

such actions as are appropriate to protect the food ingestion pathway.

2. A new section 50.47 is added.

§ 50.47 Emergency plans.

(a) No operating license for a nuclear power reactor will be issued unless a finding is made by NRC that the state of onsite and offsite emergency preparedness provides reasonable assurance that appropriate protective measures can and will be taken in the event of a radiological emergency.

The NRC will base its finding on a review of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) findings and determinations as to whether State and local emergency plans are adequate and capable of being implemented and on the NRC assessment as to whether the applicant's onsite emergency plans are adequate and capable of being implemented.

(b) The onsite and offsite emergency response plans for nuclear power reactors must meet the following standards:

2

These standards are addressed by specific criteria in NUREG-0654; FEMA-REP-1 titled "Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants for Interim Use and Comment," January 1980.

dispute. Moreover, there may never be an accident requiring using the 15-minute notification capability; every indication is that there will not. However, the essential rationale behind emergency planning is to provide as additional assurance for the public protection even during such an unexpected event. The 15-minute notification capability requirement is wholly consistent with that rationale.

The Commission recognizes that no single accident scenario should form the basis for choice of notification capability requirements for offsite authorities and for the public. Emergency plans must be developed that will have the flexibility to ensure response to a wide spectrum of accidents. This wide spectrum of potential accidents also reflects on the appropriate use of the offsite notification capability. The use of this notification capability will range from immediate notification of the public (within 15 minutes) to listen to their radios to the more likely events where there is substantial time available for the State and local governmental officials to make a judgement whether or not to activate the public notification system.

Any accident involving severe fuel degradation or core melt which results in significant inventories of fission products in the containment would warrant immediate public notification and a decision, based on the particular circumstances, for appropriate protective action because of the potential for failure of the containment building. In addition, the warning time available for the public to take action may be substantially less than the total time between the original initiating

[7590-01]

event and the time at which significant radioactive releases take place. Specification of particular times as design objectives for notification of offsite authorities and the public are a means of ensuring that a system will be in place with the capability to notify the public to seek further information by listening to predesignated radio or television stations. The Commission recognizes that not every individual would necessarily be reached by the actual operation of such a system under all conditions of system use. However, the Commission believes that provision of a general alerting system will significantly improve the capability for taking

emergency shall be described. This shall include a description of specialized initial training and periodic retraining programs to be provided to each of the following categories of emergency personnel:

- a. Directors and/or coordinators of the plant emergency organization.
- b. Personnel responsible for accident assessment, including control room shift personnel.
- c. Radiological monitoring teams.
- d. Fire control teams (fire brigades).
- e. Repair and damage control teams.
- f. First aid and rescue teams.
- g. Medical support personnel.
- h. Licensee's headquarters support personnel.
- i. Security personnel.
- j. In addition, a radiological orientation training program shall be made available to local services personnel, e.g., local Civil Defense, local law enforcement personnel, local news media persons.

The plan shall describe provisions for the conduct of emergency preparedness exercises. Exercises test the adequacy of timing and content of implementing procedures and methods, test emergency equipment and communication networks, test the public notification system, and ensure that emergency organization personnel are familiar with their duties. Such provisions shall specifically include participation by State and local governmental agencies as appropriate.

A full scale exercise which tests as much of the licensee, State and local emergency plans as is reasonably achievable without mandatory public participation shall be conducted:

1. For operating plants at least once every five years and at a frequency which will enable each State and local government within the plume exposure pathway EPZ to participate in at least one full scale exercise per year and which will enable each State within the ingestion pathway to participate in at least one full scale exercise each three years.

2. For a nuclear power plant for which an operating license is issued after the effective date of this amendment, initially within one year before the issuance of the operating license for full power, which will enable each State and local government within the plume exposure EPZ and each State within the ingestion pathway to participate.

The plan shall also describe provisions for involving Federal emergency response agencies in a full scale emergency preparedness exercise once every 5 years.

A small scale exercise which tests the adequacy of communication links, establishes that response agencies understand the emergency action levels, and tests at least one other component of the offsite emergency response plan for licensee, State and local emergency plans for jurisdictions within the plume exposure pathway EPZ shall be conducted at each power reactor site each year a full scale exercise is not conducted with the State(s) within the plume exposure pathway EPZ.

[7590-01]

All training provisions shall provide for formal critiques in order to evaluate the emergency plan's effectiveness and to correct weak areas through feedback with emphasis on schedules, lesson plans, practical training, and periodic examinations.

2. Provisions shall be described for the yearly dissemination to the public, within the plume exposure pathway EPZ of basic emergency planning information, such as the methods and times required for public notification, and the protective actions planned if an accident occurs, and general information as to the nature and effects of radiation, and a listing of local broadcast stations that will be used for dissemination of information during an emergency. Signs or other measures shall also be used to disseminate to any transient population within the plume exposure pathway EPZ appropriate information that would be helpful if an accident occurs.

3. A licensee shall have the capability to notify responsible State and local governmental agencies within 15 minutes after declaring an emergency. The licensee shall demonstrate that the State/local officials have the capability to make the public notification decision promptly on being informed by the licensee of an emergency condition. By July 1, 1981, the licensee shall demonstrate that the administrative and physical means for alerting and providing prompt instructions to the public within the plume exposure pathway emergency planning zone have been established. The design objective shall be to have the capability to essentially complete the initial notification of the public within the plume exposure pathway EPZ within about 15 minutes after the notification by the licensee that an emergency condition exists that may require such public notification. The responsibility for activating such a public notification system shall remain with the appropriate government authorities.