

PWA 00018
PILGRIM LR Proceeding
50-293-LR, 06-848-02-LR

PWA - See ITEM No. 12

Indian Point Nuclear Generating Units 2 and 3
Docket Nos. 50-247/ 50-286-LR

**NRC Staff's Response in Opposition to State of New York's Motion for Partial Summary
Disposition of NYS Contention 16/16A**

Exhibit 3

7. We understand that the Board admitted and consolidated NYS' Contention 16A with NYS' Contention 16 on June 16, 2009.

8. (NEB) The MELCOR Accident Consequence Code System Version 2 ("MACCS2 code") was developed to evaluate the potential impacts of severe accidents at nuclear power plants on the surrounding public. The MACCS2 code considers, among other things, phenomena related to atmospheric transport and deposition under time variant meteorology, short- and long-term mitigative actions, potential exposure pathways, deterministic and stochastic health effects, and economic costs. See NUREG/CR-6613, Volume I, Code Manual for MACCS2: User's Guide ("MACCS2 User Guide") at iii (1998) (attached as Ex. K).

9. (NEB) The MACCS2 code consists of a number of modules that perform various functions including the modeling of atmospheric dispersion, exposure pathways, short- and long-term mitigation, economic costs, and deterministic and stochastic health effects. *Id.* at iii.

10. (NEB) The ATMOS module of the MACCS2 code performs all of the calculations for atmospheric transport, dispersion, and deposition as well as the radioactive decay that occurs prior to release and during transport through the atmosphere. *Id.* at 2-2.

11. (NEB) ATMOS is an integral module of the MACCS2 code and interacts with other modules of the code to predict costs and doses. *Id.*

12. Atmospheric transport and dispersion models similar to ATMOS attempt to predict and evaluate the concentration, deposition, and path of contaminants, utilizing mass balance principles. Atmospheric transport and dispersion models alone are not able to calculate radiological consequences or economic costs of an event, including severe accidents.