

# *Perspectives of a Commissioner in Times of a Historical Event*

NRC Commissioner William C. Ostendorff

April 13, 2011

Nuclear Non-operating Owners' Group Conference

Orlando, FL

# Personal Background

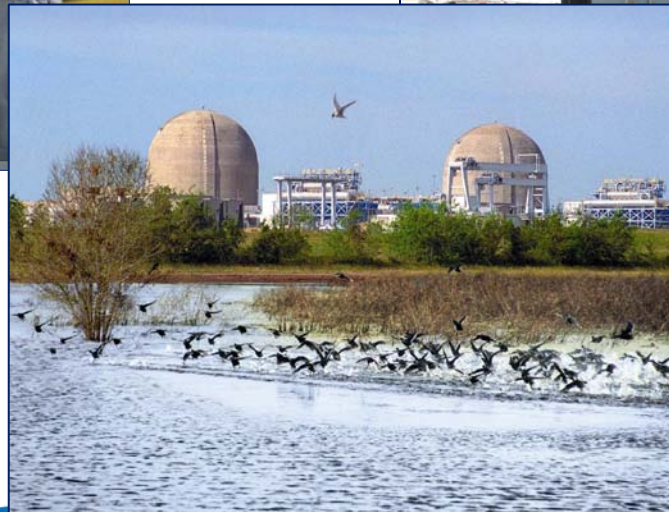


# What we do

***Safety***



***Security***



***Environment***

# The Commission

- The NRC is headed by four Commissioners and a Chairman
- All appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate for staggered five-year terms
- No more than three can be from the same political party



Chairman  
Gregory Jaczko



Commissioner  
Kristine Svinicki



Commissioner  
George  
Apostolakis



Commissioner  
William  
Magwood



Commissioner  
William  
Ostendorff

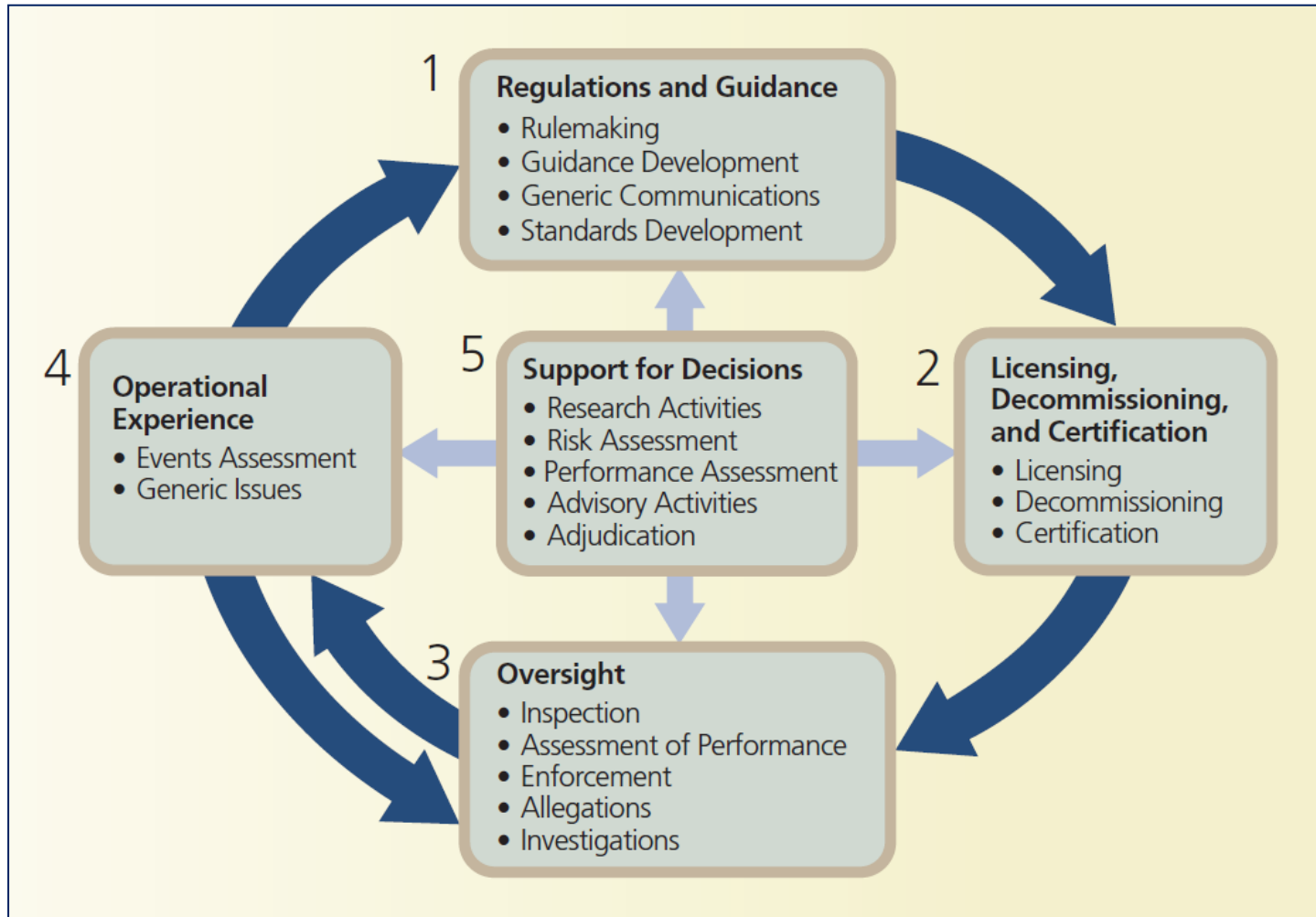
# Maintaining focus on safety

## *Keeping our eyes on the ball...*

- Avoiding complacency
- Continuous improvement
- Safety culture




# How we regulate



Source: NRC Information Digest 2010-2011

# Regulatory Principles



**Principles of Good Regulation**  
*The NRC adheres to the following Principles of Good Regulation*


**Independence:** Nothing but the highest possible standards of ethical performance and professionalism should influence regulation. However, independence does not imply isolation. All available facts and opinions must be sought openly from licensees and other interested members of the public. The many and possibly conflicting public interests involved must be considered. Final decisions must be based on objective, unbiased assessments of all information, and must be documented with reasons explicitly stated.

**Openness:** Nuclear regulation is the public's business, and it must be transacted publicly and candidly. The public must be informed about and have the opportunity to participate in the regulatory processes as required by law. Open channels of communication must be maintained with Congress, other government agencies, licensees, and the public, as well as with the international nuclear community.

**Efficiency:** The American taxpayer, the rate-paying consumer, and licensees are all entitled to the best possible management and administration of regulatory activities. The highest technical and managerial competence is required, and must be a constant agency goal. NRC must establish means to evaluate and continually upgrade its regulatory capabilities. Regulatory activities should be consistent with the degree of risk reduction they achieve. Where several effective alternatives are available, the option which minimizes the use of resources should be adopted. Regulatory decisions should be made without undue delay.

**Clarity:** Regulations should be coherent, logical, and practical. There should be a clear nexus between regulations and agency goals and objectives whether explicitly or implicitly stated. Agency positions should be readily understood and easily applied.

**Reliability:** Regulations should be based on the best available knowledge from research and operational experience. Systems interactions, technological uncertainties, and the diversity of licensees and regulatory activities must all be taken into account so that risks are maintained at an acceptably low level. Once established, regulation should be perceived to be reliable and not unjustifiably in a state of transition. Regulatory actions should always be fully consistent with written regulations and should be promptly, fairly, and decisively administered so as to lend stability to the nuclear operational and planning processes.



**Independence**

**Openness**

**Efficiency**

**Clarity**

**Reliability**

# Adequate Protection

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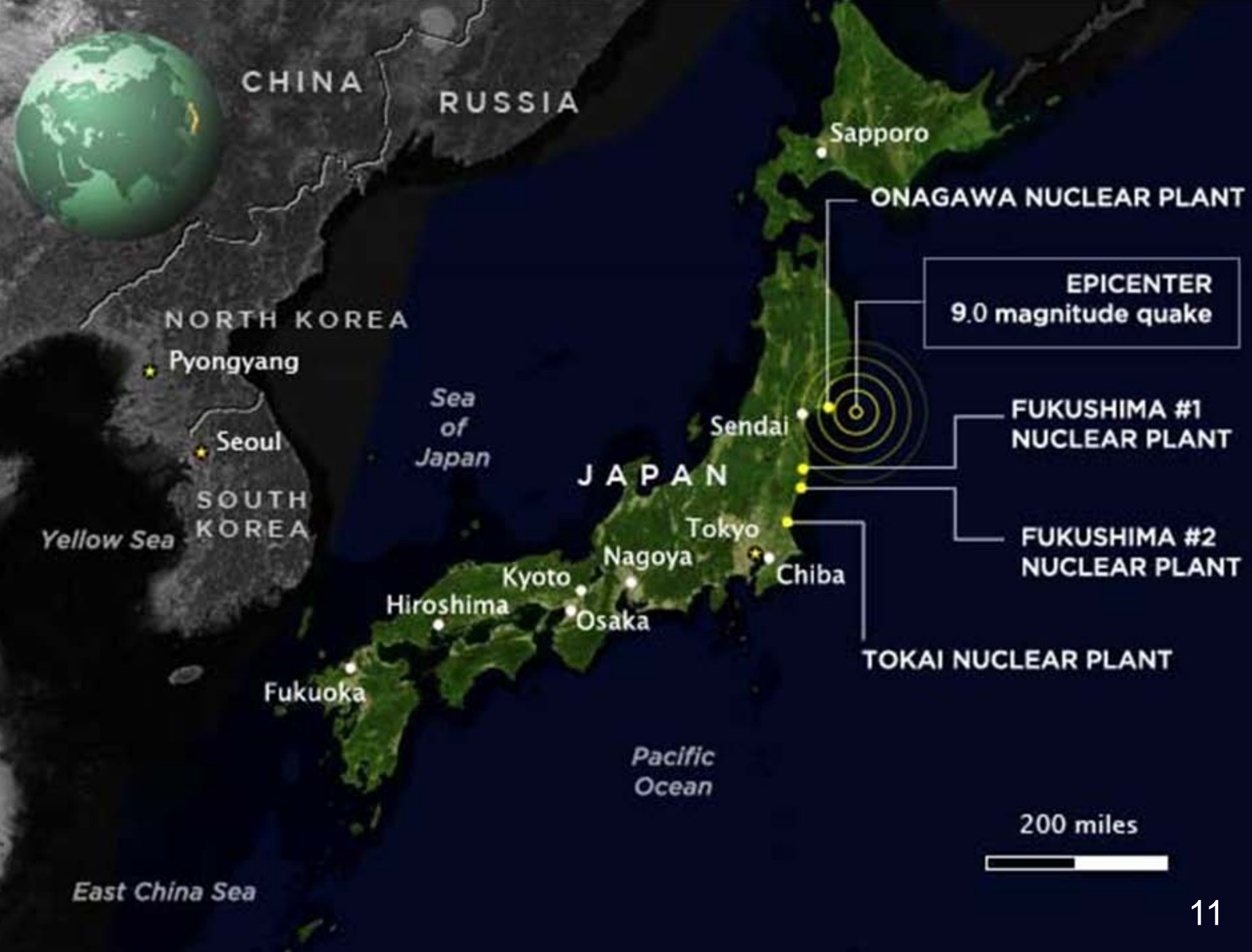
- Generic Safety Issue – 191 on PWR  
sumps – safety issue but not an adequate protection issue
- 9/11 Attacks on New York and Washington - adequate protection issue with shared responsibilities
  - Federal Government
  - Licensee preparedness



# Experiences and Approaches Shaping NRC Activities

- TMI Unit 2
- Chernobyl
- Reactor Oversight Process
- Non-accidents but significant operating events or conditions (e.g., Davis Besse)
- Attacks on 9/11 – immediate actions and current lessons learned from rulemaking
- Fukushima Daiichi- TBD

# Fukushima Daiichi



# Overview of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station



# Earthquake & tsunami sequence of events

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Friday March 11<sup>th</sup> at 2:36 pm local time

- Magnitude 9.0 earthquake 231 miles northeast of Tokyo
- Quake is fifth largest in the world (since 1900)
- Earthquake generated a 15 meter tsunami at plant (much higher in other locations in northern Japan)

# Fukushima accident - continued

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- Three operating units shutdown at time of earthquake
- Offsite power lost; emergency diesels supply power
- Tsunami arrives at site and wipes-out emergency power
  - Extended station blackout
  - Batteries deplete and subsequent loss of all reactor cooling
  - Late injection of seawater using fire trucks
  - Core damage estimated at 75, 30, and 25 percent for Units 1, 2, 3 respectively
  - Hydrogen generated from metal water reaction in cores and possibly in Unit 4 spent fuel pool
  - Hydrogen explosions in units 1, 3, and 4 reactor buildings



Reactor #3

Reactor #4

Water Spray Boom to Spent Fuel Pool

# NRC Response

- Emergency operations center 24/7 (starting on 3/11)
- Team of experts to Tokyo
- Support to U.S. Ambassador and Japanese
- Coordinating environmental monitoring with DOE & EPA
- Working with consortium in U.S. nuclear industry
- Commission chartered NRC task force (staff requirements memorandum)



# UNITED STATES FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT



U.S.  
Ambassador to  
Japan

## Disaster Assistance Response Team



NRC Site Team  
Japan

NRC HQ  
Operations  
Center

### Executive Team

- Reactor Safety Team
- Protective Measures Team
- Liaison Team

# GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN RESPONSE



NISA Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency

## UNITED STATES Industry Consortium



### Define Roles & Responsibilities

- Government
  - Industry
  - Points of Contact
- Equipment Needs  
Engineering Support

# Domestic Considerations

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- No anticipated U.S. health effects from Fukushima
- U.S. plants designed and inspected for protection against external events
- U.S. plants have extra capabilities installed after 9/11
- NRC has initiated additional inspections at all U.S. plants
- NRC conducting near-term and long-term reviews

# International Reactions

## Governments and IAEA

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- Germany immediately shuts down seven pre 1980 reactors
- European community calls for “stress test” of nuclear plants
- China reviewing nuclear energy policy but calls for safety first, quality first
- IAEA calls for international conference

# NRC Near Term Actions

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- Evaluate Fukushima Daiichi accident
- Domestic operating reactors and spent fuel pools
  - External Events
  - Station Blackout
  - Severe Accident Mitigation
  - Combustible Gas Control
  - Emergency Preparedness
- Near term review due in 90 days (mid June)

# NRC Longer Term Actions

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- Based on near term review and additional insights from Fukushima accident
- Identify potential technical and policy issues
  - Research Activities
  - Generic Issues
  - Reactor Oversight Process
  - Regulatory Framework
  - Interagency Emergency Preparedness

# NRC – State of Operations

- Continue safety reviews for ongoing matters (e.g., new reactors, license renewal)
- NRC has processes and regulatory authorities should the NRC task force on Fukushima identify issues warranting additional measures at U.S. plants
  - Well established backfit process
  - Well established operating experience and generic issues programs

# Leadership Views

“When we see a crisis like the one in Japan, we have a responsibility to learn from this event and to draw from those lessons to ensure the safety and security of our people.”

President Obama

"Public safety is our top priority, and it is therefore vital that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission extensively investigate the risks posed to nuclear facilities in the United States as soon as possible."

Senator Boxer and Senator Carper, March 17, 2011 Statement

“The Fukushima crisis has confronted the Agency and the international community with a major challenge. It is vitally important that we learn the right lessons from what happened on 11 March, and afterwards, in order to strengthen nuclear safety throughout the world.”

Secretary Amano, IAEA Director General, March 28, 2011

# Risk Communication

## *External communication and outreach*



- Shared responsibility of regulator and industry
- Promote understanding of risks and the bases for regulatory activities
- Proactive engagement

“I fully support his [Chairman Jaczko’s] call for a systematic and methodical review. We must also do this in a way that clearly communicates to the American people what this review means and what it implies for the safety of our existing nuclear power plants.”

William C. Ostendorff

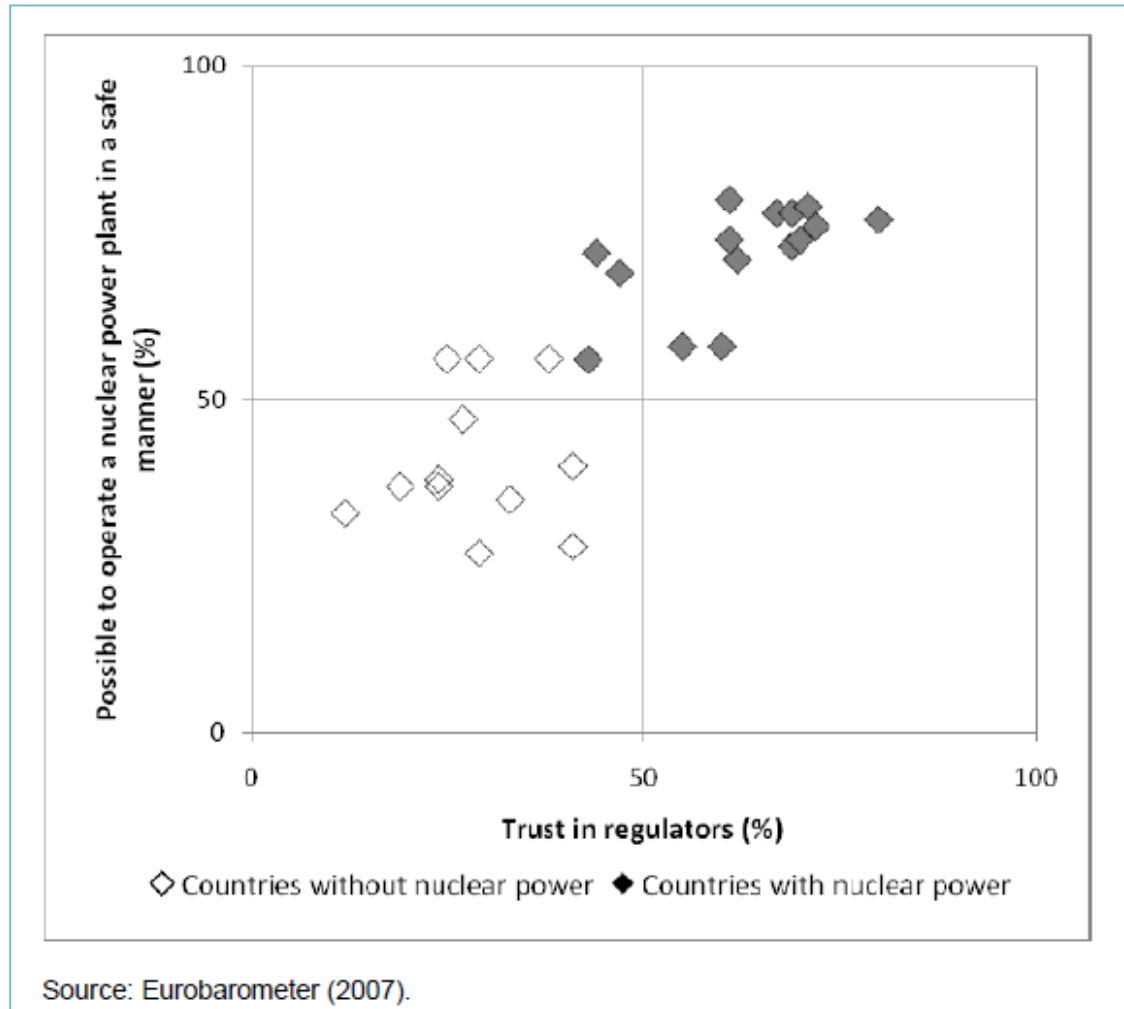
March 21, 2011 Commission Briefing on NRC response to Recent Events in Japan



# Public Trust and Confidence

**Key  
message...**

The  
importance  
of a  
strong  
regulator



# Thank You

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***Questions***

***Comments***

***Discussion***