



UNITED STATES  
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

OCT 23 1979

POOR ORIGINAL

Docket Nos. 50-522  
and 50-523

Mr. J. E. Mecca, Manager  
Nuclear Licensing and Safety  
Puget Sound Power & Light Company  
Puget Power Building  
Bellevue, Washington 98009

Dear Mr. Mecca

SUBJECT: EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS REQUIREMENTS  
(Skagit Nuclear Power Project, Units 1 & 2)

In a recent letter dated October 10, 1979 on the "Followup Actions Resulting from the NRC Staff Reviews Regarding the Three Mile Island Unit 2 Accident", we outlined the staff's requirements resulting from its Emergency Preparedness Studies. In that letter we stated that the Commission was considering what changes to current regulations and policy would be appropriate as a result of the Siting Policy Task Force Report (NUREG-0625), and it was likely that they would endorse the 10- and 50-mile emergency planning zones recommended by the EPA/NRC study.

On October 18, 1979, the Commission concurred in and endorsed the guidance on emergency planning zones recommended in the NRC/EPA report. In a policy statement on that date (Enclosure 1), the Commission directed the NRC staff to incorporate the planning basis guidance into existing documents used in the evaluation of State and local emergency preparedness plans to the extent practicable.

Thus, in addition to the requirements now set forth explicitly in Appendix E to 10 CFR Part 50, and the requirements of Enclosure 7 of our October 10, 1979 letter, it is the staff position that for near term CPs, preliminary plans for coping with the potential consequences of emergencies beyond the site boundary must include provisions for a plume exposure pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) and an ingestion pathway Emergency Planning Zone. The EPZ for the plume exposure pathway must encompass an area of about 10 miles in radius, and the EPZ for the ingestion pathway an area of about 50 miles in radius.

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The following information must be provided and evaluated in order to implement this staff position.

1. Contacts and agreements with local, State and Federal governmental agencies with responsibility for coping with emergencies for development of final plans must be documented for the areas within the plume exposure Emergency Planning Zone. This shall include agreement in principle between these agencies on a framework for emergency notification and protective action criteria acceptable to the NRC. For a description of the draft Emergency Action Level Guidelines see Enclosure 2. The principal government office or agency in each local political jurisdiction (county and municipality) within the plume exposure pathway EPZ, which would have the responsibility for prompt implementation of protective action warnings and instructions to the public, must be clearly identified.
2. A preliminary analysis which describes the means to be employed in the notification of State and local governments, Federal agencies and the public in the event of an emergency must be submitted for the plume exposure EPZ and for notification of the agricultural agencies and other governmental bodies having jurisdiction within the ingestion pathway EPZ. A commitment must be made to provide prompt notification to offsite authorities and to assure that offsite authorities have the resources to provide a general early warning and clear instructions to the public, acceptable to the NRC, in the plume exposure EPZ within 15 minutes following notification from the facility.
3. Preliminary planning must reflect the need to include facilities, systems, and methods for identifying the degree of seriousness and potential scope of radiological consequences of emergency situations within and outside the site boundary, including capabilities for dose projection using real-time meteorological information and for dispatch of radiological monitoring teams within the EPZ's. The anticipated role and capabilities of offsite agencies in radiological monitoring and dose assessment in the environs must be described for both plume and ingestion exposure pathways. Preliminary planning must reflect the role of the on-site technical support center and of the near-site emergency operations center in assessing information, recommending protective action and disseminating information to the public.
4. Preliminary planning must reflect provisions for initiating protective actions for all exposure pathways, onsite and offsite, including:
  - (a) Direct radiation exposure from a confined source in-plant, an airborne plume, and ground deposition,
  - (b) Inhalation exposure from an airborne plume, and
  - (c) Ingestion exposure from contaminated water, milk, and other agricultural products.

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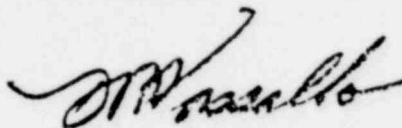
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A preliminary analysis which describes various available protective action options must be submitted for the areas within the Emergency Planning Zones. This must include estimates of evacuation times for various sectors and distances within the plume exposure EPZ. Preliminary plans for protective action recommendations within the plume exposure EPZ must include evacuation, sheltering, and area access control. Preliminary plans for protective action recommendations within the ingestion exposure EPZ must include taking cows off pasture when required and controlling the use of milk, drinking water, and agricultural products whose source is within the ingestion EPZ.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact the NRC Project Manager for your facility.

Sincerely,



D. B. Vassallo, Acting Director  
Division of Project Management  
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Enclosures:

1. Commission Policy Statement
2. NRR Staff Draft Guidelines

cc w/enclosures:

See next page

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Mr. J. E. Mecca

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