

Table 13.3-1. Emergency Plan ITAAC

Planning Standard	EP Program Elements	Inspections, Tests, Analyses	Acceptance Criteria
1.0 Emergency Classification System			
<p>10 CFR 50.47(b)(4) — A standard emergency classification and action level scheme, the bases of which include facility system and effluent parameters, is in use by the nuclear facility licensee, and State and local response plans call for reliance on information provided by facility licensees for determinations of minimum initial offsite response measures.</p>	<p>1.1 A standard emergency classification and emergency action level (EAL) scheme exists, and identifies facility system and effluent parameters constituting the bases for the classification scheme. [D.1**]</p> <p>[**D.1 corresponds to NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1 evaluation criteria.]</p>	<p>1.1 An inspection of the Control Rooms, Technical Support Center (TSC), and Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) will be performed to verify that they have displays for retrieving facility system and effluent parameters that are specified in the Emergency Classification and EAL scheme and the displays are functional.</p>	<p>1.1 The specified parameters, as listed in AP1000 DCD Table 7.5.1 and FSAR Table 7.5-201, are retrievable in the Control Rooms, TSC and EOF, and the ranges of the displays encompass the values specified in the Emergency Classification and EAL Technical Basis Document.</p>
2.0 Notification Methods and Procedures			
<p>10 CFR 50.47(b)(5) — Procedures have been established for notification, by the licensee, of State and local response organizations and for notification of emergency personnel by all organizations; the content of initial and follow-up messages to response organizations and the public has been established; and means to provide early notification and clear instruction to the populace within the plume exposure pathway Emergency Planning Zone have been established.</p>	<p>2.1 The means exists to notify responsible State and local organizations within 15 minutes after the licensee declares an emergency. [E.1]</p> <p>2.2 The means exists to notify emergency response personnel. [E.2]</p>	<p>2.1. A test of the ESSX line will be performed to demonstrate the capabilities for providing initial notification to the offsite authorities after a simulated emergency classification.</p> <p>2.2 A test of the primary and back-up ERO notification systems will be performed.</p>	<p>2.1 Using the ESSX line the State of South Carolina and the counties of Fairfield, Lexington, Newberry and Richland received notification within 15 minutes after the declaration of an emergency from the Control Room and the EOF. A test of each facility ESSX line was successful using the standard South Carolina notification form.</p> <p>2.2 Emergency response personnel received the notification message and mobilization communication was validated by personnel response to the notification system and by telephone during off-hours. Also demonstrated work hours electronic notification and plant page system during working hours.</p>

Planning Standard	EP Program Elements	Inspections, Tests, Analyses	Acceptance Criteria
2.0 Notification Methods and Procedures (continued)			
	2.3 The means exists to notify and provide instructions to the populace within the plume exposure EPZ. [E.6]	2.3 The full test of the ANS capabilities will be conducted.	2.3 The ANS was demonstrated to notify and provide instructions to the public and was demonstrated to meet the design objectives, as stated in the emergency plan.
3.0 Emergency Communications			
10 CFR 50.47(b)(6) — Provisions exist for prompt communications among principal response organizations to emergency personnel and to the public.	3.1 The means exists for communications among the Control Rooms, TSC, EOF, principal State and local emergency operations centers (EOCs), and radiological field assessment teams. [F.1.d]	3.1 A test will be performed of the capabilities. The test for the contact with the principal EOCs and the radiological field assessment teams will be from the Control Room and the EOF. See also ITA 5.1.1.	3.1 Communications (both primary and secondary methods/systems) were established among the Control Rooms and the EOF with the South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) warning point and EOC; Fairfield County Warning Point and EOC; Richland County Warning Point and EOC; Newberry County Warning Point and EOC; and Lexington County Warning Point and EOC. Communications were established between the Control Rooms and the EOF with the VCSNS radiological field monitoring teams. See also AC 5.1.4.

Planning Standard	EP Program Elements	Inspections, Tests, Analyses	Acceptance Criteria
3.0 Emergency Communications (continued)			
	<p>3.2 The means exists for communications from the Control Rooms, TSC, and EOF to the NRC headquarters and regional office EOCs (including establishment of the Emergency Response Data System (ERDS) [or its successor system] between the onsite computer system and the NRC Operations Center.) [F.1.f]</p>	<p>3.2 A test is performed of the capabilities to communicate using ENS from the each operating Control Room, TSC and EOF to the NRC headquarters and regional office EOCs. HPN is tested to ensure communications between the TSC and EOF with the NRC Operations Center. ERDS is established [or its successor system] between the onsite computer systems and the NRC Operations Center.</p>	<p>3.2 Communication was established from the Control Rooms, TSC and EOF to the NRC headquarters and regional office EOCs utilizing the ENS. The TSC and EOF demonstrated communications with the NRC Operations Center using HPN. The access port for ERDS [or its successor system] successfully completed a transfer of data to the NRC Operations Center.</p>
4.0 Public Education and Information			
<p>10 CFR 50.47(b)(7) — Information is made available to the public on a periodic basis on how they will be notified and what their initial actions should be in an emergency (e.g., listening to a local broadcast station and remaining indoors), the principal points of contact with the news media for dissemination of information during an emergency (including the physical location or locations) are established in advance, and procedures for coordinated dissemination of information to the public are established.</p>	<p>4.1 The licensee has provided space which may be used for a limited number of the news media. [G.3.b]</p>	<p>4.1 An inspection of the facility/area provided for the news media will be performed in the Joint Information Center (JIC). The space provides adequate equipment to support JIC operation, including communications with the site and with the Emergency Operation Centers in the state and counties as well as a limited number of news media.</p>	<p>4.1 The licensee has provided space which may be used for a limited number of the news media in the Joint Information Center. This space provides the needed equipment per approved administrative procedures.</p>

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5.0 Emergency Facilities and Equipment			
<p>10 CFR 50.47(b)(8) — Adequate emergency facilities and equipment to support the emergency response are provided and maintained.</p>	<p>5.1 The licensee has established a TSC and onsite OSC. [H.1, H.9]</p> <p>5.2 The licensee has established an EOF. [H.2]</p>	<p>5.1.1 An inspection of the TSC and OSCs will be performed, including a test of the capabilities. These facilities will meet the criteria of NUREG-0696 with exceptions.</p> <p>5.2 The licensee has established an EOF. [H.2]</p>	<p>5.1.1 See DCD Table 3-1-1 Item 4 The TSC has at least 3,000 square feet of floor space</p> <p>5.1.2 The TSC is located outside the Protected Area and advanced communication capabilities are available and utilized to ensure communications between the emergency response facilities. Procedures are in place to enhance passage through security checkpoints expeditiously.</p> <p>5.1.3 The TSC ventilation system includes a high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) and charcoal filter and radiation monitors are installed.</p> <p>5.1.4 TSC communications equipment is installed per specifications and is operable. Communications have been initiated and found to be acceptable in giving and receiving voice communications with the Control Rooms, the OSC and the EOF.</p> <p>5.1.5 The TSC has the means to receive, store, process, and display plant and environmental information, as listed in AP1000 DCD Table 7.5.1 and FSAR Table 7.5-201, and to initiate emergency measures and conduct emergency assessment.</p> <p>5.1.6 There is an OSC located inside the each Unit. It is separate from the Control Room and within the Protected Area.</p> <p>5.1.7 OSC communications equipment is installed, and voice transmission and reception have been demonstrated between the OSC, OSC Teams, the TSC, and Control Room.</p> <p>5.1.8 A reliable and backup electrical supply is available for the TSC</p> <p>5.2.1 The EOF working space size is consistent with NUREG-0696 (75 ft²/ person), and is large enough for required systems, equipment, records and storage.</p>

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			<p>5.2.2 The EOF habitability is consistent with Table 2 of NUREG-0696.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distance at or beyond 10 mi of the TSC • Built to meet the criteria of the County Building Code <p>5.2.3 EOF communications equipment is installed, and voice transmission and reception are accomplished with the Control Rooms, TSC, radiological monitoring teams, NRC, state and county agencies using typical data generated during facility activation.</p> <p>5.2.4 Radiological data identified in the EP Unit Annex, meteorological data, and plant system data pertinent to determining offsite protective measures, as listed in AP1000 DCD Table 7.5.1 and FSAR Table 7.5-201, are available and displayed when activated in the EOF</p>
6.0 Accident Assessment			
<p>10 CFR 50.47(b)(9) — Adequate methods, systems, and equipment for assessing and monitoring actual or potential offsite consequences of a radiological emergency condition are in use.</p>	<p>6.1 The means exists to provide initial and continuing radiological assessment throughout the course of an accident. [I.2]</p> <p>6.2 The means exists to determine the source term of releases of radioactive material within plant systems, and the magnitude of the release of radioactive materials based on</p>	<p>6.1 A test will be performed to demonstrate that the means exist to provide initial and continuing radiological assessment throughout the course of an accident through the plant computer or communications with the Control Room.</p> <p>6.2 A test will be performed to demonstrate that the means exist to determine the source term of releases of radioactive material within plant systems, and the</p>	<p>6.1 The means exist to provide initial and continuing radiological assessment through displays of instrumentation indicators in the Control Room, TSC and EOF during the course of drills and/or exercises.</p> <p>6.2 Emergency Planning Implementing Procedures, through use in training and a drill, provided direction to accurately calculate the source terms and the magnitude of the release of postulated accident scenario releases.</p>

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	<p>plant system parameters and effluent monitors. [I.3]</p> <p>6.3 The means exists to continuously assess the impact of the release of radioactive materials to the environment, accounting for the relationship between effluent monitor readings, and onsite and offsite exposures and contamination for various meteorological conditions. [I.4]</p> <p>6.4 The means exists to acquire and evaluate meteorological information. [I.5]</p> <p>6.5 The means exists to make rapid assessments of actual or potential magnitude and locations of radiological hazards through liquid or gaseous release pathways, including activation, notification means, field team composition, transportation, communication, monitoring equipment, and estimated deployment times. [I.8]</p> <p>6.6 The capability exists to detect and measure radioiodine concentrations in air in the plume exposure EPZ, as low as 10⁻⁷ µCi/cc (microcuries per cubic centimeter) under field conditions. [I.9]</p>	<p>magnitude of the release of radioactive materials based on plant system parameters and effluent monitors.</p> <p>6.3 A test will be performed to demonstrate that the impact of a radiological release to the environment is able to be assessed by utilizing the relationship between effluent monitor readings, and onsite and offsite exposures and contamination for various meteorological conditions.</p> <p>6.4 A test will be performed to acquire and evaluate meteorological data/information.</p> <p>6.5 A test will be performed of the capabilities to make rapid assessments of actual or potential magnitude and locations of radiological hazards through liquid or gaseous release pathways, including activation, notification means, field team composition, transportation, communication, monitoring equipment, and estimated deployment times.</p> <p>6.6 A test will be performed of the capabilities to detect and measure radioiodine concentrations in air in the plume exposure EPZ, as low as 10⁻⁷ µCi/cc (microcuries per cubic centimeter) under field conditions.</p>	<p>6.3 Response personnel demonstrated that the means exist to continuously assess the impact of the release of radioactive materials to the environment, accounting for the relationship between effluent monitor readings, and onsite and offsite exposures and contamination for various meteorological conditions under drill conditions.</p> <p>6.4 Meteorological data was available at the EOF, TSC, Control Room, offsite NRC Operations Center, and the state of South Carolina. This data was in the format needed for the appropriate emergency planning implementing procedures.</p> <p>6.5 The field monitoring team(s) was activated and evaluated. They demonstrated an ability to make rapid assessment of actual or potential magnitude and locations of any radiological hazards through simulated liquid or gaseous release pathways. A qualified field team was notified, activated, briefed and dispatched from the EOF during a radiological release scenario. The team demonstrated the procedural guidance in team composition, use of monitoring equipment, communication from the field, and locating specific sampling locations.</p> <p>6.6 A field monitoring team was dispatched during a radiological release scenario and demonstrated the use of sampling and detection equipment for air concentrations in the plume exposure EPZ, as low as 10⁻⁷ µCi/cc.</p>

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	6.7 The means exists to estimate integrated dose from the projected and actual dose rates, and for comparing these estimates with the EPA protective action guides (PAGs). [I.10]	6.7 A test will be performed of the capabilities to estimate integrated dose from the projected and actual dose rates, and for comparing these estimates with the EPA protective action guides.	6.7 The means were demonstrated to estimate integrated dose from the dose assessment program and the field monitoring team reading during a radioactive release scenario. The results were compared with the EPA PAGs.

7.0 Protective Response			
10 CFR 50.47(b)(10) — A range of protective actions has been developed for the plume exposure EPZ for emergency workers and the public. In developing this range of actions, consideration has been given to evacuation, sheltering, and, as a supplement to these, the prophylactic use of potassium iodide (KI), as appropriate. Guidelines for the choice of protective actions during an emergency, consistent with Federal guidance, are developed and in place, and protective actions for the ingestion exposure EPZ appropriate to the locale have been developed.	7.1 The means exists to warn and advise onsite individuals of an emergency, including those in areas controlled by the operator, including: [J.1] 1. employees not having emergency assignments; 2. visitors; 3. contractor and construction personnel; and 4. other persons who may be in the public access areas, on or passing through the site, or within the owner controlled area.	7.1 A test will be performed of the capabilities to warn and advise onsite individuals of an emergency, including those in areas controlled by the operator.	7.1 The means exist and was successfully demonstrated to warn and advise onsite individuals including: 1. non-essential employees; 2. visitors; 3. contractor and construction personnel; and 4. other personnel within the owner controlled area.

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8.0 Exercises and Drills			
10 CFR 50.47(b)(14) – Periodic exercises are (will be) conducted to evaluate major portions of emergency response capabilities, periodic drills are (will be) conducted to develop and maintain key skills, and deficiencies identified as a result of exercises or drills are (will be)	8.1 Licensee conducts a full participation exercise to evaluate major portions of emergency response capabilities, which includes participation by each state and local agency within the plume exposure EPZ, and each state within the ingestion control EPZ. [N.1]	8.1 A full participation exercise (test) will be conducted within the specified time periods of Appendix E to 10 CFR Part 50.	8.1.1 The exercise was completed within the specified time periods of Appendix E to 10 CFR Part 50, onsite exercise objectives were met, including: A. <i>Accident Assessment and Classification</i> 1. Demonstrate the ability to identify initiating conditions, determine emergency action levels (EAL) parameters, and correctly classify the emergency throughout the

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corrected.			<p>exercise.</p> <p>Standard Criteria:</p> <p>a. Determine the correct emergency classification level based on events which were in progress, considering past events and their impact on the current conditions within 15 minutes from the time the initiating condition(s) or EAL is exceeded during the exercise.</p> <p>B. Notifications</p> <p>1. Demonstrate the ability notify responsible state and local government agencies within 15 minutes and the NRC within 60 minutes after declaring an emergency.</p> <p>Standard Criteria:</p> <p>a. Accurately transmit information in accordance with Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures within 15 minutes of the emergency declaration.</p> <p>2. Demonstrate the ability to alert, notify, and mobilize site emergency response personnel during the exercise.</p> <p>Standard Criteria:</p> <p>a. Complete the designated actions in accordance with Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures and perform the announcement concerning the initial event classification of Alert or higher during the exercise.</p> <p>b. Mobilize site emergency responders in accordance with Emergency Plan implementing Procedures at the initial event classification for an Alert or higher during the exercise.</p> <p>3. Demonstrate the ability to warn or advise onsite individuals of emergency conditions.</p>

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			<p>Standard Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Initiate notification of onsite protective actions. <p>4. Demonstrate the capability of the Alert and Notification System (ANS) to operate properly when required.</p> <p>Standard Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 90% of the sirens operate properly, as indicated by the feedback system. <p>C. Emergency Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demonstrate the ability to direct and control emergency operations. <p>Standard Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Command and control is demonstrated by the Control Room (simulator) in the early phase of the emergency and by the Technical Support Center (TSC) and Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) within 75 minutes of the emergency declaration. <p>2. Demonstrate the ability to transfer emergency direction from the Control Room (simulator) to the EOF.</p> <p>Standard Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Turnover briefings are conducted in accordance with Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures. <p>3. Demonstrate the ability to prepare for around-the-clock staffing requirements.</p> <p>Standard Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Complete 24-hour staffing assignments. <p>4. Demonstrate the ability to perform assembly and accountability for personnel in the Protected Area within 30 minutes of the declaration of a Site Area Emergency or</p>

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			<p>higher classification.</p> <p>Standard Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Protected Area personnel assembly and accountability completed within 30 minutes of the declaration of a Site Area Emergency or higher classification. <p><i>D. Emergency Response Facilities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demonstrate activation of the Operational Support Center (OSC), and full functional operation of the TSC and EOF within 75 minutes of a declaration of Alert or higher emergency classification. <p>Standard Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The TSC, OSC, and EOF are activated within 75 minutes of the declaration of an Alert of higher emergency classification. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Demonstrate the adequacy of equipment, security provisions, and habitability precautions for the TSC, OSC, and EOF, as appropriate. <p>Standard Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Demonstrate the adequacy of the emergency equipment in the emergency response facilities as specified in Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures, as appropriate. b. The security force implements and follows applicable security plan procedures as appropriate during the exercise. c. Demonstrate the capability of TSC and EOF equipment and data displays to clearly identify and reflect the affected unit. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Demonstrate the adequacy of communications for emergency support resources. <p>Standard Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Emergency response facility personnel are

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			<p>able to operate primary or backup communication systems in accordance with Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures as needed during the exercise.</p> <p>b. Primary or backup emergency response communication systems listed in the Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures are available and operational for the duration of the exercise.</p> <p><i>E. Radiological Assessment and Control</i></p> <p>1. Demonstrate the ability to obtain onsite radiological surveys and samples</p> <p>Standard Criteria:</p> <p>a. Health Physics personnel demonstrate the ability to obtain appropriate instruments and perform surveys as needed during the exercise.</p> <p>b. Airborne samples are taken, as appropriate, in accordance with Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures during the exercise.</p> <p>2. Demonstrate the ability to continuously monitor and control radiation exposure to emergency workers.</p> <p>Standard Criteria:</p> <p>a. Emergency workers are issued self-reading dosimeters when radiation levels require, and exposures are controlled to 10 CFR Part 20 limits (unless the Emergency Coordinator authorizes emergency limits), as appropriate during the exercise.</p> <p>b. Exposure records are available during the exercise.</p> <p>3. Demonstrate the ability to assemble and deploy field monitoring teams.</p> <p>Standard Criteria:</p> <p>a. Field Monitoring Teams are briefed, obtain</p>

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			<p>equipment, and are dispatched in accordance with Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures.</p> <p>4. Demonstrate the ability to collect and disseminate field team data.</p> <p>Standard Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Field teams collect data for dose rate and airborne radioactivity levels, as applicable, in accordance with emergency plan implementing procedures. b. Field team communicates data to the EOF in accordance with Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures during the exercise. <p>5. Demonstrate the ability to develop dose projections.</p> <p>Standard Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Timely and accurate dose projections are performed in accordance with Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures during the exercise. <p>6. Demonstrate the ability to develop appropriate Protective Action Recommendations (PARs) and notify appropriate authorities within 15 minutes, once data is available, after the declaration of a General Emergency or change in PARs during the exercise.</p> <p>Standard Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE) and Committed Dose Equivalent (CDE) dose projections from the dose assessment computer code are developed in accordance with Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures during the exercise. b. PARs are developed and transmitted within 15 minutes of data availability during the exercise.

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			<p>8.1.2 Onsite emergency response personnel were mobilized in sufficient numbers to fill emergency response positions, and they successfully performed their assigned responsibilities.</p> <p>8.1.3 The exercise was completed within the specified time periods of Appendix E to 10 CFR Part 50, offsite exercise objectives were met, and there were no uncorrected offsite exercise deficiencies, or a license condition requires offsite deficiencies to be corrected prior to operation above 5 percent of rated power.</p>
9.0 Implementing Procedures			
<p>10 CFR Part 50, App. E.V – No less than 180 days prior to the scheduled issuance of an operating license for a nuclear power reactor or a license to possess nuclear material, the applicant’s detailed implementing procedures for its emergency plan shall be submitted to the Commission.</p>	<p>9.1 The licensee has submitted detailed implementing procedures for its emergency plan no less than 180 days prior to fuel load.</p>	<p>9.1 An inspection of the submittal letter will be performed.</p>	<p>9.1 The licensee submitted detailed implementing procedures for the onsite emergency plan no less than 180 days prior to fuel load.</p>

List of Acronyms for Table 3.8-1:

ANS–Alert and Notification System
EAL–Emergency Action Level
EAS–Emergency Alerting System
ENS–Emergency Notification System
EOC–Emergency Operations Center
EOF–Emergency Operations Facility
EPA–Environmental Protection Agency
EP–Emergency Plan

EPZ–Emergency Planning Zone
ERDS–Emergency Response Data System
ERO–Emergency Response Organization
ESSX–Electric Switch System Exchange
FEMA–Federal Emergency Management Agency
HEPA–High Efficiency Particulate Air
HPN–Health Physics Network
JIC–Joint Information Center

KI–Potassium Iodide
OSC–Operations Support Center
PAG–Protective Action Guide
SCEMD–South Carolina Emergency Management Division
TSC–Technical Support Center
VCSNS–V. C. Summer Nuclear Station

Table 13.6A-1 – Site-Specific Physical Security Inspections, Tests, Analyses and Acceptance Criteria

Design Commitment	Inspections, Tests, and Analyses	Acceptance Criteria
1. The external walls, doors, ceiling, and floors in the location within which the last access control function for access to the protected area is performed are bullet-resistant to at least Underwriters Laboratory Ballistic Standard 752, level 4.	Type test, analysis, or a combination of type test and analysis will be performed for the external walls, doors, ceilings, and floors in the location within which the last access control function for access to the protected area is performed.	The external walls, doors, ceilings, and floors in the location within which the last access control function for access to the protected area is performed are bullet-resistant to at least Underwriters Laboratory Ballistic Standard 752, level 4.
2. Physical barriers for the protected area perimeter are not part of vital area barriers.	An inspection of the protected area perimeter barrier will be performed.	Physical barriers at the perimeter of the protected area are separated from any other barrier designated as a vital area barrier.
3. a) Isolation zones exist in outdoor areas adjacent to the physical barrier at the perimeter of the protected area that allows 20 feet of observation on either side of the barrier. Where permanent buildings do not allow a 20-foot observation distance on the inside of the protected area, the building walls are immediately adjacent to, or an integral part of, the protected area barrier. b) The isolation zones are monitored with intrusion detection equipment that provides the capability to detect and assess unauthorized persons.	Inspections will be performed of the isolation zones in outdoor areas adjacent to the physical barrier at the perimeter of the protected area. Inspections will be performed of the intrusion detection equipment within the isolation zones.	Isolation zones exist in outdoor areas adjacent to the physical barrier at the perimeter of the protected area and allow 20 feet of observation and assessment of the activities of people on either side of the barrier. Where permanent buildings do not allow a 20-foot observation and assessment distance on the inside of the protected area, the building walls are immediately adjacent to, or an integral part of, the protected area barrier and the 20-foot observation and assessment distance does not apply. The isolation zones are equipped with intrusion detection equipment that provides the capability to detect and assess unauthorized persons.

Table 13.6A-1 – Site-Specific Physical Security Inspections, Tests, Analyses and Acceptance Criteria

Design Commitment	Inspections, Tests, and Analyses	Acceptance Criteria
<p>4. The intrusion detection and assessment equipment at the protected area perimeter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) detects penetration or attempted penetration of the protected area barrier and concurrently alarms in both the central alarm station and secondary alarm station, and b) remains operable from an uninterruptible power supply in the event of the loss of normal power. 	<p>Tests, inspections or a combination of tests and inspections of the intrusion detection and assessment equipment at the protected area perimeter and its uninterruptible power supply will be performed.</p>	<p>The intrusion detection and assessment equipment at the protected area perimeter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) detects penetration or attempted penetration of the protected area barrier and concurrently alarms in the central alarm station and secondary alarm station, and b) remains operable from an uninterruptible power supply in the event of the loss of normal power.
<p>5. Access control points are established to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) control personnel and vehicle access into the protected area. b) detect firearms, explosives, and incendiary devices at the protected area personnel access points. 	<p>Tests, inspections, or combination of tests and inspections of installed systems and equipment at the access control points to the protected area will be performed.</p>	<p>The access control points for the protected area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) are configured to control personnel and vehicle access. b) include detection equipment that is capable of detecting firearms, incendiary devices, and explosives at the protected area personnel access points.
<p>6. An access control system with numbered picture badges is installed for use by individuals who are authorized access to protected areas and vital areas without escort.</p>	<p>A test of the access control system with numbered picture badges will be performed.</p>	<p>The access authorization system with numbered picture badges can identify and authorize protected area and vital area access only to those personnel with unescorted access authorization.</p>
<p>7. Access to vital equipment physical barriers requires passage through the protected area perimeter barrier.</p>	<p>Inspection will be performed to confirm that access to vital equipment physical barriers requires passage through the protected area perimeter barrier.</p>	<p>Vital equipment is located within a protected area such that access to vital equipment physical barriers requires passage through the protected area perimeter barrier.</p>

Table 13.6A-1 – Site-Specific Physical Security Inspections, Tests, Analyses and Acceptance Criteria

Design Commitment	Inspections, Tests, and Analyses	Acceptance Criteria
<p>8.</p> <p>a) Penetrations through the protected area barrier are secured and monitored.</p> <p>b) Unattended openings (such as underground pathways) that intersect the protected area boundary or vital area boundary will be protected by a physical barrier and monitored by intrusion detection equipment or provided surveillance at a frequency sufficient to detect exploitation.</p>	<p>Inspections will be performed of penetrations through the protected area barrier.</p> <p>Inspections will be performed of unattended openings that intersect the protected area boundary or vital area boundary.</p>	<p>Penetrations and openings through the protected area barrier are secured and monitored.</p> <p>Unattended openings (such as underground pathways) that intersect the protected area boundary or vital area boundary are protected by a physical barrier and monitored by intrusion detection equipment or provided surveillance at a frequency sufficient to detect exploitation.</p>
<p>9. Emergency exits through the protected area perimeter are alarmed and secured with locking devices to allow for emergency egress.</p>	<p>Tests, inspections, or a combination of tests and inspections of emergency exits through the protected area perimeter will be performed.</p>	<p>Emergency exits through the protected area perimeter are alarmed and secured by locking devices that allow prompt egress during an emergency.</p>