# Official Transcript of Proceedings

## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Title: Grand Gulf License Renewal

Public Meeting: Evening Session

Docket Number: (n/a)

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Date: Tuesday, January 31, 2012

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| 1   | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA        |
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| 2   | NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION   |
| 3   | + + + +                         |
| 4   | PUBLIC MEETING TO DISCUSS       |
| 5   | LICENSE RENEWAL AND             |
| 6   | ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING PROCESS   |
| 7   | GRAND GULF NUCLEAR STATION      |
| 8   | LICENSE RENEWAL APPLICATION     |
| 9   | + + + +                         |
| 10  | Tuesday, January 31, 2012       |
| 11  | + + + +                         |
| 12  | City Hall Chambers              |
| 13  | Port Gibson City Hall           |
| 14  | 1005 College Street             |
| 15  | Port Gibson, Mississippi        |
| 16  | + + + +                         |
| 17  | 7:00 p.m.                       |
| 18  | BEFORE: BILL MAIER, Facilitator |
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#### AGENDA

|    | 11 0 H N D 11                                  |
|----|--|
| 2  | <u>ITEM</u> <u>PAGE</u>                        |
| 3  | Welcome and Purpose of Meeting3                |
| 4  | Overview of the License Renewal Process10      |
| 5  | Overview of the Environmental Review Process19 |
| 6  | Public Comments                                |
| 7  | Closing64                                      |
| 8  | Adjourn  |
| 9  |  |
| 10 |  |
| 11 |  |
| 12 |  |
| 13 |  |
| 14 |  |
| 15 |  |
| 16 |  |
| 17 |  |
| 18 |  |
| 19 |  |
| 20 |  |
| 21 |  |
| 22 |  |
| 23 |  |
| 24 |  |

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### PROCEEDINGS

MR. MAIER: Good afternoon, everyone.

Thank you for coming to today's meeting and showing an interest

in what your government's business is as it affects and relates to the environment around the Grand Gulf Nuclear Plant.

My name is Bill Maier, and I work at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's, or NRC's, Region IV office in Arlington, Texas, and it's my pleasure to serve as the facilitator for tonight's meeting.

The purpose of this meeting is twofold:

First it's an opportunity for the NRC to provide information to you about the process by which it will review the application by Entergy for the Grand Gulf Nuclear Plant to operate for an additional 20 years.

During that first portion of the meeting, various NRC folks will talk about the process for reviewing that application; they'll provide information about the expected time line for the review.

And after that presentation, we will provide an opportunity for you to ask questions about what they just spoke about and about the license renewal process in general, or specific questions that

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you have about it.

We hope that all the folks present will clarify the information that they presented such that your questions are answered, but if we can't answer the questions, I'll ensure that the question is captured, and please get your name and contact information to me, and we'll try to get an answer to you on that question.

And if you think of a question that doesn't come up during the question period that you would like to discuss with the NRC, the folks from the NRC will be around after the meeting concludes, to answer any questions.

The second and the most important part of the meeting is the chance for an opportunity for you to give information and comments to the NRC about what you think should be included in their consideration of the review of this license renewal application.

Tonight's meeting is just one way of providing that information. There are other ways that you will be able to provide the information if you have information after this meeting that you would like to get to the NRC during the period that they're taking comments, and the NRC presenters will give a little bit more information about how to do that.

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were several things There that you when you came in and signed in. offered to have a couple of cards here. We have a yellow speaker card for anybody who would like to make some comments about what the NRC should consider in their review of the environmental impact of the Grand Gulf application.

And we have a blue card for folks who don't necessarily want to speak but may want to get some communication with the NRC in the future. It's a method by which the NRC can get your contact information and provide other information to you about what's happening in this license renewal review process.

A number of folks in the afternoon session asked if the copies of the slides are available. We do not have copies of the slides available, but if you do fill out one of these blue cards, the NRC folks will be able to get a copy of what we call the meeting summary to you that will include the slides as well as the attendance list.

There are also feedback forms available that we are very interested in having you fill out. The feedback forms tell the NRC how the meeting went and how it could be improved. The NRC is always

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looking to improve its meetings, and your feedback is very important.

You can fill out the feedback form and give it to any of the folks who are representing the NRC -- and I'll introduce them all in a second -- or you can take it home, and if you want to fill it out and mail it to the NRC, the postage is prepaid, and you can get it to us that way.

At this point I'd like to provide some brief introductions of the NRC staff who are here to tell you about the process and to answer whatever questions you have and to receive what your comments are.

There are two individuals here who are going to do the lion's share of the meeting, and I'll introduce them first. Nate Ferrer: Nate is the project manager coordinating the NRC review of the safety aspects of the license renewal application; David Drucker: David is coordinating the NRC review of the environmental aspects of the application.

We also have a number of NRC officials here. Dave Wrona: Dave is the chief of the Environmental Projects Branch in the NRC's Division of License Renewal at NRC headquarters. Dennis Morey: Dennis is the chief of the Safety Projects Branch in

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that same division. And Rajender Auluck: Raj is a branch chief in the Safety Review Branch for that division.

We also have Laura Uselding. Laura is the public affairs officer. She works for the NRC's Office of Public Affairs and is the public affairs officer in our Region IV office, where I work.

The NRC's resident inspector staff is also supporting this meeting. We have Richard Smith. Richard is the senior resident inspector, the NRC's senior resident inspector and the agency's eyes and ears for the oversight of the daily plant operations.

And also assisting, who you already met, is Ally Farrell. Ally is the site administrative assistant at the site, working for the NRC.

We also have some local officials who come to this meeting. We have Mayor Fred Reeves.

Thank you for coming, Mayor Reeves.

And another official of some sort that I didn't introduce at this afternoon's meeting: Cheryl Chubb. Cheryl is an emergency planner with the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality. Cheryl is an emergency planner that helps to plan the offsite response to an emergency at Grand Gulf and Tensas Parish.

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You also probably noticed two deputies that are standing in the doorways. We have Deputies Smith and Claiborne here from the Claiborne County Sheriff's office. They are here for your protection. It makes good sense in a public meeting to have folks who you can turn to if you get into trouble and you need some help.

And I'd also like to introduce two of the most important people here tonight. Mr. Bob Smylie is working the sound system. And Ms. Penny Bynum is transcribing this meeting. She is capturing it into written form, word for word, and she will enter it into the public record. It will be entered into the public record, her transcription.

This lets the NRC reviewers know what comments were provided during the meeting, and it lets the world know that your comments were provided to the NRC and that they need to consider them in their review.

Ms. Bynum is recording the meeting from the microphones, and because of this, there are certain rules that we need to follow:

First one is, only one person speaks at a time. More than one person speaking at the same time can result in important information being lost in the

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transcription process. Second rule is side conversations, please take them outside the room. Outside noises can also interfere with the ability to get a clean recording.

And from this point on -- and I think I've already done it -- all cell phones should be either turned off or put on vibrate. Let me say that one more time: All cell phones from this point on should be either turned off or put on vibrate.

And most importantly, any speaker who is being recognized at the time must have me come to them with this hand mike and speak into it, or if you're going to provide comments, you'll have to go to the podium mic to make your comments. This is vitally important to ensure that the important information that you have to provide to the NRC is accurately captured.

And one thing I didn't mention in this afternoon's meeting, but it is important for Ms. Bynum -- when either asking a question or making a comment, please start out by giving your name and your affiliation, if you have one, so that she can put that into the record.

I talked about the yellow cards, and I haven't gotten any from anybody, so that may make the

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comment period really short, but if I do get some, I will call folks up to the podium to make their comment in the order that I receive the cards.

It's very important that you fill out the card clearly so that I don't mispronounce your name and get it into the record wrongly. And when I recognize you, you can come up and make your comment.

We don't expect that there will be any time limit for making comments about the things that you want the NRC to look it, and I already mentioned the blue card.

And one of the things that's my duty to inform you of is the safety information for tonight's meeting, and that consists of knowing where the restrooms are -- very important.

They're at the bottom of the staircase here, just underneath it, a men's and a women's restroom together, right underneath the stairwell.

And across from the restrooms on the first floor is the water fountain, if anybody needs to get some water. There's a restroom up here in this corner, but Debra tells me don't use it if you need to use the restroom for anything other than washing your hands, because the door won't latch.

And if we do need to evacuate the

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building for whatever reason, what we have to do is down this stairwell and out the door into the parking lot. If there's a problem getting down this stairwell, there's a door in the room across the hall that leads to an external staircase that we can use to get to the parking lot.

Are there any questions for me on what I've gone over so far?

(No response.)

MR. MAIER: If not, let's silence our cell phones, and we'll start the NRC presentation.

MR. FERRER: Thank you, Bill.

Good evening. My name is Nate Ferrer, and as Bill mentioned, I am the safety project manager at the NRC coordinating the staff's review of the Grand Gulf license renewal application.

I'd like to thank you all for taking the time to the meeting. Tonight we'll be providing an overview of the license renewal review process, which includes both a safety and an environmental review.

We'll describe ways in which the public can participate in the renewal process, and I'd like to reiterate that the most important part of tonight's meeting is to receive any comments that you may have on the scope of the environmental review. I hope the

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information we provide will help you understand the license renewal review process and the roles that you all can have in that process.

Now, before I get into the discussion of license renewal process, I'd like to take a minute to talk about the NRC in terms of what we do and what our mission is.

The NRC is a federal agency that regulates the civilian use of nuclear material, and the Atomic Energy Act authorizes the NRC to grant 40-year operating licenses for nuclear power reactors.

I'll highlight that the 40-year term was based primarily on economic considerations and antitrust factors and not on safety or technical limitations. The Atomic Energy Act also allows for license renewal, which is what we're here to talk about tonight.

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, or NEPA, established a national policy for considering the impact of federal decision-making on the human environment, and Dave Drucker will discuss NEPA in greater detail during his portion of the presentation.

The NRC's mission is to ensure adequate protection of public health and safety, to promote the

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common defense and security, and to protect the environment. We accomplish this mission through a combination of regulatory programs and processes such as establishing rules and regulations, conducting inspections, issuing enforcement actions, and assessing licensee performance. We also evaluate operating experience from nuclear plants across the country and internationally as well.

The NRC has resident inspectors at all operating nuclear power plants, and as Bill mentioned earlier, Rich Smith, who's here with us tonight, is the senior resident at Grand Gulf. And these inspectors are considered the eyes and ears of the NRC and carry out our safety mission on a daily basis, and they're on the front lines of ensuring acceptable safety performance and compliance with regulatory requirements.

I would like to mention a few very important areas of NRC oversight that routinely come up during our interactions with the public. NRC staff address these areas of performance every day as part of the ongoing oversight provided for all power reactors.

They include current safety performance, emergency planning, and security. For specific

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information on current performance of Grand Gulf, you can use the link provided on this slide, and this is also provided in your handout.

The NRC monitors and provides regulatory oversight of activities in these areas on an ongoing basis under the current operating license, and therefore, we do not reevaluate them in the license renewal process. And that's not to say they are not important; we just don't duplicate the regulatory effort.

Another issue that is addressed under our ongoing regulatory oversight is the NRC's response to the accident at the Fukushima Dai-Ichi power plant in Japan. Since the accident at Fukushima, the NRC has taken multiple steps to ensure the safe operation of nuclear power plants both now and in the future.

As part of its initial response to the accident, the NRC inspected all of the nation's nuclear power plants in order to assess disaster readiness and compliance with current regulations.

The NRC then issued the Near-Term Task Force Report, which provided near-term recommendations and a suggested framework for us to move forward in the longer term.

This report was issued on July 12, and

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the results were discussed in a public meeting on July 28. As a result, the Task Force presented 12 overarching recommendations for improvement, and these recommendations are applicable to operating reactors, regardless of their status in the license renewal process.

The NRC has prioritized these recommendations, and the Commission has directed the staff to move forward on those that can be pursued without delay. The staff plans to issue related orders and demands for information by March of this year. To date, the NRC has not identified any issues as part of these activities that call into question the safety of any nuclear facility.

And I'll reemphasize also that this review process is going on independent of license renewal, and any changes that are identified as necessary will be implemented for all licensees. More information on the NRC's post-Fukushima activities can be found on the NRC's website by clicking on Japan Nuclear Accident-NRC Actions on the home page, or directly through the web address provided on this slide. There are also a limited number of copies of the Near-Term Task Force Report available at the table in the back of the room.

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At this point I'll move on to Grand Gulf and the license renewal review process. The NRC received Grand Gulf's application for license renewal on November 1, 2011, requesting an additional 20 years of operation.

The current operating license for Grand Gulf expires in 2024, and I'll note that licensees can submit an application for license renewal after they have operated for 20 years. The NRC has determined that 20 years of operation provides enough operating experience information for the staff to make an informed decision on renewal.

The first step in the license renewal process is to perform an acceptance and sufficiency review of the application. The purpose of this review is to determine if the applicant has provided all of the required information.

The required information includes things such as technical information about plant structures and components and how the applicant proposes to manage the aging of those structures and components.

Technical specifications define the operating parameters of the plant, and the application indicates if any changes or additions to the technical specifications are necessary.

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The application also includes an environmental report, which is the applicant's assessment of the environmental impacts of continued operation.

If the applicant has provided all the required information, then it is considered acceptable and is put on the NRC's formal docket, and the staff will perform a full review. For Grand Gulf, the license renewal application was formally accepted on December 16 of last year.

This flow chart highlights that the license renewal review involves two parallel paths: the safety review and the environmental review, and these two reviews evaluate separate aspects of the application. It also shows all of the considerations in the Commission's decision of whether to renew an operating license.

I'll explain the dotted line, which shows the hearing process. And this process may be conducted if interested stakeholders submit concerns or contentions, and their request for a hearing is granted.

The Atomic Safety and Licensing Board, which is an adjudicatory panel, will conduct the hearings, and the Commission will consider the outcome

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in its decision on whether or not to renew the license.

Now I'll describe the safety review in a little more detail. There are two main principles that guide the license renewal safety review. The first principle is that the current regulatory process is adequate to ensure that all operating plants maintain an acceptable level of safety.

The second principle is that the same rules that apply under the current license will apply during the additional 20 years of operation and, in addition, a renewed license will include conditions that must be met to ensure that applicants adequately manage the effects of aging and maintain the same acceptable level of safety for the additional 20 years of operation or, in other words, what is being done today will continue, plus a lot more, to ensure the continued safe operation of the plant.

The safety review focuses on several types of systems, structures, and components. It looks at safety-related systems, structures, and components, as well as nonsafety-related equipment that could affect the safety-related equipment if they failed.

An additional category that we look at

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are systems, structures, and components that are relied upon for compliance with the regulations that you see listed on this slide.

The safety review focuses on the effects of aging on all of these different types of systems, structures, or components, and the main objective in the staff's review is to determine if the aging effects will be adequately managed by the applicant.

that I've described what reviewing during the process, I'll talk about how we perform that review. The NRC has of team approximately 30 technical reviewers and contractors that review the application and supporting documentation from our headquarters in Washington, DC.

The staff also comes onsite for three weeks to conduct audits in which we verify the technical basis of the application and confirm the applicant's programs and activities are consistent with how they're described in the application.

In addition, a team of specialized inspectors from one of our regional offices travel to the site to verify that the aging-management programs are being implemented or planned consistent with the application.

The staff documents the basis and

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conclusions of its review in a safety evaluation report. A final step in the safety review process is an independent review by the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards. This committee is a group of scientists and nuclear safety experts who serve as a consulting body to the Commission.

The committee performs an independent review of the application as well as the staff's safety evaluation report and inspection findings and makes a recommendation to the Commission.

This slide shows the important milestones for the safety review process. And I'll note that these dates are tentative, and if any significant issues do arise, delays may result.

I'll also note that the safety evaluation report, which is indicated as SER on this slide, is a publicly available report that documents our results of our review. And the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards meetings, which is indicated as ACRS on this slide, are -- these meetings are open to the public, and they're held at our headquarters in Washington, DC.

This concludes the description of the safety review, and I'll hand it over to Dave Drucker to talk about the environmental review.

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MR. DRUCKER: Thank you, Nate. And good evening. My name is David Drucker, and my focus is on the environmental review.

The review is performed in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act, commonly referred to as NEPA, and NEPA established a national policy for considering environmental impacts for federal environmental reviews.

All federal agencies must follow a systematic approach in evaluating potential impacts of their significant actions and also assess alternatives to those actions. The NEPA process involves public participation and public disclosure.

The NRC's environmental regulations implementing the requirements of NEPA are contained in 10 CFR 51. Our environmental review considers the impact of license renewal and any mitigation for those impacts considered significant.

We also consider the impacts of alternatives to license renewal, including the impacts of not issuing a renewed license. We document our review in an Environmental Impact Statement which is made publicly available.

Ultimately the purpose of the environmental review is to determine whether the

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environmental impacts of license renewal are reasonable and, in combination with other reviews, to make a recommendation to the Commission whether to renew the license or not.

For a license renewal review, the NRC environmental staff looks at a wide range of potential impacts. Additionally, we consult with various federal, state, and local officials, as well as leaders of Indian nations.

Examples include the US Fish & Wildlife Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Louisiana and Mississippi state historic preservation officers, Louisiana and Mississippi tribal nations with historic ties to the area around the plant. We gather pertinent information from these sources and ensure it is considered in our analysis.

The environmental review begins with a scoping process, which is an assessment of the specific impacts and significant issues that the staff should consider in preparing the Grand Gulf Environmental Impact Statement.

Currently this is where we are in the process. Information that we gather from you tonight and in the next few weeks will be considered and included in the Environmental Impact Statement.

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We've recognized that some impacts are similar if not identical at all nuclear power plants, so to improve efficiency, we developed a Generic Environmental Impact Statement that addresses a number of impacts common to all nuclear power plants. The staff supplements that Generic Environmental Impact Statement with a site-specific statement in which we will address issues that are specific to Grand Gulf.

The staff also reexamines the conclusions reached in the Generic Environmental Impact Statement to determine if there is any new and significant information that would change those conclusions.

The scoping period started on December 29, 2011, when the notice of intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement and conduct scoping was published in the Federal Register.

The NRC will accept comments on the scope of the environmental review until February 27, 2012. In general we are looking for information about the environmental impacts from the continued operation of Grand Gulf.

You can assist this process by telling us, for example, what aspects of your local community we should focus on; what local environmental, social, and economic issues the NRC should examine during our

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review; what other major projects are in process or planned in the area, and what reasonable alternatives are most approximately for this region.

These are just some of the examples of the input we seek through the environmental scoping process. We don't know your community as well as you do, so your comments help to ensure a thorough review.

Public comments are an important part of the environmental review process, so how do we use your comments? All of your comments to us, whether provided verbally during this meeting or in a written letter, fax, or email, are considered and addressed. We respond to each comment as part of the Environmental Impact Statement.

The Environmental Impact Statement is one of the factors, as well as several of the others shown here, that will influence the Commission's decision to review the license or not.

In addition to providing verbal and written comments at this meeting, there are other ways you can submit comments. You can submit comments online using the federal rulemaking website at the regulations.gov website. Enter the key word NRC-2011-0262; this will bring you to a list of Federal Register notices.

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The very first one will say -- at the top will say, Entergy Operations, Inc., Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement and Conduct Scoping Process for Grand Gulf Nuclear Station Unit 1. So you'll know you're on the right page.

And there's an icon on the right-hand side of that page that will enable you to submit a comment. If you have any problems with that, please give me a call, and I can walk you through it.

Also you can fax your comments to the number shown above, and if you do fax, please reference Grand Gulf License Renewal right on the fax.

Please note that comments will not be edited to remove any identifying or contact information, so do not include any information in comments that you don't want publicly disclosed.

And as I mentioned, the deadline for comments is February 27, 2012.

Also, written comments can be mailed to the chief of our Rules, Announcements, and Directives Branch at the address provided on this slide. And finally, if you happen to be traveling to Washington, DC, you can provide written comments in person during business hours.

Well, this slide shows important

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milestones. And as Nate said, these dates are subject to change based on the progress of the review. The opportunities to submit contentions for a hearing closes on February 27, 2012, and the opportunity to submit environmental comments closes on February 27, 2012.

Please note that a draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement is scheduled to be issued for public comment in December 2012, with an associated public meeting to receive your comments on this preliminary report.

Nate and I are the primary points of contact at the NRC for license renewal issues for Grand Gulf. Our contact information is provided on this slide, and it's also in the handout that's available at the desk out front.

A hard copy of the license renewal application and the environmental report is provided on the table out back there, and it's also found in the local library shown on here the slide. The draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement will also be available at this library when it is published for comment.

These documents will also be on the NRC's website at the web address shown at the bottom of the

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slide, that is also contained in your handout.

As you came in, you were asked to fill out a registration card at our reception table. If you've included your address on that card, we will mail a CD copy of the draft and the final Environmental Impact Statement to you.

This concludes my presentation, but before we get into the comment period or any questions in general, I just want to make sure, if there are any questions about what I've presented or what Nate presented tonight, this is the time to ask those questions. Looking left, looking right.

(No response.)

MR. DRUCKER: This concludes my presentation. I want to thank everyone coming out tonight. I know it's not easy to get away in the evening, and I really appreciate it, and I turn the microphone back over to Bill Maier. Thank you.

MR. MAIER: Thank you, David.

As I mentioned earlier, we didn't have copies of the slides here for you, and you saw a number of email addresses and addresses and website and things. If you got a copy of the welcome sheet that's front and back, it has a lot of all that important information, if you wanted to provide that

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information to the NRC or if you wanted to look at some of those websites.

Before we go to the comment period I'll just urge that if anybody does have -- excuse me. When we got to the question period, I'll urge that if anybody has a yellow card that they'd like to make a comment for the NRC to consider, please hold that card up; I'll get it, and when we get to the comments, I'll call on you to come up.

Now we have an opportunity to ask clarifying questions of the NRC presenters and others here.

If you have a question, just wave your hand. I'll come by with the handheld mic, and the folks with the NRC will be able to respond on the podium mic.

I'll ask that you please identify yourself, and if you have an affiliation with an organization, please provide that before you ask your question.

And remember the ground rules, please:
Only one person speaks at a time, and the person
asking a question needs to speak into the microphone.

I also want to make a point, and there are several questions that you may have in your mind

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about Grand Gulf that aren't necessarily related to the presentations you just received, and there may be questions that the staff here at this meeting may not be completely qualified to answer.

That's not to say your question shouldn't be asked; it's just that we may not be able to provide an answer to questions about things outside of the license renewal process.

We've got Rich here. Rick is knowledgeable about plant operations. He'll be able to provide whatever answers he can, but if you have a question and we aren't able to answer it, I would urge you to get that question on the back of one of these blue cards with your contact information -- maybe write "question on back" on the front of the card, and when David gets those or when Nate gets those, we can get those back to the folks who can provide you a complete question -- complete answer to your question.

So with that, I'll ask if there are any questions by anybody in the audience.

Okay. And I'll ask you to give your name and your affiliation before you ask your question, and folks from the NRC will try to answer.

MS. HILLEGAS: My name is Jan Hillegas.

I'm the acting chair of the Green Party of

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I have several questions here, and I would like -- though they are questions, I would like them also to be sure to be in the realm of being taken into consideration as things that I think you should be thinking about, too; not just that I want a bit of information tonight, but I want you to be thinking about most of these things, too, in what you do.

And since I have several questions, I would be very glad to be interrupted when anybody else has other questions; otherwise I will go down them.

My first question is to just get my bearings a little bit, to be sure. I'm thinking that Grand Gulf went online with a license that started probably in 1984? Is that correct? And so it had a 40-year license which runs out November 1, 2024.

And at that time it was a 40-year license, but at this time 20-year licenses are available -- potentially available.

MR. FERRER: The license renewal process, if approved, would add an additional 20 years to the end of that expiration date. So if approved, the license would then expire in 2044 rather than 2024.

MS. HILLEGAS: And the reason for doing this process in 2012 is? -- 2012-23 is?

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MR. FERRER: You're asking why they've 2 come in now. MS. HILLEGAS: Uh-huh. MR. FERRER: Well, our regulations allow for licensees to submit an application after they've been operating for 20 years, and that provides us with enough of operating experience to make an informed decision. 8 As far as why they chose now rather than 10 a few years down the road is a decision that the applicant makes. 11 12 MR. MAIER: Let me ask if anybody else 13 has a question they'd like to ask, and we'll get back 14 to Jan. 15 (No response.) 16 MS. HILLEGAS: Τ drove around this afternoon after the first session, to remind myself 17 18 where things are and so on. 19 As I was coming back toward Port Gibson 20 and I was near the plant at the time, the plant being 21 on my right, on the left, quite near the road, a man 22 was burning something, quite high flames going up in 23 the air. 24 And of course there's grass and there are 25 trees both -- not right where the fire was, but on

that side of the road, and across the road between me and the plant of course there were trees and grass and so on.

I don't know whether anyone knows whether it's legal to burn things like that out in the county, but I couldn't help wondering, if that fire had been done maybe not in quite such a relatively wet time of year as we're in now and the fire had become like some of the fires that have taken thousands of acres last year in other parts of the United States, what could have happened to Grand Gulf if that fire had just gone on its way?

What -- I know that an issue in past years has been quite small number of fire departments, vehicles, personnel in the county. What gives you -- what assurance could people in this community have that such a fire that went beyond where the man was trying to burn, went toward the plant -- what assurance could people have that there would -- that that fire could be put out before it caused a problem? And if could not, what kind of a problem would be caused to the kind of plant that Grand Gulf is by such an out-of-control fire?

MR. MAIER: As I mentioned, Rich Smith is the NRC's eyes and ears, and he looks over the plant.

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Rich, are you interested in maybe telling what would be the way of mitigating something like this? Well, first of all, MR. SMITH: the plant, in its location there, is relatively -surroundings of the plant, there are no trees on the plant site itself, or flammable materials. I'm sure a fire of that duration, the 8 state would bring as many people in as possible or try 10 to mitigate it. As far as the plant itself, they have their procedures and things that they have to deal 11 12 with, events like that, external events, and they 13 would take the appropriate actions to protect the 14 plant and also protect the public. 15 Does that answer your question? there's quite a bit of standoff difference between the 16 17 tree line and the nuclear plant. 18 MS. HILLEGAS: You're saying that a fire 19 could not get there; you're saying a fire could not 20 get to the plant. 21 I'm saying that there's a SMITH: 22 lack of flammable material in trees and things like 23 that up close. There's basically all buildings and 24 concrete and structures like that. 25 And if a strong wind got MS. HILLEGAS:

behind burning trees that didn't start out on the property, what is the potential?

MR. SMITH: I would only be speculating on what, you know, could happen. I know they have evaluated the plant site. It's pretty much cleared off where the buildings are and everything.

The plant protected area is surrounded by a mile-long fence all the way around, and -- over a mile. So I don't believe there's the possibility that could be -- but I'm not speaking as an expert; I'm just speaking as just generally how the plant's laid out and everything.

MR. MAIER: Rich, let me ask a follow-up question. Is there a firefighting organization that's part of the plant staff onsite?

MR. SMITH: Yeah. What you have is a fire brigade made up of operators that respond to fires in the protected area, and then they have agreements with the local fire departments to come and assist them if needed.

Like I said, a fire of this magnitude, I would believe that there would be ample amount of response from both state and even federal agencies, if necessary, to protect the plant.

Does that answer your question?

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| 1  | MS. HILLEGAS: That answers that part of                |
|----|--|
| 2  | it. Could someone else talk about the status of fire   |
| 3  | stations and personnel at this time?                   |
| 4  | MR. MAIER: I don't think we have                       |
| 5  | somebody to represent the offsite fire departments who |
| 6  | might be able to answer that question for you, but if  |
| 7  | you want to fill that out on a blue card, we might be  |
| 8  | able to get that information from whoever is qualified |
| 9  | to answer it.  |
| 10 | Questions from other attendees, other                  |
| 11 | folks in the audience?                                 |
| 12 | (No response.)   |
| 13 | MR. MAIER: Jan, you have the microphone                |
| 14 | again.   |
| 15 | MS. HILLEGAS: Okay. Thank you.                         |
| 16 | It's my understanding but correct me                   |
| 17 | if I'm wrong that all the radioactive waste that's     |
| 18 | been produced by Grand Gulf is still on the site after |
| 19 | these 27 years. If that is the case, can someone give  |
| 20 | the approximate square footage or cubic yards or       |
| 21 | whatever number you can give about that? And then      |
| 22 | just a general idea of how much more accumulates every |
| 23 | year.  |
| 24 | MR. MAIER: I don't know if Rich feels                  |
| 25 | qualified to answer that question. I don't know if     |
| 1  | NEW D ODGG   |

anybody from the site is -- feels qualified to answer that question who might be here.

MR. SMITH: First of all, you've got the classification of radioactive waste. Anything's that low-level radioactive waste has been shipped and is shipped off the site routinely, sent to appropriate facilities.

What you're probably referring to is the spent fuel. All right? And so what the licensee is doing and has been doing over several years, with approval from the NRC, is that there are taking the fuel out of their spent-fuel pool when it's aged, put it into canisters, put it into shielded containers, and storing it on seismically built pads inside the protected area, and they put anywhere from five to seven every other year out there.

These hold 68 bundles of spent fuel, and I believe there's approximately 17 to 19 out there right now, and like I said, the NRC approved all that, the design of the overpacks and the process by which the licensee executes that.

MR. MAIER: Let me ask a question of the NRC reviewers from headquarters. Is the accumulation of spent fuel an impact that the NRC reviews in its review of this license renewal application? And if

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not, where is it taken into account?

MR. DRUCKER: Yeah, spent fuel is not a part of the license renewal review; it's an ongoing issue that is managed on a regular basis at the plant.

And the gentleman in the back grabbed the environmental report. Were you looking up to see if that information on the previous question was answered in that?

VOICE: Yes, I was.

MR. MAIER: Thanks. Other questions?

MS. HILLEGAS: You said some of those things pretty fast, and I'm sorry; I didn't get it all there.

Spent fuel goes first to a pool, where it's cooled, I guess. Is that -- and then you said to canisters, and there was something in between and then seismically built pads, and then five to seven something.

MR. SMITH: I'll go through it again.

So the take the fuel out of the reactor over many years, and these bundles are stored in a spent-fuel pool. After they have a requisite number of time to allow the thermal heat to dissipate from the decay process that occurs after fission's done, these bundles are put into what they call multipurpose

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canister, where they can store 68 bundles, and it's a stainless-steel canister that is welded shut and helium dried, so there's no moisture in them.

Then these canisters are put in an overpack, which is a high-storm canister which has boron-impregnated concrete poured around it for shielding purposes, and they're very substantial. They've gone through a lot of testing on these canisters for weather, tornadoes, things like that.

And they're put out on a pad that has been seismically built in case an earthquake occurs, so that the pad's not going to crack and things like that.

And there's ample storage space there, and every other year the licensee has gone to campaigns where they remove more bundles from the spent-fuel pool, put them in these canisters and place them out on the pad in a very controlled process, and it's about five to seven a year.

MS. HILLEGAS: Five to seven?

MR. SMITH: Five to seven canisters every other year.

MR. MAIER: Jan, I think since we're in the evening meeting, if there are questions that are related to general information about the plant, as I

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mentioned before, the NRC folks will make themselves available after we conclude the meeting so that questions can be answered. I don't know if that's an agreeable situation for you or not, but that might be better for the audience as a whole to be able to adjourn and get their comments in.

Are there any people that have any other questions that are related to the license renewal application?

Mayor Reeves?

MAYOR REEVES: I have two questions. Has any plant been denied renewal in the past? Never?

MR. FERRER: There have not been any applications that have been denied once formally accepted by the NRC, but that's not to say that there hasn't been applications that have maybe been sent back or reviews that have been essentially halted for significant changes.

MAYOR REEVES: My other question is what effect would the current upgrade at Grand Gulf have to do with the process? Would that have an impact on the process?

MR. FERRER: The EPU process that currently ongoing is its own independent process.

There are aspect of the plant modifications that are

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| 1  | going on that could impact our review, but we have     |
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| 2  | processes in place to account for that.                |
| 3  | MR. MAIER: Any other questions related                 |
| 4  | to the license renewal process?                        |
| 5  | Cheryl, please give your name and your                 |
| 6  | affiliation.   |
| 7  | MS. CHUBB: Cheryl Chubb, Louisiana                     |
| 8  | Department of Environmental Quality.                   |
| 9  | Just expanding on what Mayor Reeves                    |
| 10 | asked, how many licenses have been renewed so far?     |
| 11 | MR. FERRER: The current number is 71 out               |
| 12 | of the 104 that we have.                               |
| 13 | MR. MAIER: Other questions related to                  |
| 14 | license renewal?                                       |
| 15 | MS. HILLEGAS: Is any part of the does                  |
| 16 | any part of the renewal process or evaluation by the   |
| 17 | NRC assume any date that the spent fuel will be stored |
| 18 | offsite or that decontamination technology will be in  |
| 19 | place?   |
| 20 | MR. FERRER: The spent fuel that is                     |
| 21 | stored onsite is actually controlled under its own     |
| 22 | license and its very own process. I don't have the     |
| 23 | details as far as when that's set to expire, but it is |
| 24 | its own process, and it's controlled.                  |

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MR. MAIER: In my opening -- go ahead.

MR. SMITH: I just wanted to add something. Before they can store any spent fuel in these canisters, they have to have an approval by the NRC to do this. They had to submit an application to be able to be able to store fuel onsite and ensure that they meet all the appropriate specifications and things like that, and it is governed by another group that reviews all this and actually inspects it on a yearly basis; comes out and makes sure everything's being done properly per regulations.

MR. MAIER: In my opening remarks I stated that the most important portion of this meeting was the portion in which members of the local community, members of the public, and local officials would have an opportunity to provide comments to the NRC for things to consider in the environmental review, either comments of what would be the impact of additional 20 years or the impacts of denial of an additional 20 years of operation.

Although I haven't received any yellow cards, I'll ask that if anybody does have comments, which we consider to be the most important thing to come out of this meeting, if anybody would like to make a comment, would you please raise your hand and let me know, because we'll try to get to the comments,

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and then if we have additional time for questions, we might do some questions. Is there anybody who has a comment that they'd like the NRC to consider in their review of the environmental impact for this license renewal application? (No response.) 8 Jan, do you have additional MR. MAIER: questions that are related to license renewal? 10 MS. HILLEGAS: And remember that I asked questions be considered comments, though that 11 they're framed as questions. 12 13 Can someone tell me how far in advance 14 the disaster at Fukushima was predicted? It happened on March 11 of last year. How far in advance was it 15 That's the first part of a few questions. 16 predicted? 17 Jan, I have to ask you why MR. MAIER: you would like that to be considered as a comment for 18 19 the license renewal for the Grand Gulf plant. 20 MS. HILLEGAS: It's the first of some 21 questions, and it will be clearer with the subsequent 22 parts. 23 Can I ask you what your MR. MAIER: 24 estimate is of how many questions you have and how 25 long it would take to answer them?

| 1  | MS. HILLEGAS: (away from microphone).                  |
|----|--|
| 2  | MR. MAIER: Please restate your question                |
| 3  | about Fukushima. I don't know that we have anybody     |
| 4  | here to answer it, but if there is somebody who feels  |
| 5  | qualified to answer, we'll see if they want to step    |
| 6  | up.  |
| 7  | MS. HILLEGAS: Okay. Well, today I                      |
| 8  | became aware of this report that you have about        |
| 9  | recommendations for enhancing reactor safety, which    |
| 10 | was done exactly in the wake of Fukushima, and I think |
| 11 | that's very relevant.                                  |
| 12 | So I was asking I don't know whether                   |
| 13 | it's in here, because I haven't read almost 82 pages   |
| 14 | yet. How far in advance was the disaster at Fukushima  |
| 15 | predicted, approximately?                              |
| 16 | MR. MAIER: Is there anybody who feels                  |
| 17 | qualified to answer that question?                     |
| 18 | (No response.)   |
| 19 | MR. MAIER: Jan, we may have to ask you                 |
| 20 | to put that on a blue card and get that back to us.    |
| 21 | MS. HILLEGAS: Had the officials the                    |
| 22 | technicians at the plant, Fukushima, prepared for what |
| 23 | happened there, had they foreseen the possibility of   |
| 24 | what did happen there?                                 |
| 25 | MR. WRONA: This is David Wrona with the                |

NRC. As Nate presented in his slide, when the events of Fukushima happened, the NRC took immediate actions and did some inspections at all the plants.

And it's very important to the NRC, and we're continuing to follow up what happened there and what we can do -- if there's any things that we can do going forward: changes in our regulations, changes in how we inspect. And a lot of those are called out in that report that you had indicated.

And as Nate indicated, the agency hasn't found, to date, anything that has caused us to call into question the safety and operations of the power plants. It's an ongoing issue. The agency's continuing to look at that and plans to issue some orders and some demands for information of perhaps all the applicants by in the March time frame.

So there's more to follow on this. It is under the realm of our current operations and making sure the plants are safe today, and it will be implemented irregardless of the status of the license renewal for any of the plants, whether they have applied and they're currently under review, whether they already have a renewed license, or whether they plan to come in with an application in the new future or even in the distant future.

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| 1  | MR. MAIER: Dave, this is Bill Maier.                   |
|----|--|
| 2  | Let me just ask, is it prudent to say that any         |
| 3  | statements or any reports about what happened onsite   |
| 4  | at Fukushima by the staff whether the staff            |
| 5  | anticipated or not would be more appropriately         |
| 6  | dealt with in a report from the Japanese government    |
| 7  | rather than the NRC?                                   |
| 8  | MR. WRONA: It would just be guessing at                |
| 9  | all the events and what they had known at the time,    |
| 10 | unless they had indicated to us in an official report. |
| 11 | And we do have some information the                    |
| 12 | slide show had presented it and I think in the         |
| 13 | handout that is available. We have a website that      |
| 14 | could go into a lot more detail on the specifics that  |
| 15 | we are doing as a follow-up to the Fukushima event.    |
| 16 | MR. MAIER: Maybe if we could pull that                 |
| 17 | slide up again, folks could see what that website is.  |
| 18 | (Pause.)   |
| 19 | MR. MAIER: And it should also be in the                |
| 20 | handout that David provided. There at the bottom of    |
| 21 | that slide there, and it's on the back of the welcome  |
| 22 | sheet.   |
| 23 | MS. HILLEGAS: Can any of you tell me how               |
| 24 | the standards of the Japanese equivalent of the NRC    |
| 25 | compare with the standards of the US NRC in relation   |

the various safety and emergency preparedness things that were relevant to Fukushima? 2 Anybody feel qualified to MR. MAIER: answer that question? (No response.) MR. MAIER: No. MS. HILLEGAS: But you are the people who 8 are in charge of figuring out whether Grand Gulf meets US standards. 10 I know everybody can't know everything, but even given that, it seems to me that it's very 11 12 much within your job description to become familiar 13 with how the standards compare and how the 14 predictability of disasters figures into this therefore the preparedness for the expected or the 15 unexpected, all of those things. 16 17 That's why all of this is so important. 18 MR. MAIER: David, let me just say, would 19 it be appropriate to talk briefly about the Japan 20 Lessons Learned directorate that's just formed up in 21 the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation and talk in 22 general terms about what their activities are designed 23 to do? 24 MR. WRONA: Well, it is the NRC's mandate 25 to ensure the public health and safety, and the agency takes that mission very seriously. The folks we have here are specifically to talk about license renewal, and we came to seek comments on specifically the environmental scoping.

There is a group within the agency that their whole task is to evaluate what has gone on in the Japan event, make recommendations to the Commission on how to move forward. The Commission is acting on those recommendations, and as the slide indicates, you know, we plan to take some actions and issue some orders in the March time frame.

And all I can add is that that information's available. We're not the experts on that particular area. We do have folks in the agency that that is their sole responsibility, and we can just point to the website, and that will give you as much information as you'd be interested in trying to find out on the Japan event.

MR. MAIER: Additional questions, Jan?

MS. HILLEGAS: Grand Gulf has been in operation about 27 years. Can someone tell me, in those 27 years, on at least about how many occasions or how many days was the level of the Mississippi River above flood stage? That's part one.

MR. MAIER: Rich followed that last

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spring. I don't know if anybody has kept those statistics and brought them here to this meeting, but I'll let Rich take a stab at it.

MR. SMITH: First of all, I want to just explain how the site is laid out. All right?

So the site is at 132-1/2 feet mean sea level, and the record anticipated flood is 103-1/2 feel mean sea level, so there we have 29 feet of buffer. Okay?

The equipment that was affected by the flooding event, which didn't cause the plant to have to shut down or anything, is nonsafety-related cooling pumps down by the river.

If those pumps were lost, they're not counted on to keep the reactor cool during an event. So essentially a flooding event is not in the design base as an accident that is credible that could occur at Grand Gulf that would cause a core-damaging event.

But just like I was saying, these nonsafety-related pumps, if they were all lost, they have safety-related cooling, and they have a basin of 15 million gallons of water for a 30-day supply to cool the reactor as part of their design.

And then at that point they think with the 30 days they'd be able to get more water onsite if

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they needed it.

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So does that answer your question? As far as the number of days of flooding, I cannot answer specifically in the last 27 years how many, but they're never had a flooding event that has caused any detrimental operation to the plant.

I've been here for the two highest floods, in 2008, 53 feet. Last year I think it went 57.1 feet. And both times the licensee has taken appropriate actions to ensure that their equipment is well protected; they're built up on platforms and things so that they can continue to operate, but they also have standards if the level got too high; they were going to shut the plant down in a safe, controlled manner, mainly because the cooling water to their nonsafety-related equipment could have been interrupted.

And we oversaw the whole thing, had frank discussions with the licensee what their plans are and things like that.

MS. HILLEGAS: When you said in 2008 that the level was -- did you mean 157.1?

MR. SMITH: It was 53 feet mean sea level -- it was 53 at Vicksburg. Okay? And it was 57.1 feet at Vicksburg this year, past year. Now,

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doesn't totally correspond to -that 57.1 reflected 94 feet at mean sea 2 level; there's correction factor as you come down river. MS. HILLEGAS: Thank you. Maybe we can go over MR. MAIER: after the meeting's over. Do additional questions that are related to license renewal? 8 Well, MS. HILLEGAS: you've given 10 numbers 132 and then 103.5, and now you're down to 53, so I am definitely confused, and maybe the transcript 11 12 will clarify that for me, but it doesn't otherwise. 13 MR. MAIER: Let's take care of this after 14 the meeting's over. MS. HILLEGAS: 15 Well, what -- the followup to understanding what has happened in the past 27 16 17 years is to ask what was the historically highest level of the river, and then how many more feet would 18 19 it have had to rise above what it has in 27 years or 20 historically to cause a problem at the plant, and what 21 kind of a problem would be caused by those additional 22 feet. 23 I'm just trying to get a picture of the 24 options. 25 Okay. First of all, I said MR. SMITH:

that a flooding event at the plant is not a credible accident, so all I know is from the history of the Mississippi, 1927 was the highest flood stage, and that would not have affected the plant. I can't go and speculate how high it's going to get; I have no idea.

But I know that in 1957 -- 1927, when it probably would have rose higher than '57, they estimate 65 feet, it still would not have affected the core safety, because all the safety equipment is up on the 132-1/2 feet elevation at the plant site, and that would have kept the core cool. And they would have shut down, but the core would have been fine.

Does that answer your question?

MS. HILLEGAS: Okay. Are you saying that the significant, dangerous part of the plant is 132 up, and the water hasn't gotten above 50 or 60?

MR. SMITH: To try to clarify, I use apples and oranges, and I apologize for that. At Vicksburg, where they measure the water for flood stage, that's the lower numbers -- 54, 57, things like that.

When it comes down the river you have to add a correction factor, and what they deal with is the 132-1/2 feet mean sea level. It's about, I don't

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know, 30 feet more that you would add on to -- 30, 40;

I'm not exactly -- remember the exact number, but

there is a correction factor from Vicksburg down to

where the plant is.

And so what I'm saying is I think it was

estimated with 65 feet at '27 flood. You had 40, 50

to that, it's still not going to get to 132-1/2 feet

estimated with 65 feet at '27 flood. You had 40, 50 to that, it's still not going to get to 132-1/2 feet mean sea level, so that's why flooding is not a credible accident at the Grand Gulf site.

MR. MAIER: I think, to ask clarification of these specific numbers, we may not have that information for you, so we'll have to entertain that at some other time. I see Debra has a question or a comment, and I'll ask Debra to respond, and please give your name and your affiliation.

MS. CHAMBLISS: I'm Debra Chambliss; I'm with the City of Port Gibson.

My question is, over the 27 years that Grand Gulf has been in operation, has there been any environmental or safety issues that the NRC has had to rectify at Grand Gulf?

MR. MAIER: Debra, I guess we'll need to get a little bit more focusing on that one. Is there something in mind that you wanted to ask --

MS. CHAMBLISS: I'm just asking if there

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has been any significant event at Grand Gulf that has been -- has the plant at noncompliance or anything where the NRC has had to come in and regulate anything, or is everything going pretty much as planned?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$  MAIER: I'm going to let Rich take this one.

And, Debra, is it fair to say that your question is, are there problems that are identified by the NRC? Are those problems addressed by the NRC, and are those problems corrected such that plant operation is maintained safe? Is that a fair way to paraphrase it?

MR. SMITH: Yeah, our process is that we're conducting inspections daily at the plant, and sometimes during our inspections we find that they're not in compliance with the rules.

So the licensee has a corrective action program. They write a condition report identifying that, immediately implement either corrective actions, if they can, or compensatory actions to meet the standard.

We go through our process, and if it's a violation, we write the violation up, and then they're required to take correction action to prevent that

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type of violation from recurring again.

Now, as far as significant violations at the plant, I can only speak for the four years I've been there, and we have not had anything above what we call a white finding, which would be low to moderate safety concern.

Most of our findings are green, which are very low safety significance. There are violations of the rules, and they have to correct them, but they're not very significant.

None of them have screened where it would be a potential core-damaging event type thing. I'm only speaking of the four years. I can't go back the other 23, because I haven't been here. All right? Thank you.

MR. MAIER: Thank you.

Once again I'll cast a net, and I'll ask if anybody in the audience would like to provide any sort of comments for the NRC to consider in their review of the environmental impacts of the license renewal application for Grand Gulf.

If you'd like to raise your hand, we'd give you an opportunity to step up to the microphone and make that comment.

(No response.)

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MR. MAIER: Do you have additional questions that are related to license renewal?

MS. HILLEGAS: One of the things that's been mentioned is taking into account the fact that this is an aging plant, now a 27-year-old plant, and by the time the renewal would start, would be a 40-year-old plant and then becoming a 60-year-old plant.

Can someone give us a general idea of what percentage of the potential trouble spots in the plant, especially given an aging plant -- what approximate percentage of the potential trouble spots can be directly observed so they could be noted before something actually happens?

another, or -- I don't know -- steam or -- you know, any indications like visible indications that would be warnings that something was going wrong? And then what kind -- given that aging is recognized as a legitimate problem and fact, what kinds of potential problems does the NRC -- do you all realize could be the ones that are most likely to happen?

MR. FERRER: I can't speak necessarily to a specific percentage of issues. I can kind of speak about what the license renewal process accomplishes, and that's to ensure that applicants put several

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programs in place to specifically look for the types of things that you're talking about, the aging components.

And the programs may have them look at things more often, do more inspections, look at additional items to make sure that things continue to

MR. MAIER: Nate, I'm going to follow up with maybe you would want to talk a little bit about what the tools the licensee has for conducting this aging management, for evaluating these passive components. How would they do it if they can't visually see it? What sort of schedule of inspections they're on and how do they do this? In general terms, not real specific.

MR. FERRER: Well, we have -- the programs themselves may implement additional, like we talked about, inspections; there's also testing of the components. And in some cases, if they find something, they may be required to replace those components.

MR. MAIER: But things like -- would there be things like X-rays, radiography, ultrasonic testing?

MR. FERRER: Yeah, that's part of the --

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operate safely.

yeah, there's several ways that they can observe or inspect or test a component, several technologies that they have at their disposal to look for those things.

MR. SMITH: I think, to address your question, they have -- all licensees are required to have a flow acceleration corrosion program, which basically they go through and sample all the steam and water piping that are exposed to high pressures for erosion, corrosion issues on the piping systems, and they have it all computerized and mapped out.

And they normally use what they call ultrasonic testing to see the thinness of the pipes, and when they reach a certain thinness, then they're required to cut those pipes out, replace them with new pipes, and that's all part of the process right now. Even if they weren't doing license renewal, they'd be doing this, and they do do this, and so that has proven to be very successful in heading off potential issues, and all plants do this.

So I think that kind of answers some -no, you can't just walk up to a pipe and say, Hmm, it
looks like it's getting ready to fail. Normally when
they're shut down they go ahead and have scheduled
areas that they're known, such as elbows and things
like that are known to have high flow rates, potential

corrosion areas, and then so they will check a certain percentage each outage, to ensure that everything's okay, and if it's not, they take appropriate actions to fix it. MR. MAIER: And this is all part of aging management? A horse by any other name. MS. HILLEGAS: One other part of this same subject. What is the longest number of years that, well, an exactly or similarly designed plant has run successfully? -- some other plants? What I'm getting at is, has any plant run 40 years or 60 years yet? MR. WRONA: Yeah, there are, I think by the end of this year, approximately five to nine plants that are going to be operating past their 40year period. Most of them are in the 40- to 43-year period, I believe. MS. HILLEGAS: Okay. I want to ask about something that I read about in a news release that came out just a week ago. The NRC found an error in the modeling of a design that relates to the steam dryer part of the boiling water reactors such as Grand Gulf has. It was discovered when -- by the NRC staff when it was

reviewing this application by Entergy -- I'm sorry --

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no, I quess not. Excuse me.

Actually, now that I see what this says, it adds another question. The error in the design of this component was found when they were reviewing an application by Entergy to increase the power output of the Grand Gulf nuclear plant, is what this release says.

So the additional question is, when did we hear about that -- any such application, and was the public comment and review and any of that about the increase of output?

But then the question about the steam dryer component -- this is a GE Hitachi product, which presumably had been reviewed by Entergy people before they decided they wanted to put it in Grand Gulf.

What if the NRC had missed the same things that GE people and Grand Gulf people had already missed?

MR. MAIER: I don't know that NRC people are ready to speculate on that, but we do have another division that's reviewing this particular thing as part of the operating license. Is that true? And those would be the folks who'd be most qualified to talk about that. Maybe that would be another blue card question to put on a blue card and get a response

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from the people that would know best how to answer. But we have someone who's going to talk. No, I'd just like to put in a MR. WRONA: plug for our listserv. Either on the signup sheet or the -- one of the blue cards, if you provide us with an email address, you'll be added to an electronic distribution, and all the communications between the 8 NRC and the licensee, or applicant, in the case of license renewal, will come to you in that email, and 10 that would include license amendment requests, which 11 the power-up rate is; any requests for additional 12 information that the NRC has of the applicant, the 13 responses back and forth any notices associated with 14 that license amendment would come right to your email. 15 MR. MAIER: And that's at www.nrc.gov? Well, all 16 MR. WRONA: that stuff's 17 publicly available on our ADAMS system. 18 MR. MAIER: To get on to the listserv. 19 MR. WRONA: But if she gives us -- if you 20 give us your email address, we'll put you on the 21 listserv. 22 MS. HILLEGAS: All right. 23 MR. MAIER: Yeah, we'll get you on there. 24 We're almost out of time. 25 Well, is there an answer MS. HILLEGAS: **NEAL R. GROSS** 

on when the initial application was submitted to the NRC for review.

MR. MAIER: We're almost out of time.

MS. HILLEGAS: Can anyone tell anything about the role of the Southern Mississippi -or South Mississippi Electric Power Association in this community relation to that's Hattiesburg, and I believe it has 10 percent ownership in the plant?

specific MR. MAIER: Do you have question that you want answered?

MS. HILLEGAS: The role of the South Mississippi Electric Power Association. Maybe nobody

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knows that. MAIER: I don't think the MR. NRC folks -- oh, wait a minute. Yeah, the SMEPA, as they're MR. SMITH: referred to, they have a 10-percent ownership of the plant, and so they pay 10 percent of the bills and things like that, and then they get power from the plant, and that's kind of the role how it is; it's 8 called minority owner. 10 They do have one representative on staff down there that's independent that just follows along 11 12 the processes and asks questions and -- to protect 13 their interest and things like that; make 14 everything's running well and understands what's going 15 on, be able to explain it to his immediate superiors. 16 That's it. They don't run the plant. 17 Entergy runs the plant. They're just a minority 18 owner, and they pay 10 percent of all the bills and 19 then they get the power in return to help supply that to the public. 20 21 MS. HILLEGAS: Can someone tell me the 22 approximate annual budget of the NRC? 23 MR. MAIER: Come on; get up there. 24 MR. WRONA: Ιf I'm remembering 25 correctly -- and this is all publicly available on our

website, but I think the NRC's total operating budget is approximately \$1 billion. 2 That's billion with a B. MR. MAIER: Correct? MR. WRONA: Correct. MS. HILLEGAS: And the approximate cost of a license renewal and environmental scoping process like we're in? 8 MR. MAIER: It's a good question; I like 10 that question. 11 MR. WRONA: It's -- the cost of the 12 applicant to produce and send in is outside of our 13 purview, so I can't speak to that. It's -- it depends 14 on the length of the review. All the hours that the 15 staff and the contractors perform on our license renewal review are billed to the applicant, and if --16 it's in, I believe, the \$5 million range, you know, 17 18 depending on how -- and it's hard to convert how we 19 measure resources by staff utilization to a specific 20 dollar amount. 21 MS. HILLEGAS: So that 5 million is part of the billion or in addition to? 22 23 I have to explain a little MR. WRONA: 24 bit how we -- we do charge licensees annual fees, and 25 we also bill them for the reviews that we conduct, but

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the funding goes to the government's general fund, and we have to request our budget from Congress annually. So the \$1 billion is what we get from Congress.

MR. MAIER: Isn't it theoretically safe to say that that's part of the 1 billion, because the 1 billion is what the NRC gets?

MR. WRONA: Yeah, typically we base our request on the work that we plan on performing.

MR. MAIER: Okay. Well, we've come to the end of the scheduled meeting here. I guess I would urge if anybody does have additional questions that they'd like to discuss with the NRC folks, they can ask it after we finish the meeting here. Some NRC folks will be staying around to be able to answer some questions.

If questions were asked that were not able to be answered, filling out a blue card with the question on the back and maybe the words "question on back" on the front with your contact information will get you -- get that card back to whoever is most appropriately qualified to answer that question.

And I will also urge folks to fill out the feedback forms, get the feedback forms to one of the NRC folks. And if you don't have time or you don't want to fill it out tonight, mail it in.

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65 We have had a pretty full meeting, I'm sorry to say we didn't get any comments for the NRC to address, but that's the way it goes sometimes. Many thanks are in order. Thanks to Mayor Reeves for providing a very comfortable setting for us to have this meeting. Thank Deputies Claiborne and Smith for your service; you sat through both of these meetings. And I thank you for coming. I thank you for showing an interest in it, and also thanks to Bob Smylie and Penny Bynum for capturing all the comments and the questions and verbiage for including in the transcript. don't think that we have any more things that we need to talk about, just that the NRC folks will be available, that this meeting will be documented in a meeting summary that will be put out that list service that we talked about, available to folks who fill out a blue card and ask for that information to be sent to them. Is there anything else that any of the NRC folks would like to say? (No response.)

MR. MAIER: Okay. Well, thank you very much for coming, and I hope that it was an informative

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experience for you.

(Whereupon, at 8:30 p.m., the public meeting was concluded.)

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