



GE Nuclear Energy

General Electric Company
175 Curtner Avenue
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MFN-03-005
January 29, 2003

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Document Control Desk
Washington, DC 20555

Attention: Chief, Information Management Branch
Program Management
Policy Development and Analysis Staff

Subject: **GE Flux Calculation Methodology Confirmation Result Part I -
Surveillance Capsule Flux at River Bend Station**

References:

1. MFN 01-050, Safety Evaluation for NEDC-32983P "General Electric Methodology for Reactor Pressure Vessel Fast Neutron Flux Evaluation" (TAC No. MA9891), September 14, 2001.
2. GE Nuclear Energy, "General Electric Methodology for Reactor Pressure Vessel Fast Neutron Flux Evaluation," NEDC-32983P-A, Class III (Proprietary), December 2001.
3. MFN 02-015, Letter from G. Stramback to the US NRC, "Plan for Addressing NRC SER Limitations on NEDC-32983P", dated March 19, 2002.
4. Letter from A. Wang, US NRC, to G. Stramback, GENE, "Plan for Addressing NRC Safety Evaluation Limitations on NEDC 32983P, 'General Electric Methodology for Reactor Pressure Vessel Fast Neutron Flux Evaluation'", (TAC No. MB2774) dated August 7, 2002

As part of the effort to remove the limitations stated in the Safety Evaluation for NEDC-32983P (Reference 1), GE is submitting the result of a predictive calculation for the flux surveillance capsule at River Bend Station (Attachment 1).

GE requests the staff to provide the measured capsule flux from the River Bend Station, when it becomes available to them. This will enable GE to combine these data and the three additional existing surveillance capsule flux comparisons into the original database in NEDC-32983P-A (Reference 2) to determine any potential effect on the vessel flux bias term. The results of this bias analysis will also be submitted to NRC (References 3 and 4).

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The additional confirmatory shroud flux calculations will be performed, and the results will separately be submitted to the staff at a later date.

Attachment 1 contains GE proprietary information that GE customarily maintains in confidence and withholds from public disclosure.

The enclosed affidavit identifies that the designated information has been handled and classified as proprietary to GE. GE hereby requests that the designated information be withheld from public disclosure in accordance with the provisions of 10 CFR 2.790 and 9.17.

If you have any questions about the information provided here please contact me.

Sincerely,



George Stramback
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GE Nuclear Energy
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Attachment River Bend Station Surveillance Capsule Flux Calculation

Enclosure Affidavit, David J. Robare, dated January 29, 2003.

cc: L. Lois - USNRC
A. B. Wang - USNRC
J. F. Klapproth
I. Nir
A. Chung
S. Sitaraman
T. Wu
S. Wang

General Electric Company

AFFIDAVIT

I, David J. Robare, state as follows:

- (1) I am Technical Projects Manager, Technical Services, General Electric Company ("GE") and have been delegated the function of reviewing the information described in paragraph (2) which is sought to be withheld, and have been authorized to apply for its withholding.**
- (2) The information sought to be withheld is contained in Attachment 1 to GE letter MFN-03-005, *GE Flux Calculation Methodology Confirmation Result Part I - Surveillance Capsule Flux at River Bend Station*, dated January 29, 2003. The proprietary information is delineated by a bar marked in the right margin adjacent to the specific material.**
- (3) In making this application for withholding of proprietary information of which it is the owner, GE relies upon the exemption from disclosure set forth in the Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA"), 5 USC Sec. 552(b)(4), and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 USC Sec. 1905, and NRC regulations 10 CFR 9.17(a)(4), 2.790(a)(4), and 2.790(d)(1) for "trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential" (Exemption 4). The material for which exemption from disclosure is here sought is all "confidential commercial information", and some portions also qualify under the narrower definition of "trade secret", within the meanings assigned to those terms for purposes of FOIA Exemption 4 in, respectively, Critical Mass Energy Project v. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, 975F2d871 (DC Cir. 1992), and Public Citizen Health Research Group v. FDA, 704F2d1280 (DC Cir. 1983).**
- (4) Some examples of categories of information which fit into the definition of proprietary information are:**
 - a. Information that discloses a process, method, or apparatus, including supporting data and analyses, where prevention of its use by General Electric's competitors without license from General Electric constitutes a competitive economic advantage over other companies;**
 - b. Information which, if used by a competitor, would reduce his expenditure of resources or improve his competitive position in the design, manufacture, shipment, installation, assurance of quality, or licensing of a similar product;**

- c. Information which reveals cost or price information, production capacities, budget levels, or commercial strategies of General Electric, its customers, or its suppliers;
- d. Information which reveals aspects of past, present, or future General Electric customer-funded development plans and programs, of potential commercial value to General Electric;
- e. Information which discloses patentable subject matter for which it may be desirable to obtain patent protection.

The information sought to be withheld is considered to be proprietary for the reasons set forth in both paragraphs (4)a. and (4)b., above.

- (5) The information sought to be withheld is being submitted to NRC in confidence. The information is of a sort customarily held in confidence by GE, and is in fact so held. The information sought to be withheld has, to the best of my knowledge and belief, consistently been held in confidence by GE, no public disclosure has been made, and it is not available in public sources. All disclosures to third parties including any required transmittals to NRC, have been made, or must be made, pursuant to regulatory provisions or proprietary agreements which provide for maintenance of the information in confidence. Its initial designation as proprietary information, and the subsequent steps taken to prevent its unauthorized disclosure, are as set forth in paragraphs (6) and (7) following.
- (6) Initial approval of proprietary treatment of a document is made by the manager of the originating component, the person most likely to be acquainted with the value and sensitivity of the information in relation to industry knowledge. Access to such documents within GE is limited on a "need to know" basis.
- (7) The procedure for approval of external release of such a document typically requires review by the staff manager, project manager, principal scientist or other equivalent authority, by the manager of the cognizant marketing function (or his delegate), and by the Legal Operation, for technical content, competitive effect, and determination of the accuracy of the proprietary designation. Disclosures outside GE are limited to regulatory bodies, customers, and potential customers, and their agents, suppliers, and licensees, and others with a legitimate need for the information, and then only in accordance with appropriate regulatory provisions or proprietary agreements.
- (8) The information identified in paragraph (2), above, is classified as proprietary because it contains detailed results of analytical models, methods and processes, including computer codes, which GE has developed and applied to perform fluence evaluations for the BWR.

The development of fluence estimation methodology that are used to evaluate BWRs was achieved at a significant cost, on the order of one million dollars, to GE.

The development of the evaluation process contained in the paragraph (2) document along with the interpretation and application of the analytical results is derived from the extensive experience database that constitutes a major GE asset.

- (9) Public disclosure of the information sought to be withheld is likely to cause substantial harm to GE's competitive position and foreclose or reduce the availability of profit-making opportunities. The information is part of GE's comprehensive BWR safety and technology base, and its commercial value extends beyond the original development cost. The value of the technology base goes beyond the extensive physical database and analytical methodology and includes development of the expertise to determine and apply the appropriate evaluation process. In addition, the technology base includes the value derived from providing analyses done with NRC-approved methods.

The research, development, engineering, analytical and NRC review costs comprise a substantial investment of time and money by GE.

The precise value of the expertise to devise an evaluation process and apply the correct analytical methodology is difficult to quantify, but it clearly is substantial.

GE's competitive advantage will be lost if its competitors are able to use the results of the GE experience to normalize or verify their own process or if they are able to claim an equivalent understanding by demonstrating that they can arrive at the same or similar conclusions.

The value of this information to GE would be lost if the information were disclosed to the public. Making such information available to competitors without their having been required to undertake a similar expenditure of resources would unfairly provide competitors with a windfall, and deprive GE of the opportunity to exercise its competitive advantage to seek an adequate return on its large investment in developing these very valuable analytical tools.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing affidavit and the matters stated therein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Executed on this 29th day of January 2003.



David J. Robare
General Electric Company