



Entergy Nuclear Operations, Inc.
Vermont Yankee
P.O. Box 0500
185 Old Ferry Road
Brattleboro, VT 05302-0500
Tel 802 257 5271

March 14, 2007
BVY 07-015

ATTN: Document Control Desk
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555-0001

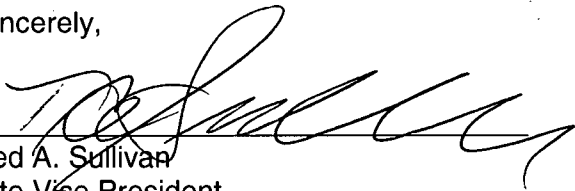
Reference: (1) Letter, Entergy Nuclear Operations, Inc. to USNRC, "Technical Specifications Proposed Change No. 272, "Relocation of LCO 3.6.I and SR 4.6.I and Addition of LCO 3.0.8 Regarding Snubbers", BVY 06-028, dated April 22, 2006.

**Subject: Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Station
Docket No. 50-271, License No. DPR-28
Technical Specifications Proposed Change No. 272 -
Transmittal of Final Retyped Technical Specifications Pages**

Enclosed for your information and use are the final retyped versions of the Technical Specifications change pages for the subject Technical Specifications Proposed Change. Also enclosed is the Facility Operating License page that requires update to incorporate the applicable Amendment number upon issuance.

If you have any questions regarding this transmittal, please contact Mr. Wayne Limberger at (802) 258-4204.

Sincerely,



Ted A. Sullivan
Site Vice President
Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Station

Enclosure: Final Retyped Technical Specifications Pages 19a, 19c, 19d, 19e, 19f, 128 and 145 and Facility Operating License Page 3

cc: Mr. Samuel J. Collins (w/o attachments)
Regional Administrator, Region 1
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
475 Allendale Road
King of Prussia, PA 19406-1415

A001

Mr. James S. Kim, Project Manager
Division of Operating Reactor Licensing
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Mail Stop O-8C2A
Washington, DC 20555

USNRC Resident Inspector (w/o attachments)
Energy Nuclear Vermont Yankee, LLC
P.O. Box 157
Vernon, Vermont 05354

Mr. David O'Brien, Commissioner (w/o attachments)
VT Department of Public Service
112 State Street – Drawer 20
Montpelier, Vermont 05620-2601

BVY 07-015
Docket No. 50-271

Enclosure

Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Station

Proposed Change 272

**Final Retyped Technical Specifications and
Facility Operating License Pages**

3.0 LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION APPLICABILITY

3.0.1 RESERVED

3.0.2 RESERVED

3.0.3 RESERVED

3.0.4 RESERVED

3.0.5 RESERVED

3.0.6 RESERVED

3.0.7 RESERVED

3.0.8 Inoperability of Snubbers

When one or more required snubbers are unable to perform their associated support function(s), any affected supported LCO(s) are not required to be declared not met solely for this reason if risk is assessed and managed, and:

- a. the snubbers not able to perform their associated support function(s) are associated with only one train or subsystem supported system or are associated with a single train or subsystem supported system and are able to perform their associated support function within 72 hours; or
- b. the snubbers not able to perform their associated support function(s) are associated with more than one train or subsystem of a multiple train or subsystem supported system and are able to perform their associated support function within 12 hours.

At the end of the specified period the required snubbers must be able to perform their associated support function(s) or the affected supported system LCO(s) shall be declared not met.

4.0 SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENT (SR) APPLICABILITY

SR 4.0.1

SRs shall be met during the modes or other specified conditions in the Applicability for individual LCOs, unless otherwise stated in the SR. Failure to meet a Surveillance, whether such failure is experienced during the performance of the Surveillance or between performances of the Surveillance, shall be failure to meet the LCO. Failure to perform a Surveillance within the specified frequency shall be failure to meet the LCO except as provided in SR 4.0.3. Surveillances do not have to be performed on inoperable equipment or variables outside specified limits.

SR 4.0.2

Unless otherwise stated in these specifications, periodic surveillance tests, checks, calibrations, and examinations shall be performed within the specified surveillance intervals. These intervals may be adjusted plus 25%. The operating cycle interval is considered to be 18 months and the tolerance stated above is applicable.

SR 4.0.3

If it is discovered that a surveillance was not performed within its specified frequency, declaring applicable Limiting Conditions for Operation (LCOs) not met may be delayed, from the time of discovery, up to 24 hours or up to the limit of the specified frequency, whichever is greater. This delay period is permitted to allow performance of the surveillance. A risk evaluation shall be performed for any Surveillance delayed greater than 24 hours and the risk impact shall be managed.

BASES:TS 3.0 Limiting Conditions for Operation ApplicabilityLCO 3.0.8 Bases

LCO 3.0.8 establishes conditions under which systems are considered to remain capable of performing their intended safety function when associated snubbers are not capable of providing their associated support function(s). This LCO states that the supported system is not considered to be inoperable solely due to one or more snubbers not capable of performing their associated support function(s). This is appropriate because a limited length of time is allowed for maintenance, testing, or repair of one or more snubbers not capable of performing their associated support function(s) and appropriate compensatory measures are specified in the snubber requirements, which are located outside of the Technical Specifications (TS) under licensee control. The snubber requirements do not meet the criteria in 10CFR50.36(c)(2)(ii), and as such, are appropriate for control by the licensee.

If the allowed time expires and the snubbers(s) are unable to perform their associated support function(s), the affected supported system's LCO(s) must be declared not met and the conditions and required actions entered.

LCO 3.0.8.a applies when one or more snubbers are not capable of providing their associated support function(s) to a single train or subsystem of a multiple train or subsystem supported system or to a single train or subsystem supported system. LCO 3.0.8.a allows 72 hours to restore the snubber(s) before declaring the supported system inoperable. The 72 hour Completion Time is reasonable based on the low probability of a seismic event concurrent with an event that would require operation of the supported system occurring while the snubber(s) are not capable of performing their associated support function and due to the availability of the redundant train of the supported system.

LCO 3.0.8.b applies when one or more snubbers are not capable of providing their associated support function(s) to more than one train or subsystem of a multiple train or subsystem supported system. LCO 3.0.8.b allows 12 hours to restore the snubber(s) before declaring the supported system inoperable. The 12 hour Completion Time is reasonable based on the low probability of a seismic event concurrent with an event that would require operation of the supported system occurring while the snubber(s) are not capable of performing their associated support function.

LCO 3.0.8 requires that risk be assessed and managed. Industry and NRC guidance on the implementation of 10CFR50.65(a)(4) (the Maintenance Rule) does not address seismic risk. However, use of LCO 3.0.8 should be considered with respect to other plant maintenance activities, and integrated into the existing Maintenance Rule process to the extent possible so that maintenance on any unaffected train or subsystem is properly controlled, and emergent issues are properly addressed. The risk assessment need not be quantified, but may be a qualitative awareness of the vulnerability of systems and components when one or more snubbers are not able to perform their associated support function.

TS 4.0 Surveillance Requirement (SR) ApplicabilitySR 4.0.1 Bases

SR 4.0.1 establishes the requirement that SRs must be met during the modes or other specified conditions in the Applicability for which the requirements of the LCO apply, unless otherwise specified in the individual SRs. This Specification is to ensure that Surveillances are performed to verify the OPERABILITY of systems and components, and that variables are within specified limits. Failure to meet a Surveillance within the specified frequency, in accordance with SR 4.0.2, constitutes a failure to meet an LCO.

Systems and components are assumed to be OPERABLE when the associated SRs have been met. Nothing in this Specification, however, is to be construed as implying that systems or components are OPERABLE when either:

- a. The systems or components are known to be inoperable, although still meeting the SRs or
- b. The requirements of the Surveillance(s) are known to be not met between required Surveillance performances.

Surveillances do not have to be performed when the unit is in a mode or other specified condition for which the requirements of the associated LCO are not applicable, unless otherwise specified.

Unplanned events may satisfy the requirements (including applicable acceptance criteria) for a given SR. In this case, the unplanned event may be credited as fulfilling the performance of the SR. This allowance includes those SRs whose performance is normally precluded in a given mode or other specified condition.

Surveillances do not have to be performed on inoperable equipment because the LCOs define the remedial measures that apply. Surveillances have to be met and performed in accordance with SR 4.0.2, prior to returning equipment to OPERABLE status.

Upon completion of maintenance, appropriate post maintenance testing is required to declare equipment OPERABLE. This includes ensuring applicable Surveillances are not failed and their most recent performance is in accordance with SR 4.0.2. Post maintenance testing may not be possible in the current SR 4.0.1 mode or other specified conditions in the Applicability due to the necessary unit parameters not having been established. In these situations, the equipment may be considered OPERABLE provided testing has been satisfactorily completed to the extent possible and the equipment is not otherwise believed to be incapable of performing its function. This will allow operation to proceed to a mode or other specified condition where other necessary post maintenance tests can be completed.

An example of this process is:

- a. High pressure coolant injection (HPCI) maintenance during shutdown that requires system functional tests at a specified pressure. Provided other appropriate testing is satisfactorily completed, startup can proceed with HPCI considered OPERABLE. This allows operation to reach the specified pressure to complete the necessary post maintenance testing.

SR 4.0.2 Bases

SR 4.0.2 permits a 25% extension of the interval specified in the Frequency. This extension facilitates Surveillance scheduling and considers plant operating conditions that may not be suitable for conducting the Surveillance (e.g., transient conditions or other ongoing Surveillance or maintenance activities).

The 25% extension does not significantly degrade the reliability that results from performing the surveillance at its specified frequency. This is based on the recognition that the most probable result of any particular surveillance being performed is the verification of conformance with the SRs. The exceptions to SR 4.0.2 are those Surveillances for which the 25% extension of the interval specified in the frequency does not apply. These exceptions are stated in the individual Specifications. The requirements of regulations take precedence over the TS. An example of where SR 4.0.2 does not apply is in the Primary Containment Leakage Rate Testing Program. This program establishes testing requirements and frequencies in accordance with the requirements of regulations. The TS cannot in and of themselves extend a test interval specified in the regulations.

The provisions of SR 4.0.2 are not intended to be used repeatedly merely as an operational convenience to extend surveillance intervals (other than those consistent with refueling intervals).

SR 4.0.3 Bases

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

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

The basis for this delay period includes consideration of unit conditions, adequate planning, availability of personnel, the time required to perform the surveillance, the safety significance of the delay in completing the required surveillance, and the recognition that the most probable result of any particular surveillance being performed is the verification of conformance with the requirements. When a surveillance with a frequency based not on time intervals, but upon specified unit conditions, operating situations, or requirements of regulations (e.g., prior to entering Run Mode after each fuel loading, or in accordance with 10CFR50, Appendix J, as modified by approved exemptions, etc.) is discovered to not have been performed when specified, SR 4.0.3 allows for the full delay period of up to the specified frequency to perform the surveillance. However, since there is not a time interval specified, the missed Surveillance should be performed at the first reasonable opportunity. SR 4.0.3 provides a time limit for, and allowances for the performance of, surveillances that become applicable as a consequence of Mode changes imposed by Action Statements.

SR 4.0.3 Bases (Continued)

Failure to comply with specified surveillance frequencies is expected to be an infrequent occurrence. Use of the delay period established by SR 4.0.3 is a flexibility which is not intended to be used as an operational convenience to extend surveillance intervals. While up to 24 hours or the limit of the specified frequency is provided to perform the missed surveillance, it is expected that the missed surveillance will be performed at the first reasonable opportunity. The determination of the first reasonable opportunity should include consideration of the impact on plant risk (from delaying the surveillance as well as any plant configuration changes required or shutting the plant down to perform the surveillance) and impact on any analysis assumptions, in addition to unit conditions, planning, availability of personnel, and the time required to perform the surveillance. This risk impact should be managed through the program in place to implement 10 CFR 50.65(a)(4) and its implementation guidance, NRC Regulatory Guide 1.182, "Assessing and Managing Risk Before Maintenance Activities at Nuclear Power Plants." This Regulatory Guide addresses consideration of temporary and aggregate risk impacts, determination of risk management action thresholds, and risk management action up to and including plant shutdown. The missed surveillance should be treated as an emergent condition as discussed in the Regulatory Guide. The risk evaluation may use quantitative, qualitative, or blended methods. The degree of depth and rigor of the evaluation should be commensurate with the importance of the component. Missed surveillances for important components should be analyzed quantitatively. If the results of the risk evaluation determine the risk increase is significant, this evaluation should be used to determine the safest course of action. All missed surveillances will be placed in the licensee's Corrective Action Program.

If a surveillance is not completed within the allowed delay period, then the equipment is considered inoperable or the variable is considered outside the specified limits and the completion times of the Action Statements for the applicable LCO Conditions begin immediately upon expiration of the delay period. If a surveillance is failed within the delay period, then the equipment is inoperable, or the variable is outside the specified limits and the completion times of the Action Statements for the applicable LCO Conditions begin immediately upon the failure of the surveillance.

Completion of the surveillance within the delay period allowed by this Specification, or within the completion time of the ACTIONS, restores compliance with SR 4.0.1.

3.6 LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR
OPERATION

4.6 SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

This page intentionally left blank
Pages 129 through 133 have been deleted

VYNPS

This page intentionally left blank

- E. Entergy Nuclear Operations, Inc., pursuant to the Act and 10 CFR Parts 30 and 70, to possess, but not to separate, such byproduct and special nuclear material as may be produced by operation of the facility.
3. This license shall be deemed to contain and is subject to the conditions specified in the following Commission regulations: 10 CFR Part 20, Section 30.34 of 10 CFR Part 30, Section 40.41 of 10 CFR Part 40, Section 50.54 and 50.59 of 10 CFR Part 50, and Section 70.32 of 10 CFR Part 70; and is subject to all applicable provisions of the Act and to the rules, regulations, and orders of the Commission now or hereafter in effect; and is subject to the additional conditions specified below:
- A. Maximum Power Level

Entergy Nuclear Operations, Inc. is authorized to operate the facility at reactor core power levels not to exceed 1912 megawatts thermal in accordance with the Technical Specifications (Appendix A) appended hereto.
 - B. Technical Specifications

The Technical Specifications contained in Appendix A, as revised through Amendment No. , are hereby incorporated in the license. Entergy Nuclear Operations, Inc. shall operate the facility in accordance with the Technical Specifications.
 - C. Reports

Entergy Nuclear Operations, Inc. shall make reports in accordance with the requirements of the Technical Specifications.
 - D. This paragraph deleted by Amendment No. 226.
 - E. Environmental Conditions

Pursuant to the Initial Decision of the presiding Atomic Safety and Licensing Board issued February 27, 1973, the following conditions for the protection of the environment are incorporated herein: