

Summary of Changes

Turkey Point Plant Radiological Emergency Plan , Revision 43

1. Revised the guidance for determining Protective Action Recommendations resulting from a radiological release lasting less than 2 hours as described in NRC RIS 2001-13, Consideration of Sheltering in Licensee's Range of PARs.
2. Updated Letters of Agreement with various offsite support agencies.

0-EPIP-1102, Duties of the Recovery Manager

1. Revised the guidance for determining Protective Action Recommendations resulting from a radiological release lasting less than 2 hours as described in NRC RIS 2001-13, Consideration of Sheltering in Licensee's Range of PARs.
2. Revised requirements for consideration of the use of Potassium Iodide (KI) at a General Emergency.

0-EPIP-20101, Duties of Emergency Coordinator

1. Revised the guidance for determining Protective Action Recommendations resulting from a radiological release lasting less than 2 hours as described in NRC RIS 2001-13, Consideration of Sheltering in Licensee's Range of PARs.
2. Revised requirements for consideration of the use of Potassium Iodide (KI) at a General Emergency.
3. Added the requirements and steps for accelerated notifications to the NRC for security related events which cause entry into the Emergency Plan.

TURKEY POINT PLANT
RADIOLOGICAL
EMERGENCY PLAN
REVISION 43

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Approved by: *James S. Kurlander* Date: 10/4/05
Chief Nuclear Officer
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>	<u>Planning Standards (NUREG 0654)</u>
1. GENERAL INFORMATION		
1.1 Purpose	1-1	A.1.b
1.2 Definitions.....	1-1	
1.3 Scope and Applicability	1-5	A.1.b
1.4 Concept of Operations.....	1-6	A.1.b
1.5 Supporting Plans and Agreements	1-9	P.6
2. ORGANIZATION, FACILITIES, AND SUPPORT SERVICES		
2.1 Elements of the Emergency Response Organization	2-1	A.1.a, b, c, B.8,B.9, C.4, L.4
2.2 Florida Power & Light Company Emergency Response Organization	2-11	A.1.b, d, e, A.2.a, A.4, B.1, B.2, B.3, B.4, B.5, B.6, B.7, C.2.b, G.3.a, G.4.a, M.2, M.3, P.2, P.3
2.3 Emergency Response Support and Resources	2-27	B.8, C.1, C.3, C.4, H.6.c
2.4 Emergency Facilities and Equipment.....	2-28	H.1, H.2, H.4, H.9, H.11
2.5 Medical and Health Support.....	2-35	F.2, L.1, L.2, L.4
3. EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM		
3.1 Notification of Unusual Event.....	3-1	D.1
3.2 Alert.....	3-1	D.1

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont'd)

	<u>Page</u>	<u>Planning Standards (NUREG 0654)</u>
3. EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM (cont'd.)		
3.3 Site Area Emergency	3-2	D.1
3.4 General Emergency	3-3	D.1
3.5 Emergency Action Levels	3-4	D.1, D.2, I.1
4. NOTIFICATION AND COMMUNICATION		
4.1 FPL Emergency Response Organization	4-1	E.1, E.2, F.1.e, M.3
4.2 State Agencies	4-3	E.3, E.4, F.1.a, b, d, e, J.7, M.3
4.3 Miami-Dade County Office of Emergency Management Director and Monroe County Office of Emergency Management	4-8	E.3, F.1.a, b, d, e
4.4 Federal Agencies	4-9	E.3, F.1.c, e, f
4.5 Notification of the Public by the State/County	4-9	E.5
4.6 Communications Equipment	4-10	F.1
4.7 Testing	4-13	F.3
5. RESPONSE TO ACCIDENT CONDITIONS		
5.1 Accident Assessment.....	5-1	H.5, H.6, H.7, H.8, H.12, I.2, I.3, I.4, I.5, I.6, I.7, I.8, I.9, M.4
5.2 Protective Response	5-11	E.5, E.6, J.1, J.2, J.3, J.4, J.5, J.6, J.7, J.8, J.10, K.7, M.4
5.3 Radiological Exposure Control	5-21	J.6, K.1, K.2, K.3, K.5
5.4 Recovery and Re-entry.....	5-24	M.1, M.2, M.3

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont'd)

	<u>Page</u>	<u>Planning Standards (NUREG 0654)</u>
6. PUBLIC INFORMATION		
6.1 Preparatory Public Information Program	6-1	G.1, G.2
6.2 Florida Power & Light Company Emergency Public Information Program.....	6-1	E.7, G.3.a, b, G.4, a, b, G.5
6.3 Rumor Control.....	6-4	G.4.c
7. MAINTAINING EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS		
7.1 Exercises and Drills.....	7-1	F.3, N.1, N.2, N.4, N.5, P.2
7.2 Emergency Response Training.....	7-8	O.1, O.2, O.3, O.4, O.5, P.2
7.3 Planning Effort Development.....	7-9	P.1, P.2, P.3, P.4, P.5, P.9
7.4 Emergency Equipment/Maintenance	7-12	H.10
7.5 Letters of Agreement.....	7-12	H.10
APPENDIX A STATE OF FLORIDA RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN	A-1	A.2, C.2.a, D.3, H.3, I.11, J.9, J.10.b, d through I, J.11, J.12, K.4, L.3, O.4
APPENDIX B TECHNICAL SUPPORT AGREEMENTS.....	B-1	
BECHTEL POWER CORPORATION		A.3, B.9
INSTITUTE FOR NUCLEAR POWER OPERATIONS		A.3, B.9
U. S. COAST GUARD		A.3, B.9

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont'd)

		<u>Page</u>	<u>Planning Standards (NUREG 0654)</u>
APPENDIX B	TECHNICAL SUPPORT AGREEMENTS (Cont.)		
	FLORIDA HIGHWAY PATROL		A.3, B.9
	MONROE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT		A.3, B.9
	MIAMI-DADE COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT		A.3, B.9
	U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (SAVANNAH RIVER OPERATIONS)		A.3, B.9
	BAPTIST HOSPITAL OF MIAMI, FL		A.3, B.9
	EMERGENCY ROOM MEDICAL ASSOCIATES, P.A		A.3, B.9
	U.S DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (OAKRIDGE OPERATIONS, REAC/TS)		A.3, B.9
	FRAMATONE		A.3, B.9
	WASHINGTON GROUP INTERNATIONAL		A.3, B.9
APPENDIX C	LISTING OF EMERGENCY PLAN IMPLEMENTING PROCEDURES	C-1	P.7

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	<u>Page</u>
Figure 1-1 Plume Exposure Pathway (EPZ)	1-7
Figure 1-2 Initial Notification	1-13
Figure 2-1 FPL Emergency Response Organization	2-2
Figure 2-2a State, Local, and Federal Response Before Executive Order	2-5
Figure 2-2b State, Local, and Federal Response After Executive Order	2-6
Figure 2-3 Turkey Point Plant Normal Operating Organization	2-11
Figure 2-4 On-Shift Emergency Response Organization	2-17
Figure 2-5 Expanded Response Organization	2-25
Figure 2-6 Turkey Point Plant Emergency Facilities Location Map	2-32
Figure 4-1 Communications Interfaces	4-7
Figure 5-1 Protective Action Recommendations Based on Plant Conditions and Offsite Dose Estimates	5-8
Figure 5-2 Site Evacuation Routes	5-15
Figure 5-3 Miami-Dade and Monroe County Evacuation Routes	5-20
Figure 6-1 Public Information Interfaces	6-3

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>	
Table 1-1	Typical Sequence of Actions	1-11
Table 2-2a	Shift and Emergency Staffing Capabilities	2-20
Table 2-2b	Florida Power & Light Emergency Response Organization Functions and Responsibilities	2-22
Table 2-3	On-site Emergency Response Facilities Emergency Equipment (Typical)	2-33
Table 3-1	Emergency Classification Table	3-5
Table 3-2	Process and Effluent Radiation Monitors Used for Accident Assessment	3-22
Table 3-3	Area Radiation Monitors	3-24
Table 3-4	Non-Radiological Instrumentation Used for Accident Assessment	3-25
Table 4-1	Communications Responsibilities	4-4
Table 4-2	Florida Nuclear Plant Emergency Notification Form	4-5
Table 5-1	Summary of Available Meteorological Data	5-6
Table 5-2	Sources of Meteorological Data	5-7
Table 5-3	Typical Population Within the Owner Controlled Area	5-16
Table 5-4	Evacuation Time and Traffic Capacity Estimates	5-19
Table 6-1	Initial FPL Statement - Unusual Event	6-5
Table 6-2	Initial FPL Statement - Alert	6-6

LIST OF TABLES (Cont'd)

	<u>Page</u>
Table 6-3 Initial FPL Statement - Site Area Emergency	6-7
Table 6-4 Initial FPL Statement - General Emergency	6-8
Table 6-5 Follow-Up FPL Statement - Loss of Power/Core Damage/Radiation Plume	6-9
Table 6-6 Follow-Up FPL Statement - Medical Emergency	6-10
Table 6-7 Follow-Up FPL Statement - Emergency News Center Activated	6-11
Table 7-1 Example Scenario Format	7-5

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Purpose

This Emergency Plan contains Florida Power & Light Company's plans for coping with radiological emergencies at the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant, (Units 3 and 4) located in Miami-Dade County, Florida.

The plan has been designed to preclude or mitigate the adverse health and safety effects of an emergency. Four general objectives have been considered in the development of this plan:

- 1) Timely and accurate assessment of off-normal or emergency conditions and proper notification of responsible authorities.
- 2) Effective coordination of emergency actions among all organizations having a response role.
- 3) Continued assessment of actual or potential consequences both on site and offsite.
- 4) Continuing maintenance of an adequate state of emergency preparedness.

1.2 Definitions

Annual - Occurring once per calendar year (January 1 through December 31).

Assessment Actions - Those actions taken during or after an emergency event to obtain and process information necessary to make decisions to implement specific emergency measures.

Company - Florida Power & Light Company (FPL)

Corrective Actions - Those measures taken to mitigate or terminate an emergency situation at or near the source of the problem in order to prevent an uncontrolled release of radioactive material or to reduce the magnitude of a release, e.g., shutting down equipment, fire fighting, repair, and damage control.

Duty Call Supervisor - A designated supervisor assigned from the nuclear plant staff to provide 24-hour response to any emergency upon notification by the Nuclear Plant Supervisor. The Duty Call Supervisor is responsible for notifying the Emergency Response Organization and, as requested, plant management in the event of an emergency.

Emergency - Any off-normal event or condition which is classified into one of the four event categories in Table 3-1, Emergency Classification Table. A radiological emergency at the plant is classified in accordance with Section 3, Emergency Classification System and Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures (EPIPs). The four classifications of emergencies are Notification of Unusual Event, Alert, Site Area Emergency and General Emergency.

Emergency Action Levels (EALs) - Radiological dose rates, specific contamination levels of airborne, waterborne, or surface-deposited concentrations of radioactive materials; or specific instrument indications (including their rates of change) that may be used as thresholds for initiating specific emergency measures such as designating a particular class of emergency, or initiating a particular protective action.

Emergency Control Officer (ECO) - A designated company officer or senior manager who will act as the chief nuclear officer. He/she will serve as official spokesperson for the Nuclear Division.

Emergency Coordinator (EC) - The title assumed by the Nuclear Plant Supervisor or member of the plant management staff, in the event of a radiological emergency at the Plant. The EC is responsible for notifying offsite authorities, both inside and outside the Company, and has full authority and responsibility for on-site emergency response actions. The EC is also responsible for Protective Action Recommendations during the initial stages of an emergency.

Emergency Information Manager (EIM) - A senior manager or designated member of the Corporate Communications Department who directs the operation of the Emergency News Center, develops news releases, and serves as a spokesperson for the company.

Emergency News Center (ENC) - A designated facility for use by the EIM and his/her staff in communicating with the news media. Public information officers from State, Local, and Federal response agencies may also function from the ENC.

Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) - Designated off-site facilities from which the Miami-Dade County, Monroe County and State of Florida Emergency Response Organizations will direct necessary assessment and protective actions for off-site areas.

Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) - A designated off-site facility from which FPL emergency activities are conducted. These activities include assessment, protective action recommendations, and coordination with State and County officials.

Emergency Operating Procedures (EOPs) - Specific procedures that provide instructions to guide plant operations during potential or actual emergency situations.

Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures (EPIPs) - A set of emergency response procedures initiated and followed by the FPL Emergency Response Organization to implement the appropriate sections of the Emergency Plan, assess and classify the emergency, notify the appropriate authorities, and provide continuing response capability (See Appendix C).

Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) - That area, for which emergency planning consideration of the plume exposure and ingestion pathways has been given, in order to assure that prompt and effective actions can be taken to protect the public in the event of a radiological emergency at the Plant.

Emergency Response Organization (ERO) - That portion of the FPL organization assigned responsibilities upon initiation of the Radiological Emergency Plan for the Turkey Point Plant.

Emergency Response Directors - The Directors of Miami-Dade County Office of Emergency Management and Monroe County Emergency Management Department.

Emergency Security Manager (ESM) - A designated Company manager or supervisor who will have responsibility during a radiological emergency for security aspects of the emergency response.

Emergency Technical Manager (ETM) - A designated Company manager or supervisor who will be responsible, during a radiological emergency, for providing engineering/technical support for emergency response actions.

Governmental Affairs Manager (GAM) - A designated senior manager who has the responsibility for liaison between the Recovery Manager/Emergency Control Officer and political officials of the Local, State and Federal Governments during a radiological emergency.

Ingestion Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone - That area, approximately 50 miles in radius from the center of the Plant, for which detailed plans are made to protect people from ingestion of food-stuffs and water contaminated by radioactive materials released from the Plant.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) - Government agency responsible for the forecasting of weather conditions. The National Weather Service (NWS) is a branch under NOAA that provides weather information and warning of severe weather situations such as hurricanes and tornadoes.

Nuclear Division Duty Officer (NDDO) - A designated member of the FPL Nuclear Division Management with responsibility for responding to radiological emergencies on a 24-hour per day basis. The NDDO may serve as an interim Emergency Control Officer until the primary or alternates are reached.

Nuclear Division Management Center - A designated area in the Juno Beach office for use by management and technical personnel to assess conditions during the initial phases of an emergency, prior to activation of the Emergency Operations Facility.

Owner Controlled Area - That portion of FPL property surrounding and including the Turkey Point Plant which is subject to limited access and control as deemed appropriate by FPL.

Operations Support Center (OSC) - An on-site Emergency Response Facility area where FPL Operations, Maintenance, Health Physics, and Chemistry Support personnel can report in an emergency and await assignment.

Off site - All property outside the Protected Area.

On site - The area within the Protected Area.

Plant - The Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant, Units 3 and 4.

Plume Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone - That area, approximately 10 miles in radius from the center of the Plant, for which detailed plans are made to protect people from exposure to a plume containing radioactive materials.

Protected Area - The area (within the Owner Controlled Area) occupied by the two nuclear units and their associated equipment enclosed within the security perimeter fence.

Protective Actions - Those measures taken for the purpose of preventing or minimizing radiological exposure to persons during an emergency.

Quarterly - Occurring once per calendar quarter, with quarters ending on March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31 in a year.

Radiation Controlled Area (RCA) - The area (within the Protected Area) wherein personnel access is restricted for the purpose of monitoring and controlling exposure to radiation.

Recovery Actions - Those actions taken to restore the plant as nearly as possible to its condition before the emergency.

Recovery Manager (RM) - A designated Company Senior Manager who will have responsibility during a radiological emergency for the activation and operation of the EOF. He/She has the authority to establish policy and expend funds necessary to cope with any Emergency Situations that arise.

REAC/TS - The Radiological Emergency Assistance Center/ Training Site is operated by the Oak Ridge Associated Universities for the Department of Energy. REAC/TS serves as a backup medical facility for the Turkey Point Plant.

Site - The Turkey Point Power Plant Protected Area.

State - The State of Florida.

State Plan - The State of Florida's Radiological Emergency Management Plan.

System Operations Power Coordinator - An FPL System Operations position which is staffed 24 hours per day providing uninterrupted coordination of electrical power distribution. Communication is maintained by the System Operations Power Coordinator with all FPL plants, service centers, and the General Office.

Technical Support Center (TSC) - A designated on-site facility that serves as a work area for use by technical and management personnel in order to provide technical support to Control Room personnel.

Total Dose (TEDE) - The total exposure from both external and internal (weighted) sources - Total Effective Dose Equivalent

TSC Supervisor - The person assigned to supervise the personnel and direct the technical support activities in the TSC.

Thyroid Dose (CDE) - The thyroid exposure from inhaled radioiodines - Committed Dose Equivalent. Thyroid dose (CDE) is used in Protective Action determination.

1.3 Scope and Applicability

The Emergency Plan describes Florida Power & Light Company's plans for responding to emergencies that may develop at the Turkey Point Plant. The plan has been prepared to meet the requirements of 10 CFR 50.47(b), 10 CFR 50.72, and 10 CFR 50 Appendix E. The purpose of this plan is to define and assign authority and responsibility in order to protect the health and safety of the public and plant personnel. This plan applies to all plant emergencies which have resulted in, or which increase the risk of the accidental release of radioactive materials to the environment.

Plans have been developed based upon knowledge of the potential consequences, timing, and release characteristics of a spectrum of events. Emergency Planning Zones have been defined. Figure 1-1 illustrates the Plume Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone for the Turkey Point Plant. A key component of this plan is coordination with Federal, State, and County authorities who contribute to the overall response effort. This plan outlines Company responsibilities within the framework of the overall Emergency Response Organization, and provides a conceptual basis for the development of the detailed procedures necessary to implement the plan.

1.4 Concept of Operations

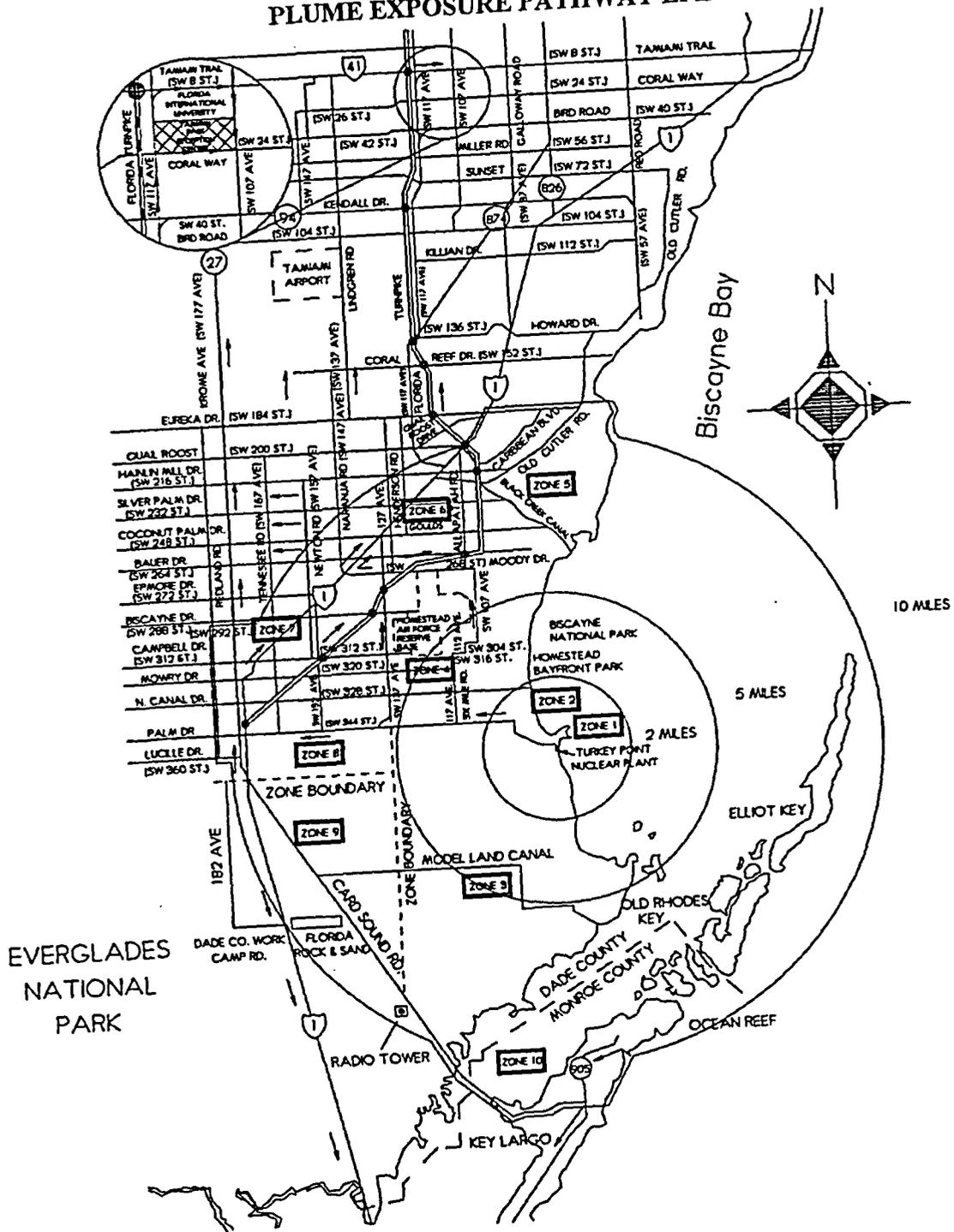
The Emergency Plan defines emergency conditions and delineates the responsibilities and duties of the FPL Emergency Response Organization (see Figure 2-1). The Emergency Plan is concerned with the following basic activities, which are discussed in the Plan in detail:

- 1) Organization and resources adequate to detect the presence of an emergency condition, assess the condition, and respond in an appropriate manner (Chapter 2).
- 2) Assignment of an off-normal event to its proper emergency classification (Chapter 3).
- 3) Notification of off-site authorities, as required, and continuing communications (Chapter 4).
- 4) Gathering and interpreting data to determine appropriate actions (Chapter 5).
- 5) Assisting governmental agencies in the development of information for the public both in terms of preparatory education and emergency response information (Chapter 6).
- 6) Maintaining the FPL Emergency Preparedness Program in a state of readiness (Chapter 7).

Associated with this Emergency Plan are implementing procedures which provide a detailed source of pertinent information and data required by the response organization during an emergency. These procedures are listed in Appendix C.

FIGURE 1-1

PLUME EXPOSURE PATHWAY EPZ



Off-normal events have been separated into the following four classifications of emergencies:

- 1) Unusual Event
- 2) Alert
- 3) Site Area Emergency
- 4) General Emergency

These four classes represent emergency conditions which trigger activation of emergency procedures. When an emergency is declared in connection with one of these four classes, many individuals assume new titles with special responsibilities.

Each emergency class is characterized by unusual or off-normal plant events detected by Control Room instrumentation and/or routine or directed surveillance activities.

The Company's response to an emergency condition consists of an on-shift (immediate) response and an augmented (expanded) response Emergency Response Organization (ERO) which can readily adapt to an emergency condition as it develops. The immediate response phase encompasses the period of time and sequence of actions associated with the initial detection of an off-normal event, classification as an emergency, and activation of the ERO, if required. During this phase, the Nuclear Plant Supervisor assumes responsibility as the Emergency Coordinator and initiates the following general activities:

- 1) Diagnosis of the off-normal event
- 2) Corrective action
- 3) Classification of the off-normal event
- 4) Notification of appropriate off-site authorities
- 5) Notification of appropriate FPL authorities

During the expanded response phase, the Emergency Coordinator and Recovery Manager (RM) will assess the situation and, as necessary, expand the Emergency Response Organization. All available company resources can be mobilized as needed during this period. State, County, and Federal Response Organizations can become fully operational, as required. Assessment, protective, and corrective actions will continue during the expanded response phase, as required.

Table 1-1 summarizes the sequence of actions taken during the phased response. Figure 1-2 delineates the initial notification flow and Figure 2-2 shows the same for the State and County organizations.

As discussed throughout this plan, FPL maintains adequate facilities and equipment for detecting, assessing, and responding to emergencies. Redundant means of communications among key response participants are maintained. FPL also maintains agreements that will provide for emergency medical, rescue, or fire support on site, if needed. The training program is designed to maintain the proficiency of the Emergency Response Organization.

The FPL individual in charge of on-site Emergency response during the immediate and expanded response phases is the Emergency Coordinator. The senior company official, with responsibility for policy and authority to expend funds, is the Recovery Manager. The Recovery Manager is also responsible for Emergency Operations Facility activation and operation during the expanded response phase.

In Miami-Dade County, the individual responsible during emergencies is the County Mayor or designee. In Monroe County, the Monroe County Mayor provides direction and control during emergencies.

As indicated in the State Plan, "the Governor is ultimately responsible for protecting the population of the State from the dangers created by emergencies which are beyond the capabilities of local governments or which are multi-jurisdictional in nature. He will provide for public protection through the assignment of appropriate state resources and agencies". "The Governor has appointed the Director, Division of Emergency Management, as the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) to act in his/her behalf, as necessary, during a radiological emergency". During emergencies, all State agencies report to this person.

1.5 Supporting Plans and Agreements

Supporting plans and agreements are included in the Appendices of this plan. Appendix A, references the State of Florida Radiological Emergency Management Plan, and the locations where it is maintained for Turkey Point Emergency response. Additional material utilized in the preparation of the Turkey Point Plan are:

- 1) NUREG 0654, Rev. 1, FEMA REP.1, Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in support of Nuclear Power Plants; November, 1980
- 2) NUREG 0578, TMI-2 Lessons Learned Task Force: Status Report and Short-Term Recommendations; July, 1979
- 3) NUREG 0737, Clarification of TMI Action Plan Requirements; November, 1980
- 4) 10 CFR 20, Standards for Protection Against Radiation
- 5) 10 CFR 50, Domestic Licensing of Production and Utilization Facilities
- 6) EPA 400-R-92-001, Manual of Protective Action Guides and Protective Actions for Nuclear Incidents; October, 1991

- 7) Reg. Guide 1.97, Revision 2, Instrumentation for Light-Water-Cooled Nuclear Power Plants to Assess Plant and Environs Conditions During and Following an Accident; December, 1980
- 8) NUREG/BR-0150, Vol. 1, Response Technical Manual (USNRC)
- 9) Nuclear Energy Policy on Exposure Limits for Emergency Response Personnel, Revision to Policy Statement Ltr. No. JNO-HP-94-056, 26 October, 1994
- 10) L-97-290, Proposed Change to Emergency Action Level for RCS Leakage, dated March 31, 1998; and NRC Response Letter, dated August 21, 1998

TABLE 1-1

TYPICAL SEQUENCE OF ACTIONS

Detection of Off-Normal Conditions

- Actions:
- o Individual identifies off-normal condition.
 - o Individual immediately notifies Shift Manager.

Immediate Response

- Actions:
- o Shift Manager diagnoses condition and directs initial corrective action to control or mitigate the condition.
 - o Shift Manager classifies the condition in accordance with plant procedures. If the condition is classified as an emergency, the Shift Manager through the Emergency Plan becomes the Emergency Coordinator (EC).
 - o EC notifies Duty Call Supervisor.
 - o The EC orders mobilization of the Technical Support Center and the Operations Support Center (as required for Alert or higher classification) and confers with the RM for EOF activation.
 - o EC initiates necessary protective actions for on-site personnel and evaluates the need for Protective Action Recommendations (PARs) for the general public.
 - o The EC mobilizes on-site emergency response teams as necessary to assess and control the emergency.
 - o EC notifies State and County in accordance with plant procedures.
 - o EC notifies NRC via Emergency Notification System (ENS) communications link.
 - o Duty Call Supervisor notifies plant management.

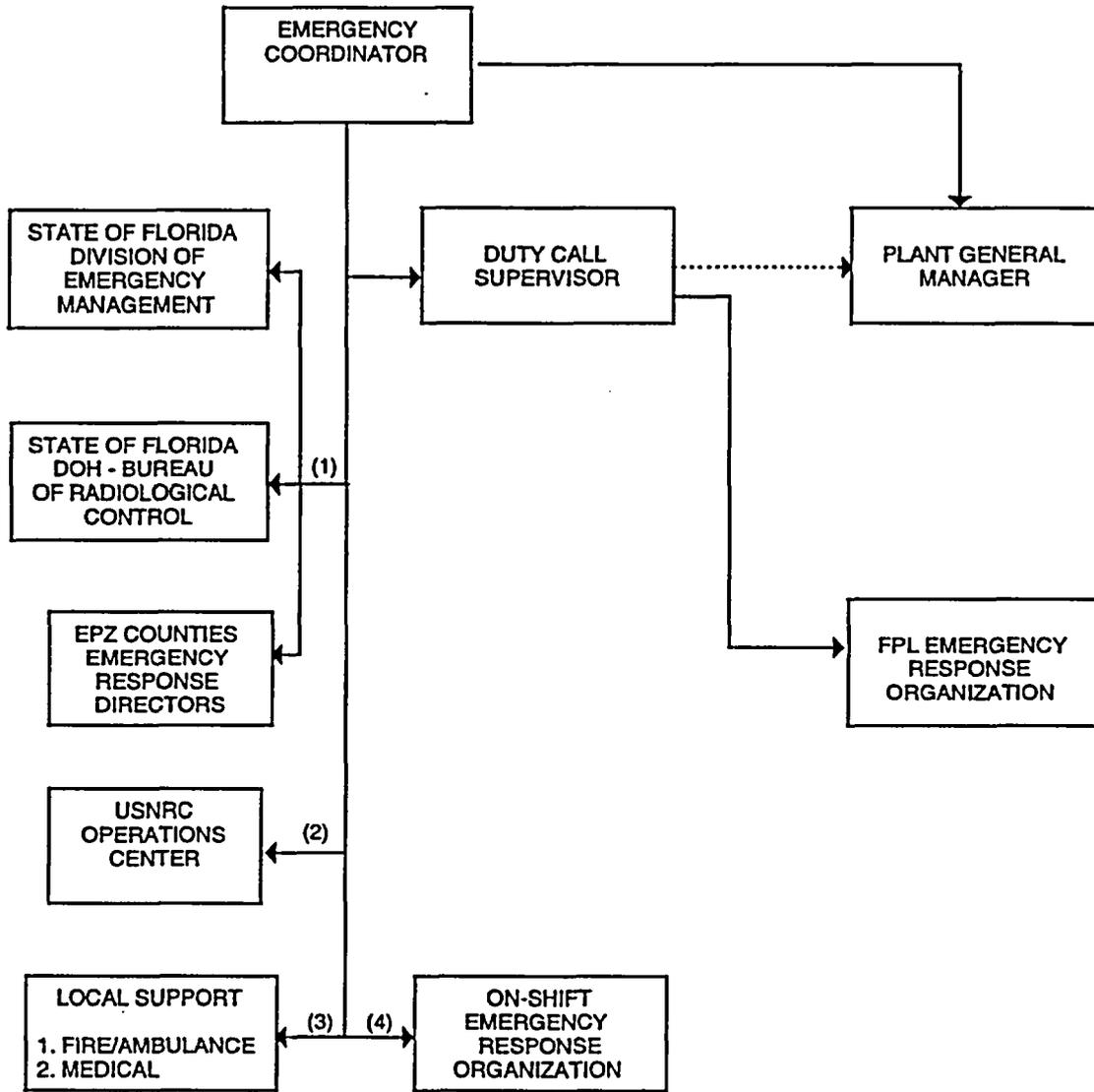
TABLE 1-1

TYPICAL SEQUENCE OF ACTIONS

Expanded Response (as appropriate)

- Actions:
- o TSC and OSC are staffed and declared operational assuming command and control of the emergency. This includes PARs, notifications, and classification.
 - o ECO and RM proceed to the Emergency Operations Facility, as appropriate. RM notifies EC when EOF is operational and assumes responsibility for recommending off-site protective actions and for communications with off-site organizations. The EC can now devote attention to control of the power plant.
 - o RM (or designated response staff) receives and assesses periodic plant status, radiological data, and meteorological data, and continues communications and coordination with the State and County authorities.
 - o EIM proceeds to the Emergency Operations Facility, as appropriate and establishes communications with the ECO and Emergency News Center.
 - o RM continues assessment of conditions and control of FPL response until plant conditions stabilize. RM then closes out with a summary to off-site authorities or prepares for further long-term activities.

**FIGURE 1-2
INITIAL NOTIFICATION**



LEGEND

- PRIMARY NOTIFICATION PATHWAY
- ALTERNATE NOTIFICATION PATHWAY

- (1) Via State Hot Rig Down Telephone (HRD)
- (2) Via Emergency Notification System (ENS)
- (3) Medical & Fire Emergencies only, as needed
- (4) Via Plant Public Address System (PA)

2. ORGANIZATION, FACILITIES, AND SUPPORT SERVICES

2.1 Elements of the Emergency Response Organization

This section defines the primary components of the overall Emergency Response Organization and the relationship of each component to the total effort.

2.1.1 Florida Power & Light Company

Florida Power & Light Company (FPL) is the licensed operator of Turkey Point Units 3 and 4. As the licensed operator, FPL has developed this Emergency Plan (and associated implementing procedures) to specify actions and provide a framework for emergency response. FPL's primary responsibilities include the following:

- 1) Diagnosis and corrective action
- 2) Emergency classification
- 3) Notification of appropriate governmental response organizations and continuing communication
- 4) Initiation of protective actions for employees and others on site
- 5) Recommendation of protective actions for the public
- 6) Mobilization of the Florida Power & Light Company Emergency Response Organization
- 7) Continuing data collection, dose projection, and assessment actions
- 8) Owner Controlled Area Recovery and re-entry

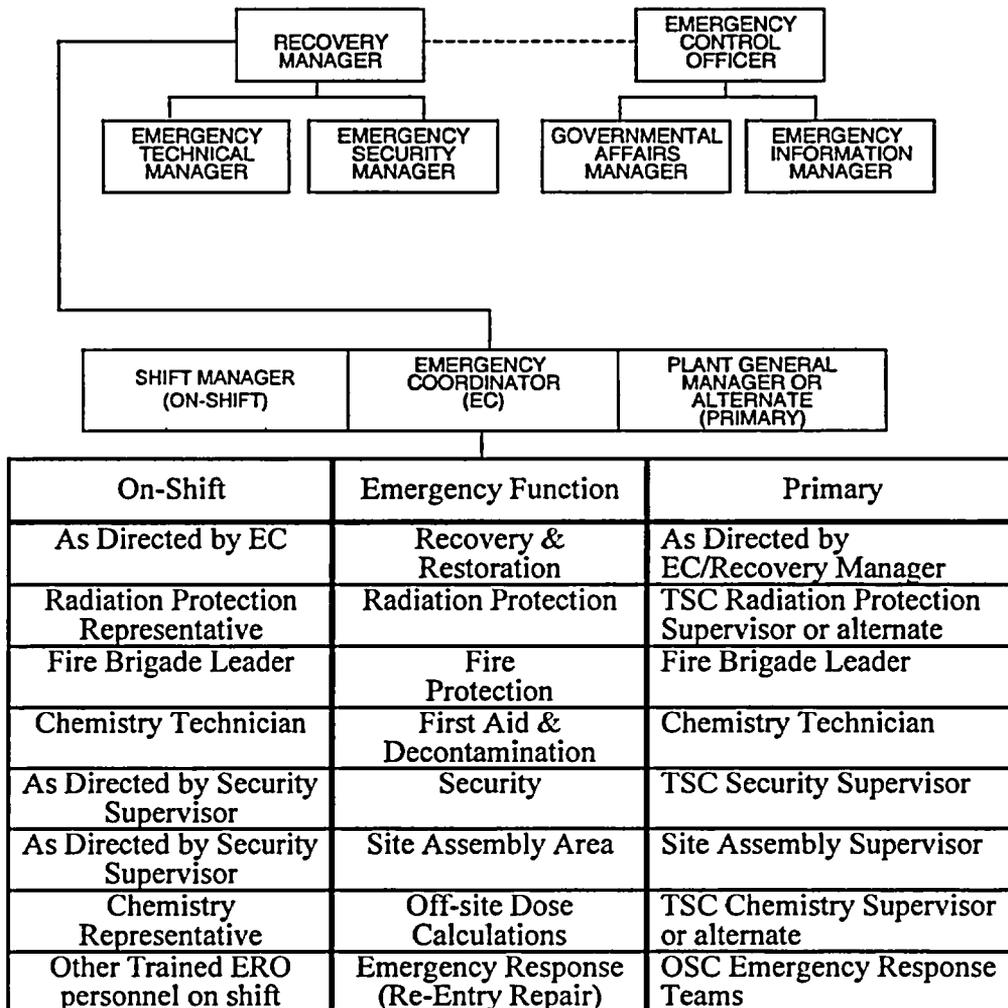
The Florida Power & Light Company Emergency Response Organization (ERO) is described in detail in Section 2.2 and illustrated in Figure 2-1.

2.1.2 State of Florida Emergency Response Organization

Figure 2-2a illustrates the State of Florida's Emergency Response Organization before an Executive Order by the Governor. Figure 2-2b illustrates the State of Florida's Emergency Response Organization after Executive Order by the Governor.

FIGURE 2-1

FPL EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION



State of Florida Division of Emergency Management

The Division of Emergency Management (DEM) is the state agency authorized to receive initial notification from Florida Power & Light Company and is responsible for mobilizing the state and local emergency response agencies. Specific discussion on transportation of state emergency response personnel to the vicinity of the plant is discussed in the State Plan. This emergency response is conducted in accordance with the Florida Radiological Emergency Management Plan for Nuclear Power Plants, prepared by the DEM in coordination with other emergency response agencies. The DEM's responsibilities include:

- 1) Overall responsibility for coordinating the development and implementation of State and County emergency response plans
- 2) Command and control of State emergency response resources
- 3) Notification of State and County response agencies
- 4) Coordination among State, Federal (i.e., FEMA, EPA, DOE) and Local agencies

State of Florida Department of Health

The Department of Health (DOH) is the State agency authorized to provide technical support and expertise in Public Health matters.

The DOH defined responsibilities include:

- 1) Emergency medical services, public health, and sanitation
- 2) Economic and social services

Through the Bureau of Radiation Control:

- 3) Radiological monitoring off site
- 4) Off-site radiological exposure control and protective response recommendations for off-site areas

Division of Florida Highway Patrol, Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles

The Florida Highway Patrol, through the coordination of the Department of Law Enforcement, provides the following services:

- 1) Traffic control
- 2) Communications (support)
- 3) Law enforcement coordination
- 4) Upon request, assist in the transportation of samples for analysis when immediate analysis is necessary.
- 5) Within their authority, evacuate and exclude individuals from designated public areas.

These services will be provided in accordance with the State Plan.

Other State Agencies

The DEM can request support, as necessary, from other State agencies as defined in the State Plan.

2.1.3 County Response Organizations

Counties that fall within the plume exposure EPZ include Miami-Dade County and Monroe County. Counties that fall within the ingestion pathway EPZ include Miami-Dade County, Monroe County, Broward County, and Collier County.

The local organizations are described in the State Plan. Counties may have responsibilities with respect to plume exposure risk response, hosting of evacuees, and ingestion pathway protection. Miami-Dade and Monroe Counties have responsibilities with respect to risk, hosting and ingestion pathway. Collier and Broward Counties have responsibility for ingestion pathway.

The State Plan addresses short term actions required in the plume exposure pathway EPZ. The State Plan also addresses the ingestion pathway EPZ. State agencies take the lead in controlling ingestion pathway response. The State Plan also establishes procedures to protect citizens of Miami-Dade and Monroe Counties and visitors to these counties from the effect of an accident at the Turkey Point plant. The State Plan includes the Miami-Dade and Monroe Counties' Radiological Emergency Organizations.

The State Plan also includes host plans for Miami-Dade County and Monroe County, respectively.

The Miami-Dade Mayor and the Monroe County Mayor will take proper and responsible action to protect life, health, safety, property, and the environment from the consequences of nuclear power plant accidents. During radiological emergencies, resources, and personnel of Miami-Dade and Monroe Counties will be reserved and available for use by the County Mayors.

FIGURE 2-2a

STATE, LOCAL, AND FEDERAL RESPONSE BEFORE EXECUTIVE ORDER

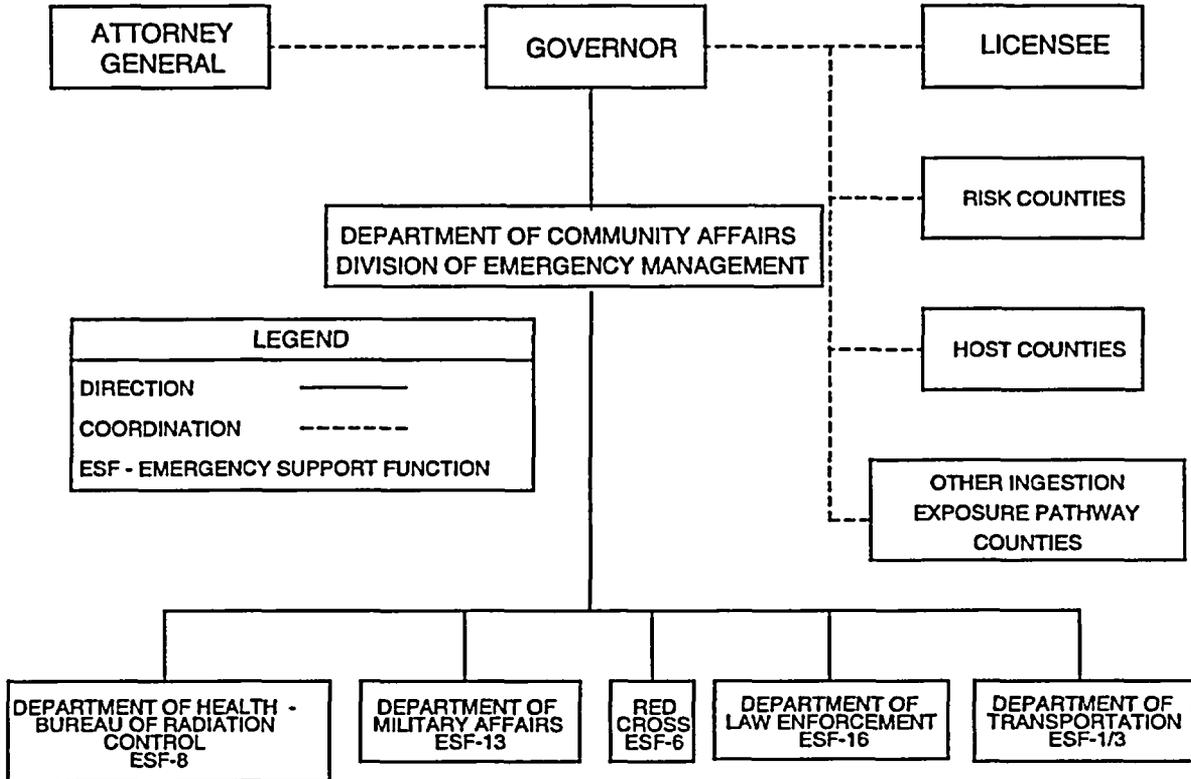
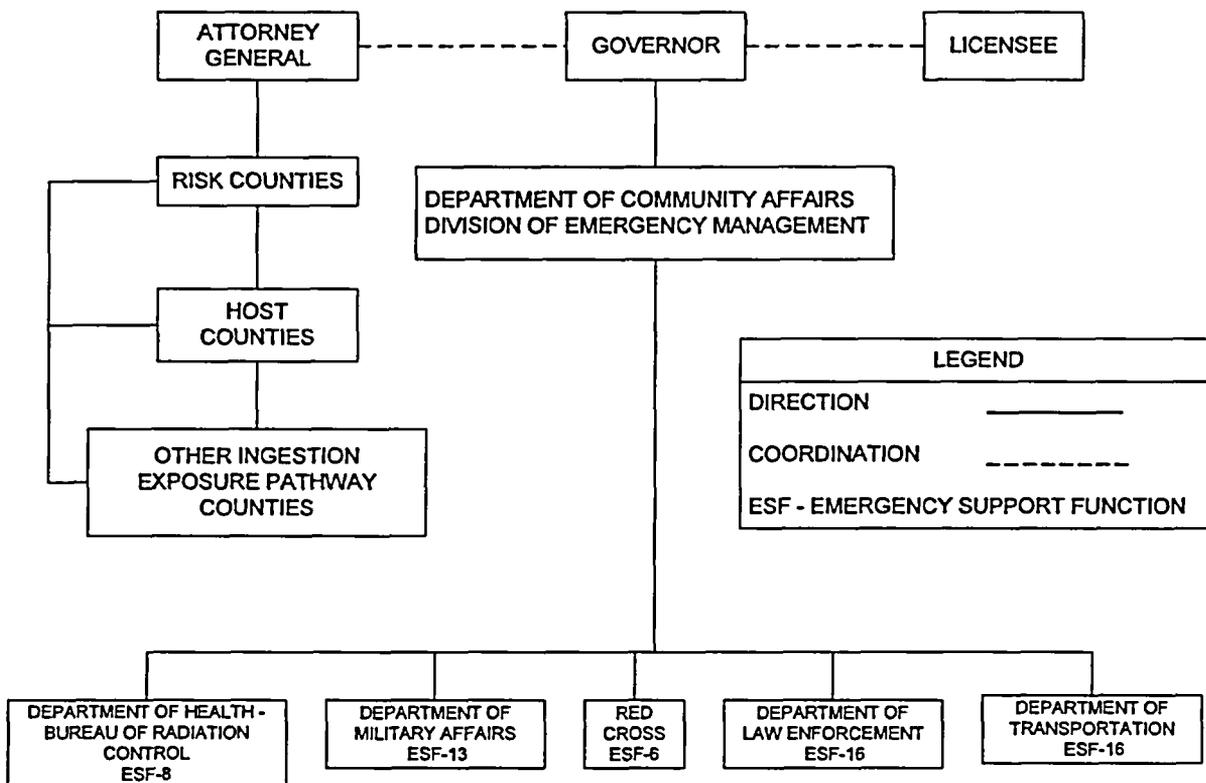


FIGURE 2-2b

STATE, LOCAL, AND FEDERAL RESPONSE AFTER EXECUTIVE ORDER



The decision to implement protective action recommendations will be made jointly by the Miami-Dade County Mayor (or designee), Monroe County Mayor and either the Governor or authorized representative (State Director, Division of Emergency Management). If time does not permit State involvement in initial decision making, the decision to take protective actions may be made by the Miami-Dade County Mayor and Monroe County Mayor, or their designated alternates. All county personnel and resources will be under the control of the County Mayors. Federal and State resources will also be available to the counties.

Alerting, warning, and evacuation of populations will be in accordance with procedures prescribed in the State Plan. The State Plan also describes hosting responsibilities, including shelter location and operation, and evacuee registration, monitoring, and decontamination.

Responsibility for direction and control rests with the Miami-Dade County Mayor and Monroe County Mayor, unless a disaster declaration under provisions of Florida Statutes, Chapter 252 is in effect. If a disaster has been declared, responsibility for direction and control rests with the Governor or authorized representative.

The Miami-Dade County Office of Emergency Management reports to the Miami-Dade County Mayor, and the Monroe County Emergency Management Department to the Monroe County Mayor. This is also true for other county resources, including the County Manager, Sheriffs' Offices, Engineers' Offices, fire departments, public health offices, school boards, and other county organizations.

The Monroe County Mayor and Miami-Dade County Mayor (or designee) have responsibility for overall emergency response planning. County Emergency Response Directors are responsible for actual plan development and updating. Miami-Dade County and Monroe County each have an Emergency Operations Center.

Miami-Dade County Office of Emergency Management and Monroe County Office of Emergency Management Department Directors

The county Emergency Response Directors (Monroe and Miami-Dade County) receive initial notification from Florida Power & Light Company simultaneously with the DEM via the Hot Ring Down System or individually by DEM via other alternate communications for all four classes of emergency. They then have responsibility for initiating any necessary off-site protective actions (including evacuation of off-site areas) based upon available information from the FPL Emergency Coordinator or Recovery Manager, and Department of Health - Bureau of Radiation Control. The Miami-Dade County and Monroe County Plans are a part of the State Plan.

In addition to overall responsibility, the Emergency Response Directors have responsibility for the following:

- 1) Direction and control of County emergency resources
- 2) Protective response for off-site areas including warning and evacuation
- 3) Communications
- 4) Public information
- 5) Off-site radiological exposure control
- 6) Coordination of arrangements for shelter and feeding of evacuees

Miami-Dade County Public Safety Department and Monroe County Sheriff

At the request of the respective Emergency Response Directors, the Miami-Dade County Public Safety Department or the Monroe County Sheriff can provide the following support services:

- 1) Law enforcement
- 2) Warning and evacuation (implementation)
- 3) Traffic control
- 4) Communications (support)
- 5) Rescue (support)

Other Local Agencies

As defined in the County plans, the Emergency Response Directors can request support as necessary from the following:

- 1) Department of Fire and Rescue
- 2) Department of Public Health
- 3) Public Works/General Services Administration
- 4) Metro Transit Agency (Miami-Dade County)
- 5) American Red Cross

The Miami-Dade County Fire Department, by agreement with Florida Power & Light Company (Appendix B) will respond to fires on site upon request.

2.1.4 Federal Response Agencies

U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) will be notified via a direct, dedicated telephone line (ENS hotline) or designated alternate communications within one hour of classification. NRC is responsible for the coordination of the Federal Government's technical response activities.

U. S. Coast Guard

At the request of Florida Power & Light Company (on-site activities) and the DEM (off-site activities), the Coast Guard can provide rescue assistance in accordance with their general authority as described in Appendix B.

U. S. Department to Energy (DOE)

Upon request by the Department of Health - Bureau of Radiation Control, DEM can request that the DOE provide a Radiological Assistance Team to aid in evaluating radiological hazards. This support would be provided out of DOE's Savannah River Operations Office, Aiken, South Carolina. This provision is described in the State Plan. DOE is responsible for coordinating the off-site radiological monitoring and evaluation activities of the Federal Government.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

FEMA has the responsibility for coordinating all non-technical response activities of the Federal Government off site. They serve as the primary point of contact for requests for federal assistance from State and Local officials and other federal agencies.

2.1.5 Private Sector Organization

Institute of Nuclear Power Operations (INPO)

INPO maintains industry source lists for personnel and equipment which can be made available for support services during an emergency. A letter of support has been provided in Appendix B.

Bechtel Power Corporation

Bechtel was the Architect/Engineer for the building and early operation of the Turkey Point Nuclear Plant. Upon request, Bechtel can supply emergency technical services and resources as provided by the Letter of Agreement listed in Appendix B.

Washington Group International (formerly Raytheon Eng.)

Raytheon, formerly Ebasco, is an Architectural/Engineering organization in the nuclear industry. Upon request, Raytheon can supply emergency technical services as described in Appendix B.

Framatome Technologies, Inc.

Framatome is a nuclear services company that can provide engineering and technical support as detailed in the Letter of Agreement listed in Appendix B.

2.2 Florida Power & Light Company Emergency Response Organization

The purpose of this section is to describe FPL's Emergency Response Organization and resources. The Emergency Response Organization (ERO) is defined relative to the two phases of response and actions which are anticipated. This approach recognizes that the organization will be a dynamic one, dependent upon response time and the severity of the emergency. The on-shift response consists of shift operators, the plant duty shift and other trained plant personnel as available who are responsible for diagnosing the emergency and taking corrective actions. Along with the required shift operations personnel, the expanded response includes personnel necessary to man the TSC, OSC and EOF. Figure 2-4 shows the resources associated with the on-shift response phase. The ERO includes plant and corporate personnel which are available as the emergency warrants, to assist in assessment actions, control and stabilization.

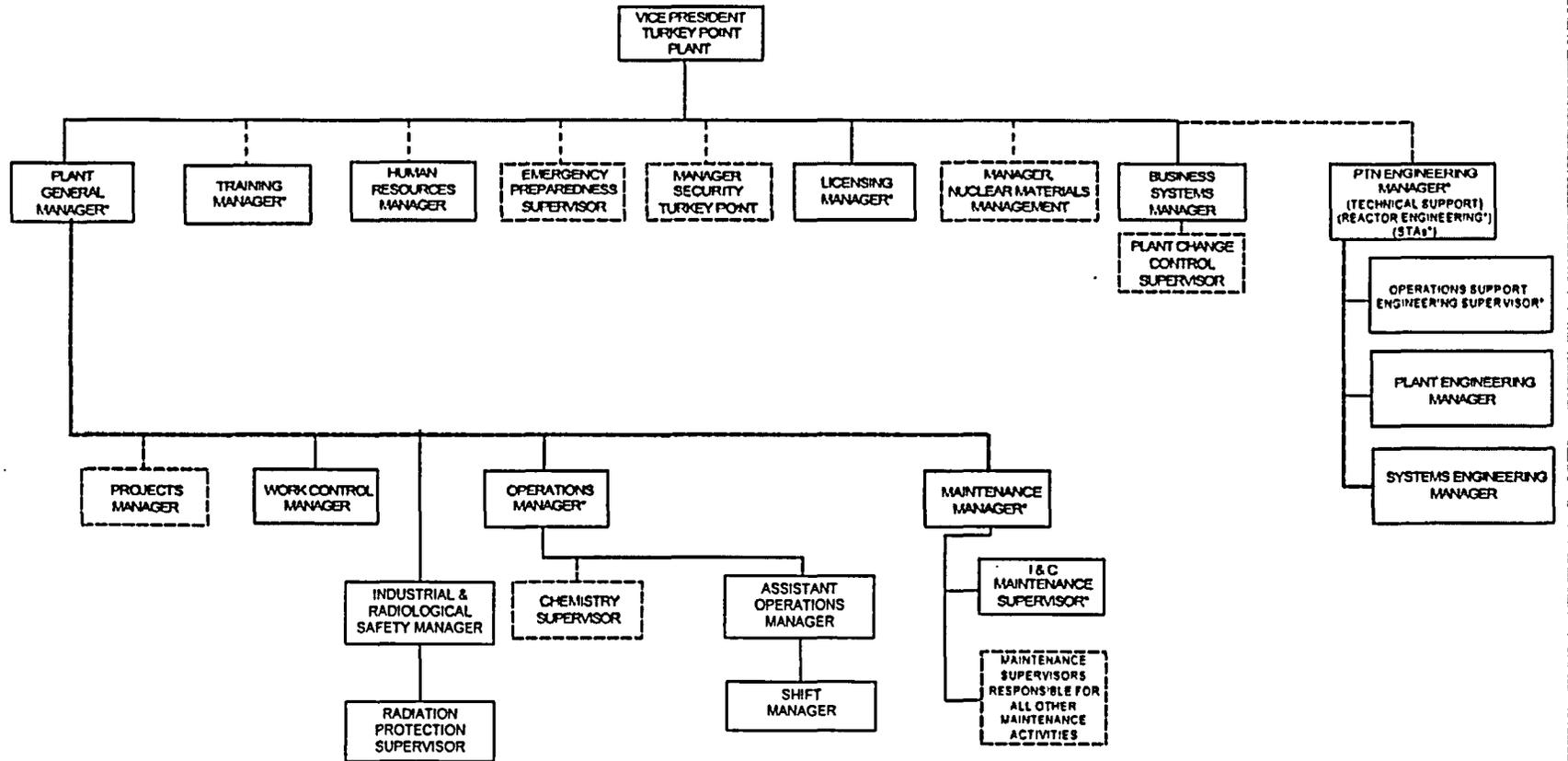
2.2.1 Normal Operating Organization

The normal operating organization chart for Turkey Point Units 3 and 4 is shown on Figure 2-3. The plant is staffed and qualified to take the necessary actions to implement the Emergency Plan and to initiate the immediate response actions necessary.

The normal hours plant staff consists of approximately 550 people. Key operating positions are described on Figure 2-3.

FIGURE 2-3

TURKEY POINT PLANT NORMAL OPERATING ORGANIZATION



Vice President, Turkey Point Plant

The Vice President, Turkey Point Plant, reports to the Chief Nuclear Officer, and has the direct responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the Turkey Point nuclear plant in a safe, reliable, and efficient manner.

Plant General Manager

The Plant General Manager reports to the Vice President, Turkey Point Plant and is responsible for overall plant operation and control over those on-site activities necessary for safe operation and maintenance of the plant.

Operations Manager

The Operations Manager has the overall responsibility for directing the day-to-day operation of the nuclear units. The Operations Manager reports directly to the Plant General Manager.

Assistant Operations Manager

The Assistant Operations Manager has responsibility for directing the activities of the nuclear plant operating shifts, including the Shift Manager, Unit Supervisors, Field Supervisors and the Shift Technical Advisors.

The Assistant Operations Manager reports directly to the Operations Manager.

Shift Manager

The Shift Manager is responsible for the actual operation of the nuclear plant and fuel handling operations. The Shift Manager directs the activities of assigned personnel and is cognizant of maintenance activity being performed while on duty. The Shift Manager reports directly to the Assistant Operations Manager.

Unit Supervisor

The Unit Supervisor is responsible for assisting the Shift Manager in the administrative functions associated in operating the nuclear units. The Unit Supervisor is responsible for the actual operation of the nuclear plant and fuel handling operations when the Shift Manager is absent from the Control Room. The Unit Supervisor reports directly to the Shift Manager.

Field Supervisor

The Field Supervisor is the working operating foreman assigned for each shift. The Field Supervisor reports directly to the Shift Manager.

Radiation Protection Supervisor

The Radiation Protection Supervisor supervises the Radiation Protection Department and is responsible for implementing and maintaining the plant radiation protection program. The Radiation Protection Supervisor supervises overall laboratory operation and ensures that Radiation Protection training, record keeping, and reporting requirements are met.

Chemistry Supervisor

The Chemistry Supervisor manages the Chemistry Department and is responsible for implementing and maintaining the plant chemistry program and for chemical and radiochemical monitoring, analysis, and evolution.

Maintenance Manager

The Maintenance Manager manages the Electrical, Mechanical, and Instrument and Control (I&C) Departments and is responsible for the maintenance of mechanical, electrical, and I&C equipment in the nuclear units.

Engineering Manager

The Engineering Manager manages Reactor Engineering, discipline engineers, and other general plant engineers and technicians.

Quality Manager

The Quality Manager manages the Quality Control/Quality Assurance Department. The Quality Manager is responsible for directing the activities of the QC Inspectors who perform surveillance and inspection of nuclear safety related activities to monitor for technical specification and regulatory compliance.

Manager, Plant Services

The Manager, Plant Services manages the area of Emergency Preparedness. The Manager, Plant Services reports to the Vice President – Nuclear Operations Support.

Plant Nuclear Safety Committee (PNSC)

The PNSC functions to advise the Plant General Manager on all matters related to nuclear safety. Specific responsibilities of the PNSC are identified in the Updated Final Safety Analysis Report (UFSAR).

2.2.2 Emergency Response Organization

The Emergency Plan is structured so that normal company operations are not significantly disrupted. Personnel are designated as part of the Emergency Response Organization and arrangements are made for others to carry out routine duties in the event of an emergency. Emergency Response Organization members are also available periodically to develop, review, and practice procedures covering given responsibilities.

2.2.2.1 On-Shift Response Phase

Initiating Event (Unusual Event, Alert, Site Area Emergency or General Emergency)

The emergency response is initiated by any individual who discovers an emergency condition. This person notifies the Shift Manager by the fastest means possible. This first phase is characterized by diagnosis and immediate action by the plant operators on shift to place the plant in a safe and stable condition.

Organization

If the diagnosis indicates that the condition is classified as an Unusual Event, an Alert, Site Area Emergency or General Emergency, then the Shift Manager declares an emergency.

The Shift Manager becomes the Emergency Coordinator and, as such, directs the On-shift Emergency Response Organization. Initially, shift operators and plant duty staff constitute the response organization. Emergency requirements take immediate precedence over normal operating responsibilities (as determined by procedure or at the direction of the Emergency Coordinator). The Plant Staff Emergency Assignments Section of this section describes the emergency services that can be provided initially by shift operators and the plant duty staff. Figure 2-4 shows the On-shift Emergency Response Organization.

Line of Succession

The line of succession in the Control Room for the position of Emergency Coordinator should the Shift Manager be incapacitated is as follows (in order of succession):

- 1) Unit Supervisor
- 2) Field Supervisor
- 3) Any other member of the plant staff with an active Senior Reactor Operator license

It is the responsibility of the new Emergency Coordinator to ascertain the status of all Emergency Coordinator responsibilities. When the EC function is transferred to higher level plant management, the EC may serve the function from the TSC.

The Emergency Coordinator can grant permission for watch relief, including the EC functions, when the EC judges it safe to do so. Following a proper turnover, the duties of the Emergency Coordinator may be assumed by a qualified member of the Plant Management staff.

Actions

The Emergency Coordinator initiates the following actions per plant procedures and uses judgment to:

- 1) Order corrective actions to bring the emergency under control.
- 2) Mobilize the Emergency Response Organization.
- 3) Notify the State Division of Emergency Management State Warning Point Duty Officer and the County Emergency Response Directors in accordance with plant procedures.
- 4) Provide recommendations for off-site protective actions as discussed in Section 5.
- 5) Notify NRC via ENS within 1 hour of declaration of an emergency condition.
- 6) Implement Severe Accident Management Guidance (SAMGs) as required.

Delegation

The Emergency Coordinator shall not delegate the following responsibilities:

- 1) Classification
- 2) Decision to notify Federal, State and Local authorities
- 3) Recommendation of protective actions for the public (off site)

The Emergency Coordinator may delegate other responsibilities.

Note: The Recovery Manager assumes the responsibility for notifying Federal, State and Local authorities and recommending protective actions when the EOF is staffed and operational.

Plant Staff Emergency Assignments

A. On-Shift Emergency Response Organization

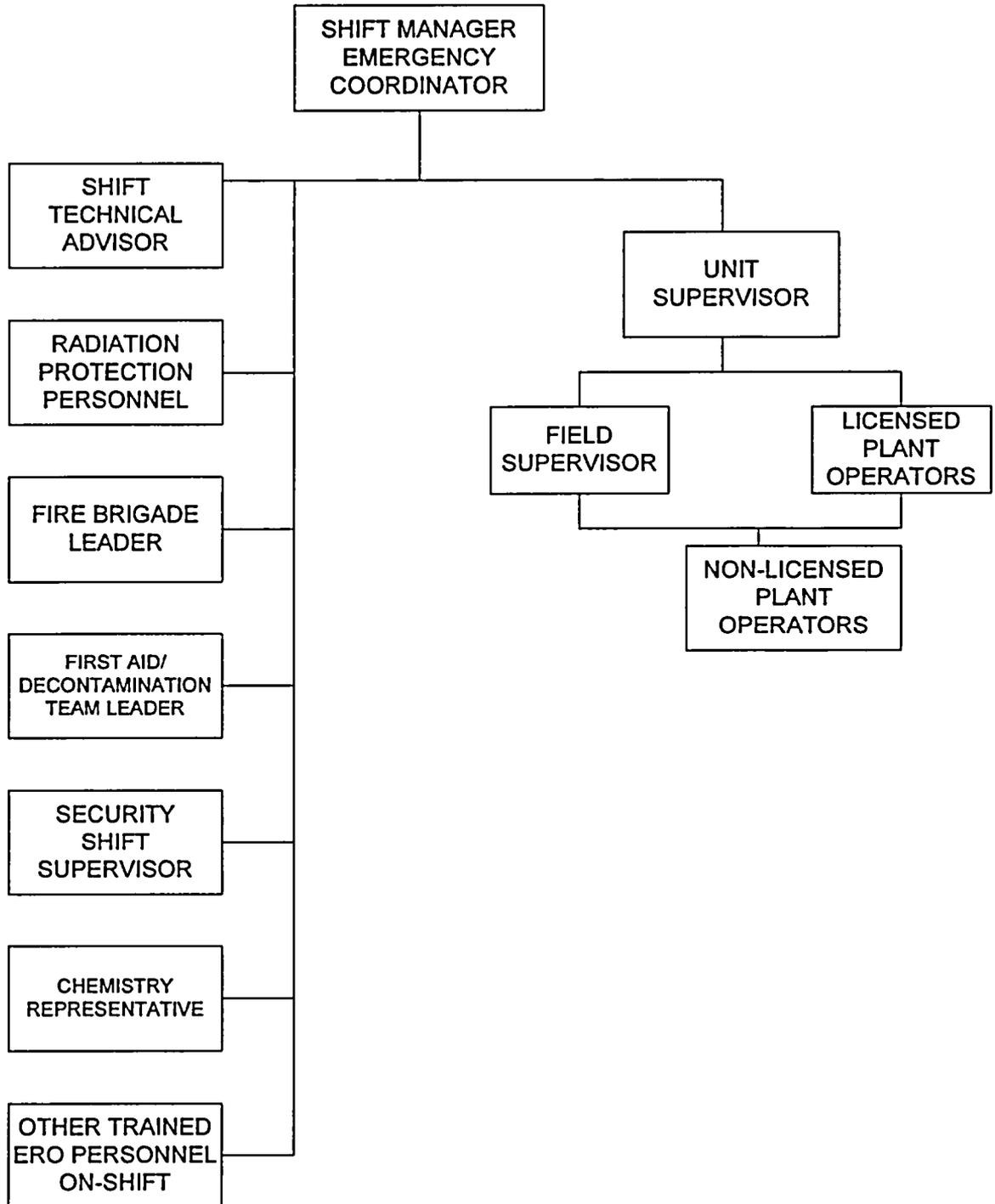
- 1) The On-shift Emergency Response Organization is composed of operators, the plant duty staff, and other trained ERO personnel on shift. All are qualified in procedures and practices required for performing specific duties as ERO members. The On-shift Emergency Response Organization takes action until the emergency condition is mitigated or until relieved.
- 2) Members of the On-shift Emergency Response Organization may be relieved only upon the specific instructions of the EC or appropriate facility supervisor. Merely knowing that a superior is present does not constitute a release from emergency duties and responsibilities.

B. Emergency Response Organization

- 1) The Expanded Emergency Response Organization is composed of Operations personnel and ERO personnel to staff the TSC, OSC and EOF, as necessary.
- 2) With the knowledge of the appropriate facility supervisor, alternate ERO members may be relieved by a counterpart on the On-shift Emergency Response Organization.

FIGURE 2-4

ON-SHIFT EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION



C. Functional Areas of Emergency Activity

1) Plant Systems Operations and Assessments of Operational Aspects

The Shift Manager on duty becomes the Emergency Coordinator in the event of an emergency. The Shift Manager may be relieved as the Emergency Coordinator by another member of the plant management staff trained as Emergency Coordinator. The normal alternate is the Unit Supervisor. The Shift Manager and Unit Supervisor positions are constantly manned. The Emergency Coordinator initially supervises the operations of the plant systems and controls the actions of emergency teams.

2) Emergency Direction and Control

Emergency Coordinator as previously discussed.

3) Notification and Communication

Emergency Coordinator as previously discussed.

4) Radiological Accident Assessment and In-Plant Protective Actions

The primary TSC Radiation Protection Supervisor is the Radiation Protection Supervisor. The Radiation Protection Supervisor directs the radiological surveillance performed by the Radiation Protection technicians under the orders of the Emergency Coordinator. A Radiation Protection representative, on site, is designated as the On-Shift TSC Radiation Protection Supervisor. The TSC Radiation Protection Supervisor recommends appropriate protective actions to the EC when not covered by procedure.

5) Plant System Engineering, Repair, Corrective Actions, and Support of Operational Accident Assessment

The Shift Technical Advisor will provide the initial technical support necessary for repair, corrective actions, and operational accident assessment.

6) Fire fighting

The Fire Brigade provides first line response to a fire on site. The Fire Brigade is under the direction of the Fire Brigade Leader. The Plant Fire Brigade and Miami-Dade County Fire Department are available to respond to fires on site if requested.

7) Rescue Operations and First Aid

- a) Rescue operations will involve the First Aid Team, as necessary. Under the control of the EC and TSC Radiation Protection Supervisor, entry to potentially hazardous areas will be made by the First Aid Team. Upon notification of the injury, the team will respond in accordance with instructions from the Emergency Coordinator.
- b) The Chemistry technician is the First Aid Team Leader. Any First Aid trained employee could render first aid until the First Aid Team arrives.

8) Site Access Control and Personnel Accountability

A member of the Security Department will act as the TSC Security Supervisor. Personnel control and accountability are the responsibility of the Security Force. Security will notify the EC of any unaccounted for personnel. It is estimated that personnel accountability can be accomplished within 30 minutes of declaration of an evacuation [by the EC]. Notification of occupants in the Owner Controlled Area, outside the Protected Area, will be accomplished by security sweeps.

9) Repair and Damage Control

Repair and damage control will be performed by assigned teams. These teams may be composed of members from any plant disciplines and may be augmented by other plant staff and non-Florida Power & Light company support personnel. Under the direction of the Emergency Coordinator or designee, these teams are used to mitigate the consequences of the accident and to help restore the normal operation of the plant. Actions include the movement and set-up of portable shielding, tools, emergency equipment, and the operation of plant systems.

TABLE 2-2a

SHIFT AND EMERGENCY STAFFING CAPABILITIES

A. Normal Operations Shift Staffing

<u>Position/Function</u>	<u>On-Shift</u>
Senior Reactor Operator (SM, Unit Supervisor, Field Supervisor)	3
Reactor Operator (RO, SRO)	3
Shift Technical Advisor	1
Nuclear Operator/Senior Nuclear Plant Operator	2
Nuclear Plant Operator/Nuclear Turbine Operator	2
Assistant Nuclear Plant Operator	1
Rad/Chem Technician	1
Radiation Protection Technician	1

Note: Minimum shift crew composition is identified in Technical Specifications. Fire Team staffing is per Tech Specs. Security Force is per Security Plan.

B. Emergency Staff Capabilities

<u>Major Functional Area</u>	NUREG 0654, REV. 1 <u>Table B-1 Guidance ***</u>	
	<u>30 min.*</u>	<u>60 min.*</u>
1. Notification/Communication	1	2
2. Radiological Accident Assessment And Support of Operational Accident Assessment Protective		
a. Senior Manager (EOF)		1
b. Offsite Dose Assessment Rad/Chem Technician**	1	
c. Radiation Protection Technicians**	7	6

* Estimated response time from receipt of notification.

** Combines all qualified individuals for similar functions from Table B-1.

*** Augment staffing capabilities are routinely tested to ensure timely response is maintained with respect to the goals identified in NUREG 0654.

TABLE 2-2a (cont.)

SHIFT AND EMERGENCY STAFFING CAPABILITIES

<u>Major Functional Area</u>		UREG 0654, REV. 1	
		<u>30 min.*</u>	<u>60 min.*</u>
3.	Plant System Engineering, Repair and Corrective Actions		
A.	Core/Thermal Hydraulics	1	-
B.	Electrical (TSC)/ Mechanical (TSC)	-	1 1
C.	Mechanical Maintenance	-	1
D.	Radwaste Operator	-	1
E.	Electrical Maintenance	1	1
F.	I&C Technician	1	-

* Estimated response time from receipt of notification.

** Combines all qualified individuals for similar functions from Table B-1.

*** Augment staffing capabilities are routinely tested to ensure timely response is maintained with respect to the goals identified in NUREG 0654.

TABLE 2-2b

**FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION
FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

<u>Function</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	
	<u>On-shift</u>	<u>Expanded</u>
Command and Control	Emergency Coordinator (Shift Manager)	EC/Recovery Manager
Warning	Emergency Coordinator	EC/Recovery Manager
Notification/ Communications	Emergency Coordinator	EC/Recovery Manager
Public Information	Emergency Coordinator	Emergency Information Manager
Accident Assessment	Emergency Coordinator (assisted by Shift Technical Advisor)	Recovery Manager (assisted by Emergency Technical Manager, Emergency Coordinator and TSC technical staff)
Fire	Fire Brigade Leader	Fire Brigade Leader
Rescue	Emergency Coordinator	Emergency Coordinator
Traffic Control	TSC Security Supervisor	TSC Security Supervisor
Emergency Medical Services	First Aid Team Leader	First Aid Team Leader
Transportation	TSC Security Supervisor	Emergency Security Manager
Protective Response (On-site)	Emergency Coordinator	EC/TSC RP Supervisor
Radiological Exposure Control (On-site)	Emergency Coordinator (Assisted by Radiation Protection Department Representative)	TSC RP Supervisor
Radiological Dose Assessment	Emergency Coordinator (Assisted by Chemistry Department Representative)	Recovery Manager (assisted by Recovery Manager's staff)

2.2.2.2 Expanded Response Phase

Initiating Action

This phase is initiated by the Emergency Coordinator (EC). Notification by the EC provides the basis for mobilization of the Florida Power & Light Company Emergency Response Organization (ERO) as well as State, Local, and Federal Emergency Response Organizations. Activation of FPL personnel proceeds to the degree necessary, as determined by the EC in response to the severity of the emergency. Notification of any emergency as defined by this plan will be made to the Recovery Manager (RM) by the EC or a designee.

Figure 2-5 shows the response organization that can develop during this period.

Emergency Control Officer (ECO)

The ECO will be a designated company officer or senior manager who will act as the Chief Nuclear Officer. The ECO will serve as the official spokesperson for the Nuclear Division.

Recovery Manager (RM)

The RM is the Vice President, Turkey Point Plant, or a designated Senior Manager who has knowledge of nuclear plant operations and design. The Recovery Manager will be responsible for activating the EOF responders and directing the Company's Expanded Emergency Response Organization in conjunction with the EC. The RM has the authority to establish policy and to expend funds necessary to cope with any emergency situations that arise. Specific responsibilities for the RM include the following:

- 1) To periodically inform the Emergency Control Officer of the on-site status and immediately of any significant changes.
- 2) To provide support and data as necessary to the Emergency Coordinator.
- 3) To obtain information on diagnosis and prognosis of the emergency, estimates of radioactive releases, prevailing meteorological conditions, projected radiological exposures, and recommended off-site protective actions.
- 4) To assume from the EC, the responsibility for communicating such information to and coordinating with the State and County response organizations and the issuance of PARS for the public.
- 5) To assure continuity of technical and administrative support, and material resources.
- 6) To request additional support for FPL and others as necessary.
- 7) To provide logistical support for emergency personnel (e.g., transportation, communications, temporary quarters, food, water, sanitary facilities in the field, and procurement of special equipment and supplies).

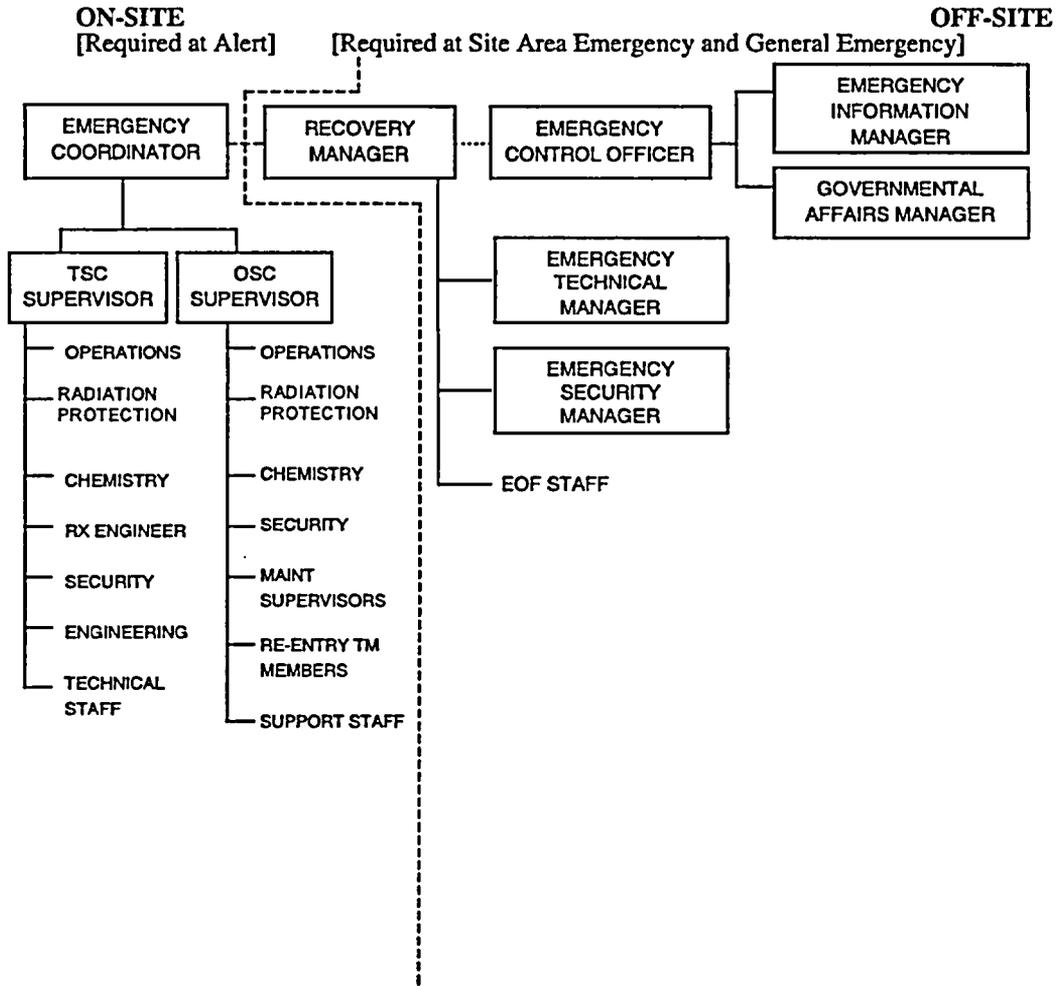
Emergency Information Manager (EIM)

The EIM will be a designated company manager or designated member of the Corporate Communications Department experienced in disseminating information to the public via the news media. The EIM operates from the Emergency Operations Facility and/or the EIM will have the following responsibilities:

- 1) To act as principal public spokesperson for FPL
- 2) To disseminate available information from the ECO to the news media and to provide periodic updates
- 3) To work with Federal, State, and County public information representatives to effect joint releases and public appearances

FIGURE 2-5

EXPANDED RESPONSE ORGANIZATION



Emergency Security Manager (ESM)

The ESM will be a Company supervisor or manager with security experience and will be responsible to the RM for providing liaison with county law enforcement and rescue agencies.

Emergency Technical Manager (ETM)

The ETM is a manager or senior engineer with detailed knowledge of nuclear plant operations and design and will be responsible for providing technical support and information regarding engineering design for the plant.

Governmental Affairs Manager (GAM)

The GAM is a member of the External/Governmental Affairs staff experienced in interfacing with political officials of the State, Local and Federal governments. The GAM acts as a liaison between the ECO and these political officials.

Augmented Staff Support

Additional staff support can be provided during this phase to augment the operating staff on site and off site. The EC and the RM will have access to this support through the Emergency Response Directory maintained by the Emergency Preparedness Coordinator.

Lines of Succession

Lines of succession for the RM and Managers of the Expanded Emergency Organization are controlled by procedures.

Delegation

Delegation authority is controlled by procedure.

2.3 Emergency Response Support and Resources

This section describes the arrangements that Florida Power & Light Company has made for assistance to augment the Emergency Response Organization.

2.3.1 Response Organization Representatives

Florida Power & Light company has provided facilities in the Emergency Operations Facility for representatives from FPL, State, Local, and Federal Response Organizations.

2.3.2 Radiological Laboratories

Florida Power & Light Company has primary and backup radiological laboratory facilities available. Environmental sampling will be augmented by the State's Mobile Emergency Radiological Laboratory (MERL) within approximately 6 hours of notification. If required, the laboratory facilities at FPL's St. Lucie Plant can be used; appropriate arrangements will be made on an as needed basis.

2.3.3 Additional Assistance

The Institute of Nuclear Power Operations (INPO) maintains industry source lists for personnel and equipment which can be made available for support services during an emergency. Additional technical assistance can also be obtained directly from the Nuclear Steam Supply System (NSSS) Vendor (Westinghouse Electric Corporation).

2.3.4 Support to Federal Assistance Teams

The Recovery Manager has the authority to request Federal assistance. It is expected that such assistance will be provided primarily by the NRC. Also, FEMA may send a representative for near-site coordination. It is expected that NRC personnel will begin to arrive at the site within 6 hours after declaration of a Site Area or General Emergency. Requests for assistance from the Department of Energy's Savannah River Operations in Aiken, South Carolina can be made by the State under the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan. Such requests are the responsibility of the Director of the Division of Emergency Management.

Federal assistance teams can achieve access to the plant via the Miami airport, approximately 1 hour from the plant. The Recovery Manager will assign an individual to meet such assistance teams and to escort them to the appropriate facilities on an as needed basis.

FPL has reserved space and facilities for a staff of nine from the NRC and one from FEMA at the EOF. This staff will have access to commercial telephone lines. The FEMA representative will also have access to Local Government Radio. Other support services (reproduction, office supplies, etc.) will be arranged through FPL. FPL has also allocated space in the Technical Support Center for a staff of five NRC personnel. This staff will have access to the dedicated ENS line. Other support services will be arranged through FPL. In addition to space in the TSC, FPL has provided a near-site facility for the NRC Response Team on the second floor of the building that houses the TSC (see Figure 2-6).

2.4 Emergency Facilities and Equipment

This section describes the facilities and equipment that Florida Power & Light Company maintains in readiness for an emergency situation. Figure 2-6 shows the locations of the on-site facilities.

2.4.1 Control Room

For any emergency response, the Control Room serves as the initial point of control. The Shift Manager returns to or remains in the Control Room to assume the role of Emergency Coordinator. If necessary, the EC may leave the Control Room, after a proper turnover to a qualified alternate, to make a personal assessment regarding plant safety. The Control Room is designed to remain tenable under conditions described in the FSAR. All plant related operations are directed from the Control Room. Nuclear plant instrumentation, including Area and Process Radiation Monitoring System instrumentation, is provided in the Control Room to give early warning of a potential emergency and to provide for continuing evaluation of an emergency situation. The Control Room contains the controls and instrumentation necessary for operation of the reactor under normal and emergency conditions.

A supply of protective clothing and respiratory equipment is maintained in the Control Room. Table 2-3 provides a list of emergency equipment maintained in the Control Room.

The Control Room contains the necessary communications equipment for notifying on-site personnel and off-site authorities in the event of an accident. This includes the State Hot Ring Down Telephone System, Emergency Satellite Communications System (ESATCOM), Local Government Radio (LGR), Emergency Notification System (ENS hotline) to the NRC Operations Center, commercial telephones, Florida Power & Light Company Radio System (VHF), plant page system, portable radio sets (walkie-talkies), and a radio paging system. These systems are used as defined by procedure to accomplish the necessary notifications and communications.

2.4.2 Emergency Operations Facility

The Company maintains an Emergency Operations Facility at the FPL General Office building (9250 W. Flagler in Miami) from which evaluation and coordination of all FPL activities related to an emergency can be carried out and from which FPL can provide information to Federal, State, and Local authorities.

Activation of the Emergency Operations Facility will be initiated by the Recovery Manager. The Emergency Operations Facility will be activated for an emergency classified as a Site Area Emergency or General Emergency. The Recovery Manager may activate the Emergency Operations Facility in other emergency classes if desired.

The Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) provides for sufficient space to accommodate the Florida Power & Light Company Response Organization and representatives of the designated Federal, State, and Local authorities. Alternate temporary locations for the Emergency Operations Facility may be designated by the Recovery Manager if a natural disaster or other external events significantly affects the operational capability of the facility.

The Emergency Operations Facility has an emergency communications network which includes commercial (Bell) telephone lines, redundant company radio systems, and dedicated communication capability with off-site agencies.

The Emergency Operations Facility will be staffed, as required, under the direction of the Recovery Manager. Arrangements will be made to staff the EOF in a timely manner.

2.4.3 Technical Support Center

The Company maintains an on-site Technical Support Center (TSC) to provide the Control Room and the Emergency Operations Facility with in-depth diagnostic and engineering assistance without adding to congestion within the Control Room. This assistance can help determine the operational decisions that would be appropriate to better control and to mitigate the consequences of an emergency.

Activation of the Technical Support Center will normally be initiated by the Emergency Coordinator in the event of an Alert, Site Area Emergency or General Emergency. The TSC will be staffed by personnel under the direction of the Emergency Coordinator. Arrangements will be made to staff the TSC in a timely manner.

The Technical Support Center provides for access to certain plant parameters monitored in the Control Room. The Technical Support Center contains equipment for monitoring airborne contamination and direct radiation. The Technical Support Center also contains protective clothing and respiratory protection devices. Pertinent records and drawings are available in the TSC. Table 2-3 provides a listing of the emergency equipment maintained in the Technical Support Center.

The Technical Support Center has an emergency communications network including commercial telephone lines to the Control Room, the Emergency Operations Facility, and the ENS dedicated phone line to the NRC Operations Center (in Maryland) and the NRC Region II Office (in Atlanta, GA).

2.4.4 Operations Support Center

The Company maintains an on-site Operations Support Center (OSC) to serve as an assembly point for auxiliary operators, who are not needed at assigned stations and Emergency Response Organization personnel who do not report immediately to the scene of the emergency. Emergency teams will be directed to appropriate activities by the Emergency Coordinator or designee through the OSC Supervisor.

Equipment that can be used by personnel dispatched from the OSC is stored in or near the OSC. Table 2-3 indicates the types of radiological protection material and equipment stored there.

Activation of the OSC will be initiated by the Emergency Coordinator. The OSC will be in operation for an Alert, Site Area Emergency or General Emergency within two hours of the declaration. Arrangements will be made to staff the OSC in a timely manner.

The OSC is maintained in the Maintenance Building. Open line telephone communications are maintained between the OSC and the Technical Support Center.

2.4.5 Alternate Operations Support Center

In the event that the OSC becomes uninhabitable, the Emergency Coordinator will designate an alternate location in accordance with procedures. One alternate location which may be chosen is the second floor of the TSC.

2.4.6 Emergency News Center

An Emergency News Center (ENC) will be provided to allow the news media access to information from the Emergency Operations Facility. The Emergency Information Manager will designate an individual to supervise the ENC. The ENC is located on the second floor of the General Office Building.

A Near-site Information Center may be set up at a location closer to the plant if deemed necessary by the Emergency Information Manager. The Emergency Information Manager will designate an individual to set up and supervise the Near-site Information Center, when activated.

2.4.7 Nuclear Division Management Center

The Nuclear Division Management Center is an area within the Nuclear Division offices at the Florida Power & Light Company Juno Beach location. The Emergency Control Officer may staff the center to provide support and resources to the on-site organization until the EOF is declared operational.

2.4.8 Miami-Dade County Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The Miami Dade County EOC will be the point from which county response activities will be controlled. The facility is located at 9300 NW 41 Street, Miami, Florida. Communications include Hot Ring Down, ESATCOM (Satellite Communications System), RACES, Local Government Radio, teletype, police and fire networks, and telephone.

2.4.9 Monroe County (Key Largo) Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The Monroe County (Key Largo) EOC, located at the Key Largo Fire Rescue Station #1, will be where the County's emergency response activities are controlled. Communications include the Hot Ring Down, ESATCOM (Satellite Communications System), Local Government Radio (LGR), facsimile, police and fire radio, and commercial telephone. The Monroe County EOC in Marathon will aid the Key Largo EOC where possible.

2.4.10 Florida State Emergency Operations Center (State Warning Point)

The State's initial response comes from the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in Tallahassee. Initial notification goes to the State Warning Point located in the State EOC. The location is, 2555 Shumard Oak Blvd., Tallahassee, Florida. Communications include Hot Ring Down, ESATCOM (Satellite Communications System), Local Government Radio (LGR), facsimile, teletype and telephone. This facility is manned 24 hours a day by a duty officer.

FIGURE 2-6

TURKEY POINT PLANT EMERGENCY FACILITIES LOCATION MAP

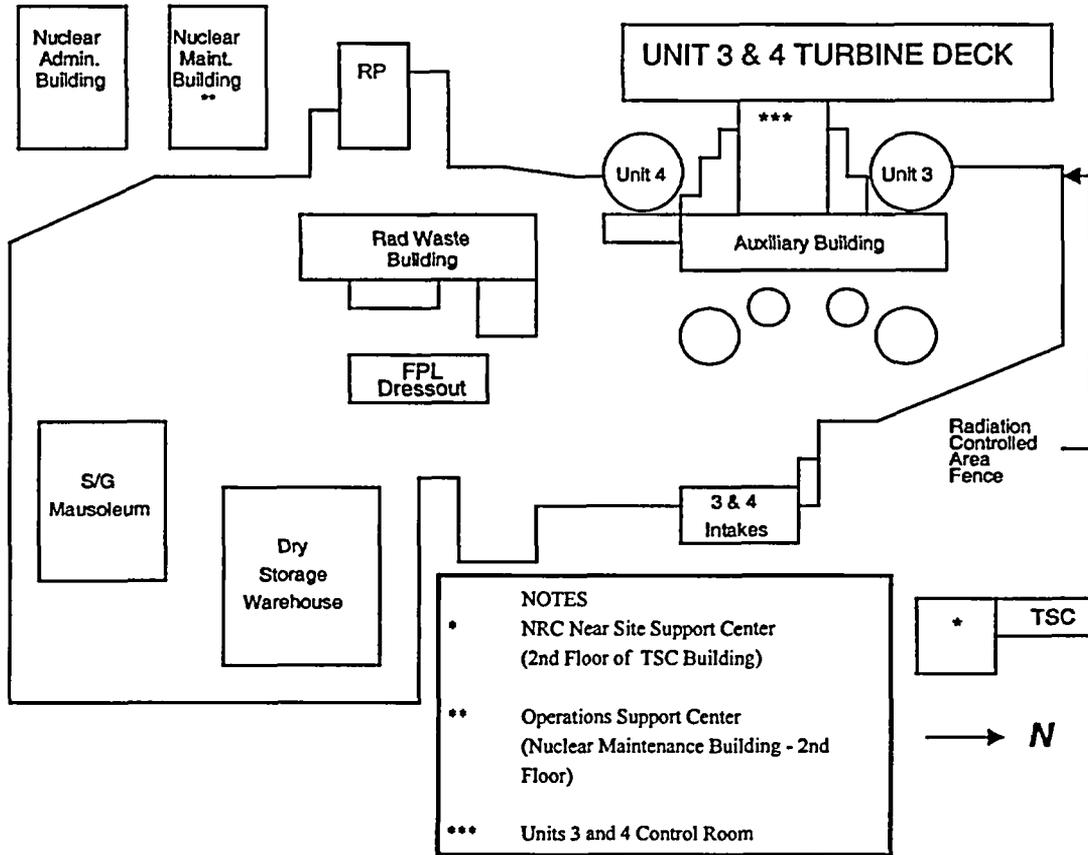


TABLE 2-3

**ON-SITE EMERGENCY RESPONSE FACILITIES
EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT
(TYPICAL)**

CONTROL ROOM EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

DOSE RATE METER
FRISKER (COUNT RATE METER)
FULL FACE RESPIRATORS
IODINE CANISTERS
SELF READING DOSIMETERS
DOSIMETER CHARGER
PROTECTIVE CLOTHING
SELF CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS

OPERATIONS SUPPORT CENTER EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

DOSE RATE METER
FRISKER (COUNT RATE METER)
FULL FACE RESPIRATORS
IODINE CANISTERS
SELF READING DOSIMETERS
DOSIMETER CHARGERS
PROTECTIVE CLOTHING
AIR SAMPLER
AIR SAMPLE HEAD
PARTICULATE FILTERS
SILVER ZEOLITE CARTRIDGES
SELF CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS

TECHNICAL SUPPORT CENTER EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

DOSE RATE METER
FRISKER (COUNT RATE METER)
FULL FACE RESPIRATORS
IODINE CANISTERS
AIR SAMPLER
AIR SAMPLE HEAD
PARTICULATE FILTERS
SILVER ZEOLITE CARTRIDGES
SELF READING DOSIMETERS
DOSIMETER CHARGES
PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

2.5 Medical and Health Support

This section describes the agreements and provisions that Florida Power & Light Company has made for emergency medical support.

Plant First Aid Facility

The Plant First Aid Facility and ambulance are provided with first aid supplies. In addition, standard 24-unit first aid kits are maintained at numerous locations throughout the Turkey Point Plant. A commercial first aid kit, containing the same type of supplies as the 24-unit kit is maintained in the Florida City Substation. The medical supplies and first aid kits in the first aid station, and Florida City Substation, are checked at least every quarter and replenished as necessary by the Safety Department (Substation is replenished and checked by Radiation Protection). Stretchers are placed at strategic locations at Units 3 and 4.

A personnel decontamination washroom and shower room with chemical decontamination agents is provided in the FPL Dress Out Building. Accepted decontamination practices will be employed on site as per Radiation Protection procedure. Life endangering injuries such as extensive burns, serious wounds or fractures shall receive prompt attention in preference to decontamination. Personnel with injuries that cannot be adequately handled on site, involving radiation or radioactive contamination, will be handled by South Florida Emergency Physicians, PA in the Emergency Room at Baptist Hospital of Miami, Inc., or by Emergency Room Medical Associates, PA (ERMA) at Mercy Hospital.

South Florida Emergency Physicians, PA

The South Florida Emergency Physicians, PA, located at Baptist Hospital of Miami, provides for the immediate availability of fully equipped medical facilities with a staff of physicians and nurses skilled in the treatment of personal injury accompanied by radioactive contamination. This facility is available on a 24-hour basis.

The patient receiving area is equipped for patient decontamination and the performance of emergency medical procedures for life saving purposes. Additional emergency medical facilities in the hospital include the emergency room and an intensive care unit available for the treatment of decontaminated radiation accident casualties or persons who have received only internal radiation exposures.

South Florida Emergency Physicians, PA, will provide for hospital treatment, medical examinations, and laboratory services for those employees and other persons designated by Florida Power & Light who have been involved in a radiation incident.

Emergency Room Medical Associates (ERMA)

ERMA, located within Mercy Hospital of Miami, also provides for the immediate availability of medical facilities and trained hospital staff in the treatment of personal injury accompanied by radioactive contamination. Medical services are available on a 24-hour basis.

The patient receiving area is equipped for patient decontamination and the performance of emergency medical procedures for life saving purposes. Additional emergency medical facilities in the hospital include the emergency room and an intensive care unit available for the treatment of decontaminated radiation accident casualties or persons who have received only internal radiation exposures.

Emergency Room Medical Associates will provide for hospital treatment, medical examinations, and laboratory services for those employees and other persons designated by Florida Power & Light who have been involved in a radiation incident.

Backup Facilities

When primary facilities are considered inappropriate because of the nature or severity of the injury sustained, then the injured person may be referred to a regional facility for hospitalization. Medical records, including bio-assay records, will be maintained permanently and copies furnished to Florida Power & Light.

A letter of agreement between the Oak Ridge Associated Universities (ORAU) and Florida Power & Light Company provides backup support for the definitive care and treatment of seriously irradiated persons. The ORAU Medical and Health Sciences Division operates the Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (REAC/TS) in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, for the US Department of Energy. It studies radiation and radioactive materials in diagnosis, therapy, and research. Its specialized facilities are available for the care and treatment of possible radiation accident victims.

Transportation of Injured Personnel

Normal county ambulance service, company vehicle, or private vehicle will provide transportation for injured personnel.

In case of a life-threatening situation, the Shift Manager will determine the mode of transportation. The US Coast Guard and Miami-Dade Fire Rescue can provide 24-hour helicopter transportation in a life-threatening situation to a designated hospital on an as available basis.

Communications

When injured personnel are transported to Baptist Hospital or Mercy Hospital by county ambulance, radio contact as well as telemetry is normally maintained between the Hospital and the ambulance. In all cases, telephone notification is made by the Plant to the Hospital concerning the pending arrival of injured personnel. Additionally, if a helicopter were to be used, the Hospital could also maintain ground-to-air communications. Cellular telephones are available on site to be used as an alternative communication means.

3. EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

The system which has been adopted for categorizing off-normal events or conditions at the Plant has four classes. In order of increasing severity, these are: Notification of Unusual Event, Alert, Site Area Emergency, and General Emergency.

3.1 Notification of Unusual Event

The Notification of Unusual Event (normally shortened to Unusual Event) category applies to off-normal events or conditions at the plant for which no significant degradation of the level of safety of the plant has occurred or is expected. Any releases of radioactive material which have occurred or which may be expected are minor and constitute no appreciable health hazard. FPL actions in response to an Unusual Event will be:

- 1) Assess and respond as directed by the Emergency Coordinator.
- 2) Report the Unusual Event to off-site authorities (FPL and non-FPL) in accordance with plant procedures.
- 3) Provide periodic plant status updates in accordance with plant procedures, typically every sixty minutes, upon significant change in plant conditions, or as agreed to with State, County and Federal agencies.
- 4) Close out by verbal summary to off-site authorities, or escalate to a higher class.

3.2 Alert

This classification is represented by events which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant combined with a potential for limited uncontrolled releases of radioactivity from the plant.

FPL actions in response to this category will be:

- 1) Assess and respond as directed by the Emergency Coordinator.
- 2) Augment resources as necessary by activating the Technical Support Center and Operations Support Center. The Recovery Manager should place the Emergency Operations Facility personnel in the facility for an Alert as conditions warrant.
- 3) Report the Alert Status to off-site authorities (FPL and non-FPL) in accordance with plant procedures.
- 4) Dispatch monitoring teams as directed by the TSC Radiation Protection Supervisor. |

- 5) Provide periodic plant status updates in accordance with plant procedures typically every 60 minutes, upon significant change in plant status or as agreed to with State, County and Federal agencies.
- 6) Provide periodic meteorological assessments in accordance with plant procedures if releases are anticipated or occurring. If releases are occurring, provide dose estimates for actual releases.
- 7) Close out by verbal summary to off-site authorities, followed by a written summary within 24 hours, or escalate to a higher class.

3.3 Site Area Emergency

This classification is composed of events which involve actual or likely major failures of plant functions needed for protection of the public combined with a potential for significant uncontrolled releases of radioactivity from the plant.

FPL actions in response to this category will be:

- 1) Assess and respond as directed by the Emergency Coordinator.
- 2) Augment resources as necessary by activating the on-site Technical Support Center, the on-site Operations Support Center, the Emergency Operations Facility and the Emergency News Center.
- 3) Report the Site Area Emergency status to off-site authorities (FPL and non-FPL) in accordance with plant procedures.
- 4) Dispatch monitoring teams as directed by the TSC Radiation Protection Supervisor.
- 5) Provide periodic plant status updates in accordance with plant procedures typically every 60 minutes, upon significant change in plant status or as agreed to with State, County and Federal agencies.
- 6) Provide periodic meteorological assessments in accordance with plant procedures.
- 7) Provide release and dose projections based on available plant and meteorological information and foreseeable contingencies.
- 8) Close out or recommend a change in emergency class when appropriate by briefing off-site authorities.
- 9) Submit a brief written summary to off-site authorities within 24 hours after closing out the emergency.

3.4 General Emergency

This classification is composed of events which involve actual or imminent substantial core degradation and potential loss of containment integrity combined with a likelihood of significant uncontrolled releases of radioactivity from the plant.

FPL actions in response to this category will be:

- 1) Assess and respond as directed by the Emergency Coordinator.
- 2) Augment resources by activating the on-site Technical Support Center, the on-site Operations Support Center, the Emergency Operations Facility and the Emergency News Center.
- 3) Report the General Emergency status to off-site authorities (FPL and non-FPL) in accordance with plant procedures.
- 4) Dispatch monitoring teams as directed by the TSC Radiation Protection Supervisor.
- 5) Provide periodic plant status updates in accordance with plant procedures, typically every 60 minutes, upon significant change in plant status or as agreed to with State, County and Federal agencies.
- 6) Provide periodic meteorological assessments in accordance with plant procedures.
- 7) Provide release and dose projections based on available plant and meteorological information and foreseeable contingencies.
- 8) Provide off-site protective action recommendations to the State DEM and counties.
- 9) Close out or recommend a reduction in emergency class when appropriate by briefing off-site authorities.
- 10) Submit a brief written summary to off-site authorities within 24 hours after closing out the emergency.

3.5 Emergency Action Levels

Emergency action levels for a wide variety of hypothetical off-normal plant occurrences are listed in Table 3-1. The emergency action levels represent conditions generally observable by plant personnel and can be used to properly classify an occurrence as an Unusual Event, and Alert, a Site Area Emergency, or a General Emergency. Included in these tables are all accidents discussed by the Final Safety Analysis Report. Minor changes to parameter values and wording may be made in the emergency classification table throughout the year and incorporated in the annual revision to the emergency plan.

Tables 3-2 and 3-3 contain listings of Process and Effluent Monitors and Area Radiation Monitors that may be used to assess emergency conditions. These tables contain information regarding the type of monitor, range of the instruments and typical setpoints (actual setpoints are defined by procedure).

Table 3-4 contains a listing of non-radiological monitors, meters, or gauges that may be used to assess emergency conditions. This table contains information regarding the parameter measured, typical range of the monitor, meter or gauge, and typical normal range of the instruments.

The Emergency Coordinator may classify off-normal events into one of the four categories in the absence of a specific emergency action level based on an assessment that plant conditions have or may have adverse effects on the level of safety.

Note for Tables 3-1 through 3-4

The * indicators, valve numbers etc., indicates the placement of 3 or 4 e.g., TI-*-465 is TI-3-465 for Unit 3 and TI-4-465 for Unit 4.

TABLE 3-1

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

1. Primary Leakage/LOCA			
UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
Plant in Mode 1-2-3-4 AND Either A or B: A. RCS Leakage GREATER THAN 10 GPM as indicated by: 1) Control Room observation OR 2) Inventory balance calculation OR 3) Field observation OR 4) Emergency Coordinator judgment ----- B. Failure of any primary system safety or relief valve to close resulting in an uncontrolled RCS depressurization.	Plant in Mode 1-2-3-4 AND RCS leakage greater than 50 gpm AND RCS leakage within available charging pump capacity CAUTION: This section should not be used for events involving only a steam generator tube leak/rupture, or only a faulted/ruptured steam generator.	Plant in Mode 1-2-3-4 AND RCS leakage greater than 50 gpm AND RCS leakage greater than available charging pump capacity CAUTION: This section should not be used for events involving only a steam generator tube leak/rupture, or only a faulted/ruptured steam generator.	Either A or B: ----- A. RCS leakage greater than 50 gpm AND RCS leakage greater than available charging pump capacity AND Containment pressure greater than 20 psig CAUTION: This section should not be used for events involving only a steam generator tube leak/rupture, or only a faulted/ ruptured steam generator. ----- B. Plant in Mode 1, 2, 3, 4, AND RCS leakage greater than 50 gpm AND RCS leakage greater than available charging pump capacity AND Loss of containment integrity which provides a flowpath to the environment. CAUTION: This section should not be used for events involving only a steam generator tube leak/rupture, or only a faulted/ruptured steam generator ----- CAUTION: Consult Attachment 3 for required Protective Action Recommendations.
Possible Control Room Indicators			
TI-465, 467, 469 TEC Flow Indicators	Charging/Letdown Flow Mismatch	RCS pressure Containment Pressure ARMS Charging/Letdown Flow Mismatch	RCS pressure Containment Pressure PRMS R-14
Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.3 Page 20	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.4 Page 25	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.5 Page 32	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.6 Page 41

TABLE 3-1

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

2. Steam Generator Tube Leak/Rupture			
UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
Either A or B: A. Greater than 500 gpd steam generator tube leakage to any one steam generator per Technical Specification 3.4.6.2, Reactor Coolant System ----- B. Greater than 1 gpm total steam generator tube leakage per Technical Specification 3.4.6.2, Reactor Coolant System	Either A or B: A. Confirmed steam generator tube leakage greater than 50 gpm <u>AND</u> Steam generator tube leakage within available charging pump capacity <u>AND</u> Loss of off-site power ----- B. Steam generator tube leakage greater than available charging pump capacity.	Steam generator tube leakage greater than available charging pump capacity <u>AND</u> Loss of offsite power CAUTION: Consult Attachment 3 for possible Protective Action Recommendations	
Possible Control Room Indicators			
PRMS R-15 PRMS R-19	PRMS R-15 PRMS R-19 Charging/Letdown Flow Mismatch	PRMS R-15 PRMS R-19 Charging/Letdown Flow Mismatch	
Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.3 Page 20	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.4 Page 25	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.5 Page 32	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.6 Page 41

TABLE 3-1

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

3. Loss of Secondary Coolant			
UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
Either A or B: A. Steamline or feedline break which results in Safety Injection actuation. ----- B. Failure of a steam generator safety or steam dump to atmosphere valve to close resulting in uncontrolled secondary depressurization.	Steamline or feedline break which results in Safety Injection actuation <p align="center">AND</p> Evidence of significant (greater than 10 gpm) steam generator tube leakage in the affected steam generator.	Steamline or feedline break which results in Safety Injection actuation <p align="center">AND</p> Confirmed RCS DEQ I-131 activity greater than or equal to 300 µCi/gm <p align="center">AND</p> Confirmed steam generator tube leakage greater than 50 gpm in the affected steam generator CAUTION: Consult Attachment 3 for possible Protective Action Recommendations	
Possible Control Room Indicators			
	PRMS R-15 PRMS R-19 Charging/Letdown Flow Mismatch	PRMS R-15 PRMS R-19 Charging/Letdown Flow Mismatch	
Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.3 Page 20	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.4 Page 25	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.5 Page 32	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.6 Page 41

TABLE 3-1

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

4. Fuel Handling Accident			
UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
	<p>A spent fuel element has been dropped or damaged</p> <p align="center">AND</p> <p>Release of radioactivity from the damaged spent fuel element has been detected.</p>	<p>Either A, B or C:</p> <p>A. Major damage to one or more spent fuel elements has occurred</p> <p align="center">AND</p> <p>Affected area radiation monitors are greater than 10³ mR/hr.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>B. Major damage to one or more spent fuel elements has occurred</p> <p align="center">AND</p> <p>Containment radiation levels greater than 1.3 E4 Rem/hr</p> <p>-----</p> <p>C. Major damage to one or more spent fuel elements due to water level being below top of spent fuel.</p>	
Possible Control Room Indicators			
	<p>ARMS R-2, 5, 7, 8, 19, 21, 22</p> <p>PRMS R-12, 14</p>	<p>PRMS R-2, 5, 7, 8, 19, 21, 22</p> <p>PRMS R-12, 14</p> <p>SFP Level Indication</p> <p>RI-6311A</p> <p>RI-6311B</p>	
<p>Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.3</p> <p>Page 20</p>	<p>Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.4</p> <p>Page 25</p>	<p>Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.5</p> <p>Page 32</p>	<p>Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.8</p> <p>Page 41</p>

TABLE 3-1

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

5. Loss of Safe Shutdown Functions/ATWS			
UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
	Either A, B, C or D: A. Reactor critical AND Failure of the Reactor Protection System to initiate a trip signal when a trip setpoint has been exceeded. ----- B. Reactor critical AND Reactor fails to trip on automatic signal ----- C. Reactor critical AND Reactor fails to trip on manual signal ----- D. RCS temperature increasing due to loss of decay heat removal capability from all of the following: 1) RHR System AND 2) Forced RCS circulation AND 3) Natural RCS circulation	Either A, B, C or D: A. Inability to bring the reactor subcritical with control rods ----- B. Plant in Mode 1-2-3 AND Loss of steam release capability from all of the following: 1) Condenser steam dumps AND 2) Atmospheric steam dumps AND 3) All steam generator safeties ----- C. Plant in Mode 1-2-3 AND Loss of secondary heat sink has occurred AND RCS bleed and feed is required. ----- D. Plant in Mode 1-2-3 AND RCS injection capability has been lost from: 1) Charging pumps AND 2) High-head SI pumps ----- except due to loss of all AC power. Refer to Section 10, Loss of Power Conditions	Either A or B: A. Inability to bring the reactor subcritical AND RCS pressure greater than 2485 psig. ----- B. Inability to bring the reactor subcritical AND Containment pressure greater than or equal to 4 psig. ----- CAUTION: Consult Attachment 3 for required Protective Action Recommendations.
Possible Control Room Indicators			
Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.3 Page 20	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.4 Page 25	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.5 Page 32	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.6 Page 41

TABLE 3-1

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

6. Fuel Element Failure			
UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
RCS activity requiring plant shutdown or cooldown per Technical Specification 3.4.8.	Either A, B or C: A. R-20 reading of 2.5 R/hr, or confirmed RCS DEQ I-131 activity greater than or equal to 300 $\mu\text{Ci/gm}$. ----- B. An increase of greater than 1% fuel failure in 30 minutes. ----- C. Total fuel failure of 5%.	Fuel element failure as indicated by A, B, or C: A. R-20 reading of 2.5 R/hr, or confirmed RCS DEQ I-131 activity greater than or equal to 300 $\mu\text{Ci/gm}$. AND RCS T_{hot} greater than 620°F. ----- B. Confirmed RCS DEQ I-131 activity greater than or equal to 300 $\mu\text{Ci/gm}$. AND Core exit thermocouples greater than 700°F. ----- C. Containment high range radiation monitor reading greater than 1.3 E4 Rem/hr.	Fuel element failure as defined in Site Area Emergency of this section AND Any of the following is imminent or in progress: a) LOCA with loss of containment cooling OR b) LOCA with loss of containment integrity which provides a flowpath to the environment OR c) Steam generator tube rupture with unisolable flowpath from the ruptured steam generator to the environment. CAUTION: Consult Attachment 3 for required Protective Action Recommendations.
Possible Control Room Indicators			
	PRMS R-20 ARMS R-1 through R-6	Core Exit Thermocouples RI-6311A RI-6311B	
Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.3 Page 20	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.4 Page 25	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.5 Page 32	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.6 Page 41

TABLE 3-1

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

7. Uncontrolled Effluent Release			
UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
<p>A release to the Unrestricted Area has occurred or is in progress which exceeds either A or B:</p> <p>A. ODCM limits for gaseous release (Control 3.2) per off-site dose estimates performed in accordance with 0-EPIP-20126, Off-site Dose Calculations.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>B. ODCM limits for liquid release (Control 2.3).</p> <p>NOTE: Alarm Actuation does not in itself constitute exceeding ODCM limits.</p>	<p>A release to the Unrestricted Area has occurred or is in progress which exceeds either A or B:</p> <p>A. Ten times ODCM limits for gaseous release (Control 3.2) per off-site dose estimates performed in accordance with 0-EPIP-20126, Off-site Dose Calculations.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>B. Ten times ODCM limits for liquid release (Control 2.3).</p> <p>NOTE: Alarm Actuation does not in itself constitute exceeding ODCM limits.</p>	<p>Performance of 0-EPIP-20126, Off-site Dose Calculation or off-site surveys indicate site boundary exposure levels have been exceeded as indicated by either A, B, C, or D:</p> <p>A. greater than or equal to 50 mrem/hr total dose rate for 1/2 hour</p> <p>-----</p> <p>B. greater than or equal to 250 mrem/hr to the thyroid for 1/2 hour</p> <p>-----</p> <p>C. greater than or equal to 500 mrem/hr total dose rate for 2 minutes</p> <p>-----</p> <p>D. greater than or equal to 2500 mrem/hr to the thyroid for 2 minutes</p> <p>NOTE: Site boundary equals 1 mile radius from affected unit.</p> <p>CAUTION: Consult Attachment 3 for possible Protective Action Recommendations.</p>	<p>Performance of 0-EPIP-20126, Off-site Dose Calculation or off-site surveys indicate site boundary exposure levels have been exceeded as indicated by either A, B, C, or D:</p> <p>A. greater than or equal to 1000 mrem/hr total dose rate</p> <p>-----</p> <p>B. greater than or equal to 1000 mrem total dose (TEDE)</p> <p>-----</p> <p>C. greater than or equal to 5000 mrem/hr to the thyroid</p> <p>-----</p> <p>D. greater than or equal to 5000 mrem thyroid dose (CDE)</p> <p>NOTE: Site boundary equals 1 mile radius from affected unit.</p> <p>CAUTION: Consult Attachment 3 for required Protective Action Recommendations.</p>
Possible Control Room Indicators			
Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.3 Page 20	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.4 Page 25	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.5 Page 32	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.6 Page 41

TABLE 3-1

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

8. High Radiation Levels In Plant			
UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
	<p>Severe loss of control of radioactive materials as indicated by either A, B or C:</p> <p>A. Unexpected valid area monitor alarm from an undeterminable source with meter greater than 10³ mR/hr.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>B. Unexpected plant iodine or particulate airborne concentration greater than 1000 DAC as per 10 CFR 20 Appendix B, Table 1.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>C. Unexpected direct radiation dose rate reading or unexpected airborne radioactivity concentration from an undetermined source in excess of 1000 times normal levels.</p>	<p>Containment High Range Radiation Monitor reading greater than 1.3 E4 Rem/hr.</p> <p>NOTE: Direct Chemistry to perform offsite dose estimates per 0-EPIP-20126, Off-site Dose Calculations. (See Section 7, Uncontrolled Effluent Release)</p> <p>CAUTION: Consult Attachment 3 for possible Protective Action Recommendations.</p>	<p>Containment High Range Radiation Monitor reading greater than 1.3 E5 Rem/hr.</p> <p>NOTE: Direct Chemistry to perform offsite dose estimates per 0-EPIP- 20126, Off-site Dose Calculations. (See Section 7, Uncontrolled Effluent Release)</p> <p>CAUTION: Consult Attachment 3 for required Protective Action Recommendations.</p>
Possible Control Room Indicators			
	Area Radiation Monitors	RI-6311A RI-6311B	RI-6311A RI-6311B
Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.3 Page 20	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.4 Page 25	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.5 Page 32	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.6 Page 41

TABLE 3-1

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

9. Other Plant Conditions That Could Lead To Substantial Core Damage			
UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
			Either A or B: A. Potential core damage indicated by all of the following: 1) Known LOCA greater than available charging pump capacity <u>AND</u> 2) Failure of ECCS to deliver flow to the core <u>AND</u> 3) Containment High Range Radiation Monitor reading greater than 1.3 E4 Rem/hr. ----- B. Potential core damage indicated by all of the following: 1) Loss of secondary heat sink <u>AND</u> 2) RCS bleed and feed required <u>AND</u> 3) No high-head SI flow available <u>AND</u> 4) No RHR flow for greater than 30 minutes <u>AND</u> 5) No AFW flow for greater than 30 minutes CAUTION: Consult Attachment 3 for required Protective Action Recommendations.
Possible Control Room Indicators			
Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.3 Page 20	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.4 Page 25	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.5 Page 32	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.6 Page 41

TABLE 3-1

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

10. Loss Of Power Conditions UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
<p>Either A or B:</p> <p>A. Loss of offsite power to the:</p> <p> 1) A 4KV bus <u>AND</u> 2) B 4KV bus</p> <p>-----</p> <p>B. Loss of on-site power capability as indicated by:</p> <p> 1) Loss of capability to power at least one vital 4KV bus from <u>any</u> of the four available emergency diesel generators.</p>	<p>Either A or B:</p> <p>A. Loss of all vital on-site DC power.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>B. Loss of offsite power <u>AND</u> Both associated emergency diesel generators fail to energize their associated 4KV buses.</p> <p>NOTE: Refer to Section 5, Loss of Safe Shutdown Function</p>	<p>Either A, B or C with fuel in the Reactor Vessel</p> <p>A. Loss of all A/C power for greater than 15 minutes.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>B. Loss of all vital on-site DC power for greater than 15 minutes.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>C. Emergency Coordinator leaves Control Room within the first 15 minutes of a loss of all A/C <u>OR</u> DC power.</p>	<p>The following situation exists for greater than 1 hr with fuel in the Reactor Vessel.</p> <p>a) Loss of all A/C power <u>AND</u> b) Loss of all feedwater capability.</p> <p>CAUTION: Consult Attachment 3 for required Protective Action Recommendations.</p>
Possible Control Room Indicators			
4KV Bus Voltage 4KV Bus Amps			
Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.3 Page 20	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.4 Page 25	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.5 Page 32	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.6 Page 41

TABLE 3-1

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

11. Loss Of Assessment Functions			
UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
Either A, B, or C: A. Unplanned loss of most or all Safety System Annunciators for greater than 15 minutes ----- B. Loss of primary communications with off-site locations <u>AND</u> Loss of all backup communications with offsite locations ----- C. Loss of effluent or radiological monitoring capability requiring plant shutdown.	Unplanned loss of <u>ALL</u> Safety System Annunciators <u>AND</u> Plant Transient in progress	Inability to monitor a significant transient in progress	
Possible Control Room Indicators			
Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.3 Page 20	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.4 Page 25	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.5 Page 32	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.6 Page 41

TABLE 3-1

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

12. Natural Phenomena			
UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
Plant in Mode 1-2-3-4 <u>AND</u> either A, B, C or D: A. Confirmed hurricane warning <u>OR</u> B. Confirmed tornado in owner controlled area <u>OR</u> C. Any earthquake detected on site <u>OR</u> D. Hurricane/flood surge that prevents land access to the site	Plant in any mode including defueled. <u>AND</u> either A, B, C or D: NOTE: If accurate projections of on-site wind speeds are not available within 12 hours of entering the hurricane warning, classify the event using current hurricane track and wind speeds to project on-site conditions. A. Confirmed hurricane warning with maximum projected on-site wind speeds in excess of 200 mph <u>OR</u> B. Tornado striking any power block structure <u>OR</u> C. Earthquake that could cause or has caused trip of the turbine generator or reactor <u>OR</u> D. Hurricane/flood surge that raises water level greater than 18 feet above MLW	Plant in Mode 1-2-3-4 <u>AND</u> either A, B or C: NOTE: If accurate projections of on-site wind speeds are not available within 12 hours of entering the hurricane warning, classify the event using current hurricane track and wind speeds to project on-site conditions. A. Confirmed hurricane warning with maximum projected on-site wind speeds in excess of 225 mph <u>AND</u> the unit not expected to be in cold shutdown prior to the projected onset of hurricane force winds <u>OR</u> B. Earthquake has caused loss of any safety system function <u>OR</u> C. Hurricane/flood surge that raises water level greater than 18 feet above MLW and results in shutdown of turbine generator or reactor.	A major natural event (e.g., high winds, earthquake, flooding) has occurred, which has caused massive damage to plant systems resulting in any of the other General Emergency Initiating conditions. CAUTION: Consult Attachment 3 for required Protective Action Recommendations.
Possible Control Room Indicators			
Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.3 Page 20	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.4 Page 25	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.5 Page 32	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.6 Page 41

TABLE 3-1

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

13. Hazards To Station Personnel And Equipment			
UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
<p>Safety of nuclear plant or personnel threatened by either A, B, C, D, or E:</p> <p>A. Aircraft crash on site -----</p> <p>B. Unusual aircraft activity over facility -----</p> <p>C. Toxic or flammable gas release -----</p> <p>D. Turbine generator rotating component failure requiring rapid turbine shutdown -----</p> <p>E. On-Site Explosion</p> <p>NOTE: Explosion is defined as a rapid chemical reaction resulting in noise, heat and the rapid expansion of gas.</p>	<p>Either A, B, or C:</p> <p>A. A reduction in the level of safety of plant structures or components within the protected area due to damage caused by either 1), 2), or 3):</p> <p>1) Aircraft crash <u>OR</u></p> <p>2) Missile impact <u>OR</u></p> <p>3) Explosion</p> <p>NOTE: Explosion is defined as a rapid chemical reaction resulting in noise, heat and the rapid expansion of gas.</p> <p>B. Toxic or flammable gas release which threatens plant operation.</p> <p>C. Turbine generator failure resulting in casing penetration.</p>	<p>Either A or B:</p> <p>A. Plant in Mode 1-2-3-4 <u>AND</u> Safety systems have failed or damage to vital structure has been caused by either 1), 2), or 3):</p> <p>1) Aircraft crash <u>OR</u></p> <p>2) Missile impact <u>OR</u></p> <p>3) Explosion</p> <p>NOTE: Explosion is defined as a rapid chemical reaction resulting in noise, heat and the rapid expansion of gas.</p> <p>B. Toxic or flammable gas release into control or vital areas which renders one train of Safety Related Systems inoperable.</p>	
Possible Control Room Indicators			
Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.3 Page 20	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.4 Page 25	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.5 Page 32	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.6 Page 41

TABLE 3-1

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

14. Security Threat			
UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
Declaration of a Security Alert by the Security Force due to one or more of the items listed below: A. Bomb Threat B. Attack threat - Land/Vehicle - Waterborne - Airborne - Insider C. Security Threat D. Protected Area Intrusion attempt or breach E. Sabotage attempt F. Internal disturbance G. Civil disturbance H. Vital Area Intrusion I. Security Force strike J. Credible site-specific Security Threat notification K. Extortion/Coercion/Hostage Threat against plant L. Sniper Attack	Declaration of a Security Emergency by the Security Force as defined in the Safeguards Contingency Plan Implementing Procedure.	Declaration of a Security Emergency involving imminent occupancy of the Control Room or other vital areas by intruders as defined in the Safeguards Contingency Plan Implementing Procedure.	Physical attack on the plant resulting in occupation of the Control Room or other vital areas by intruders. (As per the Safeguards Contingency Plan Implementing Procedure) CAUTION: Consult Attachment 3 for required Protective Action Recommendations.
Possible Control Room Indicators			
Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.3 Page 20	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.4 Page 25	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.5 Page 32	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.6 Page 41

TABLE 3-1
EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

15. Control Room Evacuation			
UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
	Control Room evacuation anticipated or required.	Control Room has been evacuated AND Local control of shutdown systems has NOT been established from local stations within 15 minutes.	
Possible Control Room Indicators			
16. Fire			
UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
Uncontrolled fire within the power block lasting longer than 10 minutes.	Uncontrolled fire potentially affecting safety systems AND Offsite support required	Fire which prevents a safety system from performing its design function.	A major fire has occurred which has caused massive damage to plant systems resulting in any of the other General Emergency Initiating conditions. CAUTION: Consult Attachment 3 for required Protective Action Recommendations.
Possible Control Room Indicators			
Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.3 Page 20	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.4 Page 25	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.5 Page 32	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.6 Page 41

TABLE 3-1
EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

17. Plant Shutdown			
UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
Any plant shutdown required by Technical Specifications in which the required shutdown mode is not reached within the Action Statement time limits.			
Possible Control Room Indicators			
Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.3 Page 20	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.4 Page 25	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.5 Page 32	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.6 Page 41

TABLE 3-2
PROCESS AND EFFLUENT RADIATION MONITORS
USED FOR ACCIDENT ASSESSMENT

<u>MONITOR SETTINGS</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>MEASUREMENTS</u>	<u>TYPICAL SETPOINT*</u>
Containment air particulate monitors (R3-11, R4-11)	Photomultiplier tube scintillation	1×10^{-11} to 1×10^{-5} $\mu\text{Ci/cc}$	4.49×10^{-6} $\mu\text{Ci/cc}$
Containment radioactive gas monitors (R3-12, R4-12)	Beta-gamma GM Tube Thin Wall	1×10^{-7} to 1×10^{-1} uCi/cc	5.57×10^{-3} uCi/cc
Plant Vent Gas Monitor (R-14)	Beta-gamma GM Tube Assembly (4 tubes in parallel)	10 to 3×10^5 cpm	3.6×10^4 cpm
Condenser Air Ejector Monitors (R3-15, R4-15)	Beta-gamma GM Tube Thin Wall	10 to 1×10^6 cpm	3×10^3 cpm
Component Cooling Liquid Monitors (R3-17A, R3-17B, R4-17A, R4-17B)	Scintillation counter (NaI)	10 to 2.5×10^5 cpm	2.5×10^3 cpm
Waste Disposal System Liquid Effluent (R-18)	Photomultiplier tube scintillation crystal (NaI)	10 to 1×10^6 cpm	2.5×10^4 cpm
Steam Generator Liquid Sample Monitors (R3-19, R4-19)	Photomultiplier tube scintillation crystal (NaI)	10 to 1×10^6 cpm	3×10^3 cpm

*Actual Setpoints are determined as outlined in the Off-site Dose Calculation Manual (ODCM)

TABLE 3-1

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

18. Other Plant Conditions Requiring Increased Awareness (Emergency Coordinator's Judgment)			
UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
<p>Emergency Coordinator's judgment that other plant conditions exist which warrant increased awareness on the part of the operating staff and/or local off-site authorities.</p> <p>NOTE: Activation of the Emergency Response Facilities does not require declaration of an emergency or entry into a specific emergency classification.</p>	<p>Emergency Coordinator's judgment that other plant conditions exist which warrant the increased awareness and activation of emergency response personnel.</p>	<p>Emergency Coordinator's judgment that other plant conditions exist which warrant the precautionary notification to the public near the site and the activation of FPL and off-site agency emergency response personnel.</p> <p>(Reflects conditions where some significant releases are likely or are occurring but where a core melt situation is not indicated based on current information)</p>	<p>Emergency Coordinator's judgment that other plant conditions exist which make release of large amounts of radioactivity, in a short period of time, possible</p> <p>(Loss of two fission product barriers with potential for loss of the third, such as, actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting with the potential for loss of containment.)</p> <p>CAUTION: Consult Attachment 3 for required Protective Action Recommendations.</p>
Possible Control Room Indicators			
Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.3 Page 20	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.4 Page 25	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.5 Page 32	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.6 Page 41

TABLE 3-2

**PROCESS AND EFFLUENT RADIATION MONITORS
USED FOR ACCIDENT ASSESSMENT**

<u>MONITOR SETTINGS</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>MEASUREMENTS</u>	<u>TYPICAL SETPOINT*</u>
Reactor Coolant Letdown Line Activity Monitors (R3-20 R4-20)	GM Tube Thin Wall	0.1 to 1x10 ⁴ mR/hr	2x10 ² mR/hr
Specific Particulate Iodine Noble Gas Monitors (SPING)	Alpha/Beta scintillation crystal, Photomultiplier tube scintillation crystal (NaI) Beta-gamma GM Tube	10 ⁻⁷ to 10 ⁵ μ ci/cc	Varies with detector and channel.

*Actual Setpoints are determined as outlined in the Off-site Dose Calculation Manual (ODCM)

TABLE 3-3

AREA RADIATION MONITORS

This system consists of channels which monitor radiation levels in various areas. These areas are as follows:

<u>DETECTOR TAG. NO.</u>	<u>CHANNEL NUMBER</u>	<u>AREA MONITOR*</u>	<u>TYPICAL ALARM SETPOINT SETTINGS (mR/hr)</u>
RD-1401	1	Personnel Air Lock-Unit 3	100
RD-1402	2	Fuel Manipulator Crane-Unit 3	150
RD-1403	3	Incore Detector Seal Table-Unit 3	150
RD-1404	4	Personnel Air Lock-Unit 4	100
RD-1405	5	Fuel Manipulator Crane-Unit 4	150
RD-1406	6	Incore Instrumentation-Unit 4	100
RD-1407	7	Spent Fuel Pit Transfer Canal-Unit 3	40
RD-1408	8	Spent Fuel Pit Transfer Canal-Unit 4	50
RD-1409	9	Tank & Pump Room	10
RD-1410	10	Chemical Storage Area	40
RD-1411	11	Cask Wash Area-Unit 4	10
RD-1412	12	Cask Wash Area-Unit 3	10
RD-1413	13	Sample Room-Unit 3	10
RD-1414	14	Sample Room-Unit 4	10
RD-1415	15	North End of North/South Corridor	5
RD-1416	16	South End of North/South Corridor	5
RD-1417	17	East End of East/West Corridor	5
RD-1418	18	West End of East/West Corridor	5
RD-1419	19	Spent Fuel Pit Exhaust-Unit 3	15
RD-1420	20	Control Room	2
RD-1421	21	Spent Fuel Pit North wall-Unit 3	20
RD-1422	22	Spent Fuel Pit South wall-Unit 4	20
RD-1423	23	New Fuel Room-Unit 3	20
RD-1424	24	New Fuel Room-Unit 4	10

* The monitors all have a range of 10^{-1} to 10^7 mr/hr, (10^{-4} to 10^4 R/hr).

CONTAINMENT HIGH RANGE RADIATION MONITORS (CHRRM)

	<u>RANGE</u>	<u>ALARM SETPOINTS</u>
RI-6311A GM Tube	1 to 1×10^8 R/hr 1.3×10^5 R/hr	High 1.3×10^4 R/hr, High High
RI-6311B GM Tube	1 to 1×10^8 R/hr 1.3×10^5 R/hr	High 1.3×10^4 R/hr, High High

A representative containment radiation reading can be obtained from the preplanned alternate method of containment radiation monitoring, if both CHRRMs are inoperable.

Typical Alarm Setpoint: Actual Alarms based on plant conditions and may vary from those indicated.

TABLE 3-4
**NON-RADIOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTATION USED FOR
ACCIDENT ASSESSMENT**

<u>INSTRUMENTATION</u>	<u>RANGE</u>	<u>NORMAL RANGE</u>
Charging Flow (FI-*-122)	0-150 GPM	35 - 95 GPM
Letdown Flow (FI-*-150)	0-150 GPM	45 - 120 GPM
V.C.T. Level (LI-*-115)	0-100%	16 - 50%
R.C.S. Flow (FI-*-414, 415, 416, 424, 425, 426, 434, 435, 436)	0-120%	95 - 104% (Hot S/D to Full Power)
R.C.S. T-hot (TR-*-413)	0-750°F	545 - 605°F
R.C.S. T-cold (TR-*-410)	0 - 750°F	545 - 550°F
Safety Tailpipe Temperature (TI-*-465, 467, 469)	50 - 400°F	70 - 170°F
Power Operated Relief Tailpipe Temperature (TI-*-463)	50 - 400°F	70 - 230°F
R.C.S. T-avg (TI-*-412, 422, 432 for protection and TI-*-411, 421, 431 for control)	540 - 610°F	547 - 574.2°F
Pressurizer Temperature, both vapor and liquid. (TI-*-454, 453)	0 - 700°F	650 - 654°F

TABLE 3-4
**NON-RADIOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTATION USED FOR
ACCIDENT ASSESSMENT (CONT.)**

<u>INSTRUMENTATION</u>	<u>RANGE</u>	<u>NORMAL RANGE</u>
Pressurizer Pressure narrow Protection: PT-455, 456, 457 Control: PT-444, PT 445 Range (PT-*-455, 456, 457 for protection and PT-*-444, 445 for control)	1500 - 2500 psig	2205-2254 psig (control at 2235 psig)
Pressurizer Pressure Wide Range (PT-*-403, 404, 405, 406)	0 - 3000 psig	2205 - 2265 psig
Pressurizer Level (LT-*-459, 460, 461)	0 - 100%	22.2 - 53.3%
Steam Generator Level Narrow Range 474, 475 (LT-*-476, 478, 484, 485, 486, 488, 494, 495, 496, 498)	0 - 100%	40 - 60%
Steam Generator Level Wide Range (LR-*-477)	0 - 100%	62 - 68%
Steam Generator Steam Flow (FT-*- 474, 475, 484, 485, 494, 495)	0 - 4 x 10 ⁶ lbs/hr	0.5 - 3.3 x 10 ⁶ lbs/hr
Steam Generator Feed Flow (FT-*-476 477, 486, 487, 496, 497)	0 - 4 x 10 ⁶ lbs/hr	0.5 - 3.3 x 10 ⁶ lbs/hr

TABLE 3-4

**NON-RADIOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTATION USED FOR
ACCIDENT ASSESSMENT (cont.)**

<u>INSTRUMENTATION</u>	<u>RANGE</u>	<u>NORMAL RANGE</u>
Steam Generator Pressure (PT-*-474, 475, 476, 484, 485, 486, 494, 495, 496) and Steam Header Pressure (PT-*-464, 466, 468)	0 - 1400 psig	770 - 1085 psig
R.H.R. Flow (when in use) (FT-*-605)	0 - 8500 GPM	3500 - 5000 psig
H.H. Safety Injection Flow (FI-*-943)	0 - 1000 GPM	Not Applicable
H.H. Safety Injection Pressure (Pi-*-943)	0 - 2000 psig	1200 - 1400 psig
QSPDS (located at RCO desk and on VPB)	Inputs allow measurement of subcooling margin, Rx core temperatures and Rx vessel water levels.	
Containment Pressure Narrow Range (PT-*-6425 A, B)	-6 psig to +18 psig	0 - 2 psig
Containment Pressure Wide Range (PT-*-6306 A, B)	0 - 180 psig	0 - 2 psig
Containment Temperature (TE-6700/1/2-*)	0 - 300°F	70 - 130°F
Containment Sump Level Range (R-*-1418)	0 - 300 gal.	57 - 266 gal.
Containment Sump Level Wide Range Tag # (LT-6308 A, B)	0 - 400"	6 - 28"

TABLE 3-4
**NON-RADIOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTATION USED FOR
 ACCIDENT ASSESSMENT (CONT.)**

<u>INSTRUMENTATION</u>	<u>RANGE</u>	<u>NORMAL RANGE</u>
Containment Level Wide Range Tag# (LT-6309 A, B)	0 - 100"	0
Auxiliary Feed Water Flow (FI-*-1401A, 1401B, 1457A, 1457B, 1458A, 1458B)	0 - 300 GPM	Not Applicable
R.W.S.T. Level (LT-*- 6583 A, B)	0 - 330,000 gal.	320,000 - 330,000 gal.
4kV Bus Volt Meters	0 - 5250 volts	3950 - 4350 volts
4kV Bus Current Meters	0 - 4000 amps	0 - 3500 amps
DC Bus Volt Meters	0 - 200 volts	128 - 132 volts
T.E.C. Safety Acoustic Monitor Tag # ZT-6303 A, B, C	(Alarms when indication of Safety lifting is required)	

4. NOTIFICATION AND COMMUNICATION

This section describes the procedures and methods established for notification and follow-up communications within Florida Power & Light Company, and from Florida Power & Light Company to the appropriate State, County, and Federal response organizations. Section 4.6, Communications Equipment, describes the referenced systems in more detail. Figure 1-2 shows the initial notification flow. Table 4-1 presents the organizational positions and alternates responsible for ensuring the manning of communications links for the primary response organizations.

4.1 FPL Emergency Response Organization

The FPL Emergency Coordinator or Recovery Manager acting in accordance with Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures has the responsibility for making the necessary notifications and communications, and for determining the content of the notification. However, actual contacts may be made by designated communications assistants. The use of the phrase "Emergency Coordinator" below is also defined as "Emergency Coordinator or designee", except for those items described in Section 2.2.2.1 which cannot be delegated.

Once the EOF is declared operational, the Recovery Manager assumes the responsibility for notification to off-site governmental agencies.

4.1.1 Initial Notification

Florida Power & Light Company emergency procedures call for the following actions for initial notification within the FPL organization.

Personnel detecting a potentially significant off-normal event or condition should report it to the Shift Manager by the fastest means available. This may mean face-to-face communication, the Plant Public Address System, or the commercial (Bell) telephone system. These systems provide adequate means of redundancy for this initial notification.

The following information should be related to the extent possible:

- 1) Nature of off-normal event (fire, pipe rupture, etc.)
- 2) Extent of damage to equipment
- 3) Location of event
- 4) Personnel injuries
- 5) Name of individual reporting the event

The Shift Manager directs the investigative actions to address the off-normal event. After investigation, the Shift Manager classifies the event and, if it is determined to be an Unusual Event, Alert, a Site Area Emergency, or a General Emergency, implements this Emergency Plan and becomes the Emergency Coordinator.

If necessary, the Emergency Coordinator notifies plant personnel of the emergency situation and any required protective actions via the Plant Public Address System. Activation of FPL Personnel proceeds to the degree necessary, as determined by the Emergency Coordinator (EC) and Recovery Manager (RM) in response to the severity of the emergency.

The Emergency Coordinator will relay information to the Recovery Manager (RM), via the Duty Call Supervisor. The DCS notifies the RM and appropriate emergency response personnel by commercial telephone, cellular phone, or beeper.

The Emergency Coordinator provides the following information to the DCS to the extent possible:

- o Type of accident or incident
- o Affected unit
- o Assessment of the emergency condition (including the class of emergency)
- o Information on personnel injuries, and an estimate of personnel radiation exposures
- o Offsite support already called in and/or required
- o An estimate of the magnitude of a radioactive material release and the area possibly affected
- o Actions already taken or recommended with respect to the evacuation of various on-site areas
- o Wind speed and direction
- o Assessment of potential radiation exposure to persons offsite and any protective actions for offsite areas recommended

4.1.2 Communications

Initially, communications between the Emergency Coordinator (in the Control Room) and the FPL Expanded Emergency Response Organization are by telephone, with radio as the backup.

Follow-up messages regarding the plant status and requests for on-site support by off-site organizations will be made periodically and as needed by the EC to the RM. Recommendations for off-site protective measures to DEM may be included as part of follow-up messages. These measures are referenced in Figure 5-1.

4.2 State Agencies

State of Florida notification and communications procedures are presented in the Florida Radiological Emergency Management Plan for Nuclear Power Plants. File locations are listed in Appendix A.

4.2.1 Division of Emergency Management

Initial Notification

FPL's Emergency Coordinator will make initial notification within approximately 15 minutes of declaring any emergency to the Division of Emergency Management via the Hot Ring Down Telephone System to the State Warning Point Duty Officer at the State Warning Point in Tallahassee. Commercial telephone and ESATCOM (Satellite Communications System) serve as the backup systems for initial notification. Backup phone numbers for 24-hour per day notification are provided by procedure.

Information to be communicated to DEM during the initial notification is shown in the State of Florida Notification Message Form, Table 4-2. The listed information will be provided to the extent possible at the time of notification. Information that should be included in follow-up messages is also shown in Table 4-2. The follow-up message may come from the TSC staff, if it is operational, or the EOF, if it is operational.

The initial notification may be brief with certain information not available. Follow-up messages from the Emergency Coordinator/RM to the Division of Emergency Management (DEM) will include the required information as it becomes available.

The Division of Emergency Management (DEM) has established a procedure to authenticate emergency notification from the Turkey Point Plant. The Hot Ring Down and ESATCOM Systems are restricted circuits under control of DEM and local government. Their use is self-authenticating.

Communications

The Emergency Coordinator/RM will maintain periodic contact with the State Warning Point, located at the State EOC in Tallahassee, via the Hot Ring Down network.

FPL responsibility for communication with off-site State and Local government agencies is transferred from the Emergency Coordinator to the Recovery Manager when the Recovery Manager declares the EOF operational.

TABLE 4-1
COMMUNICATIONS RESPONSIBILITIES

The following positions are responsible for ensuring the communication links are manned for the listed organizations/facilities:

- 1) **FPL On-shift Emergency Response Organization/Control Room**
Primary: Emergency Coordinator
 1. Shift Manager
 2. Alternate as defined by plan and procedure.Alternate: Designated Communicator (from available plant operating and technical staff).
- 2) **FPL Expanded Emergency Response Organization/Technical Support Center/OSC and Emergency Operations Facility**
Primary: Emergency Coordinator/Recovery Manager
 1. Plant General Manager (TSC) and Vice President Turkey Point Plant (EOF)
 2. Alternate as defined by plan and procedure.Alternate: Designated Communicator (from available management or technical staff).
- 3) **Florida Division of Emergency Management/State Emergency Operations Center, Tallahassee**
Primary: Chief of Operations, DEM
Alternate: As described in the State Plan
- 4) **Miami-Dade County/Emergency Operations Center, Miami**
Primary: Miami-Dade County Office of Emergency Management Director
Alternate: As described in the State Plan
- 5) **Monroe County/Emergency Operations Center, Key Largo**
Primary: Monroe County Office of Emergency Management Director
Alternate: As described in the State Plan
- 6) **Florida Department of Health - Bureau of Radiation Control**
Primary: Supervisor, Bureau of Radiation Control
Alternate: As described in the State Plan

TABLE 4-2

1. A. This Is A Drill B. This Is An Emergency
 OnLine Notification SWP MIAMI-DADE COUNTY MONROE COUNTY
2. A. Date: ___/___/___ B. Contact Time: _____ C. Reported By: Name _____
 D. Message Number: _____ E. Reported From: Control Room TSC EOF
3. SITE: A. CR UNIT 3 B. SL UNIT 1 C. SL UNIT 2 D. TP UNIT 3 E. TP UNIT 4

4. EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION: A. Notification Of Unusual Event B. Alert
 C. Site Area Emergency D. General Emergency

5. A. EMERGENCY DECLARATION: B. EMERGENCY TERMINATION: Date: ___/___/___ Time: _____

6. REASON FOR EMERGENCY DECLARATION: A. EAL Number: _____ OR B. Description: _____

7. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OR UPDATE: A. None OR B. _____

8. WEATHER DATA: A. Wind direction from _____ degrees B. Downwind Sectors affected _____, _____, _____

9. RELEASE STATUS: A. None (Go to Item 11) B. Is occurring C. Has occurred, but stopped

10. RELEASE SIGNIFICANCE CATEGORY: (at the Site Boundary)
 A. Information not available at this time B. Release within Normal Operating Limits (Tech Specs)
 C. Non-Significant (Fraction of PAG Range) D. PAG Range (Protective Actions required)

11. UTILITY RECOMMENDED PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR THE PUBLIC:

A. No recommended actions at this time. B. The utility recommends the following protective actions:

	Miles	No Action	Evacuate Sectors	Shelter Sectors
EVACUATE ZONES: _____	0-2	_____	_____	_____
SHELTER ZONES: _____	2-5	_____	_____	_____
C. Consider Issuance of KI: <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	5-10	_____	_____	_____

If form is completed in the Control Room, go to Item 15. If completed in the TSC or EOF, continue with Item 12.

12. PLANT CONDITIONS:
- A. Reactor Shutdown? YES NO B. Core Adequately Cooled? YES NO
 C. Containment Intact? YES NO D. Core Condition: Stable Degrading

13. WEATHER DATA: A. Wind Speed _____ mph B. Stability Class _____

14. ADDITIONAL RELEASE INFORMATION:

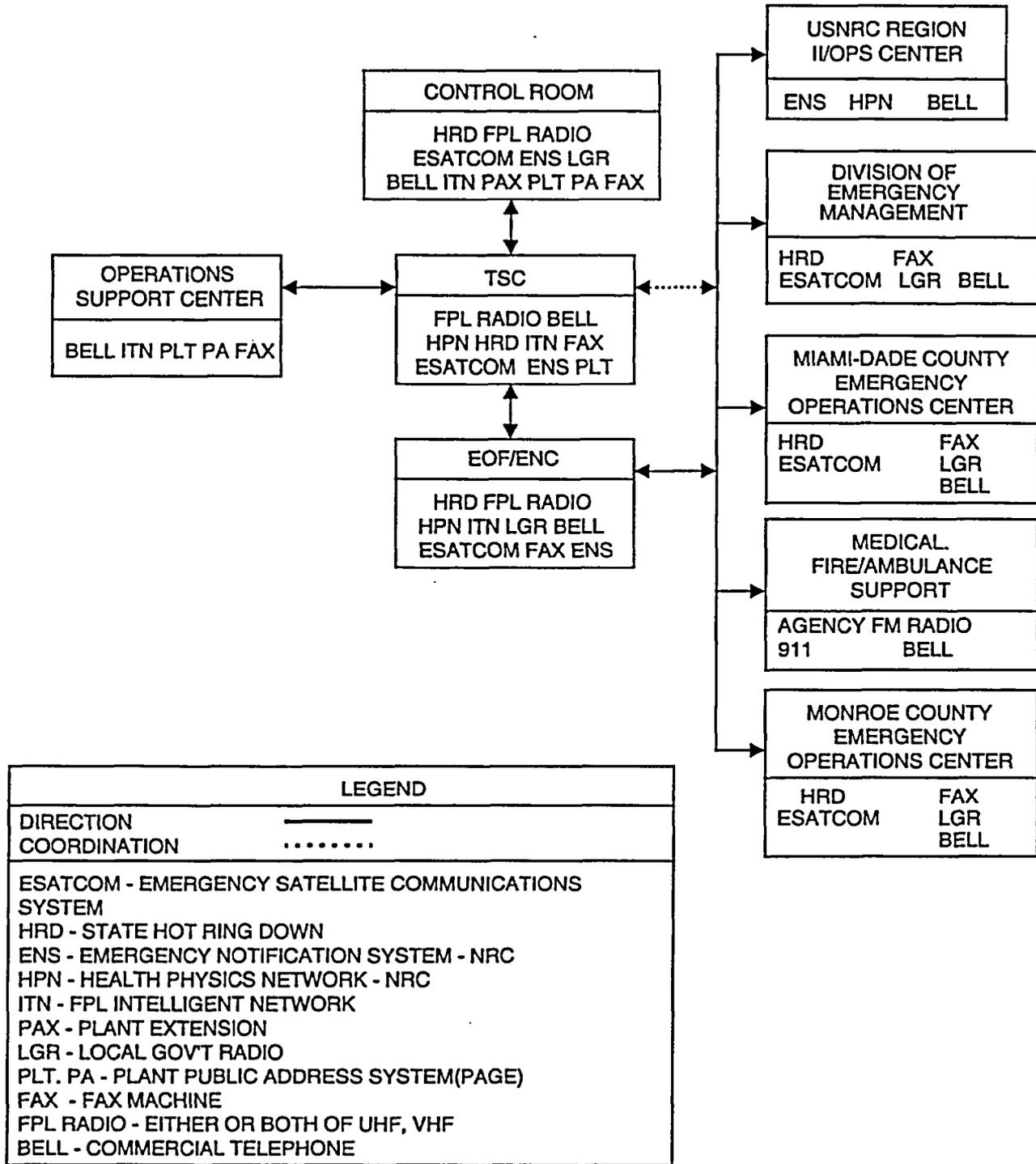
A. Noble Gases _____ Curies per second B. Iodines _____ Curies per second
 C. Airborne: Date Started ___/___/___ Time Started _____ Date Stopped ___/___/___ Time Stopped _____
 D. Liquid: Date Started ___/___/___ Time Started _____ Date Stopped ___/___/___ Time Stopped _____

Distance	Projected Thyroid Dose (CDE) for 1 Hour	Projected Total Dose (TEDE) for 1 Hour
1 Mile (Site Boundary)	E. _____ mrem	F. _____ mrem
2 Miles	G. _____ mrem	H. _____ mrem
5 Miles	I. _____ mrem	J. _____ mrem
10 Miles	K. _____ mrem	L. _____ mrem

EC or RM Approval Signature _____ Date ___/___/___ Time _____

15. MESSAGE RECEIVED BY: Name _____ Date ___/___/___ Time _____

**FIGURE 4-1
COMMUNICATIONS INTERFACES**



4.2.2 Department of Health - Bureau of Radiation Control

Initial Notification

The Division of Emergency Management (DEM) State Warning Point Duty Officer is responsible for notifying the Department of Health - Bureau of Radiation Control (DOH - BRC). A Health Physicist contacts the Miami-Dade County EOC to ascertain what, if any, protective actions have been initiated. If required, the Bureau of Radiation Control activates the DOH - BRC's Mobile Emergency Radiological Laboratory (MERL) and/or the Radiological Monitoring Teams.

Communications

The Public Health Physicist maintains contact with the Division of Emergency Management (DEM) via vehicle radio in transit to the FPL Emergency Operations Facility. Contact is maintained with the Mobile Emergency Radiological Laboratory (MERL) by the Division of Emergency Management (DEM) via Local Government Radio or cellular phone while the MERL is in transit. On arrival, commercial phones are available also.

The State Plan describes provisions for communications between the EOC and State off-site radiological monitoring teams, as well as communications for field assessment teams.

4.3 Miami-Dade County Office of Emergency Management Director and Monroe County Office of Emergency Management

Initial Notification

The County Emergency Response Directors are initially notified (within 15 minutes) simultaneously via the same Hot Ring Down communication used to notify the Division of Emergency Management for all four emergency classes. The Hot Ring Down System is manned on a 24-hour basis by the Miami-Dade County Department of Public Safety (911 Center) and Monroe County Sheriff's Office (central dispatch in Marathon).

The Emergency Management Directors can then be reached by telephone or by dispatching a patrol car. Also, the State Warning Point Duty Officer at the Division of Emergency Management is responsible for confirming the receipt of emergency notice by the County Office of Emergency Management Directors. When the emergency notification is by commercial telephone, the State Warning Point Duty Officer is responsible for verifying the message from the Plant by a call back procedure and informing the County Directors that the message has been verified. Backup phone numbers for 24 hour per day notification are provided by procedure.

Follow-up messages concerning the emergency may come from the TSC staff or the EOF. Information that should be contained in these messages is shown in Table 4-2.

Communications

The Miami-Dade County Emergency Management Director proceeds to the Miami-Dade County Emergency Operations Center and uses the communication channels available there. These include Hot Ring Down, ESATCOM (Satellite Communications System), RACES, Local Government Radio, teletype, police and fire networks, and telephone.

The Monroe County Office of Emergency Management Director proceeds to the Emergency Operations Center and uses the communications channels available there. These include HRD, ESATCOM (Satellite Communications System), RACES, Local Government Radio, teletype, police, and fire networks, facsimile, and commercial telephone.

4.4 Federal Agencies

4.4.1 U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Initial Notification

The NRC Operations Center in Maryland is notified of all radiological emergencies via the Emergency Notification System from the Control Room. The notifications are made in accordance with Federal Regulations and plant procedures. The Emergency Coordinator or designee notifies the NRC Operations Center within one hour of the declaration of an emergency. Alternate commercial phone numbers are provided by procedure.

Communications

Communications with the NRC may be handled as necessary by telephone from the Control Room, the TSC (if operational), or the EOF (if operational).

4.4.2 U. S. Coast Guard

Assistance from the Coast Guard for on-site rescue activities, aid, or evacuation of persons in danger, and for the protection of property threatened by any type of disaster can be requested by telephone call from the Emergency Coordinator or designee or the Recovery Manager or designee to the Coast Guard Duty Officer.

4.5 Notification of the Public by the State/County

The Florida Radiological Emergency Management Plan for Nuclear Power Plants defines the State and County procedures for notifying the public in the event of an emergency. Section 5 describes further provisions.

4.6 Communications Equipment

The various communications systems previously discussed are described in more detail below.

This communications network incorporates all telephones, the Plant Public Address System, fixed and mobile radio systems, and radio "beepers" employed for routine plant operation and other normal Company business. In addition, the communication systems of State and County agencies and other organizations with which the Company has emergency assistance agreements will be used to implement emergency activities.

Plant Page System

The Plant Page System, with speakers strategically located throughout the Plant site, provides for the transmission of warning and instructions in event of an emergency.

A solid state Plant Page System is powered from a preferred 120V AC circuit. An alternate power supply is provided.

The Plant Page System uses noise canceling dynamic microphone type handsets located throughout the plant. The system includes one paging channel and one party line channel.

The Plant Page System at Units 3 and 4 is completely independent of the system at Units 1 and 2. Notification by phone to the Unit 1 and 2 Control Room (by the Unit 3 and 4 Control Room) enables fossil plant employees to be advised of actions to take as a result of events occurring at the nuclear site.

Bell System Telephones (Commercial Telephones)

There are numerous Bell Telephone System links connected to the plant for normal dial telephone service. This system represents the primary system for routine communication with areas outside the plant.

Motor Maintenance Circuit

This is a communications circuit, separate from the Plant Page System, but using 120V AC power from the Plant Page System power supply source. The circuit consists of various outlets throughout the plant, near major equipment both inside and outside the containment and at the fuel handling areas, into which a headset with a microphone can be plugged, to enable communication to be carried on while leaving the operator's hands free. Outlets for this circuit are also provided in the Control Room of Units 3 and 4 so that communications between the Control Room and outlying stations can be established.

FPL Intelligent Tandem Network (ITN) System

Telephones in most FPL locations may access the Intelligent Tandem Network (ITN) Telephone System. Through the ITN and its associated "Uniform Dialing Plan", other company office locations may be directly dialed, WATS line may be accessed, and local telephone calls may be placed. This system uses a combination of Bell telephones and FPL telephones, depending upon office location.

Portable Radio Transceiver Sets

Various portable radio transceivers (walkie-talkies) are available to supplement the fixed communications equipment in the plant. These radios are lightweight battery operated units which may be easily carried by personnel to any location on the plant site. Some of these portable radios are capable of communicating with the FM radio transceiver over a range of several miles.

FPL Radio Paging System

Telephones in the FPL ITN System are interconnected to the FPL Radio Paging System. This system is capable of reaching beepers located within FPL's service area from Sebastien Inlet to the Miami-Dade/Monroe County line. Beepers are regularly assigned to key personnel in the Emergency Response Organizations as shown in the Emergency Response Directories, and additional beepers can be quickly assigned if required in an emergency. A beeper is also assigned to the Duty Call Supervisor.

Company Radio System

The Company radio system consists of a variety of fixed base radio equipment. The System Operations Power Coordinator's office, trouble dispatcher offices, service centers, power plants and mobile service vehicles are equipped with one or more of these radio systems.

In the event of interruption of the on-site electric service to the base radio stations, back up power is available to the equipment.

Transceivers are located in the Control Building Elevator vestibule. The operating set and battery back up units for these radios are located in the Unit 3 and 4 Control Room, TSC, and other on-site locations. These radios will provide backup communications between the Turkey Point Plant, Systems Operations Office, EOF, and Juno Beach Office.

State Hot Ring Down Telephone

The State Hot Ring Down telephone is installed in the Control Room TSC, and EOF. This system uses dedicated commercial telephone lines and is activated through predesignated three-digit access "telephone numbers". The initial notification of an emergency and other required notifications are made via this system to the State Division of Emergency Management (State Warning Point-Tallahassee) and the County Emergency Response Directors. Commercial telephone and ESATCOM (Satellite Communications System) serve as backups.

Emergency Satellite Communication System (ESATCOM)

ESATCOM is an Emergency Satellite Communication System which is available in the Control Room, the Technical Support Center and the Emergency Operations Facility. The initial notification of all emergencies and other required notifications to the State Division of Emergency Management (DEM) and the County's Department of Public Safety will be made via the Hot Ring Down telephone with ESATCOM as the second alternate communications pathway.

Local Government Radio (LGR) System

The LGR System is installed in the Control Room, TSC, and EOF. This system, which operates on frequencies allocated in the State Division of Emergency Management (DEM), may be used to maintain communications with the DEM, the State Department of Health - Bureau of Radiation Control, Mobile Emergency Radiological Laboratory (MERL), and the County Emergency Response Directors.

NRC FTS 2001 Emergency Telecommunications System (ETS)

Portions of this system are used to contact the NRC, such as the ENS and HPN. These phone links are described below:

- Emergency Notification System (ENS) - The ENS is used for initial notification by the licensee, as well as ongoing information on plant systems, status and parameters. The ENS is installed in each Control Room, TSC and EOF.
- Health Physics Network (HPN) - The HPN is used for communication with the licensee on radiological conditions (in-plant and off-site) and meteorological conditions, as well as their assessment of trends and needs for protective measures on site and off site. The HPN is located in the TSC and EOF.
- Emergency Response Data System (ERDS) - The ERDS is a direct near real-time electronic data link between the plant's on-site computer system and the NRC Operations Center. The ERDS provides for the automated transmission of a limited data set of selected plant parameters.

4.7 Testing

As discussed in Section 7.1, Exercises and Drills, communications equipment and procedures will be tested periodically as part of the FPL program of exercises and drills for maintaining emergency preparedness.

5. RESPONSE TO ACCIDENT CONDITIONS

Table 3-1 identifies a spectrum of off-normal events and classifies those events into four categories. The classification is based on Emergency Action Levels which are related to the instrument readings, and/or observations, of plant conditions as shown in the tables. This section discusses the assessment of and response to these events.

5.1 Accident Assessment

Once an off-normal event has been detected and classified in accordance with the Emergency Action Levels, a process of continuing assessment will be initiated. System instruments and procedures which would be used, as appropriate, in the assessment process are described below. Specifications of instrumentation utilized for accident assessment are contained in procedures. Emergency Operating Procedures (EOPs) and Severe Accident Management Guidance (SAMG) should be used as required. Post accident sampling capabilities are also described in procedures.

5.1.1 Plant Release Pathways

The Turkey Point Plant is provided with systems for measuring radioactivity at potential effluent release points and within the primary containment buildings (See Table 3-2). The principal release point is the plant vent. The following systems may be sources of radiological effluent through the plant vent:

- o Containment Purge System (both containments).
- o Gas decay tanks.
- o Auxiliary Building Ventilation System.
- o Unit 4 Spent Fuel Pit Ventilation.
- o Radwaste Building Ventilation System.
- o Laundry Facility Ventilation System.

The plant vent monitor readings are available in the Control Room. In addition to the noble gas monitor(s), cartridges for analysis of particulates and iodine are included in the Plant Vent Radiation Monitoring System. These cartridges would be removed and analyzed using a multichannel analyzer.

The Unit 3 spent fuel pit area is separately vented. The exhaust flow is monitored for noble gases, particulates, and iodine. Noble gas monitors provide continuous indication of concentration. Special cartridges provided as part of the system are removed for multichannel analyses to determine particulate and iodine emissions.

The Steam Jet Air Ejector Exhaust Systems are provided with gross radioactivity monitors. These monitors would provide early indication of primary to secondary leakage.

The steam dump/safety exhausts are monitored for gross radioactivity. Particulate and iodine concentrations will be determined by analysis of grab samples from the main steam sample lines.

Steam generator blowdowns are monitored for gross activity. Continuous readout is provided in the Control Room.

In addition to these effluent monitors, the plant is provided with an Area Radiation Monitoring System (See Table 3-3). This monitoring system employs detectors distributed throughout the plant and detector indicators are provided locally and in the Control Room. The Area Radiation Monitoring System provides early indication of a release of radioactivity within the plant.

Also, the plant has a system of fire detectors with appropriate alarms in the Control Room to provide warning of a fire emergency.

5.1.2 On-site Sampling Resources

The capability is available at the Turkey Point Plant to obtain grab samples of the reactor containment atmosphere, the reactor coolant and the containment sump.

To obtain grab samples of the containment atmosphere following an accident, a special removable gas sampling vessel is used in the existing containment sampling system. The removable vessel would be transported in a shielded container to a laboratory off site with specialized material handling capabilities. At the laboratory, a portion of the gas would be drawn from the vessel, and the radioisotopic content determined by appropriate analytical techniques. Plant procedures provide instructions for sample acquisition. Off-site analysis capability exists by prearranged letter of agreement between FPL and one of its vendors.

Reactor coolant and containment sump grab samples can be taken within a shielded container and transported to a laboratory off site with specialized material handling capabilities following an accident. Dedicated sample lines are installed which route a reactor coolant sample to an accessible, low background area. The sample lines are shielded to reduce the radiation exposure. Mechanical manipulators and a cart mounted shield are used to collect the sample and transport it to the laboratory. The coolant sample is analyzed for pH, boron, and radioactivity. Instructions on sample acquisition are included in plant procedures.

Air samples will be collected using portable air samplers in accordance with a plant procedure. Portable air samplers are located such that time required to obtain results is minimized for critically manned areas (e.g., Control Room, Technical Support Center). Silver zeolite sample cartridges are stored on site. To preclude interferences by noble gas adsorption, only silver zeolite cartridges will initially be used to sample critically manned areas (e.g., Control Room, Technical Support Center, other areas which require personnel to be present). Collected samples will be transported promptly to the lab. If necessary, an alternate location will be established using portable equipment in a low background area outside the Radiation Controlled Area.

Samples are to be analyzed in accordance with approved procedures.

5.1.3 Meteorological Systems

Meteorological data is required to make estimates of off-site radiation exposure in the event of a release of gaseous radioactivity. Measurement of three meteorological parameters are required to make estimates of atmospheric dispersion, an essential part of a radiation exposure calculation. The parameters are wind speed, wind direction, and a measure of atmospheric stability.

Meteorological data is collected at the Turkey Point Land Management Site 10 meter tower (2 miles southwest), the South Dade Site 60 meter tower (7 miles southwest) or obtained directly from the National Weather Service in Miami. Table 5-1 summarizes the available data. Data which represents primary and backup sources are summarized on Table 5-2.

As indicated in Table 5-1, values of the key meteorological parameters are provided for the Turkey Point Plant and South Dade Site meteorological installations. These readouts are provided continuously and the data is directly available at the Control Room, Technical Support Center (TSC) and the Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) via Emergency Response Data Acquisition and Display System (ERDADS).

Meteorological data is provided to the State via initial and follow-up communications utilizing Table 4-2 as well as response to direct inquiries from DEM and Department of Health - Bureau of Radiation Control (DOH - BRC). The EOF and NRC can receive timely meteorological information through the TSC, upon request or through ERDADS.

5.1.4 Source Term and Release Determination

As discussed in Section 5.1.3 certain meteorological parameters are required for the calculation of off-site radiation exposure from airborne releases. Additional essential pieces of information are the rate of release and isotopic composition of the released radioactivity. If radioactivity were released from a monitored vent, then a direct measure of the release rate would be available. Monitored release points are discussed in Section 5.1.1. Based upon certain assumptions, release rate can be determined using 0-EPIP-20126, OFF-SITE DOSE CALCULATIONS, for all monitored release points and grab samples.

In event of a loss of coolant accident, the containment radiation monitors would provide the first indication of the magnitude or existence of radioactivity in the containment. These monitors can be used to determine the concentration of radionuclides based upon the isotopic mixes assumed for the accident described in the Updated Final Safety Analysis Report (UFSAR). Additional information about the isotopic composition of the airborne radioactivity would be derived from isotopic analysis of a containment atmosphere sample.

Procedures have been developed to assist the plant staff in estimating release rates and isotopic content for releases from the various plant vents.

5.1.5 Exposure and Dose Rate Determination

One of the uses of radiation monitors and meteorological instrumentation is the estimation of off-site radiation exposures. An estimate of doses is needed so that responsible governmental agencies can use this information to plan protective action.

0-EPIP-20126, Off-site Dose Calculations, provides the details of how initial dose estimates are determined. In particular, current meteorological data, process monitor data, and containment high range radiation monitor readings are used in conjunction with tables for estimating doses under actual conditions. Dose calculations will be updated periodically during the course of the accident and the result will be provided to State and County authorities for their use in evaluating the need for protective action. Figure 5-1 presents the protective action guides to be used for making recommendations. These are consistent with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Protective Action Guides (PAGs). Initial dose calculations are performed by the chemistry representative who is dispatched to the Control Room at the onset of the accident. Refined dose estimates would be prepared by the Chemistry Department personnel reporting to the TSC or by personnel in the Emergency Operations Facility (if operational) using available tables and/or an interactive computer program which presents results and protective action recommendations in a tabular format. Default values based on the FSAR have been established and can be utilized if assessment instrumentation is not available (offscale or inoperable) and field sample analysis has not yet been completed.

5.1.6 Off-site Monitoring

Dosimetry

The Florida Department of Health - Bureau of Radiation Control (DOH - BRC) maintains a system of approximately 35 TLD stations in the vicinity of Turkey Point Plant. Stations are provided in each 22.5° land sector at the 1-mile (approximate), 5-mile (approximate), and 10-mile (approximate) radii. At the 10-mile radius, stations are located with special emphasis on the more densely populated area.

Laboratories and Sampling

Laboratory facilities are provided as discussed in Section 2.3.2. The plant's on-site radiological laboratory serves as the primary facility with backup provided by: 1) the Radiation Protection counting room facilities; 2) St. Lucie Plant Radiological facilities; 3) the State of Florida's Mobile Emergency Radiological Laboratory. Analysis of off-site environmental samples will be performed at the State's Mobile Emergency Radiological Laboratory. This mobile lab can be in position near the site within 6 to 8 hours of notification. A DOH - BRC representative dispatched to the EOF will coordinate all State off-site field monitoring data and sample media.

TABLE 5-1

SUMMARY OF AVAILABLE METEOROLOGICAL DATA

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>DATA</u>	<u>DISPLAY</u>
Turkey Point Land Management 10-meter tower	Wind Speed Wind Direction Sigma-Theta	ERDADS Strip chart record
South Dade Site 60-meter tower	Delta T (60-10m) Wind Speed Wind Direction	ERDADS Strip chart record
NOAA/NWS Forecast Center in Miami for Turkey Point Nuclear Plant Lat. 25° 26' 04" N Long. 80° 19' 52" W	Wind Speed Wind Direction Cloud Cover Ceiling Height Air Temperature	None; via telephone

TABLE 5-2

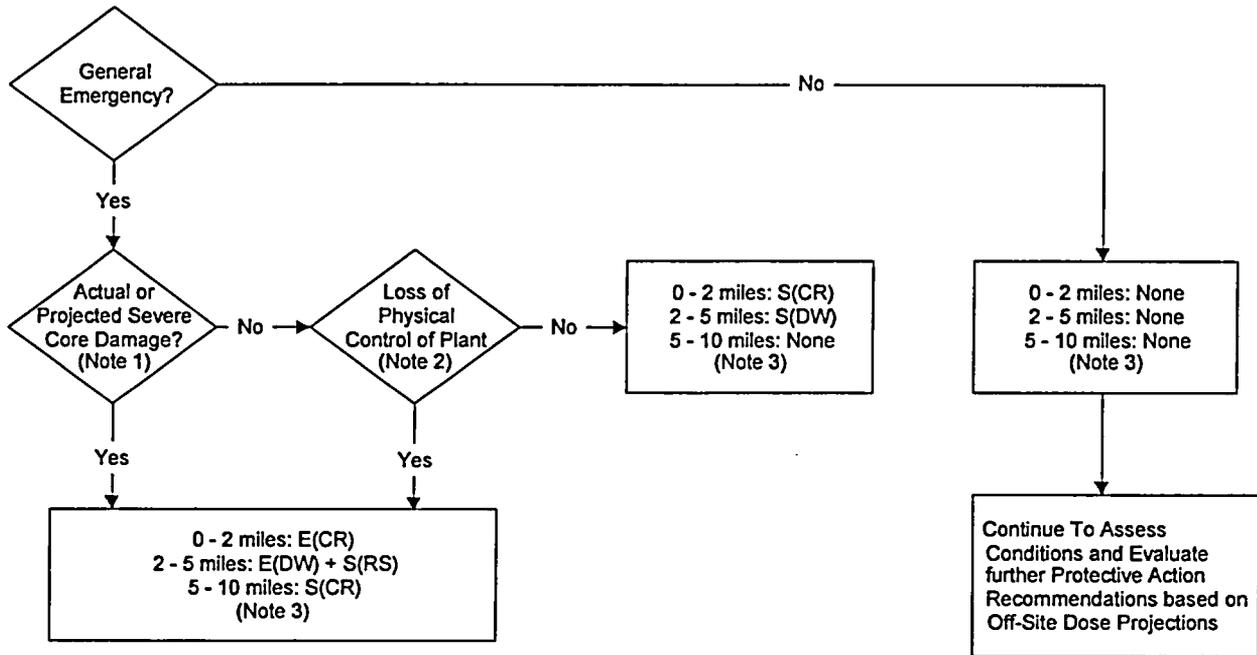
SOURCES OF METEOROLOGICAL DATA

<u>METEOROLOGICAL PARAMETER</u>	<u>PRIMARY SOURCE</u>	<u>FIRST BACKUP</u>	<u>SECOND BACKUP</u>
Atmospheric Stability	Delta T (South Dade Site Tower)	Sigma-Theta (Turkey Point Land Management Tower)	Surface Observations
Wind Speed	Turkey Point Land Management Tower	South Dade Site Tower	NOAA NOAA
Wind Direction	Turkey Point Land Management Tower	South Dade Site Tower	NOAA

FIGURE 5-1 (1 of 3)

**PROTECTIVE ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON
PLANT CONDITIONS AND OFFSITE DOSE ESTIMATES**

**Guidance for Determining Protective Action Recommendations (PARs)
Based on Plant Conditions**



NOTE:

(1) Severe core damage is indicated by either;
 Loss of critical functions required for core protection, (loss of injection with LOCA)
 High Core temperatures. (Valid CET > 700F)
 CHRRM Reading of greater than or equal to 1.3E4 R/Hr

(2) Loss of physical control of Control Room or reactor operating areas required for continued safe plant operation to intruders.

(3) See additional Guidance for Determining PARs in Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures.

FIGURE 5-1 (2 of 3)

**PROTECTIVE ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON
PLANT CONDITIONS AND OFFSITE DOSE ESTIMATES**

**Guidance for Determining Protective Action Recommendations (PARs)
Based on Manual Dose Calculation**

RELEASE DURATION LESS THAN 2 HOURS (PUFF RELEASE)

Total Dose TEDE Dose (mrem)		<u>OR</u>	Thyroid Dose CDE (mrem)	0-2 Miles Use 1 Mi. value	2-5 Miles Use 2 Mi. Value	Beyond 10 miles use this column and the 10 mile dose value. 5-10 Miles Use 5 Mi. Value
< 500mrem			<1000mrem	None	None	None
≥ 500 mrem but <1000 mrem			≥ 1000 mrem but <5000 mrem	S(CR)	S(DW)	S(DW)
≥1000 mrem but <5000 mrem			≥ 5000 mrem but <25000 mrem	S(CR)	S(CR)	S(CR)
≥ 5000 mrem			≥ 25000 mrem	E(CR)	E(DW)+S(RS)	E(DW)+S(RS)

RELEASE DURATION GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 2 HOURS

Total Dose TEDE Dose (mrem)		<u>OR</u>	Thyroid Dose CDE (mrem)	0-2 Miles Use 1 Mi. value	2-5 Miles Use 2 Mi. Value	Beyond 10 miles use this column and the 10 mile dose value. 5-10 Miles Use 5 Mi. Value
< 500mrem			<1000mrem	None	None	None
≥ 500 mrem but <1000 mrem			≥ 1000 mrem but <5000 mrem	S(CR)	S(DW)	S(DW)
≥1000 mrem but <5000 mrem			≥ 5000 mrem but <25000 mrem	E(CR)	E(DW)+S(RS)	E(DW)+S(RS)
≥ 5000 mrem			≥ 25000 mrem	E(CR)	E(CR)	E(DW)+S(RS)

SUMMARY	0 - 2 MI.	2 - 5 MI.	5 - 10 MI.
PARs based on – Plant Conditions			
PARs based on – Total Dose (TEDE)			
PARs based on – Thyroid Dose (CDE)			
Most Conservative PARs based on Plant Conditions and Dose Projections			

LEGEND OF ABBREVIATIONS

- S – Sheltering recommended
- E – Evacuation recommended
- DW – Downwind plus 2 adjoining sectors
- RS – Remaining sectors
- CR – Complete radius around plant at specified distance.

Field Monitoring - State

The State Plan discusses the State role in accident assessment. It describes agencies and their missions, specialized personnel, special equipment, and other matters related to field monitoring within the Plume Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ). The State Plan also discusses, in further detail, the capability and resources for field monitoring.

Field team compositions, transportation, communications, equipment and estimated deployment times are included in the State Plan.

Transportation of field teams is also discussed in the State Plan. Field team communications are described in the State Plan, as well as monitoring equipment, composition of field teams and deployment times.

County Plans also discuss accident assessment. For example, the Miami-Dade County Plan indicates that the County Health Department Director will cooperate with Department of Health - Bureau of Radiation Control with respect to accident assessment procedures. The County Plan also indicates that the Miami-Dade County Office of Emergency Management will be involved in assessment activities as well.

The State Plan discusses the measurement of iodine in air, and the use of such measurements in assessment activities.

Field Monitoring - Plant

Plant procedures provide guidance for activation of emergency field monitoring teams, dispatching these teams throughout the plume EPZ and communications. Equipment and instrumentation is maintained for two off-site monitoring teams. Equipment and instrumentation is maintained in the OSC for numerous on-site monitoring teams. The equipment includes air samplers, filters, silver zeolite cartridges, sample bags, forms, log books, phone lists, maps, and procedure packs. Instrumentation includes single channel gamma analyzer (sodium iodide crystal type) with the capability of detecting radioiodine concentrations of at least 10⁻⁷ microcuries/cc in the field. Other instrumentation includes ion chamber survey monitors and high range gamma monitors. Communications will be maintained with the TSC Radiation Protection Supervisor by portable two-way radios or cellular telephones. Plant procedures also include information on sampling techniques, measurement of airborne concentrations of radioiodine, direct radiation dose rates, transportation of teams, expected deployment times, and communications.

Coordination of Sampling Data

To assure that information concerning FPL off-site radiological assessment is exchanged, arrangements have been made for State Department of Health - Bureau of Radiation Control (DOH - BRC) representatives to be stationed at the EOF. Direction and control of field operations for the DOH - BRC will be provided by the State Health Physics Supervisor, who will conduct/supervise accident assessment and response of the field teams from a post at the EOF. Office space and communications are provided therein and have been described in Emergency Plan Implement Procedures. Prior to the arrival of DOH - BRC personnel, coordination of this information will be through follow-up communications with DEM and the Plume Exposure EPZ counties.

DOE off-site monitoring assistance, if required, will be requested by the DEM in consultation with DOH - BRC. Lead responsibility for coordination with Department of Energy (DOE) is assigned to DOH - BRC.

5.2 Protective Response

This section describes the protective actions on site, and the data provided to assist the State and County in determining appropriate off-site protective actions.

5.2.1 Protective Actions

On-site

On-site protective actions for a radiological emergency consist of evacuation of the affected area (localized evacuation or site evacuation), monitoring of all personnel who were in the affected area, and decontamination as required.

Individuals remaining or arriving on site during an emergency will be provided protective equipment as prescribed by the TSC Radiation Protection Supervisor, the OSC RP Supervisor, and plant procedures. Florida Power and Light Company will make Potassium Iodide (KI) available for use as a thyroid blocking agent. Use of KI will be in accordance with plant procedures.

Control Room personnel are in an isolated environment and need protective equipment to leave the Control Room or if the Control Room becomes contaminated. An emergency kit with all necessary equipment is present inside the Control Room and is to be used for this purpose.

Decontamination

Personnel decontamination facilities are available in four locations. Their use will be governed by the nature of the incident.

- 1) FPL Dress Out Building - Showers and sinks available for the decontamination of personnel with no (or minor) injuries.
- 2) Baptist Hospital of Miami - Decontamination shower and contaminated injury treatment room. For interim use to treat severely injured personnel. Located approximately 30 miles north of the Turkey Point Plant.
- 3) Mercy Hospital - Contaminated Injury Treatment Room. For interim use to treat severely injured personnel. Located approximately 30 miles north of Turkey Point Plant.
- 4) Decontamination Facility - The Florida City Substation has personnel decontamination capabilities available.

Vehicles will be decontaminated with the use of Miami-Dade County Fire Department equipment.

Extra clothing for personnel whose personal clothing has become contaminated is available in the form of disposable garments.

Contamination monitoring is performed through the use of count rate instruments with beta-gamma sensitive probes.

Methods for decontamination and monitoring are described in plant procedures. Contamination monitors and procedures are adequate for assessing potentially contaminated wounds either on site or at the decontamination facility.

Off-site

Off-site areas are the responsibility of the respective County Emergency response agencies, the Department of Health - Bureau of Radiation Control (DOH - BRC) and the Division of Emergency Management of the State of Florida. Control of radioactive contamination and public safety in off-site areas are responsibilities of these governmental agencies, and their criteria for implementing protective actions may be found in the Florida Radiological Emergency Plan for Nuclear Power Plants (see Appendix A). Decontamination of off-site areas will be performed under the direction of the DOH - BRC.

The State Plan discusses evacuation time estimates and their use in determining protective actions.

The Miami-Dade County Plan and the Monroe County Plan also discuss evacuation times.

Recommendations for protective actions will be made by the Emergency Coordinator (or RM if EOF is operational) using Figure 5-1. The development of this figure was based upon consideration of the severity of an accident (emergency class) and, when actual or estimated off-site doses are available, the EPA Protective Action Guides in conjunction with plant conditions.

5.2.2 Owner Controlled Area Warning and Response

During an emergency, the relocation of persons may be required in order to prevent or minimize exposure to radioactive materials. An evacuation is the orderly, rapid, and safe withdrawal of all personnel from an area affected by an emergency condition.

Evacuation

Evacuation is the primary protective measure anticipated for personnel within the Protected Area not filling Emergency Response Organization positions. Contractors not having an emergency response function and visitors are normally evacuated at the Alert or higher classification. Evacuation of all other non-essential personnel, including personnel not required for the shutdown of the fossil units, occurs at the Site Area Emergency and General Emergency. However, the Emergency Coordinator shall use good judgment prior to moving personnel from the Owner Controlled Area.

Conditions such as security events, release status, release duration, plant conditions and meteorological conditions should be evaluated.

Owner Controlled Areas outside the Protected Area are evacuated, if conditions warrant, of all non-FPL personnel at an Alert or higher emergency classification. Security is responsible for evacuation implementation per applicable EPIPs and SFIs while the Emergency Coordinator is responsible for the decision to evacuate.

Local Area Evacuations are performed as required for specific areas of the site experiencing hazardous conditions (fire, radiological, toxic gas, etc.). At a minimum, an announcement over the Public Address system will be made, ordering the Local Area Evacuation. Personnel in or around the affected area are instructed to stay clear.

Accountability

At the declaration of a Site Evacuation (usually Site Area Emergency or General Emergency), all non-essential personnel are evacuated. All individuals in the Protected Area are accounted for and names of personnel not accounted for are established within 30 minutes of the initiation of the Site Evacuation. Once established, accountability within the Protected Area is maintained throughout the event. Upon notification that personnel are missing, the Emergency Coordinator shall ensure that Search and Rescue Operations are initiated. Accountability is coordinated by the TSC Security Supervisor and the results are forwarded to the Emergency Coordinator.

FIGURE 5-2
SITE EVACUATION ROUTES

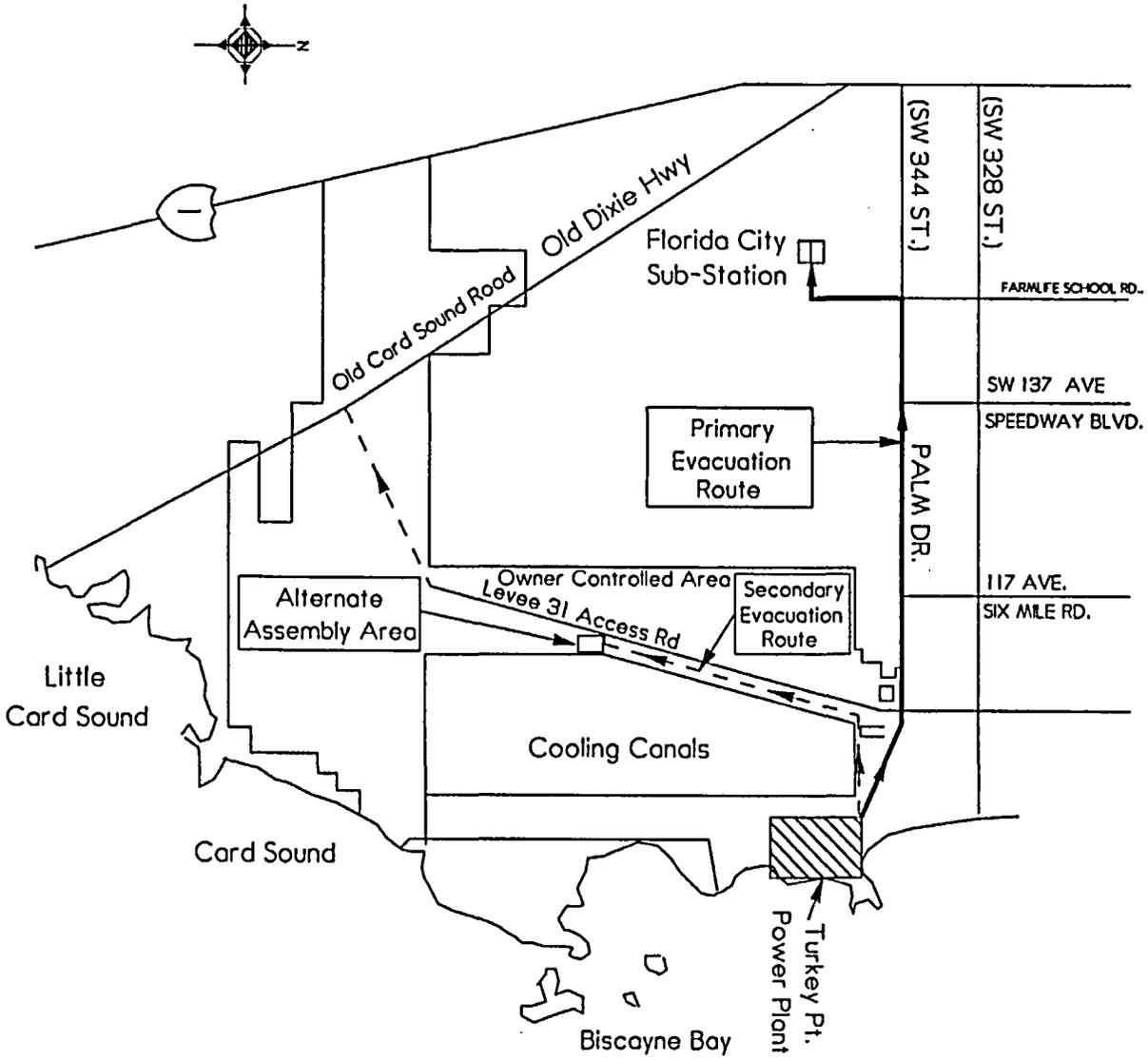


TABLE 5-3

TYPICAL POPULATION WITHIN THE OWNER CONTROLLED AREA

<u>AREA</u> <u>COMMENTS</u>		<u>POPULATION</u>
Nuclear	800	FPL & contractor at shift change, with 1 unit in outage
Fossil	100	
Contractors (long term) – Construction of Unit 5 – population will vary thru 2005-2006 with a peak of 600 contractors in mid 2006	150	
Cooling Canals	35	Includes visitors present 2-3 times/year, normally 25
Picnic Area (Red Barn)	300	Occasional use only
Scout Camp no longer used per Security orders following 9/11/01		
Child Development Center K-2 School was discontinued by Miami-Dade County	30	Open during normal business hours for employees and their family members
Fitness Center	40	Employees only
Rifle Range	12	Security Guard Force use
TOTAL	----- 1417	

5.2.3 Off-site Area Protective Measures

An off-site area evacuation is the orderly withdrawal of all persons from the portion of the public areas surrounding the plant which have been affected by the emergency. The criteria for the initiation of the evacuation are determined by the Department of Health - Bureau of Radiation Control as specified in the State of Florida Radiological Emergency Plan. The State Plan describes evacuation measures and provides maps indicating designated evacuation routes.

The Emergency Coordinator (RM when EOF is operational) will recommend off-site protective actions based upon the criteria shown in Figure 5-1.

The Miami-Dade and Monroe County Emergency Response Directors and the State Division of Emergency Management will be responsible for the direction and implementation of the necessary protective actions as specified in the Florida Radiological Emergency Management Plan for Nuclear Power Plants, including notification and coordination with other State and Local assistance agencies.

The State Plan describes the bases for the choice of recommended actions for the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ during emergency conditions.

It will be the responsibility of the Miami-Dade and Monroe County Emergency Response agencies to notify the general public if an evacuation is warranted. This will be accomplished as discussed in Sections 5.2.4 and 5.2.8.

A summary of evacuation time estimates appears in Table 5-4. Figure 5-3 is a map of the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ and indicates the evacuation study areas described in Table 5-4. Descriptions of evacuation routes, monitoring points, and reception centers are provided in the State Plan.

The Emergency Classification System used by the State includes certain actions which are automatically triggered upon the occurrence of designated emergency classifications. These are discussed in the State Plan. Other protective action decisions are made on the basis of information which becomes available as a result of accident assessment. Assessment actions which would form a basis for recommendations are discussed in the State Plan. The State and County Plans point out that EPA Protective Action Guides will be an important basis for Protective Action Recommendations (PARs).

The Bureau of Radiation Control Standard Operating Procedures discuss the process by which State officials collect information and make recommendations. The Bureau of Radiation Control Standard Operating Procedures also discuss assessment actions which would form a basis for recommendations.

5.2.4 Public Warning and Information

The State Plan, provides information on warning of the public and discusses warning procedures for Miami-Dade and Monroe counties. Prompt notification systems are discussed therein. FPL has purchased and installed an alert (siren) and notification system as described in Section 5.2.8.

Notification to the population and arrangements with public communications media are described in the State Plan. The State Plan provides the guidance for keeping the public informed about the potential hazards, emergency response, and protective measures that can be taken to minimize or avoid public health effects. The State Plan also provides procedures for the timely and accurate collection, coordination, and dissemination to the public of such information. Information releases will be coordinated with Federal and Local agencies.

The State Plan also provides for releases to be used for media. These are consistent with FPL's classification scheme. These are examples of specific prior arrangements that have been made to use public communication media for issuing emergency instructions to the public. The State Plan discusses annual orientation of the media. The State Plan also indicates TV and radio stations which would be used to alert the public.

5.2.5 Population Exposure Estimates

Population exposure estimates are discussed in the State Plan. Bureau of Radiation Control Standard Operating Procedures discuss the projected dose calculation process and assessment and monitoring in the Ingestion Exposure Pathway EPZ - Bureau of Radiation Control Standard Operating Procedures are used to determine dose rates.

5.2.6 Special Need Populations

The State Plan contains a discussion of evacuation of special needs populations.

5.2.7 Population Distribution

The State Plan includes maps and tables showing population distribution. The State Plan also described the means for notifying transient and resident population.

TABLE 5-4

EVACUATION TIME AND TRAFFIC CAPACITY ESTIMATES

COUNTY AFFECTED	APPLICABLE SECTORS	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILES & CAPACITY (AUTOS PER HOUR)	POPULATION EVACUATION TIME ESTIMATES 0-10 MILES			
			Normal Weather		Adverse Weather	
			Minutes	Hours	Minutes	Hours
Miami-Dade	A, R, Q	17,681 (8,700)	430	7.16	445	7.42
Miami-Dade	P, Q, R	34,231 (8,700)	419	6.99	434	7.24
Miami-Dade	M, N, P, Q	33,424 (8,700)	419	6.99	434	7.24
Monroe	H, J, K, L, M	5,635 (1,030)	228	3.80	243	4.05
Miami-Dade & Monroe	A, R, Q, P, N, M, L, K, J, H	51,357 (9,730)	434	7.23	449	7.48

FROM STATE OF FLORIDA RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN,
REVISION 10/02

5.2.8 Alert and Notification System

An alert and notification system has been installed and will be used by the Miami-Dade and Monroe County Emergency Response Directors for alerting the population of the need to possibly take protective actions. The system consists of approximately 47 electronic sirens located throughout the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ. These electronic sirens have the public address capability for voice messages. Upon sounding the sirens, the affected public, keyed through the public information program, would turn on their radios to the local Emergency Alert System (EAS) radio station and await emergency information.

5.3 Radiological Exposure Control

5.3.1 On-Site Radiation Protection Program

An objective of emergency response is to minimize radiation exposure to individuals both on site and off site. Situations may arise, however, when observance of this goal is inconsistent with personnel or plant safety. In anticipation of such needs, guidelines have been established for emergency conditions. The guidelines on which the emergency radiation protection program is based are stated below.

Exposure to emergency response personnel should be maintained As Low As Reasonable Achievable (ALARA). Actions taken during an emergency should take into consideration the amount of exposure required to accomplish the task versus the potential benefit to the public health and safety.

Conditions may warrant re-entry into high radiation areas leading to exposure in excess of the regulatory limit. Except for rescue of personnel (life-saving only), authorization must be given in advance by the Emergency Coordinator (EC). If time permits, the EC should obtain concurrence from the Recovery Manager (if the EOF is operational). In any case where regulatory limits have been exceeded, the EC shall notify the RM of the event.

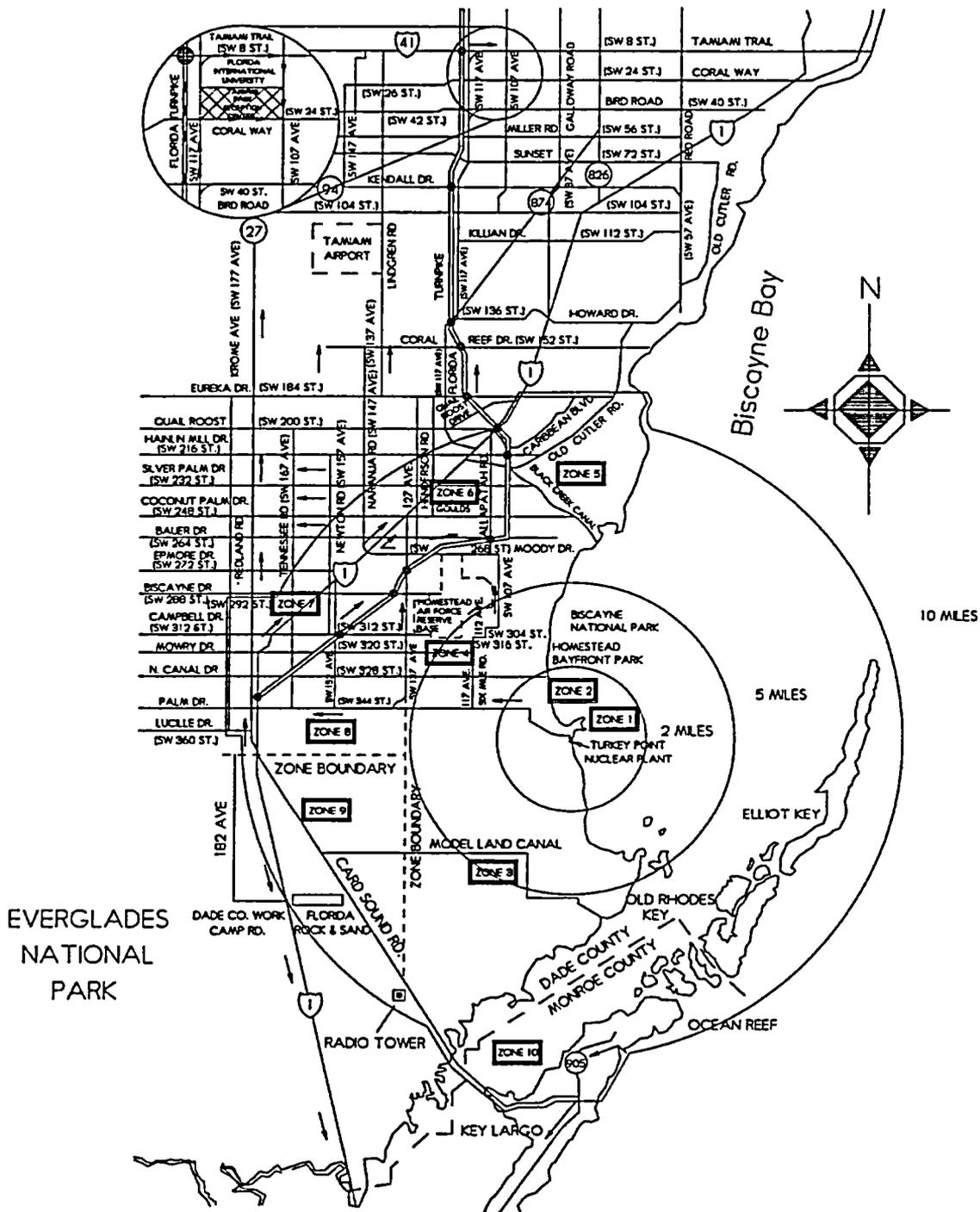
For those remote circumstances involving an event in progress, and obtaining EC approval will result in leaving the accident scene or decrease the victim(s) chance of survival, life-saving actions may be performed without obtaining EC approval. The EC shall be notified immediately following the rescue operation.

Re-entry personnel that have been selected/chosen to exceed regulatory exposure limits should be volunteers, broadly familiar with the risks involved (radiosensitivity of fetuses, effects of acute exposures, etc.), and whose normal duties have trained them for such missions.

EPA 400, Manual of Protective Action Guides and Protective Actions for Nuclear Incidents, EPA 400-R-92-001 (10/91) states that, "To assure adequate protection of minors and the unborn during emergencies, the performance of emergency services should be limited to non-pregnant adults". FPL endorses this guidance, however, FPL recognizes that it is the right of the worker to make the decision to perform as an on-site emergency worker, understanding the potential risks involved.

FIGURE 5-3

MIAMI-DADE AND MONROE COUNTY EVACUATION ROUTES



- (4) Volunteers with full awareness of risks involved including numerical levels of dose at which acute effects of radiation will be incurred and numerical estimates of the risk of delayed effects.
- (5) No upper limit for Total Dose (TEDE) and/or Thyroid Dose (CDE) dose has been established because it is not possible to pre-judge the risks that one person should be allowed to take to save the life of another. Also, no specific limit is given for the thyroid since in the extreme case, complete thyroid loss might be acceptable sacrifice for a life saved. This should not be necessary if respirators and/or thyroid protection for rescue personnel are available as the result of adequate planning.

5.3.2 Dose Records

FPL Nuclear Division procedures provide for conducting the personal dosimetry program. The company has the capability of determining personnel radiation exposures on a 24 hour per day basis. Dose records for all individuals exposed to ionizing radiation at FPL's facilities are maintained.

All emergency response personnel under the authority of FPL who potentially will be exposed to radiation in the course of their duties will be monitored by the plant radiation exposure monitoring program.

Because emergency exposures requiring immediate action are not planned, they are not controlled as a Planned Special Exposure. Dose received from exposure under emergency conditions will be added to the dose received during the current year, prior to the emergency, to determine compliance with the occupational dose limits in 10 CFR 20.

Doses above regulatory limits will require reporting pursuant to 10 CFR 20.2202 and 20.2203. Any dose in excess of the annual limits specified in Section 20.1201(a) will be accounted for in accordance with 10 CFR 20.1206(e). If an individual exceeds any of these limits, then that individual will not be available for additional dose under 20.1201(a).

5.3.3 Contamination Control and Decontamination Procedures

A personnel decontamination washroom and shower room with chemical decontamination agents is provided in the FPL Dress Out Building. Except in cases of serious injury, accepted decontamination practices will be employed on site. Life endangering injuries such as extensive burns, serious wounds, or fractures shall receive prompt attention in preference to decontamination. Personnel with injuries involving radiation or radioactive contamination will be handled by the Emergency Room at Baptist Hospital or Mercy Hospital. Plant Radiation Protection procedures specify that decontamination of uninjured personnel must be attempted at contamination levels greater than minimum detectable activity as defined in Radiation Protection procedures.

Food for emergency workers would be brought in from off site, if necessary. Frequent surveys of habitable areas utilized during emergency response (i.e., Control Room, OSC, TSC, and Guardhouses) will be performed to assure that these areas remain uncontaminated and tenable. Specifically, special attention to drinking water and food supplies will be given to assure that these supplies remain uncontaminated.

5.3.4 Radioactive Wastes

Radioactive wastes (resins, trash, etc.) accumulated during an emergency will be handled by normal plant procedures. Any special circumstances will be handled on a case-by-case basis.

5.4 Recovery and Re-entry

5.4.1 On site

Once the hazard potential has passed, steps must be taken to recover from the incident. All actions should be preplanned in order to limit exposures. Access to the area will be controlled and personnel exposures will be documented.

The Recovery Manager (RM)/EC has the responsibility for determining when it is appropriate to enter into the recovery phase. The Recovery Organization consists of an augmented Expanded Emergency Response Organization. The Emergency Response Managers would continue their assigned duties using additional personnel as necessary. The Recovery Manager (or EC) will evaluate the status of the plant by reviewing all current and pertinent data available from emergency response and/or monitoring teams. The recovery phase will begin only when the plant conditions are stable and the following guidelines are met:

- 1) Radiation levels in all in-plant areas are stable or decreasing with time.
- 2) Releases of radioactive materials to the environment from the plant are under control or have ceased.

- 3) Any fire, flooding, or similar emergency conditions are controlled or have ceased.
- 4) The reactor is in a stable condition.

At the time of initiating activities to enter the recovery phase, the Recovery Manager will be responsible for informing all applicable agencies (e.g., Federal, State, and Local agencies) that on-site conditions have stabilized and activities for recovering from the incident can now begin. Once these agencies and the EC have been informed, the Recovery Manager has the authority to de-escalate the emergency classification.

Planned recovery actions which may result in radioactive release will be evaluated by the Recovery Manager and the EOF staff in advance. Such planning and data pertaining to the possible release will be reported to the appropriate off-site emergency response organization and agencies.

Re-entry into an affected area may be required before entering the recovery phase. Re-entry into an evacuated area will be made by the Emergency Response Organization personnel when required for one or more of the following reasons:

- 1) To ascertain that all personnel who were in the affected area have been evacuated, or to search for unaccounted personnel.
- 2) To assist in evacuating injured or incapacitated personnel from the affected area.
- 3) To perform operations which may mitigate the effect of the emergency or hazardous condition.
- 4) To determine the nature and extent of the emergency and/or radiological conditions.
- 5) to establish personnel exclusion area boundaries.

Re-entry will take place only under the authority of the Emergency Coordinator/RM. The OSC Supervisor is responsible for evaluating the existing emergency conditions and informing the Emergency Coordinator via the OSC of the advisability of re-entry. For radiological emergencies, the TSC Radiation Protection Supervisor will be responsible for providing RP coverage to Emergency Response Organization personnel as required.

More detailed guidance for re-entry teams is contained in plant procedures.

5.4.2 Off site

State and County officials would be in control of recovery and re-entry off site. Population exposure estimates are discussed in the State Plan. The State Plan discusses the projected dose calculations and assessment and monitoring in the Ingestion Exposure Pathway EPZ. The State Plan (Recovery and Re-entry) also discusses population dose measurement.

6. PUBLIC INFORMATION

6.1 Preparatory Public Information Program

6.1.1 Purpose

The purpose of the preparatory public information program is to inform the public of how they will be notified and what their actions should be in a radiological emergency.

6.1.2 Program Execution

Florida Power & Light Company has the responsibility for conducting the public information program with the support from the State Division of Emergency Management and the Monroe County and Miami-Dade County Emergency Management offices.

The State Plan discusses the preparatory public information program. Education will be provided on an annual basis to local residents, transients, and news media in a manner consistent with the guidance in NUREG 0654, 10 CFR 50.47, and in the manner described in the State Plan.

6.2 Florida Power & Light Company Emergency Public Information Program

This section delineates the organization, public information network, and facilities that would be made available as required in an emergency.

6.2.1 Organization

The members of the emergency public information organization (see Figures 6-1) and their respective responsibilities are as follows:

Emergency Information Manager (EIM)

The EIM will be a designated company manager experienced in media relations and having knowledge of nuclear plant operations. The EIM will be responsible for coordinating dissemination of information to the public via the news media. Insofar as practical, the EIM will work with the NRC, State, and Local news media representatives to effect joint releases and public appearances. The EIM will work with other company officials to develop formal statements and responses. All FPL press releases should originate with or be cleared by the EIM. The EIM will assure that exchange of information among designated spokespersons is accomplished in a timely manner, when possible.

Nuclear Information Staff

A staff of public information and technical personnel will be assigned as needed to the Emergency News Center. Their responsibilities will be to:

- 1) Provide technical briefings to the press.
- 2) Inform company employees through a newsletter, bulletin board statements, or other in-place networks.
- 3) Inform the industry, so other companies both in the United States and overseas can deal with questions as they arise from their local media.
- 4) Prepare background material for features, historical context, profiles, etc.
- 5) Handle the photographic needs of the company.
- 6) Record and transcribe all press conferences and other official proceedings for the benefit of company management, official agencies, and the news media.
- 7) Accredit and escort members of the press.
- 8) Provide its own stenographic and typing services for news releases, photo captions, reports, transcripts, etc.
- 9) Provide reference services for maintaining files of releases and photos, obtaining newspapers, monitoring wire services and news broadcasts, logging all clippings.

The staff of the Florida Power & Light Company Corporate Communications Department may be augmented by personnel from other utilities, consultants, or universities.

6.2.2 Emergency News Center (ENC)

An Emergency News Center (ENC) will be provided to allow the news media access to information from the EOF. The ENC is located on the second floor of the General Office. The Emergency Information Manager will report to the EOF, a designated ENC supervisor and his/her staff will man the ENC when the EIM deems it appropriate.

FIGURE 6-1
PUBLIC INFORMATION INTERFACES

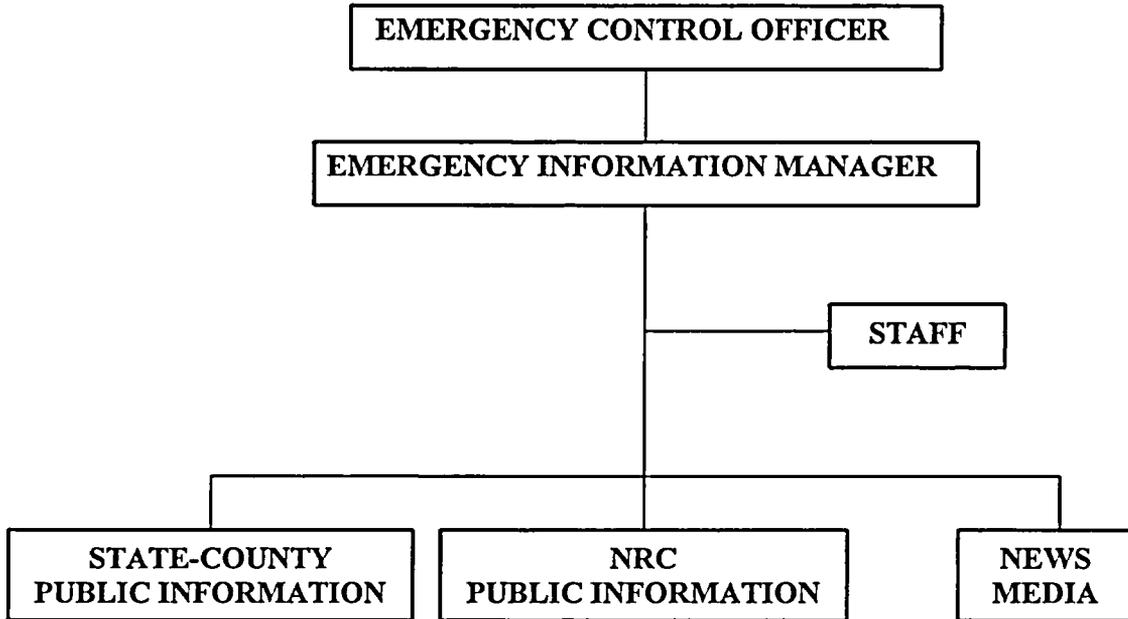


TABLE 6-1
INITIAL FPL STATEMENT (Sample)

Number: Florida Power & Light Company
Emergency News Center
Date: 9250 W. Flagler St.
Miami, FL 33102
Time: Phone: 305/552-4506

NEWS RELEASE

UNUSUAL EVENT

MIAMI -- Florida Power & Light Company has alerted the Nuclear Regulatory Commission that an "unusual event" has occurred at its Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant located south of Miami.

According to initial reports, the event relates to _____

(give plant/unit specific data)

The situation was first identified at (time)

Due to the nature of the event, FPL officials have determined that:

(Options:)

- 1 The unit can remain operational at this time without posing a health or safety hazard to plant employees or the general public.
- 2 The power levels at the plant will be systematically reduced in order to investigate the extent of the problem. Full shutdown is expected later today.
- 3 The unit will be brought off-line immediately and an orderly shutdown will be initiated in accordance with plant procedures.

All safety systems are operating normally and officials have stated that no radioactivity has been released as a result of this event. No further information is available at this time. However, news media will be kept informed of the plant's status as it becomes available.

#

TABLE 6-2
INITIAL FPL STATEMENT (Sample)

Number: Florida Power & Light Company
Date: Emergency News Center
9250 W. Flagler St./Miami, FL 33102
Time: Phone: 305/552-4506

NEWS RELEASE

ALERT

MIAMI -- Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant has declared an alert, based on problems at Unit #____, Florida Power & Light Company has announced.

The unit had been (still operational), (under gradual power reduction), (in a full-scale, orderly shutdown) following (give data relating to alert). FPL officials called for the alert and have notified appropriate state and federal officials. All visitors have been notified to leave the site as a precaution.

Option 1 (no radiation release)

Plant operators report that no radiation has been released from the unit as a result of the problem. Monitoring teams have been deployed at the plant site as a routine precaution. All safety systems are operating and the unit has been placed in an orderly shutdown mode as officials continue to investigate the problem. FPL officials caution that no public action is required and no health or safety problem exists at this time.

Option 2 (radiation release)

Monitoring equipment at the plant has detected (small/additional) amounts of radiation being released to the atmosphere as a result of the situation at Unit #____. However, this amount is not significantly above normal background radiation detected in the atmosphere (and does not pose an immediate health or safety hazard to plant employees or the public.) The nature and cause of the release is being investigated and further details are not available at the present time. Radiation monitoring teams have been deployed in response to the developments.

#

If deemed necessary, the EIM may designate a suitable location near the site for dealing with the media. The location of the Near Site Information Center will be based on the individual circumstances of the event.

6.2.3 News Media Provisions

Florida Power & Light Company, in cooperation with the State of Florida and the risk counties, will conduct an annual program to acquaint the news media with the emergency plans, information concerning nuclear power, and points of contact for release of public information in an emergency.

In the event of an emergency, representatives of the news media will be provided space in the Emergency News Center for work and interview purposes.

6.2.4 Written Messages for the Public

Sample formats that may be used for release of information by FPL to the public via the news media appears in Tables 6-1 through 6-7. These releases include initial statements for each class of emergency and follow-up statements for the Alert class and higher.

6.3 Rumor Control

FPL will coordinate information exchange with State and County officials. This coordination will include awareness of media releases. This timely exchange of information among designated spokespersons will aid in dispelling most rumors. In written material which is disseminated annually, means for the public to obtain timely and accurate information is provided. The State Plan also discusses Rumor Control. Additionally, Miami-Dade County Office of Emergency Management maintains telephones designated for rumor control.

TABLE 6-3
INITIAL FPL STATEMENT (Sample)

Number: Florida Power & Light Company
Emergency News Center
Date: 9250 W. Flagler St./Miami, FL 33102
Phone: 305/552-4506
Time:

NEWS RELEASE

SITE AREA EMERGENCY

MIAMI -- Florida Power & Light Company has announced that a site area emergency exists at Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant. At ____ (a.m./p.m.), all plant employees except those with emergency response duties were ordered to evacuate the plant site.

Plant officials called for the evacuation of non-emergency employees as a precautionary measure due to (insert plant specific data, if known). There are still approximately 90 plant personnel remaining in the plant's Control Room, Technical Support Center and Operations Support Center. This includes plant management, operators for both generating units, and personnel from Radiation Protection, Chemistry, Maintenance and Engineering. The cause and nature of the problems are being investigated and further details are not available at this time.

(Option 1 - no radiation release)

No radiation releases have been detected as a result of the situation at Unit # ____.

(Option 2 - radiation release)

Monitoring equipment at the plant has detected (small/additional) amounts of radiation being released to the atmosphere as a result of the situation at Unit # _____. The nature and cause of the release is being investigated and further details are not available at the present time.

The plant is continuing shutdown procedures and emergency cooling of the reactor core is continuing. Persons in the immediate vicinity of the plant should continue to monitor radio and television broadcasts for the latest information.

#

TABLE 6-4
INITIAL FPL STATEMENT (Sample)

Number:	Florida Power & Light Company
Date:	Emergency News Center
	9250 W. Flagler St.
	Miami, FL 33102
Time:	Phone: 305/552-4506

NEWS RELEASE

GENERAL EMERGENCY

MIAMI -- Florida Power & Light Company, in conjunction with state and federal authorities, has announced that a general emergency exists at its Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant as a result of escalating problems at Unit # ____.

Persons within a 10-mile radius of the plant are advised to monitor radio and television stations for more information. Please follow all instructions provided through emergency broadcast services.

At this time, the plant is experiencing (significant, but controlled), (significant, uncontrolled), (small, but controlled), (small, uncontrolled), (no) releases of radiation to the environment. Plant operators report that (insert available plant status info).

#

TABLE 6-5
FOLLOW-UP FPL STATEMENT (Sample)

Number:	Florida Power & Light Company
Date:	Emergency News Center
Time:	9250 W. Flagler St.
	Miami, FL 33102
	Phone: 305/552-4506

NEWS RELEASE

LOSS OF POWER/CORE DAMAGE/RADIATION PLUME
(possible follow-up to general emergency)

MIAMI -- Significant equipment problems and loss of power to operate reactor core cooling systems have resulted in loss of coolant and partial uncovering of reactor fuel at Turkey Point Nuclear Unit #____, FPL plant operators have reported.

Additional emergency systems are being employed. However, monitoring teams are registering radiation in the atmosphere around the plant site. Weather conditions are moving a radiological plume in a _____ direction.

The public is advised to monitor emergency broadcast messages on radio and television.

#

TABLE 6-6
FOLLOW-UP FPL STATEMENT (Sample)

Number:	Florida Power & Light Company
Date:	Emergency News Center
Time:	9250 W. Flagler St.
	Miami, FL 33102
	Phone: 305/552-4506

NEWS RELEASE

MEDICAL EMERGENCY

MIAMI -- Florida Power & Light Company has reported that one of its workers at the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant has been injured and requires medical treatment.

The employee was scheduled to be transported by ambulance to Baptist Hospital in Miami at _____(am/pm).

Preliminary reports indicate the employee suffered _____(injury) _____ while working in the plant's _____(location)_____.

The worker has received some radioactive contamination, but further information of (his/her) condition is not available at this time.

The hospital has specialized equipment and protective procedures to ensure proper handling of any radioactive contamination.

#

TABLE 6-7
FOLLOW-UP FPL STATEMENT (Sample)

Number:	Florida Power & Light Company
Date:	Emergency News Center
Time:	9250 W. Flagler St.
	Miami, FL 33102
	Phone: 305/552-4506

NEWS RELEASE

EMERGENCY NEWS CENTER ACTIVATED

MIAMI -- The Turkey Point Emergency News Center is now open and operating.

Information about the nuclear emergency will be provided at this facility, located in FPL's General Office at 9250 West Flagler Street in Miami. All affected agencies -- County, State and Federal -- will have representatives at the Emergency News Center to provide information about the emergency.

The Emergency News Center can be contacted by calling _____

IMPORTANT

This telephone number is for News Media ONLY and should NOT be announced to the general public.

#

7. MAINTAINING EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

7.1 Exercises and Drills

7.1.1 Definitions

An exercise is an event that tests the integrated capability of a major portion of the basic elements existing within the FPL Emergency Response Organization. An exercise normally includes mobilization of State and Local governmental personnel and resources adequate to verify the capability to respond to an accident scenario.

A drill is a supervised instruction period aimed at testing, developing, and maintaining skills in a particular operation. A drill is often a component of an exercise. A drill should be evaluated by the supervisory personnel conducting the drill.

7.1.2 Purpose

Periodic exercises and drills will be conducted in order to test the state of emergency preparedness of participating personnel, organizations, and agencies. Each exercise or drill will be conducted to:

- 1) Ensure that participants are familiar with their respective duties and responsibilities.
- 2) Verify the adequacy of the Emergency Plan and emergency procedures.
- 3) Test the communications network and systems.
- 4) Check the availability of emergency supplies and equipment.
- 5) Verify the operability of emergency equipment.

The results of the exercises will form the basis for prescribing action to eliminate identified deficiencies.

7.1.3 Planning

The Manager, Plant Services will be responsible for the planning, scheduling, and coordinating of all emergency drills or exercises involving off-site agencies. A sample format for drill and exercise scenarios appears as Table 7-1. All exercises and drills involving the plant are subject to the approval of Plant Management.

When an exercise is to be conducted, the Manager, Plant Services, in coordination with plant management, will:

- 1) Schedule a date for the exercise in coordination with the Primary State and County Emergency Response agencies.
- 2) Obtain the approval of the Plant General Manager.
- 3) Coordinate all FPL efforts with other participating personnel, organizations, and agencies.
- 4) Offer Federal, State, and Local officials the opportunity to observe the exercise.
- 5) Assign personnel to prepare a scenario.
- 6) Assign controllers, evaluators, and observers.
- 7) Discuss and evaluate the exercise with observers and principal participants.
- 8) Review evaluations of the exercise or drill with the Plant Nuclear Safety Committee through distribution of critique report.
- 9) Ensure that deficiencies which are identified are addressed with corrective measures.
- 10) Prepare and submit documentation in accordance with plant procedures.

The Manager, Plant Services may delegate any of these responsibilities to the Emergency Preparedness Coordinator as deemed necessary. The Manager, Plant Services shall retain oversight and accountability.

These exercises and drills will simulate emergency conditions and may be scheduled such that two or more exercises or drills are conducted simultaneously. The Manager, Plant Services will normally notify the off-site emergency response organizations and agencies at least 30 days in advance of the scheduled date of an exercise.

7.1.4 Conduct of Exercises, Drills, and Tests

7.1.4.1 Exercises (Integrated Drills)

A major radiological emergency response exercise will be conducted at least once every two calendar years to demonstrate the effectiveness of the Emergency Plan. Any exercise that will provide for the coordination with and participation of off-site emergency response personnel, organizations, and agencies including those of Federal, State, and Local governments should escalate to adequately test the response capabilities of the organizations involved.

The emergency scenario will be varied from year to year such that all major elements of the plan are tested at least every 6 years.

During the interval between biennial exercises, adequate emergency response capabilities will be maintained by conducting drills, including at least one exercise involving a combination of some of the principal functional areas of emergency response capabilities. The principal functional areas of emergency response include activities such as management and coordination of emergency response, accident assessment, protective action decision-making, and plant system repair and corrective actions.

During this off-year exercise, activation of all of the emergency response facilities (TSC, OSC, EOF) would not be necessary, there would be an opportunity to consider accident management strategies, supervised instruction would be permitted, operating staff would have the opportunity to resolve problems (success paths) rather than have controllers intervene, and the drills could focus on on-site training objectives.

The major elements that should be tested every 6 years include, but are not limited to:

- Off hours staffing (6 P.M. - 4 A.M.)
- Activation of Emergency News Center
- Use of fire control teams
- Use of medical support personnel
- Use of security personnel for prompt access to emergency equipment or support
- Use of one or more portions of backup communications for notification
- Field monitoring
- Capability for determining the magnitude and impact of the particular components of a release
- Capability for post-accident coolant and sampling analysis
- Assembly and accountability
- Recovery and reentry

TABLE 7-1
EXAMPLE SCENARIO FORMAT

- 1.0 Basic objective(s) of drill or exercise
- 2.0 Logistics
 - 2.1 Date(s)
 - 2.2 Time period
 - 2.3 Location(s)
 - 2.4 Participating organizations
- 3.0 The simulated events
- 4.0 Time schedule of real and simulated events
- 5.0 Narrative summary describing the conduct of the exercises or drills.
 - 5.1 Simulated casualties
 - 5.2 Off-site fire fighting assistance
 - 5.3 Rescue of personnel
 - 5.4 Radiological monitoring deployment
 - 5.5 Public information activities

(Note: 5.1 through 5.5 are examples of subjects that might be discussed in Section 5.0 of the scenario)
- 6.0 Duties of observers
 - 6.1 Specific observer assignment by area
 - 6.2 Material provided to observers (i.e., checklists)
 - 6.3 Pre-drill meeting
 - A. Date
 - B. Time
 - C. Location
- 7.0 Critique/Evaluation
 - 7.1 Date
 - 7.2 Time
 - 7.3 Location
 - 7.4 Suggested Participants

7.1.4.2 Radiological Monitoring Drill

A radiological monitoring drill will be conducted at least once every calendar year. These drills will include collection and analysis of air sample media and analysis of direct radiation surveys. As an integral part of this annual drill, communications and the understanding of messages between the off-site monitoring team(s) and the TSC Off-site Team Leader in the TSC will be tested. The Radiation Protection Department will conduct Radiation Protection drills semiannually and one of the semiannual drills may be incorporated into the radiological monitoring drill.

As indicated in the State Plan, off-site radiological monitoring drills will be conducted annually, and these drills will involve the collection of sample media (e.g., water, grass, soil, and air).

7.1.4.3 Medical Emergency Drill

A medical emergency drill involving a simulated contaminated individual, with provisions for participation by local support services (i.e., ambulance and off-site medical treatment facility), will be conducted at least once every calendar year. Participation by local support services (i.e., ambulance and off-site medical treatment facility), may be tested separately or as part of the annual medical drill.

7.1.4.4 Fire Emergency Drill

Fire drills are conducted in accordance with 10 CFR 50, Appendix R, to test the operational readiness (personnel, equipment, and procedures) to control and extinguish a fire at the site. The drills also serve to evaluate and document the response of on-site personnel and participating off-site agencies to varying fire situations. The communication links and notification procedures are tested at least semiannually during fire emergency drills. A post-drill critique is held after each fire drill is completed to identify possible areas for improvement in equipment and/or procedures.

7.1.4.5 Communications Tests and Drills

Communications with State and Local governments within the Plume Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) will be tested monthly. Communications with the NRC via the Emergency Notification System (ENS) will be tested monthly. On an annual basis, communications to the State EOC and Miami-Dade and Monroe County EOCs will be tested. As part of the annual test certain information will be exchanged. It will be determined whether or not the content of the drill messages are understood. The annual drill may be performed as part of the annual exercise.

As indicated in the State Plan, the State conducts communication drills at least annually. These drills include "communications between the nuclear power plants, State, and Local EOCs and field assessment teams...". The State Plan also indicates the equipment tested during drills.

Augmentation Drills are held once per calendar year to test response capabilities of the on-site emergency response organization.

7.1.4.6 Unannounced Drills

At least one communications drill per year will be unannounced. This unannounced drill will include notification to primary off-site response agencies (i.e., DEM, Department of Health - Bureau of Radiation Control, County Emergency Management agencies) and those FPL emergency response personnel required to be notified based upon the drill scenario. The unannounced communication drill may coincide with an exercise or an actual Emergency Plan Activation.

Since the exercise scenarios are held confidential; fire, medical, evacuation, communication, and accountability drills, conducted in conjunction with an annual exercise are unannounced (actual time and specific details of the simulated events are not released).

7.1.5 Evaluation

During drills and exercises, controllers may make on-the-spot corrections to actions taken by drill participants that might affect the planned outcome (objective) of the drill. Minor errors in procedures or techniques will be noted and discussed during the post-drill evaluation.

Following an exercise; the Manager, Plant Services, or designee, the Emergency Preparedness Coordinator, Turkey Point Plant management, FPL controllers/evaluators, and principal participants in the exercise will meet to discuss and evaluate the exercise.

The evaluation should be based on the ability of participants to follow emergency procedures, the adequacy of emergency procedures, and the adequacy of emergency equipment and supplies. The Emergency Preparedness Coordinator will be responsible for any necessary changes in the Plant Emergency Procedures and for recommending changes in the Emergency Plan to the Manager, Plant Services.

7.2 Emergency Response Training

7.2.1 Objectives

The primary objectives of emergency response training are as follows:

- 1) Familiarize appropriate individuals with the Emergency Plan through related Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures (EPIPs).
- 2) Instruct individuals in their specific duties to ensure effective and expeditious action during an emergency.
- 3) Periodically present significant changes in the scope or content of the Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures.
- 4) Provide refresher training to ensure that personnel are familiar with their duties and responsibilities.
- 5) Provide the various emergency organization groups with the required training that will ensure an integrated and prompt response to an emergency situation.

7.2.2 Training of Emergency Response Organization (ERO) Personnel

Training programs have been established for personnel assigned to the Emergency Response Organization (ERO). The programs include initial indoctrination (General Employee Training) and subsequent retraining.

The training program for members of the ERO will include practical drills in which each participating individual demonstrates an ability to perform assigned emergency functions. Participation in a drill or exercise is not required for initial qualification in the ERO.

The Training Manager is responsible for conducting and documenting the initial training and annual retraining programs for FPL emergency organization personnel. The Emergency Preparedness Coordinator is responsible for the content and accuracy of the Emergency Preparedness training.

Each new employee permanently assigned as an Emergency Response Organization member at the Turkey Point Plant shall be given initial training in the Emergency Plan and EPIPs.

For employees not assigned specific responsibility under the Emergency Preparedness Program, initial orientation training shall provide at a minimum, information describing the action to be taken by an individual discovering an emergency condition, the location of assembly areas, the identification of emergency alarms, and action to be taken on hearing those alarms.

Training requirements are delineated in 0-EPIP-20201, "Radiological Emergency Plan Training."

7.2.3 Training of Non-FPL Off-site Emergency Response Personnel

Off-site agencies that may be called upon to provide assistance in the event of an emergency shall be offered briefings annually. These briefings will discuss basic concepts in radiation protection, plant operations and security, emergency classification, protective action recommendations, and emergency response, as appropriate. The following groups will be offered these sessions:

- A. Fire and rescue
- B. Police
- C. Medical support
- D. Principle decision makers for State and County emergency response agencies

- 1. Police and Fire Fighting Support

As indicated in the State Plan, police and fire fighting personnel will receive training and retraining. The State Plan describes the details of training.

- 2. Local Emergency Management Officials

As described in the State Plan, disaster preparedness personnel will receive training and retraining.

- 3. Emergency Action Levels (EALs) Review

On an annual basis, the Emergency Action Levels shall be reviewed with State and Local government authorities.

7.3 Planning Effort Development

The Chief Nuclear Officer overall authority and responsibility for radiological emergency preparedness and planning. As described below, through the staff at the plant and Juno Beach, the FPL Emergency Preparedness program is implemented. Major responsibility in this area has been described in this plan.

7.3.1 Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures (EPIPs)

Written procedures will be established, implemented, and maintained covering the activities associated with emergency plan implementation.

7.3.2 Review Procedure

The Emergency Plan and Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures will be reviewed on a continual basis, through their use in drills, exercises and actual plant events. Additionally, the Emergency Plan will be reviewed annually, and the Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures will be subject to periodic reviews as delineated in site administrative procedures. Notification lists and rosters will be updated at least quarterly. The Emergency Preparedness Coordinator is responsible for the day-to-day emergency planning coordination at the plant.

The Plant Nuclear Safety Committee will review all changes to the Emergency Plan and Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures. All changes to the Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures shall be approved by the Plant General Manager prior to implementation. Procedures will be updated as necessary to incorporate the results of exercises and drills and to account for other site-related changes. Recommended changes to the Emergency Plan will be submitted in writing to the Manager, Plant Services. All changes in the Emergency Plan must be approved by the Chief Nuclear Officer prior to implementation. Approved changes of the Emergency Plan and Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures will be submitted to the Chairperson of the Company Nuclear Review Board (CNRB). The Chairperson will review any issues or concerns regarding the Emergency Plan and Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures with the CNRB on an as needed basis.

Document holders (e.g., FPL, State, Local, and Federal agencies, etc.) will receive revisions to the Emergency Plan as they are issued. The Manager, Plant Services is responsible for coordinating the periodic reviews of the Emergency Plan. In addition, the Manager, Plant Services will ensure that elements of the emergency organization (e.g., FPL, State, Federal, Local, etc.) are informed of amendments and revisions to the Emergency Plan, as applicable.

The Manager, Plant Services is responsible for maintaining emergency preparedness and for maintaining a roster of Emergency Response Organization participants and their alternates. This roster is reviewed and confirmed periodically. Each participant is responsible for advising the Manager, Plant Services or Emergency Preparedness Coordinator when participation is no longer possible. In event of transfer or termination, the Manager, Plant Services or Emergency Preparedness Coordinator is notified by the employee's department head and a replacement is named and trained.

7.3.3 Review of Changes by Emergency Response Personnel

The Manager, Plant Services and/or Emergency Preparedness Coordinator will ensure that on-site Emergency Response Organization personnel are informed of relevant changes in the Emergency Plan and Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures.

7.3.4 Review of Changes by Off-site Personnel

Periodic correspondence and/or meetings will be held to inform off-site emergency support personnel of changes in the Emergency Plans and Emergency Procedures that may impact their activities in support of Turkey Point.

7.3.5 Audits

The FPL Quality Assurance Department will perform an independent audit of the Emergency Preparedness Program. The audits will verify compliance with federal regulations to include evaluation of the adequacy of the interfaces with State and Local governments, and of drills, exercises, capabilities and procedures. This audit shall be conducted either:

- 1) At least every 12 months, or
- 2) As necessary, based on an assessment against performance indicators, and as soon as reasonably practicable after a change occurs in personnel, procedures, equipment, or facilities that potentially could adversely affect emergency preparedness, but no longer than 12 months after the change. In any case, all elements of the Emergency Preparedness Program must be reviewed once every 24 months.

The part of the review involving the evaluation for adequacy of interface with State and Local governments must be available to the appropriate State and Local governments.

Plant management, Manager, Plant Services, (Juno), and the Chief Nuclear Officer will receive audit reports. Corrective actions, as delineated in the Quality Assurance Manual, will be assigned.

The audit findings shall be retained for minimum of 5 years.

7.3.6 Document Distribution

The Manager, Plant Services is responsible for distribution of the Emergency Plan to personnel. Manager, Plant Services (Juno) is responsible for Emergency Plan distributions to off-site agencies and organizations. Appendix A (State of Florida Radiological Emergency Management Plan) will be distributed to the TSC, EOF, Plant Document Control Center, and Manager, Nuclear Plant Support Services (Juno).

Revisions to the Emergency Plan and Emergency Procedures will be distributed in accordance with plant procedures.

The Emergency Procedures provide sufficient information to assure a thorough understanding of the various emergency response duties and responsibilities. Appendix C contains a listing of the pertinent Emergency Procedures.

7.3.7 Emergency Preparedness Department Personnel Training

Most training of FPL Emergency Preparedness Department Personnel is through on-the-job training related to plan preparation, periodic revisions, drills and exercises for two nuclear facilities. Other training may be available through seminars, meetings, and discussions with industry groups. FPL is a member of and participates in emergency planning programs sponsored by Nuclear Electric Institute (NEI).

7.4 Emergency Equipment/Maintenance

An inventory, an operational check, and an inspection of all emergency equipment/instrumentation that is maintained in the Control Room, TSC, OSC, EOF and the field monitoring equipment located in the Florida City Substation is performed at least once each calendar quarter and following each use.

7.5 Letters of Agreement

Agreements with supporting agencies will be confirmed annually (by direct contact, telephone, or in correspondence). The Letters of Agreement (LOA) will be updated every third year. Purchase orders/contracts will be renewed as required.

APPENDIX A
STATE OF FLORIDA RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Florida Radiological Emergency Management Plan for Nuclear Power Plants is maintained on file in the following locations:

- 1) Turkey Point Document Control Center
- 2) Technical Support Center
- 3) Emergency Operations Facility
- 4) Manager-Plant Services (at Juno Beach)
- 5) Emergency Preparedness Coordinator (at Turkey Point)

APPENDIX B
TECHNICAL SUPPORT AGREEMENTS

Bechtel Power Corporation

Institute for Nuclear Power Operations

U. S. Coast Guard

Florida Highway Patrol

Monroe County Sheriff's Department

Miami-Dade County Fire Department

U. S. Department of Energy (Savannah River Operations)

Baptist Hospital of Miami, FL

Emergency Room Medical Associates, PA

U. S. Department of Energy (Oakridge Operations, REAC/TS)

Framatome (formerly B&W Nuclear Technologies)

Washington Group International (Formerly Raytheon Engineers and Constructors, Inc, Ebasco Division)

Miami-Dade Police Department

PTN Security Group

APPENDIX C
LISTING OF EMERGENCY PLAN
IMPLEMENTING PROCEDURES

(EIPs)

PTN

- 0-EPIP-1102, Duties of the Recovery Manager
- 0-EPIP-1211, Duties of the Corporate Communications Emergency Response Organization (Turkey Point)
- 0-EPIP-1212, Activation and Use of the Emergency Operations Facility (Turkey Point)
- 0-EPIP-1302, PTN Core Damage Assessment
- 0-EPIP-20101, Duties of Emergency Coordinator
- 0-EPIP-20104, Emergency Response Organization Notifications/Staff Augmentation
- 0-EPIP-20106, Natural Emergencies
- 0-EPIP-20112, Communications Network
- 0-EPIP-20201, Maintaining Emergency Preparedness - Radiological Emergency Plan Training
- 0-EPIP-20110, Criteria For, and Conduct of Owner Controlled Area Evacuation
- 0-EPIP-20111, Re-entry
- 0-EPIP-20126, Off-site Dose Calculations
- 0-EPIP-20127, Duties of the Assembly Area Supervisor
- 0-EPIP-20129, Emergency Response Team - Radiological Monitoring
- 0-EPIP-20132, Technical Support Center (TSC), Activation and Operation
- 0-EPIP-20133, Operational Support Center (OSC), Activation and Operation

APPENDIX C
LISTING OF EMERGENCY PLAN
IMPLEMENTING PROCEDURES

OTHER PROCEDURES REFERENCED IN THE EMERGENCY PLAN

- 3-NCZP-094.1, Obtaining a Unit 3 PASS Sample During Emergency Conditions
- 4-NCZP-094.1, Obtaining a Unit 4 PASS Sample During Emergency Conditions
- 3-NCZP-051.1, Obtaining a Containment Air Sample During Emergency Conditions
- 4-NCZP-051.1, Obtaining a Containment Air Sample During Emergency Conditions



May 16, 2003

Mr. Jeffery Grant
Turkey Point Nuclear Plant
9760 SW 344 Street
Florida City, FL 33035

Subject: Turkey Point Nuclear Plant
Bechtel Job 24653
Emergency Response Assistance
Letter No.: 24653-2003-00001

File: 0260

Mr. Grant,

Enclosed is the latest Bechtel emergency contact list for your use.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at 301-228-6254 or e-mail gfalibot@bechtel.com.

Sincerely,

Gerald J. Falibota
Project Manager

GJF/dfs

Attachments: Emergency Contact List

**LIST OF HOME TELEPHONE NUMBERS
BECHTEL KEY RESPONSE TEAM MEMBERS**

(May 16, 2003)

Home Office (Frederick, Maryland) Representatives

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Home Phone #</u>
Rod Rogers	Nuclear Manager, New Generation And Services	301-330-5660
Jerry Falibota	Project Manager	301-663-6349
Partho Raysircar	Manager of Engineering	781-259-0279

Turkey Point Site Representative

None

St. Lucie Site Representative

None

Frederick Main Office Number 301-228-6000

Frederick Main Office Guard's Desk 301-228-7751 (Attended during non-business hours)



*Institute of
Nuclear Power
Operations*

*Suite 100
700 Galleria Parkway, SE
Atlanta, GA 30339-5957
770-644-8000
FAX 770-644-8549*

September 24, 2004

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen:

This letter certifies that the plant emergency assistance agreement between INPO and its member utilities remains in effect. In the event of an emergency at your utility, INPO will assist you in acquiring the help of other organizations in the industry, as described in Section 1 of the *Emergency Resources Manual*, INPO 03-001. If requested, INPO will provide the following assistance:

- Facilitate technical information flow from the affected utility to the nuclear industry.
- Locate replacement equipment and personnel with technical expertise.
- Obtain technical information and industry experience regarding plant component and systems.
- Provide an INPO liaison to facilitate interface.

This agreement will remain in effect until terminated in writing. Should you have questions, please call me at (770) 644-8304 or e-mail mossdj@inpo.org.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David J. Moss". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a horizontal line.

David J. Moss
Manager
Radiological Protection &
Emergency Preparedness

DJM/wdw

U.S. Department of
Homeland Security

United States
Coast Guard



909 SE First Avenue
Miami, FL 33131-3050
Staff Symbol: (opx)
Phone: (305) 415-6870
Fax: (305) 415-6848
Email: GThomas@D7.USCG.MIL

3010
January 28, 2005

Emergency Preparedness Supervisor
Turkey Point Nuclear Plant
9760 SW 334th Street
Florida City, FL 33035
ATTN: Milt Murray

Dear Sir:

The following information is provided in response to your request, in which you asked that the United States Coast Guard provide a new letter of support indicating our ability to meet the requirements of your Radiological Emergency Plan. This letter provides current resource and support capabilities for Coast Guard assets located in the vicinity of the Turkey Point Nuclear Plant. Please note that any emergency assistance that the Coast Guard may provide would be limited by the fact that Coast Guard crews are not equipped or trained for radiological response, and thus, cannot be exposed to radiological contamination. Coast Guard assets will be restricted to activities and geographic locations that are air monitored for radioactive fallout and are certified to be safe without protective clothing or equipment. Consequently, the Coast Guard is unable to act as the primary responder for nuclear power plant disasters.

As requested in your letter, the following information is provided.

1. Administrative point of contact. The Seventh Coast Guard District's Contingency Preparedness Officer and administrative point of contact for this issue is Lieutenant Commander Gary M. Thomas at (305) 415-6870.

Operational response point of contact. Coast Guard Sector Miami, in their capacity as Federal Maritime Security Coordinator for your region, is the First Responder for incidents at your facility. Sector Miami's operational response point of contact for this issue is Commander Cari Thomas, the Commanding Officer, Response Operations for Sector Miami at (305) 535-4302.

2. Description of resources and support that can be provided.

(a) Resources.

- (i) Maritime: The nearest Coast Guard facility to the Turkey Point plant is Coast Guard Station Miami Beach. Station Miami Beach has three 41 foot Utility Boat, capable of transporting a maximum of 21 people, and three rigid hull inflatable utility boats, each capable of transporting a maximum of six people. Provided that the Station resources are not engaged in a life threatening emergency or some other operational commitment, the normal vessel response

3010
January 28, 2005

time to the vicinity of the Turkey Point plant is approximately 45 minutes after notification.

These maritime assets can also enforce Coast Guard imposed safety and security zones to prevent waterside entry into radiologically contaminated areas, and to transport response personnel, equipment, and injured personnel.

- (ii) Air: The nearest Coast Guard Air Station to the Turkey Point Nuclear Plant is Air Station Miami. Air Station Miami maintains HH-65 Rescue helicopters that are capable of carrying 2-3 people and of remaining on scene for 90 minutes without refueling. The normal response time for helicopters based at Coast Guard Air Station Miami to the Turkey Point plant is approximately 40 minutes after notification. Provided that the area has been certified as safe, and upon official request, these helicopters are available for transportation of personnel and material to assist in the disaster response, as well as for medical evacuation of injured personnel.

- (iii) Additional information about these assets can be found at <http://www.uscg.mil/datasheet/dataindx.htm>.

(b) Coast Guard security support. The Coast Guard Captain of the Port of Miami, located at Sector Miami, may establish a safety or security zone preventing vessel movement into the U.S. navigable waters affected by a disaster. Power plant facility officials must contact Commander, Coast Guard Sector Miami to have a safety or security zone established. A request for a safety or security zone may be made through the Sector Miami Command Center as outlined in paragraph 3 below. Coast Guard vessels may be available to physically prevent vessel entry into contaminated waters, as stipulated in subparagraph 4 (c). However, safety or security zone implementation may only be available by radio broadcast if air monitoring is not available or if the effects and movement of fallout cannot be adequately predicted.

- 3. Process/procedure to be used to obtain this support and method for information exchange. Should you need our support, either in the form of asset support or the establishment of a safety or security zone, your initial point of contact is the Sector Miami Command Center in Miami Beach, Florida. The Command Center can be reached at (305) 535-4472. If for any reason you are unable to contact them in the event of an emergency, you should contact the Coast Guard Seventh District Command Center in Miami, Florida. The Seventh District Command Center can be reached at (305) 415-6800. Both Command Centers are staff 24 hours a day all year.
- 4. Description of the authorities, responsibilities, and limits on Coast Guard actions.
 - (a) Under Title 14 U.S. Code Section 88, the Coast Guard has the authority to render aid to distressed persons, vessels, and aircraft on the high seas and in the navigable

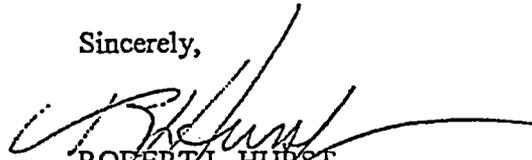
3010
January 28, 2005

waters of the United States. This includes the authority to perform any acts necessary to rescue and aid persons and protect and save property.

- (b) Under 14 U.S. Code Section 89, the Coast Guard may enforce all Federal laws on vessels and waters over which the United States has jurisdiction. Further, under 14 U.S. Code Section 141, when so requested by proper authority, the Coast Guard may utilize its personnel and facilities to assist federal, state, and local government authorities to perform any activity for which Coast Guard personnel and facilities are especially qualified. Among other things, this may include transportation of personnel and material to assist in disasters or response to other emergency situations.
 - (c) Under the Ports and Waterways Safety Act, 33 U.S. Code Section 1221, 33 CFR 165, the Magnuson Act, 50 U.S. Code Section 191, and the Coast Guard's regulatory authority under 33 CFR 6, the Coast Guard has the authority to implement and enforce safety and security zones.
 - (d) Any emergency assistance that the Coast Guard may provide would be limited by the fact that Coast Guard crews are not equipped or trained for radiological response, and thus, cannot be exposed to radiological contamination. Coast Guard assets will be restricted to activities and geographic locations that are air monitored for radioactive fallout and are certified to be safe without protective clothing or equipment.
5. Any other information pertinent to your organization's emergency response capabilities. The Coast Guard's National Strike Force is able to provide highly trained, experienced personnel and specialized equipment to Coast Guard and other federal agencies to facilitate preparedness and response to oil and hazardous substance pollution incidents in order to protect public health and the environment.

Should you desire specific details of other Coast Guard capabilities that might be available to assist you, please contact LCDR Gary M. Thomas at (305) 415-6870.

Sincerely,



ROBERT L. HUBERT
Captain, U.S. Coast Guard
Chief, Operations Division
Seventh Coast Guard District
By direction of the District Commander

Federal Emergency Management Agency Region IV
State of Florida Department of Community Affairs
Miami-Dade County Public Safety Office
Commander, Seventh Coast Guard District, Search and Rescue Branch
Commander, Seventh Coast Guard District, Marine Safety Division
Commander, Seventh Coast Guard District, Legal Division

3010
January 28, 2005

Commanding Officer, Coast Guard Air Station Miami
Commander, Coast Guard Sector Miami

State of Florida
DEPARTMENT OF
HIGHWAY SAFETY AND MOTOR VEHICLES

FRED O. DICKINSON
Executive Director



JEB BUSH
Governor

CHARLIE CRIST
Attorney General

TOM GALLAGHER
Chief Financial Officer

CHARLES H. BRONSON
Commissioner of Agriculture

April 23, 2003

Jeffery Grant
Turkey Point Nuclear Plant
9760 SW 344 Street
Florida City, Florida 33035

Dear Mr. Grant:

In response to your letter dated April 16, 2003, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, Division of Florida Highway Patrol remains in agreement with the policy number 16.01 dated February 1, 1996. All referenced information remains the same.

If you have any questions concerning the procedures please, contact Chief James Howell at (850) 488-6557.

If I can be of further assistance please, contact me at (850) 488-8572.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Richard L. Haire".

Richard L. Haire
Operations Analyst I
Division of Administrative Services
Bureau of Purchasing & Contracts

RLH/la
Enclosure(s)

cc: James Howell

DIVISION OF FLORIDA HIGHWAY PATROL

BUREAU OF FIELD OPERATIONS

April 22, 2003

TO: Richard Haire, Operations Analyst I
FROM: Chief James A. Howell *JAH*
SUBJECT: Review of Contract with Turkey Point Nuclear Plant

I have reviewed the attached memorandum from Jeffery D. Grant, Emergency Preparedness Department representative from the Turkey Point Nuclear Plant. There are no changes to the agreement and no changes are recommended or anticipated at this time in our current policy.

If I can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

cc: Files



State of Florida
DEPARTMENT OF
HIGHWAY SAFETY AND MOTOR VEHICLES

FRED O. DICKINSON
Executive Director

JEB BUSH
Governor

CHARLIE CRIST
Attorney General

TOM GALLAGHER
Chief Financial Officer

CHARLES H. BRONSON
Commissioner of Agriculture

April 22, 2003

To: James Howell, Chief

From: Richard Haire, Operations Analyst I *RLH*

Subject: Review of contract with Turkey Point Nuclear Plant

Enclosed please find the current contract agreement with Florida Power & Light Company for the emergency response to disaster situations at the Turkey Point Nuclear Plant. Please review this agreement and note any changes, which need to be addressed. If there are no changes please sign off on the memo from Jeffery Grant with notation that no changes are needed and return the package to me at room B 412 mail stop 31.

If you have any questions please, contact me at 488-8572.

RLH/la
Enclosure(s)

RECEIVED
APR 22 2003

Chief of Field Operations



Jeffery Grant
Turkey Point Nuclear Plant
9760 SW 344 Street
Florida City, Florida 33035

April 16, 2003

Richard Haire
Management Analyst L2
State Of Florida
Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles

Dear Mr. Haire:

This letter requests confirmation of your support in the event of an emergency situation at the Turkey Point Nuclear Plant. Your most current letter, dated September 25, 2002, is attached. Please review and send us your concurrence with the existing letter of agreement or changes thereto.

Your assistance in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jeffery D. Grant'.

Jeffery D. Grant
Emergency Preparedness Department

Attachment: Letter

Copies to: PTN-EP-03-020

No changes anticipated or recommended.
Chief [Signature] 4/22/03

**FLORIDA HIGHWAY PATROL
POLICY MANUAL**

	SUBJECT	POLICY NUMBER
	COMMAND RESPONSE TO DISASTERS, CIVIL DISTURBANCES AND OTHER EMERGENCIES	16.01
	ISSUE DATE	02/01/96
	APPLICABLE CALEA STANDARDS	EFFECTIVE DATE
46.1.1, 46.1.2, 46.1.3, 46.1.9, 46.2.1	02/01/96	TOTAL PAGES
		13

16.01.01 PURPOSE

To establish procedures and responsibilities related to emergencies, disasters, civil disturbances, and unusual occurrences; and to adopt the Florida Mutual Aid Plan as the official procedure in response to such events.

16.01.02 AUTHORITY

Section 23.12
Section 321.05, Florida Statutes
The Florida Mutual Aid Act

16.01.03 POLICY

The Florida Highway Patrol is the major resource of personnel within the State Emergency Operations area, and therefore provides the best regimented, trained and equipped personnel capable of immediate mobilization and response. By its mission, it is the policy of the Florida Highway Patrol to protect the public, safeguard property, and restore order by responding to emergencies, disasters and other unusual occurrences in an organized and effective manner.

16.01.04 OBJECTIVES

- A. To establish General Headquarters (GHQ) response and identify key decision making personnel within GHQ and the notification sequence.
- B. Establish identification of those personnel to be dispatched to the zone of operation.
- C. Ensure coordination between state law enforcement agencies involved and the Division of Emergency Management (DEM).
- D. Identify those personnel for gubernatorial and State Emergency Operations (SEO) liaison support. The Florida Highway Patrol liaison will act as a link between the FHP and the Governor's Advisory Committee.

E. Establish information management and communications systems.

F. Provide minimum readiness requirements to include:

1. The assignment of states of readiness for individual members.
2. Criteria for moving from one phase of operation to the next.
3. Development of all support services and documentation of advanced preparation.
4. Identification of hazard areas and staging areas.
5. Development of all communication criteria interdependently, interagency, and publicly with the local media.
6. Establishment of intelligence gathering mechanisms and methods of reporting to GHQ personnel.
7. Determination of criteria for phase down and withdrawal of personnel.

16.01.05 PROCEDURES

A. COMMAND AND CONTROL

Upon a request from local officials that FHP's resources shall or may be needed due to an actual or potential emergency or intensive situation, the following reporting procedures shall be followed:

1. Requests Received in the Field
 - a. The troop commander will immediately notify the Chief of Field Operations for that region.
 - b. The Chief of Field Operations shall monitor the situation and assist the troop commander in assessing and deploying FHP personnel as needed. The Chief of Field Operations shall notify the Deputy Director of Field Operations Command.
 - c. The Chief of Field Operations, Region I shall be the gubernatorial and State Emergency Operations Center liaison.
 - d. The Deputy Director of Field Operations Command shall notify the Director and the FDLE Mutual Aid Program Director.

2. Requests Received at General Headquarters

- a. The Director or the Deputy Director of Field Operations, shall immediately notify the FDLE Mutual Aid Program Director and the Division of Emergency Management.
 - b. After assessing and validating the information, the Director or Deputy Director of Field Operations shall notify, through the chain of command, the troop commander(s) of the affected area(s).
3. The Director, after assessment of the impending or actual incident, may initiate any of the following prerogatives:
- a. Alert the Deputy Director of Law Enforcement Services Command of the potential fiscal requirements.
 - b. Dispatch the Deputy Director of Field Operations Command or the Chief of Field Operations to the scene for assistance, evaluation and reporting.
 - c. Direct the Chief Public Information Officer (PIO) to collect and correlate field information for documenting up-to-date Division activities. This information, all or part as approved by the Director, will form the basis for media releases. The Chief PIO will serve as the information liaison with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Division of Emergency Management, and state and local law enforcement officials as necessary.
 - d. Determine if other regional Mobile Field Forces or Tactical Response Teams need to be alerted to potential mobilization and direct communications through appropriate channels.
 - e. Alert the Bureau of Investigations to potential intelligence needs. The Bureau will be responsible for generating intelligence and will assign a liaison to coordinate with other state and local law enforcement agencies. Intelligence will be communicated directly to the Director or his designee.
 - f. Inform the Chief Pilot of potential aircraft needs to include, but not be limited to:
 - (1) Surveillance.
 - (2) Critical logistical demands.
 - (3) Transportation of key personnel to and from the affected area(s).

4. Required Activity Logs

- a. All staff personnel involved will maintain an individual log of expenditures to include such items as: personnel hours expended (regular duty and overtime hours), fuel/transportation costs, supply purchases and individual travel expenses directly expended from response assignments.
- b. The on-scene Deputy Director, Chief of field Operations, or in the event a headquarters staff person is not dispatched, the troop commander will be responsible for establishing a detailed message log of Division activities that will include the following:
 - (1) All communications in and out of the command area.
 - (2) All intelligence.
 - (3) All FHP expenditures.

E. RESPONSE TO DISASTERS, CIVIL DISTURBANCES, AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

1. Communications

- a. The State Emergency Operations Center in Tallahassee will be manned by the Chief of Field Operations, Region I, or his designee and shall serve as liaison between the Florida Highway Patrol, Florida Department of Law Enforcement and the Division of Emergency Management. The Chief of Field Operations, Region I, shall continually apprise the Director, via channels, of current Division activities in the affected area.
- b. The troop commander, or his designee, will man the local Emergency Operations Center. Information gathered and Division services requested will be forwarded through channels to the Director.

2. Troop commanders shall ensure an adequate supply of maps are available for each jurisdiction under his command. In addition, local and state maps shall be maintained in each FHP communications center. If available, grid maps are preferable.

3. Field Command Posts

When a minor situation requires the use of field command posts, the shift commander shall designate a location that provides shelter, telephone access, adequate parking, rest room facilities and outside lighting.

a. The shift commander shall ensure that field command posts are located at or beyond the outer limits of the affected area.

b. The shift commander shall ensure that a field supervisor is dispatched to the command post and that communication between the command post, Division communications centers and, if possible, the local emergency operations center is maintained.

c. The shift commander shall also designate alternate locations in the event an established field command post must be moved.

4. Task Force Command Posts

When a large scale emergency situation requires command response by the Florida Highway Patrol, it shall be the responsibility of the appointed task force commander to designate adequate facilities for command post operations.

a. The command post is the primary communications center and location used by the task force commander and other assigned personnel to direct and coordinate responses to emergencies and disasters.

b. If feasible, the public information area should be located near the command post. However, it should not be located where it would interfere with the operation of the command post.

c. The location of the command post is determined by the task force commander after considering the following factors:

(1) Area Geography

(a) The command post should be in close proximity to the staging area, other agencies involved, and the site of the emergency or disaster.

(b) The command post should be quickly accessible to assigned personnel with only minimum delays due to traffic congestion, crowds, or the presence of media personnel and equipment.

(c) The command post should be located upwind from areas where tear gas is deployed or where other hazardous airborne vapors are present.

(2) Security

- (a) Restrict access to the command post and prohibit entry by the general public, the media, and officers who have no need to be there.
- (b) The immediate area surrounding the command post facility may need additional security, e.g., barbed wire or razor wire fence for civil disturbances.
- (c) Assign personnel to guard the command post area against hostile actions, unauthorized access, or damage, if necessary.
- (d) Adequate exterior lighting is needed in the immediate area surrounding the command post to deter vandalism and other hostile actions, e.g., civil disturbances.

(3) Physical Features of the Building

- (a) The command post building must have adequate space for personnel, equipment, and supplies necessary for the operation of the command post.
- (b) Sufficient parking must be available for vehicles assigned to officers working at the command post and other authorized personnel.
- (c) The area used by communications personnel should be close to the task force commander and operations officer, but sufficiently isolated from the mainstream of activities to ensure effective communications.
- (d) If officer briefings are to be conducted at the command post, a meeting room of sufficient size should be available.
- (e) Facilities to properly control prisoners must be present if prisoner processing is to be located at the command post facility.
- (f) Adequate rest rooms must be located in the facility.
- (g) The facility must have adequate interior lighting.

- (2) Upon the initial arrival at the staging area, all personnel should report to the operations officer and provide their name, rank, badge number, and troop of assignment.
- (3) Incoming personnel will receive an initial briefing from the shift commander or other designated officer.
- (4) The troop administrative lieutenant will issue any additional equipment necessary to conduct the various assignments, including maps of the area, to incoming personnel.

e. Designation of the Staging Area.

- (1) The task force commander, after receiving input from the troop commander or shift commander, will designate the primary staging area. A secondary staging area may be necessary, especially in quickly escalating situations, and should also be designated by the task force commander.
- (2) The shift commander should determine the best areas available for use as primary or secondary staging areas. The staging area should:
 - (a) Be in close proximity to the emergency or disaster.
 - (b) Be separate from the command post, but in close proximity.
 - (c) Be quickly and easily accessible to all incoming personnel.
 - (d) Be large enough to accommodate the number of responding officers and their vehicles and the storage and distribution of task force supplies and equipment.
 - (e) Have ample security including lighting and fencing.
 - (f) Have access to electrical power to operate battery chargers for hand-held radios and other necessary equipment.
 - (g) Provide ample shelter from inclement weather.
 - (h) Be upwind from areas where tear gas or hazardous vapors may become airborne.

(i) Be in close proximity to government gasoline tanks or private gasoline vendors.

C. CHAIN OF COMMAND

The organizational structure of the Florida Highway Patrol provides the framework for communications in emergency situations. If an emergency situation is encountered, the following procedures shall apply:

1. It is the responsibility of the highest ranking member present to take charge of the situation and institute the chain of command notification process. If a supervisor is not present, it will be the responsibility of the most senior member to initiate the notification process.
2. Each level in the chain of command will be responsible for the notification of the next higher level if appropriate. Questions regarding whether or not to notify the next level in the chain of command will be resolved in favor of notification. If the next higher level cannot be contacted, then it will be the responsibility of the person making the notification to attempt to contact successive levels in the chain of command, until notification is made.
3. In the event of a disaster or emergency such that a state of emergency is declared by the Governor, the chain of command process will be implemented pursuant to the provisions of the Florida Mutual Aid Act.

D. CASUALTY INFORMATION

During a major disaster where there are fatalities of mass proportion, it is imperative that all persons are accounted for and their remains identified.

1. Only after all rescue and emergency medical services have been completed will processing of deceased persons begin.
2. The shift commander will be responsible for assuring that the medical examiner's office is notified of all mass fatality incidents.
3. The shift commander shall ensure crime scene technicians are requested for processing the scene.
4. If possible, aerial photographs of the disaster scene will be taken.
5. The troop commander shall ensure all reasonable assistance is provided to municipal and county agencies in processing disaster scenes.
6. The troop commander shall request assistance from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Mass Disaster Identification Team in those incidents which are beyond the capabilities of local authorities.

E. PUBLIC INFORMATION

The public information officer shall gather information concerning overall FHP activities, ~~serve as information-liaison with other attached law enforcement agencies~~ and disseminate releases to the local media upon the approval of the troop commander. In the event a command post or the State Emergency Operations Center is activated in Tallahassee, media releases will be coordinated through the Chief Public Information Officer.

F. OTHER AGENCY SUPPORT

By statutory authority, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) is the agency responsible for the coordination of the state law enforcement resources. It is recognized that the primary responsibility for dealing with an emergency or intensive situation rests with local agencies and that state assistance must be in support of, and closely coordinated with, local officials. When a state of emergency is declared by the Governor, FDLE is responsible for the command, control and coordination of all state law enforcement personnel and equipment to support local law enforcement agencies.

The Florida Highway Patrol's statutory authority and responsibilities are clearly mandated in Chapters 23, 321 and 870, Florida Statutes, concerning emergency or intensive situations. The Division, upon request for aid from local officials, shall take immediate action, as outlined in the Florida Mutual Aid Act Plan.

1. Due to statewide jurisdiction, the Florida Highway Patrol may be called upon to assist other law enforcement agencies in civil disturbances or other emergency situations.
2. A liaison officer should maintain constant communications with command personnel of other responding agencies to enhance the coordination of the overall law enforcement response to the event.
3. In some situations, officers from other responding agencies may be assigned to work directly with FHP personnel. This assignment of personnel may be advantageous when working with a large law enforcement agency having primary jurisdiction in the area.

G. MILITARY SUPPORT

Upon activation of the State Emergency Operations Center, the Governor and any advisors will be briefed as to the potential need for an Executive Order declaring a state of emergency. Such an order is required to activate the Florida National Guard (FNG).

1. The Florida National Guard resources will be activated for law enforcement services only upon the issuance of a Governor's Executive Order requested by FDLE through the Division of Emergency Management, Department of Community Affairs.

2. The Florida National Guard will assist local law enforcement on a mission basis as requested through FDLE.

- a. Once the Florida National Guard has been given a mission to support a local law enforcement agency, a FNG liaison officer will be assigned to that agency.
- b. Florida National Guard personnel will only be used for defensive activities such as road blocking, speedometer control, traffic control and building security.

3. Local or state law enforcement personnel will accompany the FNG on mission assignments for communications and arrest purposes within the identified impact area.

4. The FNG must maintain unit integrity at all times. Individual units, consisting of specific equipment, are not to be separated. Units should remain intact whenever possible to carry out assigned missions.

H. PUBLIC FACILITY SECURITY

Troop commanders shall be responsible for ensuring adequate security will be provided for the patrol stations and other state facilities during an emergency situation or disaster.

1. Maintenance personnel shall be instructed to secure and lock all stairway and exterior doors not controlled by electronic codes or combination locks.
2. Members will be posted at appropriate locations so as to provide security as required by the configuration of the structure.

I. TRAFFIC CONTROL

In the event an evacuation is ordered from a given area, troop commanders shall assign a lieutenant to coordinate with and assist the Department of Transportation and local authorities in the establishment of particular routes for the evacuation of affected areas.

1. Troop commanders shall conduct an annual review of updated emergency evacuation routes.
2. Changes in emergency evacuation routes established by the Florida Bureau of Disaster Preparedness shall be incorporated in troop contingency plans during the annual review.

J. EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

Members shall at all times maintain Division issued equipment in good working condition. Members shall ensure all crowd control gear and Tactical Response Team equipment is carried in the assigned patrol units in order to respond to emergencies regardless of duty assignment.

K. DE-ESCALATION PROCEDURES

The appropriate Chief of Field Operations, upon the recommendation of the troop commander, will ultimately be responsible for phase-down operations. Major concerns will include, but are not limited to:

1. Phasing out periphery troops first and canceling standby alerts, with orderly withdrawal of committed members in unnoticeable increments.
2. Processing released manpower at a central location to conclude administrative requirements; e.g., squad supervisors signing all attendance and leave reports, weekly reports, and individual after action reports, prior to returning to assigned duty stations.
3. Debriefing to include pros and cons of FHP involvement.
4. Recommendations that would enhance proficiency should a recall be instituted.

L. RUMOR CONTROL

Rumor control hotlines should be established at State and Local Emergency Operations Centers in order to minimize adverse re-action to mis-information generated during emergency situations.

M. POST OCCURRENCE/AFTERMATH DUTIES

Troop commanders shall be responsible for the assignment of personnel to assist municipal authorities with the aftermath duties after a disaster or significant incident.

N. AFTER ACTION REPORTS

After Action Reports shall be a comprehensive analysis and accounting of all activities during the entire operation. The report will outline in a sequential/chronological order, the pros and cons of FHP involvement and include recommendations for increased proficiency if future involvement under similar conditions are deemed likely.

1. It shall be the responsibility of the troop commander to have the after action report prepared and forwarded through channels to the Director within ten days after termination of the incident.

2. The After Action Report shall contain, but not be limited to:

- a. Heading.
- b. Synopsis - briefly, what happened.
- c. Body - who, what, where, when, how and why.
- d. Damage to Division property.
- e. Injuries to Division personnel.
- f. Summary.
- g. Attach supporting documents
 - (1) News clipping.
 - (2) Cost/duty analysis.
 - (3) After action report form.

O. TRANSPORTATION

A vehicle will be assigned to each member of the Florida Highway Patrol in order for the member to respond to law enforcement responsibilities at all times, regardless of duty assignment. These assignments are made pursuant to Rule 60B-1.008, Florida Administrative Code.

Sheriff



Monroe County Sheriff's Office

Richard D. Roth, Sheriff

5525 College Road

Key West, Florida 33040

(305) 292-7000 FAX: (305) 292-7070 1-800-273-COPS

www.keysso.net

Communications:

2796 Overseas Hwy.
Marathon, FL 33050
(305) 292-7075
FAX (305) 289-2493

Mr. Jeffrey Grant
Turkey Point Nuclear Plant
9760 SW 344 Street
Florida City, Florida 33035

April 23, 2003

Substations:

Freeman Substation
20950 Overseas Hwy.
Cudjoe Key, FL 33042
(305) 745-3184
FAX (305) 745-3761

Marathon Substation
3103 Overseas Hwy.
Marathon, FL 33050
(305) 289-2430
FAX (305) 289-2497

Islamorada Substation
8700 Overseas Hwy.
Islamorada, FL 33036
(305) 853-7021
FAX (305) 853-9372

Spottswood Substation
88770 Overseas Hwy.
Tavernier, FL 33070
(305) 853-3211
FAX (305) 853-3205

Detention Centers:
Key West Det. Center
5501 College Road
Key West, FL 33040
(305) 293-7300
FAX (305) 293-7353

Marathon Det. Facility
3981 Ocean Terrace
Marathon, FL 33050
(305) 289-2420
FAX (305) 289-2424

Plantation Det. Facility
53 High Point Road
Plantation Key, FL 33070
(305) 853-3266
FAX (305) 853-3270

Special Operations

P.O. Box 500975
Marathon, FL 33050
(305) 289-2410
FAX (305) 289-2498

Dear Mr. Grant:

In response to your recent letter requesting valid verification of the agreement for emergency response at the Turkey Point Nuclear Plant, I am pleased to provide the following:

Personnel: 203 sworn Deputy Sheriffs and 86 Reserve Deputy Sheriffs
Facilities: The Sheriff's Office currently has operational facilities as listed:

- Headquarters – Stock Island, Florida
- Monroe County Detention Facility, Stock Island, Florida
- District I Substation-Cudjoe Key, Florida (21 miles north of Key West, FL.)
- District II Substation- Marathon, Florida (40 miles north of Key West, Florida)
- Islamorada Substation – Islamorada, Florida (79 miles north of Key West, FL.)
- District III Substation - Plantation Key, Florida (85 miles north of Key West, FL.)

Vehicles: The 203 sworn personnel have patrol units assigned on a full time basis.

Standard Equipment: All of the patrol units are equipped with standard emergency equipment, i.e. lights and sirens to facilitate emergency response.

Specialized Equipment: The Sheriff's Office maintains a SWAT team with a total of fourteen officers and a Bomb Disposal Unit, all of which are appropriately equipped. Each of the Substations has two patrol PWC's equipped for police use, and the Agency has two canine units.

Communications Equipment: All vehicles listed above are equipped with two-way, hand-held, radio equipment that is supported by a wide-area ASTRO Digital SmartZone Dual Mode Trunked 800 MHZ, 26 Frequency, Communications System that includes Statewide Mutual Aide talk groups.

The duties that this Agency can perform in the event of an emergency would include the rendering of first-aid, control of traffic and general law enforcement requirements. The Sheriff's jurisdiction is generally confined to Monroe County, Florida unless it is extended by the invitation of the Metro-Dade Public Safety Department, or other appropriate law enforcement agency.

In the event that such emergency should arise, we will respond to the limits of our available manpower and equipment while continuing to provide necessary law enforcement services to the community. If the information contained in this letter is insufficient or needs clarification, please feel free to contact me at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

Colonel William R. McDonald

WRM/vam
c:/documents2/hurricane





Always Ready, Proud To Serve

Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Department
Office of the Fire Chief
9300 N.W. 41st Street
Doral, Florida 33178-2414
T 786-331-5000 F 786-331-1234

miamidade.gov

June 10, 2005

Mr. Milt Murray
Turkey Point Nuclear Plant
Florida Power & Light Company
Emergency Preparedness Department
9760 SW 344th Street
Florida City, Florida 33035

Dear Mr. Murray:

This letter confirms the Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Department's continued support in the event of an emergency situation at your facility. Please be advised that our normal emergency response plan remains unchanged.

Upon notification through emergency operators (911) of an incident at Florida Power and Light's Turkey Point Plant, the Miami Dade Fire and Rescue Department (MDFRD) will respond with a dispatch of fire and rescue units. A typical assignment would include:

1. Six suppression vehicles
 - a. one aerial
 - b. one ladder
 - c. four pumpers
2. Two rescue vehicles
3. Two supervisory units
4. The normal compliment of personnel assigned to these units is 32
5. A Hazardous Materials Unit will be dispatched that specializes in incidences involving hazardous materials and is equipped with sophisticated information systems and equipment.

If conditions warrant, additional units would be dispatched, including support units. Fire Department emergency services include:

1. Fire suppression
2. Basic and advanced life support and related assistance

Miami-Dade Fire and Rescue Department response strategies for large area fires could include the following type support:

1. Near or onsite staging areas for pre-positioning of equipment and materials.

2. Support from airlift resources as necessary and available for fire fighting (personnel and equipment transport only)
3. Incident command and control function with technical assistance.
4. For large accelerant fire support, the dispatch of the following types of equipment, if required, could include:
 - a. A foam trailer from Miami International Airport (MIA) capable of holding 1000 gallons of 3% aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF) concentrate, and containing a permanently-mounted monitor nozzle for foam application.
 - b. Transportable extinguishing systems such as the Miami International Airport (MIA) crash (foam) truck capable of generating a high-volume solution of AFFF.
 - c. Fire apparatus pumpers that will meet a combined flow demand requirement in excess of 2000 gpm.
 - d. High volume monitor nozzles (supplied from ground monitors, apparatus monitors, and ladder pipe monitors, all with associated hoses and nozzles) capable of a combined flow of 1000 to 6000 gpm.
 - e. Portable ventilation equipment
 - f. Communication equipment as necessary to support Miami Dade Fire Rescue operations.
 - g. SCBA equipment for Miami Dade Fire Rescue with refill capability.
 - h. Portable emergency lighting
 - i. Personnel protective equipment with reflective capability for Miami Dade Fire Rescue Personnel.
5. Provisions for treatment of multiple casualties up to and including advanced life support air transport.

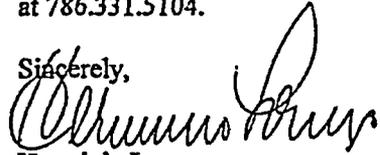
The Turkey Point Radiological Emergency Plan places the Turkey Point Emergency Coordinator responsible for overall site response to any emergency, including large-scale fires and explosions. The Unified Command Structure will be used with Incident Command authority for response to a fire emergency at Turkey Point, including search and rescue, fire suppression and property conservation as follows:

- Inside the Security Protected Area, the Turkey Point Plant Fire Brigade Leader has command and control authority for a fire emergency, with Miami Dade Fire and Rescue Department providing mutual aid support. Onsite radiation protection personnel would support response efforts.
- Outside the Security Protected Area, the Chief Officer from Miami Dade Fire and Rescue Department has command and control authority for a fire emergency, with the Turkey Point Fire Brigade Leader acting in a support capacity providing technical liaison and coordination under the Unified Command Structure with FPL's Emergency Coordinator.

Both MDFRD and Turkey Point recognize the use of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and support the use of the "Unified Command" concept should a large-scale fire emergency occur.

If any further information is necessary, please contact Assistant Fire Chief Cynthia Sears at 786.331.5104.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Herminio Lorenzo". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent initial "H".

Herminio Lorenzo
Fire Chief

HL/CSS/gjm

C: Cynthia S. Sears, Assistant Fire Chief for Operations



Department of Energy
Savannah River Operations Office
P.O. Box A
Aiken, South Carolina 29802

MAY 07 2003

Jeffery D. Grant
Turkey Point Nuclear Plant
9760 SW 344 Street
Florida City, FL 33035

Dear Mr. Grant:

Subject: Department of Energy (DOE) Letter of Agreement for Emergency Support

This letter confirms DOE support to the Turkey Point Nuclear Plant in the event of an emergency situation as previously outlined in my letter dated September 9, 2002. For convenience, the support committed in that letter is reiterated below:

Assurance is hereby given that DOE will respond to requests for radiological assistance from licensees and Federal and State agencies involved in or cognizant of an incident believed to involve source, by-product, or other special nuclear material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, or other ionizing radiation sources. Assistance as indicated above would be made available to the Florida Power & Light Company with respect to incidents occurring at its Turkey Point Nuclear Plant upon request and in consonance with response activities conducted by State, local, and private industry emergency response personnel.

Unless DOE or a DOE contractor is responsible for the activity, ionizing radiation source, or radioactive material involved in the incident, DOE radiological assistance will be limited to advice or monitoring and assessment actions essential for the control of the immediate hazards to health and safety. DOE radiological assistance will be terminated when it is no longer needed or the necessary assistance is available from State, local, or commercial services. Therefore, responsibility for post-accident recovery, including further actions for the protection of individuals and the public health and safety, should be assumed by the appropriate government agency or private authority as soon as emergency conditions are stabilized.

Requests for DOE radiological assistance should be directed to the Savannah River Site Operations Center at the 24-hour emergency assistance telephone number (803) 725-3333. Questions regarding the DOE Radiological Assistance Program may be directed to me at (803) 952-6613.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Christina T. Edwards".

Christina T. Edwards
Regional Response Coordinator
DOE Region 3

VG-03-023

cc: Director, CMD

South Florida Emergency Physicians, Inc.

8900 NORTH KENDALL DRIVE
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33176
TELEPHONE (305) 596-6589
FAX (305) 595-3088

January 18, 2005

Mr. Milt Murray
Emergency Preparedness Department
Florida Power and Light
9760 S.W. 344 Street
Florida City, Florida, 33035

Dear Mr. Murray:

This letter will serve as confirmation of our support in the event of an emergency situation at the Turkey Point Nuclear Plant. I have reviewed our letter of agreement dated December 14, 1998. There have been no changes since that date.

As stated previously, Dr. David R. Nateman remains as Medical Director of Baptist Hospital of Miami and I continue to be the President of South Florida Emergency Physicians, Inc. If you have any questions or if I can be of assistance to you in any way, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,



H. Richard Nateman, M.D.

HRN/edw

EMERGENCY ROOM MEDICAL ASSOCIATES

providing professional services at

MERCY HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOM

3663 South Miami Avenue
Miami, Florida 33133

JOHN MARSHALL, M.D.
JORGE AMAYA, M.D.
XAVIER ANTON, M.D.
CHRISTOPHER WARD, M.D.

Phone: (305) 854-4400 ext. 2171
(305) 285-2174
Fax: (305) 854-5161

RODOLFO SCHNEER, M.D.
RAYSA ACOSTA MARRERO, M.D.
BENJAMIN SHORE, D.D.
MIGUEL TRUJILLO, D.O.
KARIN ARNOLD, D.O.

February 3rd, 2005

Milt Murray
Emergency Preparedness Department
Turkey Point Nuclear Plant
9760 SW 344 Street
Florida City, Florida 33035

Dear Mr. Murray:

The following is the information stating our support, capabilities and resources available to you in the event of an emergency at one of your nuclear plants.

1. Administrative point of contact:

John Marshall, M.D., E.D. Medical Director
Mercy Hospital Emergency Department
3663 South Miami Avenue
Miami, Florida 33133
Business Hours: (305) 285-2174
24-hour-seven days a week (305) 285-2171
Beeper (561) 289-8720

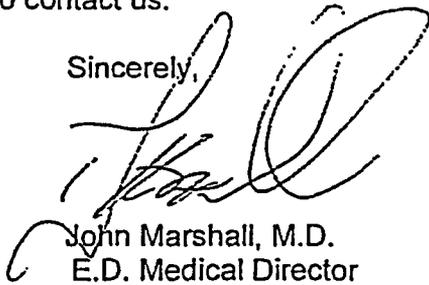
2. Scope of Services:

- A) Physicians and Mercy Hospital shall perform radiological emergency medical services ("Services") for FPL's Turkey Nuclear Plant for the diagnosis and treatment of injury accompanied by radiological contamination, or actual or alleged injury due to radiation exposure.
- B) Physicians and Mercy Hospital shall maintain a twenty-four hour per day roster of qualified physicians who shall be on call and available in the event of an emergency.

C) Physicians and Mercy Hospital shall provide emergency treatment and Services without delay at the Facility on a twenty-four hour per day, seven day per week basis, for FPL employees and any other person designated by FPL who may have been involved in radiation incident.

We will continue to cooperate in every way possible in the radiological emergency preparedness program. If there is anything further you require or if we can of assistance in any way, please do not hesitate to contact us.


John Matuska
President & Chief Executive Officer
Mercy Hospital

Sincerely,

John Marshall, M.D.
E.D. Medical Director
Emergency Room Medical
Director



Department of Energy

Oak Ridge Operations Office
P.O. Box 2001
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831—

May 5, 2003

Mr. Jeffery Grant
Emergency Preparedness Department
Turkey Point Nuclear Plant
9760 SW 344 Street
Florida City, Florida 33035

Dear Mr. Grant:

LETTER OF AGREEMENT - RADIATION EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE CENTER/TRAINING SITE (REAC/TS) SUPPORT

Please reference your letter of April 16, 2003, requesting that the Department of Energy (DOE) REAC/TS facilities and team be available to provide back-up capability and assistance to the Turkey Point Nuclear Plant in the event of a radiological emergency. This response constitutes our agreement to provide this service upon your request.

We wish to remind you that our REAC/TS facilities in the Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education (ORISE) are government controlled and operated by the Oak Ridge Associated Universities under contract with DOE. Therefore, REAC/TS is prohibited from competing with commercial firms, which can provide radiological emergency services. Only if the magnitude or uniqueness of a radiological emergency exceeds your in-house and commercially available capabilities would REAC/TS be authorized to provide back-up services.

Since these facilities are government controlled, no fee or retainer is required to assure the availability of back-up services by REAC/TS. However, if you utilize the services of REAC/TS, we should expect to recover those costs, which could reasonably be related to handling such an incident, including all charges billed to DOE or ORISE by hospitals and physicians. Information concerning the REAC/TS facilities, staff, services available, and procedures for seeking REAC/TS assistance can be obtained by direct contact with the REAC/TS Director, Dr. Robert C. Ricks, ORISE, Post Office Box 117, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831, or (865) 576-3131.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Gregory A. Mills".

Gregory A. Mills
Contracting Officer's
Representative (Alt.)

cc:
R. C. Ricks, MS-39, ORISE
R. M. Kennard, MS-48, ORISE



FRAMATOME ANP

An AREVA and Siemens company

FRAMATOME ANP, Inc.

August 19, 2003
FANP-03-2499

Mr. Jeffrey Grant
Turkey Point Nuclear Plant
Florida Power & Light Company
9760 SW 344 Street
Florida City, FL 33035

Subject: Emergency Response Support

Reference: 1. FPL letter, Grant to Renner, dated August 7, 2002 on same subject
2. FANP letter FANP-02-2188, Emergency Response Support, dated September 11, 2003

Mr. Jeffrey Grant:

In response to your reference letter, I would like to take this opportunity to confirm that Framatome ANP (FANP) commits to provide assistance to Florida Power & Light (FPL) in the event of an emergency at your Turkey Point or St. Lucie Nuclear Plants. Services will be provided by FANP to FPL upon request and authorization by an official representative of FPL in accordance with our existing Master Services Agreement and Alliance Agreement.

The designated point of contact at Framatome ANP is Skip Hudson with Dennis Renner and Russell Matney as first and second alternates respectively. Skip is located in Singer Island, Florida with Dennis and Russ located in the FANP offices in Lynchburg, Virginia. Our business and home phone numbers are listed below.

		<u>Office</u>	<u>Home</u>
Primary Contact	C.J. Hudson	(561) 841-9174	(800) 237-9272 (Pager)
First Alternate	D.W. Renner	(434) 832-3464	(434) 525-8238
Second Alternate	R.M. Matney	(434) 832-3478	(434) 384-5440

As previously discussed, FANP can provide engineering, technical support, and field services to assist FPL in the management and control of an emergency. Any requests to the FANP point of contact from designated FPL officials will be responded to as expeditiously as practical to support the FPL needs.



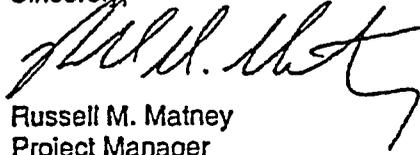
FRAMATOME ANP

An AREVA and Siemens company

FRAMATOME ANP, Inc.

Should you require any further clarification, please contact me at (434) 832-3478.

Sincerely,



Russell M. Matney
Project Manager

Cc: C.J. Hudson
Dennis Renner



Washington Group International
Integrated Engineering, Construction, and Management Solutions

February 7, 2005

Mr. Milt Murray
Florida Power & Light Company
9760 Southwest 344th Street
Florida City, FL 33035

**SUBJECT: FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
EMERGENCY RESPONSE CONTACT**

Dear Mr. Murray:

In response to your request for an update of Washington Group International, Inc. (WGI) contacts in the event of an emergency at either Turkey Point Units 3 & 4 or St. Lucie Units 1 & 2, we provide the following information:

Emergency Contact:

Joseph J Ruggiero
Director of Nuclear Services
(609) 720-3221 Work
(609) 720-3593 Fax
(609) 865-6870 Cell
(718) 667-0249 Home
joseph.ruggiero@wgint.com

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or require additional information.

Very truly yours,

Joseph J Ruggiero
Director of Nuclear Services



Turkey Point Nuclear Plant
9760 SW 344 Street
Florida City, Florida 33035
April 16, 2003

Carlos Alvarez, Director
Miami-Dade Police Department
9105 NW 25 Street
Miami, Florida 33172

Dear Director Alvarez:

Florida Power & Light Company is required by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to maintain liaison with the Local Law Enforcement Agency whose jurisdiction includes our Turkey Point Plant. The intent of the liaison is to establish a commitment from that agency to respond in the event of a security related incident which might constitute an unreasonable risk to the health and safety.

The purpose of this correspondence is to reconfirm your department's capacity to assist if a security related emergency should occur at the Turkey Point Plant. It is our understanding that your department would respond with the number and type of officers relative to the incident at hand, and in a timely manner.

If you concur with the above statements, please sign and return this agreement at your earliest convenience.

We thank you for your continued support and cooperation in matters of mutual professional interest.

Sincerely,

William Johns
Security Supervisor
Turkey Point Nuclear Plant

Carlos Alvarez, Director
Miami-Dade Police Department

Copies to: Terry Jones
File

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DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
03 APR 23 AM 11:39



To: Emergency Preparedness Date: April 17, 2003
From: Security Department: PTN Security
Subject: Turkey Point Security Integrated Response Plan

This memo is intended to present a description of the interface agreements that are in place between the Turkey Point Security Department and numerous key Law Enforcement Agencies.

In addition to the Letter of Agreement with Miami-Dade Police Department, the Turkey Point Security Department maintains a Security Force Instruction (SFI-2405) which enhances existing agreements with key Law Enforcement Agencies that are likely to respond to a security contingency event at the Turkey Point Nuclear Plant. This instruction does not supercede any Nuclear Regulatory Commission approved documents related to the Turkey Point Nuclear Plant, but is intended to enhance these documents as they relate to a contingency response. This enhancement includes guidance in Command and Control, Communications, and Logistics.

This instruction (SFI-2405) has been reviewed and concurred with by the following agencies:

Miami-Dade Police Department
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
United States Customs
United States Coast Guard
Homestead Police Department

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "William Johns", is written over a horizontal line.

William Johns
PTN Security Supervisor