

IP2 for up to 24 hours before reporting the loss of the 138 kV or the 13.8 kV source of power, to only those conditions where either all 138 kV sources of power or all 13.8 kV sources of power are lost. These proposed changes are similar to current NRC standard TS requirements for continued power operation of a nuclear plant when its offsite power system is degraded, and they are acceptable.

Standard TS distinguish between the loss of one required offsite power source and the loss of all required offsite power sources, but because IP2 was licensed prior to the staff's development of standard TS, the present offsite power system TS for IP2 does not make this distinction. The licensee has proposed changes to the IP2 TS that are similar to the requirements of standard offsite power system TS. Under standard TS, a licensee may continue power operations for up to 72 hours if one required offsite power source becomes unavailable, and the licensee may continue power operations for up to 24 hours if all required offsite power sources become unavailable. In the case of IP2, the licensee has proposed a new TS 3.7.B.1 that would allow power operations to continue for up to 72 hours provided the 138 kV power source from Buchanan Substation is supplying 6.9 kV buses 5 and 6 through the 138/6.9 kV Station Auxiliary Transformer and the three diesel generators are operating with either: (a) only one 138 kV line from an offsite source to Buchanan Substation is operable (excluding the Refuse Energy Services Company plant); or (b) The 13.8 kV source of offsite power is not available from a 138/13.8 kV transformer at Buchanan Substation, but is available from a gas turbine. The licensee has also proposed to limit the scope of its present TS 3.7.d.1, which allows power operations to continue for up to 24 hours, to only those instances where either the entire 138 kV or the entire 13.8 kV source of power is lost, provided the three diesel generators are operable. Both of these proposed requirements are similar to the requirements contained in standard TS. Under both of these proposed requirements, the licensee would be allowed to continue power operation beyond the time limit specified provided that the licensee reported its failure to meet these requirement to the NRC within the subsequent 24-hour period along with an outline of its plans for restoration of offsite power. This condition is currently allowed by the IP2 TS. If the licensee's plan for restoration of offsite power presents an undue risk to public health and safety, the NRC may require IP2 to shutdown.

The staff has reviewed the changes that the licensee has proposed for TS 3.3 and TS 3.7 and found them to be acceptable. Except for the substantive changes described above, all the changes proposed by the licensee were administrative changes intended only to clarify existing requirements related to the electrical power system.

#### 4.0 STATE CONSULTATION

In accordance with the Commission's regulations, the New York State official was notified of the proposed issuance of the amendment. The State official had no comments.

#### 5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATION

The amendment changes a requirement with respect to installation or use of a facility component located within the restricted area as defined in 10 CFR Part 20. The NRC staff has determined that the amendment involves no significant increase in the amounts, and no significant change in the types, of any effluents that may be released offsite, and that there is no significant increase in individual or cumulative occupational radiation exposure. The Commission has previously issued a proposed finding that the amendment involves no significant hazards consideration, and there has been no public comment on such finding (59 FR 42336). Accordingly, the amendment meets

the eligibility criteria for categorical exclusion set forth in 10 CFR 51.22(c)(9). Pursuant to 10 CFR 51.22(b) no environmental impact statement or environmental assessment need be prepared in connection with the issuance of the amendment.

6.0 CONCLUSION

The Commission has concluded, based on the considerations discussed above, that: (1) there is reasonable assurance that the health and safety of the public will not be endangered by operation in the proposed manner, (2) such activities will be conducted in compliance with the Commission's regulations, and (3) the issuance of the amendment will not be inimical to the common defense and security or to the health and safety of the public.

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