oh, good. Okay. We have Darrell Lacy from Nye County.

Darrell, go ahead.

MR. LACY: I just wanted to say, as far as from our perspective, the work we've looked at, the LSN ADAMS process works well. The only real questions we have are the new documents and how we get those identified. If the NRC is comfortable with managing that process, then that's so much better for the rest of us. And we, of course, have to put up a new server and manage it ourselves. It's time and funding and money, but we would prefer not to do it if we don't So, we appreciate what the NRC is doing We think you put together a very difficult process, and the insertions that we've done are actually much easier than what we used to be able to So, thank you. do on the old LSN.

MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thanks, Darrell.

And I should point out that we're going to have a discussion of these specific options and, also, asking people what they like. So, I want people to remember what Darrell said about option 2.

1 And, Darrell, we'll come back to you 2 during option 2 and at the end of the day tomorrow to 3 hear anything more that you have to say on that. 4 thank you. 5 And Darrell gave his rationale for that, So, we shouldn't forget that. 6 7 Anybody else have their name tent up or 8 have chat message out there on GoToMeeting? Judge Bollwerk's reminding me in a way 9 that there were a number of presentations, including 10 11 Russ Chazell and Andy Welkie's presentation, which 12 were fairly detailed presentation. So, if you have questions about presentations, 13 any of the 14 including those, out there in GoToMeeting land, please 15 I don't think we'll be able to get into a ask them. 16 detailed discussion on either Russ 17 presentation, but if there are questions, let's get them out there and we'll try to answer them. 18 19 I don't see anybody else 20 GoToMeeting, but I think we should see if anybody's 21 calling in who is an ARP member. 22 And Brandon is our operator, but we don't 23 have any calls. Okay. 24 Let's go to the table here and go to Judy 25 Treichel.

Judy?

MS. TREICHEL: I had a comment on one of
Margie's slides or during her presentation where she
mentioned that reconstituted or replacement LSN needs
to maintain an operation through the hearings and
receive and possess hearings. It's sort of my
thought, from, lo, these many years of following this,
that whatever winds up on the LSN is probably going to
be sort of like the owner's manual for this thing, if
there's a repository, because you've got confirmatory
testing that would go on for years and years and
years. And this is really the repository for
everything that's known or been studied about the
thing. And I think that whatever winds up being the
LSN is going to have to last on and on and on.

In addition, you also were talking about the ADAMS LSN and the fact that there were 500 hits per month, and that seems really small. I don't know how many hits you could think that you were getting per day, but, as far as making that a gauge for what would happen during discovery or during a hearing, that would be irrelevant. So, I just wanted to mention that.

Thanks.

MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thanks. Thanks,

1	Judy.
2	Margie, do you have anything that you want
3	to add?
4	MS. JANNEY: The point I was trying to
5	make about there are actually 500 people on there,
6	when we're not even having a proceeding yet. So,
7	there is still interest right now, and I can only
8	imagine it's going to be exponentially larger interest
9	in being able to access the LSN, however it exists, at
10	a time when the high-level waste proceeding may
11	continue.
12	MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you. Thank you
13	both.
14	Rod?
15	MR. McCULLUM: Yes. First of all, we want
16	to echo the sentiments of Nye County on the
17	simplicities of option 2, but I know we'll get to that
18	this afternoon.
19	What I really want to do is I want to hark
20	back to slide 39 in our package here in Margie
21	Janney's presentation. And you don't have to call it
22	up.
23	MR. CAMERON: Okay.
24	MR. McCULLUM: I didn't have reading
25	glasses the last time this group met.
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(Laughter.)

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The first bullet in Margie's slide is, "Options will require modifications to, or exemptions from, 10 CFR Part 2, Subpart J." This was something she stated as an underlying assumption.

And without taking a position on whether or not that assumption is correct -- and we're not taking a position at that time -- I think that is a very key assumption going forward, particularly in light of Marty Malsch's presentation, as he pointed out some potential concerns with what might or might not be a rulemaking process. And I also want to be respectful of what Bob mentioned, that all of the participants, NEI included, have limited resources at this time.

So, I guess my recommendation for this afternoon and tomorrow, and for the immediate deliberations of this panel, is let's focus on the options and not on the question of whether or not it requires rulemaking. If we could up with an option that works, the best option, then, you know, it's either going to be easy or hard to do what we have to do in 10 CFR Part 2, Subpart J, space. And I think the participants will have a lot to say with whether it becomes easy or it becomes hard.

1	But, given that this is right now a
2	limited-funded proceeding, I think the time of this
3	group would be spent let's focus on the options
4	and, then, let the rulemaking, potential rulemaking
5	implications follow on as something that gets
6	discussed when maybe there's more resources on the
7	table, if Congress has acted.
8	MR. CAMERON: Okay. The point is that
9	you're not expressing an opinion on whether rulemaking
10	or some other method should be used, but at this point
11	it's too premature
12	MR. McCULLUM: I'm asking to set that
13	question aside. Yes, it's a premature question at
14	this point.
15	MR. CAMERON: Yes.
16	MR. McCULLUM: Let's just get the best
17	option. And once we get the best option, then there
18	will be an opportunity to figure out, because, you
19	know, this has to be done in accordance with the
20	Commission's rules and requirements and administrative
21	procedures, and all that. But let's put that aside
22	for this discussion and really focus on the options,
23	is what I'm saying.
24	MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thanks, Rod.
25	And, Bob?

1 MR. HALSTEAD: Well, I have two other comments, but I have to respond to Rod on this. 2 3 don't think you can separate the issue of evaluating 4 the options and the requirement for rulemaking. 5 I'll just leave that at that. In response to two of the slides, there 6 7 were just a couple of comments I wanted to make. guess it was in Margie's presentation on the document 8 9 sizing responses. This is a big task for us in Nevada 10 define our document sizing input into 11 consideration. trying So, we weren't be 12 uncooperative. We just really have an enormous challenge in answering that question for you. 13 14 And then, it seems to me on Andy Welkie's presentation, on slide 69, the exhibit submission gap, 15 that is potentially a very, very significant resource 16 17 issue, presumably, mostly a resource issue for the Commission staff in carrying out that work. 18 19 appreciated the fact that that issue was highlighted. 2.0 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Good. Good. 21 We'll come back if there's any further 22 comments, but now we're going to go to see if there's 23 any public comments. 24 Any member of the public in the room that

wants to come up to the microphone and say anything?

1	(No response.)
2	Okay. Let's go to GoToWebinar. Do we
3	have anybody on GoToWebinar from the public who wants
4	to say something?
5	MR. KLEVORICK: Phil Klevorick, Clark
6	County.
7	MR. CAMERON: Oh. Hey, Phil, how you
8	doing?
9	Phil is a member of the ARP, for
10	everybody. I think everybody knows that.
11	But go ahead, Phil.
12	MR. KLEVORICK: Thank you. I apologize
13	for not having a web cam because I know you guys want
14	to see my beautiful face this morning.
15	(Laughter.)
16	I have a comment that goes back to, I
17	believe it was Marty who made a comment about Clark
18	County not supplying any information regarding our
19	projected number of documents going forward. And the
20	reason why I didn't submit any of that stuff is
21	because it's very difficult to estimate what our work
22	will be if we ever get reconstituted with funding.
23	Because, at the end of the day, I don't want to be
24	giving out any false expectations. I don't think it's

going to make a big difference, even a very little

difference, to the number of documents that, obviously, were proposed of 3,000 to 5,000 documents. I mean, we would certainly be less than 1 percent of any of those documents. So, that's the reason why I didn't feel it was necessary to update with a newer version of any new documents that may be coming forward.

And, of course, some of that would be required for any new contentions that Clark County may propose. But all of that is well in advance of where we are currently because, certainly, we don't have any ability to update any of our current contentions on any research or studies. So, I just wanted to make sure that everybody is aware that that's why I didn't submit it.

MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you. Thanks, Phil.

And I guess I should ask the NRC staff, with relation to that question, is that -- as I understand it, the NRC staff wanted to get some estimates of volume in terms of anticipating any sizing of the system. But it's not like there's going to be any legal implications of anyone not providing an estimate or anybody's estimate being ultimately incorrect. Is that true?

1 MS. JANNEY: I would like to point out, 2 Chip, that it was the LSN staff who that question is 3 important to, as opposed to the NRC staff. 4 MR. CAMERON: Good. 5 MS. JANNEY: Yes, when one builds an IT system, if you think your database is going to be a 6 7 thousand documents and you get a hundred thousand documents, that's a different size system, and you 8 9 have to put more effort and more cost and more time 10 into it. So, we were trying to get a rough estimate, 11 and we did the exact same thing when we originally 12 build the LSN, so we would have approximate sizing 13 capabilities or requirements in order to know how many 14 servers we would need and just all the software that would be involved, because it is a difference in cost 15 16 and time estimates. We're just trying to provide a 17 rough estimate. appreciate efforts 18 Ι the And and 19 understand the efforts, especially if there is no 20 funding available to provide a response. So, thank 21 you to everyone who at least read my email. 22 Thanks, Margie. MR. CAMERON: Okay. 23 And I should have said the NRC LSN staff, 24 because we have Jessica and Carrie here, and others,

from the NRC licensing staff.

MR. KLEVORICK: Chip, if I may? It's Phil

Klevorick again.

MR. CAMERON: Okay, Phil.

MR. KLEVORICK: Yes, I don't think my tens of documents is going to make a big difference to anybody's calculation and how robust the system is or how accurate the system is going to be. So, I don't think that that would have made much of a difference. So, I just want to make sure that's on the record.

But there was one thing that was brought up by, I believe it was Rod and maybe Bob a few And I don't want it to be lost because minutes ago. I'm not sure at what point this is going to be part of the conversation. But, certainly, the timing of all of this is going to materialize, and whether it's six months or two years from now, some people are significantly going to be disadvantaged by the timing of any reconstructing of the process. And I want people to appreciate who may not understand difficulties of AULGs or smaller operations, tribals, or whomever, to get their processes going again. So, I just want to make sure that we're going to have some kind of a discussion on that later on, if we can.

MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thanks, Phil. I'm

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1	going to put that, I'll put that in the corral.
2	MR. KLEVORICK: Thank you.
3	MR. CAMERON: Okay. You're welcome.
4	And I should remind the public that are on
5	through GoToWebinar that, if you do want to say
6	something, use the "Raise Hand" feature of
7	GoToWebinar.
8	And I don't think we see any raised hands,
9	but I should ask, while we're waiting, Brandon,
10	Brandon, are you with us?
11	OPERATOR: Yes, I'm here.
12	MR. CAMERON: Is there anybody on the
13	phone lines from the public who wants to say anything
14	at this point?
15	OPERATOR: I'm currently showing no
16	questions at this time.
17	I would like to remind participants that,
18	if you would like to ask a question or leave a
19	comment, to please press *1.
20	(Pause.)
21	All right. Currently, showing no
22	questions or comments on the phone line.
23	MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thanks, Brandon.
24	And just one last check. Anybody, any of
25	the ARP members on GoToMeeting have anything to say at

1	this point before we break for lunch?
2	(No response.)
3	Anybody raised hands on GoToWebinar?
4	(No response.)
5	I just want to keep practicing this.
6	(Laughter.)
7	But we managed to get back right on time,
8	even though we finished early.
9	So, 12:45, and we're going to go to two
10	o'clock. Okay? Two o'clock. We'll be back.
11	Don't forget that, if you want to watch
12	the video loops of training, they will be shown here
13	continuously.
14	So, thank you all.
15	(Whereupon, the foregoing matter went off
16	the record for lunch at 12:43 p.m. and went back on
17	the record at 2:00 p.m.)
18	MR. CAMERON: Good afternoon, everybody,
19	and welcome back to the afternoon session of the first
20	day of the Licensing Support Advisory Review Panel.
21	And just to remind everybody, we have members of the
22	panel here at the table in Rockville, Maryland, we
23	have members of the panel joining us virtually through
24	GoToMeeting, and we also have members of the public
25	primarily on through GoToWebinar joining us virtually.

And now we're going to start to explore the first of four options that the NRC LSN staff put together for Advisory Review Panel consideration.

Option 1 is traditional discovery, and we have Judge Paul Bollwerk from the NRC Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel here to talk to us about traditional discovery.

MR. BOLLWERK: All right. Good afternoon, everyone. Again, I'm Paul Bollwerk. I'm a legal judge with the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel. And I have the unenviable task of trying to keep everybody awake right after lunch, but I'll do the best I can, especially when we're talking about a discovery database or how to conduct discovery. We'll move along and see how it goes.

So, basically, in restarting the Yucca Mountain adjudication, a principal concern will be ensuring that the participants have suitable access to discovery material, both old and new. This option explores the possibility, given the existence of the LSN library and taking into account the estimated volume of new documentary material that likely will need to be exchanged among the participants, whether it is necessary to create another LSN-like electronic system to hold the entirety of the participants'

documentary material.

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Under this option, to ensure that participant documentary material is appropriately made available to other adjudication participants, combination of methods would be used. Specifically, current and future investment in making the existing LSN collection available to the adjudication participants and the public via the LSN library would be combined for the purpose of making new discovery materials available with traditional methods document discovery already available under the agency's rules of practice. Discovery regarding new documentary materials would be implemented by whatever directives might be put in place by the Commission or a construction authorization board, presumably after consultation with the participants.

Before getting into the details regarding this option, so that everyone will have a common understanding of what is being proposed, I'd like to provide a brief background explanation of what's involved in an NRC hearing practice in conducting discovery with respect to document disclosure. Under 10 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 2.336 of the agency's rules of practice, which is entitled "General Discovery," initially, after the admission of

contentions, and periodically thereafter, the parties are required to provide a copy or a description by category and location of all relevant documents and data compilations. This generally is implemented by filing document lists in the electronic hearing docket that identify the documents with document distribution governed by participant-established protocols.

In the case of the NRC staff, this generally means a list of documents with the ADAMS accession number for each document which allows the other participants in the proceeding to access any of the documents from the agency's website via ADAMS. For the participants, distribution may involve sending electronic copies by email or hard copies by snail mail or providing physical access to a document repository.

With respect to the assumptions underlie this particular option, first, participants will have small volume а documentary material. In this assumption, there are several terms that I'd like to discuss in further first is discovery or documentary detail. The material, which I'll use those words interchangeably. Under Section 2.1001's definition of documentary material, disclosures include: A) any material, party

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or interested governmental participant intends to rely cite in support of its position proceeding; B) any information known to a party that is relevant to but does not support that party's position; and C) any study or report prepared by a party or interested governmental participant that is relevant to the license application and the issues set forth in the topical guidelines in NRC Regulatory Guide 3.69, which I should mention is still in effect. And for those of you that may not be familiar with it, NRC Reg Guide 3.69, it's basically a list of issues relative to the high-level waste repository that were put together a number of years ago so that parties will know, essentially, what sorts of things could come up and what sorts of documents they needed to be concerned about putting into the LSN before the actual contentions were filed in the case. This option, as well as the others discussed today, assume that this definition of what is relevant information will not change.

The second term I'd like to talk a little bit about is the term "hearing participants." Consistent with Section 2.1001's definition of documentary material, as it indicates whose material is covered by that definition, for the purpose of

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inclusion in the LSN, there are three participant types: potential parties, parties, and interested governmental participants. Seemingly, two of the three participant types identified in that definition would be involved in the Yucca Mountain adjudicatory discovery process going forward if it were to be re-instituted: A) those admitted as parties to the adjudication under 10 CFR Section 2.309, such as, for instance, the Department of Energy, the NRC staff, the State of Nevada, the Nuclear Energy Institute, and Nye and Clark Counties in Nevada; and B) those admitted to adjudication the interested governmental as participants under Section 2.315(c), such as Eureka and Lincoln Counties in Nevada.

Regarding the third participant designated in Section 2.1001, that is the potential party, given the 2009 issuance of the first pre-hearing order, as defined in Section 2.1021(d) of Subpart J, there apparently are no more potential parties as defined under Section 2.1001 who need to provide documentary material to the LSN or, for the purpose of the litigation, need to have access to such material as a participant in the proceeding. I would also note, however, that this does not necessarily admission of preclude the new parties to the

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adjudication, which would be governed by the agency's rules of practice and any directives that might be issued by the Commission or construction authorization board regarding the admission of new parties.

The third term I'd like to look at for a second is a question of small volume. Based on the sizing information received from six of the eight adjudication parties with the greatest number of documents in the LSN or the most admitted contentions, based on that information that we've been provided up to this point, a high-end estimate of new documentary material, as you saw from Margie Janney's slides, is approximately 5,000 documents. To be conservative in its estimate as DOE and the State of Nevada were, these are not necessarily upper boundaries for their potential document submissions. Thus, we could say, being conservative ourselves, maybe we need estimate 10,000 or 15,000 documents, basically double or triple the number of documents. I should note that's not an unreasonable estimate. I should note, however, that this would be the sizing range for has been identified discovery material that exchanged in recent large agency licensing proceedings, such as the Indian Point license renewal several of the COL, or combined operating or

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licensing, proceedings in which there was no centralized database.

The second assumption is that material now in the LSN library is slated to remain publicly available for the foreseeable future. Operations and maintenance costs for the library are included in future agency budget plans, as the library is component of the larger ADAMS environment and contains federal records. Moreover, to the degree that upgrades or fixes to the LSN library are identified as needed to ensure its usability as а discovery litigation database, those enhancements could be made with respect to this option, as well.

So let's put that altogether and then have a general description of the options. So under this option, how would adjudication participants access documentary material? The existing 3.692 million suspension pre-adjudication materials could be obtained from the public LSN library. New material generated after the 2011 adjudication suspension would be obtained via the Part 2 discovery process the Commission, implemented by construction authorization board directives presumably issued in consultation with the parties. The distribution of new materials could include electronic access to or

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physical or electronic transfer of materials on a periodic basis, as reflected in periodic e-filing submitted document listings that would be available to the adjudication participants and the public, as is the case in the existing discovery. Public access to new materials would depend on the method of document transfer used between particular participants, such as the availability on disclosing participants with public websites of EHD-listed material.

With respect to the cost and time estimate for this particular option, as this option should not require the agency to create or significantly modify any existing IT system, it is deemed not to involve any significant cost or implementation time beyond what is required to put the discovery system in place via a commission or construction authorization board directive.

With respect to an implementation risk score factor, by way of background, the implementation risk score assigned to the different options were calculated based on the impact and the likelihood of occurrence of risks associated with a number of different factors, including acquisition, technical complexity, technical obsolescence, IT policy, technical expertise, and standardization. The scoring

process is explained in more detail in the options paper. With regard to Option 1, an implementation risk factor score was not assigned because this option should not require the agency to create or significantly modify any existing IT system.

With respect to the pros and cons for this option, the pros being the advantages and the cons being the disadvantages, the major advantages are potential for prompt implementation and no or low With respect to the disadvantages, possible problems with public access to participant material, particularly those not readily accessible from a website. Participants participant would responsible for distribution of their documentary materials to other proceeding participants in accord discovery rules and a Commission directive, although the use of periodic lists submitted via e-filing could alleviate this issue to some degree. No centralized search and retrieval mechanism for new documentary materials or integrated search for existing and new materials. Another con is the lack of a centralized document numbering system for documentary material. And also no established process for modification or deletion of existing headers or documents currently in the LSN library.

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We've also prepared a rank summary for each of the options. This chart reflects a summary of the estimates for each of the options as compared to the other options for cost, time, implementation, risk, and the pros and cons to arrive at a raw score ranking. None of the ranking factors have been weighed, so they all are basically treated the same way.

In this chart, in general, the lower numbers are the least costly, can be implemented the fastest, have the least risks associated with implementing the solution, and have more pros and cons. For Option 1, as you can see, it is ranked highest for cost, time, and implementation risk but highest for cons over pros, as those are described in the previous slide.

I should make one other comment, as well. We had discussion this morning about sizing. Obviously, one of the main things that drives this option is the size of the database that we're talking about. As I mentioned before, if we're talking 10,000 to 15,000 documents, that's something we deal with in discovery already. Again, this is new material. If we're not talking about that size, then that becomes more important.

1	Having lived through having to resize the
2	LSN several times after the database had been
3	established and had to re-size it twice, actually,
4	because the Department of Energy found they had more
5	documents that needed to be put in, that is not
6	something we want to do if we can avoid it. So
7	notwithstanding the fact that I understand the
8	concerns you had about being able to provide us with
9	accurate information, given funding and other issues,
10	it is very important for this option and the others
11	that we're talking about today that we have accurate
12	sizing information to the degree we can get that. And
13	it really was an important factor in setting up the
14	original LSN.
15	And with that, I will turn to Chip.
16	MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you very much,
17	Paul. Okay. We're going to go to those of you in the
18	room for discussion of Option 1, your thoughts on
19	that, perhaps a rationale for why you like it or don't
20	like it. And then we'll go to your colleagues on
21	GoToMeeting.
22	So once again, anybody want to put their
23	name tent up to tackle this one? And let's go, we'll
24	go to Bob and then, Marty, we'll come over to you.
25	MR. HALSTEAD: Oh, I'm sorry. I didn't
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1	see that. Just a clarification on what Paul was
2	saying, that the way that the traditional discovery
3	has been presented is that there would continue to be
4	NRC maintenance of the public LSN system. So the
5	traditional discovery would be for the new documents.
6	Did I misunderstand that?
7	MR. CAMERON: No, that's correct.
8	Correct.
9	MR. HALSTEAD: Okay. I think that's an
LO	important distinction in that I think there are a lot
11	of people who, frankly, are willing to say, well, my
12	goodness, you know, we're moving forward technically
13	why, you know, why would we even consider seriously
L4	traditional discovery. I think, particularly if you
15	have a number of documents, I think, you know, Paul
16	has properly focused that. Thank you.
L7	MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thanks, Bob. Marty,
18	do you want to say something? And if you do, put it
L9	on the mike.
20	MR. MALSCH: I just wanted to clarify my
21	understanding would that using traditional discovery,
22	the documents that would be disclosable would be the
23	same as would be disclosable under an LSN or LSN
24	replacement. So, for example, there's a waiver of
25	privilege for circulated drafts. There would still be

1	a waiver of that privilege under traditional
2	discovery. I mean, if you just took the reg and
3	applied it, that waiver wouldn't so clearly apply.
4	Also, I'm assuming that discovery
5	traditional would be available to participants that
6	were not parties. Again, that's true under Subpart J.
7	It's not usually true under traditional discovery as
8	such. So I'm assuming that, if there was traditional
9	discovery, it would be extended to participants who
10	are not parties.
11	MR. CAMERON: So what's you're suggesting
12	is that if this option was selected, there would have
13	to be some necessary realignment, so to speak, between
14	Subpart J and traditional discovery techniques to not
15	take away some of the advantages in Subpart J?
16	MR. MALSCH: That's correct.
17	MR. CAMERON: Okay, all right. Do you
18	want to add anything, Paul? You don't have to. I'm
19	just
20	MR. BOLLWERK: Do you want us to wait
21	until the end?
22	MR. CAMERON: No, no yes, wait until
23	the end. That's good. That's good. Anybody else at
24	the table? Anybody else before we go out there?
25	Okay. GoToMeeting.
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1	MR. LACY: This is Darrell Lacy.
2	MR. CAMERON: Hi, Darrell.
3	MR. LACY: I don't think we're a big fan
4	of going back to traditional discovery. It's already
5	got the LSN information on there, so Option 2 is our
6	preference.
7	MR. CAMERON: Okay. Basically, you're
8	saying what you said before about Option 2 and that
9	you're not a big fan of traditional discovery. Okay.
10	MR. LACY: We've been using electronic
11	discovery for years on this, and we think that's the
12	proper approach.
13	MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thanks, Darrell. And
14	before we come back to the table, let's see if there's
15	anybody else out there on GoToMeeting. Okay. And we
16	probably don't need to check the phones, correct?
17	Okay. So we're coming back to the table to bring up
18	any other issues you want to about Option 1,
19	traditional discovery but anything to address
20	Darrell's comment, Bob's original comment, what Marty
21	threw in for us. Let's go to Anne first.
22	MS. COTTINGHAM: Thanks, Chip. NEI just
23	wants to concur with the remarks of Nye County that we
24	do not think Option 1 is the way to go.
25	MR. CAMERON: Okay. So you agree with Nye

1	County on that one?
2	MS. COTTINGHAM: Yes.
3	MR. CAMERON: All right. Thanks, Anne.
4	Bob?
5	MR. HALSTEAD: I want you to go to your
6	board with your marker and write that the existing
7	electronically-searchable LSN collection would be
8	retained, again, because I think that's an important
9	distinction to make. We're talking about 3.6 million
10	documents and the possibility that so far you've heard
11	that maybe 5, 10, 15, or 25,000 documents would be
12	added. So I think it's important that people not just
13	throw this out, that the traditional discovery
14	supplemented by continuation of the existing system,
15	I'd like to see you recognize that on the flow sheet.
16	MR. CAMERON: And this is sort of an
17	application?
18	MR. HALSTEAD: Yes. I don't think that
19	carries it for those of us who live, eat, sleep, and
20	breathe this. Yes, we know that, but there are many
21	people, I think, who don't understand what the current
22	system is. I think there are many people, you know,
23	in our case, we've spent a lot of time doing
24	electronic document searches. We probably have, I
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would say just our team that's here today, I believe

1	we have about five decade persons' worth of searches
2	just between Marty and Laurie and myself. And I think
3	people who haven't used either the previous system or
4	the existing system may not understand that, for all
5	the faults we've documented with it and that they're
6	certainly going to be discussed with the
7	publicly-available portion now, that there is an
8	interestingly strong base, I think, there.
9	MR. CAMERON: Okay. Does Option 1 only
10	for new documents, plus LSN ADAMS for the existing 3
11	million plus; is that
12	MR. HALSTEAD: Yes.
13	MR. CAMERON: Okay. All right. Thanks,
14	Bob. Anybody Jessica?
15	MS. BIELECKI: Just a clarification
16	question or something to keep in mind. While the 3.69
17	million documents will be available through ADAMS, any
18	of the new documents will not be available, right,
19	Judge Bollwerk? You were saying those would not be
20	publicly available, so they would not be easily
21	searchable.
22	MR. CAMERON: Yes, you better
23	MR. BOLLWERK: Right. So let me be a
24	little more specific about it when I talk. For
25	instance, when the staff now files its list in the

1 EHD, each document is listed with an ADAMS, ML2 accession number, excuse me. So, in theory, someone 3 can go to the ADAMS system and look at that document 4 anytime they want to. They can download it, they can 5 do whatever they want with it. One of the ways, obviously, that this 6 7 could be implemented would be for the other parties, particularly the parties that are going to have major 8 9 document collections such as the Department of Energy 10 or the State of Nevada. If you were willing to post 11 those documents on your website and every month or 12 whenever the periodic lists were put together, list your accession numbers on those lists, and that 13 14 document database was available, then, in theory, 15 everyone could go and look at them. The public would 16 still have access to them. 17 The question becomes, certainly for public participation, other than anybody that hasn't listed 18 19 them that way, how do you get those documents and in 20 fear that they would not be publicly available, as, 21 frankly, most discovery material in a regular case is 22 Did I answer your question? not. 23 MR. HALSTEAD: Thank you for that 24 clarification. That helps me very much. Thank you.

BOLLWERK:

MR.

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I think Marty made the

1 point that, you were talking about interested 2 governmental participants. There's normally 3 question, you're right, about their availability to get discovery. I don't think this option envisions 4 5 any change in those definitions within the rules, no. MR. CAMERON: Okay. So there's sort of an 6 7 asterisk here is that new documents could be made available, they will be made available in the NRC. 8 9 Again, that's standard MR. BOLLWERK: 10 practice with the way the NRC staff does it, and we 11 see different things from other parties. But, yes, 12 that's the standard way the NRC staff does it. again, how the documents are distributed among the 13 14 different parties is a matter that generally is 15 negotiated by the parties as part of the initial They decide who can do what and 16 discovery process. 17 how the best way for them to exchange the documents 18 themselves and work it out. And then, 19 generally, the licensing board will issue an order 20 that memorializes all that and everybody goes off and 21 does their thing. 22 Okay, good. MR. CAMERON: Anybody 23 GoToMeeting that wants to talk about Option 1? No one 24 has their tent card up? Okay. Well, let's see.

have to ask any member of the public?

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Tommy may be

1 the only one. Okay. No one in the room. Is anybody on GoToWebinar from the public who wants to talk? 2 And, Brandon, are you still with us? Is Tara? 3 OPERATOR (TARA): Yes, I'm still here. 4 5 CAMERON: Can you see if there's 6 anybody on the public phone that wants to say anything 7 to us? OPERATOR (TARA): Of course. If you would 8 9 like to ask a question, please press *1 on your phone and record your name clearly. One moment, please. 10 11 show no questions at this time. 12 CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, MR. Tara. Well, we're ready to move on to Option 2, and this 13 14 should be an interesting discussion. And we're going 15 to have K.G. Golshan do a presentation. And then what we're going to do is Laurie Borski from the State of 16 17 Nevada team is going to share the results of her 18 considerable research on the existing LSN 19 library. 20 And at that point, I think we're due for 21 a break. Before we go to the break, though, K.G. and 22 some of his colleagues, Tom Wellock who's here at the 23 table, they're just going to give a few slides in 24 terms of their impressions of Laurie's research. Then

we'll take a break, and then we'll come back and we'll

start our discussion. K.G.?

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MR. GOLSHAN: Okay. I'm going to try to use the clicker here. Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. My name is K.G. Golshan from the Office of Chief Information Officer. Thank you for this opportunity, and I'm going to just take a few minutes of your time for the Option 2 today and, hopefully, Option 3 tomorrow.

responsible, We are our group is responsible for implementing the final Commission decision regarding the Licensing Support Network. Now, before I start the discussion, I want to bring in a couple of points into perspective. As my colleagues have mentioned in earlier presentations, the current LSN library, as a result of Commission order to make 3.6, close to 3.7 million documents that was used by staff to prepare the SER and the EIS publicly available. I don't think it was ever intended to be the, at its current form, to be intended to be the litigation database. That was not.

This platform, as Watson, IBM Watson, we installed it out of the box, exactly out of the box with, you know, the original configuration on a bare minimum infrastructure due to budgetary constraints, which everybody is aware of. So with that in mind,

let us start the conversation.

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This option, as I said, leverages current platform, the current investment of NRC, has two alternatives as far as for intaking the new documents and also requests for modifying the existing Before we proceed, two assumptions that collection. I want everybody to keep in mind is that, for the first alternative which is leveraging the Electronic Information Exchange as the mean for bringing new submissions or the requests for modifications of the collection, in order to justify that investment, we are assuming that the average number or the total number of header document actions per month will be about a thousand for the duration of the proceeding. So that is an assumption. Otherwise, really a cost benefit analysis that whether we spent money for this option, for this alternative, whether it would be The other assumption is that the NRC worthwhile. would be responsible for the federal record-keeping of the existing documents and any new documents that are submitted to NRC for, you know, to publish, to be published to LSN.

So two alternatives, as I mentioned, this option leverages the Watson technology that's already in place. Watson is one of the leaders, I make that

statement because we've done our research, is one of the leaders in the market. Using Watson, parties can perform simple or advanced searches on bibliographical information and the content of the documents in the public LSN library.

Two alternatives for adding, deleting, and modifying documents and headers. The first alternative uses the existing Electronic Information Exchange, as Russ, my colleague, talked about. And the second option is a manual submission. We say semi-manual because the process of publishing and capturing these for record-keeping and publishing it to the public LSN, those processes will remain automatic.

Neither of these alternatives require any substantive changes, except, of course, meeting the requirements, as Mr. Halstead mentioned about some of the basic requirements that we have to revisit and these functional enhancements that has to be made to the current platform to bring it up to par and usable for the participants. In both cases, logs of changes will automatically be generated on a nightly basis and it will be published in the public LSN library home page.

The key difference between the

alternatives. The alternative one leverages the EIE, which you, by now, are aware of what it is, and it provides three ways for users to submit new documents or request to change or delete documents and header information. One is that one at time the bibliographical information are typed into form and you attach the PDF document, of course, if the PDF document is publicly available. The second way is the interface allows the upload of a list of multiple XML files which represent the bibliographical information and then the corresponding PDF documents which are attached in the form of a list. And the third is using a bulk load, which is a collection of documents and the bibliographical information are And, of course, LSN accession numbers are loaded. assigned as these documents are loaded. three ways would be available for making changes or requesting changes or deletion of the documents from the existing collections.

EIE provides an advantage since it has been used by the participants previously and it is a stable and a reliable system, as well as it provides the security controls and the secure transmission of the documents which are managed through digital certificates.

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Now, the second alternative for the 2 removal, and modification utilizes this intake, semi-manual process. In this alternative, parties would be required to make their submissions to an authorized NRC individual on an electronic media, like CD or a DVD. Now, as before, a daily log of all these 6 transactions are generated and posted to the LSN home 8 page.

> This slide shows the time and the cost. cost and time all is incurred by NRC such contracting action, activities as design, solution design and development, and implementation, deployment, and testing, and, of course, functional enhancement that may be required to this platform to make it the litigation database.

> Now, the gray boxes there, it basically shows how the time and cost of these two alternatives rank among other alternatives and options described in the option paper. Option 2, alternative one, ranks four for both cost and time; and Option 2, alternative two, ranks three for both time and cost.

> factors, as Judge risk Bollwerk mentioned, are calculated based on the impact and the likelihood of occurrence of these risk factors shown in the blue bar. And the ranges of these risks are 6

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to 54, and the 6 being the lowest risk and 54 presenting the highest risk solution. And the risk, you know, the risk factors have been collectively argued and decided, and this is what we have come up with, 15 for both alternative one and alternative two.

Now, this slide shows pros and cons common to both alternatives. The pros are it's a relatively quicker implementation. It utilizes a centralized and a single repository, leverages an investment that NRC has already made, continues with the standardization of the LSN accession numbering scheme, and the search platform, it's a robust, it's a leading search and then automated audit capabilities is also available. The cons is additional associated with federal record-keeping, although NRC will maintain the collections but additional steps are required by the participants to make their additions collections. and deletions to their And modifications.

And the unique pros and cons to the alternatives, for alternative one, since it's all electronic and it's automated, it allows for a quick processing of large volumes of the documents. The cons for the alternative one is the aggregate size of the submissions, both headers and the documents, could

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1 not exceed 100 megabytes, although I have to bring to everybody's attention that number is currently under 2 review and that number will be increased. 3 I'm not in 4 a position to tell you what that number is at this 5 juncture, but that number will be increased. If I have to guess, I'd say it will be at least twice as 6 7 much of this. The alternative two semi-manual process, 8 there's no submission size restrictions there. 9 10 then, of course, since it is partially manual, 11 larger volumes of submissions there may а 12 processing delay. This slide, it's an overall ranking of 13 14 these two alternatives in relationship with the other 15 alternatives and options. So, you know, again, each 16 of the rankings are there for these two alternatives 17 in the green rows for cost, time, risk, pros and cons, and the total. 18 19 So with that, I will defer to Chip to see 20 whether we could answer any questions and 21 Thank you very much for your time. 22 Thank you, K.G. MR. CAMERON: And we're 23 going to have Laurie Borski from the State of Nevada 24 legal team. You can come up here if you want, Laurie.

And she's going to go through the results of her

research on what's known as ADAMS LSN, and then we're going to have Tom or K.G. will come up and just say a few -- yes, yes, yes.

We're supposed to take a break at 3:30. I don't know where we'll be at the end of that, but what I don't want you to lose sight of is that Laurie's research is focused on the existing LSN ADAMS. I don't want you all -- and we'll discuss that as much as we want, but I don't want you to lose site of the two so-called leveraging alternatives that are associated with Option 2. Certainly existing LSN ADAMS is the foundation and important. But when we go to discussion, if you want to talk about the leveraging alternatives, let's do that, too. Laurie?

MS. BORSKI: Thank you. Good afternoon.

My name is Laurie Borski. I'm a paralegal. I work with Egan Fitzpatrick Malsch & Lawrence, and they are special deputy attorney generals for the State of Nevada, hence my involvement and work for the State of Nevada.

Just by way of background, generally, I have over 30 years, it doesn't seem possible, litigation and trial experience as a paralegal. And I have used many litigation support systems, some early on in their stages and some later on. I have

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been responsible for large databases of documents, whether they be in paper form, even foreign language So I've gone from Bates forms, and the digital. numbering by hand-stamping to using early versions of Compulit and Summation and Concordance, basically searched by an index that was prepared by the user. So they were very much garbage-in garbage-out type of deals. And then my favorite was Liquid Litigation Management, which was a database that PDF documents in OCR format, and you could search for any word in any documents. So it didn't matter that you had the equivalent of 100 boxes of documents. You could find anything very fast. So I was asked to analyze the public ADAMS

So I was asked to analyze the public ADAMS LSN library, which I'll call ADAMS LSN just for short. That's the knowledge base I brought into it.

So my concerns have been, as experienced, and I know that this is something that changes a lot, but some problems have been resolved, for example, but too many significant error messages were being received by me for a database that was so advanced in development. I could not, for example, ask to display a hundred documents at a time without getting an error message.

The LSNDR D-2.1 said sites must be

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provisioned to be able to satisfy not less than 500 web page requests per minute. That was on the old And my question was does the ADAMS LSN have the same capability? And Margie was talking about 500 hits, about when you have a lot of people involved in proceeding, it's active going to up exponentially. So I just don't know. I'm not a techie type person, so I just don't know. possible there could be 200 people on ADAMS at the same time, not only the parties in a proceeding but the judges, their staff, the NRC litigation staff staff, people and their and then the public, interested the public, member of and all participants and their staff.

So in my experience, attorneys usually don't work alone. They have support staff work with them. And so it would not be uncommon for a participant to have attorneys and staff members all on the same system all at the same time doing different things.

Nevada asked several different people on our team to conduct specific test searches on ADAMS LSN and the same problems became evident to all searchers at the same time. So it wasn't just me, it wasn't just somebody else.

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Quotation marks, I found, must be freshly
typed because if they're copied from another document
they're disregarded. The ADAMS LSN feels very clunky
to the end user compared to other NRC and .gov
websites and litigation databases. NRC has spoiled me
a lot with the old system, the EIE and the EHD and the
DDMS, so that's kind of a standard to which you're

being held now, I'm afraid.

The document preview windows don't always close. They don't always have a button to allow you to close. And so I've had to actually exit the program and then get back in. The computer problems experienced during the second ADAMS LSN webinar with freezing were reflective of user experience.

NRC documents occasionally download with a default number that is not the LSN number and it's not an ML number, but it's something totally different. And sometimes it has a letter prefix and sometimes it does not. So for me, I would have to download the document and name all three names in there so I could find it in the future.

Speed. Slow speed was an issue with the LSN and not with web-based ADAMS so much and not with the other ADAMS sites that I use for the 10 CFRs and whatnot. LSNDR D-2.2 says sites must be provisioned

to deliver a web page or image page, on average, in not more than five seconds to a web browser located on the same LAN segment. This was the old LSN, but I wasn't getting five seconds on the new one. Most of my basic searches took and still do one to four minutes to return a result. It took greater than two minutes to narrow the results. It was almost as if the system was conducting a whole new search instead of searching within the results. The default setting was used for number of entries displayed, so that was not an issue here.

Searches were generally fastest if I had an LSN number. Unfortunately, that's not always a luxury.

My searches are more basic and broad to discover what is on the LSN rather than trying to find a particular document that I know is there or may be there. One of my discoveries was that there's no one-click printing of search results, and this is a major database software error. One-click printing of search results was available on the old LSNnet.gov. I was told by the LSN IT that they would explore it as a future option, and I totally understand budgetary and procurement issues that necessitate that response.

Printouts are used for many purposes. In

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my instance, I have one attorney that likes to see what's there so he can ask me to download or print certain of those documents that he thinks are most relevant. Other times, printouts are used to show as an exhibit or evidence of what is or is not on the LSN. So they would be exhibits during a licensing proceeding.

Users cannot cancel a request in progress.

And here, again, web-based ADAMS has spoiled me for this, but this applied to search requests, page scrolling, and refining searches. And this is an issue because of the slow speed and the time it was taking to conduct these searches and advanced searches. The web-based ADAMS cancellation works, and it works well. I've tried it many, many times.

Scrolling through pages of search results. This was interesting. It took more than ten minutes for one of our team members to scroll through 1124 search results at a hundred results a page. He was able to get it to display a hundred results, but then it took that long to get to the final one.

Scrolling through large search results stops for me at document number 3,000. That's all it would show. It did not matter if I was displaying 25 or 50 or 100 results per page, I could never get more

than 3,000. And all too often, a chance to scroll results were ending in a repeated error message for me, which meant I had to get out of the system and get back into the system.

There's no ability to page jump through search results by typing in a desired page number to view. I would just have to rely on it coming up and it would tell me there are, it was showing 10 to 25 or 10 to 20, and click to 20 and then I'd just go from there. And so I had to go through five or ten pages at a time. It takes a lot of time.

Documents previewed. On the old LSN, you could click on the document title and it would actually bring up the document so you could see what looked like, because that it was, what it important sometimes. The preview does not exist in the option to view the PDF in the action drop-down, and, on our team, the ability to preview a PDF has differed by user but not necessarily the internet browser used. At one time, I thought, oh, okay, with Chrome, you can actually preview the document, but with Mozilla Firefox you cannot. Well, I have now proven that wrong, so I'm not sure. It could be a setting on my browser or it could be the system.

The file view of the document is text only

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and is not reliable enough to use to confirm a document search, especially if you're looking for a document that may have an image on one of the pages.

Next, we move to the actual landscape of the LSN search. The facet chart has the information as the facet tree. It's located on the right-hand side of your screen. Its function seems to be that it merely visualizes the search results that are shown in the facet tree on the left side of the It doesn't allow scrolling down to see the entire listing for a given property. For example, if I ask it for a display of document types and there are more than, like, seven of them, and I want to keep going down to see where the end is but I can't because there's no scroll bar.

The facet charts are not even mentioned in the LSN quick guide. The LSN user guide says the facet chart allows you to visualize how many documents are available as meeting a certain criterion, but the facet tree on the left-hand side gives you the actual number of types of documents for whatever property you choose. The facet chart takes up too much real estate on the screen without providing any benefit, in my opinion. And it often lags behind a current search, displaying the results from my previous search if the

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new search returns zero hits. So I don't use it.

The facet tree. The more facet displays for greater than 15 facet results, and there's a smaller screen and it does take some getting used to. Sometimes, the slider does not operate, so you cannot scroll over to see more than a certain number. And the LSN numbers and the participant accession numbers listed in the facet tree are not in the same order as those displayed in the list of document search results by default.

The time series at the bottom has the same information as the facet tree. It merely visualizes search results shown in the facet tree and takes up too much real estate on the screen without providing any benefit, in my opinion, so I don't use it.

The advanced search feature takes up most of the screen and does not retreat from the screen once enter is pressed, as in most search software. Users must manually click on hide advanced after every search or modification in order to see more than one line of search results, especially if you have your time bars at the bottom still showing.

When changing the field query property, the previous search term should disappear, as it does on web-based ADAMS but, instead, must be manually

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deleted each time.

Document dates. This was fun. Some of these problems I know have been addressed and resolved. The user should be aware that the original LSN database, as much as we loved it, contained many document date errors and those were all propagated to the ADAMS LSN because NRC did not change the documents they were given by anyone. And so just users should just be aware of that.

An advanced search for documents dated between January 1, 1900 through December 31, 1901, which would be the default date for a partially-dated document or undated document, returned 35,322 documents dated between 1899 and 1902. Eleven of the documents were dated December 31, 1899. I think that may be one of the things that's been solved now.

Over 3,000 were dated 12/31/1900. I was not able to go past that because of that little scrolling problem. And a search for documents dated 12/31/1900, and there are some, returns zero documents, so you cannot find the document if you know it's dated 12/30/1900, and that's all you have to go by.

I've given some numbers that displays having a date of 1900 in the header but then on the

time search bar it shows 1901. Three documents I've also put in here, but when you search for dates between 1902, just in 1902, two of them are dated in 1901 and one is dated 1902.

Related records I had a problem with, and I highlighted the actual numbers of the ones that I could not find. I might get a document that had eight related records. I could get to seven of those records but not to one of them. So if all I have is the participant accession number and I can't find the document, is it on the LSN? Is it not on the LSN? What am I doing wrong? There's got to be a way to solve this problem.

I searched for a document title on a presentation, and I thought that if I had a partial title that it would search. But that was not the results I was getting. So I now understand there may be an issue with document in grayscale as being read by the OCR.

I had a long title of a document, so I went ahead and searched on the whole document title and got zero results. So then I broke it down to the second half of the title and got zero results. And the third search was on the front portion of the title, and I got 58 results, including 13 direct hits.

So it's hard to know if you can, if you're looking for a document as not being returned in a search by the participant accession number and that's the only information you have, how are you supposed to find the document?

There's also a difference between participant accession numbers and document numbers, and apparently a document number, it displays in the properties but it might be a copy of the same document that has a different participant accession number on it but they're related.

A basic search of a known paper yielded seven results, three of which were the correct NRC documents but the other four had no words highlighted in the blurb. And so I'm not sure how they were relevant, and I didn't want to take the time to download and search them.

In the olden days, before the licensing proceeding was suspended, we had an issue with a document that was titled "TDMS_Master_32807," and one of our beefs was that you cannot find this because on the LSN this was a title that was given to the document. It's not the proper title for the document. And so I tried to search for it again on this ADAMS LSN and found that it is now part of a longer title,

so I'm assuming that that got changed during the OCR process somehow and NRC inherited this as it is.

Let's see. I did an advanced search by a participant accession number and got one hit and then tried for another, and this time I got two hits and it took four minutes plus to perform. The advanced search by exact phrase returned two hits took over four minutes to perform. So if you're trying to find all versions of a document to include those with marginalia, is there a more efficient way to perform this search? I usually assume that whatever goes wrong is something that I'm not doing right, so I try to approach it from that point of view.

I've asked if there would be a help desk for the LSN in a restarted proceeding that was similar to the help desk we had in the other proceeding before it was suspended. I'm afraid you guys have just spoiled me rotten on this one. That help desk was so awesome, so I hope to see it again. Otherwise, if the licensing proceeding is restarted and, say, we are in Las Vegas in a licensing hear, then at 1:00 local time there would be no one to help with IT issues. And so I think we can all know that computers can hear us think and talk sometimes, and so that's when problems would likely occur.

Right now, LSN errors are reported by going to the PDR library and then she forwards them on to an LSN IT person. Responses are usually not the same day, and if additional information is requested from the user there's no feedback unless the user specifically follows up on it.

And I've had several help desk experiences. Most of them are experiencing a delay in getting back to me. I wait for a week. If I haven't heard something, then I contact PDR again and say have you heard anything on this from LSN IT? Like when I discovered that you couldn't print document results or search results, I asked about it. And so I followed up in a week, and they said it would be explored as a future option. Okay, fine. So then a week later a cut-and-paste workaround was offered to the public via LSN FAQs, and then only on the following day after publication to the world was I given an email with the information. And the workaround same is not satisfactory.

When I experience an error message, I report them because I believe that makes the system better because you don't know what's wrong if I don't tell you. And my report usually includes a what did I do wrong, and so I would appreciate something that

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says you didn't do anything wrong, it's just the system, because I know that to err is human but to really screw things up it takes a computer.

So I just, that's the end of my remarks.

MR. CAMERON: Thank you. I was going to make a joke and say is that all you found, but I won't. But thank you, thank you, Laurie. That was very thorough, and we thought it would be helpful to hear from the NRC LSN staff just a few thoughts on Laurie's findings. Tom, do you want to come up here or do you want to stay? K.G., you're going to do it? Okay. Okay, K.G.

MR. GOLSHAN: So first of all, I mean that, Laurie. I'm very, very grateful that you spent the time and you're sharing your experiences with us. And I want to kind of give you our side. Hopefully, you understand, you know, the limitations on our side.

As I said during my presentation, the intention of this public, the public library was never to be the, in its current form, was never intended to be the litigation database. And we never intended to really compare it with the old LSN, although I have no experience with the old LSN. It was not there. So it's been installed out of the box with the original configuration on a bare minimum configuration, like,

you know, literally one server, as you and I discussed about it. So some of the slowness and all of that that you experienced is because it really doesn't have much power because we really didn't anticipate that many people hitting it at one time since the litigation is not going on.

But let's go through the error messages. The 3,000 results, you are absolutely right. That was a configuration, the buffer size that Watson was shipped with. We have upped the limit, so that problem has gone away.

The other thing which was the original configuration was that, and my friend, Tom, is going to go into detailed explanation of it, was that the shipped configured for product was time zone In other words, it adjusted the dates sensitivity. based on the time zone of the place where conducted the search. So we turned off that feature, so that should be in production and so you should not see that time zone anomaly there.

So increased computing power and site traffic and the speed, I agree with you. In its current state, if you put in 200 people and perform a complicated search, the system is not configured to handle the load. You're absolutely correct on that.

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analysis there.

The scrolling part, that we are going to address. And I said that these are the concerns that we may address, and the reason that we may, we put the word "may" there is because, you know, spending money on this option to enhance it, to meet certain requirements, if this option is not going to be the selected option, you know, there's a cost benefit

But the scrolling function, you know, I wanted to bring it to your attention, all the panes that are within the Watson UI are collapsible. So if you don't like the dynamic facet chart, you could easily collapse it and it will kind of get out of your way. You find no use for it, and the facet tree will serve you better, you could keep that pane. And also the time series pane, it's the same way. So all of these panes are expandable or collapsible, so you could actually modify them to meet you.

And then page numbering, those things we could easily add. Those are the features, as Mr. Halstead brought it up which I totally agree with, those features or requirements, we could enhance the platform to be meeting those requirements if this option, of course, is selected.

And then the other thing is that we really

1 haven't spent any much time to really study 2 efficiencies of the indexes and try to enhance the 3 indexes, which actually makes your searching 4 experience more robust. At that time, we didn't have 5 the luxury, nor the budget, to really spend time to enhance these indexes and all of that. 6 7 So thank you very much, and I'm glad that 8 you brought up these points and I'm glad that my 9 colleagues all heard it, so we'll be better prepared 10 if this option is selected. Thank you so much. 11 Yes, we are going to go -- oh, yes, I have 12 The help desk. Also, we don't have really a one. help desk because there is no litigation going on, 13 14 there's no proceedings. There's no help desk. And we 15 have accounted budget-wise for a help desk that 16 hopefully will be just as robust as the help desk that 17 you had in the previous LSN. Right now, the PDR staff have to coordinate their responses and all of that. 18 19 That may take a while, which you have experienced. 20 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Now we have Tom, Tom 21 Wellock. 22 MR. WELLOCK: All right. Hello. K.G. 23 kind of covered the larger changes that can be made to 24 this system to deal with some of the issues of speed

and capacity that Laurie identified in her searches.

I'm going to talk about a few of the more detailed issues here that she brought up and, hopefully, can get into ways that we could possibly work around these things or perhaps some modifications, enhancements, to the existing system that could deal with them.

One of the things that she had mentioned in one of her slides was the issue of a close button, being able to see it and being able to close out a certain document. Rekha will, when she gives her presentation later today about working with the system, she will actually address that issue, so we can talk about it then.

Given the size of some of these documents, certainly you want to avoid a download if you don't have to, especially if you simply want to find out if a document is relevant. And as she pointed out, there was one situation where you found three documents that were relevant, but if you look at the little descriptor below each of the documents you don't get any hits, you don't see anything, so you don't know whether this document is particularly relevant to what you're doing.

Rather than download it, one of the things that you can consider doing is looking at it in the preview mode in the text. This is not ideal because

this really depends on the accuracy of the OCR capability. But if you're simply trying to whether a document is relevant, if you open it up, it opens up the document in text. And there's an advance button. Again, Rekha can show this in her demonstration later. There's an advance button that will take you to the very first text search that you So rather than having to download lots of do. documents, you can at least do a quick search to see if this is a relevant document that is useful to you. That at least avoids this, you know, that is actually quite fast and can be done quickly and without too much pain.

One of the other things that were brought up is the fact that document numbers and PDF names were chosen by the participants. There isn't a consistency with NRC documents. For some of the counties, for example, actually identified their PDFs by the title rather than document number. So those are issues that exist with this system regardless of the option you choose, and so, if those kinds of things need to be worked out, that is something that is going to have to be agreed upon and have to be changed over time. But like I said, regardless of the option we choose, that would have to be addressed.

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Regarding the facet tree, facet chart, and time series, I'm not a fan of all of them either. My favorite, I think, is the time series chart. that when I do a search I instinctively look down at the time series chart, and I look for a pattern in the times, and that helps me choose what I want to look for. If you don't like them, you can minimize them. And, again, when Rekha does her demonstration later, she'll show you how to minimize those and keep them out of the way that will actually maximize the amount that you can look at results. Since a lot of this involves pulling out windows, especially for advanced search, having more real estate on screen, of course, is quite important.

And, finally, one of the other things I wanted to mention was advanced searches. Field query terms, as you pointed out, if you switch between properties in the field query menu, there's a little pull-down window that you can select the different properties and do a search. It doesn't wipe out the screen. I like that because, very often, if I have, for example, an addressee affiliation, I then want to go and flip and look under information source or author affiliation, all those things I might want to do. And if I simply tab between them and it doesn't,

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I don't have to type it back in. I'm wondering whether a useful way around this is to simply add a button next to that box that would allow you to just clear the screen if that's what you want to do, and if you want to leave the text it would allow you to do that.

Specific concerns. K.G. said that I was going to explain the date and time zone issue. If a document was entered into the system for January 1st, 1901, it was usually given the time of 12 a.m. So if you did a search in Texas for that document, it would pull it up. It pulls up this January 1st, 1901 document, but it will display to you one hour earlier, December 31st, 1900. So all of the issues that you identified under your dates on your two slides dealing with dates, that can be fixed by turning off that function, as K.G. mentioned, and we're working on that. will resolve doing So that this date discrepancy issue. We wouldn't have known that, given that we do our searches in Maryland. We never recognized this.

Also, titles. Some of the other issues that were raised dealt with the issue of titles and not being able to find something that was by doing a basic search. The titles box was not being searched

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initially, and so we have turned that back on. And so now, instead of the six hits that you find, you will now find seven. And so that issue has been resolved, too. So the text of the document and the title are now all being searched, and so that resolves that issue.

I only picked this up because of that issue about the OCR not reading grayscale. I can explain it in more detail later.

Finally, I did want to talk about related records. The one thing you can do for related records is to, instead of doing title searches, is go to basic search and look. One of the things that you looked for was an attachment and all you had was a title, and you couldn't find it. I did find a document that was actually the final version of that enclosure that you had mentioned by doing it that way. But if you're really interested in trying to find that original version that was dated as you wanted it, that's not those original going to help you. You want participant accession numbers, and that has to be done, this is not just related to record, there's records where attachments other or enclosures. particularly to emails, were not all added to the LSN database, and so they were not transferred over to the

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LSN library when we took possession of them.

numbers, the solution is to go back to the participant and find out why those records were not added into the system. I can't speculate as to why they weren't all added. But those documents that are not there, this has been identified previously, those numbers are not in the current system and you have to go back to the participant to determine why they're not in the library.

So just in closing, I just want to make three points. A number of these document issues I'm talking about here are not really related to the discussion we're having today, which is to choose an option. They're going to be an issue regardless of what direction we choose.

Finally, secondly, a number of these changes had already been made, such as the title issue, some of the dates. These are issues that we'd solve. And some of these can be dealt with by adding additional resources if there's actually a proceeding and we move forward.

So whichever option we select, keep in mind that we're going to have to do some customizing along the way. And so these kinds of changes are

1 normal, and so it's certainly a good thing that we are exploring how this system works now because it can 2 only help us down the road, whichever option is 3 4 selected. 5 And I'll turn it back over to K.G. Excuse me, to --6 7 MR. CAMERON: Thank you. And thanks, K.G. Laurie, do you have any general reaction to 8 9 what you heard from K.G. and Tom? I thought I'd give 10 you an opportunity to say anything you wanted to say. 11 MS. BORSKI: I very much appreciate the 12 opportunity to share the knowledge that I was able to acquire on this. We had a discussion this morning, 13 14 some might say ex parte, but they explained these 15 items to me, so I very much appreciate their taking time to look at the issues, take them seriously, and 16 17 then resolve what they can and put in line to be I think it will only help in the 18 resolved the rest. 19 long run. 20 Okay. MR. CAMERON: Good. Thank you. 21 And we're slated to take a break at 3:30. 22 almost there, so we'll do that. Before we do, I just want to, we're going to come back and have a 23 24 discussion of Option 2 and everything that you heard.

As I said before, though, what we've just heard is

1 very important because it relates to the foundation, 2 as I call it, of Option 2. Let's get some comment 3 if anybody has it, on the two leveraging 4 alternatives that K.G. talked about. 5 And just one clarification. K.G. 6 mentioned that all of this with the search capability, 7 etcetera, etcetera, of ADAMS LSN was important for 8 Option 2. Isn't it also important for these things to 9 be fixed in terms of Option 1? Okay? Because Option 10 1 is going to be the new docs, you still have the 11 foundation, the system. So it's a broader issue than 12 just Option 2. And with that, let's take a break and 13 14 let's come back at, let's come back when we were going 15 to, at 3:45, and then we're going to have a discussion 16 of Option 2. Thank you. 17 (Whereupon, the foregoing matter went off the record at 3:20 p.m. and went back on 18 19 the record at 3:44 p.m.) 20 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you very much. 21 This is the last discussion item of the day, and of 22 course it's an important one. And I just would remind 23 you that Rekha is going to do an orientation for us at 24 5:15 or maybe 5:00, whatever. And that you're going 25 interact with her to be able to during that

1 orientation, but if you want to fill out a green card 2 and put a question on there, that may be helpful. you don't have to do that. 3 4 We're going to hear, we're going to go a 5 discussion around the table, and then we're going to go to participants on through GoToMeeting. And I know 6 7 that Loreen Pitchford has a question, and when we go 8 to the ARP participants on GoToMeeting, I'm going to 9 perhaps ask her to clarify it after I read it. have a typed version of it, but Loreen will be, maybe 10 11 she'll be able to want to express that orally to us. 12 In general for those of you who are on through GoToMeeting, if you want to hold up your name 13 14 tents so that you can be noticed to ask a question or 15 make a comment, please turn your camera back on. lot of people don't have their cameras on. 16 17 can, under GoToMeeting, you can hit the chat, you can do a chat and type something in, it's up to you. 18 19 And I'm just checking, Phil, are you with 20 us still, Phil Klevorick? 21 MR. KLEVORICK: Of course I am. 22 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Phil. I just had 23 to, I'll be asking you that throughout the meeting. MR. KLEVORICK: You have to make sure I'm 24 25 awake, that's good, thank you.

1	MR. CAMERON: Okay, thanks, Phil. Okay.
2	You've heard K.G. about leveraging the options, we've
3	heard from Laurie about some of the concerns about
4	using LSN ADAMS searching it. And we've heard from
5	the NRC LSN staff on what they might, what they might
6	have done, explanations, whatever. So I just open it
7	up to the table for any discussion on what you've
8	already heard. Judy.
9	MS. TREICHEL: Okay. Fasten your
LO	seatbelt.
11	MR. CAMERON: So are we getting ready for
12	what?
13	MS. TREICHEL: Yeah, I'm ready to unload
L4	here. I don't know when this turned into us versus
15	them, but we've got four options, and no one of them
L6	should be any more important than the other. And
L7	nobody should feel the right to defend this one.
18	And with the vigorous defense that you did
L9	for this one, I want to reiterate again that NRC does
20	not want to be stuck with this thing if this is what
21	you end up with. And if they're the sort of problems
22	that they have right now, the public and possibly
23	other parties are going to see this as being NRC not
24	playing fair.
25	But the idea that you're throwing Option

2 out there, that we're supposed to be talking about in terms of hearings, but yet they Option 2 that was put up was never expected to be the litigation database, makes this whole discussion sort of crazy.

Because if the thing is being overloaded now, or if you're saying that it might be, people are used to Google, and Google gets a billion hits an hour. And we're talking about this thing maybe having a little problem if there's 200 hits at the same time or close together.

But, well, number one, I want to totally record that I'm opposed to on having simultaneous hearings happening, or more than one hearing at a time. But there's a lot of talk about multiple hearings. That would really tax the system, and the current system couldn't do it. And I'm not sure that with the possible work that you're planning to do on this thing if you're successful in getting your own option in there, that you'd be able to do that.

So the one thing I liked hearing was when K.G. said that one of the reasons Option 2 hadn't been totally fixed is maybe it won't have to be. And I would hope that to be the case. But these are, I haven't heard the presentations for Option 3 and

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Option 4, but it doesn't appear, from what we've been doing today and over the last couple of months, that you're going to fight as hard for those as you have been for this one.

So I would just say that it's, it appears that this is not being a level playing field for these options. And there may in fact be other options. When we did this the first time, and we were working on it in the late 90s, we weren't even sure that this kind of thing was possible. Google hadn't been born yet, so nobody had anything to judge it against.

But right now, one of the things that you may have a problem with is making a choice. If you actually go out there to honestly look at what's available, there's all kinds of systems. And Laurie talked about one that she really liked in the litigation that she was involved in that worked beautifully.

So there's no end of options. And I don't think that the time to set it up and the money to do it need to be terribly important features when you're looking at something that's supposed to stay, stay for a million years, and costs \$100 billion. So that's just my take. And I don't want to argue about it, I just want to put those things out there. That's the

way it hit me in listening to these presentations this afternoon.

MR. CAMERON: Okay, thanks, Judy. And I'm not going to answer for the NRC staff. I think that what we saw that perhaps created sort of a distorted impression when we heard from Laurie, and then we heard from the NRC staff, talking about the current NRC LSN ADAMS. Those problems that were identified are going to have to be fixed for whatever option is chosen, 1 or 2, and I guess there's applications of having a good NRC ADAMS for options 3 and 4.

So I would just mention that, but I guess I would ask Judge Bollwerk to perhaps put in perspective what the NRC LSN staff is, why they put these options together, what's going to go to the Commission. And keep in mind that what's going to the Commission is not just the LSN, NRC LSN staff summarizing what they heard in these two days.

But also you'll have two weeks after Sam gets the transcript together, and I know he's going to have it done in a couple of days probably. He's shaking his head yeah. But no, I think he has a week on that. But you can get your comments in on anything, okay. So you're going to have that whole chance to do it.

1 But Paul could you, you've heard Judy, and you know, there's a feeling that the NRC is really 2 3 trying to push Option 2 on people. So could you talk 4 a little bit about that Option, Paul, process. 5 MR. BOLLWERK: And again, in putting the paper together and the way this developed with the 6 7 Commission, given the task we were given, the that 8 directive we were given, which was the whole long 9 meeting, we felt we need to put something in front of 10 the ARP in terms of options. 11 And while you're, folks here have had 12 experience over the years with dealing with the LSN and with other databases. And one of the things you 13 14 obviously would want to look at is you have a system, 15 can you leverage it. That's really all this says is, can you leverage the existing system and use it in a 16 17 way that makes sense. But you're right, there are other options 18 19 There's the cloud option, and that's got out there. 20 several variations that we're going to hear about 21 But the one thing I would point out with 22 respect to the LSN library is it actually exists. 23 Laurie can go out and others can go out and use it. That was not the case with the LSN. 24

I will say we took Dan Graser's word, but

he came up with, and working with the Technical Working Group, came up with some things. But I don't believe that Autonomy was ever tested before it was actually put in place. And it was more or less a good system. Laurie said she had some problems with it, I think others did too.

So to some degree, you're right, we're presenting you with something that's working option at this point. Although it's not perfect, it's got to have improvements. Also, you're going to get a chance to use it in a way you didn't have an opportunity to use the original LSN as you're looking at the options.

In terms of what Chip mentioned about what the, what will happen next, at this point, we're going to take all the comments that you have to give us. responsibility of the it's the administrative judge, as the LSN kind of gives information to him and he passes it along to the Commission, to provide whatever input you want him to provide to them at that point about the process that we talked about this morning, about these options, about whether there are other options. About other approaches.

It's our responsibility to sort of lay that out for the Commission and then let the

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Commission decide what it wants to do as a next step.

And we've heard some concerns about monetary expenses. If you, we do a monthly report to the Congress, and some of you may be aware of it. If you looked at that carefully on the back page, the Agency really only has about \$400,000 left in high-level waste money at this point that isn't spoken for in other ways. So that's going to be something that's going to come into the process as well.

But the Commission did want us to go out, talk with the LSN ARP, and get the input that they could provide us, given the direction they gave us. And that's sort of what we tried to do here to the best of our ability.

And the next step for us that's important is to get your comments, whatever they are, and to pass them along to the Commission so that they know what your feelings are, individually and collectively, to the degree that's possible about what we've put in front of you, and what other things you want to see done with the process. That's the --

MS. TREICHEL: Do you think there's any possibility of, like the first time we did this, having a technical working group in which you get people who really know what they're talking about,

1 about what all is out there, what all is possible, and 2 kind of how long it takes, maybe how much it costs. And be able to have them present to this group and to 3 4 you in the Commission this is what you got. And then 5 we can put in options like we did the first time 6 around. 7 MR. BOLLWERK: Well, again, that would be 8 a question for, to some degree, based on the money we 9 have left, can we do that before we get more money? Four hundred thousand dollars is not a whole lot of 10 11 money. MS. TREICHEL: No, but you don't want to 12 build this thing before you really get it. 13 14 MR. BOLLWERK: Oh, no, no, absolutely, we 15 would not do that. I mean, we're not, there's not, I 16 think it's pretty clear, I don't think I'm speaking 17 out of turn here that until more money arrives, the Commission has basically said that the adjudication in 18 19 the form it was envisioned cannot start. 20 Having said that, it's my perception, you 21 can tell me if I'm wrong, that this database is going 22 to be very important to restarting that adjudication. 23 And so it's, one of the reasons talking about next 24 logical steps, it struck us as important to give the

Commission whatever information we could about this

database and how it should be set up.

How the Congress is going to approach this, I don't know. You see, for instance, HR3053, this basically says 30 months from the time the bill is passed. Doesn't say 30 months from the time the money arrives. So that's something to think about.

But you know, we have to take these things into account as well. We're trying to plan, we're trying to think about what the best approach is. But you all have to deal with the database, and so we're hoping you can give us your input and let us know and let the Commission know what your thoughts are.

MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you, Paul. And this, Judy's recommendation about a technical working group, that will be something that is in the staff's report to the Commission about the meeting, okay. Let's go to Laurie and then over to Diane, and then we'll come back to Bob and Rod. Laurie.

MS. BORSKI: Thank you. I just have two brief comments. First of all, there are a lot of parties that don't have adequate funding to do their testing and provide the information such as I provided. And so I think that is important to hear from them when the time comes and not make decisions before they're allowed to, to even get out of the

1	gate, as it were.
2	MR. CAMERON: Okay.
3	MS. BORSKI: My next is a specific comment
4	on the Options document at page ten. It talks about
5	document updates to Option 2, and they're talking
6	about replacing original documents with newer versions
7	of the same document.
8	MR. CAMERON: Oh, okay.
9	MS. BORSKI: And that has not happened in
10	the past, and that cannot happen in the future because
11	attorneys often use the older documents, document
12	versions, in discovery. And so why would we change
13	horses in the middle of the stream, for one thing?
14	But then why would we replace older versions of
15	documents with newer versions? They should be added
16	as brand new documents.
17	MR. CAMERON: Well, I'm going to ask,
18	we'll see what the NRC's LSN staff has to say about
19	that. But yeah, obviously there may be something in
20	the older document that has implications in terms of
21	a particular contention, so why are you replacing it.
22	Anybody, K.G., Tom, page ten, that statement on there.
23	Do we know what that means?
24	MR. GOLSHAN: Yeah, this is just basically
25	the capability that the group talked and we thought

1	about building it, and it just does not make sense.
2	I suppose that we have to change the, you know, change
3	the requirements and put them in the requirements
4	whether this function is needed or not.
5	MR. CAMERON: Oh, go ahead, Margie.
6	MS. JANNEY: Hi, sorry. Laurie, can you
7	point out exactly what paragraph, because
8	MS. BORSKI: It's the second full
9	paragraph that starts with, The process for the
LO	modification.
11	MS. JANNEY: And then halfway down when it
12	says, For a document update.
13	MS. BORSKI: Uh huh.
L4	MS. JANNEY: That is talking about adding
15	a new document for a revision to a document, it is not
16	talking about replacing a document.
L7	MR. CAMERON: Ah.
18	MS. JANNEY: Guideline 14, remember the
L9	old LSN guidelines? Oh, you yeah, Guideline 14
20	actually discusses that.
21	MS. BORSKI: It does, and this seems
22	contrary, because it says, When copied to the public
23	ADAMS LSN library, the original document would be
24	removed and replaced with the updated document. And
25	so

1	MS. JANNEY: It does read that.
2	MS. BORSKI: I took that to mean you would
3	take the old one out and put the new one in.
4	MS. JANNEY: Yeah.
5	MR. CAMERON: Okay, because that's going
6	to have to be fixed.
7	MS. JANNEY: Yes, yes, that's contrary to
8	our intention and our practice.
9	MS. BORSKI: Okay.
10	MR. CAMERON: Thank you, thank you,
11	Laurie.
12	MS. BORSKI: I thought I was, I thought
13	maybe I'd read that wrong, but thank you.
14	MS. JANNEY: Sorry I did not catch that.
15	Thank you, thank you for pointing that out.
16	MR. CAMERON: Diane.
17	MS. CURRAN: I really have a conceptual
18	question about this whole thing. Just the way I'm
19	looking at it, I want to see if I can get confirmation
20	that this is a reasonable way to look at it. It seems
21	to me that we had this LSN library for the documents
22	that already exist.
23	And question one is, is this system
24	adequate to go forward with a hearing and be able to
25	get access to the documents that are already in this

collection. And there's lots of questions about that 1 2 that were raised by Laurie. 3 The second question is what do you do 4 about documents that come in in the future? Do you do 5 something to add on to this existing collection, do you supplement it with something completely different 6 7 and you put the two things together? And then the third question is, given that 8 9 there's so many problems with the existing collection, 10 do you just put everything together in a new system? 11 And I think that's what Judy's referring to, is let's 12 look at what exists now that could be used for the entire thing, because there's plenty of problems with 13 14 what we've got now. That's how I'm looking at it. It's how it 15 16 fits, goes together to me or seems logical. 17 just wondered is that an unreasonable to look at it, is that how you're thinking about it? 18 19 MR. CAMERON: And I'm going to ask the NRC 20 I have an understanding of it, but could we staff. 21 address Diane's questions? And the first one, can LSN 22 ADAMS, would that be sufficient to use as a litigation 23 support system, I think is the question. And I think 24 we've heard some answers to that. But K.G., do you

want to start, and you --

1	MS. CURRAN: I'm not exactly looking for
2	the answer to that question. I'm asking is this what
3	I mean, I really think the purpose of this meeting
4	should be to figure out what is it that needs to be
5	addressed. And I frankly find these options and
6	alternatives a little confusing. And I'm just
7	wondering are the questions I'm asking, the questions,
8	are you thinking of it in that way too, or am I
9	missing the boat in some way?
10	MR. GOLSHAN: Yes, if I may answer, yeah,
11	I think we're thinking about what you're thinking.
12	And all the time. So to answer your question whether
13	the platform in Option 2, again, if I came across to,
14	you know, show any preference between these options,
15	that was not my intention. I've always said, we're
16	the pizza maker, you tell us what to make, we'll make
17	it for you.
18	So I have no preference as to which
19	options, you know. So I'm just presenting the options
20	the way they are. So
21	MS. CURRAN: But K.G
22	MR. GOLSHAN: Number one
23	MS. CURRAN: Could I just interrupt you
24	and ask you, when you talk about Option 1 and Option
25	2, those apply to the prospective, the records to be

put in, gathered in the future, right? It doesn't relate to what we already have.

MR. GOLSHAN: No, no, I think you're confusing the alternatives with the options. Every options has alternatives, different alternatives. So, I know in Option 2, we presented two alternatives for in-taking new documents. But the platform was being leveraged, it was the Watson. You know, and I said over and over that the platform in its current position was not intended to be the litigation database.

So we are aware that this thing has to be enhanced with additional functional enhancements to meet your requirements, so. But let me also elaborate that I think collectively we have to decide, any of these options, whether they're viable to be the litigation database or not. So there's the viability is one thing, and also the functionality is another thing, and what other function it has to have.

And I know Judy compared that to Google. Yeah, but Google has a river that cools their server farms, versus this current platform that we have runs on a single server. So that's why it doesn't have the kind of a performance attribute as Google. And whether it would ever be like Google, I don't know.

1 But you know we could try, you know, throw money and 2 efforts and resource at the current platform if it is 3 selected. 4 But there are other options available too. 5 the Option 3 that we're going to talk about tomorrow, that leaves it wide open for us to examine 6 7 other search engines, other ways of basically collecting and transferring the current collections 8 9 there and keeping it up to date. So again, I think we 10 have to keep an open mind and talk about it. 11 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thanks K.G. And I see that Paul has his name tent up. 12 Do you want to add anything to what KG said? 13 14 To just simply, Diane's questions are straightforward and fairly simple questions, and if we 15 could give her a simple answer. I mean the answers 16 17 are not always simple, but if we could clear this up, I think it would be very important to do. 18 19 MR. BOLLWERK: Correct. And so --20 MR. CAMERON: Besides what K.G. has 21 already said. 22 MR. BOLLWERK: So when you look at the LSN 23 library the way it's configured now, I think what this 24 meeting has made clear is it is a library, it may work 25 But as a discovery database, maybe it all right.

doesn't. So there needed to be fixes to it and there 1 2 need to be improvements. 3 In terms of the Option 1, again, both of 4 those, both Option 1 and Option 2 leverage the LSN 5 libraries. So in some way, shape, or form, they both depend on that being available in a way that works as 6 7 a discovery database. In terms, but again, you're right, but 8 9 there may be other options out there. And sort of 10 Option 3 goes into that. And one of the things we try 11 to think about is in terms of -- so Options 1 and 2 12 both deal with the LSN library. Option 3 tends to take it further and try 13 14 to think in the world of the cloud, and that's where lots of people operate now, how is the best way to set 15 16 up a system, what would it look like. And we come up 17 with, we'll talk about it tomorrow, we're getting a little ahead of ourselves. 18 But there's a cloud where the NRC runs the 19 20 database, the index, where the parties would each run 21 their own indices. There's all kinds of ways to do it 22 the cloud. Those have advantages 23 disadvantages, and that's what we need to talk about 24 tomorrow.

The one thing that's a little different,

1 though, when we're talking about out in the cloud is 2 you don't really know what the search engine's going to be. So you get into different questions about how 3 4 you're going to basically implement it. 5 For instance, for the LSN, we chose the Autonomy search engine. But there's lots of different 6 7 ways to do it when you get out in the cloud. 8 it does get a little bit more, a little broader. 9 again, there are some disadvantages for the parties, 10 and potentially the folks that didn't like the fact 11 that the LSN required them to put together a database 12 and to interconnect and all that, the cloud may still be an issue for them. 13 14 So there are some things that are still There's other things, there's other vistas 15 there. that are going to be explored, sure. I don't know if 16 17 I've answered your question. MR. CAMERON: Does that do it? 18 19 MS. CURRAN: Helps, thanks. 20 Okay, great, thank you, MR. CAMERON: 21 Paul. Thanks, K.G. 22 Can I add one other thing? MR. GOLSHAN: 23 MR. CAMERON: Go ahead. 24 MR. GOLSHAN: Just in the 40-odd years 25 that I've been in this field of, you know, information

technology, I've discovered there is, you know, in 1 2 electronic computing, there's not, the word perfect 3 really doesn't exist. So some people like Google, the 4 others like Bing. Some like, you know, Yahoo Search Each of them have separate 5 and all of that. algorithm. You go to one, you gain something, but you 6 7 lose another thing, and vice versa. 8 The same thing is with the search portals 9 and then the appliances that are out there. Everyone 10 gives you a certain advantages, but it takes anyway 11 another advantages that the ones has had. 12 it's just a matter of coming 13 consensus as to what it is, whether it meets your 14 requirement as far as being a viable portal as a 15 discovery, you know, as a discovery portal and a 16 litigation database. And we have to strive to get to 17 that point. 18 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thanks, K.G. Bob 19 Halstead and then Rod McCullum. 20 MR. HALSTEAD: Well, I want to summarize 21 some things that I think we heard in three areas that 22 maybe help us move forward. Actually, things we heard 23 in one area, things that are laid out in the fourth 24 revision of the options report, and then some things

I guess that we haven't said in this review.

First of all, I think if I were to try to summarize for Nevada what, you know, all the points that Laura already made, the points I made on user needs. If we were to try put this in terms of functional requirements for the LSN going forward, they needs to be fair, and to me part of being fair is being transparent. So it's got to be fair.

It's got to be accessible. It's got to be it's got to be accurate. It's got to be comprehensive. And while we don't have to be cheap about it, government programs, even ones that are supported by user fees that peculiar have congressional funding mechanisms, it's got to cost-effective. And you know, I'm sure we'll come back to these when we're doing closing points tomorrow.

Now, the way I read the cost numbers and the calculations that we've made in Nevada about what would actually be involved in a restart of the licensing, what we like to refer to repeatedly as the legally mandated licensing process that we think we're entitled to and that we think the country wants to do to make a good decision, say we're talking five years.

Now, when I take the cost data that are prepared in the options document, it looks to me like

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to do the initial installation and operate for five years looks like your most expensive option. You need to take the high-end choices, which is the original LSN. And I get somewhere in the twelve to sixteen million dollar area to build it, rebuild it and operate it for five years.

Whether that's a good idea or not, but that gives you kind of a high number. And then you look at your numbers for Option 2 and Option 3. Again, building it and operating it for five years with your numbers, you know, you're in the range, you know, maybe as low as six million, maybe as high as ten or twelve million.

But the point is there are not big dollar differences here. So you're talking somewhere maybe a difference over five years in constant year dollars of eight million at the low end and sixteen million at the high end.

Boy, now my third point is that isn't even peanut shells compared to what's going to be spent on five years of licensing. Two NRC chairman have given the number of \$330 million as their estimate for licensing costs over a multiple year proceeding, usually assumed, given the GAO report from last year, as three to five years.

Let's be generous and say whatever HR3053 might intend, it allows an extra year to be requested.

So you're probably talking about a five-year process.

So it's harder to estimate DOE's costs.

But if you go back to the very detailed total system life cycle cost assessment done in 2008, which looked at everything through the end of fiscal year 2006, you take that \$1.66 billion number in 2007 dollars. Subtract about half a billion for what DOE actually spent in fiscal years '07, '08, and '09. And if they're anywhere accurate, that gives you a number that you can bring into current year dollars, multiplying it by a factor of about 1.2.

I can see Rod and all the Public Service Commission members around the country saying, Well, he's doing this on the back of an envelope. No, he's doing on the back of an NRC agenda. But the long and the short of it is you're probably talking 1.4 to 1.6 billion dollars in DOE costs. So you're talking about a total cost, when you roll in federal money for the state, my goodness, there's got to be money for the counties and the tribes in this, you're talking about a \$2 billion number.

And so hey, the amount of money here, money should not at all drive the decision that we

176 make in evaluating either the four option, that are 1 2 nicely evaluated in the paper, or maybe other options that we want to bring in. 3 4 And I think that's enormously liberating to look at it that way, even though I know that the 5 people who are trying to get \$120 million for DOE out 6 7 of the current Congress and \$30 million for, this is 8 the fiscal year 2018 request that was never acted upon 9 in the Senate. All that said, cost should not drive the 10 11 decision on which of these options the Commission 12

ought be what's fair, pursues. Ιt to what's accessible, what's fast, what's accurate, comprehensive, and what's cost effective. And what would give the country the basis of a decision on a construction authorization at the end of those five years that would be well supported. So thank you.

MR. CAMERON: Thanks, Bob, for that perspective. And we're going to go to Rod next. I would just ask others around the table, others on through GoToMeeting if you would want to comment on Bob's statement that cost should not drive the choice, other attributes should drive the choice.

And he put that in perspective in terms of total life cycle costs for the repository. And Rod,

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you can, you know, obviously address that too if you want, but you may have another way.

MR. McCULLUM: Yeah, I'll start there, because it is an intriguing question Bob has put before us here, and that wasn't the reason I originally raised my name tent. I'll get back to that in second.

But you know, representing the electric utilities that collected this money from real, live consumers of electricity, the cost does matter. But I would agree it's important to do it in a cost-effective way. One should not be penny wise and pound foolish.

I think even more so than the cost, when you look at the differences between the options, is the time. While the cost compared to the 330 might appear small, I guess I might not agree it would take, that those \$330 million dollar estimates are really what's it's going to take. And I also, I wouldn't necessarily agree they're small.

But the time differences are significant.

If this process is to resume and if this process is to reach a conclusion, currently the law requires that, and Congress may or may not be about to reinforce that law, and Congress may or may not fund the law, whether

it reinforces it or not. But that's Congress.

But nevertheless, if the process is to go to a conclusion, I would think the -- I know for industry, and I would think for Nevada as well, living with uncertainty for a period as long as 52 months before you could even get to the adjudication, that's a lot of uncertainty. And you know, money has time value too.

So I think that both the cost and the time to implement. Because if this is a go, I think both sides would want to get to an answer sooner rather than later. And obviously we both want different answers. But so that's enough for that.

We came into this, as we stated in our letter, in response to the initial Federal Register notice supporting Option 2, Alternative 1. I don't think we've heard anything this afternoon that would cause us to change that position, although we do have one question. And Laurie, your presentation is the genesis of this question in part.

We thank you for your very thorough running of the system through its paces. We also thank NRC for the efforts that they've both already conducted and as well as promised to conduct to address those concerns. I think, as Laurie was

1 running through the concerns, we had somebody here 2 trying to do some of those things. Apparently, NRC 3 has already successfully addressed a number of those. 4 One of our reasons for liking this is, you 5 know, the LSN does not exist in a vacuum. It's funny what, you know, this thing was ground-breaking when we 6 7 first created it, starting around the turn of the 8 century. But around ten years after that, the federal 9 court system did put in place an electronic court 10 filing system that our lawyers are very familiar with. 11 And we see this particular option as being 12 sufficiently similar to that that it would be equally workable. Our lawyers have a lot of experience with 13 14 that system. 15 And also I should add that, you know, NRC's efforts to address these issues in the contexts 16 17 of Option 2, Alternative 1, I wouldn't agree that those reflect a bias toward that option because I 18 19 think we're seeing that a lot of those concerns would 20 exist no matter which option you picked. 21 obviously, the LSN and ADAMS have to work together. 22 And if there's something about ADAMS that limits the 23 LSN, then maybe you do have to go somewhere else. 24 Again, I think we're still thinking that

that can be made workable. We say this with a lot of

1 familiarity with ADAMS and a lot of familiarity with The question I have is NRC has 2 comparable systems. conceded that there's still some additional work to do 3 4 to bolster the system, and I think that's been evident 5 this afternoon. Looking at these cost and time estimates, 6 7 and again, I think time is as important as money here, does NRC envision that it could do the things that 8 9 you've committed to do this afternoon without altering 10 those cost and time estimates? In other words, can you do those things within the cost and time estimates 11 12 you've provided? And I'm referring to Appendix D of the 13 14 options paper now. So really that's the question. 15 Can you address those concerns that have been raised that you haven't already addressed in those handouts. 16 17 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thanks, Rod. I don't know if NRC LSN staff wants to try to provide some, an 18 19 answer to that at this point, or treat it as a 20 question that you want to think about going forward. 21 Not a rhetorical question, but. 22 Yeah, if I can make it a MR. McCULLUM: 23 little less rhetorical perhaps. Certainly, when you 24 update this option paper, and again, I compliment NRC

for being responsive to input it receives as we're on

1 Revision 4 now. And when you come out with the next 2 product or the final product, certainly can you at 3 least commit that you will make sure you factor 4 addressing those concerns into whatever you're showing 5 us in terms of the cost time? And I forgot to mentions risks as well. 6 7 I think in terms of certainty, the risk profile is 8 important too. 9 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. All right, 10 Bob, do you want to say something else before we go? 11 MR. HALSTEAD: Yes, I just want to say a 12 quick response. I appreciate the way, I appreciate Rod's measured response to what I said. 13 14 looked at the times in Appendix D too. And it is true 15 that your worst case there is 52 months. But we've looked at the lead time looking at some options that 16 17 we've looked at at the state level. 18 It's no secret to anyone that the parties 19 are concerned that perhaps we're going to need to 20 supplement whatever the LSN is with internal search 21 And when I look at these months and capabilities. 22 costs, they look pretty reasonable to me. And I think

it's important not to be put off on the time versus cost by the high-end numbers here of 38, 42, and 52 months.

1 I think we need some refinement on that. 2 And I think it's quite possible that cost is not a significant delineator here. 3 And in fact the lead 4 times, you know, are in range where, you know, you're 5 probably talking about somewhere between 12 months and 30 months in reality, in my opinion. 6 7 But again, there are always things that 8 aren't going to go as well as you expect when you try 9 to develop and implement a system. But I really appreciate the measured way in which Rod has replied 10 11 to this, and I'm very encouraged by the kind of 12 discussions that we've had here this afternoon. 13 you. 14 MR. CAMERON: That's great, that's great. 15 Thank you, Bob. We're going to go to the ARP 16 participants on GoToMeeting and see what they have to 17 say on these issues. And I'm going to go first to Loreen Pitchford. And I'm going to try to read what 18 19 she sent typed in, and I'm going to give Loreen an 20 opportunity if she wants to orally address that, 21 reframe it to do that, okay. 22 And she frames this in of terms 23 alternative. She is unmuted -- Loreen, do you just 24 want to talk to us?

Sure.

MS. PITCHFORD:

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Actually, I think

1	that this particular question that I had was cleared
2	up with Laurie and Margie's earlier conversation. It
3	was the same thing I was questioning about the
4	deleting of documents that were currently existing.
5	And you know, it was on page ten in that paragraph,
6	and I had noticed the same thing. So I think that was
7	answered very well.
8	MR. CAMERON: Oh, that's great. So you
9	noticed the same comment on page ten that Laurie did.
10	And that's what your question was based on, and we
11	have an answer to that, which is the language on page
12	ten has to be revised, basically.
13	MS. PITCHFORD: Yes, correct.
14	MR. CAMERON: All right, well thanks for
15	noticing that too, Loreen. Do we have anybody else on
16	GoToMeeting who has their tent up, put a chat into us?
17	MR. LACY: This is Darrell Lacy.
18	MR. CAMERON: Who was that?
19	MR. LACY: Darrell Lacy.
20	MR. CAMERON: Oh, Darrell. Okay, go
21	ahead, Darrell.
22	MR. LACY: Don't disagree a whole lot with
23	much of what anybody said. And you know, back to what
24	Laurie was indicating in regards to some of the
25	challenges she was dealing with on the first places

she spent more time looking at the process than we have. Although what we have looked at does not run into any of those challenges. But we also might look at kind of keep it simple.

And as a smaller player at this, I think we were looking at somewhere in the neighborhood of 100, 120 current docs that we need to upload as soon as we get started back and, you know, maybe another couple of hundred over the period of time is what my estimate was.

I want to keep it simple for some of the smaller players here, especially the folks that are smaller than us that don't necessarily justify full-time people and keeping them trained on how to do electronic submittals. Having the option of the manual submittal of additional documents for the smaller people may definitely be a preference.

And just in the vein of keep it simple, if the problems are running across a current ADAMS capabilities server that could be easily corrected, then to me that's definitely the preferred option, rather than starting with something new. That's really all I have to say. Thanks.

MR. CAMERON: Okay. And Darrell, the implications of what I hear you saying is that when

1	the Advisory Review Panel is putting together
2	recommendations over the next several months and the
3	NRC LSN staff is informing the Commission, should the
4	choice of option, should there be, should one
5	criterion that they consider is what the impact or
6	implication should be for, as you phrased it, the
7	smaller players?
8	MR. LACY: Well, some of the electronic
9	submittals and other things definitely have additional
10	training requirements and other things for the party
11	to keep people trained and ready to go. I've used
12	some of these smaller players, the process may not
13	have more than ten or twenty documents to worry about
14	over the next three years.
15	Have to get full-time people in training,
16	they wanted do that. I think always allowing a
17	manual submittal as an option for the smaller types
18	should be an options.
19	MR. CAMERON: Okay, well, thank you,
20	Darrell, for that perspective. And let's see who else
21	we have on GoToMeeting. ARP members, anybody, Lisa?
22	MR. KLEVORICK: Phil Klevorick.
23	MR. CAMERON: Hey Phil, go ahead.
24	MR. KLEVORICK: Yeah, thank you. I kind
25	of look at this as kind of almost like a good news/bad

news situation. The good news situation is for the situation of the old LSN as it was, was somewhat cumbersome and difficult to navigate at times, as already been pointed out many times.

And of course the good news is now we can look at trying to reconstitute the old system into something that's more workable and manageable based on newer technologies, Google-like or Yahoo-like, or whatever you want to call it -like.

But at the end of the day, I don't want it to be lost, but whatever is materialized out of the discussion and eventually the selection of the process, it needs to be useful for the general public. And then not just the attorneys who have experts and deal with it and some of the players who have a little bit more knowledge on it than the average person.

But the average person needs to be able to do this with capabilities that would be seen as pretty logical and reasonable. So I want to make sure that that gets in there. I'm not into discussing how much things cost per document dollar or whatever the heck it is. It's just, that's something to be worked out, I guess, when you start doing a true comparative analysis on all the different proposals.

And I would probably guess that by the

1 time some of this discussion is all done in the next 2 48 hours, that there may be other IT gurus out there 3 who may come up with another idea of, well, have you 4 looked at this plan or proposal. So I just want to 5 make sure that the general public point of view is put in there no matter what process is chosen. 6 7 And the other thing I want to do is I want 8 to support what Darrell was just saying, and Bob 9 alluded to it way earlier in the meeting, is that the 10 smaller players in stature doesn't make us any less 11 important in the whole process. 12 And what I mean by that is simply is just because we're not going to have a thousand and more 13 14 documents to upload and provide into the system, we 15 need to be treated the same as anybody else who is 16 within the party. And part of that is understanding 17 our limitations and our capabilities based economics, our employee situation, our logistical 18 19 issues, etc. 20 And I know that that's what's put in the 21 corral by you, by a comment I made earlier. 22 MR. CAMERON: Yes. 23 MR. KLEVORICK: But I do want to make sure 24 that that gets addressed as part of this whole bigger

Thank you.

discussion.

1	MR. CAMERON: And we will address it. And
2	there's, I think, that's a great follow-on to what
3	Darrell said. And I'm sorry, Phil, you still have
4	some more?
5	MR. KLEVORICK: No, no, I'm good, thank
6	you.
7	MR. CAMERON: Okay, so I think what you're
8	suggesting is we heard Bob Halstead list out several
9	attributes that should be considered for any system.
10	Fair, transparent.
11	MR. HALSTEAD: Let's call it functional
12	requirements.
13	MR. CAMERON: Okay, functional
14	requirements. And he listed a bunch, and not that I'm
15	saying he would add what you said to it, but some
16	might say that a functional requirement should be
17	useful to the general public. And we heard from Judy
18	on that.
19	MR. HALSTEAD: And that's the fairness
20	issue.
21	MR. CAMERON: Okay, and all also the
22	smaller players.
23	MR. HALSTEAD: Right.
24	MR. CAMERON: The fairness issue.
25	MR. HALSTEAD: That encompasses that.

1	MR. CAMERON: Okay.
2	MR. HALSTEAD: I totally agree with you.
3	MR. CAMERON: Okay, so agree with both
4	Darrell and Phil.
5	MR. HALSTEAD: Darrell and Phil. They
6	make excellent points.
7	MR. CAMERON: Okay, let's make a note of
8	that, that's good. Anybody else on GoToMeeting? No,
9	okay. This is good discussion, and we're going to
10	come back to the table. But I just want to make sure
11	what we hear from the public at this point.
12	So we're going to go to webinar. Tommy
13	Heitman's not going to come up here again, but how
14	about GoToWebinar public? Anybody? Okay, no one on
15	GoToWebinar from the public.
16	And our operator's name is, what is it?
17	Gabrielle. Okay, Gabrielle, are you there?
18	Ox: Yes, I am.
19	MR. CAMERON: Can you see if anybody's on
20	the phone who wants to make a comment.
21	OPERATOR: I absolutely can. To ask a
22	question on the phone line, please press star one.
23	And please stand by one moment for those to come
24	through. Okay, it looks like we have no questions or
25	comments from the phone line.

1 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thanks lot, 2 Gabrielle. And let's come back to the table and see 3 if anybody has anything more to say about costs or 4 whatever. Rod? 5 MR. McCULLUM: Yeah, I just want to say, for the record, those functional attributes are okay 6 7 with the Nuclear Energy Institute. Those are things 8 the system should have. I would add we probably 9 can't, we certainly can't, as has already been 10 recognized, get to those by going backwards to a 11 system that is obsolete already, which would be the 12 old system. I don't think we believe that we need to 13 14 create something entirely new, either, to get to those 15 attributes. So there's definitely some options on the 16 table there. 17 Taking it back to the glass half full perspective, the improvement in technology that's 18 19 occurred over the last 15 years is a good thing. 20 should be able to get to those attributes. And I look 21 forward to tomorrow's discussions to, you know, see 22 what else we should consider in that regard. 23 So are you saying that, I MR. CAMERON: 24 mean, you agree with the attributes we've been talking 25 But you're saying that also that we don't about.

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1	need, necessarily need, to have something completely
2	new to fulfill all those attributes.
3	MR. McCULLUM: That's correct.
4	MR. CAMERON: Okay, all right.
5	MR. KLEVORICK: Chip, if I may, this is
6	Phil Klevorick again.
7	MR. CAMERON: Yeah, go ahead, Phil, then
8	we're going to come back to Judy and Bob.
9	MR. KLEVORICK: I'm sorry, yeah, sorry
10	about jumping in. Somebody made a comment earlier
11	about the platform and searchability and all that
12	stuff, you know, Firefox or Chrome or whatever the
13	heck it was. And in all honesty, I think that that's
14	probably going to be the limiting factors.
15	Because as we know, under the current way
16	of searching, a lot of things are not interactive.
17	And I'm not an IT guy, so I may be using the wrong
18	terms. But I'd be cautious on the platform in which
19	anything is going to be created so that it is
20	basically searchable by whatever platform a end user
21	may have available to it.
22	So if it's the NRC LSN staff, maybe they
23	could talk a little bit about that tomorrow or later
24	on today, you know, where the problems may arise, that

kind of thing.

1	MR. CAMERON: So Phil, just let me make
2	sure I understand this. Are you saying one of the
3	attributes, one of the functional requirements that
4	should be considered is that it should be searchable,
5	I don't know if that's the right term, by a broad
6	range of platforms?
7	MR. KLEVORICK: Correct, like whatever
8	browser a person has available. Because some people
9	don't, haven't updated their computer, or whatever the
10	case be. I think it's got to be searchable or be able
11	to usable under various different types of browsers.
12	MR. CAMERON: Okay, and that may be
13	considered under the fair, functional requirement.
14	But thank you for that.
15	MR. KLEVORICK: Okay, thank you.
16	MR. CAMERON: Let's go to Judy first, and
17	then Bob. Judy.
18	MS. TREICHEL: Well, very quickly, I agree
19	with that list that you have, and especially including
20	what Phil just put in. Because there are people in
21	all sort of parts of the country, whether it's rural
22	or urban or whatever that have different sorts of
23	systems, and they should be able to do that.
24	And I guess that's what I was getting at
25	when I asked that there be a technical working group.

1	And it doesn't have to last for a year. It can be
2	very quick now because we know what we're asking
3	somebody to build something. We're asking them to
4	guide us to something that's already there.
5	MR. CAMERON: So would you give the
6	technical working group a list of functional
7	requirements? And I'm not saying these would be the
8	functional requirements, although there seems to be
9	some agreement on that.
10	MS. TREICHEL: Yeah, that's what we did
11	the last time. It needs to do this, this, this, and
12	this.
13	MR. CAMERON: Okay, all right. Thanks.
14	Bob.
15	MR. HALSTEAD: Couple quick close-up
16	things. First of all, as Marty reminded me, I forgot
17	that there's this interesting discussion on page 42
18	that affects the general consideration of options. It
19	says, The federal government has adopted a cloud-first
20	policy. It is intended to accelerate the pace at
21	which government will realize the value of cloud
22	computing. It continues.
23	So I think there are a couple of points
24	here. If we have a federal government cloud-first
25	policy, that not only has some implications for

certainly downgrading, if not eliminating, reconstitution of the original LSN is an option, I think frankly it has some serious implications for the two Option 2 variations. And maybe that's something we can come back to in our closing discussion tomorrow, about going forward with options.

The second thing I want to say is that it really is important and cannot be said enough that both for this LSN Advisory Review Panel and for participation in the licensing proceeding there are very special needs on behalf of the Native Community Action Council and the Timbisha Shoshone Tribe.

The National Congress of American Indians is a member here, and there are many Indian nations that are going to be affected by various parts of the proposal. So some thinking must be given to providing resources to the tribal entities. To more effectively define what their user needs are, it has to be done in a timely way so that their needs can be worked into this whole process.

And the same certainly has to be said for the Nevada counties who are parties. Some will argue that some counties, like Nye and Clark and Esmeralda and Lincoln, because of both being host county and transportation counties, that they have a higher

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calling. But I think all the Nevada counties feel that they are directly affected by this process.

And that means they have to have some resources to help them define their needs as user participants in the licensing proceeding and are seated here, or virtually, on the Advisory Review Panel.

And I just, I would be remiss if I did not come back and say these things again, that we really need to make sure that all the people who are entitled to have a voice in defining their used needs have some resource, provide some resources provided to them to do that. Thank you.

MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you, Bob, and thank you all. And we do have an issue in the corral that we will address tomorrow, and it deals with resources, timing, and Phil Klevorick first raised it in terms of the AULGs. Clark County is one of the two, and NYE, AULGs. We heard a reference to needs of tribal governments, and Bob talked about all Nevada counties.

We'll come and have a discussion of that, and I think that we'll need to spend some time before tomorrow figuring out where that should be placed and to try to be more articulate about framing that issue.

1 But we'll do that. And I should ask my colleaque 2 who's the Chair of the Advisory Committee to, I guess, close it out, and whatever else you want to say, Andy. 3 CHAIRMAN BATES: 4 I think this has been a great discussion today. If there's other thoughts 5 6 that anybody had at this point, welcome to 7 Tomorrow we're going to go into Options 3 and Options 8 4, which are more cloud-based, and some of the broader 9 considerations there. And I'm looking forward to that discussion. 10 11 And I hope this has been productive for 12 It certainly has been educational and everybody. productive for us, I think. And we appreciate all the 13 14 work that people have put into this to get your 15 thoughts together. Laurie, for her work on the 16 system. 17 It's been very beneficial to our staff here to identify issues and problems that the LSN 18 19 It also clearly points towards what we library has. 20 need to look at in the future for any system that we 21 implement, whether it's one of our options that we've 22 considered or something else that comes forward over 23 the next couple days or the months ahead. 24 Laurie mentioned the possibility of you

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1	databases that are out there, how that would fit in
2	with a cloud-based system or not. And Judy's comments
3	with regard to the fairness issue and perception that
4	the NRC owns the system, all of that I think is an
5	important consideration going forward.
6	MR. CAMERON: Andrew?
7	CHAIRMAN BATES: I thank you for your
8	efforts here today, too.
9	MR. CAMERON: Oh, you're welcome. So
10	we're adjourned now.
11	CHAIRMAN BATES: Yeah, and then as about a
12	15-minute break, I think. And then around five
13	o'clock
14	MR. CAMERON: We can have break-up, do the
15	and Rekha, you're going to come up here, right?
16	Okay, Rekha will be here. And do you think at like
17	five after five or ten after five? Well, let's get
18	everybody set up. And some people are going to be
19	leaving and everything. So let's take 15 minutes,
20	five after five. Okay, thank you all.
21	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went
22	off the record at 4:48 p.m.)
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