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March 9, 2010

UN#10-060

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

Subject: UniStar Nuclear Energy, NRC Docket No. 52-016
Response to Request for Additional Information for the
Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant, Unit 3,
RAI No. 212, Emergency Planning

Reference: Surinder Arora (NRC) to Robert Poche (UniStar Nuclear Energy), "FINAL RAI
No. 212 NSIR EP 4233" email dated February 05, 2010

The purpose of this letter is to respond to the request for additional information (RAI) identified in the NRC e-mail correspondence to UniStar Nuclear Energy, dated February 5, 2010 (Reference). This RAI addresses Emergency Planning, as submitted in Part 5 of the Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant (CCNPP) Unit 3 Combined License Application (COLA), Revision 6.

The enclosure provides our response to RAI No. 212, Questions 13.03-35 through 13.03-37, and includes revised COLA content. A Licensing Basis Document Change Request has been initiated to incorporate these changes into a future revision of the COLA.

Our response does not include any new regulatory commitments. This letter does not contain any sensitive or proprietary information.

DO96
NRO

UN#10-060
March 9, 2010
Page 2

If there are any questions regarding this transmittal, please contact me at (410) 470-4205, or Mr. Wayne A. Massie at (410) 470-5503.

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

Executed on March 9, 2010



Greg Gibson

Enclosure: Response to NRC Request for Additional Information RAI No. 212, Questions 13.03-35 through 13.03-37, Emergency Planning, Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant, Unit 3

cc: Surinder Arora, NRC Project Manager, U.S. EPR Projects Branch
Laura Quinn, NRC Environmental Project Manager, U.S. EPR COL Application
Getachew Tesfaye, NRC Project Manager, U.S. EPR DC Application (w/o enclosure)
Loren Plisco, Deputy Regional Administrator, NRC Region II (w/o enclosure)
Silas Kennedy, U.S. NRC Resident Inspector, CCNPP, Units 1 and 2
U.S. NRC Region I Office

GTG/RM/mdf

UN#10-060

Enclosure

**Response to NRC Request for Additional Information, RAI No. 212
Questions 13.03.35 – 13.03.37, Emergency Planning,
Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant, Unit 3**

RAI No. 212

Question 13.03.35

Regulatory Guide 1.206 requests that applicants for a combined license address the NRC orders issued February 25, 2002, as well as any subsequent NRC guidance, to determine what security-related aspects of emergency planning and preparedness are addressed in the emergency plan. NRC Bulletin 2005-02, "Emergency Preparedness and Response Actions for Security-Based Events," provides guidance for identifying alternative facilities to support emergency response organization augmentation during hostile-action events. Describe in the emergency plan, or provide reference to where this information is contained, an alternative facility to support rapid response to a hostile-action event, or provide justification as to why this information is not necessary. As stated in NRC Bulletin 2005-02, the alternative facility should include the following characteristics:

- Accessibility even if the site is under threat or attack;
- Communication links with the emergency operations facility, control room, and security;
- Capability to notify offsite response organizations if the emergency operations facility is not performing this action;
- Capability for engineering and damage control teams to begin planning mitigative actions (e.g., general drawings and system information)

Response

Offsite assembly areas are positioned north and south of the station to protect arriving personnel from hostile action at the site. Section H.1.d of the CCNPP Unit 3 Emergency Plan states that alternate near site locations have been identified for security and other events which may prevent response of the Emergency Response Organization (ERO) to the primary Emergency Response Facilities. CCNPP Unit 3 Letters of Agreement (LOA), consistent with CCNPP Unit 1/2 LOAs, will be established with the St. Leonard Volunteer Fire Department and Rescue Squad and Solomon's Island Fire and Rescue to provide for alternate muster locations for the ERO.

If the decision is made to establish an Operations Support Center (OSC) and/or a Technical Support Center (TSC) away from the site, then the ERO at the assembly areas will be directed to the EOF to conduct response activities from that location. The EOF meets the attributes for the alternate facility described in NRC Bulletin 2005-02 as stated above.

Reentry teams can be assembled at the fire houses and can approach the plant when secure from the attack. The plan provides a high level of flexibility and response.

COLA Impact

COLA Part 5, Emergency Plan, Part II, Section H.1.d will be revised as follows in a future COLA revision:

Section H: Emergency Facilities and Equipment

1. Control Room, Technical Support Center, and Operations Support Center

d. Alternate Mustering Facility

~~An alternate near site location has been identified and equipped for security and other~~ Offsite assembly areas are positioned north and south of the station to protect arriving personnel from hostile action at the site and to stage personnel for events which may prevent response of the ERO to the primary Emergency Response Facilities.

If the decision is made to establish an OSC and/or a TSC away from the site, then the ERO at the assembly areas will be directed to the EOF to conduct response activities from that location.

Question 13.03.36

10 CFR 50.47(b)(5) and Part 50, Appendix E, Section IV.D.3 requires licensees to establish the capability to promptly alert and notify the public of an emergency at a nuclear power plant within the plume exposure pathway (10-mile Emergency Planning Zone), while meeting certain design objectives. The application includes a discussion in its emergency plan that identifies the Alert Notification System (ANS) as the "primary" means for accomplishing this task, and provides a basic discussion of that capability. The term "primary" implies that there is a secondary method for alerting and notifying the public of an emergency. Clarify the use of the term "primary" and describe in the emergency plan, or provide reference to where this information is contained, any secondary capability to promptly alert and notify the public of an emergency should a major portion of the facility's primary ANS become unavailable, or provide justification as to why this information is not necessary.

Response

CCNPP Unit 3 Emergency Plan Section E.6, Notification of the Public, states the following:

The capability exists for the prompt notification of the general public within the Plume Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zones (EPZs) for the Licensee sites covered under this plan.

This notification capability consists of two principal elements: (1) the {Public Alert and Notification Systems (PANS)} and (2) the Emergency Alerting System (EAS) radio stations.

- The {Public Alert and Notification System (PANS)} consists of fixed sirens. It may also include subsystems such as Tone Alert Radios, Reverse 911 Calling and vehicles with public address (PA) systems {and the Emergency Alert System}. Activation of the PANS sirens by the civil authorities will alert the public to turn on their radios to a local EAS radio station for detailed information on the emergency situation.*
- The Emergency Alerting System (EAS) is a network of local radio stations prepared to transmit or relay emergency information and instructions from the civil authorities to the general public.*

{PANS is operated by local governmental agencies and maintained by the Licensee.} To assure {PANS} is maintained in an operational readiness posture, {the local agencies have agreed to test the system (by sounding the sirens)} on a periodic basis that meets or exceeds FEMA guidance and to report inoperable equipment to designated maintenance personnel. The goal of the testing and maintenance program is to identify inoperable equipment in a timely manner and to restore equipment to a functional status commensurate with FEMA operability requirements as referenced in FEMA-REP-10, "Guide for the Evaluation of Alert and Notification Systems for Nuclear Power Plants" Section E.6.2.1. In addition to this routine test and repair program, preventive maintenance of {PANS} will be performed on an {ongoing basis}.

{The activation of the PANS sirens and operation of the system is discussed in detail in the state specific response plans.}

CCNPP Unit 3 Emergency Plan Appendix 4, Glossary of Terms and Acronyms, states the following:

Notification, Public: Public notification means to communicate instructions on the nature of an incident that prompted the public alerting/warning and on protective or precautionary actions that should be taken by the recipients of the alert. A {state} and local government process for providing information promptly to the public over radio and TV at the time of activating the alerting (warning) signal (sirens). Initial notifications of the public might include instructions to stay inside, close windows, and doors, and listen to radio and TV for further instructions. Commercial broadcast messages are the primary means for advising the general public of the conditions of any nuclear accident. (See Emergency Alert System.)

Emergency Alert System (EAS): A network of broadcast stations and interconnecting facilities which have been authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to operate in a controlled manner during a war, state of public peril or disaster, or other national or local emergency. In the event of a nuclear reactor accident, instructions/notifications to the public on conditions or protective actions would be broadcast by {state} or local government authorities on the EAS.

A discussion in the CCNPP Unit 3 emergency plan that identifies the Alert Notification System (ANS) as the "primary" means for accomplishing the task to promptly alert and notify the public of an emergency at a nuclear power plant within the plume exposure pathway could not be found. However, the emergency plan does discuss subsystems (such as Tone Alert Radios, Reverse 911 Calling, vehicles with public address systems and the Emergency Alert System) that could be used to augment the PANS when the system is activated or as an alternate method if the unlikely scenario of a loss of a major portion of PANS were to occur. CCNPP Unit 3 intends to use the existing PANS and other FEMA approved methods of public notification already in place and operation at the site.

COLA Impact

The COLA will not be revised as a result of this response.

Question 13.03.37

Regulatory Guide 1.206 requests that applicants for a combined license address the NRC orders issued February 25, 2002, as well as any subsequent NRC guidance, to determine what security-related aspects of emergency planning and preparedness are addressed in the emergency plan. NRC Bulletin 2005-02, "Emergency Preparedness and Response Actions for Security-Based Events," provides guidance for the prompt notification of the NRC during a security event to support subsequent notifications made by the NRC to warn other licensees regarding a potential security threat and to inform other Federal agencies in accordance with the National Response Plan. This notification should not be construed to imply that immediate notifications to local law enforcement will be adversely affected, or that the required licensee notification to State and local government agencies within 15 minutes after declaring an emergency will be changed. Describe in the emergency plan/procedures, the notification to the NRC of hostile-action based events immediately after notification of local law enforcement agencies or within about 15 minutes following its recognition, or provide justification as to why this information is not necessary.

Response

NRC Bulletin 2005-02 Attachment 3 states the concern of a delayed notification to the NRC as follows:

It is understood that for declared emergencies many licensees currently await the arrival of augmenting staff to support follow-up NRC information requests.

The CCNPP Unit 3 Emergency Plan does not provide the on-shift organization the latitude to await the arrival of augmenting staff in order to notify the NRC of an event. Section E.2.b.2 states that an event will be reported to the NRC Operations Center immediately after notification of the appropriate State or local agencies, but not later than one (1) hour after the time of initial classification. In this context an event is any condition that meets the conditions of the approved Emergency Action Levels, which include security conditions and hostile actions as defined in the Security Contingency Plan.

If State and local event notification is completed within 15 minutes, then it is possible for the organization to notify the NRC within about 15 minutes.

The current wording of the CCNPP Unit 3 emergency plan with regards to NRC notification is consistent with existing regulation and compatible with the language of NRC Bulletin 2005-02.

COLA Impact

The COLA will not be revised as a result of this response.