13.6 Security

A listing of vital equipment is submitted under a separate transmittal letter (Reference 3). The listing is withheld from public disclosure pursuant to 10 CFR 73.21.

The security plan consists of the [[physical security plan (PSP),]] the guard force training and qualification (T&Q) plan, and the safeguards contingency plan. A COL applicant that references the U.S. EPR design certification will provide a PSP to the NRC to fulfill the requirements of 10 CFR 52.79(a)(35). The PSP during construction, including control of access to the new plant construction site, is consistent with NEI 03-12, Appendix F. The PSP and supporting documents, such as the vital equipment list and the vital areas list, include the following security design features:

- Vital equipment is located within vital areas.
- Access to vital equipment requires passage through at least two physical barriers.
- The central alarm station and MCR are vital areas.
- The locks used for protection of the vital areas are manipulative-resistant.
- Physical barriers for the protected area perimeter are not part of vital area barriers.
- Isolation zones are maintained in outdoor areas adjacent to the physical barrier at the perimeter of the protected area which permit observation on either side of the barrier.
- The intrusion detection system detects penetration or attempted penetration of the protected area barrier.
- Exterior areas within the protected area are illuminated to levels necessary to permit observation and detection.
- The external walls, doors, ceiling and floors in the main control room, central alarm station, and the last access control function for access to the protected area are bullet resistant.
- Vehicle control measures are in place which includes vehicle barrier systems to protect against malevolent use of a land vehicle.
- Access points are used to control personnel and vehicle access into protected area including detection of firearms, explosives, and incendiary.
- The site will authorize protected area access using a security access control system.
- Unoccupied vital areas are equipped with locks that can be locked and alarmed with activated intrusion detection systems that annunciate in the central and secondary alarm stations upon intrusion into a vital area.

- Alarm annunciation occurs in the central alarm station and in at least one other continuously manned station not necessarily onsite.
- The secondary security power supply system for alarm annunciator equipment and non-portable communications equipment is located within a vital area.
- Alarm devices include tamper indicating and self-checking capability (e.g., an automatic indication is provided when failure of the alarm system component or connectivity occurs or when the system is on standby power.)
- The [[security alarm system]] will record each onsite alarm annunciation including the location of each alarm, false alarm, alarm check, and tamper indication to include the type of alarm, location, alarm circuit, date, and time.
- Emergency exits from the protected area and from vital areas are alarmed.
- Alarm stations have conventional telephone service and other means for communication with law enforcement authorities.
- Alarm stations have capability for continuous communication capability with security personnel.

A COL applicant that references the U.S. EPR design certification will provide a site-specific security assessment that addresses identification of vital equipment, development of target sets, vulnerability assessments, defensive analyses, design features to enhance security, the portions of the NRC orders to the current operating plants that impact U.S. EPR design, and the other security features of the U.S. EPR that establish the security system design.