

OPPD

Omaha Public Power District
1623 Harney Omaha, Nebraska 68102-2247
402/536-4000

May 26, 1988
LIC-88-066

U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Attn: Document Control Desk
Washington, DC 20555

- References:
1. Docket No. 50-285
 2. Letter NRC (J. E. Gagliardo) to OPPD (R. L. Andrews) dated December 22, 1986. (Inspection Report 50-285/86-20)
 3. Letter from OPPD (R. L. Andrews) to NRC (J. E. Gagliardo) dated January 28, 1987 (LIC-87-059)
 4. Letter from OPPD (R. L. Andrews) to NRC (Document Control Desk) dated September 10, 1987 (LIC-87-609)

Gentlemen:

SUBJECT: Inspection Report Items 8620-13 & 8620-15 - Revised Schedule to Correct Deficiencies

Omaha Public Power District (OPPD) forwarded a schedule in Reference 3 to correct deficiencies in the area of Emergency Preparedness. Items 8620-13 & 8620-15 concerned deficiencies relative to the Emergency Assessment of Gaseous and Liquid Effluents (EAGLE) computer program. A schedule to manually perform dose assessments was addressed in Reference 4.

OPPD proposed to complete the necessary changes to the EAGLE computer program to correct the deficiencies by June 1, 1988. After investigation of the required changes and resources available, OPPD has determined that the June 1, 1988 date cannot be met.

The plume-follow model contained within the EAGLE computer program will require at least five modifications (e.g., eminent release, daughter-in-growth) with an estimate of 30-35 weeks necessary to complete these changes. Prior to implementation, the plume-follow model must be verified and validated (V&V) which will require an additional 25 weeks to accomplish, with a projected completion date of June 1, 1989. Therefore, OPPD wishes to inform you that the revised completion date to correct deficiencies is June 1, 1989. This delay was discussed in a telephone conversation on January 15, 1988, between Mr. James Fisicaro of my staff and Mr. Nemen Terc of Region IV.

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During the interim, a Straight-Line Gaussian calculation method will be used. Offsite monitor team data for discrete locations will be compared to projections for Protective Action Recommendations (PAR) upgrade if necessary. The offsite monitor team data is not used programatically for PAR downgrade when a release is in progress. This is a proven method for calculating dose assessment.

There is no safety significance associated with the delay of implementing the plume follow method. The straight line method has been verified and validated and is more conservative than the plume follow method. The plume follow method is designed to provide more accurate information about discrete locations for the longer term of recovery rather than the initial response. The straight line provides dose projection to 10 miles in less than 15 minutes versus the 30 minutes to 2 hours required for the plume follow. This allows for a more timely notification of the public.

If you have any questions pertaining to this matter, please contact us.

Sincerely,

R. L. Andrews for
R. L. Andrews
Division Manager
Nuclear Production

RLA/me

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