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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Title:

Luminant Generation Company Comanche Peak Nuclear Plant Open Session

Docket Number:52-034-COL and 52-035-COLASLBP Number:09-886-09-COL-BD01

Location:

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2	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
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4	BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD
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6	HEARING
7	x
8	In the Matter of: : Docket Nos.
9	LUMINANT GENERATION : 52-034-COL and
10	COMPANY, LLC : 52-035-COL
11	(Comanche Peak Nuclear : ASLBP No. 09-886-
12	Power Plant, Units 3 and 4 : 09-COL-BD01
13	x
14	Thursday, November 12, 2009
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16	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
17	Hearing Room T-3B45
18	11545 Rockville Pike
19	Rockville, Maryland
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21	BEFORE:
22	ANN MARSHALL YOUNG, Chair
23	GARY S. ARNOLD, Administrative Judge
24	ALICE C. MIGNEREY, Administrative Judge
25	
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1	<u>APPEARANCES</u> : (cont'd)		
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4	SUSAN VRAHORETIS, ESQ.		
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14	ALSO PRESENT:		
15	THE HONORABLE LON BURNAM, Texas House of		
16 [.]	Representatives		
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18	ROBERT BIRD, Luminant Generation Company, LLC		
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461 1 ALSO PRESENT: (cont'd) ALVIN GUTTERMAN, Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, LLP 2 3 KAREN HADDEN, Sustainable Energy and Economic Development (SEED) Coalition 4 5 HOSSEIN HAMZEHEE, Branch Chief, NRC 6 EARL R. LIBBY, NRC 7 EDWIN LYMAN, Union of Concerned Scientists 8 TIMOTHY R. MATTHEWS, Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, LLP 9 STEVEN MONARQUE, Project Manager - Safety, NRC 10 BILL MOORE, Luminant Generation Company, LLC 11 LYNN MROWCA, NRC 12 BOB REIBLE, Luminant Generation Company, LLC 13 JEFF SIMMONS, Energy Future Holdings 14 MICHAEL SPENCER, NRC 15 BERNARD STAPLETON, NRC 16 JOSEPH TAPIA, Mitsubishi Nuclear Energy Systems 17 DONALD R. WOODLAN, Luminant Generation Company, LLC 18 MARIAN ZOBLER, NRC 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

1	P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S
2	(9:03 a.m.)
3	JUDGE YOUNG: Good morning. My name is
4	Ann Marshall Young. I am the chair of the Licensing
5	Board. I am going to ask my colleagues to introduce
6	themselves. And we also have with us Ann Hope and
7	Matthew Rotman, who are our law clerks.
8	After we introduce ourselves, I would like
9	to start with the staff and have you introduce
10	yourselves, and whoever you have with you, and then
11	the applicant and the intervenors.
12	Just for those who are not NRC people,
13	there is a requirement that you be escorted at any
14	time while you are here. So when you are in the room,
15	that's fine. But if you need to go to the restroom,
16	or I guess people can also escort you to the cafeteria
.17	for lunch, we have Sara Culler in the back. Sara,
18	would you stand up?
19	MS. CULLER: I'm right here.
20	JUDGE YOUNG: Oh, I'm sorry.
21	(Laughter.)
22	That's why I didn't see you. You can ask
23	Ms. Culler if you need to be escorted anywhere. And
24	at lunchtime we will see if we can get other people in
25	case we need to have more than one.
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1	Any questions before we get started?
2	(No response.)
3	All right. Again, my name is Ann Marshall
4	Young. I am the lawyer member of the Board and the
5	chair.
6	Judge Mignerey, would you introduce
7	yourself?
8	JUDGE MIGNEREY: Yes. I am Alice
9	Mignerey. I am a part-time technical judge. I am a
10	professor of nuclear chemistry at the University of
11	Maryland.
12	JUDGE ARNOLD: And I am Gary Arnold, a
13	technical judge, Ph.D. in nuclear engineering, and I
14	am full-time here at the NRC.
15	JUDGE YOUNG: The staff, please?
16	MS. VRAHORETIS: Good morning, Your Honor.
17	I am Susan Vrahoretis on behalf of the staff. With me
18	is Anthony Wilson, also an attorney with the staff,
19	and James Biggins. And I given my vantage point,
20	I can't see everybody that is here from the staff.
21	Mark Caruso, Earl Libby, Hossein Hamzehee, Bern
22	Stapleton, Steve Monarque.
23	THE COURT REPORTER: Can you come closer
24	to the microphone, please?
25	MS. VRAHORETIS: Hossein Hamzehee, Steve
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1	Monarque, Lynn Mrowca, John Fringer. Is there anyone
2	else from NRC staff in the ASLBP room? Marian Zobler,
3	Michael Spencer, and Jessica Bielecki. They are also
4	attorneys with staff, and they are here observing.
5	JUDGE YOUNG: Thank you.
6	Yes, I think
7	MR. FRANTZ: My name is Steve Frantz. I
8	am from the law firm of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius. With
9	me here today at the table is Jon Rund. Also in the
10	audience from my firm are Al Gutterman and Stephen
11	Burdick. From Luminant Generation we have a number of
12	individuals including Don Woodlan, Bob Reible, Bill
13	Moore, who is the General Counsel for Luminant, Jeff
14	Simmons, also Bobby Bird, and one of our contractors,
15	Joe Tapia from Mitsubishi.
16	JUDGE YOUNG: Thank you.
17.	Mr. Eye?
18	MR. EYE: Good morning. Thank you. My
19	name is Robert Eye. I am an attorney with the firm of
20	Kauffman & Eye in Topeka, Kansas, and I represent the
21	intervenors. To my immediate left is Elizabeth Brown,
22	and to her left is Karen Hadden. They are both
23	affiliated with the SEED Coalition, which is one of
24	the intervenors.
25	Also in the audience today is Mr. Tyson
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Slocomb, who is affiliated with Public Citizen here in Washington, D.C. Public Citizen is also an intervenor in this matter.

And I should also add Ed Lyman is here from Union of Concerned Scientists, and he, as you probably know, is one of our witnesses. Representative Lon Burnam from Texas is also in the / audience today with us. Thank you.

JUDGE YOUNG: Thank you all. I will just mention that we also have some of the judges and law clerks from our office who will be attending parts or all of this session. All of those will be working on other COL proceedings, so they will be observing in light of what they might learn for their own COL proceedings.

Also, I have just been informed that there is a video camera set up. I don't think that there is any problem with that during any open portion of the proceeding, but we would have to make sure that we turn it off if we go into any closed session.

All right. The agenda for today, I think we will proceed in this order. First, we will talk about the motion that has been filed by the intervenors to have this proceeding be an open proceeding. Then, in conjunction with that, I see

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1 Bern Stapleton in the office -- in the audience, and I presume that he is the staff's person who will be 2 available to answer any questions and make 3 an explanations about SUNSI information and about the 4 difference between that and safeguards and 5 any requirements regarding that. Is that correct? 6 7 MS. VRAHORETIS: Yes, Your Honor. We also 8 have Early Libby from the staff. 9 JUDGE YOUNG: Okay. 10 MS. VRAHORETIS: And he can also help with those determinations. .11 JUDGE YOUNG: Okay. We will probably want 12 to go straight into that in conjunction with or right 13 after we talk about the motion. And then, after that, 14we will start with the briefs on the mootness of 15 16 contention 7 and then proceed through the contentions 17 1 through 5 and end with the request for Subpart G hearing on these five new contentions. 18 19 I will say about the motion, I am not sure 20 what ruling is being requested or could be made. We have issued an order in which we indicated that based 21 22 on 10 CFR Section 2.390(d), I believe it is, which 23 makes security-related information of the sort that we 24 are talking about here, puts that into the category of 25 trade secrets and financial information or essentially **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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proprietary information. And there are provisions for doing in camera sessions with regard to that sort of information. That is the procedure that we would be following.

I am not sure that in the motion the intervenors are asking that we disregard that. We will hear short argument on that, but I will say, further, that we did request briefing on this I believe in June or July, giving a long period of time for the filing of those briefs.

11 What we received was a joint brief that 12 was -- as I understand it, I believe we were told it 13 was written by staff counsel, and so I guess the first question for the intervenors is, in light of the fact that timeliness arguments have been made, and in light of the fact that we did request those briefs back early in the summer, why was this not provided in that context?

19 MR. EYE: Thank you, Your Honor. First of 20 all, we didn't know there were going to be hearings 21 until we got a notice of oral argument some time well 22 after that first order came out.

23 JUDGE YOUNG: Well, the order directing 24 parties to advise what authority the Board would have 25 to close or keep confidential, close any hearings or

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1 confidential any information, specifically keep 2 addressed the possibility of having sessions that 3 might need to be closed. And we asked, "What legal authority is there for that?" In fact, that was not 4 5 I don't think anyone mentioned 2.390(d). provided. But we subsequently found that ourselves 6 7 and made that ruling, so I'm not sure that your argument that no hearings were mentioned holds a lot 8 9 of water. 10 MR. EYE: Well, if I may continue, please, in that regard, we were not exactly sure what would be 11 litigated in relation to these contentions. And we 12 13 did not know precisely what the process would be. In all candor, I didn't think of it until 14 15 the motion was developed and filed. And, frankly, 16 that was a function of spending a lot of time with the 17 and trying make objective information to an 18 determination on my own as to what in NEI 06-112, for 19 example, might in fact be sensitive enough to be 20 considered security-related information and to 21 differentiate between that and non-security-related 22 information. It simply took a while to parse that 23 out. 24 And as far as the timeliness is concerned, 25 the order that came out I believe October -- well, it

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was earlier this month, or last month, I forget the 1 2 exact date -- said that significant portions of the 3 hearing would be closed. But it didn't make any attempt to differentiate between those that would be 4 5 open and those that would be closed. So it was part of the underlying intent of 6 7 the motion that we filed to bring these issues to the 8 surface, so that we could deal with them in -- at the 9 front end of these hearings, rather than me probably 10 making objections as we go along in the hearing and 11 having to take these up in the course of the hearing. 12 JUDGE YOUNG: What issues exactly did you 13 think needed to be brought to the surface that had not already been brought to the surface? 14 15 EYE: Which information in MR. the 16 particular documents should be protected from the 17 public and which -- withheld from the public and which 1.8 should not be. 19 JUDGE YOUNG: Well, you did sign a non-20 disclosure agreement back in the spring I believe. MR. EYE: I did. Well, it was actually in 21 22 July. But that doesn't necessarily mean that 23 everything that is designated as SUNSI is in fact 24 SUNSI. And I think that your determinations in this 25 particular proceeding are going to make -- are going NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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1	to be determinative, at least at this stage of the
2	game, as to what should be held back from the public
3	and what should be disclosed to the public.
4	JUDGE YOUNG: So you are not arguing that
5	everything should be open.
6	MR. EYE: No.
7	JUDGE YOUNG: You are just arguing that
- 8	there may be disagreements about particular
9	information, whether that information would be SUNSI
10	or not.
11	MR. EYE: That is correct, Your Honor.
12	And in fact in footnote 1, for example, of the motion
13	we specifically call out the submittal presented by
14	the applicant as something that we would consider to
15	be protected from public disclosure.
16	So we are and we also call out in the
17	motion certain parts of the particular guidance
18	document that we think would be likely presumptively
19	withheld from the public as well. But the way the
20	order read that is, that significant portions of
21	the hearing would be closed to the public to us
22	didn't give enough guidance at the front end as to
23	know exactly which you know, which territory we
24	would be free to venture into and which territory we
25	should restrict ourselves from.
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So this was really an attempt to get those issues raised, and so that we could deal with them in a -- as much as we can at any rate at the beginning of the hearing rather than having to deal with those intermittently throughout the hearing as particular issues and facts would be raised.

JUDGE YOUNG: Okay. I guess we assume too much in terms of what would be understood by our order. Basically, under 10 CFR 2.390(c)(6), there is a reference to in camera sessions of hearings may be held -- being held when the information sought to be withheld is produced or offered into evidence.

13 I think we have construed that to mean 14 that if we are going to move into an area where 15 information that is SUNSI is going to be discussed, or 16 where it would be very difficult to avoid discussing 17 it, that would be when we would stop the open part of 18 the hearing, direct the Court Reporter to start a new 19 booklet in the transcript marked -- and actually, 20 since the SUNSI is classified under 2.390(d) as 21 commercial or financial information or proprietary 22 information, and what the Court Reporter will be doing 23 is marking this as proprietary information at the top 24 of the transcript. I think that's what the agreement 25 calls for with the Court Reporter.

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Then, we will go into closed session. If there is anyone in the audience who should not properly be in the room, then those persons would be asked to leave the room during that part of the session. And when we reopen it, then those people could come back in the room.

Since the Mitigative Strategies Report has been marked SUNSI, the contentions and most, if not all, of the pleadings, most of the pleadings anyway, have been marked SUNSI, I think it seemed to us that it would be difficult to discuss those without somehow discussing SUNSI information.

As we indicated before, we have asked that a security expert who is qualified in classification matters be present to ask questions -- to answer questions and provide some elucidation on that. We are not classification experts.

18 We also indicated that we would expect 19 that security expert to alert us if we seem to be 20 moving into SUNSI information, or, for that matter, if 21 we look like we are moving into safeguards 22 information, at which point we would have to stop and 23 not discuss that at all, because this is not -- the 2.4 parties have not gone through the proper process, and 25 this hearing is -- oral argument is not set up to

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1	consider safeguards information.	
2	Given all of that, I am not sure that any	
3	ruling is called for on your motion. Would you say	
4	that there is at this point a need for a ruling?	
5	MR. EYE: Yes, Your Honor, and I will	
6	there is a couple of reasons why. The first is	
7	that	
8	JUDGE YOUNG: Tell us what it would be.	
9	MR. EYE: Your ruling would be that, for	
10	example, there would have to be a differentiation	
11	between information that is indeed security-related as	
12	opposed to or that has been designated security-	
13	related but is not necessarily security-related, and	
14	differentiate between those.	
15	And we have argued in our motion what we	
16	think is properly in the SUNSI or security-related	
17	category and that which we believe is not. And I	
18	think significantly in the staff's response to our	
19	motion the staff actually agrees that a number of the	
20	documents that we have designated as being outside the	
21	security-related designation, they agree with that,	
22	that some of these pleadings that have been that	
23	have been handled or been presumptively marked as	
24	SUNSI ought not to be, or at least they concur with	
25	our idea that they ought to be made available to the	

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1	public and be part of this public hearing.
2	JUDGE YOUNG: Okay. Let me interject
3	here. I am still not understanding you to say that we
4	need to make a ruling now that would be general and
5	pertain to everything. What I understand you to be
6	asking us to do is what we had planned to do in any
7	event, which was at any point at which we decide we
8	need to go into a closed hearing, to be sure that we
9	are going to be discussing SUNSI and not to go into a
10	closed hearing if we are not going to be discussing
11	SUNSI. Is that correct?
12	MR. EYE: It is partially. But I think
13	that also, as a part of that, is a determination as to
14	precisely what is SUNSI and what is not, instead of
15	just making a instead of just deferring to the
16	designations that have been made thus far, because
17	even the designations that have been made thus far are
18	somewhat in doubt, given the staff's recognition of
19	some of the documents that we urged that should be
20	outside that category should be.
21	JUDGE YOUNG: Well, one of the things that
22	we want to ask the expert is to discuss that very
23	issue. And certainly, if at any point any party wants
.24	to raise a question about whether something is or is
25	not SUNSI, then that could be done. Is there anything

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more that you would want?

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MR. EYE: Yes, Your Honor, there is. A ruling at the beginning of the hearing that the documents that we have designated as outside of SUNSI be permitted to be discussed in an open public hearing. We have listed them in our motion.

JUDGE YOUNG: Has the staff or the applicant responded on those particular items?

MR. FRANTZ: On some of these, yes. For example, the very first document that he mentions here is NEI 06-12 Rev 2. That document has been marked as SUNSI previously. That is not the applicant's document. It is a document prepared by an industry trade group. As I understand it, that designation has been accepted by the NRC staff.

The applicant has no ability to agree to declassify that document, because it is not our document. And before that could be declassified, I would expect that the Board would want to hear, for example, from NEI itself on whether or not that document should be declassified.

JUDGE YOUNG: What about the various pleadings of the parties?

MR. FRANTZ: Many of these pleadings either discuss or quote from NEI 06-12. And since

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1	NEI 06-12 itself is SUNSI, I would think that those
2	quotes and discussions of provisions in NEI 06-12 are
3	also SUNSI.
4	JUDGE YOUNG: But what about the extent to
5	which I don't think the intervenors question that
6	the Mitigative Strategies Report itself is SUNSI,
7	correct?
8	MR. EYE: That is correct, Your Honor.
. 9	JUDGE YOUNG: All of the pleadings discuss
10	the report to one extent or another. I assume the
11	intervenors are arguing that these pleadings that they
12	have listed don't discuss it in enough or any details
13	such that they should be marked SUNSI. Is that
14	correct?
15	MR. EYE: Yes, Your Honor.
16	JUDGE YOUNG: Okay. Today we don't need
17	to make rulings on these documents. Today we need to
18	decide how to handle this oral argument. So with that
19	said, I am not sure that it would be a worthwhile
20	expenditure of time to make individual determinations
21	on these pleadings, all of which refer to the report
22	in one way or another, and make fine-tuned
23	designations on that.
24	Now, I know with safeguards, there is a
25	requirement with safeguards and classified that you
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indicate which lines contain safeguards and which are unclassified, for example. I am not sure if there is that same practice with SUNSI, but that is something we can take up with the security experts when we talk with them.

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And, as the staff pointed out I think in their response, there is a provision that if we do a closed hearing and later it turns out that some things that were discussed that we assumed were SUNSI are not, then that can be remarked. Is that correct? That is the staff's argument?

MR. WILSON: Yes, that is correct. The first step would be to prevent disclosure and have an opportunity to review the transcript. And then, if the transcripts needs to be redacted, they can be. And if they don't need to be redacted, that can also happen and then they can be released.

JUDGE YOUNG: What more would you ask for at this point? I'm still not --

20 MR. EYE: The only thing we would ask for, 21 Your Honor, is to -- and evidently you, in your good 22 judgment, have decided not to do this, but the only 23 thing we would ask for are rulings at the beginning of 24 the proceeding rather than have them done 25 intermittently throughout the proceeding. This was

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、 1	simply our attempt to raise these issues now and get
. 2	them dealt with, rather than doing it throughout the
3	hearing, but that was or at least that's one of the
4.	reasons that we filed the motion.
5	And, Your Honor, I might point out, I
6	don't know of any safeguards information that has been
7	designated in this docket at all.
8	JUDGE YOUNG: No, there hasn't been.
9	MR. EYE: It may be okay.
10	JUDGE YOUNG: There hasn't been. However,
11	the nature of some of the subjects that we are going
12	to be discussing raised in our minds the possibility
- 13	at least that we might stray into that, and we want to
14	avoid doing that. That is our main concern with
15	regard to safeguards, not that anything has been
16	introduced or would necessarily be presented that
17	would be safeguards, just to avoid going into that in
18	discussing plans or procedures for the physical
19	protection of nuclear power plants, detailed plans for
20	which I understand would be safeguards.
21	Go ahead.
22	MR. EYE: Your Honor, thank you. There is
23	one other issue I would like to raise, and it concerns
24	the staff person that has been designated as being
25	sort of the guidance person on what is SUNSI and
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safeguards, and so forth, and what is not.

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I think that that kind of guidance can be useful. Procedurally, it is a little bit unclear to me as to exactly what status this person has. Is this person a witness? If so, should this person be sworn in and dealt with as a witness in terms of dealing with direct and cross, for example?

Moreover, I think that it is this Panel's legal obligation to make the rulings that it sees independence -- and that it sees are required, independent of what staff may suggest. And so I am a little bit unclear as to precisely -- I mean, I understand the role that you anticipate for this person, but procedurally, again, I think there are some predicates that perhaps need to be dealt with.

JUDGE YOUNG: You are anticipating me again. We actually have considered swearing in this person, and allowing questions from all parties. And, obviously, the Board does have the responsibility to make all rulings.

However -- and, actually, there is a formal process for asking for an expert to be appointed that would be assigned to the Board. We did not think that that would be necessary or at least we didn't think that the probability was high enough that

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we would need that kind of a person, since we don't think that we will be going into safeguards, we mainly want to avoid straying into it.

However, since these issues have come up, and since we are holding this oral argument, where we may need to discuss SUNSI, we thought it would be good to have a security expert from the staff who would be available to answer questions and provide information based on that person's expertise that would be helpful to us and to the parties, and that the parties would be able to, obviously, challenge anything if you disagree.

Okay. And if we weren't more clear about that, hopefully that is clear now.

I don't think that there is really any need for any ruling now based on what -- on our discussion, and I don't think we are prepared to rule on these individual documents. Certainly, what the applicant has said about the NEI document, they are correct that it is the originator of the document that sets the classification. So on that one, I don't think we would be doing anything to change that designation here.

On the pleadings, each party initiated their own pleadings. And as we discuss them, if any

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issues come up, we can deal with those. But I think probably the most efficient thing would be to move forward and have -- I have worked with Mr. Stapleton before and know of his expertise. I don't know Mr. Libby. Maybe we could have both of them come up and sit in the witness box here, be sworn in, and then answer any questions.

MR. WILSON: Your Honor, a point of clarification. How would you like for the witnesses to proceed? Do you want them to interrupt, or how do you want them to alert you when there is a potential issue?

 13
 JUDGE YOUNG: I think they would need to

 14
 interrupt.

MR. WILSON: Should they simply stand, or should they immediately speak?

JUDGE YOUNG: They could speak. Any way that they need to get our attention. I don't want to get into safeguards, definitely. And if it looks like we are going to be moving into SUNSI and we need to take a break and stop and change, then feel free to interrupt us.

Okay. Let me ask both of you to raise your right hands, please.

(Whereupon, an oath was administered to

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1	Mr. Earl Libby and Mr. Bern Stapleton.)
2	Thank you, both.
3	By the way, for the Court Reporter, if you
4	need to interrupt us to speaking of interruptions,
5	to ask for spellings or ask the witness to repeat a
6	word, feel free to do that. Okay?
7	Mr. Stapleton is on the right, and Mr.
8	Libby is on the left.
9	Okay I think maybe we will start with a
10	few basic questions that we might have, and then allow
. 11	each of you to ask questions. For my part, I guess it
12	would be helpful if you did explain for us what the
13	definition of "SUNSI" is, what the difference between
14	SUNSI and safeguards is, what safeguards information
15	is, and any basic information on those subjects.
16	MR. STAPLETON: Good morning, Your Honor.
17	I'm Bern Stapleton. I'm the Senior Program Manager in
18	the Information Security Branch within the Office of
19	Nuclear Security Incident Response.
20	JUDGE YOUNG: You might need to speak up
21	a little bit, or move closer to the
22	MR. STAPLETON: Oh, okay. I will address
23	the definition of "SUNSI" as well as the definition of
24	"safeguards information." SUNSI, which stands for
25	sensitive unclassified non-safeguards information,
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means any information of which the loss, misuse, modification, or unauthorized access can reasonably be foreseen to harm the public interest, the commercial or financial interests of the entity or individual to whom the information pertains, conduct of NRC and federal programs, or the personal privacy of individuals.

JUDGE YOUNG: When you give definitions -like that, it might be helpful if you gave us the source for that also.

MR. STAPLETON: This is off of the NRC's SUNSI website. The specific document is NRC Policy for Handling, Marking, and Protecting Sensitive Unclassified Non-Safeguards Information.

15 Safeguards information -- and I am quoting 16 this from the NRC's designation guide on safeguards 17 information ----is defined as information the 18 disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to 19 have a significant adverse effect on the health and 20 safety of the public and/or the common defense and 21 security, by significantly increasing the likelihood 22 of theft, diversion, or sabotage of materials or 23 facilities subject to NRC jurisdiction.

The unauthorized release of this information, for example, could result in harm to the

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public health and safety and the nation's common defense and security, or damage to the nation's critical infrastructure, which includes nuclear power plants and certain other facilities and radioactive materials licensed and regulated by the NRC.

Some other information that I think I could add here from an information security standpoint, this general area of mitigative strategies that nuclear power plants have responded to the NRC on, the information ranges as a result of the 9/11 terrorist attacks anywhere from uncontrolled public released information all the way up to secret national security information that exists in a special access program, which actually had to be approved by the President of the United States.

Most of the information -- well, all of the information that I read in the Luminant document concerning the mitigative strategies report I would concur appears to fit the definition of SUNSI. SUNSI information, in accordance with 10 CFR 2.390(d), is determined by the entity providing the information to the NRC, and then is generally concurred in by the staff, the NRC staff.

The staff has an obligation, if they see information designated as SUNSI and do not concur, to

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go back to the entity and ask for the -- either for a justification or ask that the designation be removed.

JUDGE YOUNG: Could you give maybe a brief summary of the most significant differences between SUNSI and safeguards?

MR: STAPLETON: I think the most significance differences -- the information that has been designated as SUNSI in the Mitigative Strategies Report is primarily engineering or emergency planning information that the applicant or the licensee at some point in the future would use to address safety issues following this event that is postulated.

13 Information that is used by the 14operational, engineering, or emergency planning staffs 15 is generally not considered be safeguards to 16 information. It is information being used to protect 17 the facility or to respond to an event. That contrast 18 with safeguards information, which would be 19 information that the physical security force would use 20 in terms of armaments, response, timelines, so most of 21 the engineering information I do not expect would get 22 into the safeguards information area.

JUDGE YOUNG: Okay. Go ahead. If you have any questions, go ahead, if you had anything else you were going to say.

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MR. STAPLETON: I guess that some of the information, when the NRC post-9/11 started to put together designations or classifications on how this information would be protected, it depends on the level of detail. Also, it depends on who in fact originated the information, and it also depends on whether or not that information is in the hands of commercially licensed or public entities or companies, or whether or not it relates to information that the United States Government came up with.

JUDGE YOUNG: You just mentioned the level of detail, and I guess one of the -- one of our concerns is that there was one definition in the rules for "safeguards" that talks about detailed security measures for the physical protection of source byproduct or special nuclear material, etcetera.

And some of the contentions before us have -- in effect have to do with the level of detail that should be included in the licensee's or the applicant's discussion of how they will satisfy the requirements of 10 CFR 50.54(hh)(2).

What I just heard you say was that the main distinction would be that information about the physical security response, armaments, and so forth, is more the safeguards, and operational engineering

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and emergency planning would be SUNSI.

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But if you are talking about plans to deal with fires and explosions, could that -- does that automatically all go under operational engineering, and so forth? Or could it also sort of bleed into physical security? Or is physical security mainly to prevent mitigative -- to deal with after something happens? Would that be a distinction that --

9 MR. STAPLETON: That is a pretty good 10 distinction, and the definition that I read for 11 safeguards talks about to prevent acts from occurring. 12 Depending on how the applicant postulates the event 13 that is occurring, there is a possibility that you 14 could get into safeguards information if they 15 developed a scenario that could be useful to an 16 adversary by explaining, you know, what systems would 17 they need to shut down, timelines, scenarios for how 18 to gain access to the plant, or to debilitate the 19 security forces protecting those vital areas. That 20 could get into safeguards information.

Also, if the applicant identified through their review vulnerabilities, to where they say there is no way we can protect a particular scenario, that could get into safeguards information even though there is no involvement by the physical security

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JUDGE YOUNG: Before you end, I would like you to just repeat for us the definition of "SUNSI" that you gave us earlier.

MR. STAPLETON: SUNSI means any information of which the loss, misuse, modification, or unauthorized access can reasonably be foreseen to harm the public interest, the commercial or financial interests of the entity or individual to whom the information pertains, the conduct of NRC in federal programs, or the personal privacy of individuals.

JUDGE YOUNG: Thank you.

Did you have anything to add? And also, did Mr. Libby have anything to add?

MR. LIBBY: Good morning, Your Honor. No, I do not. It is an excellent definition and a good breakdown between the differences between SUNSI and SGI information.

JUDGE YOUNG: Do you have any questions? JUDGE ARNOLD: Yes. Just to ask by example, I have been looking through NEI 06-12, and I have seen a lot of things in here that I would expect to be totally innocuous.

MS. VRAHORETIS: Your Honor, I would just interrupt. This document has been categorized as

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SUNSI. There is recording equipment in the room, and there are members of the public that are not subject to the protective order.

JUDGE ARNOLD: I am not going to speak of anything specific that is in it. I am just asking ---the designation of SUNSI does not mean --

MS. VRAHORETIS: Thank you, Your Honor.

JUDGE ARNOLD: -- that every piece of information within the document is sensitive. It just means that within the document there are pieces of information that are sensitive. Is that correct?

MR. STAPLETON: You are correct, Your Honor. Judge Young had mentioned earlier -- I guess I should follow up on this -- what you are referring to I believe is what we refer to as portion marking. If the document, the NEI document is, you know, 30, 40, 50 pages, and there is one sentence that is SUNSI, then the entire document would be designated as SUNSI for its protection.

But then, the staff, you know, could take a look, and generally you are correct that just because it is marked as SUNSI, security-related information, does not mean that every sentence or paragraph is in fact -- meets that level of SUNSI. There is no requirement in SUNSI to portion mark.

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There is a requirement for safeguards information to portion mark, and there is a requirement for certain types of classified information to portion mark.

JUDGE ARNOLD: And, let's see, this document was developed by NEI, and they did the initial classification on it. And, as you mentioned earlier, the staff then looks and they have the responsibility that if they think it is incorrectly marked to go back to NEI.

In this case, the staff has looked through it, and their determination that it is properly marked is basically saying within the document there are parts that are sensitive, and basically their review is not saying every piece of information in it is sensitive, but basically that there is sensitive information somewhere in it.

17 MR. STAPLETON: That's correct. It is my 18 understanding, as counsel pointed out, that the 19 document was designated by NEI sensitive as 20 information, the staff reviewed it, concurred in that 21 overall designation, and accepted the document as a 22 sensitive document.

JUDGE ARNOLD: And as Judge Young was talking about earlier, and Mr. Eye was talking about, he would like us to treat some of the documents -- and

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he listed them -- as being not sensitive. But in order to do that, we would have to essentially go through the documents paragraph by paragraph to see -to try to parse out what is sensitive and what is not. Is that correct?

MR. STAPLETON: Unless the counsel told us which paragraphs they disagreed with, or were in contention, and then those could be reviewed on an individual basis. I am more or less the general expert in terms of, you know, what is SUNSI, how is it handled, the same for safeguards or classified. If there was in fact disagreement between parties, the applicant would be allowed or should be asked to explain why they felt it met the definition.

And then, generally, the NRC staff that is involved would in fact be the program office. So in this case I believe it would be the Office of New Reactors.

JUDGE ARNOLD: Thank you.

JUDGE YOUNG: Does the staff have any questions that you would like to ask to bring out anything we may have omitted?

MS. VRAHORETIS: One moment, Your Honor. (Pause.)

Your Honor, I would just like to ask Mr.

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1	Libby to clarify that we did ask him to review the
2	pleadings listed by the intervenors and to review our
3	response before we filed it, and that he concurred
4	with the information that we provided the Board.
5	MR. LIBBY: I was given a series of
6 ;	documents to review from the Office of General
7	Counsel. I am in the New Reactor Office in the Branch
8	of Rulemaking and Guidance. It took a period of time.
9	Those documents were reviewed, and the results of the
10	SUNSI review that I completed were given back to OGC.
11	MS. VRAHORETIS: Thank you.
12	JUDGE YOUNG: Does the applicant have any
13	questions?
14	MR. FRANTZ: Just one quick question. Mr.
15	Stapleton, do you agree that discussions of the safety
16	features and mitigation measures within vulnerability
17	assessments should be treated as SUNSI?
18	MR. STAPLETON: At a minimum as SUNSI,
19	yes, sir.
20	MR. FRANTZ: Thank you. And by the way,
21	I would just refer the Board to SECY 2004-191,
22	Attachment 1, page 6, where essentially it states,
23	"Discussions of safety features or mitigation
24	strategies within vulnerability assessments will also
25	be withheld from public disclosure." And that SECY
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1	document was approved by the Commission in the staff
2	requirements memorandum dated November 9, 2004.
3	MS. VRAHORETIS: Thank you.
4	Mr. Eye, do you have any questions?
5	MR. EYE: Just a couple, Your Honor.
6	Thank you.
7	This is for both you, and the order you
8	answer is up to you. When were you notified that you
9	would be designated to undertake this document review?
10	I guess this would be for Mr. Libby.
11	MR. LIBBY: I do not recall the exact
12	date, but it was some time last week.
13	MR. EYE: Okay. Mr. Stapleton, did you
14	review any of the documents that are at issue in this
15	case?
1.6	MR. STAPLETON: The only document I have
17	reviewed in any detail for a SUNSI determination was
18	the Luminant May 22, 2009, document on the Mitigative
19	Strategies Report.
20	MR. EYE: Did you review any of the
21	documents that were designated in that as guidance
22	documents?
23	MR. STAPLETON: No, sir, I did not.
24	MR. EYE: Mr. Libby, to whom did you speak
25	regarding or did you consult with anybody regarding
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1 your evaluation of the documents that you were 2 provided to review? Were there other staff involved? 3 I guess that's --MR. LIBBY: Was there other staff involved 4 5 with my review, or the SUNSI review, of the documents that I was given? No, there was not. And, no, I did 6 7 not ask for or receive any other outside help. Same question for you, Mr. 8 MR. EYE: 9. Stapleton. 10 MR. STAPLETON: No, sir. 11 EYE: All right. Prior to this MR. 12 particular proceeding that we are here today for, have either of you been involved with the Comanche Peak 13° proceeding, or the docket that we are here for today? 1415 Mr. Stapleton? 16 MR. STAPLETON: No, sir. 17 MR. EYE: Mr. Libby? 18 MR. LIBBY: Yes, I have been involved with 19 Comanche Peak. I am in the New Reactor Office, and I 20 work with the project manager on different aspects of 21 all of the COLs as well as the -- all of the design 22 certification rulings. 23 MR. EYE: Have you done any SUNSI 24 classification work related to Comanche Peak prior to 25 the assignments you got for this proceeding? NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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MR. LIBBY: I normally review all in-bound documents that are received in the New Reactor Office to some extent I receive, as well as the program managers, project managers, for the different combined operating licenses. I have done SUNSI reviews for the majority of the COLs, as well as a majority of the --if not all of the design certification centers.

MR. EYE: Mr. Stapleton, do you agree that there is a balance that needs to be struck between transparency or openness of NRC proceedings and protecting sensitive information?

MR. STAPLETON: Yes, sir, I do. And in our designation guide, it actually speaks exactly to that about the intent to strike a balance between openness as well as protecting information.

MR. EYE: Mr. Libby, have you ever been involved in a situation where you have disagreed with the designation of something that came in to your office as -- marked SUNSI?

20 MR. LIBBY: There is numerous occasions 21 where we have discussions as to what is actually SUNSI 22 and what is not SUNSI.

23 MR. EYE: Have you ever contested a 24 particular designation of SUNSI that has been assigned 25 to a particular document by the person who was

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MR. LIBBY: Yes. As I stated, there is constant discussion within and among the staff as to what is SUNSI and what is not SUNSI. So, yes, we do have contentions. It is not a formal process, but, yes, we do have discussions as to what would fall within SUNSI and what should be released to the public.

MR. EYE: Have you ever notified the person or the entity that has presented a document that has been designated as SUNSI that you disagree with that designation?

MR. LIBBY: I can recall instances in the reverse order, where something was submitted that should have been SUNSI that was not. But I have not -- I don't know -- I have not made any notifications to an outside external organization that something that they submitted as SUNSI was not.

MR. EYE: And, again, this is for you, Mr. Libby, prior to receiving the documents in the last week or so, whenever it was that you got these for review, had you reviewed any of the guidance documents related to the May 22, 2009 submittal by the applicant?

MR. LIBBY: Which was the May 22nd?

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2	MR. EYE: That was their mitigative
3	strategies submittal.
4	MR. LIBBY: I have not seen the mitigating
5	strategies tables, mitigating strategies they have
6	a name for it for Luminant, Comanche Peak.
7	MR. EYE: And the underlying guidance
8 '	documents, have you reviewed have you reviewed
9	those prior to this assignment?
10	MR. LIBBY: I have reviewed NEI 06-12,
.11	Revision 2, as well as Revision 3, and the documents
12	that were used in conjunction with developing that,
13	yes.
14	MR. EYE: Okay. And, Mr. Libby, have you
15	reviewed anything related to the interim staff
16	guidance that bears on this same question about how to
17	deal with the 50.54(hh)(2) requirements?
18	MR. LIBBY: Yes, sir, I have.
19	MR. EYE: That is all I have. Thank you,
20	Your Honor.
21	JUDGE YOUNG: Any other questions?
22	MS. VRAHORETIS: Yes, Your Honor.
23	I would like to ask Mr. Stapleton if there
24	is a distinction between SUNSI and security-related
25	SUNSI regarding the balancing test. Is there a
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balancing test for openness regarding security-related SUNSI?

MR. STAPLETON: I'm sorry. Is there a distinction between SUNSI and security-related SUNSI? MS. VRAHORETIS: Mr. Eye asked you about a balancing test between openness and transparency and withholding SUNSI information. And I am just asking, is there -- do we draw a distinction when the SUNSI information is security-related?

.10 MR. STAPLETON: There are seven different 11 categories of SUNSI information, security-related 12 being one of those. Whenever staff is looking at, you 13 know, is it SUNSI, should it be uncontrolled, 14 publicly-released, we do try to balance test, we also 15 try to take a very broad look at what information is 16 already in the public domain. If it's in the public 17 domain legitimately, then we should not be placing 18 SUNSI labels on information.

Not all SUNSI is subject to Freedom of
Information Act restrictions. Some information the
NRC may mark as SUNSI, or the licensee may mark as
SUNSI, but it may or may not hold up to a Freedom of
Information Act request, depending upon, you know, if
something like that comes in.

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But we do -- there is constantly a

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1	balancing as to, you know, what is the public's right
2	to the information, what is the NRC's obligation, and
3	what potential harm could occur if adversaries got
4	hold of the information.
5	MS. VRAHORETIS: Thank you.
6	JUDGE YOUNG: Anything further from
7	counsel?
8	. (No response.)
9	I will say, I guess I will repeat, as we
10	discussed the last time we talked, this Board is
11	acutely aware of the public interest in open
12	proceedings, and the need for transparency, and that
13	is something that I think we emphasized in our
14	discussion the last time we were together, I think by
15	telephone at that point.
16	And that has been in our minds and in the
17	mix all the way through. And at the same time, the
18	need to protect information that could harm the public
19	interest, in the case or SUNSI, or could help
20	potential adversaries with safeguards, are also very
21	serious considerations.
22	So taking all of those things into
23	account, it seems to me that the best way to proceed
24	is to if it looks as though we are moving into
25	SUNSI, we will close the hearing, we will stop and
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have those people who are not appropriately in the room leave the room for that period of time, have the Court Reporter start a new booklet in the transcript, and then, once the transcript has been produced and the parties have it, if there are any objections or questions that you want to raise, that you would like to have all or portions of it made public, or if anyone would like to have a redacted version produced, that that would be an appropriate way to err on the side of caution with regard to security-related information, but provide a method for making open anything that should be open.

If you feel strongly enough at the point at which we are moving into -- about to move into SUNSI, we are not going to foreclose you from raising an objection at that point, but I think that the safest way to proceed would be to err on the side of caution rather than risk disclosing something we should not disclose, and then not be able to put a lid on it at that point nearly as effectively.

21 So with that said, is there anything else 22 regarding this issue of the motion and the SUNSI that 23 we need to talk about at this point? Any party see 24 anything? Or do the witnesses see anything that we 25 may have omitted?

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1	MR. LIBBY: No, Your Honor.
2	MR. STAPLETON: No, Your Honor.
3	JUDGE YOUNG: Okay. So we will just count
4	on you to alert us if at any time it looks as though
5	we are going to move into SUNSI.
6	MR. STAPLETON: Your Honor, I think that
7	from my standpoint you will probably hear either the
8	applicant or the program office, represented by Mr.
9	Libby, probably raise the issue of SUNSI before I
10	would, since I am not familiar with the majority of
11	the documents.
12	JUDGE YOUNG: Okay. And of course if we
13	move into safeguards, stop us immediately, too.
14	MR. STAPLETON: Then you will hear from
15	me.
16	JUDGE YOUNG: On the mootness briefs, I
17	just wanted to say a few preliminary remarks about
18	that as well. Basically, this brief, in terms of the
19	substance of it, appears to raise pretty much the same
20	issues that are raised in the new contention 1.
21 [.]	It strikes me that there is some sort of
22	failure to communicate on at least one level. I can
23	understand that the intervenor's argument is that your
24	original contention alleged that the applicant had not
25	filed anything to meet the requirements of I
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believe you used the word "requirements" in a couple places -- of 52.80 and -- 52.80(d) and 50.54(hh)(2).

In the discussion of the case law on contentions of omission, however, you picked up on one word that is used, and that is "the contention as modified." And in a couple of places, maybe more, in your brief, and maybe your reply response, you say that we, hereby modify our contention, that the contention is now modified.

14 My understanding of the case law is that 15 the Commission has viewed contentions of omission as 16 saying there is nothing on subject X. And then, the 17 applicant submits something on subject X that the case 18 law pretty much says that that renders a contention 19 moot, and that at that point in order to modify a 20 contention an intervenor has to file an amended 21 contention or a new contention.

In a situation where time goes by and, for whatever reason, an intervenor does not file an amended or new contention on a timely basis, then there might be some need to get into an argument on

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whether the original contention encompassed questions of whether something met some requirements or met them adequately.

But in a situation where an intervenor has been given the opportunity to file new contentions or amended contentions by a certain deadline, and they do file those new contentions, and, as in this case, where one of those contentions raises essentially the same substantive issues as were raised in the brief on mootness, I am sort of left wondering whether there is any need to argue the mootness issue at this point.

In other words, the mootness issue may be 12 moot at this point. And it would strike me that any 13 14 argument on it would be almost a semantic argument on 15 whether -- what "modified" means, what circumstances 16 it deals with, and whether your use of the word "requirements" in your original contention somehow 18 under that kept your original contention alive in the 19 face of the case law on contentions of omission and 20 mootness.

Are you following what I'm saying? And do 21 22 you still want to make an argument on the mootness 23 issue? Do you think maybe your contention 1 raises 24 everything that you really wanted to raise in the 25 mootness brief?

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MR. EYE: First of all, Your Honor, I do believe I understand what you are saying. Part of this is driven by the need to protect the record. And that -- I mean, I don't do that in a -- I'm not trying to do it so that we create a bunch of superfluous things in the record. But on the other hand, we were confronted with a situation where we did see a conceptual gap in that which was submitted that supposedly was going to satisfy the requirements under 52.80.

In a former life before I was a lawyer, I was a college teacher. When I gave assignments for papers, I tried to be fairly detailed. If there was a parameter that I assigned to be covered that wasn't, I usually handed it back with an incomplete and asked for that parameter to be covered.

17 That is the analogy that I would draw 18 There is a parameter that I can't discuss, here. 19 because it does get into what we have been talking 20 about earlier in the SUNSI, but in our judgment that 21 conceptual gap rendered the submittal of May 22, 2009, 22 so defective that it should not be accepted as an 23 adequate means by which to respond to the regulatory 24 requirements of 50.54(hh)(2).

JUDGE YOUNG: What about the Commission's

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case law where they use the word "modified"? It does seem to me that you are using it in a different way than the Commission used it, don't you think? I mean, are you still -- and I guess part of that view would be supported by the idea that the contention admissibility rules are fairly strict, and there is no procedural mechanism for modifying a contention other than through the filing of an amended contention.

And I think your brief and your response more or less conceded that you need to modify it to specify the things that you say are not dealt with sufficiently to meet the requirements of the two rules in question, right?

MR. EYE: Yes, Your Honor. And we will -we are not here to argue form. We would like to focus on function as much as possible. And to the extent that there is an overlap between those issues that we raise in our mootness brief, and contention 1, and, really, other contentions as well, I think that there is a fair amount of interrelationship, I don't think that we have a huge problem with moving on to contention 1 and leaving the mootness -- I'm a little reluctant to say this, but leaving it behind.

But on the other hand, there is one issue that I do want to raise here, and that is that under

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the staff and the applicant's view, any information that is presented is adequate, that there is no threshold that has to be met in order to be a "submittal."

And that sets the bar to me at a troublingly low level, because there needs to be at least a determination as to whether the submittal is adequate to move forward. And if it's not, then it needs to be handed back to whomever provided it, and they can rework it if there are, again, the conceptual gaps that we believe exist.

The precedent that comes out of this to us indicates that anything will do as far as a submittal. And I don't think that that is a precedent that serves the public's interest, and I don't think it is a submittal that sends a message to the regulated community that they need to strive to meet the regulatory requirements in the most complete way that is possible.

JUDGE YOUNG: Let me interject and ask you a question. You mention in more than one place in your discussion of your contentions that with a contention of omission you don't need the same level of facts and expert support. You just need to say why the information that you are alleging should be there,

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but that you are alleging is missing, why that -- why it should be there.

And let's look at it from the standpoint of -- well, let me back up. Just as a matter of history, my understanding is that a lot of these contentions of omission arise because the original contention says something to the effect of, "There is no discussion of XYZ in the application."

The applicant then submits something that discusses XYZ. A petitioner or intervenor may challenge how adequately the applicant has discussed XYZ in their submittal. And they can make that challenge in a new or amended contention.

The problem arises when the intervenor, for whatever reason, doesn't realize that they need to file a new contention, and so then there is really more of a necessity to argue whether the original one stays alive because they pass some deadline or some reasonable period of time and not filed a new contention.

Let's assume that the staff is doing their job and put that aside, that the staff will be reviewing what has been submitted. From the standpoint of the intervenor, if you realize you need to file a new or amended contention, and you do file

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those contentions, is there anything -- doesn't that adequately protect your interest and, by extension, to the extent that you represent it, the public interest by allowing you to be -- file something that specifically challenges the sufficiency of the submittal? Doesn't that satisfy that?

MR. EYE: It does. Functionally, it does, Your Honor, and I don't dispute what you said whatsoever. Again, I would just simply -- the assumption that was made as a predicate to your remarks was that there had been a review of that submittal to determine is regulatory sufficiency before it was accepted.

And if in fact that was done, in our judgment there was -- it was inadequate to -- it was an inadequate review and --

17 YOUNG: Well, JUDGE when you say 18 "accepted," what do you mean? I mean, in the normal 19 course, an application is filed, and various 20 additional documents and amendments and new submittals 21 are filed all during the whole process. And I think 22 we -- the staff is, on an ongoing basis, reviewing 23 everything. I don't know that they stop every time 24 something new is filed and decide whether to accept it 25 That may be an initial decision, deciding or not.

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whether to accep	the	application	for	docketing.
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But thereafter things that are filed to my knowledge -- we can ask the staff to confirm or deny -- this, but to my knowledge there aren't additional decisions made whether to accept or not accept various submittals. The staff will review them in one way or another and may make requests for additional information.

9 But you seem to be presuming that there is 10 some process for accepting each additional document or 11 submittal that an applicant makes, separate and apart 12 from the process of reviewing it for sufficiency and 13 adequacy on its own.

14MR. EYE: That's correct, Your Honor. Ι 15 did make the assumption that there would be at least an effective triage, if you will, of the document to 16 17 determine whether or not it hits the basic regulatory ·18 points that it intends to hit, and that, if it does, 19 then it moves forward for whatever further process is 20 pertinent, or it is sent back.

21It is my understanding that there --22JUDGE YOUNG: Can we ask the staff to23confirm? What is the situation?

MR. BIGGINS: Certainly, Your Honor. I believe your understanding is correct in that when we

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initially receive an application we go through a docketing process and review for technical sufficiency the application to ensure that it contains all of the substantive information required for review.

However, once the application is docketed, as you are aware, and as you noted, an applicant submits many other things, and including revisions, annual revisions even, to their application. And those subsequent submittals to the NRC staff for its review do not undergo any kind of docketing review.

Rather, as you noted, the staff's review is in an ongoing phase at that point. And so as the staff receives new information, it reviews substantively that information and asks for additional information through an RAI if the staff believes that additional information is necessary.

JUDGE YOUNG: Does that affect your position on this at all? I mean, what I'm trying to determine is -- really, is there anything left here in the mootness issue that you would like to argue? Or can we move into the contentions which appear to deal with all of the substantive issues that you raise? MR. EYE: There is nothing left, other

than what we have already argued. So I don't see any reason that we can't move on. I mean, I think we have

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. 1	made a record on the legal issues that we think are
2	that pertain to the submittal.
3	JUDGE YOUNG: Okay.
4	MR. EYE: At least as on the mootness
5	question.
6	JUDGE YOUNG: Okay. All right. Why don't
7	we take a short break and then come back and be ready
8	to address contention 1.
9	Now, the contentions, when filed, I
10	believe were filed as containing SUNSI. It seems that
11.	this might be a point at which to go into closed
12	session to discuss the contention you are going to be
13	talking about, I guess things that could conceivably
14	be and this is where some of the worry comes in
15	could conceivably be argued as vulnerabilities or you
16	are arguing that certain things have not been included
17	that should be included.
18	Let me hear from we can take this up
19	after the break if you want, or we can if we can
20	resolve it quickly, we can just know that after the
21	break we are going to go into closed session.
22	Are you withdrawing your designation of
23	your contentions as SUNSI, or
24	MR. EYE: Yes, Your Honor. As noted in
25	our motion that we took up at the beginning of today,
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yes, we are.

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JUDGE YOUNG: Okay.

MR. EYE: We are. And I would simply note that much of the information that I think is thought to be SUNSI was also covered in subsequent briefs that the staff has concurred, and I think with staff's technical consultation as well has agreed that falls outside of that which would be properly designated as SUNSI and should be made public.

JUDGE YOUNG: Do you agree we can discuss contention 1 without going into closed session?

MS. VRAHORETIS: No, we do not, Your Honor. We have asked Mr. Libby to conduct a review of the contentions that the intervenors have filed, and we concur with Mr. Libby's finding that the contentions contain SUNSI information, and also discuss official use only information.

And, Your Honor, I would just point out 18 19 that in a public oral argument such as this, the public really has no right other than to observe. 20 21 This isn't a public meeting where they would be 22 permitted to participate in any way. Such that if you 23 were to close the proceeding, and then later release the transcript, the only thing is the minor delay that 24 25 would be inherent in that.

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And I believe that in balancing 1 the public's right to hear everything in real time, it 2 3 needs to take a second chair to our need to protect this information from inadvertent disclosure. 4 Does the applicant have 5 JUDGE YOUNG: 6 anything to -- I know in your response you indicated 7 that you would be discussing various examples that 8 would in your mind definitely be SUNSI. 9 MR. FRANTZ: That's correct, Judge Young. 10 I intend to go into some detail to give the Board 11 examples of how we approach our mitigative strategies 12 and how we deal with NEI 06-12. Additionally, I might 13 point out that the contentions themselves do quote 14 from NEI 06-12, which is SUNSI. They do address our 15 mitigative strategies, which is SUNSI. They admit 16 these are SUNSI. 17 And, therefore, I believe the discussion of contention 1 should be closed to the public. 18 19 JUDGE YOUNG: Mr. Libby, is that correct, 20 that you have gone through the contentions and you 21 find all of them to contain SUNSI? 22 I have gone through the MR. LIBBY: 23 contentions, yes. The exact ones that contain SUNSI, 24 I gave the list back to OGC. I don't have it with me 25 currently. NEAL R. GROSS

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1	JUDGE YOUNG: And was that all of them or
2	some of them?
3	MS. VRAHORETIS: Going page by page, Your
4	Honor, it appears that it is most of them. Most of
5	the contentions contain SUNSI or official use only
6	information.
7	JUDGE YOUNG: Are there any that don't?
8	MS. VRAHORETIS: It doesn't appear to me
9	that there are, Your Honor. And also, it our
10	answer contains SUNSI, and Luminant's answer contains
11	SUNSI. So I don't know how the arguments can be
12	freely made, so that we can answer your questions,
13	without this part of the hearing being closed.
14	JUDGE YOUNG: Mr. Eye, do you want to
15	respond?
16	MR. EYE: Thank you, Your Honor.
17	JUDGE YOUNG: It sounds like there is a
18	pretty good argument for closing the proceeding at
19	this point.
20	MR. EYE: We will object. For the record,
21	we are going to object to that. And the second thing
22	is, I would like to have the document that they are
23	referring to. I mean, if this is a document that has
24	been prepared in anticipation of responding to your
25	questions, and so forth, I
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1	JUDGE YOUNG: You are talking about Mr.
2	Libby's document that he gave to counsel.
3	MR. EYE: Yes.
4	JUDGE YOUNG: Let's back up for a minute.
5	You are objecting give us the basis for your
6	objection.
7	MR. EYE: The basis for our objection is
8	that, Your Honor, the particular information in
9	contention 1 well, really, in let's cover
10	contention 1, because that's what we are about to
11	launch into focuses primarily on omissions, and
12	also focuses primarily on the information in the
13	guidance document that we believe has already been
14	vetted by the staff and determined to be not SUNSI.
15	And I am speaking specifically about the introduction
16	to the particular guidance document.
. 17	To the extent that there are other
18	references to the to NEI 06-12, I think those could
19	be taken up in perhaps a closed session, if that is
20	justified. But in terms of the introductory part of
21	that document, that has been vetted, and it has been
22	agreed, at least by staff, that that part does not
23	implicate security-sensitive information.
24	JUDGE YOUNG: How, though, can we really
25	have an effective discussion of the contentions and
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the responses to them and your replies to the responses without -- how can we have an effective discussion of that if we need to stop for small portions of it and go back and forth all the way through? That's the thing that is a little difficult to contemplate. How do you contend that we could do that?

8 MR. EYE: Well, I think that it -- while 9 cumbersome, I think that may just be a function of 10 trying to make this as public as possible without 11 jeopardizing truly security sensitive information. 12 And though while cumbersome, I think that to the 13 extent that counsel are obligated to recognize that 14 which has been properly designated as SUNSI, and that 15 which we believe is based upon the review by staff, 16 and so forth, that it falls outside of it, we could 17 take it up that way.

Again, what we primarily focus on is the information that is in that introductory part of the guidance document. And, again, that is not SUNSI according to the staff's review.

JUDGE YOUNG: Put the -- oh. JUDGE MIGNEREY: However, I understand that the applicant's response will be very SUNSIrelated.

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1	MR. FRANTZ: That's correct. We do intend
2	to go into some details.
3	MR. EYE: Well, then, that part would be
4	properly closed. Again, I think there has to be a
5	differentiation between that which is properly open
б	and that which is not.
7	JUDGE MIGNEREY: I do not see how one
8	could have a meaningful exchange of information back
9	and forth between the different parties if one puts a
10	constraint that every time someone opens their mouth
11	we close or open the session. While I do understand
12	that full disclosure to the public is desirable, I
13	think we have a practical conundrum here if we do
14	that.
15	JUDGE YOUNG: Let me add to that. As the
16	staff argued, the harm to the public interest and
17	openness, if we go into closed session and allow for
18	a procedure for reexamining the transcript and either
19	issuing a redacted version or determining that some
20	portions of it are not SUNSI, the harm in that
21	instance would be the delay that it would take to get
22	the transcript and to look at it and to make any
23	changes that would put out as much as possible that
24	would be public, either in a redacted version or
25	otherwise.

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I mean, how significant of a harm is 1 And who -- do you have people here who have 2 there? not signed the non-disclosure agreement? 3 I know in the list of people that were coming that I saw Mr. --4 representative or -- is he representative or --5 6 MR. EYE: Representative Burnam. 7 JUDGE YOUNG: Is he a representative or 8 senator, state senator? 9 He is a state representative, MR. EYE: 10 Your Honor. 11 Representative Burnam had JUDGE YOUNG: 12 not previously filed a non-disclosure affidavit. He 13 did yesterday, and so he is able to stay in the room. And I didn't see any other names on the list. 14 Were 15 there other names added? 16 MR. EYE: Yes. Mr. Slocomb from Public 17 Citizen is here. He has not signed the non-disclosure 18 agreement. So he would be -- he would fall into that 19 category of somebody who is here for the public 20 hearing, but is not a signatory to the non-disclosure. 21 JUDGE YOUNG: Have you discussed the 22 possibility of his signing the non-disclosure 23 agreement? 24 MR. EYE: Yes. 25 JUDGE YOUNG: Okay. My second question NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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1 is, and I may need to make reference here to Mr. Libby and Mr. Bern Stapleton, having done a case involving 2 safeguards information, I think Mr. Lyman was involved 3 in that one, and I think Mr. Stapleton was involved in 4 that one. This idea of discussion of vulnerabilities 5 is something that was engraved in my brain back then 6 7 with regard to safeguards information. 8 And maybe I'm assuming too much, but I 9 have been looking at these contentions as assertions 10 of, if not vulnerabilities, insufficiencies in how the applicant -- alleged insufficiencies in how the 11 12 applicant meets the requirements of 52.80(d) and 13 50.54(hh)(2). 14 And so I guess, let me just ask, under 15 SUNSI is there -- it would make sense that there would 16 be a similar concept. Is there a similar concept of vulnerabilities or --17 18 MR. LIBBY: There is a similar concept of 19 vulnerabilities and the use -- the ability to use that 20 information by terrorists at some point in the future. 21 JUDGE YOUNG: I think the rationale, as I. 22 understand it, or at least as I understood it from a 23 previous experience, is that just as a potential 24adversary could use specific information about what 25 the plans are and what the structure and layout and

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520 1 numbers of people, and so forth, just as that type of information could be helpful, information about what 2 you don't have, what a plant does not have, would be 3 helpful, because then that potential adversary could 4 5 use that information about what is not there, say, 6 "Ah ha, they don't -- they haven't done this, so that 7 is a weakness that we can take advantage of." 8 And all your contentions are contentions 9 of that nature, alleging insufficiencies, which you 10 have every right to do. But do you see the point I'm 11 trying to make here? 12 I do. MR. EYE: 13 JUDGE YOUNG: How do you respond to it? 14 I guess is the question. 15 I didn't mean to MR. EYE: Yes, sorry. 16 interrupt you. 17 JUDGE YOUNG: That's all right. 18 MR. I do see your point. EYE: My 19 response would be that, as a general rule, I agree 20 with you. But on the specifics that we have raised, 21 I went back and tried to be as detached and objective 22 as I could about whether there is anything that we 23 argued that could be a material help to somebody who 24 wanted to do harm to a nuclear power plant that is 25 already well-known out in the public domain, if

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1	somebody really wanted to go out and find it, or have
2	a reference to other kinds of calamities that have had
- 3	to be dealt with in an emergency response context.
4	And as to the introductory information in
5	the guidance document in question, there is nothing in
6	that information that I believe, on an objective
7	basis, is going to be any assistance to somebody who
. 8	wants to commit a malicious act. Does it does that
- 9	particular information point out shortcomings and
10	vulnerabilities? It does.
11	Does that information point out things
12	that aren't already pretty well-known and understood,
13	either inside the rather insular nuclear community, if
14	you will, or outside of it? I think those are all
15	pretty well understood.
16	And so keeping them under wraps now is
17	really equivalent to trying to put the toothpaste back
18	in the tube, which is always hard to do and kind of
19	messy. So in reference to the particular section of
20	information that we are focused on primarily, I don't
21	believe that there is anything there that would at
22	least in my judgment and, again, I am the lawyer
23	here.
24	I don't profess to have the kind of
25	expertise that the staff witnesses do. But stepping
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1	back and asking myself, "Is there anything here that
2	could jeopardize the security of a nuclear plant?" the
3	answer I came up with was, uniformly, no.
4	You know, but, again, I am probably erring
5	on the side of openness here, but not entirely. We
6	want to see nuclear plants operated safely. We want
7	to make sure that nuclear plants are not going to be
8	easily attacked, and, if they are, that they are well
9	defended and that they deal with the virus explosions
10'	in an effective way.
11	The last thing we want is to be the source
12	of anything that would assist in a contrary kind of
13	view than that. So I we have tried to be careful.
.14	We have tried not to be cavalier about these about
15	the designations. And as was noted earlier, we don't
16	just say everything that is submitted ought to be
17	public. We do differentiate between some that ought
18	to be and some that ought not to be.
19	So I guess my response is, it needs to be
20	dealt with in a very specific, particular way,
21	depending upon the information that is at issue.
22	JUDGE YOUNG: All right. Unless there is
23	anything else right now, we will take all of your
24	arguments under advisement. And let's be prepared to
25	go either way when we come back, and we will let you
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know when we reconvene in about 15 minutes.

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Thank you. MR. EYE:

JUDGE YOUNG: Let's take 10 minutes. (Whereupon, the proceedings in the foregoing matter went off the record at 10:35 a.m. and went back on the record at 10:49 a.m.)

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8 All right. JUDGE YOUNG: While we appreciate that the intervenors viewed their 10 contentions as not being SUNSI, and they are the 11 originator of that, they do make reference in there to certain SUNSI documents, and you say that the only references are to the non-SUNSI part of the NEI guidance document.

The answers and arguments on the answers will definitely get into SUNSI. We may have questions for counsel all the way through, referring back and forth to other documents. And we think it would just be too unwieldy to separate out short parts of the argument into SUNSI or not SUNSI.

21 So what we are going to do is go into 22 closed session in a couple of minutes. And after the 23 proceeding, once the transcript is available, we will 24 provide an opportunity for the parties to suggest that 25 portions of the transcript should be public, and we

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may ask for proposed redactions.

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We will discuss that once the transcript becomes available, so that anything that can be made public will be made public. I think as I emphasized before, we certainly feel very strongly that anything that can be made public should be made public, and that is a -- should not be taken -- anything that we do here today should not be taken as any indication that we do not view things that way, because we certainly do, and I have long been an advocate of that.

So, but we -- for the reasons we stated, we are going to go into closed session at this point. So would each party designate which people should stay, and which people should not? And, let's see, maybe a good way to do that would be to have -- why don't we have everybody in the audience stand? And then, if the staff could go around and tell all of the people in your group that should stay to sit down.

MS. VRAHORETIS: John Fringer, you can stay. Lynn Mrowca, Steve Monarque, Hossein Hamzehee, Marian Zobler, Michael Spencer, Jessica Bielecki. Is there anyone else that I can't see around the -- Mark Caruso.

JUDGE YOUNG: Okay. Applicant, could you

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1	do the same?
2	MR. FRANTZ: Yes. Bobby Bird, Don
3	Woodlan, Bob Reible, Bill Moore, Jeff Simmons, Joe
4	Tapia, Steve Burdick, and Al Gutterman, but I don't
5	see Al right here. Okay. He's in the other room.
6	JUDGE YOUNG: Okay. And intervenor?
7	MR. EYE: Thank you. Dr. Lyman and
8	Representative Burnam should stay. Mr. Slocomb should
9	go.
10	JUDGE YOUNG: Mr. Slocomb, we are sorry to
11	send you out. We really are. But you are free to
12	sign a non-disclosure agreement, but under for the
13	reasons we have stated, we are going to have to ask
14	you to sit outside. I think there are chairs out
15	there if you want to stay. I don't know how much
16	more
17	MR. SLOCOMB: That's fine. I appreciate
18	very much your consideration.
19	JUDGE YOUNG: Okay. If you need
20	MR. SLOCOMB: Thank you.
21	JUDGE YOUNG: If you need to leave, you
22	will need to get an escort to go anywhere other than
23	just outside.
24	MR. SLOCOMB: Thank you so much.
25	

JUDGE YOUNG: Thank you.

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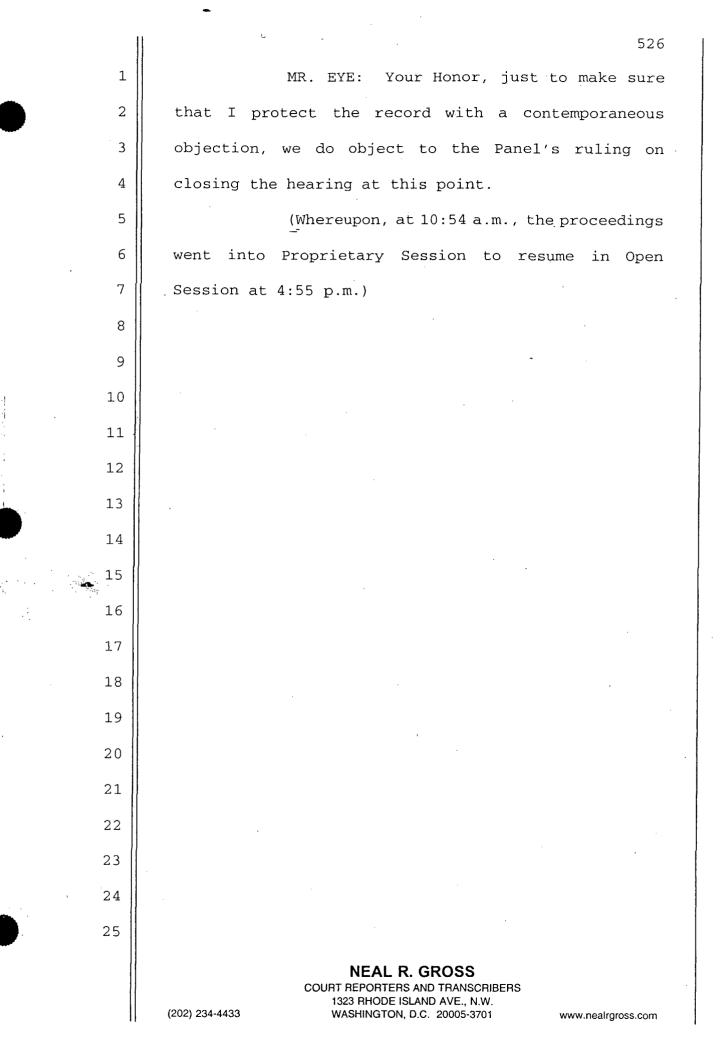
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Joe ,

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1	O-P-E-N S-E-S-S-I-O-N
2	(4:55 p.m.)
3	JUDGE YOUNG: I don't think there is much
4	remaining to discuss. Thank you for coming here.
5	MS. VRAHORETIS: Your Honor, we have two
6	things.
7	JUDGE YOUNG: Okay, before we get to
8	those, I was going to say, except for your deadline,
9	Mr. Eye, for submitting any case law in which specific
10	regulations or statutes have been construed to include
11	additional specific requirements that are not in the
12	statute or rules itself. And then - you are going to
13	do that by next Friday, which would be
14	MR. EYE: The 20 th , I think.
15	JUDGE YOUNG: The 20th, right. And does
16	the staff or applicant want to respond on that?
17	MS. VRAHORETIS: We were going to ask if
18	we could have an opportunity to respond.
19	JUDGE YOUNG: Yes, definitely if you want
20	to. So the week after that? Actually a week after
21	that is the day after Thanksgiving, right?
22	MS. VRAHORETIS: Yes.
23	JUDGE YOUNG: So do you want to do it the
24	day before Thanksgiving?
25	MR. FRANTZ: Or perhaps if we could do it
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the Monday following Thanksgiving?

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JUDGE YOUNG: If there is no objection that will be fine.

MS. VRAHORETIS: And the other thing, 4 5 Your Honor, is that we on behalf of the staff would 6 like to ask clarification of one provision of the 7 scheduling order of October 28th, 2009. Particularly 8 on page four, section Roman numeral two, capital V -I can just state that it's the provision regarding -10 in the scheduling order requiring daily updates to the hearing file during the ongoing hearing. And we just wanted to ask, would we be permitted to physically hand any new information to the parties and then file something later, or are you going to require a daily filing during the hearing to note that there is no new information?

17 No, no, I think you can JUDGE YOUNG: 18 just notify the parties. The main reason for that is 19 actually to address disclosure. If you learn of 20 anything during the hearing that you realize is 21 something that you should have disclosed earlier you 22 would have a continuing obligation to provide that 23 while we're in the hearing. It wouldn't be very 24 meaningful if you waited a week, so we are going to 25 require that on a daily basis.

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But no, you don't need to be filing things everyday. If you have anything to disclose then you can provide it to the parties and to us, and then file it as soon as reasonably possible given the hearing schedule.

And if it's just simply a matter of saying we don't have anything additional, you can just do that verbally, and if you want to supplement that with a written filing at the close of the hearing that's fine. It's just mainly so that all parties can keep each other aware of anything that you may become aware of or realize that you should have disclosed and that everything is out on the table during the hearing.

MS. VRAHORETIS: Thank you.

15 JUDGE YOUNG: Is there anything else that 16 any party would like to provide to us after this 17 session that we have not addressed? Is there anything 18 else that we need to address before we close today? 19 The applicant has nothing. MR. FRANTZ: 20 MR. EYE: Nothing on behalf of the 21 intervenor, thank you. 22 MS. VRAHORETIS: Nothing else, Your 23 Honor, thank you.

JUDGE YOUNG: Well, thank you all. I think we have closed almost on the dot of 5:00, which

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1	I promised our technical person. We didn't do it for
2	that reason, but I'm sure he'll appreciate it.
3	And again we appreciate your - especially
4	those of you who came from a long distance coming here
5	to the D.C. area to be with us.
6	And once we receive your filings we will
7	be issuing rulings on these as soon as possible, and
8	if anything else arises that would require a telephone
9	conference, any party of course is free to request
10	that.
11	Okay, thank you, that will close this
12	proceeding.
13	(Whereupon at 5:00 p.m. the proceeding in
14	the above-entitled matter was adjourned)
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission in the matter of: Luminant Generation Company Comanche Peak Nuclear Plant

Name of Proceeding: Hearing-Open Session Docket Number: 52-034-COL and 52-035-COL ASLBP No. 09-886-09-COL-BD01

Location:

Rockville, Maryland

were held as herein appears, and that this is the original transcript thereof for the file of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission taken by me and, thereafter reduced to typewriting by me or under the direction of the court reporting company, and that the transcript is a true and accurate record of the foregoing proceedings.

John Mong

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