Stephen A. Byrne Senior Vice President, Nuclear Operations 803.345.4622



September 24, 2002 TRC=02-0148

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

ATTN: Ms. K. R. Cotton

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Subject: VIRGIL C. SUMMER NUCLEAR STATION DOCKET NO. 50/395 OPERATING LICENSE NO. NPF-12 LICENSE AMENDMENT REQUEST - LAR 02-2777 MODIFICATION TO REQUIREMENTS FOR MISSED SURVEILLANCES TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION 4.0.3

Pursuant to 10 CFR 50.90, South Carolina Electric & Gas Company (SCE&G), acting for itself and as agent for South Carolina Public Service Authority, hereby requests an amendment to the Virgil C. Summer Nuclear Station (VCSNS) Technical Specifications (TS).

The proposed change will revise the Technical Specification requirement, 4.0.3, to incorporate the approved consolidated line item improvement program (CLIIP) change associated with the Technical Specification Task Force traveler TSTF-358, missed surveillances.

Additionally, a change to the administrative controls section, Section 6.8, is included in this LAR to include a new TS requirement for a Bases control program, consistent with the Bases control program presented in Section 5.5 of the improved Standard Technical Specifications (ITS) for Westinghouse plants, NUREG 1431, Revision 2.

SCE&G requests approval of the proposed amendment by January 28, 2003, with a 60-day implementation period to permit plant program changes and training.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Mr. Melvin N. Browne at (803)-345-4141.

I certify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

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Stephen A. Byrne

PR/SAB/dr

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Enclosures: Evaluation of the proposed change

Attachment(s): 3

- 1. Proposed Technical Specification Change Mark-up
- 2. Proposed Technical Specification Change Retyped
- 3. List of Regulatory Commitments
- c: N. O. Lorick

N. S. Carns T. G. Eppink (w/o Attachments) R. J. White L. A. Reyes K. R. Cotton W. R. Higgins NRC Resident Inspector P. Ledbetter K. M. Sutton T. P. O'Kelley RTS (LAR 02-2777) File (813.20) DMS (RC-02-0148) Document Control Desk Enclosure I LAR 02-2777 RC-02-0148 Page 1 of 4

Subject: LICENSE AMENDMENT REQUEST - LAR 01-0124 MODIFICATION TO REQUIREMENTS FOR MISSED SURVEILLANCES TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION 4.0.3 AND ADOPTION OF A TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS BASES CONTROL PROGRAM USING THE CONSOLIDATED LINE ITEM IMPROVEMENT PROCESS

1.0 DESCRIPTION

South Carolina Electric & Gas Company (SCE&G) proposes an amendment to revise the Virgil C. Summer Nuclear Station (VCSNS) Technical Specifications (TS) to revise Specification 4.0.3. and associated Bases and adopt a Bases control program in Section 6.8. The proposed change will permit greater flexibility in responding to the discovery of a missed surveillance and provide additional controls for changes to the Bases section of the Technical Specifications.

The changes are consistent with Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) approved industry/ Technical Specification Task Force (TSTF) Improved Standardized Technical Specifications (STS) change TSTF 358, fully modified Revision 5 (Revision 6), as published in the Federal Register (66FR32400) on June 14, 2001. The availability of this TS improvement was published in the Federal Register on September 28, 2001 (66FR49714), as part of the consolidated line item improvement program (CLIIP).

2.0 PROPOSED CHANGE

Specifically, the proposed changes would revise the following:

- 2.1 TS 4.0.3 Missed Surveillances
- 2.2 Bases 4.0.3 Missed Surveillances
- 2.3 Administrative Control Section 6.8.i, Bases Control Program (new)

3.0 BACKGROUND

Current Surveillance Requirement (SR) 4.0.3 states that the failure to perform a required SR within the allowed surveillance constitutes a non-compliance with the operability requirements for the applicable Limiting Condition for Operability (LCO). An allowance for the Action requirements allow delay of up to 24 hours when the allowed outage time for the LCO Action requirements are less than 24 hours. This provides a period of time to place the plant into a safe configuration for the surveillance and permits careful planning for the surveillance test. However, it is not sufficient time to accomplish some surveillances and will not preclude a plant shutdown if the missed surveillance cannot be performed with the plant at power.

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On September 28, 2001, the NRC published in the Federal Register a notice of availability of the model safety evaluation to modify requirements regarding missed Technical Specification (TS) surveillances using the Consolidated Line Item Improvement Program (CLIIP). The proposed change will modify SR 4.0.3 to allow a delay period of 24 hours or up to the Surveillance frequency interval, whichever is longer.

This CLIIP is based on the industry/NRC Technical Specification Task Force (TSTF) traveler TSTF-358, Revision 5 fully modified (Revision 6). This voluntary change is applicable to all licensees who currently have incorporated in their TS Bases Section or will include in their Bases Section a Bases Control Program, consistent with the requirements in the ITS (NUREG 1431, Revision 2).

4.0 ASSESSMENT

4.1 Applicability of Published Safety Evaluation

SCE&G has reviewed the safety evaluation dated September 28, 2001, as part of the CLIIP. This review included a review of the NRC staff's evaluation, as well as the supporting information provided to support TSTF-358. SCE&G has concluded that the justifications presented in the TSTF proposal and the safety evaluation prepared by the NRC staff are applicable to V. C. Summer Nuclear Station (VCSNS) and justify this amendment for the incorporation of the changes to the VCSNS TS.

4.2 Optional Changes and Variations

The adoption of TSTF 358, Revision 6, and ITS, Revision 2, wording for SR 3.0.3 would be essentially verbatim except the terms Conditions, Frequency, Completion Times, and Required Actions, as used in ITS SR 3.0.3 will be changed to the corresponding terms as used in the VCSNS current TS.

SCE&G is not an ITS plant and currently does not have a Bases Control Program located in Section 6.8 of the TS Bases. As such, SCE&G proposes to include in our TS a program consistent with the TS Bases Control Program described in Section 5.5 of NUREG 1431, Revision 2.

5.0 **REGULATORY ANALYSIS**

5.1 No Significant Hazards Consideration Determination

SCE&G has reviewed the proposed no significant hazards consideration determination (NSHCD) published in the Federal Register as part of the CLIIP. SCE&G has concluded that the proposed NSHCD presented in the Federal Register notice is applicable to VCSNS with one exception. The proposed Document Control Desk Enclosure I LAR 02-2777 RC-02-0148 Page 3 of 4

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NSHCD is hereby incorporated by reference to satisfy the requirements of 10 CFR 50.91(a).

The exception is that the published NSHCD does not specifically address the incorporation of a Bases Control Program, as one is already incorporated into the ITS NUREGs. Therefore, a NSHCD is presented for the proposed inclusion of a Bases Control Program into the VCSNS TS.

In accordance with the criteria set forth in 10 CFR 50.92, SCE&G has evaluated these proposed Technical Specification changes and determined they do not represent a significant hazards consideration. The following is provided to support this conclusion.

1. Does the change involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an accident previously evaluated?

The proposed change provides an addition to the Administrative Section of TS to comply with the requirements of the Federal Register published notice of availability for TSTF-358, Revision 6. This change adds a Bases Control Program to Section 6.8 that is consistent with the Bases Control Program in NUREG 1431, Revision 2.

A bases control program will not provide for a significant increase in probability or consequences of an accident previously evaluated as there are no changes in hardware or software for the plant and no changes in any operating procedure. The incorporation of a Bases control program into the Administrative Section of TS will help to assure that all assumptions in the plant accident analysis for initial conditions, redundancy, and independence are maintained. This change will assure that any and all future revisions to the Bases section of TS will be consistently controlled in a manner acceptable to both the industry and the NRC.

Therefore, this change provides for no significant increase in the probability or consequences of an accident previously evaluated.

2. Does the change create the possibility of a new or different kind of accident from any accident previously evaluated?

The proposed change has no impact on the operation of the plant or changes to plant configuration. Only the manner in which VCSNS processes and distributes a TS Bases change will be revised and the controls will be similar to the majority of the industry. The NRC has approved the methodology used in the Bases control program, located in Section 5.5 of the Westinghouse Standardized Technical Specifications, NUREG 1431, Revision 2. Document Control Desk Enclosure I LAR 02-2777 RC-02-0148 Page 4 of 4

Therefore, there is no possibility of this change creating a new or different kind of accident from any previously evaluated.

3. Does this change involve a significant reduction in a margin of safety?

This change provided for a standardized methodology, acceptable to the NRC, to assure consistent guidance for Bases changes is provided and the process is controlled under a TS administrative program. No impact to any plant hardware or safety analysis will occur from this proposed change.

Therefore, there is no significant reduction in any margin of safety.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATION

SCE&G has determined that the proposed amendment would change requirements with respect to the installation or use of a facility component located within the restricted area, as defined in 10 CFR 20 (Reference 3), or would change an inspection or surveillance requirement. SCE&G has evaluated the proposed change and has determined that the change does not involve, (i) a significant hazards consideration, (ii) a significant change in the types of or significant increase in the amounts of any effluents that may be released offsite, or (iii) a significant increase in individual or cumulative occupational radiation exposure. As discussed above, the proposed change meets the eligibility criteria for categorical exclusion set forth in 10 CFR 51 (Reference 4), specifically 10 CFR 51.22(c)(9). Therefore, pursuant 10 CFR 51.22(b), an environmental assessment of the proposed change is not required.

7.0 <u>REFERENCES</u>

- 7.1 NUREG 1431, Revision 2, Westinghouse improved Standardized Technical Specifications
- 7.2 Technical Specification Task Force TSTF-358, Revision 6, SR 3.0.3, Missed Surveillance Requirements
- 7.3 Notice of Availability, *Federal Register* Volume 66, Number 189, Pages 49714-49717, dated September 28, 2001

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ATTACHMENT I

PROPOSED TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION CHANGES (MARK-UP)

Attachment to License Amendment No. XXX To Facility Operating License No. NPF-12 Docket No. 50-395

Replace the following pages of the Appendix A Technical Specifications with the attached revised pages. The revised pages are identified by amendment number and contain marginal lines indicating the areas of change.

<u>Remove Pages</u>	Insert Pages
3/4 0-2	3/4 0-2
B 3/4 0-2	B 3/4 0-2
B 3/4 0-2a	B 3/4 0-2a
	B 3/4 0-2b (new)
	6-12d (new)

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<u>Page</u>	Affected Section	<u>Bar</u> <u>#</u>	Description of Change	<u>Reason for Change</u>
3/4 0-2	4.0.3	1	Revising 4.0.3 to permit a minimum time of 24 hours to perform a missed surveillance.	Incorporate guidance TSTF- 358, Revision 6.
B 3/4 0-2	B 4.0.3	1	Include in Bases justification for revised Surveillance Requirement.	Incorporate guidance TSTF- 358, Revision 6.
B 3/4 0-2a	B 4.0.3	1	Include in Bases justification for revised Surveillance Requirement.	Incorporate guidance TSTF- 358, Revision 6.
B 3/4 0-2b	B 4.0.3	1	Pagination.	Pagination.
6-12d	6.8.4.i (new)	1	Incorporate a Bases Control Program into our TS.	Incorporate Bases Control Program per the requirement in the Notice of Availability and to conform with NUREG 1431, Revision 2, Section 5.5.

SCE&G -- EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

Insert 1

4.0.3 If it is discovered that a Surveillance was not performed within its specified frequency, as defined by Specification 4.0.2, then compliance with the requirement to declare the LCO not met may be delayed, from the time of discovery, up to 24 hours or up to the limit of the specified frequency, whichever is greater. This delay period is permitted to allow performance of the surveillance. A risk evaluation shall be performed for any Surveillance delayed greater than 24 hours and the risk impact shall be managed.

If the Surveillance is not performed within the delay period, the LCO must immediately be declared not met, and the applicable Action(s) must be entered.

When the Surveillance is performed within the delay period and the Surveillance is not met, the LCO must immediately be declared not met, and the applicable Action(s) must be entered.

Insert 2

4.0.3 Surveillance Requirement (SR) 4.0.3 establishes the flexibility to defer declaring affected equipment inoperable or an affected variable outside their specified limits when a surveillance has not been completed within the specified frequency. A delay period of up to 24 hours or up to the limit of the specified frequency, whichever is greater, applies from the point in time that it is discovered that the surveillance has not been performed in accordance with SR 4.0.2 and not at the time that the specified frequency was not met.

This delay period provides adequate time to complete surveillances that have been missed. This delay period permits the completion of a surveillance before complying with required Actions or other remedial measures that might preclude completion of the surveillance.

The basis for this delay period includes consideration of unit conditions, adequate planning, availability of personnel, the time required to perform the surveillance, the safety significance of the delay in completing the required surveillance, and the recognition that the most probable result of any particular surveillance being performed is the verification of conformance with the requirements.

When a surveillance with a frequency based not on time intervals, but upon specified unit conditions, operating situations, or requirements of regulations (e.g., prior to entering MODE 1 after each fuel loading, or in accordance with 10 CFR 50, Appendix J, as modified by approved exemptions, etc.) is discovered to not have been performed when specified, SR 4.0.3 allows for the full delay period up to the specified frequency to perform the surveillance. However, since there is not a time interval specified, the missed surveillance should be performed at the first reasonable opportunity.

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Insert 2 Continued

SR 4.0.3 provides a time limit for, and allowances for the performance of, surveillances that become applicable as a consequences of MODE changes imposed by required Actions.

Failure to comply with specified frequencies for SRs is expected to be an infrequent occurrence. Use of the delay period established by SR 4.0.3 is a flexibility, which is not intended to be used as an operational convenience to extend surveillance intervals.

While up to 24 hours or the limit of the specified frequency is provided to perform the missed surveillance, it is expected that the missed surveillance will be performed at the first reasonable opportunity. The determination of first reasonable opportunity should include consideration of the impact on plant risk (from delaying the surveillance as well as any plant configuration changes required or shutting the plant down to perform the surveillance) and impact on any analysis assumptions, in addition to unit conditions, planning, availability of personnel, and the time required to perform the surveillance. This risk impact should be managed through the program in place to implement 10 CFR 50.65(a)(4) and its implementing guidance, NRC Regulatory Guide 1.182. "Assessing and Managing Risk Before Maintenance Activities at Nuclear Power Plants." This Regulatory Guide addresses consideration of temporary and aggregate risk impacts, determination of risk management action thresholds. and risk management action up to and including plant shutdown. The missed surveillance should be treated as an emergent condition as discussed in the Regulatory Guide. The risk evaluation may use quantitative, qualitative, or blended methods. The degree of depth and rigor of the evaluation should be commensurate with the importance of the component. Missed surveillances for important components should be analyzed quantitatively. If the results of the risk evaluation determine the risk increase is significant, this evaluation should be used to determine the safest course of action. All missed surveillances will be placed in the Corrective Action Program.

If a surveillance is not completed within the allowed delay period, then the equipment is considered inoperable or the variable is considered outside the specified limits and the Allowed Outage Time (AOT) for the required Action for the applicable LCO conditions begin immediately upon expiration of the delay period. If a surveillance is failed within the delay period, then the equipment is inoperable, or the variable is considered outside the specified limits and the AOT of the required Action for the applicable LCO begin immediately upon the failure of the surveillance.

Completion of the surveillance within the delay period allowed by this specification, or within the AOT of the Action, restores compliance with SR 4.0.1.

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Insert 3 - 6.8.4.i (new page 6-12d)

i. <u>Technical Specifications (TS) Bases Control Program</u>

This program provides a means for processing changes to the Bases of these Technical Specifications.

- 1. Changes to the Bases shall be made under appropriate administrative control and reviews.
- 2. Licensees may make changes to Bases without prior NRC approval provided the changes do not require either of the following:
 - a) A change in the TS incorporated in the license or
 - b) A change to the updated FSAR or bases that requires NRC approval pursuant to 10 CFR 50.59.
- 3. The Bases Control Program shall contain provisions to insure that the Bases are maintained consistent with the FSAR.
- 4. Proposed changes that meet the criteria of Specification 6.8.4.i.2.b above shall be reviewed and approved prior to implementation. Changes to the Bases implemented without prior NRC approval shall be provided to the NRC on a frequency consistent with 10 CFR 50.71(e).

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.0.1 Surveillance Requirements shall be applicable during the OPERATIONAL MODES or other conditions specified for individual Limiting Conditions for Operation unless otherwise stated in an individual Surveillance Requirement.

4.0.2 Each Surveillance Requirement shall be performed within the specified surveillance interval with a maximum allowable extension not to exceed 25 percent of the specified surveillance interval.

4.0.3 Failure to perform a Surveillance Requirement within the allowed surveillance interval, defined by Specification 4.0.2, shall constitute noncompliance with the OPERABILITY requirements for a limiting Condition for Operation. The time limits of the ACTION requirements are applicable at the time it is identified that a Surveillance Requirement has not been performed. The ACTION requirements may be delayed for up to 24 hours to permit the completion of the surveillance when the allowable outage time limits of the ACTION requirements are less than 24 hours. Surveillance Requirements do not have to be performed on inoperable equipment.

4.0.4 Entry into an OPERATIONAL MODE or other specified condition shall not be made unless the Surveillance Requirement(s) associated with the Limiting Condition for Operation have been performed within the stated surveillance interval or as otherwise specified. This provision shall not prevent passage through or to OPERATIONAL MODES as required to comply with ACTION requirements.

4.0.5 Surveillance Requirements for inservice inspection and testing of ASME Code Class 1, 2 and 3 components shall be applicable as follows:

- a. Inservice inspection of ASME Code Class 1, 2 and 3 components and inservice testing of ASME Code Class 1, 2 and 3 pumps and valves shall be performed in accordance with Section XI of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code and applicable Addenda as required by 10 CFR 50, Section 50.55a(g), except where specific written relief has been granted by the Commission pursuant to 10 CFR 50, Section 50.55a(g)(6)(i).
- b. Surveillance intervals specified in Section XI of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code and applicable Addenda for the inservice inspection and testing activities required by the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code and applicable Addenda shall be applicable as follows in these Technical Specifications:

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BASES

4.0.1 This specification provides that surveillance activities necessary to insure the Limiting Conditions for Operation are met and will be performed during the OPERATIONAL MODES or other conditions for which the Limiting Conditions for Operation are applicable. Provisions for additional surveillance activities to be performed without regard to the applicable OPERATIONAL MODES or other conditions are provided in the individual Surveillance Requirements. Surveillance Requirements for Special Test Exceptions need only be performed when the Special Test Exception is being utilized as an exception to an individual specification.

4.0.2 Specification 4.0.2 establishes the limit for which the specified time interval for Surveillance Requirements may be extended. It permits an allowable extension of the normal surveillance interval to facilitate surveillance scheduling and consideration of plant operating conditions that may not be suitable for conducting the surveillance; e.g., transient conditions or other ongoing surveillance or maintenance activities. It also provides flexibility to accommodate the length of a fuel cycle for surveillances that are performed at each refueling outage and are specified with an 18-month surveillance interval. It is not intended that this provision be used repeatedly as a convenience to extend surveillance intervals beyond that specified for surveillances that are not performed during refueling outages. The limitation of Specification 4.0.2 is based on engineering judgement and the recognition that the most probable result of any particular surveillance being performed is the verification of conformance with the Surveillance Requirements. This provision is sufficient to ensure that the reliability ensured through surveillance activities is not significantly degraded beyond that obtained from the specified surveillance

4.0.3 This specification establishes the failure to perform a Surveillance Requirement within the allowed surveillance interval, defined by the provisions of Specification 4.0.2, as a condition that constitutes a failure to meet the OPERABILITY requirements for a Limiting Condition for Operation. Under the provisions of this specification, systems and components are assumed to be OPERABLE when Surveillance Requirements have been satisfactorily performed within the specified time interval. However, nothing in this provision is to be construed as implying that systems or components are OPERABLE when they are found or known to be inoperable although still meeting the Surveillance Requirements. This specification also clarifies that the ACTION requirements are applicable when Surveillance Requirements have not been completed within the allowed surveillance interval and that the time limits of the ASTION requirements apply from the point in time it is identified that a surveillance has not been performed and not at the time that the allowed surveillance was exceeded. Completion of the Surveillance Requirement within the allowable outage time limits of the ACTION requirements restores compliance with the requirements of Specification 4.0.3. However, this does not negate the fact that the failure to have performed the surveillance within the allowed surveillance interval, defined by the provisions of Specification 4.0.2, was a violation of the OPERABILITY requirements of a Limiting Condition for Operation that is subject to enforcement action. Further, the failure to perform a surveillance within the provisions of Specification 4.0.2 is a violation of a Technical Specification requirement and is, therefore, a reportable event under the requirements of 10 CFR 50.73(a)(2)(i)(B) because it is a condition prohibited by the plant's Technical Specifications.

SUMMER - UNIT 1

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Amendment No. 27.

BASES

If the allowable outage time limits of the ACTION requirements are less than 24 hours or a shutdown is required to comply with ACTION requirements. e.g., Specification 3.0.3, a 24-hour allowance is provided to permit a delay in implementing the ACTION requirements. This provides an adequate time limit to complete Surveillance Requirements that have not been performed. The purpose of this llowance is to permit the completion of a surveillance before a shutdown is required to comply with ACTION requirements or before other remedial measures would be required that may preclude completion of a surveillance. The basis for this allowance includes consideration for plant conditions, adequate planning availability of personnel, the time required to perform the surveillance, and the safety significance of the delay in completing the required surveillance. This provision also provides a time limit for the completion of Surveillance Requirements that become applicable as a consequence of MODE changes imposed by ACTION requirements and for completing Surveillance Requirements that are applicable when an exception to the requirements of Specification 4.0.4 is allowed. If a surveillance is not completed within the 24-hour allowance, the time limits of the Action requirements are applicable at that time. When a surveillance is performed within the 24-hour allowance and the Surveillance Requirements are not met, the time limits of the ACTION requirements are applicable at the time the surveillance is terminated.

Surveillance Requirements do not have to be performed on inoperable equipment because the ACTION requirements define the remedial measures that apply. However, the Surveillance Requirements have to be met to demonstrate that inoperable equipment has been restored to OPERABLE status.

4.0.4 This specification establishes the requirement that all applicable surveillances must be met before entry into an OPERATIONAL MODE or other condition of operation specified in the Applicability statement. The purpose of this specification is to ensure that system and component OPERABILITY requirements or parameter limits are met before entry into a MODE or condition for which these systems and components ensure safe operation of the facility. This provision applies to changes in OPERATIONAL MODES or other specified conditions associated with plant shutdown as well as startup.

Under the provision of this specification, the applicable Surveillance Requirements must be performed within the specified surveillance interval to ensure that the Limiting Conditions for Operation are met during initial plant startup or following a plant outage.

When a shutdown is required to comply with ACTION requirements, the provisions of Specification 4.0.4 do not apply because this would delay placing the facility in a lower MODE of operation.

Under the terms of this specification, for example, during initial plant startup or following extended plant outages, the applicable surveillance activities must be performed within the stated surveillance interval prior to placing or returning the system or equipment into OPERABLE status.

SUMMER - UNIT 1

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ATTACHMENT II

PROPOSED TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION CHANGES (RETYPED)

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.0.1 Surveillance Requirements shall be applicable during the OPERATIONAL MODES or other conditions specified for individual Limiting Conditions for Operation unless otherwise stated in an individual Surveillance Requirement.

4.0.2 Each Surveillance Requirement shall be performed within the specified surveillance interval with a maximum allowable extension not to exceed 25 percent of the specified surveillance interval.

4.0.3 If it is discovered that a Surveillance was not performed within its specified frequency, as defined by Specification 4.0.2, then compliance with the requirement to declare the LCO not met may be delayed, from the time of discovery, up to 24 hours or up to the limit of the specified frequency, whichever is greater. This delay period is permitted to allow performance of the surveillance. A risk evaluation shall be performed for any Surveillance delayed greater than 24 hours and the risk impact shall be managed.

If the Surveillance is not performed within the delay period, the LCO must immediately be declared not met, and the applicable Action(s) must be entered.

When the Surveillance is performed within the delay period and the Surveillance is not met, the LCO must immediately be declared not met, and the applicable Action(s) must be entered.

4.0.4 Entry into an OPERATIONAL MODE or other specified condition shall not be made unless the Surveillance Requirement(s) associated with the Limiting Condition for Operation have been performed within the stated surveillance interval or as otherwise specified. This provision shall not prevent passage through or to OPERATIONAL MODES as required to comply with ACTION requirements.

4.0.5 Surveillance Requirements for inservice inspection and testing of ASME Code Class 1, 2, and 3 components shall be applicable as follows:

- a. Inservice inspection of ASME Code Class 1, 2 and 3 components and inservice testing of ASME Code Class 1, 2 and 3 pumps and valves shall be performed in accordance Section XI of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code and applicable Addenda as required by 10 CFR 50, Section 50.55a(g), except where specific written relief has been granted by the Commission pursuant to 10 CFR 50, Section 50.55a(g)(6)(i).
- b. Surveillance intervals specified in Section XI of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code and applicable Addenda for the inservice inspection and testing activities required by the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code and applicable Addenda shall be applicable as follows in these Technical Specifications:

BASES

4.0.1 This specification provides that surveillance activities necessary to insure the Limiting Conditions for Operation are met and will be performed during the OPERATIONAL MODES or other conditions for which the Limiting Conditions for Operation are applicable. Provisions for additional surveillance activities to be performed without regard to the applicable OPERATIONAL MODES or other conditions are provided in the individual Surveillance Requirements. Surveillance Requirements for Special Test Exceptions need only be performed when the Special Test Exception is being utilized as an exception to an individual specification.

4.0.2 Specification 4.0.2 establishes the limit for which the specified time interval for Surveillance Requirements may be extended. It permits an allowable extension of the normal surveillance interval to facilitate surveillance scheduling and consideration of plant operating conditions that may not be suitable for conducting the surveillance; e.g., transient conditions or other ongoing surveillance or maintenance activities. It also provides flexibility to accommodate the length of a fuel cycle for surveillances that are performed at each refueling outage and are specified with an 18-month surveillance interval. It is not intended that this provision be used repeatedly as a convenience to extend surveillance intervals beyond that specification 4.0.2 is based on engineering judgment and the recognition that the most probable result of any particular surveillance being performed is the verification of conformance with the Surveillance Requirements. This provision is sufficient to ensure that the reliability ensured through surveillance activities is not significantly degraded beyond that obtained from the specified surveillance interval.

4.0.3 Surveillance Requirement (SR) 4.0.3 establishes the flexibility to defer declaring affected equipment inoperable or an affected variable outside their specified limits when a surveillance has not been completed within the specified frequency. A delay period of up to 24 hours or up to the limit of the specified frequency, whichever is greater, applies from the point in time that it is discovered that the surveillance has not been performed in accordance with SR 4.0.2 and not at the time that the specified frequency was not met.

This delay period provides adequate time to complete surveillances that have been missed. This delay period permits the completion of a surveillance before complying with required Actions or other remedial measures that might preclude completion of the surveillance.

The basis for this delay period includes consideration of unit conditions, adequate planning, availability of personnel, the time required to perform the surveillance, the safety significance of the delay in completing the required surveillance, and the recognition that the most probable result of any particular surveillance being performed is the verification of conformance with the requirements.

When a surveillance with a frequency based not on time intervals, but upon specified unit conditions, operating situations, or requirements of regulations (e.g., prior to entering MODE 1 after each fuel loading, or in accordance with 10 CFR 50, Appendix J, as modified by approved exemptions, etc.) is discovered to not have been performed when specified, SR 4.0.3 allows for the full delay period up to the specified frequency to perform the surveillance. However, since there is not a time interval specified, the missed surveillance should be performed at the first reasonable opportunity.

BASES

SR 4.0.3 provides a time limit for, and allowances for the performance of, surveillances that become applicable as a consequence of MODE changes imposed by required Actions.

Failure to comply with specified frequencies for SRs is expected to be an infrequent occurrence. Use of the delay period established by SR 4.0.3 is a flexibility, which is not intended to be used as an operational convenience to extend surveillance intervals.

While up to 24 hours or the limit of the specified frequency is provided to perform the missed surveillance, it is expected that the missed surveillance will be performed at the first reasonable opportunity. The determination of first reasonable opportunity should include consideration of the impact on plant risk (from delaying the surveillance as well as any plant configuration changes required or shutting the plant down to perform the surveillance) and impact on any analysis assumptions, in addition to unit conditions, planning, availability of personnel, and the time required to perform the surveillance. This risk impact should be managed through the program in place to implement 10 CFR 50.65(a)(4) and its implementing guidance, NRC Regulatory Guide 1.182, "Assessing and Managing Risk Before Maintenance Activities at Nuclear Power Plants." This Regulatory Guide addresses consideration of temporary and aggregate risk impacts, determination of risk management action thresholds, and risk management action up to and including plant shutdown. The missed surveillance should be treated as an emergent condition as discussed in the Regulatory Guide. The risk evaluation may use quantitative, gualitative, or blended methods. The degree of depth and rigor of the evaluation should be commensurate with the importance of the component. Missed surveillances for important components should be analyzed quantitatively. If the results of the risk evaluation determine the risk increase is significant, this evaluation should be used to determine the safest course of action. All missed surveillances will be placed in the Corrective Action Program.

If a surveillance is not completed within the allowed delay period, then the equipment is considered inoperable or the variable is considered outside the specified limits and the Allowed Outage Time (AOT) for the required Action for the applicable LCO conditions begin immediately upon expiration of the delay period. If a surveillance is failed within the delay period, then the equipment is inoperable, or the variable is considered outside the specified limits and the AOT of the required Action for the applicable LCO begin immediately upon the failure of the surveillance.

Completion of the surveillance within the delay period allowed by this specification, or within the AOT of the Action, restores compliance with SR 4.0.1.

4.0.4 This specification establishes the requirement that all applicable surveillances must be met before entry into an OPERATIONAL MODE or other condition of operation specified in the Applicability statement. The purpose of this specification is to ensure that system and component OPERABILITY requirements or parameter limits are met before entry into a MODE or condition for which these systems and components ensure safe operation of the facility. This provision applies to changes in OPERATIONAL MODES or other specified conditions associated with plant shutdown as well as startup.

BASES

Under the provision of this specification, the applicable Surveillance Requirements must be performed within the specified surveillance interval to ensure that the Limiting Conditions for Operation are met during initial plant startup or following a plant outage.

When a shutdown is required to comply with ACTION requirements, the provisions of Specification 4.0.4 do not apply because this would delay placing the facility in a lower MODE of operation.

Under the terms of this specification, for example, during initial plant startup or following extended plant outages, the applicable surveillance activities must be performed within the stated surveillance interval prior to placing or returning the system or equipment into OPERABLE status.

i. <u>Technical Specifications (TS) Bases Control Program</u>

This program provides a means for processing changes to the Bases of these Technical Specifications.

- 1. Changes to the Bases shall be made under appropriate administrative control and reviews.
- 2. Licensees may make changes to Bases without prior NRC approval provided the changes do not require either of the following:
 - a) A change in the TS incorporated in the license or
 - b) A change to the updated FSAR or bases that requires NRC approval pursuant to 10 CFR 50.59.
- 3. The Bases Control Program shall contain provisions to insure that the Bases are maintained consistent with the FSAR.
- 4. Proposed changes that meet the criteria of Specification 6.8.4.i.2.b above shall be reviewed and approved prior to implementation. Changes to the Bases implemented without prior NRC approval shall be provided to the NRC on a frequency consistent with 10 CFR 50.71(e).

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ATTACHMENT III

LIST OF REGULATORY COMMITMENTS

V. C. Summer will comply with the requirements addressed in the Federal Register Notice of Availability.

Risk evaluations will be performed for missed surveillances delayed for greater than 24 hours.

A Bases Control Program will be established which complies with the Bases Control program in NUREG 1431, Revision 2.