Emergency Plan
Revision 34
SONGS 2/3

USNRC DIVISION OF TECH
INFO & DOCUMENT CONTROL
ONE WHITE FLINT NORTH
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EP 123

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Emergency Plan
Revision 34
SONGS 2/3

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EMERGENCY PLAN

FOR

SAN ONOFRE NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION

Southern California Edison Company
San Diego Gas and Electric Company
City of Anaheim
City of Riverside

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EMERGENCY PLAN FOR

SAN ONOFRE NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION (SONGS)

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SONGS EMERGENCY PLAN

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SECTION 1

DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

1.0 DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

1.1 DEFINITIONS

The terms defined in this section are those which are used in special context in this document or are unique to the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station.

ACTUATE -
To put into operation; to move to action. Commonly used to refer to automated, multi-faceted operations (e.g., "actuate ECCS").

AFFECTING SAFE SHUTDOWN -
Event in progress has adversely affected functions that are necessary to bring the plant to and maintain it in the applicable Hot or Cold Shutdown condition. Plant condition applicability is determined by Technical Specification LCOs in effect.

Example 1: Event causes damage that results in entry into an LCO that requires the plant to be placed in Hot Shutdown. Hot Shutdown is achievable, but Cold Shutdown is not. This event **is not** "Affecting Safe Shutdown."

Example 2: Event causes damage that results in entry into an LCO that requires the plant to be placed in Cold Shutdown. Hot Shutdown is achievable, but Cold Shutdown is not. This event **is** "Affecting Safe Shutdown."

ALARA -
Acronym for "As Low as Reasonably Achievable," a basic concept of radiation protection that specifies that radioactive discharges from nuclear plants and radiation exposure to personnel be kept as far below regulation limits as feasible.

ALERT -
Events are in progress or have occurred which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant or a security event that involves probable life threatening risk to site personnel or damage to site equipment because of HOSTILE ACTION. Any releases are expected to be limited to small fractions of the EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels.

AVAILABLE -
The state or condition of being ready and able to be used (placed into operation) to accomplish the stated (or implied) action or function. As applied to a system, this requires the operability of necessary support systems (electrical power supplies, cooling water, lubrication, etc.).

AREA RADIATION MONITORING SYSTEM -
An instrumentation system which measures radiation levels in various plant areas and alarms if abnormal radiation levels are detected.

ASSEMBLY AREA -
An area designated for the assembly of site personnel upon evacuation of the protected area.

BOMB -
Refers to an explosive device suspected of having sufficient force to damage plant systems or structures.

1.0 DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS (Continued)

CAN / CANNOT BE DETERMINED (< / >) -
The current value or status of an identified parameter relative to that specified can / cannot be ascertained using all available indications (direct and indirect, singly or in combination).

CAN / CANNOT BE MAINTAINED ABOVE / BELOW (< / >) -
The value of the identified parameter(s) is / is not able to be kept above / below specified limits. This determination includes making an evaluation that considers both current and future system performance in relation to the current value and trend of the parameter(s). Neither implies that the parameter must actually exceed the limit before the action is taken nor that the action must be taken before the limit is reached.

CAN / CANNOT BE RESTORED ABOVE / BELOW (< / >) -
The value of the identified parameter(s) is / is not able to be returned to above / below specified limits after having passed those limits. This determination includes making an evaluation that considers both current and future systems performances in relation to the current value and trend of the parameter(s). It does not imply any specific time interval, but does not permit prolonged operation beyond a limit without taking the specified action.
As applied to loss of electrical power sources (e.g., power cannot be restored to any vital bus in ≤ 4 hours), the specified power source cannot be returned to service within the specified time. This determination includes making an evaluation that considers both current and future restoration capabilities. It implies that the declaration should be made as soon as the determination is made that the power source cannot be restored within the specified time.

CIVIL DISTURBANCE -
A group of persons violently protesting station operations or activities at the site.

CLOSE -
To position a valve or damper so as to prevent flow of the process fluid. To make an electrical connection to supply power.

CONFINEMENT BOUNDARY -
The barrier(s) between areas containing radioactive substances and the environment.

CONFIRM / CONFIRMATION -
To validate, through visual observation or physical inspection, that an assumed condition is as expected or required, without taking action to alter the "as found" configuration.

CONTAINMENT CLOSURE -
Containment closure is the action taken to secure Containment and its associated structures, systems and components as a functional barrier to fission product release under existing plant conditions. Containment closure control requirements are defined in SO23-5-1.8.1, Shutdown Nuclear Safety, Section 6.7, Containment Closure Control.

CONTIGUOUS -
Being in actual contact; touching along a boundary or at a point.

CONTROL -
Take action, as necessary, to maintain the value of a specified parameter within applicable limits; to fix or adjust the time, amount, or rate of; to regulate or restrict.

1.0 DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS (Continued)

COMMITTED DOSE EQUIVALENT -
The internal organ dose to a target organ accumulated by an individual over a 50 year period.

COMMITTED EFFECTIVE DOSE EQUIVALENT -
The sum of all internal organ doses times their risk weighing factors.

COMMUNITY ALERT AND NOTIFICATION SYSTEM -
A system of sirens installed in the local communities which provides the primary means of alerting the public to an impending notification by public authorities via the Emergency Alert System.

COMMUNITY ALERT SIREN SYSTEM -
A system of sirens installed in the local communities, which is part of the Community Alert and Notification System and that is controlled by those communities, but maintained by SONGS.

CONTINUOUS AIR MONITOR -
An instrument designed to detect airborne radioactivity on a real time basis and alarm at specified concentrations.

CONTROL OPERATOR (UNITS 2/3) -
The individual directly operating and controlling the nuclear reactor and associated equipment at SONGS.

CONTROL ROOM -
The location at SONGS from which the reactor and its auxiliary systems are controlled.

CONTROL ROOM PERSONNEL (UNITS 2/3) -
Shift Manager Control Room Supervisor, Control Operator, Assistant Control Operator, Nuclear Plant Equipment Operator, Shift Technical Advisor, and Shift Communicator.

CORPORATE EMERGENCY DIRECTOR -
The individual responsible for management of overall Company response from the Emergency Operations Facility; acts as Emergency Coordinator.

DEEP DOSE EQUIVALENT -
The whole body gamma plus neutron dose. This term is taken to be equivalent to the external dose equivalent and, if the exposure is uniform, to the effective dose equivalent.

DISCHARGE -
Removal of a fluid / gas from a volume or system.

DOSE PROJECTIONS -
A calculated estimate of the potential dose to individuals at a given location, based on estimates of the quantity of radioactive material released, and appropriate meteorological conditions.

DRILL -
A supervised and evaluated instruction period aimed at testing, developing and maintaining skills in a particular operation.

1.0 DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS (Continued)

EMERGENCY ACTION LEVEL -
A predetermined, site-specific, observable threshold for a plant initiating condition that places the plant in a given emergency class. An EAL can be an instrument reading, an equipment status indicator, a measurable parameter (on-site or off-site), a discrete, observable event, results of analyses, entry into specific emergency operating instructions or another phenomenon which, if it occurs, indicates entry into a particular emergency class.

EMERGENCY CLASS -
The severity level of an emergency designated by one of the four following categories: Notification of Unusual Event, Alert, Site Area Emergency, and General Emergency.

EMERGENCY COORDINATOR -
The individual responsible for management of overall emergency response and protective action recommendations.

EMERGENCY KIT -
A kit containing equipment and supplies for use during emergencies.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER -
A location at the headquarters of each offsite response agency that may be used to direct the action taken by the designated agencies under its jurisdiction during an emergency at SONGS.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS FACILITY -
The onsite facility for providing management of overall emergency response coordination and determination of public protective action recommendations. The EOF also provides space for Federal, State and local representatives.

EMERGENCY PLAN IMPLEMENTING PROCEDURES -
The detailed procedures which provide specific instructions for emergency response personnel to implement the provisions of this Plan.

EMERGENCY PLANNING ZONE -
The area surrounding SONGS for which plans have been prepared for protecting the population in the event of an emergency involving the plant. There are two separate emergency planning zones around SONGS. The smaller is the plume exposure EPZ.

The plume exposure EPZ is approximately 10 miles in radius and includes the cities of Dana Point, San Clemente and San Juan Capistrano, those portions of unincorporated areas of Orange and San Diego Counties, the Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton within the ten mile radius and the California Department of Parks and Recreation beaches and camping areas known as San Onofre, San Clemente, Cristianitos, and Doheny. The larger is the Ingestion Pathway EPZ. The Ingestion Pathway EPZ is defined by a fifty mile radius from SONGS and includes all of Orange County, and portions of San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Los Angeles counties.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION -
The SCE organization responsible for the implementation of the Emergency Plan.

1.0 DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS (Continued)

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PERSONNEL -
SCE personnel who may be called upon during an emergency to perform their normal duties to mitigate accident conditions at SONGS.

ENTER -
To go into.

EPA PAGs -
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Protective Action Guides (PAGs). The EPA PAGs are expressed in terms of dose commitment: 1,000 mrem TEDE and 5,000 mrem thyroid CDE. Actual or projected off-site exposures at or above a predetermined fraction of the EPA PAGs require SONGS to recommend protective actions for the general public to off-site emergency response agencies.

ESTABLISH -
To perform actions necessary to meet a stated condition (e.g., "establish communication with the Control Room").

EVACUATE -
To remove the contents of; to remove personnel from an area.

EXCEEDS -
To go or be beyond a stated or implied limit, measure or degree.

EXCLUSION AREA -
The exclusion area shall be as described in Section 2.1.1.2 of the Units 2 & 3 UFSAR. The exclusion area boundary is delineated in figure 2.1-5 of the Units 2 & 3 UFSAR.

EXCLUSION AREA BOUNDARY (EAB) -
The EAB is roughly formed by two semicircles with radii of 1967.5 ft. each, centered on the Unit 2 Containment dome and a point 134 ft. southeast of the Unit 3 Containment dome, with a tangent connecting the landward arcs and seaward arcs of the two semicircles. The EAB is depicted in UFSAR Figure 2.1-5.

EXERCISE -
A test of the integrated capability and a major portion of the basic elements existing within emergency preparedness plans and organizations. An exercise may involve participation of offsite organizations.

EXIST -
To have being with respect to understood limitations or conditions.

EXPLOSION -
A rapid, violent, unconfined combustion or catastrophic failure of pressurized equipment that imparts energy of sufficient force to potentially damage permanent structures, systems or components.

EXTINGUISHED -
Cessation of combustion and production of heat and emission of light, as determined by the Fire Department Shift Captain / Incident Commander.

EXTORTION -
An attempt to cause an action at the station by threat of force.

1.0 DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS (Continued)

FAULTED -
In a Steam Generator, the existence of secondary side leakage that results in an uncontrolled decrease in Steam Generator pressure or the Steam Generator being completely depressurized.

FAILURE -
A state of inability to perform a normal function.

FIRE -
Combustion characterized by heat and light. Sources of smoke such as slipping drive belts or overheated electrical equipment do not constitute fires. Observation of flame is preferred, but is not required if large quantities of smoke and heat are observed.

FISSION PRODUCT BARRIERS -
Multiple physical barriers, any one of which if maintained intact, precludes the release of significant amounts of radioactive fission products to the environment. For radioactive materials that are contained within the reactor core, the Fission Product Barriers are the Fuel Clad, Reactor Coolant System pressure boundary and Containment.

GENERAL EMERGENCY -
Events are in progress or have occurred which involve actual or IMMINENT substantial core degradation or melting with potential for loss of containment integrity or HOSTILE ACTION that results in an actual loss of physical control of the facility. Releases can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels off-site for more than the immediate site area.

HOSTAGE -
Person(s) held as leverage against the station to ensure that demands will be met by the station.

HOSTILE ACTON -
An act toward SONGS or its personnel that includes the use of violent force to destroy equipment, take hostages and/or intimidate the licensee to achieve an end. This includes attack by air, land or water using guns, explosives, projectiles, vehicles or other devices used to deliver destructive force. Other acts that stisfy the overall intent may be included. HOSTILE ACTION should not be construed to include acts of civil disobedience or felonious acts that are not part of a concerted attack on SONGS. Non-terrorism-based EALs should be used to address such activities (i.e., this may include violent acts between individuals in the Owner Controlled Area).

HOSTILE FORCE -
One or more individuals who are engaged in a determined assault, overtly or by stealth and deception, equipped with suitable weapons capable of killing, maiming or causing destruction.

IF -
Logic term which indicates that taking the action prescribed is contingent upon the current existence of the stated condition(s). If the identified conditions do not exist, the prescribed action is not to be taken and execution of operator actions must proceed promptly in accordance with subsequent instructions.

1.0 DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS (Continued)

IMMEDIATELY DANGEROUS TO LIFE AND HEALTH (IDLH) –
An atmospheric concentration of any toxic, corrosive or asphyxiant substance that poses an immediate threat to life or would cause irreversible or delayed adverse health effects or would interfere with an individual's ability to escape from a dangerous atmosphere.

IMMINENT –
About to occur; impending, or mitigation actions have been ineffective, additional actions are not expected to be successful, and trended information indicates that the event or condition will occur. Where IMMINENT time frames are specified, they shall apply.

INGESTION EXPOSURE PATHWAY –
The exposure pathway from which the principal source of exposure is from ingestion of contaminated foods or water, extending to 50 miles from SONGS.

INDEPENDENT SPENT FUEL STORAGE INSTALLATION (ISFSI) -
A complex that is designed and constructed for the interim storage of spent nuclear fuel and other radioactive materials associated with spent fuel storage.

INDICATE -
To point out or point to; to display the value of a process variable; to be a sign or symbol.

INITIATE -
The act of placing equipment or a system into service, either manually or automatically. Activation of a function or protective feature (e.g., initiate a manual trip).

INITIATING CONDITION -
One of a predetermined subset of nuclear power plant conditions where either the potential exists for a radiological emergency, or such an emergency has occurred.

INJECTION -
The act of forcing a fluid into a volume or vessel.

INOPERABLE -
Not able to perform its intended function.

INTRUDER -
Person(s) present in a specified area without authorization.

JOINT INFORMATION CENTER -
An emergency response facility located at the Saddleback District office in Irvine from which all releases of official information are made to the media.

LOSS -
Failure of operability or lack of access to.

LOWER -
To become progressively less in size, amount, number or intensity.

LOWER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT -
The minimum concentration of a combustible substance that is capable of propagating a flame through a homogenous mixture of the combustible substance and a gaseous oxidizer.

1.0 DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS (Continued)

MAINTAIN -
Take action, as necessary, to keep the value of the specified parameter within the applicable limits.

MALEVOLENT -
Having, showing or arising from intense, often vicious, ill will, spite or hatred.

MANUAL OF EMERGENCY EVENTS -
Manual to assist offsite emergency response personnel in understanding the facilities and terminology used at SONGS, as well as the Emergency Action Levels.

MESA AREA -
SCE SONGS property, to include facilities and parking lots, located on the east side of Interstate 5 freeway, surrounded on the north, east and south by the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton.

MONITOR -
Observe and evaluate at a frequency sufficient to remain apprised of the value, trend and rate of change of the specified parameter.

NORMAL PLANT OPERATIONS -
Activities at the plant site associated with routine testing, maintenance or equipment operations, in accordance with normal operating or administrative procedures. Entry into abnormal or emergency operating instructions, or deviation from normal security or radiological controls posture, is a departure from normal plant operations.

NOTIFICATION OF UNUSUAL EVENT -
Events are in progress or have occurred which indicate a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant or indicate a security threat to facility protection. No releases of radioactive material requiring off-site response or monitoring are expected unless further degradation of safety systems occurs.

NOTIFY -
To give notice of or report the occurrence of; to make known to; to inform specified personnel; to advise; to communicate; to contact; to relay.

OFFSITE -
The area outside the leased land boundary of SONGS.

ONSITE -
The area within the leased land boundary of SONGS.

OPEN -
To position a valve or damper so as to allow flow of the process fluid. To break an electrical connection which removes a power supply from an electrical device. To make available for entry or passage by turning back, removing or clearing away.

1.0 DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS (Continued)

OPERABLE -
Able to perform its intended function.

OPERATIONS SUPPORT CENTER -
A site facility located in the Protected Area where specified emergency response personnel assemble during an emergency.

OWNER CONTROLLED AREA -
SONGS facilities and parking lots located on the west side of the Interstate 5 freeway, extending westward from Old Highway 101 to the high-tide line, bordered on the north by the northernmost point of Parking Lot 4 and bordered on the south by the southernmost point of the South Yard Facility.

PERFORM -
To carry out an action; to accomplish; to affect; to reach an objective.

PLUME EXPOSURE PATHWAY –
The area surrounding the site in which the principal sources of exposure from a radioactive plume are (a) external radiation exposure to gamma radiation from the plume and from deposited material and (b) inhalation exposure from the passing radioactive plume.

PROCESS RADIATION MONITORING SYSTEM - UNITS 2 and 3

An instrumentation system designed to detect and alarm abnormal radiation levels in process and effluent streams.

PRIMARY SYSTEM -
The pipes, valves and other equipment which connect directly to the Reactor Vessel or Reactor Coolant System such that a reduction in Reactor Vessel pressure will effect a lowering in the steam or water being discharged through an unisolated break in the system.

PROJECTILE -
An object directed toward SONGS that could cause concern for its continued operability, reliability, or personnel safety.

PROTECTED AREA -
The Units 2/3 (plant) PROTECTED AREA is the property surrounding Units 2 and 3 that is encompassed by physical barriers to which access is controlled. This area is within the security isolation zone and is depicted on Drawing 21090, Vehicle Barrier System Plot Plan. The Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation is designated as a separate PROTECTED AREA.

PROTECTIVE ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS -
Actions recommended by SCE for consideration by offsite authorities for the purpose of preventing or minimizing radiological exposure to the public based on plant conditions or dose projections during an emergency.

1.0 DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS (Continued)

RADIOLOGICAL RELEASE –
Has occurred when there is a measureable increase in radioactive material related to the event that is:

- In a pathway to the environment

OR

- In the environment as measured by field monitoring

RADIOLOGICAL RELEASE HAS STOPPED -

When:

- There is no longer a pathway to the environment

AND

- There are no longer indications of an active radiological release

REDUCED INVENTORY CONDITION -
The condition existing whenever RCS water level is lower than 3 feet below the Reactor Vessel Flange with fuel in the core.

1.0 DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS (Continued)

REMOVE -
To change the location or position of.

REPORT -
To describe as being in a specific state.

REQUIRE -
To demand as necessary or essential.

RESTORE -
Take the appropriate action required to return the value of an identified parameter to within applicable limits.

RISE -
Describes an increase in a parameter as the result of an operator or automatic action. To become progressively greater in size, amount, number or intensity.

RUPTURED -
In a Steam Generator, the existence of primary-to-secondary leakage of a magnitude sufficient to require or cause a reactor trip and safety injection.

SABOTAGE -
Deliberate damage, misalignment or mis-operation of plant equipment with the intent to render the equipment inoperable. Equipment found tampered with or damaged due to malicious mischief may not meet the definition of sabotage until this determination is made by security supervision.

SAFE PLANT SHUTDOWN -
Hot or Cold Shutdown (reactor subcritical with regulatory required shutdown margin) with control of coolant inventory and decay heat removal.

SAFE SHUTDOWN SYSTEM -
Systems required for safe shutdown are defined as those essential for pressure and reactivity control, coolant inventory makeup and removal of residual heat once the reactor has been brought to a subcritical condition.

SAMPLE -
To perform an analysis on a specified media to determine its properties.

SECURITY CONDITION -
Any Security Event as listed in the approved security contingency plan that constitutes a threat/compromise to site security, threat/risk to site personnel, or a potential degradation to the level of safety of the plant. A SECURITY CONDITION does not involve a HOSTILE ACTION.

SHIFT MANAGER (UNITS 2/3) -
The individual in charge of plant operations during each shift and who acts as the Emergency Coordinator following declaration of an emergency, until relieved.

SHIFT TECHNICAL ADVISOR (UNITS 2/3) -
An individual responsible for advising the Shift Manager on thermal hydraulics, reactor engineering and plant analysis with regard to the safe operation of the unit.

1.0 DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS (Continued)

SHUTDOWN SAFETY FUNCTIONS -
During shutdown, these functions are reactivity control (core and SFP), electric power availability, inventory control (core and SFP), RCS pressure control, decay heat removal (core and SFP), Containment isolation and Containment temperature and pressure control.

SHUT DOWN -
To perform operations necessary to cause equipment to cease or suspend operation; to stop (e.g., "shut down unnecessary equipment").

SIGNIFICANT TRANSIENT -
An unplanned event involving any of the following:

- Greater than 25% thermal reactor power change in one hour
- Reactor trip
- Safety injection actuation

SITE AREA EMERGENCY -
Events are in progress or have occurred which involve an actual or likely major failures of plant functions needed for protection of the public or HOSTILE ACTION that results in intentional damage or malicious acts; (1) toward site personnel or equipment that could lead to the likely failure of or; (2) that prevent effective access to equipment needed for the protection of the public. Any releases are not expected to result in exposure levels which exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels beyond the site boundary.

SITE BOUNDARY –
The plant property line around the site, which is comprised of 83.63 acres on the west side of the Interstate 5 freeway. At the northeast and southeast site boundaries, the exclusion area is tangent to, but does not exceed, the site boundary.

STATION EMERGENCY DIRECTOR -
The individual responsible for direction of onsite accident mitigation efforts during an emergency; acts as Emergency Coordinator until relieved by Corporate Emergency Director in EOF.

STRIKE ACTION -
A work stoppage within the PROTECTED AREA by a body of workers to enforce compliance with demands made on site management. The STRIKE ACTION must threaten to interrupt NORMAL PLANT OPERATIONS.

SUSTAINED -
Prolonged. Not intermittent or of a transitory nature.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT CENTER -
A facility in which accident conditions are assessed, emergency response actions are directed and dose projections are made. Prior to activation of the EOF, offsite communications are made from this facility.

TOTAL EFFECTIVE DOSE EQUIVALENT -
The sum of the Deep Dose Equivalent and the Committed Effective Dose Equivalent.

1.0 DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS (Continued)

TRIP -
To de-energize a pump or fan motor; to position a breaker so as to interrupt or prevent the flow of current in the associated circuit; to manually activate a semi-automatic feature.

UNAVAILABLE -
Not able to perform its intended function.

UNCONTROLLED -
An evolution lacking control, but that is not the result of operation action.

UNISOLABLE -
A breach or leak that cannot be promptly isolated.

UNPLANNED -
A parameter change or an event that is not the result of an intended evolution and requires corrective or mitigative actions.

UNTIL -
Indicates that the associated prescribed action is to proceed only so long as the identified condition does not exist.

VALID -
An indication, report or condition is considered to be valid when it is verified by (1) an instrument channel check, (2) indications on related or redundant indicators, or (3) by direct observation by plant personnel, such that doubt related to the indicator's operability, the condition's existence or the report's accuracy is removed. Implicit in this definition is the need for timely assessment.

VENT -
To open an effluent (exhaust) flowpath from an enclosed volume; to reduce pressure in an enclosed volume.

VERIFY -
To confirm a condition and take action to establish that condition if required (e.g., "verify reactor trip").

VISIBLE DAMAGE -
Damage to equipment or structure that is readily observable without measurements, testing or analysis. Damage is sufficient to cause concern regarding the continued operability or reliability of the affected safety structure, system or component. Examples of damage include: deformation due to heat or impact, denting, penetration, rupture, cracking and paint blistering. Surface blemishes (e.g., paint chipping, scratches) should not be included.

VITAL AREA -
Any plant which contains vital equipment. Any area, normally within the Units 2/3 PROTECTED AREA, which contains equipment, systems, components or material, the failure, destruction or release of which could directly or indirectly endanger the public health and safety by exposure to radiation. SONGS Vital Areas are listed in SO123-XV-13, 1410 Access Authorization Process for Protected and Vital Area Entry.

1.0 DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS (Continued)

1.2 ACRONYMS

AC	Alternating Current
AEOF	Alternate Emergency Operations Facility
ALARA	As Low as Reasonably Achievable
ARMS	Area Radiation Monitoring System
ASME	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
ATWS	Anticipated Transient Without Scram
BPS	Blowdown Processing System
BWR	Boiling Water Reactor
Cal OES	California Office of Emergency Services
CAS	Central Alarm Station
CCW	Component Cooling Water
CDE	Committed Dose Equivalent
C-E	Combustion Engineering
CEA	Control Element Assembly
CED	Corporate Emergency Director
CEDE	Committed Effective Dose Equivalent
CET	Core Exit Thermocouple
CFMS	Critical Functions Monitoring System
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHP	California Highway Patrol
CPM	Counts Per Minute
CR	Control Room
CSS	Containment Spray System
DACS	Dose Assessment Computer System
DAS	Data Acquisition System
DBD	Design Basis Document
DC	Direct Current
DDE	Deep Dose Equivalent
DEDLS	Double-ended Discharge Leg Slot
DEI	Dose Equivalent Iodine
DLMS	Draindown Level Monitoring System
DNBR	Departure from Nucleate Boiling Ratio
DPM	Decades Per Minute
DOE	Department of Energy
DSS	Diverse Scram System

1.0 DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS (Continued)

EAB	Exclusion Area Boundary
EAL	Emergency Action Level
EC	Emergency Coordinator
ECCS	Emergency Core Cooling System
EGL	Emergency Group Leader
ENS	Emergency Notification System
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOF	Emergency Operations Facility
EOI	Emergency Operating Instruction
EP	Emergency Planning
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPC	Emergency Planning Coordinator
EPIP	Emergency Plan Implementing Procedure
EPRI	Electric Power Research Institute
ERF	Emergency Response Facility
ERO	Emergency Response Organization
ERP	Emergency Response Personnel
ERTD	Emergency Response Telephone Directory
ESF	Engineered Safety Feature
EPZ	Emergency Planning Zone
ETE	Evacuation Time Estimate
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHB	Fuel Handling Building
FRERP	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
FSAR	Final Safety Analysis Report
GE	General Emergency
GPM	Gallons Per Minute
HJTC	Heated Junction Thermocouple
HPN	Health Physics Network
HPSI	High Pressure Safety Injection
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning
IC	Initiating Condition
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
IHPS	Integrated Health Physics System
INPO	Institute of Nuclear Power Operations
IOC	Irvine Operations Center
ISFSI	Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation
JIC	Joint Information Center

1.0 DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS (Continued)

JOC	Joint Operations Center
kV	Kilovolt
LCO	Limiting Condition for Operation
LCS*	Licensee Controlled Specifications [CTS: This is effective until the conversion to ITS on ITS effective date. See TRM.]
LOCA	Loss of Coolant Accident
LPD	Local Power Density
LR	Low Range
LTRM	Long Term Recovery Manager
MCC	Motor Control Center
MLLW	Mean Lower Low Water
MOEE	Manual of Emergency Events
MPH	Miles Per Hour
MSIV	Main Steam Isolation Valve
MSLB	Main Steam Line Break
mrem	Millirem
NEI	Nuclear Energy Institute
NESP	National Environmental Studies Project
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPP	Nuclear Power Plant
NORAD	North American Aerospace Defense Command
NOUE	Notification of Unusual Event
NR	Narrow Range
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NSSS	Nuclear Steam Supply System
NUMARC	Nuclear Management and Resources Council
NUREG	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission technical report
OBE	Operating Basis Earthquake
OCA	Owner Controlled Area
ODAC	Offsite Dose Assessment Center
ODCM	Offsite Dose Calculation Manual
ODP	Office of Disaster Preparedness (San Diego, CA)
OEP	Offsite Emergency Planning
ORO	Offsite Response Organization
OSC	Operations Support Center
PA	Protected Area
PAG	Protective Action Guide(line)
PAPA	Protected Area Personnel Accountability
PAR	Protective Action Recommendation

1.0 DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS (Continued)

PASS	Post Accident Sampling System
PAZ	Protective Action Zone
PCS	Plant Computer System
PERT	Plant Emergency Response Telephone
PIC	Pressurized Ion Chamber
PIO	Public Information Officer
POC	Point of Contact
PPAS	Perimeter Public Address System
PRA	Probabilistic Risk Assessment
PSIA	Pounds Per Square Inch Absolute
PSIG	Pounds Per Square Inch Gauge
PSP	Physical Security Plan
PTS	Pressurized Thermal Shock
PWR	Pressurized Water Reactor
PZR	Pressurizer
QSPDS	Qualified Safety Parameter Display System
R	Roentgen
RCDT	Reactor Coolant Drain Tank
RCP	Reactor Coolant Pump
RCS	Reactor Coolant System
RDU	Remote Display Unit
REP	Representative
RNO	Response Not Obtained
RP	Radiation Protection
RPS	Reactor Protection System
RVLMS	Reactor Vessel Level Monitoring System
RWLI	Refueling Water Level Indicator
SAE	Site Area Emergency
SBO	Station Blackout
SC	Shift Communicator
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SCE	Southern California Edison
SCP	Safeguards Contingency Plan
SDG&E	San Diego Gas and Electric
SE	Security Event
SED	Station Emergency Director
SFP	Spent Fuel Pool
S/G	Steam Generator
SGTR	Steam Generator Tube Rupture

1.0 DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS (Continued)

SI	Safety Injection
SIAS	Safety Injection Actuation Signal
SOFD	San Onofre Fire Department
SONGS	San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station
SRM	Source Range Monitor
STA	Shift Technical Advisor
SUR	Startup Rate
SYF	South Yard Facility
TEDE	Total Effective Dose Equivalent
TMI	Three Mile Island
TRM	Technical Requirements Manual [ITS; After ITS effective date this term will replace LCS]
TS	Technical Specifications
TSC	Technical Support Center
UFSAR	Updated Final Safety Analysis Report
UPS	Uninterruptible Power Supply
V	Volt
VBPS	Vital Bus Power Supply
VCT	Volume Control Tank
VDC	Volts, Direct Current
WR	Wide Range
1E	Safety Related Power Supply

SECTION 2

SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

2.0 SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

This Plan applies to the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS) and the Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation (ISFSI) located near San Clemente, California. SONGS is situated adjacent to a public beach on the Pacific Ocean and the Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base, about 2-1/2 miles southeast of the City of San Clemente in San Diego County. Unit 1 has been decommissioned. Units 2 and 3 are both Combustion Engineering 1100 MWe pressurized water reactors.

SONGS is owned by Southern California Edison (SCE), San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E) and the city of Anaheim and Riverside, California. SCE is authorized to act as agent for the co-owners and has exclusive responsibility for the operation of the facility. Figure 2-1 shows the location of SONGS and the adjacent land area to a radius of 35 miles.

This plan establishes Southern California Edison's response to radiological emergencies at SONGS. Detailed instructions for SCE emergency response personnel are contained in Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures (EPIPs). A Nuclear Order describes the coordination with the offsite agencies and the Joint Information Center. A list of EPIPs and the Offsite Emergency Planning Order is given in Appendix E. Drills and training activity critique requirements are specified in SO123-VIII-0.200, Emergency Plan Drills and Exercises and SO123-XXI-1.11.3, Emergency Plan Training Program Description.

The Plan addresses the following areas:

1. Description of the Emergency Response Organization and actions within the plant to control and limit the consequences of an accident. This includes the specific onshift staffing as found in Section 5.0 [B.5.b requirement: Reference NN 201507385, ANRC Safety Evaluation Report, dated July 26, 2007"].

2. Actions controlling the plant site and recommending initial offsite activities in the event of an emergency. This includes notification of and coordination with required offsite support agencies.

3. Responsibilities of the Emergency Planning Division.

4. Identification and assessment of the consequences of accidents that may affect SONGS personnel and the public.

5. Description of the Emergency Action Levels which require declaration of emergencies, which are based on NEI 99-01, Revision 5.

6. Description of protective action recommendations and the responsibility of SCE to make these recommendations to offsite authorities.

7. Description of plans for recovery from emergencies.

8. Arrangements for medical support and firefighting support.

9. Maintaining emergency preparedness.

2.0 SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY (Continued)

Interrelationships of this Plan with other SONGS programs and procedures include the following:

- The SONGS fire protection plan and procedures which establish the site fire protection program as found in Section 8.0 [B.5.b requirement: Reference NN 201507385, ANRC Safety Evaluation Report, dated July 26, 2007"].
- The SONGS Physical Security Plan, Safeguards Contingency Plan, and implementing procedures establish the site security program.
- Operating instructions which provide guidance to Operations personnel during abnormal and emergency conditions.
- The radiation protection program which provides criteria, guidelines, and instructions for controlling the radiation exposure of SONGS personnel.

Interrelationships of this Plan with the emergency plans and agreements of offsite response organizations and jurisdictions include the following:

- The Interjurisdictional Planning Agreement for SONGS Response Operations establishes and coordinates the mutual assistance authority and the operating procedures to be used in implementing each responding offsite jurisdiction's assigned responsibilities in the protection of the general public as found in Appendix A [B.5.b requirement: Reference NN 201507385, ANRC Safety Evaluation Report, dated July 26, 2007"].
- State of California, "Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Response Plan".
- Orange County, "Incident Response Plan for San Onofre Nuclear Generating Stations".
- San Diego County, "Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Response Plan".
- City of San Clemente, "Nuclear Power Plant Radiological Emergency Response Plan, Annex to the City's Emergency Operation Plan".
- City of San Juan Capistrano, "Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Response Plan".
- City of Dana Point, "Multi Hazard Emergency Plan".
- United States Marine Corps, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, "Camp Pendleton Emergency Management Plan".
- California Department of Parks and Recreation, Orange Coast District Office, "Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Response Plan".
- California Highway Patrol, "Border Division Nuclear Response Plan".
- Capistrano Unified School District, "CUSD Disaster Teams for Schools".
- "Interjurisdiction Planning Agreement for SONGS Response Operations".

The coordination and liaison with offsite emergency organizations include an understanding that individual organizations will perform their respective emergency functions in response to requests from SONGS as given in the Emergency Response Plan for each jurisdiction.

MAP OF SAN ONOFRE AND VICINITY

FIGURE 2-1

To obtain a copy of the Map of
San Onofre and Vicinity, please
Contact:

Emergency Planning
San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station
P.O. Box 128
San Clemente, CA 92674-0128

SECTION 3

SUMMARY OF EMERGENCY PLAN

3.0 SUMMARY OF EMERGENCY PLAN

This Plan describes the emergency preparedness program implemented by SCE, which, when coupled with Federal, State and local plans, ensures the capability and the readiness for coping with and mitigating both onsite and offsite consequences of emergencies. The Plan describes the spectrum of emergencies ranging from minor events requiring only minimum response by SCE to emergencies requiring protective actions by offsite jurisdictions. Guidelines for immediate response, assessment activities, emergency actions, and emergency support functions are included in this Plan. Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures (EPIPs) provide detailed instructions for individuals who have specific emergency responsibilities and/or functions. The Manual of Emergency Events is a separate document provided to assist offsite emergency response personnel in understanding the SONGS facilities, the terminology used, the risks associated with exposure to radiation, and the kinds and magnitude of accidents which could occur.

A graded scale of response for distinct classifications of emergency conditions, actions appropriate for those classifications, and criteria for escalation to a more severe classification (or de-escalation if appropriate) is provided. This system of classification is compatible with the system used by Federal, State and local governmental agencies. For conditions which involve offsite radiological considerations, this Plan and those of the State and local agencies relate action criteria to the magnitude of a release (or potential release) of radioactive material and the resultant projected offsite dose to the general populace. The State and local agency plans provide guidelines for action, based on assessment of the release, dose-estimate information, and protective action recommendations provided by the SONGS Emergency Coordinator.

The organization for control of emergencies is initially staffed by on-shift Station personnel and contains provisions for augmentation by additional Site personnel, SCE Corporate personnel, SCE contractor personnel, and offsite emergency response organizations.

SONGS personnel and SCE support personnel are responsible for onsite emergency actions and limited offsite activities, such as initial offsite radiological monitoring.

The total emergency program includes support by local, State, and Federal emergency organizations. Detailed provisions are made for implementing protective actions against direct radiation and inhalation of radioactive material for members of the public within the plume exposure EPZ. Additional protective actions may be taken beyond that distance to prevent ingestion pathway exposures.

Specific arrangements and agreements are made with local offsite organizations to provide:

- Backup emergency medical transportation
- Hospital medical treatment
- Backup fire and rescue
- Law enforcement and traffic control
- Radiological monitoring

Local, State, and Federal agencies having lead responsibilities specifically related to this Plan are:

- Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton - the organization responsible for implementing emergency response actions at Camp Pendleton upon direct notification from SONGS.

- Orange County Sheriff-Coroner Emergency Management - the agency responsible for coordinating local emergency response within the unincorporated areas of Orange County.

3.0 SUMMARY OF EMERGENCY PLAN (Continued)

- San Diego County Office of Emergency Services - the agency responsible for coordinating local emergency response within San Diego County.
- City of Dana Point - the agency responsible for implementing emergency response action within the city limits of Dana Point.
- City of San Clemente - the agency responsible for implementing emergency response actions within the city limits of San Clemente.
- City of San Juan Capistrano - the agency responsible for implementing emergency response actions within the city limits of San Juan Capistrano.
- California State Parks- the agency responsible for implementing emergency response actions for State Beaches, Parks and Campgrounds within the EPZ .
- California Highway Patrol, the agency responsible for implementing emergency response actions for traffic control.
- Capistrano Unified School District (CUSD) - the agency responsible for implementing emergency response actions for the school district.
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) - the agency responsible for overall coordination of the law enforcement response to a security related emergency.
- Cal OES - the State-level agency responsible for ensuring availability of emergency services, personnel, and equipment.
- U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) - the Federal agency responsible for coordinating the onsite technical response of Federal agencies, monitoring the licensee's efforts to mitigate the problem or limit the effects, and advising the licensee when deemed necessary.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) - the Federal agency responsible for coordinating all offsite aspects of the Federal response.
- U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) - the Federal agency responsible for providing assistance in emergency response actions essential for the control of immediate hazards to public health and safety.

A matrix indicating primary and secondary responsibilities of the Station, Corporate, and local, state, and federal agencies in the event of an emergency is provided in Table 3-1.

3.0 SUMMARY OF EMERGENCY PLAN (Continued)

3.1 EMERGENCY CLASSES

Emergencies are grouped into four emergency classes. The four classes, each identified by specific Emergency Action Levels, assure a proper level of response to a broad spectrum of possible emergencies.

3.1.1 NOTIFICATION OF UNUSUAL EVENT

Events are in progress or have occurred which indicate a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant or indicate a security threat to facility protection. No releases of radioactive material requiring offsite response or monitoring are expected unless further degradation of safety systems occurs.

3.1.2 ALERT

Events are in progress or have occurred which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant or a security event that involves probable life threatening risk to site personnel or damage to site equipment because of HOSTILE ACTION. Any releases are expected to be limited to small fractions of the EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels.

3.1.3 SITE AREA EMERGENCY

Events are in progress or have occurred which involve an actual or likely major failures of plant functions needed for protection of the public or HOSTILE ACTION that results in intentional damage or malicious acts; (1) toward site personnel or equipment that could lead to the likely failure of or; (2) that prevent effective access to equipment needed for the protection of the public. Any releases are not expected to result in exposure levels which exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels beyond the site boundary.

3.1.4 GENERAL EMERGENCY

Events are in progress or have occurred which involve actual or IMMINENT substantial core degradation or melting with potential for loss of containment integrity or HOSTILE ACTION that results in an actual loss of physical control of the facility. Releases can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels off-site for more than the immediate site area.

All onsite and offsite emergency groups, organizations and agencies are activated at the ALERT level. These organizations will respond with emergency actions according to plans specific to their jurisdictions.

3.0 SUMMARY OF EMERGENCY PLAN (Continued)

3.2 ONSITE EMERGENCY COORDINATION

Overall direction and coordination of onsite emergency responses lie with the Emergency Coordinator. The position of Emergency Coordinator commences with the declaration of an emergency event and is filled by the Shift Manager until the arrival of the Station Emergency Director, upon activation of the Technical Support Center and ultimately by the Corporate Emergency Director, upon activation of the Emergency Operations Facility (EOF).

3.2.1 ACTIVATION

The first Station individual who becomes aware of an emergency condition ensures that details are provided to the Control Room. This recognition and the activation of emergency response may also be from Control Room instrumentation. Appropriate initial action is taken in accordance with Abnormal Operating Instructions/ Emergency Operating Instructions and/or other Station instructions or procedures (such as shutting down or operating certain plant equipment or systems).

Upon recognition of emergency conditions, the Shift Manager classifies the event, activating the Emergency Plan. The Shift Manager then declares the event and assumes the role of Emergency Coordinator until relieved by the Station Emergency Director, or designated alternate, upon activation of the Technical Support Center. The Station Emergency Director or Corporate Emergency Director may assume the role of Emergency Coordinator while in any emergency class. Ultimately, the role of Emergency Coordinator is assumed by the Corporate Emergency Director, or designated alternate, upon activation of the EOF.

3.2.2 NOTIFICATION

The Emergency Coordinator ensures the activation and alerting of appropriate onsite and offsite emergency response personnel and organizations. Offsite notification methods for various emergency conditions are discussed in Section 6, and are summarized as follows:

- Requests for assistance, such as firefighting and medical transportation, from local offsite support agencies may be made by telephone directly to the individual agencies.

- Notification of offsite authorities shall commence within 15 minutes after the declaration of a Notification of Unusual Event, Alert, Site Area Emergency or General Emergency. Notification to offsite authorities of a Notification of Unusual Event is primarily to ensure that those agencies are cognizant of the details of events which may arouse public concern. The agencies notified are listed in Section 6.1.5. Message authenticity is assured by using the Yellow Phone System because it is a dedicated system. Other dedicated telephone circuits are provided for notification of the Cal OES and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Backup notification methods are provided by utilizing the Telephone Company System. Notification of the NRC of an emergency declaration will be made in accordance with 10CFR50.72 which requires such notification to commence immediately after notification to the state and local agencies but not later than one hour after declaration.

- Follow-up notifications will be made to offsite jurisdictions as changes in the plant conditions dictate.

3.0 SUMMARY OF EMERGENCY PLAN (Continued)

3.2.3 ASSESSMENT ACTIONS

Initial assessment of the nature and severity of an emergency condition will be performed by personnel at the scene. However, the overall responsibility for assessment of an emergency condition and declaration of a specific emergency event classification lies with the Emergency Coordinator. Assessment will be based on all pertinent information including readings of radiological and non-radiological Control Room instrumentation, inspection of the situation, appropriate radiological surveys, recommendations from the Shift Manager/Assistant Shift Manager Units 2/3, and personal judgment. Assessment actions will continue for the duration of the emergency.

3.2.4 CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

All appropriate measures will be taken to mitigate the effects of an emergency and return conditions to normal operating status. Necessary elements of the Emergency Response Organization will be activated as appropriate for the situation. Teams will be activated and dispatched to care for injured persons, provide damage control, fight fires, perform rescue missions, perform radiological monitoring, decontaminate personnel or areas, ensure Station security, or direct site evacuation. The Technical Support Center, Operations Support Center, Emergency Operations Facility, and Joint Information Center (JIC) will be activated to augment resources following declaration of an Alert or more serious emergency. The Technical Support Center, the Operations Support Center and the Emergency Operations Facility may be activated if required by the Emergency Coordinator at the Notification of Unusual Event level. In a security emergency or any other event where conditions may prevent the ability to activate normal emergency response facilities, emergency response personnel may respond to staging locations or staff an alternate facility.

3.2.5 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS

Risk to personnel will be minimized. Personnel will be evacuated from any area where high levels of radiation or other hazardous conditions exist provided the evacuation does not pose a greater hazard. Under conditions where it is hazardous for personnel to evacuate, direction will be provided for personnel to either take cover or shelter in appropriate locations.

Personnel performing emergency functions in radiation areas will utilize appropriate radiation protection equipment and procedures, and exposure will be limited in accordance with the requirements of 10CFR20, the criteria set forth in the International Commission on Radiation Protection Publication No. 28, "Principles and General Procedures for Handling Emergency and Accidental Exposures of Workers" and EPA-400/R-92-001 "Manual of Protective Action Guides and Protective Actions for Nuclear Incidents." Onsite facilities are available for radiological monitoring, personnel decontamination, and first aid. Firefighters and a licensed ambulance are onsite 24 hours per day, 7 days a week. The onsite Firefighters and the ambulance are certified by the State of California. In addition, letters of agreement (enclosed in Appendix A) have been made with local ambulance services (as backup means), physicians and hospitals for transportation and treatment of contaminated injured personnel.

3.0 SUMMARY OF EMERGENCY PLAN (Continued)

3.2.6 RECOVERY ACTIONS

This Plan contains provisions for logical and orderly supplementation of onsite emergency staffing as conditions change from controlling the emergency and minimizing its consequences to those involved with recovery efforts. In the event of an emergency affecting plant systems, normal operations will be resumed only after damaged systems have been repaired, all required investigation(s) have been completed, and operating approvals have been obtained.

3.3 OFFSITE EMERGENCY COORDINATION

Offsite emergency response agencies will activate emergency operations centers and send liaison representatives to the Emergency Operations Facility when an Emergency Action Level of Alert or higher is declared. The EOF is an SCE-controlled and operated onsite emergency response facility. The EOF provides the required space and equipment to allow management of SCE's overall emergency response efforts, coordination of radiological and environmental assessment, determination of recommended public protective actions, and coordination of emergency response activities with federal, state and local agencies through their liaison representatives.

Offsite response agency plans and procedures provide for:

- Rapid notification to the general public of the existence of a Site Area Emergency or General Emergency and periodic updates concerning conditions
- Monitoring of the environment to determine actual or projected population exposures
- Evacuation and/or sheltering of the population-at-risk
- Aid to affected persons
- Liaison with Cal OES and other local agencies
- Coordination of press information with SCE
- Re-entry of evacuated areas

Responsibilities and emergency response capabilities of the various offsite agencies are addressed in their respective plans.

3.3.1 OFFSITE PROTECTIVE ACTIONS

Upon declaration of an emergency, the Emergency Coordinator will direct the Shift Communicator or designee to contact the offsite agencies listed in Section 6.1.5 and Cal OES. The Emergency Coordinator will also direct a licensed operator or designee to notify the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. The SCE Generation Operation Center staff will then notify the organizations on a special callout list. Provisions have been made to alert and evacuate persons on the beach directly in front of the Station immediately. This is performed upon request of State Parks or if an event related release of radiation occurs at the Alert level and automatically following the declaration of a Site Area or General Emergency.

The Emergency Coordinator will provide recommendations to offsite agencies concerning the advisability or necessity of protective actions for persons in affected areas. All offsite agencies have prepared plans and procedures within their jurisdictions to ensure that proper actions can be taken in a timely and orderly fashion.

3.0 SUMMARY OF EMERGENCY PLAN (Continued)

3.4 EMERGENCY FACILITIES

Appropriate emergency facilities and equipment are provided to facilitate implementation of this Plan. These facilities and equipment are described in Section 7, and include assessment capability, communications capability, and provision for a Technical Support Center, Operations Support Center, Emergency Operations Facility, Alternate Emergency Operations Facility, and Joint Information Center.

RESPONSIBILITY MATRIX

TABLE 3-1

P = PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY
S = SECONDARY RESPONSIBILITY
1 = PRIMARY UNIT EOF ACTIVATED, THEN SECONDARY

	RECOGNITION OF EMERGENCY	INITIAL ASSESSMENT	CLASSIFY EMERGENCY	NOTIFY OFFSITE AUTHORITIES	NOTIFY STATION PERSONNEL	NOTIFY CORPORATE SUPPORT	ACTIVATE ONSITE EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION	NOTIFY AGENCY PERSONNEL	ACTIVATE OFFSITE EMERGENCY ORGANIZATION	NOTIFY/WARN PUBLIC	PROVIDE PUBLIC INSTRUCTIONS	CONTINUE ASSESSMENT	DOSE PROJECTION	INITIAL OFFSITE MONITORING	ONSITE MONITORING	CONTINUED OFFSITE MONITORING	ONSITE CORRECTIVE ACTIONS	ONSITE PROTECTIVE ACTIONS	RECOMMENDED OFFSITE PROTECTIVE ACTIONS	IMPLEMENT OFFSITE PROTECTIVE ACTIONS	CONTINUED DISSEMINATION OF DATA TO AGENCIES	CONTINUED DISSEMINATION OF DATA WITHIN AGENCIES	COORDINATE FEDERAL OFFSITE RESPONSE	RELEASE ONSITE DATA TO MEDIA	RELEASE OFFSITE DATA TO MEDIA	OFFSITE SECURITY AND TRAFFIC CONTROL	CONTROL OFFSITE REENTRY
STATION	P	P	P	P[1]	P	P[1]	P			S		P[1]	P	P	P	S	P	P	P[1]		P[1]						
CORPORATE (EOF)			S	P	S	P	S		S	S		P	S	S	S	S	S	S	P	S	P	S	S	P	S		S
CAL OES								P	S	S	S	S							S	S	S	S			S		
ORANGE COUNTY								P	P	P	P	S	P			P			P	P	P	P			P	P	P
DANA POINT								P	P	P	P	S							S	P	P	P			P	P	P
SAN DIEGO COUNTY								P	P	P	P	S				S			S	P	P	P			P	P	P
SAN CLEMENTE								P	P	P	P	S				S			S	P	P	P			P	P	P
CAMP PENDLETON								P	P	P	P	S				S			S	P	P	P			P	P	P
NRC								P	P			S							S		S	P	P	S	S		
FEMA								P	P										S	S		P	S		S		
CHP								P	P	S	S									S		P			S	P	P
SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO								P	P	P	P	S							S	P	P	P			P	P	P
STATE PARKS								P	P	P	P	S							S	P		P			P	P	P
CUSD								P	P	P	P									P		P				S	P

SECTION 4

EMERGENCY CONDITIONS

4.0 EMERGENCY CONDITIONS

4.1 CLASSIFICATION OF EMERGENCIES

Specific conditions requiring declaration of an emergency have been identified to ensure accurate and timely response by emergency response organizations. These Emergency Action Levels are based on postulated accidents, equipment malfunctions and other conditions of potential degradation of plant safety. Emergency Action Levels (EALs) are listed in EPIPs, and include objective criteria based on plant conditions. The EALs are also listed in the Manual of Emergency Events which has been provided to the offsite jurisdictions.

Emergency Action Levels are grouped into four emergency classes: Notification Of Unusual Event, Alert, Site Area Emergency, and General Emergency. The emergency class indicates the severity of the emergency, and determines the scope of response by station and offsite emergency response organizations.

Specific EALs which constitute the four emergency classes are grouped into six event categories, which come from NEI 99-01, Revision 5. Whereas emergency classes indicate the severity of an emergency, event categories indicate the type or nature of the emergency. The event categories are:

A. Abnormal Rad Levels/Radiological Effluent

C. Cold Shutdown/Refueling System Malfunction

E. Events Related to Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installations

F. Fission Product Barrier Degradation

H. Hazards and Other Conditions Affecting Plant Safety

S. System Malfunction

An event which meets the criteria of an EAL is identified and referenced by an event code which includes the event category, the emergency class, and the EAL number, as listed in EPIPs. This event code is used to indicate to station and offsite personnel the type, severity and specific plant conditions of a declared emergency.

Classification of Units 2/3 emergencies is also dependent upon plant status (mode). Plant conditions which constitute an emergency while operating at full power may be of less consequence when the plant is shutdown. Thus, certain events which are classified as emergencies in some operating modes may be classified at a different level of emergency, or may not be classified as emergencies at all, in other operating modes. The applicability of each EAL to specific Units 2/3 modes is identified in Sections 4.1.1 through 4.1.4. These modes are defined in the Technical Specifications and are summarized as follows:

Mode 1: Power Operation

Mode 2: Startup

Mode 3: Hot Standby

Mode 4: Hot Shutdown

Mode 5: Cold Shutdown

Mode 6: Refueling

4.0 EMERGENCY CONDITIONS (continued)

If radiation monitor levels reach established levels in the Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures (EPIPs), an assessment of the offsite radiological dose will be performed using actual meteorology as an input. The classification of an emergency based on a radiological release will depend primarily on this dose assessment. If the dose assessment is not complete in a timely manner, the event must be declared on the basis of the existence of valid radiation monitor readings that cannot be readily discounted. EPIPs will establish radiation monitor values that trigger the declaration of certain emergency events. The radiation monitor values are established assuming annual average meteorology values. An assessment of the offsite dose consequences will continue even if the event is declared based on radiation monitor readings.

Unit 1 is decommissioned. Only one EAL is applicable to the ISFSI (HU1.1) and is discussed in SO123-VIII-1, Recognition and Classification of Emergencies and in the SONGS EPSD-1, Emergency Action Level Technical Bases. There are no credible accidents applicable to Unit 1, since Unit 1 has been decommissioned.

Events that are not unit-specific such as security-related events will be declared as site-wide events. In addition, site-wide events are not dependent on Units 2/3 operating modes.

The initial recognition and classification of all emergencies will be made by the Shift Manager in the Units 2/3 Control Room acting as the Emergency Coordinator in accordance with SO123-VIII-1, Recognition and Classification of Emergencies, and subsequently by the Station Emergency Director/Emergency Coordinator in the TSC, also in accordance with SO123-VIII-1, Recognition and Classification of Emergencies. When the EOF is activated, the responsibility for event classification will be retained by the Station Emergency Director in the TSC, who will classify the emergency based on plant conditions, announce the event to all site emergency response facilities and forward the information to the Corporate Emergency Director/Emergency Coordinator at the EOF.

Sections 4.1.1 through 4.1.4 describe the scope of the emergency classes, identify the EALs which constitute each class, and for Units 2/3, specifies applicable modes. Specific criteria for each Emergency Action Level are listed in EPIPs.

4.1.1 NOTIFICATION OF UNUSUAL EVENT

The Notification of Unusual Event classification is characterized by events that are in progress or have occurred which indicate a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant or indicate a security threat to facility protection has been initiated. No releases of radioactive material requiring offsite response or monitoring are expected unless further degradation of safety systems occurs.

The primary purpose for this classification is to ensure that the plant operating staff takes appropriate actions such as assessment and verification and comes to a state of readiness to respond, should the condition become more significant. The Notification of Unusual Event classification also requires that state and local offsite authorities are informed of abnormal conditions at the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station. With the exception of possible assistance by local support groups such as fire departments or medical facilities, no response is necessary by offsite organizations for events within this classification. Upon declaration of a Notification of Unusual Event, notification of the NRC, State and local authorities will be initiated as described in section 6.1.5.

4.0 EMERGENCY CONDITIONS (continued)

Conditions which may constitute a Notification of Unusual Event classification are discussed in SO123-VIII-1, Recognition and Classification of Emergencies and in the SONGS EPSD-1 Emergency Action Level Technical Bases.

The EPIPs provide specific instructions taken for Notification of an Unusual Event including responsibilities, notification of offsite emergency organizations, mobilization of the ERO, and will be in accordance with the applicable EPIPs. These procedures provide specific instructions to Station personnel for response to these conditions.

4.1.2 ALERT

The Alert classification is characterized by events that are in progress or have occurred which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant or a security event that involves probable life threatening risk to site personnel or damage to site equipment because of HOSTILE ACTION. Any releases are expected to be limited to small fractions of EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels.

An Alert classification requires response by the augmentation of the onshift emergency organization and constitutes the lowest level where offsite emergency response may be anticipated. The TSC, OSC, EOF and JIC are required to be activated following the ERO notification of the declared Alert event. The TSC, OSC, and EOF are required to be activated and the JIC Director is required to report to the JIC within 90 minutes following ERO recall. The Alert shall be declared as soon as possible following recognition of abnormal plant conditions. All reasonable efforts shall be implemented to make this verification promptly. Notification of NRC, State and local authorities will be initiated as described in section 6.1.5.

Conditions which may constitute an Alert classification are discussed in SO123-VIII-1, Recognition and Classification of Emergencies and in the SONGS EPSD-1 Emergency Action Level Technical Bases.

The EPIPs provide specific instructions to the ERO for response to this class of emergency including providing for the activation of emergency facilities and mobilization of the ERO to ensure readiness in the event the situation becomes more serious. These procedures also provide ERO responsibilities, notification of offsite emergency organizations, methods for information flow, continuing monitoring and assessment of radiation levels and plant systems status, and implementation of corrective and protective actions.

4.1.3 SITE AREA EMERGENCY

The Site Area Emergency classification is characterized by events that are in progress or have occurred which involve an actual or likely major failures of plant functions needed for protection of the public or HOSTILE ACTION that result in intentional damage or malicious acts; (1) toward site personnel or equipment that could lead to the likely failure of or; (2) that prevent effective access to equipment needed for the protection of the public. Any releases are not expected to result in exposure levels which exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels beyond the site boundary.

4.0 EMERGENCY CONDITIONS (continued)

Although emergency actions involving members of the public may not be necessary, offsite emergency response organizations should be mobilized and ready to implement protective measures. The Site Area Emergency shall be declared as soon as possible following recognition of abnormal plant conditions. All reasonable efforts shall be implemented to make this verification promptly. NRC, State and local authorities will be notified as described in section 6.1.5.

The TSC, OSC, EOF and JIC are required to be activated following the ERO notification of the declared Site Area Emergency event. The TSC, OSC, and EOF are required to be activated and the JIC Director is required to report to the JIC within 90 minutes following ERO recall.

Conditions which may constitute a Site Area Emergency are discussed in SO123-VIII-1, Recognition and Classification of Emergencies and in the SONGS EPSD-1, Emergency Action Level Technical Bases.

The EPIPs provide specific instructions to the ERO for response to this class of emergency including responsibilities, notification of offsite emergency organizations, mobilization of the ERO, methods for information flow, continuing assessment of radiation levels and plant systems status, and implementation of corrective and protective actions.

4.1.4 GENERAL EMERGENCY

The General Emergency classification is characterized by events that are in progress or have occurred which involve actual or IMMINENT substantial core degradation or melting with potential for loss of containment integrity or HOSTILE ACTION that results in an actual loss of physical control of the facility. Releases can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels off-site for more than the immediate site area. Total activation of the Emergency Response Facilities and offsite emergency organizations is required. Protective actions involving offsite populations are highly probable.

The General Emergency shall be declared following recognition of abnormal plant conditions. For less apparent indications, emergency response personnel should ensure that an appropriate Alert or Site Area Emergency is in effect and determine the applicability of a General Emergency as soon as possible. NRC, State and local authorities will be notified as described in section 6.1.5.

The TSC, OSC, EOF and JIC are required to be activated following the ERO notification of the declared General Emergency event. The TSC, OSC, and EOF are required to be activated and the JIC Director is required to report to the JIC within 90 minutes following ERO recall.

In most cases, a General Emergency will involve conditions that exceed the design basis for the plant. Conditions which may constitute a General Emergency are discussed in SO123-VIII-1, Recognition and Classification of Emergencies and in the SONGS EPSD-1, Emergency Action Level Technical Bases.

4.0 EMERGENCY CONDITIONS (continued)

The EPIPs provide specific instructions to the ERO for response to this class of emergency including responsibilities, notification of offsite emergency organizations, mobilization of the ERO, methods for information flow, continuing assessment of radiation levels and plant systems status, and implementation of corrective and protective actions.

4.2 SPECTRUM OF POSTULATED ACCIDENTS

The classification of accidents and corresponding protective actions required relative to significant emergency conditions are based primarily on the resultant projected doses. Methods are described in this Plan and in EPIPs for projecting, measuring, and evaluating those doses.

In nearly all cases, the proper response to an emergency condition requires a considerable degree of judgment by the Emergency Coordinator based on experience and knowledge.

Discrete accidents are described in the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station Units 2&3 FSAR and Dry Cask Storage FSAR. Discussion of these postulated accidents identifies the immediate indications which will be employed for prompt detection of an event and continued assessment of the consequences and plant status.

Unit 1 is decommissioned. There are no credible accidents applicable to Unit 1.

The manpower needed to take immediate action directed at the minimization of damage to the plant and equipment, and to initiate protective measures for onsite and offsite individuals is provided by the normal shift operating crew. The composition of this around-the-clock crew, the emergency assignments for these individuals, and arrangements for augmentation with emergency response personnel are described in Section 5.

SECTION 5

ORGANIZATIONAL CONTROL OF EMERGENCIES

5.0 ORGANIZATIONAL CONTROL OF EMERGENCIES

The onsite Emergency Response Organization, its augmentation and extension offsite are discussed in this section. Included are the authorities and responsibilities of key individuals and groups, and a description of the communication links for notifying, alerting, and mobilizing emergency response personnel. The organization of onsite emergency response personnel and offsite support agencies is shown in Figure 5-1.

5.1 NORMAL OPERATING ORGANIZATION

The non-emergency SONGS operating organization is found on the Edison International Web Page under the Organization Chart. The diagram illustrates levels and lines of responsibility within the station. The minimum shift crew at all times is shown in Table 5-5. The Units 2/3 minimum shift staffing levels provide personnel sufficient to perform the functions required of on shift emergency responders and emergency responders called in within 30 minutes in Table B-1 of NUREG-0654. Personnel responding to postulated events at Unit 1 and the Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation (ISFSI) are assigned by the Shift Manager from available on shift resources. Personnel are available on each shift who are trained in firefighting, first aid, and the use of radiation monitoring equipment.

The SONGS Operations shift, under the direction of the Shift Manager, is responsible for the safe and proper operation of the plant at all times. The Operations shift will respond to all abnormal and emergency situations and take action as necessary to mitigate the consequences of and/or terminate any accident.

The shift organization will be self-reliant for a sufficient period of time to allow for the notification of the required personnel and the assembly and integration of those personnel into the Emergency Response Organization.

5.1.1 SHIFT MANAGER/ASSISTANT SHIFT MANAGER

- Units 2/3 Events and Site-Wide Events

The Shift Manager/Assistant Shift Manager (SM/ASM) initially assumes the duties of the Emergency Coordinator. The SM/ASM will be responsible for the initial assessment and evaluation of any abnormal or emergency situation and for directing the appropriate response. Once relieved by the Station Emergency Director in the TSC or the Corporate Emergency Director in the Emergency Operations Facility, or by their designated alternates, the SM/ASM will be responsible for maintaining control over plant operations. The Shift Manager will have the Units 2/3 Operations shift personnel reporting to him or her. The SM/ASM will delegate control room personnel to make initial notifications per section 6.1.5 and will ensure appropriate site emergency public address announcements are made and coordinated with on-site siren activation. The SM/ASM will maintain contact with the Operations staff of the unaffected units.

5.0 ORGANIZATIONAL CONTROL OF EMERGENCIES (Continued)

During off-normal conditions the SM/ASM shall ensure technical evaluation of plant conditions and parameters and an independent overview of plant safety. During transients and accidents, the SM/ASM will compare existing critical parameters with those predicted in operating procedures and other appropriate documents to ascertain whether the plant is responding to the incident as predicted. The SM/ASM will formulate a plan for appropriate corrective action. The SM/ASM will make a qualitative assessment of plant parameters during and following an accident.

- ISFSI Events

The SM/ASM in the Units 2/3 control room will assume the role of Emergency Coordinator, directing resources to respond to an ISFSI event. The SM/ASM will designate a qualified operator to assume the duties of the Operations Leader for Units 2 and 3, who will then observe ISFSI changing conditions. The Operations Leader will communicate with the SM/ASM/Emergency Coordinator during an emergency.

5.1.2 RADIATION PROTECTION SUPERVISOR

The Radiation Protection Supervisor will initially be responsible for coordinating the in-plant radiological controls and supervising all available Radiation Protection personnel until such time as the Radiation Protection Supervisor is relieved by the Radiation Protection Manager or designated alternate. The Radiation Protection Supervisor will prioritize actions to provide assistance in radiological access control, dose projections, and assembly area monitoring. The Radiation Protection Supervisor will also provide radiological control coverage for emergency repair, search and rescue, first aid, firefighting, and other activities. If necessary, the Radiation Protection Supervisor can field a radiological monitoring team.

5.1.3 RADIATION PROTECTION TECHNICIANS

The Radiation Protection Technicians will report to their designated Emergency Response Facility.

5.1.4 SHIFT COMMUNICATOR

A Shift Communicator Qualified person assumes the position of Shift Communicator when directed by the Shift Manager or Station Emergency Director. The Shift Communicator will ensure the ERO Recall System is activated, event and follow-up notifications are made to state, local and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission within administratively established time requirements. Responsibility for these duties will be transferred if able, to the EOF or TSC when the Emergency Coordinator duties are transferred. The Shift Communicator will also make contact with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and provide initial notification of the emergency declaration and maintain open communications if requested.

5.0 ORGANIZATIONAL CONTROL OF EMERGENCIES (Continued)

5.1.5 EMERGENCY TEAMS

- Firefighting

Firefighters, who are trained in a State Certified Fire Fighting academy, or equivalent, are onsite 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. Under the direction of a Battalion Chief, these personnel shall respond to all actual or potential fires as indicated by fire alarms. When fighting fires which affect plant operations, the Shift Manager will send an Operator and the Radiation Protection Supervisor will send a RP technician to act as advisors to the Battalion Chief. Assistance may be requested from the Camp Pendleton Fire Department as deemed necessary by the Battalion Chief.

- First Aid and Rescue

All firefighters are Emergency Medical Technicians, certified by the State of California. Medical emergencies and rescue operations will be the responsibility of onshift firefighters. They are onsite 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. Assistance will be requested from outside medical support personnel or organizations as deemed necessary by the Battalion Chief.

- Radiological Monitoring

Prior to the activation of the entire Emergency Response Organization, the Emergency Coordinator may request that radiological monitoring teams be dispatched. Onsite radiological monitoring is supported by the dispatch of on-shift RP Technicians under the direction of the RP Supervisor. They are responsible for performing radiological surveys and for assisting in decontamination activities as assigned. Offsite monitoring beyond the Owner Controlled Area is supported by utilizing the Fixed Environ Monitors described in Section 7.3.1.1 and Table 7-6. Information provided by these monitors is available in the Control Room and can be utilized for dose assessment and projections. Additional field monitoring personnel are available with the activation of the Operations Support Center and Emergency Operations Facility.

- Security and Personnel Accountability

The SONGS Security Force will operate by the requirements established in the Physical Security Plan, the Safeguards Contingency Plan, Security Procedures, and the Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures. Safeguard measures may be temporarily suspended by the Emergency Coordinator, or designee, as necessary to facilitate response to emergency conditions. The SONGS Security Force will report to the Security Leader in emergency situations. The Security Leader will in turn report to the Station Emergency Director.

The Security Force will respond and provide assistance as required to maintain the security of the site. Security will be responsible for performing protected area personnel accountability and facilitating site assembly or evacuation.

Provisions have been made in the Physical Security Plan for expediting access of emergency response vehicles. Security will, as appropriate, escort such vehicles to the proper location.

5.0 ORGANIZATIONAL CONTROL OF EMERGENCIES (Continued)

5.2 ONSITE EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

Figure 5-1 shows the structure of the SONGS Emergency Response Organization. The ERO will begin with the minimum shift crew and will expand to include additional personnel as they are needed and available. Individuals assigned to emergency response leader positions are qualified in accordance with the Emergency Plan Training Program described in Section 8.0. Table 5-1 summarizes the duties of the Emergency Response Organization leader and staff positions. Table 5-2 identifies station personnel typically assigned to emergency response leader positions. Minimum Emergency Response Organization staff positions for each Emergency Response Facility are provided in Table 5-4.

Table 5-5 reflects the results of the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station On-Shift Emergency Response Organization Staffing and Capabilities analysis. The San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station On-Shift Emergency Response Organization Staffing and Capabilities analysis is retained under Records Processing Agreement (RPA) 02-0080.

During protracted emergencies when the plant is stable and there is no threat of escalation of the emergency, the Emergency Coordinator may authorize continued response to the emergency with a subset of the emergency response organization.

The Vice President and Site Manager, is ultimately responsible for the safe, reliable, and efficient operation of the plant in conformance with the Operating License (Units 2/3) and Possession Only License (Unit 1).

5.2.1 EMERGENCY COORDINATOR

The Shift Manager will, upon declaration of an emergency event, assume the responsibilities of the Emergency Coordinator. Until such time as additional personnel can be recalled to staff the ERO (Figure 5-1), the Shift Manager will assign members of the shift organization to carry out prioritized actions as described in the Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures (EPIPs), Emergency Operating Instructions (EOIs) for Units 2/3, and Abnormal Operating Instructions (AOIs) for Units 2/3. The Shift Manager will turn over responsibilities as Emergency Coordinator to the Station Emergency Director, and ultimately to the Corporate Emergency Director, in the Emergency Operations Facility, when activated.

In case the Shift Manager is unavailable or becomes incapacitated for any reason, the Assistant Shift Manager or Supervisor of Plant Operations has the authority to assume the position of Emergency Coordinator until properly relieved. Designated alternates to the Station Emergency Director and Corporate Emergency Director for staffing the Emergency Coordinator position are indicated on a SONGS Emergency Response Organization Roster.

Prior to transfer of the Emergency Coordinator function to the EOF, Emergency Coordinator responsibilities of the Shift Manager/Station Emergency Director are:

1. Decision to notify offsite agencies.
2. Making protective action recommendations to offsite agencies.
3. Classification and declaration of an emergency event.
4. Ordering site assembly.

5.0 ORGANIZATIONAL CONTROL OF EMERGENCIES (Continued)

5. Site Evacuation.
6. Authorizing personnel to exceed 10CFR20 exposure limits.

When the Corporate Emergency Director assumes the Emergency Coordinator functions, only responsibilities 1, 2 and 5 are transferred. Responsibilities 3, 4, and 6 remain assigned to the Shift Manager/Station Emergency Director.

Upon activation of the TSC, the Station Emergency Director will assume and retain responsibility throughout the duration of the emergency for the recognition and classification of emergencies. Once a classification is made the Station Emergency Director will have the classification announced to all onsite emergency response facilities and notify the Corporate Emergency Director/Emergency Coordinator in the EOF. The Corporate Emergency Director/Emergency Coordinator will then develop an appropriate protective action recommendation and notify the state and local offsite jurisdictions of the change in classification/protective action recommendation as described in section 6.1.5 and 6.1.6. The Station Emergency Director will also retain responsibility for ordering a site assembly, and promptly notifying the Emergency Coordinator in the EOF of the decision.

5.2.2 EMERGENCY COORDINATOR (Continued)

Certain circumstances (e.g., security events, hazardous conditions) may warrant the relocation of personnel assigned to an emergency response facility to an alternate facility. These emergency response personnel may be relocated before activating their assigned emergency response facilities. The Emergency Coordinator (EC), Station Emergency Director (SED), or Corporate Emergency Director (CED) must approve the relocation.

To ensure that offsite authorities are kept fully informed of the emergency status and actions in progress, the Emergency Coordinator will ensure that event and follow-up notifications are transmitted to offsite agencies within established time requirements.

The Emergency Coordinator has the authority and the responsibility to immediately and unilaterally initiate any Emergency Plan implementation action, including providing protective action recommendations to authorities responsible for implementing offsite emergency measures.

5.0 ORGANIZATIONAL CONTROL OF EMERGENCIES (Continued)

The Emergency Coordinator has the authority to suspend any security measure described in the Physical Security Plan as necessary to facilitate response to emergency conditions (vital area access controls will not be dropped for life threatening situations not involving the public health and safety). During a declared emergency, when the Emergency Coordinator functions are transferred to the EOF, the Station Emergency Director (SED), or designee, assumes the authority to suspend security measures to facilitate the emergency response. Although the authority to suspend security measures is not transferred to the EOF, the Station Emergency Director shall keep the Corporate Emergency Director informed of events which require suspension of security measures. Any security measure suspended under these provisions will be restored, and inspected by the Shift Commander, as soon as practicable.

The Emergency Coordinator, following notification of an existing or potential emergency, will respond to the emergency as described in Section 6. The Emergency Coordinator will be responsible for final assessments of emergency situations, especially where the emergency presents a real or potential hazard to offsite persons or property. The Emergency Coordinator will implement the SONGS Emergency Plan through the use of specific EPIPs or the Emergency Planning Order, activate necessary and/or required portions of the Emergency Response Organization and, as appropriate:

1. Ensure that the Emergency Coordinator will be kept informed of the status of the emergency through communications with the Control Room, Technical Support Center, Operations Support Center, and the Emergency Operations Facility. Following EOF activation, the Corporate Emergency Director will assume the role of Emergency Coordinator and will communicate with the Station through the Station Emergency Director in the TSC.
2. Provide support to the Shift Manager.
3. Ensure that notification and reports to local, state, and federal agencies are made in a timely manner.
4. Request assistance from onsite and offsite personnel, organizations, and agencies.

5.0 ORGANIZATIONAL CONTROL OF EMERGENCIES (Continued)

5.2.3 EMERGENCY COORDINATOR (Continued)

1. Analyze interpreted plant and radiological data to determine offsite protective action recommendations.
2. Ensure that adequate protective actions are taken for the safety of emergency response personnel assigned to the Control Room, TSC, and OSC.
3. Authorize emergency radiation over-exposures.
4. Review and evaluate updated information and data.
5. Ensure that significant information and data is relayed to onsite and offsite organizations, agencies, and response teams.
6. Determine the necessity for onsite evacuation.

5.2.4 OPERATIONS LEADER

For Units 2/3 and the ISFSI the Shift Communicator is assigned the Operations Leader Duties. Designated alternates may be filled as indicated on the SONGS Emergency Response Organization Roster. The primary responsibility of the Operations Leader is to provide outward communications from the Control Room to the Emergency Response Facilities (EOF and TSC), and to notify plant personnel of evacuation/assembly requirements during declared emergencies.

5.2.5 STATION EMERGENCY DIRECTOR

This position will be filled as indicated on the SONGS Emergency Response Organization Roster. The Station Emergency Director will assume the duties of Emergency Coordinator until such time as the Emergency Operations Facility is activated and the Corporate Emergency Director assumes the overall management of the company response efforts. Throughout the duration of the emergency, the Station Emergency Director is responsible for recognition and classification of emergencies (including announcing the event to all onsite emergency response facilities), site assembly, and authorizing personnel to exceed normal radiation exposure limits expressed in 10CFR20.

5.0 ORGANIZATIONAL CONTROL OF EMERGENCIES (Continued)

5.2.6 STATION EMERGENCY ADVISORS

The Emergency Advisor for Operations and the Emergency Advisor for Notifications positions will be filled as indicated on the SONGS Emergency Response Organization Roster. The Emergency Advisors report to the Technical Support Center and assist the Station Emergency Director in completing assessment activities.

The Emergency Advisor for Notifications is also responsible for resolving questions concerning license requirements. They may also receive reports from all emergency response leaders concerning EPIP status and provide this information to the Station Emergency Director.

5.2.7 STATION TECHNICAL LEADER

The Technical Leader position will be filled as indicated on the Qualified SONGS Emergency Response Organization Roster. The Technical Leader reports to the Station Emergency Director. The Technical Leader will, through close communications with the Station Emergency Director, provide technical support and recommendations regarding emergency actions. The Technical Leader will have a staff in the Technical Support Center to provide assistance with the following responsibilities:

1. Analyze mechanical, electrical, and instrument and control problems; determine solutions; design and coordinate the installation of short-term modifications.
2. Analyze thermohydraulic and thermodynamic problems and develop problem resolutions.
3. Calculate flow rates for source term/release rates and provide information and recommendations to the Radiation Protection Leader, Station Emergency Director or Emergency Coordinator.
4. Analyze conditions and develop guidance for the Station Emergency Director and Operations personnel.

5.0 ORGANIZATIONAL CONTROL OF EMERGENCIES (Continued)

5.2.8 STATION RADIATION PROTECTION LEADER

The Radiation Protection Leader position will be filled as indicated on the SONGS Emergency Response Organization Roster. Responsibilities assumed by the Radiation Protection Leader include:

1. Appoint and direct onsite and offsite SCE radiation monitoring personnel activities.
2. Perform dose projections for onsite and offsite areas and provide information and recommendations to the Emergency Coordinator.
3. Provide Radiation Protection services for onsite emergency activities.
4. Provide technical advice to the Emergency Coordinator/Station Emergency Director on radiological aspects of onsite emergency activities.
5. Provide technical advice to the Emergency Coordinator/Station Emergency Director concerning recommendations for offsite protective actions.
6. Ensure issuance and proper use of radiological protective equipment.
7. Appoint and direct personnel to perform decontamination activities for personnel, vehicles, and plant equipment.

Recommendations for offsite protective actions and performance of dose assessment calculations are transferred to the EOF Radiation Protection Leader when the EC duties are transferred from the SED to the CED.

5.2.9 STATION EMERGENCY PLANNING COORDINATORS

The Emergency Planning Coordinator position will be filled indicated on the SONGS Emergency Response Organization Roster. The Emergency Planning Coordinator will report to the Operations Support Center to advise and assist the Emergency Group Leader on procedural requirements and the coordination of various divisions comprising the OSC Emergency Response Teams.

5.2.10 TECHNICAL SUPPORT CENTER (TSC) MANAGER

The TSC Manager reports to the TSC and provides assistance to the Emergency Advisor Notifications and/or the Station Emergency Director on logistical information relating to onsite, offsite and State Emergency Facilities, communication capabilities, personnel and resource availabilities and procedural requirements. The TSC Manager, if Station Emergency Director qualified, may fill in as the Station Emergency Director as required (prior to Station Emergency Director or if the Station Emergency Director falls ill, etc.)

5.0 ORGANIZATIONAL CONTROL OF EMERGENCIES (Continued)

5.2.11 SITE SECURITY LEADER

The Security Leader position will be filled as indicated on the SONGS Emergency Response Organization Roster. The Security Shift Commander may fill this position if the designated alternates are not onsite. The responsibilities to be assumed by the Security Leader upon reporting to the Technical Support Center include:

1. Maintain plant security and institute emergency contingency measures as appropriate.
2. Account for personnel in accordance with EPIPs.
3. Traffic and access control.
4. Search of work areas inside and outside the Protected Area for personnel following a site assembly or evacuation.
5. Coordinate the onsite assembly process.
6. Restrict ingress and egress for the Owner Controlled Area, the Mesa Area, and Protected Area during declared emergencies.
7. Waive security measures if necessary as directed by the Emergency Coordinator (Station Emergency Director).
8. Direct the evacuation of personnel from the protected area or site as directed by the Emergency Coordinator or the Station Emergency Director.
9. Relocating to a tactical post outside of the TSC due to implementation of the Safeguards Contingency Plan, if required.

5.2.12 SECURITY DIRECTOR

The Security Director position will be filled as indicated on the SONGS Emergency Response Organization Roster. The Security Director position is staffed upon activation of the EOF, reports to the CED, and assumes the following responsibilities:

1. Interact with the Site Security Leader to obtain updated information.
2. Inform and update the CED of actions and decisions made in the Joint Operations Center (JOC).

5.2.13 STATION ADMINISTRATIVE LEADER

The Administrative Leader position will be filled by individuals as designated on the SONGS Emergency Response Organization Roster. The Administrative Leader reports to the Emergency Operations Facility and assumes the following responsibilities for Station Administrative Duties:

1. Coordinate provisions for transportation, food, and other logistic support.
2. Act as liaison with vendors in providing additional resources such as manpower, equipment, supplies, and transportation.

5.0 ORGANIZATIONAL CONTROL OF EMERGENCIES (Continued)

5.2.14 STATION EMERGENCY GROUP LEADER

The Emergency Group Leader position will be filled as indicated on the SONGS Emergency Response Organization Roster. The Emergency Group Leader reports to the Operations Support Center and assumes the following responsibilities:

1. Functional supervision of the Operations Support Center.
2. Coordination of emergency response team activities such as emergency services (fire, rescue, first aid) and damage assessment, control and repair.
3. Provide advice to the Station Emergency Director for emergency repairs related to the accident conditions.

5.2.15 STATION CHEMISTRY COORDINATOR

The Chemistry Coordinator position will be filled as indicated on the SONGS Emergency Response Organization Roster. The Chemistry Coordinator reports to the Emergency Group Leader and assumes the following responsibilities:

1. Maintain communications with the Emergency Group Leader and the Technical Leader to provide immediate chemistry information and to receive direction for sampling requirements.
2. Sample and analysis of RCS and other plant systems.
3. Recommendations on maintaining chemical control of plant systems.
4. Monitor, and establish controls as necessary, for normally non-radioactive systems which could become radioactive as a result of the emergency.
5. Advise the Emergency Group Leader on the effects from toxic chemicals.

5.2.16 ONSITE EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAMS

Various emergency response teams may be rapidly assembled as emergency needs dictate. Such teams include: emergency services (fire, rescue, first aid), radiological onsite/offsite monitoring and damage assessment, control and repair. Table 5-2 delineates station personnel who may typically be expected to staff these functions.

5.0 ORGANIZATIONAL CONTROL OF EMERGENCIES (Continued)

5.3 AUGMENTATION OF ONSITE EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

The nature of an emergency may require augmenting the onsite Emergency Response Organization. Therefore, it may become necessary to request and utilize assistance furnished by corporate and private organizations and agencies. In order to ensure that support from local hospitals, physicians, ambulance services and the Fire Department, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton will be available on relatively short notice, letters of agreement have been drawn with the various organizations listed in Section 5.3.3 and are included in Appendix A. Augmentation for more detailed core physics analysis, thermal hydraulic analysis, radiation monitoring, dose assessment, decontamination, radioactive waste disposal, or emergency construction will be provided by Southern California Edison resources, or by enacting provisions of aid agreement with INPO. Emergency assistance may also be provided by Westinghouse Electric Company in the event of a nuclear emergency at SONGS, as described in Appendix C. Southern California Edison, local agency and onsite organization augmentation and support are described in the following sections.

5.3.1 ONSITE EMERGENCY SUPPORT

The initial onsite Emergency Response Organization is provided by the normal operating organization as described in Section 5.1. Augmentation is provided by personnel who assume the positions and responsibilities of these positions as described in Section 5.2.

In addition, EPIPs provide guidance for further augmentation by contacting off-duty personnel and having these personnel report for duty. Further assistance is provided by contacting offsite contractors, vendors, and other support personnel as deemed necessary by the Emergency Coordinator.

5.0 ORGANIZATIONAL CONTROL OF EMERGENCIES (Continued)

5.3.2 EOF AND JOINT INFORMATION CENTER (JIC) ORGANIZATIONS

Support of the onsite Emergency Response Organization is provided by SCE personnel assigned to the Emergency Operations Facility and the Joint Information Center. The duties and responsibilities of personnel who are assigned to the Emergency Operations Facility are set forth in the Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures. The JIC and the SONGS public information and education program is managed, per Nuclear Order SO123-EP-1, by Emergency Planning. Personnel assigned to these facilities include the Vice President, Engineering and Technical Services, division managers, engineers and other personnel who are able to provide managerial, technical, radiological and logistic support to the Emergency Response Organization and offsite agencies. The JIC provides interface with the news media. The EOF provides interface with local, State and Federal jurisdictions which may be affected by an Alert, Site Area Emergency, or General Emergency at SONGS. In addition, the EOF coordinates with industry associations such as INPO, Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI) and the Electric Power Research Institute. Figure 5-1 shows the relationship of the EOF and JIC with the rest of the Emergency Response Organization.

5.3.3 LOCAL SERVICES SUPPORT

Mutual Aid Support may be requested through the SONGS Shift Manager, Fire Department or during a declared emergency, the Emergency Coordinator. SONGS maintains Mutual Aid Support agreements with the following organizations:

- Mercy Air Ambulance Services, Inc. (Orange and San Diego County)
- Mission Hospital Regional Medical Center (Mission Viejo)
- Mission Hospital of Laguna Beach (Laguna Beach)
- Saddleback San Clemente Memorial Medical Center (San Clemente)
- Mission Trauma Surgical Medical Group (Mission Viejo)
- Tri-City Medical Center (Oceanside)
- Local Physician
- Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton Fire Department
- Orange County Fire Authority

Appropriate phone numbers for notification of these organizations are contained in the Emergency Response Telephone Directory. Letters of agreement from each organization to provide their respective emergency assistance to SONGS are contained in Appendix A.

5.0 ORGANIZATIONAL CONTROL OF EMERGENCIES (Continued)

5.3.4 TECHNICAL SUPPORT

- Institute of Nuclear Power Operations (INPO)

The Institute of Nuclear Power Operations (INPO) is a technical association whose Emergency Preparedness Division acts as a clearinghouse organization for maintaining a roster of individuals and skills available to each utility for augmenting the onsite and corporate emergency organizations in the event of an emergency. These technical personnel, if activated, could be directed to the Emergency Operations Facility or the Technical Support Center.

INPO will also serve as a clearinghouse for maintaining an inventory listing of material, equipment, and services which may be used to supplement onsite resources. SCE participates in the INPO program.

5.4 COORDINATION WITH PARTICIPATING GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

Orange County, San Diego County, the Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base, the City of Dana Point, the City of San Clemente, the City of San Juan Capistrano, and the California State Parks are designated as primary response agencies due to their involvement and need for immediate, independent response.

Information concerning an emergency at the Site is transmitted to offsite response organizations by the designated Shift Communicator. Table 5-3 outlines offsite response agencies to be notified, who makes the notification, and the communications systems to be used. All available pertinent information will be transmitted including a description of the event, the current classification and, if necessary, protective action recommendations.

During an Alert, Site Area Emergency, or General Emergency, each of the primary offsite response agencies will operate from an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in their respective localities. Additionally, each of the primary response agencies will send a representative(s) to the Emergency Operations Facility for liaison purposes. SCE personnel will report to the EOF and the Joint Information Center as indicated in the Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures and an Emergency Planning Order. If necessary, SCE will provide physicians to assist in screening and classifying those members of the general public who may have been exposed to radiation or may be contaminated. Should there be a requirement for whole body counting for the general public, SCE will assist the local agencies by arranging for these.

5.0 ORGANIZATIONAL CONTROL OF EMERGENCIES (Continued)

5.4.1 STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES

This section identifies the principal State and local governmental agencies having action responsibilities for radiological emergencies in the vicinity of SONGS. The radiological emergency response plans of these agencies describe their respective responsibilities, authorities, capabilities and emergency functions, and are included as part of this Plan as three separate volumes titled "Offsite Emergency Response Plans." Following is a summary of the provisions for preparedness and response to radiological emergencies by each organization.

- State of California

  CAL OES is designated the state authority for coordination of all State level response. CAL OES is the primary state response agency which coordinates the State's response to requests for assistance from local jurisdictions. The primary method of initial notification of CAL OES is by a dedicated telephone line from the TSC to the Warning Center in Sacramento. After activation of the EOF, this responsibility is transferred to personnel at the EOF. The State of California Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Response Plan provides for:

  - Planning and coordination with local, State and Federal agencies
  - Coordination of all state agency response
  - Coordination of state mutual aid
  - Coordination of federal assistance requests

- Orange County

  The Orange County Sheriff's Department is responsible for offsite coordination and response in unincorporated Orange County. The County Sheriff-Coroner is the decision maker.

  The Orange County Emergency Plan contains provisions for:

  - Planning and coordination with local, State and Federal authorities
  - Initial response to notification by the Station
  - Alerting and warning of local population via the Emergency Alert System
  - Evacuation and other protective measures for local populations
  - Emergency services
  - Situation analysis

  Emergency procedures for local Orange County response agencies are Standard Operating Procedures prepared in support of the Orange County plan.

5.0 ORGANIZATIONAL CONTROL OF EMERGENCIES (Continued)

- San Diego County

  The San Diego County Office of Emergency Services is the lead governmental agency for offsite coordination and response in San Diego County. The County Chief Administrative Officer is the decision maker.

  The San Diego County Emergency Plan contains provisions for:

  - Planning and coordination with local, State, and Federal authorities, including the U.S. Coast Guard
  - Initial response to notification by the Station
  - Alerting and warning of local populations via the Emergency Alert System
  - Protective measures for local populations
  - Emergency services
  - Situation analysis

  Emergency procedures for local San Diego County response agencies are Standard Operating Procedures prepared in support of the San Diego County plan.

- Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton

  Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton is the responsible agency for all emergency responses affecting all personnel located at the Base. The Commanding General, Marine Corps Base is the decision maker.

  The Base emergency plan contains provisions for:

  - Planning and coordination with local, State and Federal authorities
  - Initial response to notification by the station
  - Alerting and warning of Base personnel
  - Protective measures for Base personnel
  - Emergency Services
  - Situation analysis

5.0 ORGANIZATIONAL CONTROL OF EMERGENCIES (Continued)

- State Parks

  The California State Parks has emergency responsibilities for the State Beaches, Parks, and Campgrounds within the Plume Exposure EPZ. The Orange Coast District Superintendent is the decision maker.

  The State Parks Emergency Plan contains provisions for:

  - Planning and coordination of activities with local response agencies.
  - Alerting and warning the transient population located in areas under its jurisdiction.
  - Evacuation of the transient population-at-risk.
  - Situation analysis.

- San Clemente

  The City Manager of San Clemente has emergency responsibilities for activities inside the San Clemente city limits.

  The San Clemente Emergency Plan contains provisions for:

  - Planning and coordination of activities with other local, county and state response agencies.
  - Initial response to notification by the Station.
  - Alerting and warning of local populations.
  - Protective measures for local populations.
  - Emergency services.
  - Situation analysis.

5.0 ORGANIZATIONAL CONTROL OF EMERGENCIES (Continued)

- San Juan Capistrano

  The City Manager of San Juan Capistrano has emergency responsibilities for activities inside the San Juan Capistrano city limits.

  The San Juan Capistrano Emergency Plan contains provisions for:

  - Planning and coordination of activities with other local, county and state response agencies.
  - Initial response to notification by the Station.
  - Alerting and warning of local populations.
  - Protective measures for local populations.
  - Emergency services.
  - Situation analysis.

- Dana Point

  The City Manager of Dana Point has emergency responsibilities for activities inside the Dana Point city limits.

  The Dana Point Emergency Plan contains provisions for:

  - Planning and coordination of activities with other local, county and state response agencies.
  - Initial response to notification by the Station.
  - Alerting and warning of local populations.
  - Protective measures for local populations.
  - Emergency services.
  - Situation analysis.

- Capistrano Unified School District

  The District Superintendent of the Capistrano Unified School District has emergency responsibilities for the school children of the district during normal school hours. The CUSD Emergency Plan contains procedures for:

  - Planning and coordinating the sheltering and evacuation of school children.
  - Planning and coordinating activities with other local and county response agencies.
  - Situation Analysis.

5.0 ORGANIZATIONAL CONTROL OF EMERGENCIES (Continued)

- Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties

  Although outside the plume EPZ, a portion of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties is included in the 50 mile ingestion pathway zone. The State of California, Department of Health Services Emergency Response Manager will activate the state's Ingestion Pathway Plan, if appropriate, and inform Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties of health information for the affected population.

5.4.2 FEDERAL AGENCIES

The Nuclear Radiological Response Annex (NRRA) provides guidance regarding Federal agency response to a radiological emergency at San Onofre. The NRRA plan provides the framework through which the Federal agencies participating in the NRRA program will coordinate their emergency radiological monitoring and assessment activities with those of State and local governments. The San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station will perform necessary onsite and in-plant radiological monitoring with Station personnel, augmented as necessary with personnel from other nuclear utilities, and from contractor organizations. NRRA personnel will not be used for onsite or in-plant monitoring. Since NRRA resources are to be used for offsite response, the emergency plan for California has made provisions for the use of NRRA resources. To provide means for NRRA access to plant release and meteorological data, space will be made available for a liaison from NRRA in the Emergency Operations Facility. The principal Federal government agencies having emergency responsibilities relative to SONGS, and a summary of those responsibilities follows.

- U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)

  In accordance with NUREG-0230, Response Coordination Manual 1996, the NRC will be the Lead Federal Agency responsible for coordinating all on scene Federal agency actions during a radiological emergency at San Onofre.

  Specific actions performed by the NRC include:

  - Determination of when, and to what extent, the NRRA is implemented.
  - Notification of other Federal agencies whenever a radiological event occurs or whenever there is a high potential for such an event.
  - Assist the State in interpretation and analysis of technical information as a basis for making decisions about protective actions.

- Prepare site specific information for distribution to the public, media, White House, and Congress.

5.0 ORGANIZATIONAL CONTROL OF EMERGENCIES (Continued)

In addition to the NRRA, the National Response Framework (NRF) may also be activated. The NRF is activated when the President declares an emergency under the Stafford Act. If the NRF is activated, the NRC will continue to coordinate the Federal radiological response in conjunction with the Federal Coordinating Officer appointed under the NRF.

The primary method of notification to NRC is by the Emergency Notification System (ENS) telephone. For events requiring activation of the Emergency Plan, SCE will provide a Shift Communicator to initiate communication with the NRC within one hour and maintain an open communication channel if requested. Additionally, for events requiring the activation of the Emergency Plan at the Alert level or above, an Operations Leader or qualified replacement as indicated on the ERO roster shall be recalled to the station as a Red Phone Communicator. Upon activation of the Technical Support Center, responsibility for maintaining communications with the NRC is transferred from the Shift Communicator to the TSC Red Phone Communicator. Alternate communications are provided by the Telephone Company System.

- U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)

  The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), will respond to requests from the NRC, or the State, to coordinate offsite radiological monitoring and assessment. DOE resources include technical laboratories, radiation monitoring and assessment, and dose assessment capabilities. DOE will manage the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC) which includes aerial dose monitoring. The primary method of notification to DOE is through the NRC. Notification may also be made by telephone.

- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

  FEMA coordinates non-radiological assistance to State and local organizations as described under the NRRA. Assistance from FEMA under the NRRA will be augmented with additional assistance from the NRF if the President declares a state of Emergency, or major disaster, under the Stafford Act.

  Specific actions that FEMA performs in response to a radiological emergency include: 1) activation of the Emergency Information and Coordination Center (EICC) at FEMA Headquarters, 2) establish a Disaster Field Office (DFO), and 3) deploy an Emergency Response Team to make contact with State and local responding organizations.

- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

  The FBI acts as the lead agency for the coordination of law enforcement agencies responding to Security related events at the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station. Response actions to Security events are addressed in the SONGS Safeguards Contingency Plan.

TABLE 5-1 EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION DUTIES

Emergency Position	Reports to	Emergency Duties
Emergency Coordinator	CR, TSC or EOF when activated (Concurrent responsibilities for Shift Manager, SED and CED)	Ensures implementation of appropriate corrective actions to contend with the situation and mitigate possible deterioration of plant conditions. As the situation warrants, ensures initiation of notification and other actions in appropriate EPIPs. Upon arrival, a qualified individual as indicated on the SONGS Emergency Response Organization Roster, relieves the Shift Manager and assumes the position of Emergency Coordinator in the TSC until transferred to the Corporate Emergency Director in the EOF when activated. Only certain EC responsibilities are transferred to the CED.
Corporate Emergency Director	EOF	Assumes Emergency Coordinator function from either the Station Emergency Director, or directly from the EC in the Control Room following activation of the EOF. Normally responsible for notification to offsite agencies, site evacuation and offsite protective action recommendations.
EOF Emergency Advisor, Notifications	EOF	Responsible for advising the Corporate Emergency Director, preparing offsite notifications and maintaining communications with applicable local offsite agencies and the state.
EOF Manager	EOF	Responsible for monitoring offsite activities and providing interface with offsite agencies, advising the Corporate Emergency Director and developing Protective Action Recommendations. The EOF Manager, if Corporate Emergency Director qualified, may fill in as the Corporate Emergency Director as required (prior to Corporate Emergency Director arrival or if the Corporate Emergency Director falls ill, etc.). Briefs offsite representatives on radiological release and plant status. Communicates technical information to the JIC Director and coordinates approval of press releases between the CED and JIC Director.
EOF Emergency Planning Coordinator	EOF	Advises the Emergency Advisors and/or the Corporate Emergency Director in all Emergency Plan requirements. Ensures general support such as warehouse, auto services, and telecommunication to the facility. Supports the OSC Maintenance Coordinator in procurement of emergency parts and supplies.

TABLE 5-1 EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION DUTIES

Emergency Position	Reports to	Emergency Duties
EOF Technical Leader	EOF	Provides engineering technical and plant condition updates to the Corporate Emergency Director and the EOF staff. Responsible for following status of the plant, using information from the TSC and CFMS and monitoring the Brown Phone. Communication with the Control Room, TSC and OSC is maintained via the Ivory Phone.
EOF Security Director	EOF	Provides information on security activities to the Corporate Emergency Director, and acts as liaison to the FBI/Law Enforcement agencies in the JOC, if manned. Coordinates security activities in the EOF including access control and accountability.
EOF Administrative Leader	EOF	Coordinate provisions for food, transportation and other logistical support for emergency personnel. Acts as a liaison with offsite groups in providing additional resources. Keeps the assembly area personnel informed of emergency status. General responsibilities include updating the offsite status board, completing ODAC facsimiles, answering telephones, acting as a runner when needed, and other support activities.
EOF Radiation Protection Leader	EOF	Advises the Corporate Emergency Director on radiological aspects of offsite activities, including protective actions, and performs radiological surveys in the EOF. Briefs, controls and directs onsite and offsite monitoring during plume phase and recovery phase. Assists with keeping ODAC informed of position and results found by the onsite and offsite field monitoring teams. Assists in keeping ODAC inform of dose assessment results from the TSC. Supports the EOF with dosimetry as needed.
EOF Offsite Field Monitoring Teams (Monitors)	EOF	Monitors and performs air samples usually within the EPZ from the owner controlled fence out to the EPZ boundary. Also performs environmental sampling during recovery phase.

TABLE 5-1 EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION DUTIES

Station Emergency Director	TSC	Assumes Emergency Coordinator function from Shift Manager (he only assumes some of the ECs responsibilities. Some are transferred to the CED, could be directly from the EC to the CED). Normally responsible for recognition and classification of emergencies, site assembly, authorizing extensions to personnel exposure limits, and directing overall activities of the TSC.
TSC Emergency Advisor, Operations	TSC	Assists the Station Emergency Director in plant status assessment activities, and advises the Emergency Coordinator on corrective/protective actions, and emergency classification requirements.
TSC Emergency Advisor, Notifications	TSC	Prepare and coordinate offsite notifications, review PARs, review event classification and advise the Station Emergency Director.
TSC Manager	TSC	Advises the Emergency Advisor and/or the Station Emergency Director in all Emergency Plan requirements. The TSC Manager, if Station Emergency Director qualified, may fill in as the Station Emergency Director as required (prior to Station Emergency Director arrival or if the Station Emergency Director falls ill, etc.)
TSC Red Phone Communicator	TSC	Responsible for maintaining communications with the NRC.
TSC Security Leader	TSC	Maintains plant security, traffic and access control. Responsible for performing protected area personnel accountability and facilitating site assembly and/or evacuation.
TSC Radiation Protection Leader	TSC	Advises the Station Emergency Director on radiological aspects of offsite activities, including protective actions. Assists with keeping ODAC informed of dose assessment results. Performs dose assessment calculations and projections and reviews meteorological data.
TSC Technical Leader	TSC	Provides engineering technical support to the Emergency Advisor and/or the Station Emergency Director. Performs source term calculations and directs sampling of plant system fluids/gases.

TABLE 5-1 EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION DUTIES

TSC Technical Team Mitigator	TSC	Reports to the TSC Technical Leader and is responsible for leak rate determinations, overall plant and core damage assessment, mitigation and SAMG, thermohydraulic and thermodynamic problems, updating plant parameter status, and monitoring the Ivory Phone. Includes Assessor, Mitigator, Status Board Keeper, CFMS Computer Operator, and Log Keeper/Ivory Phone Operator positions.
Operations Leader	CR	Provides the interface between the Control Room and the TSC and OSC via the Ivory Phone.
Shift Communicator	CR/TSC	Performs all E-Plan required notifications (including NRC) until relieved by TSC or EOF Staff. Communications with the NRC are performed via the ENS line and a continuous communications link is maintained upon request until relieved by TSC staff After transferring duties, is responsible for general communication and administrative duties in TSC.
Emergency Group Leader	OSC	Functional supervisor of OSC. Coordinates emergency response team activities. Advises the Station Emergency Director for emergency repairs.
OSC Emergency Planning Coordinator	OSC	Advises and assists the Emergency Group Leader with coordination of emergency response teams, and all Emergency Plan requirements. Maintains radio contact with the onsite response teams and keeps the OSC RP Coordinator informed of the radiological conditions. Maintains status board tracking for all teams in field. Provides CDM support to the OSC.
OSC Operations Coordinator	OSC	Coordinates Operations activities from the OSC. Keeps OSC informed of plant conditions and maintains status board.
OSC Chemistry Coordinator	OSC	Provides data on chemistry of reactor coolant system and other plant systems, makes recommendations on maintaining chemical control of systems. Operates Multi-Channel Analyzer and provides analysis results to the RP Leader.
OSC Emergency Services Coordinator	OSC	Coordinates fire-fighting, first aid and rescue activities. Provides for the response to hazardous materials incidents for the protection of life, environment and property.
OSC Security Coordinator	OSC	Coordinates security activities from the OSC.
OSC Maintenance Coordinator	OSC	Coordinates maintenance and repair activities from the OSC.

TABLE 5-1 EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION DUTIES

OSC Radiation Protection Coordinator	OSC	Coordinates Radiation Protection activities from the OSC. Acts as liaison between the OSC and in-plant field teams. Maintains plant radiological status board. Provides briefings and debriefings to teams on radiological conditions and required radiological controls. Develops Radiation Exposure Permits that specify radiological controls.
OSC Radiation Protection Technicians	OSC	Provides Radiation Protection support for emergency response teams in the plant for damage assessment, control and repair of equipment, and injury or lifesaving tasks.
OSC I&C Technicians	OSC	Provides instrumentation and control support for emergency response teams in the performance of damage assessment and in the control and repair of equipment
OSC Electrical Craft	OSC	Provides electrical support for emergency response teams in the plant for damage assessment, control and repair of equipment.
JIC Director/Spokesperson	JIC	Acts as the SCE company spokesperson and directs overall operations of the JIC. Directs the development of news releases for the media. Responsible for gathering and monitoring technical information.

All positions are required for minimum staff and will be staffed within 90 minutes following initiation of call-out process.

TABLE 5-2 TYPICAL EMERGENCY ASSIGNMENTS FOR STATION PERSONNEL

EMERGENCY FUNCTION	NORMAL WORKING HOURS	BACK SHIFTS
1. Plant Operations and Assessment	All emergency response personnel on duty	Shift Manager (SM)/Assistant Shift Manager (ASM) Plant Operations Staff Radiation Protection Technician Nuclear Chemistry Technician Security Personnel
2. Emergency Direction and Control	Station Manager and others as described in this plan	Shift Manager (SM)/Assistant Shift Manager (ASM) and Plant Operations
3. Communications and Notification	Assisted by Emergency Advisor for Notifications Operator, Designated by Shift Manager	Designated Operator
4. Radiological Accident Assessment	Radiation Protection Department	Radiation Protection Technician
5. Fire Fighting	Firefighters	Firefighters
6. Rescue	Firefighters	Firefighters
7. First Aid	Firefighters	Firefighters
8. Decontamination	Radiation Protection Department	Radiation Protection Technicians
9. Site and Station Access Control and Personnel Accountability	Security Department	Shift Commander Security Officers
10. Damage Control and Repair	Maintenance Manager Maintenance Supervisor Craftsmen	Maintenance Supervisor Duty Craftsmen Operations Staff
11. Dose Projection and PAG Evaluation	Radiation Protection Department	Radiation Protection Technician
12. Plant System Engineering, Accident Assessment and Mitigation	Engineering Department I&C Technicians	Shift Manager (SM)/Assistant Shift Manager (ASM) Plant Operations Staff

TABLE 5-3 OFFSITE RESPONSE AGENCY NOTIFICATION

Offsite Response Agency	Notified By	Location of Agency Communications	Primary Means of Communication	Individual Answering	Agency Communications Staffed at all times?	Alternate Means of Communications
Orange County	EC (or authorized delegate)	Orange County Communications Center, Silverado, CA.	Yellow Phone System	Orange County Communications Control 1 Supervisor	Yes (if other than normal hours, Orange County Communications Center will notify Cities of San Clemente, San Juan Capistrano, and/or Dana Point)	1. Telephone Company 2. Yellow Phone System Printer 3. Facsimile Machine 4. ODAC Radio
San Diego County	EC (or authorized delegate)	San Diego County Disaster Preparedness Control Center	Yellow Phone System	San Diego County Communications Shift Supervisor	Yes	1. Telephone Company 2. Yellow Phone System Printer 3. Facsimile Machine
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton	EC (or authorized delegate)	Base Headquarters/ Command Center	Yellow Phone System	Command Duty Officer or 911 Dispatch	Yes	1. Telephone Company 2. Yellow Phone System Printer 3. Facsimile Machine 4. Direct Radio Link, Control Room to Central Fire Station 5. Marine Corps Emergency Dispatch Radio 6. Dedicated phone to the Emergency Dispatch office (Orange phone)
California State Parks	EC (or authorized delegate)	Orange Coast District Office, San Clemente and State Parks Dispatch, Perris	Yellow Phone System	Parks Department staff	Yes. If contact is not made the California State Parks, Dispatch will contact them per an established protocol.	1. Telephone Company 2. Yellow Phone System Printer 3. Facsimile Machine 4. State Parks Radio
City of Dana Point	EC (or authorized Delegate)	Dana Point City Hall	Yellow Phone System	City staff	No. If other than normal working hours Orange County Control One will notify authorities.	1. Telephone Company 2. Yellow Phone System Printer 3. Facsimile Machine

TABLE 5-3 OFFSITE RESPONSE AGENCY NOTIFICATION
(Continued)

Offsite Response Agency	Notified By	Location of Agency Communications	Primary Means of Communication	Individual Answering	Agency Communications Staffed at all times?	Alternate Means of Communications
City of San Clemente	EC (or authorized Delegate)	San Clemente Community Development Building	Yellow Phone System	City staff	No. If other than normal working hours Orange County Control One will notify authorities.	1. Telephone Company 2. Yellow Phone System Printer 3. Facsimile Machine
City of San Juan Capistrano	EC (or authorized delegate)	San Juan Capistrano City Hall	Yellow Phone System	City Staff	No. If other than normal working hours Orange County Control One will notify authorities.	1. Telephone Company 2. Yellow Phone System Printer 3. Facsimile Machine
Capistrano Unified School District	San Clemente EOC	District Office	Telephone Company System	District Staff	No. School hours only.	Dispatch of individual.
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission	EC (or authorized delegate)	NRC Headquarters Rockville, MD	Emergency Notification System (ENS) Red Phone	NRC Duty Officer	Yes	1. Telephone Company
CAL OES	EC (or authorized delegate)	CAL OES Warning Center, Sacramento	Dedicated Telephone System (Blue Phone)	Duty Personnel	Yes	1. Telephone Company 2. Facsimile Machine
California Highway Patrol - Border Division	EC (or authorized delegate)	San Diego	Yellow Phone System	Duty Personnel	Yes	1. Telephone Company 2. Yellow Phone System Printer 3. Facsimile Machine

TABLE 5-4 EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION MINIMUM STAFF POSITIONS

(Position to be staffed within 90 minutes following initiation of Call-Out Process)

NOTE: The positions listed in Table 5-4 are NOT in addition to the Emergency Response Positions shown in Table 5-1. Table 5-4 exists to assist in clarification of the Minimum Staff Positions that are required for activation of the SONGS Emergency Response Facilities.

Emergency Operations Facility	Technical Support Center	Operations Support Center	Joint Information Center
Corporate Emergency Director Emergency Advisor, Notifications EOF Manager Emergency Planning Coordinator Technical Leader Security Director Radiation Protection Leader Administrative Leader Offsite Field Monitoring Teams	Station Emergency Director Emergency Advisor, Operations Emergency Advisor, Notifications TSC Manager Red Phone Communicator Security Leader Radiation Protection Leader Technical Team Mitigator Technical Leader	Emergency Group Leader Operations Coordinator Emergency Services Coordinator Emergency Planning Coordinator Chemistry Coordinator Maintenance Coordinator Security Coordinator Radiation Protection Coordinator Electrical Technicians (1 Position) I&C Technicians (1 Position) RP Technician (5 Positions) OSC Mechanical Maintenance	JIC Director

TABLE 5-4(a) EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION 90-MINUTE RESPONDERS

Functional Area	Type of Responder	Min. Recalled
Radiological Accident Assessment and Support	Radiation Protection Technician Qualified Personnel	6
Protective Actions (in-plant)	Radiation Protection Technician Qualified Personnel	3
Electrical Maintenance	Electrician Qualified Personnel	1
Instrument and Control	Instrument and Control Qualified Personnel	1

NOTE: 90-minute responders are required for Facility Activation.

TABLE 5-5 ERO ON-SHIFT STAFFING ANALYSIS

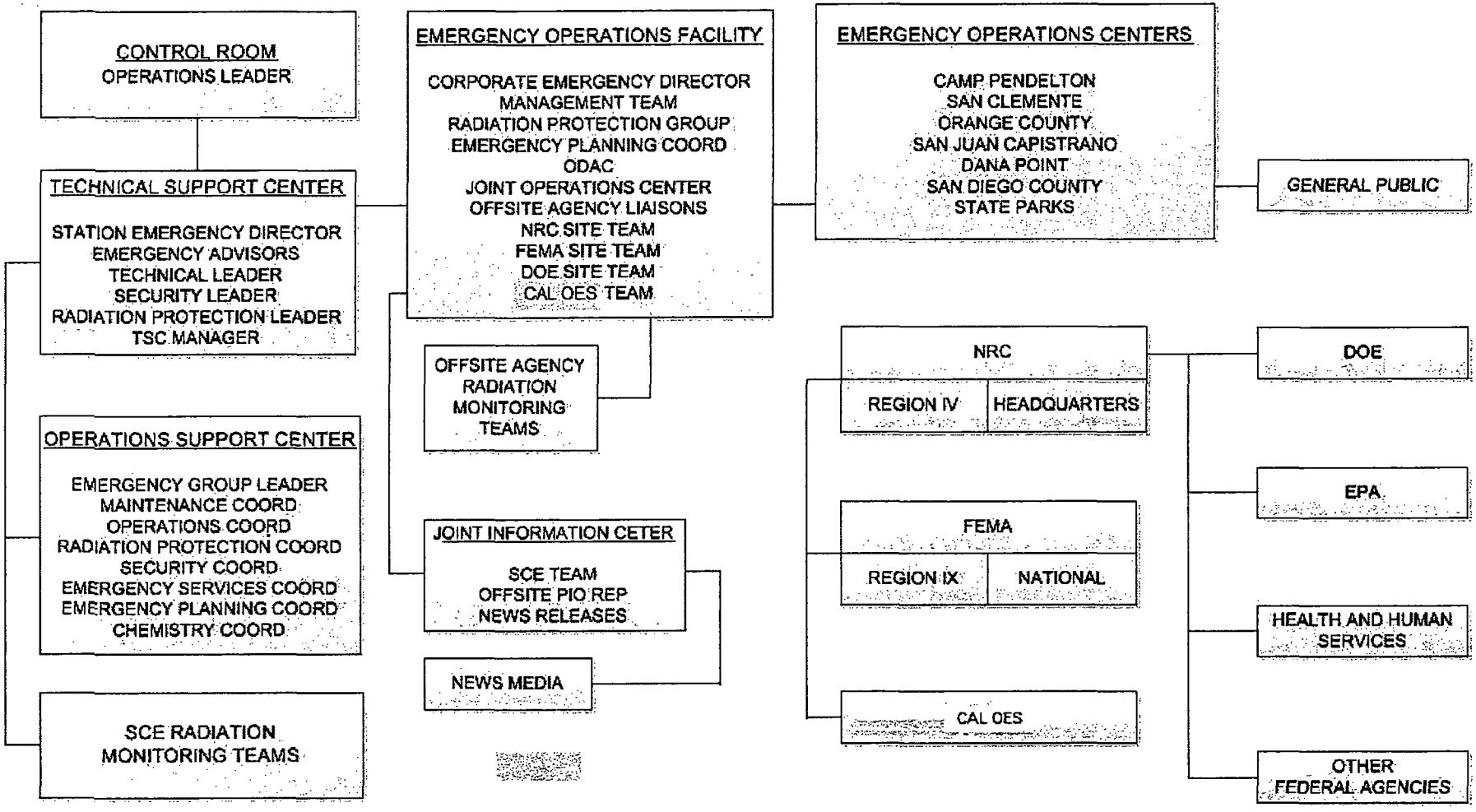
Functional Area	Major Tasks	Emergency Positions	Analysis Shift Staffing
1. Plant Operations and Assessment of Operational Aspects	Control Room Staff	Shift Manager (SM) or Assistant Shift Manager (ASM) or Supervisor Plant Operations Certified Operator	1 1 3
2. Emergency Direction and Control	Command and Control	Shift Manager (SM)/Assistant Shift Manager (ASM)	1[(a)]
3. Notification & Communication	Licensee Local/ State Federal	Shift Communicator Operations Leader	1[(a)]
4. Radiological Assessment	Dose Assessment	RP Technician	1
	In-plant Surveys	RP Technician	1
	Onsite Surveys	RP Technician	1
	Offsite Surveys	RP Technician	1
	Chemistry	Chemistry Technician	1
5. Plant System Engineering, Repair, and Corrective Actions	Tech Support Operations Core Damage	Shift Manager (SM)/Assistant Shift Manager (ASM)	1[(a)]
	Repair and Corrective Actions	Mechanical Maintenance Electrical Maintenance I&C Maintenance	1 1 1
6. In-Plant Protective Actions	Radiation Protection	RP Technician	2[(a)]
7. Fire Fighting	--	Firefighter Fire Technical Advisor	5 1[(a)]
8. 1st Aid and Rescue	--	Firefighter	2[(a)]
9. Site Access Control and Accountability	Security & Accountability	Security Personnel	(b)
		TOTAL:	**18**

(a) Indicates concurrent or sequential functions performed by existing on-shift minimum staff.

(b) Per SONGS Physical Security Plan.

Reference: SO123-0-A1, Conduct of Operations

EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION
FIGURE 5-1



SECTION 6

EMERGENCY MEASURES

6.0 EMERGENCY MEASURES

Activation of accident assessment activities is initiated by alarmed instrumentation, and/or through notification to the Control Room by the first individual at the Station to become aware of an apparent emergency condition. At Units 2/3, the Certified Operator promptly notifies the Supervisor who notifies the Shift Manager (SM)/Assistant Shift Manager (ASM), begins assessment activities, and under the direction of the Supervisor begins corrective actions. The Operator assigned to respond to ISFSI, will communicate with the SM and begin assessment activities and corrective actions.

The SM announces the declaration of an Emergency Event and the assumption of the role of Emergency Coordinator (EC) and, if appropriate, determines the necessity to activate the Technical Support Center (TSC) and Operations Support Center (OSC), the Emergency Operations Facility (EOF), and Joint Information Center (JIC) and initiate personnel recall. The SM continues the EC duties until relieved by the Station Emergency Director (SED), or designated alternate, upon activation of the TSC, and ultimately to the Corporate Emergency Director (CED), or designated alternate, upon activation of the EOF. The EC will direct assessment activities, determine the classification of the emergency and announce the event to all onsite emergency response facilities. The EC is responsible for development of protective action recommendations, and notification of offsite agencies. The EC ensures that the condition has been properly evaluated and classified, that appropriate protective actions have been initiated, and activates or deactivates response personnel and organizations as dictated by the situation.

In the event that normal access to San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS) should be restricted, due to an earthquake or other emergency situation, emergency response personnel and equipment can be transported to the Station via helicopter. The Southern California Edison (SCE) Company maintains helicopters at Ontario Airport. Provisions have been made for the dedicated use of two helicopters for the transport of emergency response personnel and equipment to SONGS. The EPC at the EOF will coordinate the use of helicopters to support the emergency.

Additionally, the SCE Company owns and operates an extensive fleet of ground transportation vehicles consisting of heavy-duty trucks, equipment, and four-wheel drive vehicles. These would be available to SONGS as needed. Additional assistance is reasonably expected to be available from various governmental agencies.

6.1 ACTIVATION OF EMERGENCY ORGANIZATION

This section describes the provisions for notification and/or activation of the various emergency response groups, as applicable to emergency conditions and classifications. Table 6-1 summarizes the notification and immediate actions of onsite and offsite response organizations for each of the SONGS emergency classifications.

Action levels for response to emergency conditions are described in Section 4 of this Plan.

6.0 EMERGENCY MEASURES (Continued)

6.1.1 NOTIFICATION OF UNUSUAL EVENT

6.1.1.1 SCE Emergency Response Organization

Onsite emergency response teams most likely to be activated by events of this classification are fire, first aid, security, and/or rescue. The appropriate response teams are assembled and dispatched to the event site by notification over the public address (PA) system and/or by direct communication. In some cases, repair teams are dispatched prior to the classification. Individual assignments (by title) to emergency functions are identified in Table 5-1 of this Plan.

6.1.1.2 Offsite Agencies

Notification of state and local agencies will be performed as described in section 6.1.5.

6.1.2 ALERT

6.1.2.1 SCE Emergency Response Organization

The occurrence of events or accidents leading to the declaration of an Alert requires initiation of the required recall and activation and staffing of the TSC, the OSC, the EOF, and the JIC. The TSC, OSC, and EOF are required to be activated and the JIC Director is required to report to the JIC within 90 minutes following ERO recall. This action is initiated by the EC. Notification, staging, and dispatch of appropriate onsite response teams such as fire fighting, first aid, rescue, onsite radiological monitoring, damage assessment, control, and repair is via the plant PA system and Onsite Emergency Siren System, and/or direct communication, such as telephone.

When conditions causing a breach of plant physical security occur, such as civil disturbance, notification is made to SONGS Security, and response actions are taken in accordance with the Safeguards Contingency Plan.

The EC will ensure that appropriate Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures (EPIPs) and other site procedures are implemented to correct the situation. Implementation of these procedures may be delegated to emergency response personnel.

6.1.2.2 Offsite Agencies

Notification of state and local agencies will be performed as described in section 6.1.5.

For security-related conditions, notification and/or activation of law enforcement authorities shall be made in accordance with the Safeguards Contingency Plan and SONGS Security Procedures.

6.0 EMERGENCY MEASURES (Continued)

6.1.3 SITE AREA EMERGENCY

6.1.3.1 SCE Emergency Response Organization

Events classified as a Site Area Emergency (SAE) require recall of the Emergency Response Organization (ERO) and activation of the TSC, OSC, EOF and JIC. The TSC, OSC, and EOF are required to be activated and the JIC Director is required to report to the JIC within 90 minutes following ERO recall. Mobilization of appropriate onsite response teams, such as fire fighting, first aid, rescue and damage assessment, control and repair teams, may be required. SCE radiological monitoring teams may be dispatched to perform onsite and offsite monitoring. The EC will ensure that appropriate EPIPs and other site procedures are implemented to mitigate the potential consequences of the emergency. Implementation of these procedures may be delegated to emergency response personnel. Non-emergency response personnel in the Protected Area will be evacuated in accordance with EPIPs.

Notification of affected persons to report to assembly areas is initially made by the PA system. After the PA announcements are made, the onsite evacuation sirens are activated. Emergency response personnel may remain within evacuated areas to perform necessary functions in accordance with EPIPs. Non-emergency response personnel will congregate at designated assembly points and will be evacuated from the Owner Controlled Area (OCA) and the Mesa area (**NOTE**: Personnel will be evacuated only if evacuating does not pose a greater hazard). Personnel may be instructed to remain where they are if it is determined that moving them to a designated assembly point may expose them to a greater hazard.

6.1.3.2 Offsite Agencies

Notification of state and local agencies will be performed as described in section 6.1.5.

The State and County authorities will direct the mobilization of appropriate State and local response organizations to implement emergency actions in accordance with their respective operating procedures.

For security-related conditions, notification and/or activation of law enforcement authorities shall be made in accordance with the Safeguards Contingency Plan and SONGS Security Procedures.

Additionally the following support agencies may be notified by the EOF as appropriate:

- Institute for Nuclear Power Operations (INPO)
- Medical/ Radiation Protection (RP) Support
- Other SCE support contractors
- American Nuclear Insurers (ANI)

6.0 EMERGENCY MEASURES (Continued)

6.1.4 GENERAL EMERGENCY

A General Emergency (GE) requires all the activation items given under SAE. Additional items are delineated below:

- Radiological monitoring teams may be dispatched to perform onsite and offsite monitoring.
- Emergency radiological environmental monitoring will be instituted.
- Additional offsite emergency response agencies which may be activated include:
  - Westinghouse Electric Company
  - Bechtel Corporation
  - Institute for Nuclear Power Operations (INPO)
  - Radiation Management Consultants (RMC) (Medical/RP Support)
  - Other SCE support contractors
  - American Nuclear Insurers
  - State and local response agencies will implement emergency actions in accordance with their respective operating procedures. These actions may include evacuation and/or sheltering for offsite populations, as well as control of milk, food, and drinking water to limit possible exposure via the food chain.
- Backup radiological monitoring assistance for a GE may be provided through the U.S. Department of Energy in Las Vegas, Nev. Requests for assistance may be made by telephone through the U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).

6.1.5 INITIAL NOTIFICATION

Initial contact with offsite authorities is generally made to a dispatcher, communications operator, or other similarly qualified individual. Event notification will also be made to all primary response jurisdictions via the Yellow Phone System (YPS). To facilitate notification, an Event Notification Form (ENF) has been developed in cooperation with offsite agencies.

Copies of this form are in the TSC, EOF, and near the offsite agency Yellow Phone stations. The form contains pre-worded information and blanks for incident-specific data. Additionally, the form provides information on the class of emergency, whether a radiological release has taken place, potentially affected areas, and protective action recommendations, as appropriate to the emergency class.

6.0 EMERGENCY MEASURES (Continued)

Upon declaration of an emergency, the EC will direct the Shift Communicator, or designee, to contact the offsite agencies listed below using the YPS.

- Orange County
- San Diego County
- City of Dana Point
- City of San Juan Capistrano
- City of San Clemente
- Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton
- California Highway Patrol
- California State Parks

In addition to the offsite agencies listed above, SCE's Generation Operation Center is notified via the YPS.

The California State Parks, and the cities of Dana Point, San Juan Capistrano, and San Clemente are not staffed 24 hours a day; alternate means of notification to these three agencies are described in Table 5-3.

The initial notification consists of a verbal message and a printed copy of the information provided verbally. The verbal message will commence within 15 minutes after the event declaration. The printed copy of the verbal message will be faxed to the agencies listed above within about 30 minutes of event declaration.

The EC will direct the Shift Communicator, or designee, to notify CAL OES using either a dedicated line (Blue Phone) or telephone company circuits. The initial message will commence within 15 minutes of event declaration.

The EC will direct a licensed operator or designee to notify the NRC in accordance with 10CFR50.72, "Notification of Significant Events," which requires NRC notification to commence immediately after notification of the state and offsite agencies and no later than within one hour using the Emergency Notification System (ENS).

Upon receipt of an event notification, the individual contacted at each agency notifies the director of that agency, or other designated personnel, and provides the event notification message.

The SONGS Manual of Emergency Events (MOEE) is used to assist primary offsite agencies with interpretation of the Site condition. The initiating conditions are keyed to the emergency classes of the Station EPIPs.

6.0 EMERGENCY MEASURES (Continued)

6.1.6 FOLLOW-UP NOTIFICATION

Follow-up messages will be faxed. Follow-up calls will also be made to each of the lead agencies notified initially and periodically as changing conditions warrant throughout the duration of the emergency.

Follow-up messages serve two purposes: the first is to provide hard copy technical information directly to those individuals knowledgeable in the use of the data; and the second is to provide additional information concerning onsite conditions which is necessary for accident assessment and recommended offsite protective actions.

Following activation of the EOF, technical information will be provided directly to State, local and Federal liaison personnel at the EOF. Should it become necessary to escalate an emergency classification, the ENF will be used to notify offsite agencies.

6.2 ASSESSMENT ACTIONS

Provisions are made in this Plan for initial assessment and continuing reassessment throughout the course of an emergency to ensure effective coordination, direction, and upgrading of emergency activities in a timely manner. Assessment activities are described in detail in EPIPs and Offsite Dose Assessment Center (ODAC) procedures. Each of these procedures is designed to guide the actions of personnel in emergency responses.

EPIPs and ODAC Procedures provide detail for performing monitoring and dose assessment activities. These procedures are supported by Chemistry and RP Procedures which describe use of instrumentation and provide survey routes and analysis methods.

Table 5-2 of the Emergency Plan identifies those personnel who will comprise monitoring teams during normal working hours and on backshifts. The monitoring teams will be comprised of individuals trained to perform radiological monitoring. At least one monitoring team can be dispatched at all times, with additional teams drawn from off-duty personnel who are called in. Monitoring personnel onsite are notified by the Station PA System, radio or phone. Off-duty Station personnel are called in by means of recall system or the telephone.

Monitoring team personnel are trained in accordance with Table 8-1. The composition of the monitoring teams and their participation in training and in periodic drills and exercises as described in Section 8.1 provide a sufficient level of expertise. The RP Manager or designee is the RP Leader during an emergency. This is normally the individual having the requisite experience and education specified for the RP Manager as described in Regulatory Guide 1.8. The RP Leader (or designated alternate) will direct the OSC to dispatch monitoring teams. The RP Leader will receive the incoming data from the OSC.

Offsite monitoring teams will utilize SCE company vehicles, which are readily available onsite, and will maintain communications with the Station via portable radio transceivers, transceivers installed in the vehicle, or by telephone. Private vehicles may be used to augment company vehicles as necessary.

The assessment functions, including identification of methodology and techniques for each emergency class, are summarized below.

6.0 EMERGENCY MEASURES (Continued)

6.2.1 NOTIFICATION OF UNUSUAL EVENT

- The instrumentation and other mechanisms used for accident assessment are periodically reviewed during the course of an emergency to ensure continued awareness of the magnitude of the conditions, and effective, timely coordination of the various elements of the ERO.
- Routine surveillance and documentation of Site radiation and contamination levels ensure that operations and emergency response personnel are aware of Site radiological conditions which could have significant bearing on actions taken during this class of event.

6.2.2 ALERT

- The instrumentation and other mechanisms used for accident assessment are periodically reviewed during the course of an emergency to ensure continued awareness of the magnitude of the conditions, and effective, timely coordination of the various elements of the ERO.
- Routine surveillance and documentation of Site radiation and contamination levels ensure that operations and emergency response personnel are aware of Site radiological conditions which could have significant bearing on actions taken during this class of event.
- The impact of a situation involving a release of radioactive material is continually assessed using offsite dose projection techniques.
- Onsite radiation, contamination, and airborne surveys for radioactivity are performed as appropriate. Offsite airborne surveys will be performed in all cases involving airborne radioactivity releases.

6.0 EMERGENCY MEASURES (Continued)

6.2.3 SITE AREA EMERGENCY AND GENERAL EMERGENCY

- The instrumentation and other mechanisms used for identifying a SAE and a GE are periodically reviewed during the course of an emergency to ensure continued awareness of the magnitude of the conditions, and effective, timely coordination of the various elements of the ERO.
- Routine surveillance and documentation of Site radiation and contamination levels ensure that operations and emergency response personnel are aware of Site radiological conditions which could have significant bearing on actions taken during this class of event.
- The impact of a situation involving a release of radioactive material is continually assessed using offsite dose projection techniques.
- Onsite radiation, contamination, and airborne surveys for radioactivity are performed as appropriate.
- Radiological monitoring teams are dispatched, as appropriate, for radiation measurements and sample collection at onsite/offsite locations, as appropriate. Provision is made for radioactivity analysis and assessment in the field, in the Site laboratory, or at the facilities of an offsite contractor.
- Data and information pertinent to the emergency, from both onsite and offsite sources, are submitted to the TSC staff and the EOF staff for review and assessment to aid in direction, coordination, and recommendation of appropriate responses.
- Personnel are assigned specific record keeping duties to ensure that accurate records are obtained. These records allow later reassessment of conditions which existed and ensure that responses to the situation were appropriate.
- Assigned SCE staff compile and evaluate applicable data, and prepare a comprehensive report which details and assesses the emergency.

6.2.4 PLANT SYSTEM STATUS

Process and effluent parameter monitoring instrumentation is installed to identify that an off-normal condition exists, to determine the extent and nature of the off-normal condition, to assess the radioactivity in effluent paths, and to determine the effectiveness of corrective and mitigative measures. This equipment is described in the Units 2 and 3 Updated Final Safety Analysis Report (UFSAR).

The SMs primary responsibility for monitoring and assessing plant systems status, reporting such status to Station Management and taking appropriate corrective action in a timely manner.

When activated, the TSC staff will advise the Operations Leader in performing accident assessment activities and in recommending corrective actions to place the plant in a safe configuration and to mitigate the consequences of the event. The TSC staff has access to all plant parameter indications by virtue of communications with the Control Room and for Units 2/3, data displays in the TSC.

6.0 EMERGENCY MEASURES (Continued)

6.2.5 DOSE PROJECTION

Provision has been made for the assessment and evaluation of offsite radiation doses which are a consequence of an accidental release of radioactive material from SONGS. Necessary radiological, process, and meteorological instrumentation to support this assessment activity has been provided in the Control Room, the TSC, and the EOF. This instrumentation is described in Section 7 of this Plan.

A dose projection methodology has been developed and implemented for airborne releases under a wide range of circumstances. EPIPs provide detailed instructions to TSC and EOF personnel in the use of this methodology. This may be accomplished either by the RP computer system or by hand calculation.

Following activation of the TSC, dose projection activities are performed by personnel designated by the RP Leader. Following activation of the EOF, dose projection activities are forwarded to the EOF. The EOF RP personnel in turn will develop a potential dose projection to support protective action recommendations as required. An independent dose calculation is performed by ODAC.

6.2.6 RADIOLOGICAL MONITORING

Radiological monitoring following a release of radioactive materials to the environment will be performed. This includes actions such as dose rate surveys, sampling and analysis of airborne and liquid activity, both onsite and offsite.

RP Procedures provide detail to TSC, OSC, EOF, and monitoring team personnel in the performance of radiological monitoring. The environmental monitoring program procedures identify the location of environmental monitors, the sampling techniques and analysis methods to be used.

SONGS will dispatch qualified monitoring personnel for the initial onsite and/or offsite emergency radiological monitoring.

Radiological monitoring systems and methods for performing radiological monitoring are discussed below.

6.2.6.1 In-Plant Radiological Surveys

Procedures for performing routine and emergency radiological surveys, and the use of survey equipment, are described in detail by the SONGS RP procedures.

6.2.6.2 Onsite Radiological Monitoring

Radiological monitoring systems have been engineered to monitor radioactivity levels in all important process and effluent points and are described in the SONGS Units 2&3 Updated FSAR.

In the event of an accidental radioactivity release to the environment, one or more onsite radiation monitoring teams may be dispatched to assess radiological conditions onsite and at the site boundary, in order to verify dose projection results which determine the need for protective actions.

6.0 EMERGENCY MEASURES (Continued)

6.2.6.3 Offsite Radiological Monitoring

In the event that dose projection results or onsite monitoring results indicate the potential for radioactivity release with offsite dose consequences, SCE offsite radiation monitoring teams will be dispatched. Initially, at least one monitoring team will be sent in the direction of the plume movement over land. The onsite monitoring team(s) may assist in the offsite monitoring at the discretion of the TSC RP Leader.

SCE offsite monitoring team personnel take direct radiation readings and obtain air samples for analysis of airborne radioactivity. Air sample media are field-checked and significant results reported to the TSC RP Leader. Sample media are returned to the Site or to other designated locations for laboratory analysis. Monitoring data is compared to the results of dose projections to adjust preliminary assessments and protective action recommendations.

6.2.7 POST EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

6.2.7.1 Evacuation Routes

In the event of a major earthquake, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) will respond; provide inspection and assessment of key highway structures. Determination of any structural damage that may in some way affect an orderly evacuation of local populations in the event of an emergency will be made by Caltrans personnel. Caltrans has organized response teams which, in the event of an earthquake will be immediately assigned to assess any highway structural damage and evaluate the road carrying capability of the blocked highway or damage structure. Caltrans has access to a helicopter which may be designated for this use. In the event of a major earthquake the response team should be able to inspect, by air, key structures critical to certain representative evacuation scenarios and report their findings to the warning center of CAL OES.

6.2.7.2 Communications

Procedures are in effect that require Station operators to notify offsite emergency response agencies of any classified emergency including an earthquake. The functional status of the communications facilities is verified during these notifications.

6.3 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS

Protective actions are measures which are implemented to prevent or mitigate potential adverse consequences to individuals during or after a radiological incident. Protective actions within the SONGS site boundary are the responsibility of the EC, but may include assistance from offsite agencies or organizations. Protective actions outside the SONGS site boundary are the responsibility of the local jurisdictions. The EC is responsible for formulating and transmitting protective action recommendations to local jurisdictions.

These Protective Action Recommendations (PARs) may be modified by the EC when information regarding offsite condition (traffic, weather, etc.) or radiological conditions (release parameters, etc.), which could affect the value of the PAR are known and can be evaluated.

6.0 EMERGENCY MEASURES (Continued)

6.3.1 ONSITE PROTECTIVE ACTIONS

The primary protective measure for onsite personnel in an emergency is prompt evacuation from areas which may be affected by security-related hazards, significant radiation, contamination, or airborne radioactivity. Other onsite protective measures may involve direction for personnel to take cover, seek shelter, assemble, or perform accountability. Direction for personnel to take cover or seek shelter may occur as a result of security-related hazards. The protective measure to take cover may occur in the event of an attack on the site. Site personnel would be notified to take cover, get down and stay down until informed otherwise. This protective action supports the site Security response to an attack event. The direction for site personnel to seek shelter may occur in the event of an aircraft attack. Under these conditions, plant personnel would be notified to seek shelter in concrete reinforced locations until informed otherwise. Remaining protective measures are discussed below.

Respiratory protective equipment and protective clothing are provided in adequate quantities within the plant and in various emergency equipment kits for personnel who may be required to perform emergency activities. Control of in-plant contamination is in accordance with RP Procedures. In the event of radioactive contamination outside fenced security areas, but within the exclusion area, access to such areas shall be controlled by SCE RP personnel.

No potentially affected agricultural crops or drinking water supplies are located within the SONGS site boundary. A description of onsite evacuation categories follows:

6.3.1.1 Local Area Evacuation

This category refers to evacuation of localized areas within the plant. Evacuation of personnel from localized areas may be caused by security events, fire, smoke, toxic gas, or radiation, and is usually initiated primarily by alarms from local Area Radiation Monitors (ARMS). The alarm setpoints are based on normal levels of radiation and airborne radioactivity and expected fluctuations within the specific areas.

The immediate response by individuals in the vicinity of such an alarm is evacuation to an unaffected area, probably within the same building, but away from the localized condition. In the absence of readily available radiological surveillance information or other logical assessment conditions, those individuals will evacuate to an unaffected area. Applicable instructions to personnel, based on evaluation of Control Room instrumentation or other supporting information, may be transmitted over the plant PA system.

Strategic location of the ARMS and the requirement for immediate evacuation in response to alarms from these monitors provides reasonable assurance that radiological consequences of a localized incident are minimized. Frequent radiological surveys throughout the station provide continuing verification of levels indicated by ARMS. These surveys, as well as any other detection

method, can also serve to initiate the evacuation of personnel for conditions which may not otherwise be identified by ARMs.

6.3.1.2 Site Assembly

This category refers to evacuation of larger areas than would be required for Local Area Evacuation. Site Assembly requires that all non-emergency response personnel on site assemble at designated Assembly Areas. During such evacuations, the Security Force shall maintain the appropriate security posture as defined by the SONGS Security Plan, the Safeguards Contingency Plan, and the EPIPs. SONGS Security will provide accountability within the protected area.

Site Assembly is initiated following declaration of a SAE or a GE unless it exposes plant personnel to a greater hazard. Notification for personnel to proceed with a Site Assembly will be announced over the plant PA system followed by the Onsite Evacuation Sirens and additional PA announcements. Normally all emergency response personnel will report to the Emergency Response Facilities (ERF), and all non-emergency response personnel on site will report to an Assembly Area. Under security-related events, emergency response personnel not affected by take cover or shelter protective actions may report to alternate ERF.

The decision to initiate a precautionary Site Assembly is the responsibility of the EC/SED. This decision is based principally on the EC evaluation and judgment of the type, magnitude and severity of the situation on a case by case basis. Factors to be considered must include the level of radiation exposure or other physical hazards to plant personnel which may result from a Site Assembly. In the event of a security emergency or a localized fire within the Protected Area, the EC may deem it prudent not to evacuate the Protected Area, but perform local area evacuation.

6.3.1.3 Accountability

Accountability of Site personnel, visitors, and contractor personnel is conducted as personnel leave the Protected Area. Accountability of personnel will be performed in accordance with EPIPs and the results transmitted to the EC/SED, as appropriate.

6.3.1.4 Site Evacuation

Site Evacuation requires that all non-emergency response personnel within the SONGS OCA and the Mesa Area evacuate the site and proceed as directed by the EC. The initiation of a site evacuation is mandatory following a SAE (after site assembly) unless it exposes plant personnel to a greater hazard.

The decision to initiate a precautionary Site Evacuation is the responsibility of the EC, normally the CED. This decision is based on the type, magnitude and severity of the incident, the likelihood of escalation, the security risk to personnel and the radiation and airborne radioactivity levels throughout the Station, particularly at the Assembly Areas. Assembly Area dose rates and airborne

concentrations are determined by use of portable radiation survey meters and air sample collection devices.

Guidance is provided for Site Evacuation implementation in Table 6-2, "Guidance for Evacuation of Non-Emergency Response Personnel." Notification of a Site Evacuation is accomplished by announcements over the plant PA system, followed by sounding the onsite evacuation siren and additional PA announcements.

6.3.1.5 Contamination Control

The SONGS RP Procedures contain provisions governing the control of contamination including access control, use of protective clothing, contamination monitoring, and the release of potentially contaminated items from controlled areas. The requirements and guidelines of these documents shall apply to contamination control during emergency conditions. EPIPs provide the interface between the RP Procedures and the Emergency Plan. EPIPs authorize the EC or RP Leader to waive or modify certain normal contamination control methods if other conditions, such as delaying necessary evacuations, personnel rescue, or delaying access to necessary plant equipment, would create a greater personnel or public hazard.

In the event that offsite treatment of SCE or SCE contract personnel involving a contaminated injury is required, an individual trained to perform radiological surveys shall accompany the ambulance to the treatment facility to provide continuing assessment of radiological conditions.

6.0 EMERGENCY MEASURES (Continued)

6.3.1.6 Exposure Control

The exposure of Station personnel during emergency operations shall be maintained As Low As Reasonably Achievable (ALARA), and shall be maintained within the emergency exposure criteria set forth in this plan. In order to accomplish this objective, administrative means used during normal operations to minimize personnel exposure (such as radiation exposure permits, radiation clearance, and ALARA measures) shall remain in force to the extent consistent with timely implementation of emergency measures.

If necessary operations require personnel exposures in excess of the 10CFR20 limits, or if normal access control and radiological work practices will result in unacceptable delays, the EC or SED may waive or modify the established exposure control criteria and methods. 10CFR20, "Planned Special Exposures" will not be used for emergency response. EPIPs provide direction for expeditious decision making and a reasonable consideration of relative risks.

Guidelines utilized by EC or SED shall include, but not necessarily be limited to:

- Emergency personnel should be volunteers and familiar with the consequences of exposures.
- Declared pregnant women should not take part in these actions.
- Other considerations being equal, volunteers above the age of 45 should be selected.
- Internal exposure shall be minimized by using the best available respiratory protection and contamination shall be controlled by using available protective clothing.

Table 6-3 summarizes the emergency exposure criteria for entry or reentry into areas for the purposes of undertaking protective or corrective actions. Two classifications of emergency exposure are identified: lifesaving actions and protection of large populations or protection of valuable property. Lifesaving actions and protection of large populations include actions such as rescue, first aid, personnel decontamination, medical transport, and medical treatment services, when such actions are immediately necessary to save a life. Protection of valuable property includes surveillance actions and plant operations necessary to minimize further deterioration of the level of plant safety or to mitigate the consequences of the accident, if failure to perform these actions could result in a significant increase in offsite exposures. Personnel exposures received performing emergency measures, other than those identified above, shall be in accordance with SONGS administrative controls.

6.0 EMERGENCY MEASURES (Continued)

Dosimetry equipment which is provided as part of the RP Program will be used during emergency situations. RP Procedures provide guidelines and procedures for issuing, using, and reading/processing dosimetry devices and provisions for exposure record keeping.

SONGS RP Procedures contain provisions for administration of the facility bioassay program. They provide guidance for accelerated or additional bioassays in the event there are individuals who are suspected of being exposed to elevated levels of airborne activity. These procedures also provide for follow-up monitoring, medical treatment, and incident reporting.

6.3.1.7 Respiratory Protection

The SONGS Respiratory Protection Program includes provisions governing the use of respiratory protection equipment and administration of the SONGS respiratory protection program, which is responsive to Regulatory Guide 8.15 and NUREG-0041. The provisions of this document and supporting procedures shall apply to all usage of respiratory protection equipment during emergency conditions.

Two exceptions to normal respiratory protection practices may be instituted by the Emergency Coordinator, with the advice of the RP Leader, in accordance with the provisions of EPIPs. These exceptions are as follows:

- Extension of normal uptake limits. Provision is made for exposure above 10CFR20 limits. Under these provisions, internal exposure is controlled so that the Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE) due to internal and external exposure, does not exceed the emergency exposure limits established in Table 6-3.

- Use of Thyroid Prophylaxis. Potassium Iodide (KI) is available for use by emergency response personnel in the event of an emergency. The EPIPs delineate proper procedures for determining when KI should be administered, obtaining medical department approval, and how it shall be administered to employees and support personnel at SONGS.

6.3.2 OFFSITE PROTECTIVE ACTIONS

Radiological emergency response plans are in effect to protect the public against: (1) exposure to radiation associated with plume passage within the plume exposure pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ); (2) exposure to radiation associated with deposited radioactive material within the 50 mile ingestion pathway EPZ.

The role of the SONGS in offsite protective actions includes: the notification of cognizant officials, performing offsite dose assessment, apprizing the offsite agencies of plant and radiological release status, and making recommendations for offsite protective actions. The role of the State and local governments is to act upon all available information including recommendations provided by the Station and to perform emergency measures necessary for the protection of the public.

6.0 EMERGENCY MEASURES (Continued)

Evaluation of information obtained from SONGS and other sources and for initiating protective actions is the responsibility of the primary response agencies. Actions taken, based on available data, local constraints, and other considerations may include:

- Sheltering for affected populations
- Evacuation of selected areas
- Control of contaminated agricultural products and animal feed crops
- Ingest Potassium Iodide within the EPZ Boundary

The primary offsite response agencies for responding to radiological emergencies in the vicinity of SONGS are Orange County, San Diego County Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base, the California State Parks, the City of San Clemente, the City of Dana Point and the City of San Juan Capistrano. These primary response agencies will initiate appropriate actions in accordance with their respective emergency plans. Their detailed plans and capability for implementing protective actions include:

- Direction and control of the emergency response effort
- Prompt alerting and notification to the population within the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ
- Radiation monitoring and dose assessment
- Determination of appropriate protective actions for the general public
- Activation of reception centers for evacuees
- Coordination of local actions with other offsite jurisdictions

The plume exposure pathway EPZ is broken into 5 Protective Action Zones (PAZs). Occupants within these PAZs are provided with information regarding emergency planning. This information describes the method by which they will be notified of an emergency and provides specific instructions to be followed upon receipt of such notification. Refer to the map found in Figure 6-1 of this section of the Emergency Plan and to Emergency Plan Implementing Procedure (EPIP) SO123-VIII-10.3, Protective Action Recommendations, for information concerning the specific PAR process.

6.3.2.1 Protective Action Guides and Recommendation of Protective Actions

Protective action guides (PAGs) are the projected radiological dose, or dose commitment, to individuals in the general public which warrant protective action following a significant release of radioactive material. PAGs have been established in the Orange County Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Response Plan and the EPA Manual of Protective Action Guides. (Refer to EPIP SO123-VIII-10.3.)

6.0 EMERGENCY MEASURES (Continued)

Offsite agencies responsible for implementing protective actions for the public will assign protective actions based on their evaluation of the SONGS recommendation.

The role of SONGS in offsite protective actions is to provide offsite agencies with timely notifications of emergencies, appropriate recommendations for protective actions, appropriate accident assessment data, and data from offsite monitoring performed by SONGS personnel in the event of a release; to maintain the Community Alert Siren System; to maintain the YPS; and to assist local officials with pre-incident public information programs.

Following a major earthquake the station operators will perform, in accordance with established procedures, specific actions to verify plant status and ensure that no abnormal plant conditions exist. Information on road conditions will become available to the CED from the California Highway Patrol, or Caltrans response teams, as they conduct inspections of overpasses, bridges and roadway surfaces required for EPZ evacuation. Personnel reporting to the station will provide additional information on road conditions. Thus, the recommendations of the CED for offsite protective actions will reflect consideration of post-earthquake damage which is identified. Reliance on alternate communication links may be necessary, and alternate evacuation routes or sheltering may be recommended to achieve the emergency planning objective of realizing dose savings.

6.3.2.2 Beach Evacuation

A beach evacuation (the State Beach immediately adjacent to SONGS located in PAZ 1) will be recommended by SONGS for an Alert based on a Security Code Red event or with an event related radiological release. For a SAE or a GE, a beach evacuation recommendation is mandatory. Marine Corps Base personnel and California State Parks personnel will ensure that the area is evacuated.

A beach evacuation will be accompanied by activation of the SONGS onsite sirens followed by PA announcements over the Perimeter Public Address System in accordance with EPIPs. This PA system is capable of transmitting a clearly audible message throughout the near-site Beach Area.

6.3.2.3 Community Alert and Notification System

The physical and administrative means for alerting and warning the population of an incident at SONGS has been provided. This system involves alerting the population via the Community Alert Siren System. In accordance with instructions provided during periodic public information programs (See Section 8 of this Plan), the alerted population will turn to pre-designated radio and television stations for emergency information and instructions. The design objective of this system is to have the capability to essentially complete the initial notification of the public in the plume exposure pathway EPZ within 15 minutes of a decision by offsite decision makers to implement a protective action.

The hardware of the Community Alert Siren System consists of fixed outdoor sirens located within the plume exposure EPZ. These sirens are maintained by

6.0 EMERGENCY MEASURES (Continued)

the SCE Company. The sirens will be activated remotely from control panels in corresponding jurisdictions.

The responsibility for activation of the Community Alert Siren System rests with the organization designated in the emergency response plan of each of the jurisdictions. These organizations will activate their respective portions of the warning system and supply appropriate emergency messages to the Emergency Alert System (EAS) station or other radio station serving their jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of their emergency response plans. Information for these emergency messages will be provided from SONGS in the form of the event and follow-up notifications described in Sections 6.1.5 and 6.1.6.

6.4 AID TO AFFECTED PERSONNEL

EPIPs and Site Procedures are established which provide for control of emergency exposure, personnel contamination, and for assistance to injured persons, including situations involving complications due to the presence of radiation or radioactive contamination.

6.4.1 EMERGENCY EXPOSURE

All reasonable measures shall be taken to maintain the radiation exposure of emergency response personnel who provide rescue, first aid, decontamination, ambulance or medical treatment services to within applicable annual limits specified in 10CFR20. Table 6-3 summarizes the emergency exposure criteria for entry or re-entry into areas for purposes of undertaking protective or corrective actions such as firefighting, minimizing damage to facilities, reducing the release of effluents, and for carrying out lifesaving activities. Methods and conditions for permitting volunteers to receive emergency radiation exposures are described in EPIPs and provide for expeditious decisions with consideration to known and reasonable balances of associated risks. The SED or SM as the EC may authorize in writing emergency response personnel onsite to receive an exposure in excess of 10CFR20 limits.

6.4.2 DECONTAMINATION AND FIRST AID

Personnel contamination in emergency situations will be controlled by the normal methods of using protective clothing and surveying for contamination following the removal of such clothing. Personnel decontamination areas, consisting of showers and sinks, are available for either routine or emergency use. Decontamination will be performed under the direction of RP personnel. Detailed methods for personnel decontamination are described in RP Procedures. Decontamination equipment is located at the personnel decontamination areas in the plant and at the EOF.

Firefighters qualified as Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) will be onsite at all times. First aid to injured personnel can normally be performed in conjunction with any necessary decontamination methods. However, if immediate treatment of the injury is vital, that treatment will take precedence over decontamination. This philosophy also extends to offsite emergency assistance involving radioactive contamination.

6.0 EMERGENCY MEASURES (Continued)

6.4.3 MEDICAL TRANSPORTATION

SCE has an ambulance with certified ambulance attendants onsite 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. This ambulance will transport to local hospitals any onsite personnel, who may have injuries complicated by radioactive contamination. Backup arrangements have been made with Air Methods.

6.4.4 MEDICAL TREATMENT

Arrangements have been made for medical treatment of patients who have injuries complicated by the presence of radioactive contamination and are unable to be treated by the SONGS Medical Staff. Arrangements exist at the locations described in Section 5.3.3, Local Services Support, of this Plan.

Additional arrangements have been made with several physicians in Orange County to provide consultation services and assistance to SCE in the treatment of radiation overexposures or injuries complicated by radioactive contamination (See Appendix A).

6.5 EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION (POST-ACCIDENT)

SCE respects the public's right to information about its operations and services and, in particular, to information regarding accidents and unplanned events which occur at Company facilities, including SONGS. This policy is the basis on which a public information plan for nuclear emergencies has been developed. The public information plan is a joint effort between SCE and the primary offsite agencies. Offsite plans and the Offsite Emergency Planning Order describe the objectives, responsibilities, procedures, facilities, and protocol for emergency public information.

The Sr. Vice President, Chief Nuclear Officer, or the designated alternate, shall be the official Company Spokesperson for news media communications in the San Onofre area. When the JIC is activated, and in the absence of the Sr. Vice President, Chief Nuclear Officer, normally the JIC Director serves as the official Company Spokesperson. The official Company Spokesperson shall be advised by the CED or the designated alternate in communicating with the news media and handling public inquiries.

The Manager of Nuclear Communications, or designee, will coordinate the preparation and dissemination of timely and accurate news releases, and will provide liaison with the EOF. When the JIC is activated, interface with the news media will primarily occur at the JIC. Responsibilities of the JIC staff include:

1. Preparation and dissemination of factual and timely information for the news media and general public.
2. Establishing contact with the news media covering the event and assisting them in obtaining factual information.
3. Coordinating with other agency public information officers to exchange public information necessary for the conduct of their respective duties.

For Notification Of Unusual Event (NOUE) emergency classifications, press releases and other media relations will be handled by Corporate Communications personnel at Corporate Headquarters or by Nuclear Communications personnel at San Onofre. For an Alert, SAE or GE, the JIC will be activated.

6.0 EMERGENCY MEASURES (Continued)

At the JIC, announcements to offsite groups will be made to assure consistency of information and to avert news leaks, sensationalism and misinterpretation.

As part of the public information plan, the SCE customer services organization provides telephone contact personnel to handle incoming calls from the media and general public during an emergency. This contact is in addition to rumor control programs established by the various local jurisdictions within the plume exposure EPZ.

TABLE 6-1 SUMMARY OF IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION AND RESPONSE

Emergency Class	Criteria	Immediate Notifications		Immediate Actions	
		Onsite	Offsite	Onsite Personnel	Offsite Personnel
Notification Of Unusual Event	Events are in progress or have occurred which indicate a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant or indicate a security threat to facility protection. No releases of radioactive material requiring off-site response or monitoring are expected unless further degradation of safety systems occurs.	• Appropriate ERO personnel • PA Announcement (optional)	• Appropriate local assistance • Nuclear Regulatory Commission • SCE Headquarters • CAL OES • Orange County Department of Health • San Diego County ODP • City of Dana Point • City of San Clemente • City of San Juan Capistrano • Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton • California Highway Patrol • California State Parks	• Fire fighting • Perform emergency repairs • Designated surveillance functions • Administer first aid • Conduct rescue operations • Onsite monitoring • Appropriate security measures • Perform continuing assessment	As May Be Required: • Provide fire-fighting assistance • Assist in rescue operations • Provide medical transportation • Provide hospital medical treatment • Assist in damage control
Alert	Events are in progress or have occurred which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant or a security event that involves probable life threatening risk to site personnel or damage to site equipment because of HOSTILE ACTION. Any releases are expected to be limited to small fractions of the EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels.	• All onsite personnel	• Appropriate local assistance • Nuclear Regulatory Commission • SCE Headquarters • CAL OES • Orange County Department of Health • San Diego County ODP • City of Dana Point • City of San Clemente • City of San Juan Capistrano • Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton • California Highway Patrol • California State Parks	• All of the above • Activate TSC and OSC, EOF and JIC • Offsite monitoring • Offsite dose projections (until this function is transferred to the EOF) • Perform continuing assessment (until this function is transferred to the EOF)	• Provide onsite assistance as requested • Activate EOF • Alert key personnel to standby • Conduct confirmatory dose projections • Maintain emergency communications

TABLE 6-1 SUMMARY OF IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION AND RESPONSE (Cont.)

Emergency Class	Criteria	Immediate Notifications		Immediate Actions	
		Onsite	Offsite	Onsite Personnel	Offsite Personnel
Site Area Emergency	Events are in progress or have occurred which involve an actual or likely major failures of plant functions needed for protection of the public or HOSTILE ACTION that results in intentional damage or malicious acts; (1) toward site personnel or equipment that could lead to the likely failure of or; (2) that prevent effective access to equipment needed for the protection of the public. Any releases are not expected to result in exposure levels which exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels beyond the site boundary.	• All onsite personnel	• Appropriate local assistance • Nuclear Regulatory Commission • SCE Headquarters • CAL OES • Orange County Department of Health • San Diego County ODP • City of Dana Point • City of San Clemente • City of San Juan Capistrano • Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton • California Highway Patrol • California State Parks	• All of the above • Personnel evacuate plant area and go to assembly areas • Take appropriate action • Augment resources • Personnel evacuation as appropriate • Recommend offsite protective actions	• Provide onsite assistance as requested • Activate EOF/JIC • Activate and staff response centers • Mobilize emergency response personnel • Continuously evaluate dose projections • Place public notification system and procedures on standby status • Implement appropriate offsite protective actions as necessary • Maintain emergency communications • Assess need for offsite protective actions

TABLE 6-1 SUMMARY OF IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION AND RESPONSE (Cont.)

Emergency Class	Criteria	Immediate Notifications		Immediate Actions	
		Onsite	Offsite	Onsite Personnel	Offsite Personnel
General Emergency	Events are in progress or have occurred which involve actual or IMMINENT substantial core degradation or melting with potential for loss of containment integrity or HOSTILE ACTION that results in an actual loss of physical control of the facility. Releases can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels off-site for more than the immediate site area.	• All onsite personnel	• Appropriate local assistance • Nuclear Regulatory Commission • SCE Headquarters • CAL OES • Orange County Department of Health • San Diego County ODP • City of Dana Point • City of San Clemente • City of San Juan Capistrano • Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton • California Highway Patrol • California State Parks	• All of the above	• Provide onsite assistance as requested • Activate EOF/JIC • Full staff response centers • Mobilize emergency response personnel • Implement public notifications procedures • Continuously evaluate dose projections • Assess need for extent of offsite protective actions • Implement appropriate offsite protective actions • Maintain emergency communications

TABLE 6-2 GUIDANCE FOR EVACUATION OF NON-EMERGENCY RESPONSE PERSONNEL

Dose limit (mrem)	Recommendation
≥170 mrem Total Effective Dose Equivalent or ≥170 mrem Thyroid Committed Dose Equivalent	Evacuation

Note:

The decision to evacuate must include the following considerations.

1. Whether or not the emergency can be mitigated prior to dose level being reached.
2. If personnel involved are not immediately essential for handling the emergency, they should be evacuated as soon as possible. This will prevent giving unnecessary doses to personnel who may be needed for assistance later in the emergency.
3. Any time personnel are to be evacuated, the dose expected during evacuation must be weighed against the dose expected if the person is not evacuated. (In some cases, evacuation may give personnel a higher dose).
4. Any time personnel are to be evacuated, the hazards associated with evacuation during a security condition must be weighed against the hazards associated with personnel remaining stationary. (In some cases, evacuation may pose greater hazards).

TABLE 6-3 EMERGENCY RADIATION EXPOSURE CRITERIA

Emergency Exposure Criteria		
Total Effective Dose Equivalent Limit[a]	Activity	Condition
10 Rem	Protecting Valuable Property[b]	Lower doses not practicable
25 Rem	Life saving or protection of large populations	Lower doses not practicable
>25 Rem	Life saving or protection of large populations	Only on a voluntary basis to persons fully aware of the risks involved

a The TEDE is the sum of the Deep Dose Equivalent (DDE) and Committed Effective Dose Equivalent (CEDE).

b Entry to hazardous area to protect facilities, eliminate further escape of effluents, or to control fires.

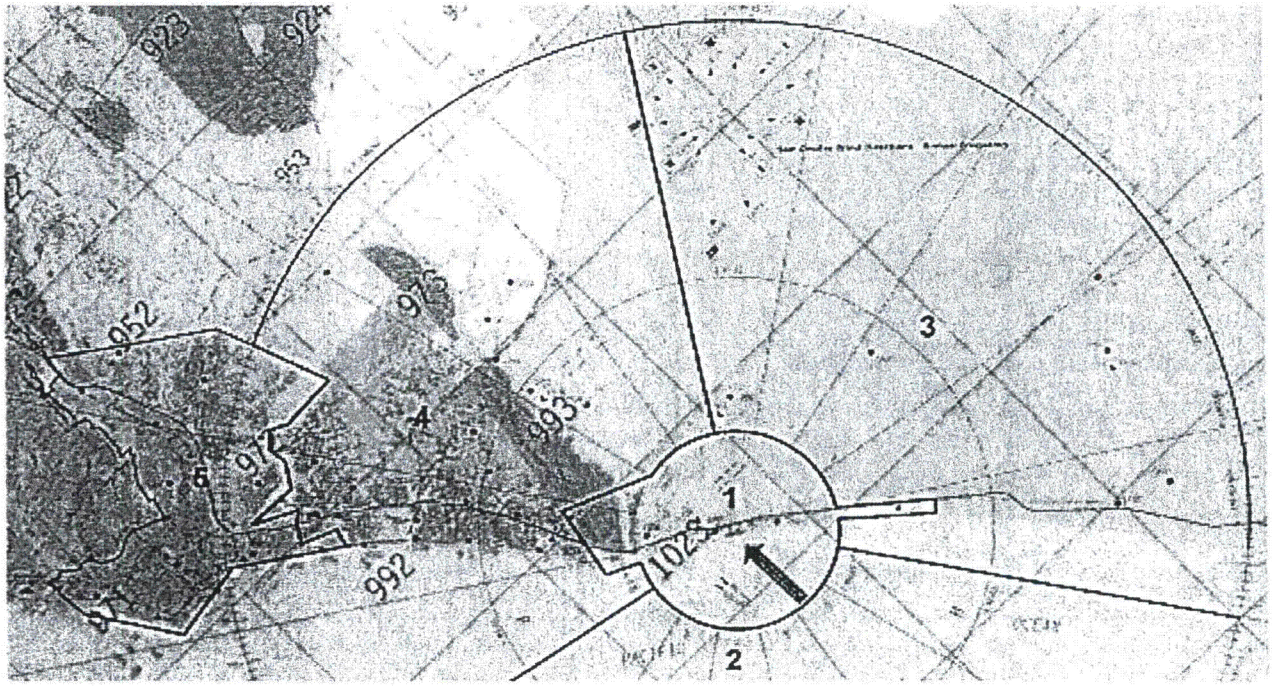
c Search and removal of injured persons or entry to prevent conditions that would probably injure numbers of people.

NOTES:

1. Persons performing planned actions/rescues must be familiar with the health consequences of anticipated exposures of this magnitude.
2. TEDE exposures shall be minimized by use of respiratory protective equipment and/or potassium iodide, as appropriate; skin contamination shall be controlled by the use of protective apparel.
3. Personnel exposures approaching a significant fraction of these limits should be limited to once in a lifetime.
4. Persons receiving a significant fraction of the limits listed above under lifesaving actions should avoid procreation for a period of several months following the exposure.

FIGURE 6-1 - PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONES (PAZs)

NOTE: Refer to SO123-VIII-10.3 for specific information concerning the PAR process.



SECTION 7

EMERGENCY FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

7.0 EMERGENCY FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

Emergency facilities and equipment are provided to ensure the capability for prompt, efficient assessment and control of situations over the entire spectrum of probable and postulated emergency conditions. The facilities and associated equipment, and their emergency functions are described in this section.

7.1 EMERGENCY FACILITIES

7.1.1 CONTROL ROOM

The Control Room for each respective unit at SONGS is the primary location for initial assessment coordination of corrective actions for essentially all emergency conditions. The Control Rooms are equipped with readouts and controls for all critical plant systems, readout and assessment aids related to the radiological monitoring system, and have access to all station communications systems.

Some Emergency Plan functions initially served by the Control Room will be transferred to the Station Emergency Director in the Technical Support Center and/or to the Corporate Emergency Director in the Emergency Operations Facility when activated for an Alert, Site Area Emergency, or General Emergency. The primary consideration is to ensure the number of personnel in the Control Room is minimized and to avoid confusion that might impair the safe and orderly shutdown of the reactor or the operation of plant safety systems.

The Control Rooms have the following features which provide protection for personnel during an emergency:

1. Continuous indication of radiation levels from the monitors listed in Table 7-3
2. Basic protective equipment for personnel (see Appendix F for listing of typical equipment)
3. Communications systems, as described in Section 7.5 and Table 7-1.

In addition, the Units 2/3 Control Room has the following features:

1. Radiological shielding by concrete walls
2. An emergency air supply system, equipped with High Efficiency Particulate Air and Activated Charcoal filters
3. Emergency lighting and power supplied by a 125 volt DC system
4. Meteorological monitoring system

Additional details regarding the design and protective capabilities of the Control Room are described in the SONGS Units 2 and 3 FSAR.

7.0 EMERGENCY FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

7.1.2 TECHNICAL SUPPORT CENTER

The Technical Support Center (TSC) is located near the Units 2/3 Control Room. The typical TSC configuration is shown in Figure 7-1. When activated, the TSC becomes the primary location for the coordination of emergency activities. The TSC initially houses the Emergency Coordinator and Staff during an emergency, after the Emergency Coordinator function is transferred from the Shift Manager to the Station Emergency Director. Upon full activation of the EOF, the Emergency Coordinator function will be transferred to the EOF and the Station Emergency Director will coordinate onsite activities from the TSC. The TSC serves several functions:

1. It is the location from which emergency-related activities are controlled. These activities include, but are not limited to: offsite dose projection, direction of assessment and corrective actions, initiation of onsite protective actions and development of offsite protective action recommendations. Primary responsibility for some of these functions shifts to the EOF when the Emergency Coordinator's duties are transferred to the EOF. The TSC provides a reservoir of technical expertise which can be used to ensure proper evaluation of conditions and direction of the emergency effort.
2. It is the onsite communications center providing communication with the Control Room, Operations Support Center, Emergency Operations Facility and local, state and federal response agencies.
3. It is designated as the central point for the receipt and analysis of field monitoring data generated by SCE. Following evaluation by TSC personnel, appropriate information will be reported to the EOF where it will be transmitted to local, state, and federal agencies.

The TSC and EOF electronically receive meteorological information. The TSC is designed for habitability during any postulated accident and shares the same habitability characteristics as the Units 2/3 Control Room.

Appropriate as-built drawings and other records are stored and filed at the Site, and are accessible to the TSC under emergency conditions.

In case the primary TSC becomes unavailable to responders for situations that are not hostile-action related, the TSC staff will respond or relocate to an alternate location depending on the specific event circumstances.

In case of initial declaration of an emergency event that is hostile-action related, TSC responders will be directed to report to Building E-50, Classroom 11 as an alternate TSC. TSC Leader Notebooks are located in a bookcase in the Building E-50 Hallway. The Station Emergency Director, Emergency Advisor-Operations, TSC Technical Leader, and TSC Radiation Protection Leader will collocate to the EOF to perform TSC functions using EOF equipment. The rest of the TSC responders report to Classroom 11, and standby for directions from the Station Emergency Director.

7.0 EMERGENCY FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

7.1.3 OPERATIONS SUPPORT CENTER

The Operations Support Center (OSC) is the onsite staging area where personnel report for assignment to emergency response teams. The typical OSC configuration is shown in Figure 7-2. The OSC is located on the 70' elevation of the control building. This location provides satisfactory protection of personnel under most postulated accident conditions.

The OSC is the location from which the Emergency Group Leader supervises and coordinates the following emergency activities: dispatch of onsite/offsite radiological monitoring teams, emergency services (fire, rescue, first aid) and damage assessment, control, and repair. The OSC has direct communications with the Control Room and TSC via a dedicated telephone extension (see Table 7-1).

In case the primary OSC becomes unavailable to responders for situations that are not hostile-action related, the OSC Staff will respond or relocate to an alternate location depending on the specific event circumstances.

In case of initial declaration of an emergency event that is hostile-action related, OSC responders will be directed to report to Building E-50 Learning Center, Rooms A and B, as an alternate OSC. OSC Leader Notebooks are located in a bookcase in the Building E-50 Hallway. OSC responders will report to the Learning Center, prepare to perform work, and wait for Security escorted access to the Protected Area.

7.1.4 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS FACILITY

The Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) is the facility designated by SCE to coordinate the offsite emergency responses of SCE and the various local, State and Federal agencies for the development of protective action recommendations to ensure the health and safety of the general public. Space is provided for local, State and Federal government representatives. These representatives include agencies which are within the plume exposure EPZ as well as those within the Ingestion Pathway EPZ. The EOF serves as the coordination center for technical, radiological and environmental assessments of accident conditions. It also includes the Offsite Dose Assessment Center (ODAC) where independent recommendations for public protective actions are made.

The EOF is staffed by Emergency Response Organization personnel and is activated during Alert, Site Area Emergency, and General Emergency events. Space is allocated in this facility for local, State and Federal representatives and, as such, is the point for face-to-face communications between SCE and offsite agencies. This interface between agencies facilitates coordination of offsite emergency actions, including public alert and notification. A portion of the EOF (ODAC) serves as the center for the collection and assessment of radiological monitoring data, meteorological data, dose assessments and projections, and making Protective Action Recommendations (PARs). The EOF provides space for engineering backup, administrative and logistical support. The EOF is also used during the recovery effort.

7.0 EMERGENCY FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

The EOF is located approximately one kilometer from SONGS on the Mesa area controlled by SCE. Access to the EOF is provided by existing roads.

Entrance to the EOF is provided as shown in Figure 7-3. In the event of an emergency, security personnel can restrict entry to the EOF at the frontage road. A heliport is located within close proximity to the security entrance to the EOF.

The design of the EOF satisfies the habitability criteria that specifies the facility shall be engineered for the design life of the plant. Ventilation protection of the EOF is accomplished by the use of High Efficiency Particulate Air filters. The EOF has a radiological protection factor greater than five. Anticontamination clothing, dosimeters (low and high range), and respirators with spare particulate and charcoal canisters are also available for emergency response teams.

The EOF will be staffed to direct overall licensee response efforts, provide overall management of licensee resources and the continuous evaluation and coordination of licensee activities during and after these events. The EOF consists of a Coordination Center, Medical/Decontamination Facilities, Security Area, Joint Operations Center, Telecommunications Area, Support Facilities, and Storage Area. Within the Coordination Center are areas for Technical Assessment, Radiological Assessment, personnel from the local, State and Federal Agencies, Administrative Support, and the Offsite Dose Assessment Center (ODAC). The Coordination Center includes space for approximately 85 people. The entire EOF encompasses 12,248.5 square feet and can accommodate up to 163 emergency responders based on 75 square feet per person in accordance with NUREG 0696. The typical Coordination Center configuration is shown in Figure 7-4.

The Joint Operations Center (JOC) is a unified command center which may be activated during a security event. Staffing includes the primary law enforcement agency and critical incident response groups consisting of law enforcement and other agencies.

The ODAC will function as the technical offsite center to coordinate and make independent offsite environmental assessments and measurements, radiological evaluations, and protective action recommendations. ODAC is a primary center for coordination of Plume Pathway Sampling.

ODAC and environmental monitoring samples are brought to the EOF where a determination of sample analysis is made. These samples will either be analyzed in the EOF or forwarded to an offsite contract laboratory, as appropriate.

An emergency kit is also provided in the EOF. For a typical inventory of the EOF emergency kit, see Appendix F.

Communication capabilities of the EOF are outlined in Table 7-1.

In the event the primary EOF becomes unavailable through radiological or environmental conditions, or becomes inaccessible prior to the event, personnel assigned to the EOF will be directed to report to the Alternate EOF located at the SCE Irvine Operations Center (IOC), 23 Parker Street, Irvine, California.

7.0 EMERGENCY FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

Conference rooms and an adjacent lunch room will be configured according to a specific plan designed for SONGS EOF responder's use. This area has phones that perform the same functions as phones located in the primary EOF, including most dedicated phone circuits. Phone jacks are located in areas designated by the set up plan to provide phone use by the responders.

EOF Leader Notebooks are located in the conference room storage cabinets. Additional copies of Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures used by EOF personnel are also located on a bookcase in the room. A set of paper status boards and maps similar to those located in the EOF are available in both the conference room and the lunchroom areas. Additional administrative supplies (pens, paper, markers, etc.) are located in drawers and cabinets.

Dose rate meters, count rate meters, smears, air samplers and air sampling media are located in a cabinet in the lunchroom area for use by the SONGS Offsite Field Monitoring Team. Laptop computers are available for dose assessment and core damage assessment.

7.1.5 JOINT INFORMATION CENTER

The Joint Information Center (JIC) will serve as a joint news and public information facility for SCE, SDG&E, the Cities of Anaheim and Riverside, local, county and State emergency response agencies, NRC, FEMA and other federal agencies.

The JIC will be activated under an Alert, Site Area Emergency or General Emergency and will serve as the primary point for disseminating information to the media regarding the emergency.

The JIC provides working space for the media, local, county, state and federal Public Information agencies as well as corporate communications personnel from SCE, SDG&E, and the cities of Anaheim and Riverside. All SCE press releases related to nuclear shall be approved by the Corporate Emergency Director and shared with government agency representatives at the Joint Information Center.

The JIC is located at SCE Saddleback District Office, 14155 Bake Parkway, Irvine, California.

7.0 EMERGENCY FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

7.1.6 EMERGENCY KITS

Emergency kits are located at several onsite and offsite locations to provide a ready supply of equipment and material necessary to meet the short-term needs for performing emergency functions. The emergency kits variously contain portable communications equipment, protective equipment, monitoring equipment, and applicable procedures. Additional and/or replacement equipment and materials are available at the Station, or can be readily obtained from offsite sources to support longer term emergency measures or the recovery effort. Appendix F provides a typical inventory by general category. Designated storage locations for these emergency supplies are:

- Control Room
- Technical Support Center
- Operations Support Center
- Assembly Areas
- Emergency Operations Facility

In addition, SCE maintains inventories of contamination control material at various facilities described in Section 5.3.3, Local Services Support, for minimizing the spread of contamination while handling contaminated injured personnel.

The onsite emergency kits are inspected and inventoried following use at least quarterly. The onsite emergency kits are inspected and inventoried following each use during drills/emergencies, which may satisfy the quarterly surveillance requirement. The hospital kits are inventoried annually. The hospital kits are inspected and inventoried following each use during drills/emergencies, which may satisfy the annual surveillance requirement. Additional maintenance provisions are specified in Section 8.3 and in the EPIPs.

7.2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMERGENCY CENTERS

The plume exposure EPZ for the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station includes areas and populations in Orange County, San Diego County, San Juan Capistrano, San Clemente, Dana Point, the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, and the California State Parks. All of these agencies have Emergency Operations Centers. The county jurisdictions have Emergency Operations Centers which meet or exceed the minimum Federal criteria for sufficient space, communications, and self-sufficiency in supplies and accommodations. All jurisdictions (except as identified in section 6.1.5) maintain employees to coordinate emergency planning and execution, and have made provisions for 24-hour per day communications coverage.

Location of the Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) for the jurisdictions listed above are:

- Orange County Sheriff-Coroner Emergency Management
  2644 Santiago Canyon Road
  Silverado, California 92676-9719
- San Diego County Office of Disaster Preparedness
  5555 Overland Avenue
  San Diego, California 92123

7.0 EMERGENCY FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

- Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton
  Building 1164
  Headquarters Area 92055
- California State Parks
  3030 Avenida del Presidente
  San Clemente, California 92672
- City of San Clemente
  Building N, Utilities
  380 Avenida Pico
  San Clemente, California 92672
- City of San Juan Capistrano
  Police Service Building
  32506 Paseo Adelanto
  San Juan Capistrano, California 92675
- City of Dana Point
  City Hall
  33282 Golden Lantern
  Dana Point, California 92629

The State of California Emergency Operations Center is located at the CAL OES headquarters in Sacramento, California. This center is equipped with a communications system which links all area and county emergency operations centers with CAL OES headquarters. The State maintains full-time employees to coordinate emergency planning and execution and has made provisions for 24-hour per day communications coverage.

7.3 ASSESSMENT FACILITIES

The primary onsite assessment facility is the Control Room. The Technical Support Center also serves as an assessment facility. These facilities and associated assessment equipment are described generally in Section 7.1. Additional listings of typical equipment available at the Station for both initial and continuing assessment of emergency situations are contained in Tables 7-2 through 7-6. The primary offsite assessment facility is the Technical Assessment Area of the EOF.

7.3.1 RADIOLOGICAL MONITORS

Radiological monitoring instrumentation is provided at SONGS for assessment actions during emergencies. This instrumentation includes the Radiation Monitoring System, portable instrumentation airborne sampling equipment, radiological laboratory instrumentation, and radiological environmental monitoring stations. A description of this instrumentation follows:

7.0 EMERGENCY FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

7.3.1.1 Radiation Monitoring System

This onsite system consists of effluent monitors, continuous air monitors, area radiation monitors, in-containment radiation monitors (Units 2/3) and process monitors. The system has several purposes: radiation level monitoring, high radiation alarm for personnel protection, process stream monitoring, effluent stream monitoring, and accident assessment. The system measures and records radiation levels and concentrations of radioactive material at selected locations throughout the Station. Each potential radioactivity release point is monitored. These monitors are tabulated in Table 7-3.

Several monitors are designed for assessment of radiation levels and/or effluent release rates in the event of a significant accident. These monitors generally supplement the other monitors in the Radiation Monitoring System by extending the range of radiation level measurements. Such monitors are provided for each of the major potential release points at Units 2 and 3. In addition, nine direct radiation monitors have been installed in each of the nine landward sectors at a range of approximately 1 kilometer from the Station. These are dual-range pressurized ion chambers with real time readout locally and at the Control Room, TSC and EOF via the dose assessment computer terminals.

7.3.1.2 Portable Instrumentation

Portable radiological survey instrumentation and equipment is provided as part of the SONGS Radiation Protection Program, as established in the SONGS Radiation Protection Procedures. Appropriate beta-gamma survey instruments, contamination monitoring instrumentation, and air sampling equipment are reserved in emergency kits for emergency use. With few exceptions, this equipment is battery operated.

The selection of instruments and sampling media, and the methodology established in EPIPs, provide for a field detection capability of 1 E-7 μCi/cc of Iodine-131 in the presence of radioactive noble gases.

7.3.1.3 Radiological Laboratory Instrumentation

Appropriate radiological counting instrumentation is provided in support of routine operations. This instrumentation is also available for use during emergencies. Instrumentation includes: beta counter, liquid scintillation counter, and a gamma spectrometer. Portable radiological instrumentation is also available for field assessment of sample media.

7.0 EMERGENCY FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

7.3.1.4 Radiological Environmental Monitoring Stations

The primary function of the radiological environmental monitoring program is to establish the pre-operational background levels, detect any gradual build-up of radionuclides, and verify that operation of SONGS has no detrimental effect to the health and safety of the public. Field thermoluminescent dosimeters (TLDs) and air sampling media from environmental monitoring stations may be utilized to obtain valuable data in the event of a significant release of radioactive material.

Laboratory analysis of environmental samples will be accomplished at onsite and/or laboratories offsite. Analysis will be provided by laboratories which routinely analyze environmental, 10CFR61, or other radiological samples.

7.3.2 OFFSITE RADIOLOGICAL MONITORING EQUIPMENT

Radiological monitoring equipment and portable air samplers have been provided by SCE to local agencies. These enable the agencies to determine local radiological conditions. This information is transmitted to ODAC to enable a thorough evaluation of radiological conditions in the local areas.

7.3.3 FIRE DETECTIONS SYSTEMS

Fire detection at SONGS is provided by a central alarm system with an annunciator panel located in the Control Room, which is activated by a variety of fire and smoke detection devices located throughout the plant. Units 2/3 fire detection systems are identified in the respective plant Updated Fire Hazards Analysis.

7.3.4 GEOPHYSICAL PHENOMENA MONITORS

Monitors are provided for detecting and recording geophysical phenomena parameters related to meteorology and seismic events.

7.3.4.1 Meteorology

SONGS maintains an onsite Meteorological Measurements Program. This program is comprised of instrumentation which provides for indication and recording of the meteorological parameters necessary to calculate atmospheric dispersion factors. Instrumentation is provided on the meteorological tower located onsite to measure and record the following parameters:

- Wind direction at two levels (10 and 40 meters)
- Wind speed at two levels (10 and 40 meters)
- Vertical temperature difference between two levels (10 and 40 meters)

7.0 EMERGENCY FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

- Ambient temperature
- Precipitation (surface)
- Dew point temperature (10 meters)
- Sigma theta is computed from the 10 meter wind direction

The output from selected sensors is provided to analog recorders located in the Units 2/3 Control Room. Included are the 10 meter wind direction and speed, 10 to 40 meter vertical temperature difference, and sigma theta. All parameters are also digitized and transmitted to an onsite computer. The system is designed to provide real-time and historical data to determine the atmospheric dispersion and make offsite dose projections.

In addition to the existing 40m meteorological monitoring system which is the primary source of meteorological data at SONGS, a backup meteorological tower, 10m in height, has been installed. This system provides meteorological data during periods when all or part of the primary system is not functional. The location of the backup tower is on the bluff near (but outside) the fall radius of the primary tower. The backup tower system is comprised of the following:

- Self supported tower
- Instrument sensors
- Climate controlled instrument shelter
- Uninterruptible power supply

Sensors on the tower record wind direction, wind speed, and sigma theta at the 10m level. Digital data from the backup system is transmitted to the Units 2/3 Control Room.

A third meteorological tower is located on the roof of the Emergency Operations Facility at the SONGS Mesa area. This tower is comprised of the following:

- Self-supported tower
- Instrument sensors
- Uninterruptible power supply

The sensors on the tower record wind directions, wind speed, and sigma theta at the 10m level as well as rainfall. Data from the EOF backup system is transmitted to the TSC Radiation Protection Leader located in the TSC.

7.0 EMERGENCY FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

Meteorological measurement equipment is tabulated in Table 7-2. All of the natural phenomena monitors listed are located onsite.

Offsite meteorological data are available from the following nearby locations:

- Lindbergh Field, San Diego
- Palomar Airport
- Orange County Airport
- Marine Corps Air Station, Camp Pendleton
- National Weather Service, San Diego

SCE's Generation Operation's Center routinely checks weather conditions via Internet access to the National Weather Service. Telephone Company phone lines are used as a backup means of communication. This information includes climatological data, forecasts and notifications of all severe weather watches and warnings. A severe weather watch is issued when meteorological conditions are favorable for possible severe thunderstorms or tornado activity. A warning is issued when tornados or severe thunderstorms have actually been observed. A currently established procedure requires the Dispatcher to notify all SCE generating stations, including SONGS, in the event of severe weather watches or warnings. In addition, a weather alert radio is located in the office of the Battalion Chief, SONGS Fire Department. Any severe weather warning received as broadcast by the National Oceanographic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) over this radio is immediately relayed to the Control Room. The Control Room personnel will then respond in accordance with established procedures.

7.3.4.2 Seismic Equipment

Appropriate seismic instrumentation is provided at the Site to monitor and record the motion and peak shock imparted to critical elements of the station (structures and components) due to an earthquake. Alarms are provided for peak accelerations, and mechanical/electrical devices record the extent of the acceleration for subsequent evaluation to determine if maximum allowable accelerations have been exceeded, and if any plant corrective actions are necessary. The seismic instrumentation is described in FSAR, Section 3.7.4.

7.0 EMERGENCY FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

7.3.5 PROCESS MONITORING EQUIPMENT

Process monitoring instrumentation is provided in the Control Room to provide the operator with necessary data on plant status to operate the plant under normal and emergency situations. This instrumentation generally includes instruments that:

- Provide information required to take pre-planned manual actions
- Provide information to monitor the status of critical safety functions.
- Indicate the potential for damage, or actual damage, to fission product barriers
- Indicate the effectiveness of individual systems
- Provide information for use in determining the magnitude of the release of radioactive materials.

The installed SONGS Units 2&3 instrumentation meets, or will meet, the criteria established in USNRC Regulatory Guide 1.97.

7.4 ASSEMBLY AREAS

Designated assembly locations are provided which ensure adequate radiological protection for personnel evacuated from areas that may be affected by radiation and/or airborne radioactivity. The specific assembly areas are indicated in the SONGS EPIPs.

7.5 COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

The SONGS communication capabilities include multiple systems and redundancies which ensure the performance of vital functions in transmitting and receiving information throughout the course of an emergency. These systems include the following:

- Telephone systems, radio systems, and a public address system are provided to accomplish onsite communications between the Control Rooms and various plant locations.
- A radio system is provided to accomplish offsite dose rate monitoring communications between field teams, the TSC, and the OSC.
- A dedicated specialty telecommunications system (Yellow Phone System) is provided to permit continuous telephone and faxed hardcopy communications between the site, the EOF and all local jurisdictions.
- Public and private telephone systems and a radio system to the U.S. Marine Corps at Camp Pendleton are provided to permit plant-to-offsite communication on a continuous basis.
- The plant has a microwave telephone system to the SCE and SDG&E telecommunication centers. This system is totally independent from the Telephone Company System.
- An Onsite Emergency Siren System is designed to warn personnel to evacuate the protected area in the event of a serious accident.

7.0 EMERGENCY FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

Communications systems are provided with diverse power sources. The main equipment cabinet and power supplies are located in separate areas to minimize losses from localized events.

Table 7-1 lists in detail the onsite and offsite communications equipment.

Simultaneous failure of these diverse facilities is unlikely, even in the event of an earthquake. Following an earthquake and before the unit is returned to service, a determination will be made that adequate communications systems are in service to communicate with emergency response agencies, and adequate sirens are in service to alert the general public.

The Yellow Phone System from SONGS is the primary communications link for notification to offsite emergency response agencies. Southern California Edison's Generation Operation Center (dispatching center) has been designated as the primary communications link for notifications to the SCE Corporate Communication, Claims, and Customer Communication Center, and SDG&E Grid Control and as the back-up communications link for notifications to offsite emergency response agencies during an emergency at SONGS. These notifications are initiated for a Notification Of Unusual Event, Alert, Site Area Emergency, or General Emergency. Verification that key communication systems continue to operate satisfactorily is routinely accomplished during the notification process following all emergency events.

7.6 ONSITE FIRST AID AND MEDICAL FACILITIES

An onsite health care center is located on the Mesa and has a medical team 5 days per week during normal working hours for routine administrative medical functions, and a physician on call 24 hours per day. Members of the medical team are not part of the Emergency Response Organization but could be called in if required. Firefighters are qualified Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) who are on-site 24 hours a day to provide emergency first aid treatment, response to contaminated injuries, and routine first aid services at an onsite first aid clinic located outside the Protected Area. The EMTs fill the requirement found in NUREG-0654, Table B-1 for rescue operations and first aid.

In addition, first aid kits are located throughout the Station and maintained by various departments.

If personnel decontamination is necessary, decontamination areas are located at the radiological control point for Unit 2/3.

7.7 DAMAGE CONTROL EQUIPMENT

Damage control equipment consists of normal and special purpose tools and devices used for maintenance functions throughout the Station. Personnel assigned to damage control teams are cognizant of the locations of specific equipment which may be required in an emergency. The Emergency Group Leader has access to keys for maintenance tool cribs, shops and other locations where appropriate damage control equipment may be stored. Commonly used emergency maintenance tools and equipment are also pre-positioned in the vicinity of the OSC.

Heavy-duty and specialized equipment and trained equipment operators will be provided, if necessary, through the SCE Operations Center.

TABLE 7-1 ONSITE/OFFSITE TELECOMMUNICATIONS

LOCATION	SYSTEM	FUNCTIONS
Units 2/3 Control Room, Technical Support Center and EOF NRC Consultation Area.	Emergency Notification System (ENS) (RED PHONE)	Provides direct communications with NRC Headquarters Operations Center.
Technical Support Center; NRC consultation Area and Coordination Center in the EOF.	Health Physics Network (HPN) (GREEN PHONE)	Provides direct communications with NRC Headquarters Operations Center, to support Health Physics Operations.
Technical Support Center; Emergency Operations Facility, ODAC, Offsite Emergency Operations Centers. A station at the JIC only has audio monitoring and faxed printed message receiving capability.	Yellow Phone System (IAT) (YELLOW PHONE)	Provides direct line telephone and faxed hardcopy communications to the offsite agencies listed in section 6.1.5
Units 2/3 Control Room, Technical Support Center, Emergency Operations Facility	USMC Base Telephone (BLACK PHONE)	Provides direct access to Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base support services via the MCB telephone exchange. Also' provides a secondary means of telephonic communications through the Oceanside exchange should the San Clemente telephone exchange fail.

TABLE 7-1 ONSITE/OFFSITE TELECOMMUNICATIONS (Continued)

LOCATION	SYSTEM	FUNCTIONS
Units 2/3 Control Room, Technical Support Center Operations Support Center, Emergency Operations Facility, Evacuation Shutdown Panel	Plant Emergency Response Telephone (PERT) (IVORY PHONE	Provides direct communications between in-plant control centers during an emergency.
Operations Support Center and the SONGS Fire Department Dispatch Office	USMC Fire Telephone (ORANGE PHONE)	Provides direct "HOT LINE" to MCB, Camp Pendleton "911" Emergency Dispatcher 24 hours daily.
Technical Support Center and Emergency Operations Facility	Cal OES (BLUE PHONE)	Provides direct "HOT LINE" to the Warning Center, CALOES, Sacramento, California.
Units 2/3 Control Room, Technical Support Center Operations Support Center, Emergency Operations Facility,	Satellite Phones	Provides direct communications between in-plant control centers during an emergency.
All PAX telephones. More than 3,000 locations throughout Station (5 separate lines in the Control Room/Shift Manager's Office, 14 separate lines in the Technical Support Center, six lines in the Operations Support Center)	Plant Private Automatic Telephone system (Edison PAX)	1) In-plant communication using telephone exchange and dial telephones 2) Various trunk interconnections to the entire Edison PAX System (2 separate redundant routings via microwave) 3) Direct Telephone Company System access from any Preselected location.

TABLE 7-1 ONSITE/OFFSITE TELECOMMUNICATIONS (Continued)

LOCATION	SYSTEM	FUNCTIONS
Units 2/3 Control Room, Technical Support Center	Plant Public Address System	1) Public Address (paging) System for Station area and switchyard 2) Direct connection (with override) from Control Room Operator's Turret
Units 2/3 Shift Manager's Office	Perimeter Paging System	One-way voice communication utilizing a separate amplifier System with microphone. The system is audible in immediate areas outside the perimeter of the plant.
All normally staffed areas. Three separate lines in the Units 2/3 Control Room/Shift Manager's Office, two in the TSC/NRC Consultation Area, one in the OSC, others in normally staffed security posts for unobstructed emergency use	Telephone Company System	1) Telephone communications, primarily offsite, through private branch exchange 2) Separate private lines with unlisted numbers.
Units 2/3 Control Room, TSC, OSC, Security, Radiation Protection, Maintenance, Emergency Planning	Operators Consoles Hand-Held and Mobile Radios	Provides rapid and direct communications to Onsite /Offsite Emergency Response Teams
Technical Support Center and EOF	Radiation Protection Telephone (BEIGE PHONE)	Provides direct "Hot Line" communications for dose assessment activities between the RP Leaders in the TSC and the EOF.
Technical Support Center and EOF	Technical Telephone (BROWN PHONE)	Provides direct "Hot Line" communications for coordination of technical data between the Technical Leaders in the TSC and EOF.

TABLE 7-1 ONSITE/OFFSITE TELECOMMUNICATIONS (Continued)

LOCATION	SYSTEM	FUNCTIONS
Emergency Operations Facility	Telephone Company System	Consists of sixteen individual Telephone Company Trunks for direct access to representatives of the following: California Highway Patrol; CAL OES; California State Parks: Los Angles County; Orange County; Riverside County; San Bernardino County; San Diego County; City of San Clemente; City of San Juan Capistrano; City of Dana Point; Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton and EOF EPC, TSC Radiation Protection Leader; ODAC Coordinator; SCE Health Physicist

TABLE 7-2 NATURAL PHENOMENA MONITORS

INSTRUMENT SYSTEM	INDIVIDUAL DETECTORS	FUNCTIONAL APPLICABILITY
Meteorological Instrumentation	2 wind speed indicators	monitor wind speed
	2 wind direction indicators	monitor wind direction
	3 temperature sensors	monitor temperature (2 sensors) and dry bulb temperature (1 sensor)
	sigma detector	monitor air turbulence
	rain gauge	measure precipitation
Seismic Instrumentation	Refer to FSAR, Section 3.7.4 for a description of Seismic Instrumentation.	

TABLE 7- 3 INSTALLED RADIOLOGICAL MONITORS - SONGS 2&3

EFFLUENT RADIATION MONITORS

RE – 6753	E089 S/G Blowdown
RE – 6759	E088 S/G Blowdown
RE – 7808	Plant Vent Stack Wide Range Gas Monitor (WRGM)
RE – 7817	Neutralization Sump
RE – 7818	Condenser Air Ejector
RE – 7819	Component Cooling Water
RE – 7821	Turbine Sump
RE – 7828	Containment Purge Stack
RE – 7865	Plant Vent Stack WRGM
RE – 7870	Air Ejector WRGM

PROCESS RADIATION MONITORS

RE – 7804P	Containment Airborne Particulate
RE – 7804G	Containment Airborne Noble Gas
RE – 7807P	Containment Airborne Particulate
RE – 7807G	Containment Airborne Noble Gas
RE – 7822	Fuel Handling Area Vent Airborne
RE – 7838	PASS Normal Sample Line Isolation
RE – 7839	PASS Normal Sample Line Isolation
RE – 7874A	E088 Main Steam Line Low Range
RE – 7874B	E089 Main Steam Line Low Range
RE – 7875A	E088 Main Steam Line High Range
RE – 7875B	E089 Main Steam Line High Range

AREA RADIATION MONITORS

RE – 7820- 1	Containment High Range
RE – 7820- 2	Containment High Range
RE – 7841	63' Radwaste Gas Surge Tank
RE – 7842	9' Radwaste Sump Room
RE – 7843	37' Radwaste Sump
RE – 7844	37' Radwaste High Radioactive Storage
RE – 7845	63' Containment Personnel Lock
RE – 7847	8' Safety Equipment Building
RE – 7848	30' Containment Building
RE – 7850	63' Fuel Handling Building Spent Fuel Cask
RE – 7851	30' Control Room
RE – 7852	70' Radiochemistry Lab
RE – 7853	63' Radwaste Hot Machine Shop
RE – 7854	24' Radwaste Local Sample Lab
RE – 7883	24' PASS Lab
RE – 7899	63' Contaminated Equipment Storage Room

COMMON RADIATION MONITORS

RE – 7812	Radwaste Condensate
RE – 7813	Radwaste Discharge
RE – 7824	Control Room Airborne
RE – 7825	Control Room Airborne
RE – 2101	Yard Drain Sump

TABLE 7- 4 OTHER RADIOLOGICAL MONITORING EQUIPMENT

INSTRUMENT SYSTEM	TYPE	APPLICATION
Portable Monitors and Sampling Equipment	Electronic/ self-reading dosimeters	Monitor personnel radiation exposure
	Dosimeter chargers	Recharge self-reading dosimeters
	Alarming Digital Dosimeters	Monitor personnel radiation exposures
	Portable neutron rem counters (0.1 to 10,000 mrem/hr)	Survey neutron dose rates
	GM survey meter with pancake probe	Measure surface contamination
	Personnel Contamination Monitors	Monitor personnel upon leaving radiologically controlled areas.
	Portal Monitors	Monitor personnel upon leaving the protected area.
	Underwater High Range Survey Meters	Portable underwater survey
	Portable, Battery Powered Particulate and Iodine Air Samplers	Air sampling
	Portable High Volume Particulate and Iodine Air Samplers	Air sampling
	Halogen Absorbing Cartridges	Halogen air sampling
	Portable Spectrum Analyzer	Radionuclide identification Air sample analysis
	Micro Rem Meter	Monitor environmental (low0level) radiation levels
	Ion chamber does rate meters (1 mR/hr to 20 kR/hr)	Monitor beta-gamma does rates
	GM survey meters (0-200 mR/hr)	Monitor beta-gamma radiation
	GM telescoping probe, hi-range surveys meters (0.1 mR/hr to 1,000 R/hr)	Monitor high range gamma radiation
	Alpha survey meters	Monitor for alpha radiation

TABLE 7- 4 OTHER RADIOLOGICAL MONITORING EQUIPMENT (Continued)

INSTRUMENT SYSTEM	TYPE	APPLICATION
Radiochem Lab Counting Equipment	Two Gamma-ray Spectrometer systems with a HPGe detector and multi-channel analyzer (MCA)	Radionuclide identification and analyses for radioactive waste release permits and primary coolant analysis
	Alpha scintillation counter	Alpha counting of samples
	GM beta counter	Beta counting of samples
	Liquid Scintillation Counting System	Tritium and low energy beta analysis
	Alpha/Beta Counter Scales (BC-4 Beta Counter and SAC-4 Alpha Counter)	Smear and airborne filter sample analysis and Analysis of low level beta and alpha activity samples
	Atomic Absorption Spectrometers	Heavy metal analysis
	Gas Chromatograph	Analysis of gases for Tech Specs and Post LOCA detection and analysis of H_2 concentrations in containment atmosphere and RCS
Radiation Protection Equipment and Services	Whole Body Count System	Monitor internal deposition of gamma-emitting radionuclides
	Bioassay Services	Monitor internal deposition of radioactive materials
	NVLAP accredited TLD program and equipment	Personnel dosimetry

TABLE 7- 5 NONRADIOLOGICAL MONITORS - SONGS 2&3

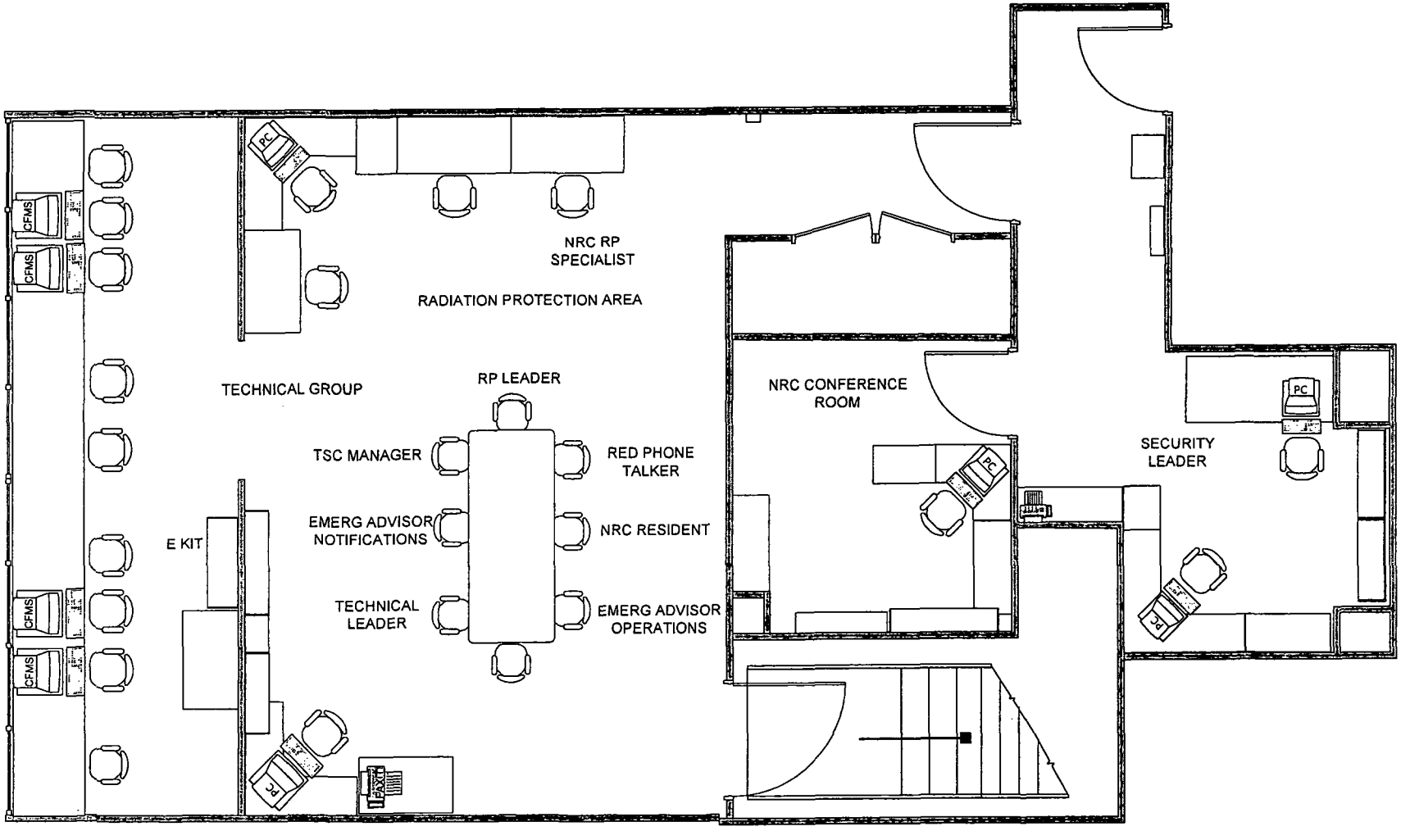
INSTRUMENT SYSTEM	INDIVDUAL DETECTORS	FUNCTIONAL APPLICABILITY
Surveillance of Containment Condition	TSH-9902F, G, H, I, J Containment Temp Switch	Indicates high temperature
	TSH-9905A, B, Reactor Cavity Temperature Switch	Indicates high temperature
	MSH-9901A, B, C, D Containment Humidity Switch	Indicates high humidity
	LSH-9386-1, 9389-2 Containment Emergency Sump Level Switch	Indicates high level
Surveillance of Reactor Coolant System Condition	PSHL-0100-X, Pressurizer Pressure Switch	Indicates high or low pressure
	PSH-0100-Y, PSL-0100-Y Pressurizer Pressure Switch	Indicates high or low pressure
	LCLL-0110-X, 0110-Y Pressurizer Level Switch	Indicates low-low level
	TSH-0111-X, 0121-X Loop 1 & Loop 2 Hot Leg Temp Switch	Indicates high temperature
	TCH-0111-Y, 0121-Y Loop 1 & Loop 2 Cold Leg Temp Switch	Indicates high temperature
Surveillance of SIS Performance	LSH-0312, 0322, 0332, 0342 SI Tank Level Switch	Indicates high water level
	LSL-0312, 0322, 0332, 0342 SI Tank Level Switch	Indicates low water level
	PSH-0312, 0322, 0332,0342 SI Tank Press Switch	Indicates high pressure
	PSL-0312, 0322, 0332, 0342 SI Tank Press Switch	Indicates low pressure
	PSHH-0313, 0323, 0333, 0343 SI Tank Level Switch	Indicates extreme high pressure
	PSLL-0313, 0323, 0333, 0343 SI Tank Level Switch	Indicates extreme low pressure
	LSHH-0313, 0323, 0333, 0343 SI Tank Level Switch	Indicates extreme high water level
	LSLL-0313, 0323, 0333, 0343 SI Tank Level Switch	Indicates extreme low water level
	PSL-0311, 0321, 0331, 0341 SI Tank Pressure Switch	Indicates extreme low pressure
	LSL-0301, 0302 Refueling Water Tank Level Switch	Indicates low water level

TABLE 7- 6 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORS - FIXED AND PORTABLE

INSTRUMENT SYSTEM	TYPE	FUNCTIONAL APPLICABILITY
Fixed Environs Monitors	Weatherproof detector stations at each of nine landward sectors at approximately 1 kilometer distance. Dual-range pressurized ion chambers covering the range 1-10^5 μR/hr and 10-10^4 mR/hr (overall: 10^{-6} to 10 R/hr with 1 decade overlap).	Measurement of direct Gamma radiation emanating from plume passage with real time continuous readout at the Control Room, TSC and EOF via the RP computer terminals. Covers sectors Q, R, A, B, C, D, E, F, and G.
Environmental Monitoring Program	4 Offsite Fixed Air Sampling Stations	Sample particulates and iodine
	Direct Radiation Monitoring Stations - (quantity and distribution in accordance with the ODCM)	Measure radiation
Laboratory Facilities	Onsite Chemical-Radiation Laboratory (Plant Control Building)	Equipped for chemical and radiological analysis
	Offsite laboratory, vendor, other nuclear utility or academic institution.	Equipped for chemical and radiological analysis

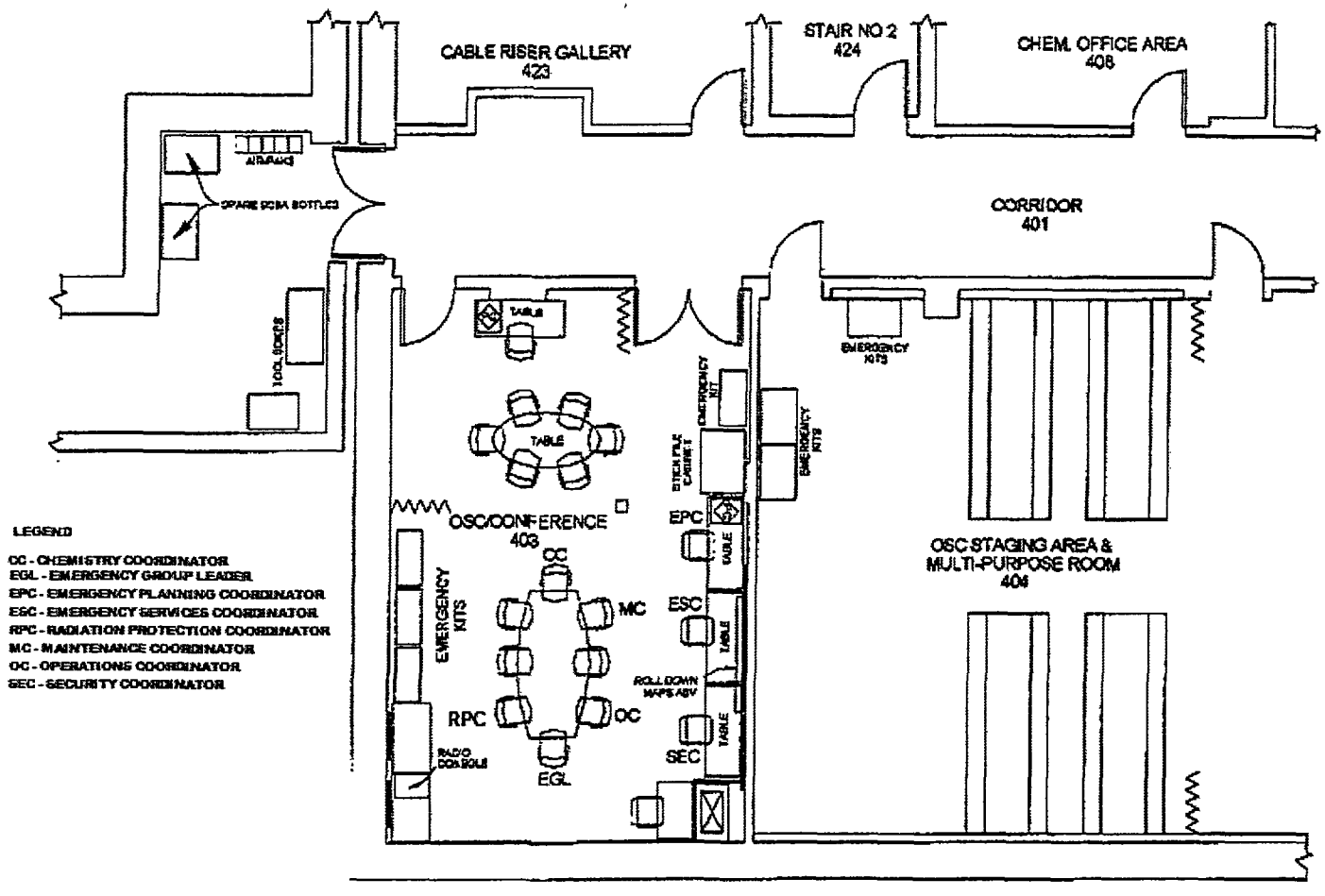
TECHNICAL SUPPORT CENTER
(39' LEVEL OF UNITS 2/3 CONTROL BUILDING)

FIGURE 7-1



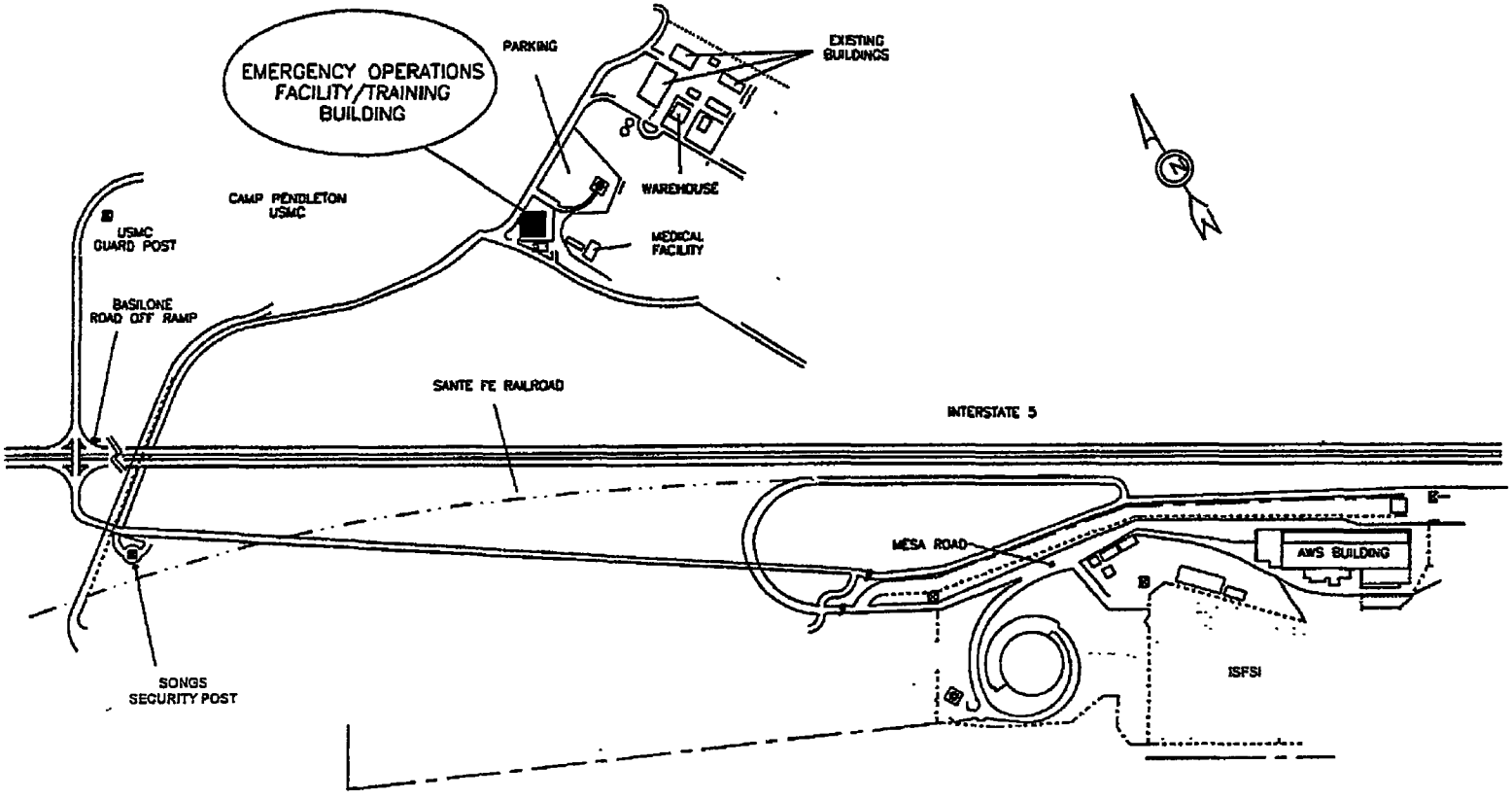
OPERATIONS SUPPORT CENTER
(70' ELEVATION OF UNITS 2 AND 3 CONTROL BUILDING)

FIGURE 7-2



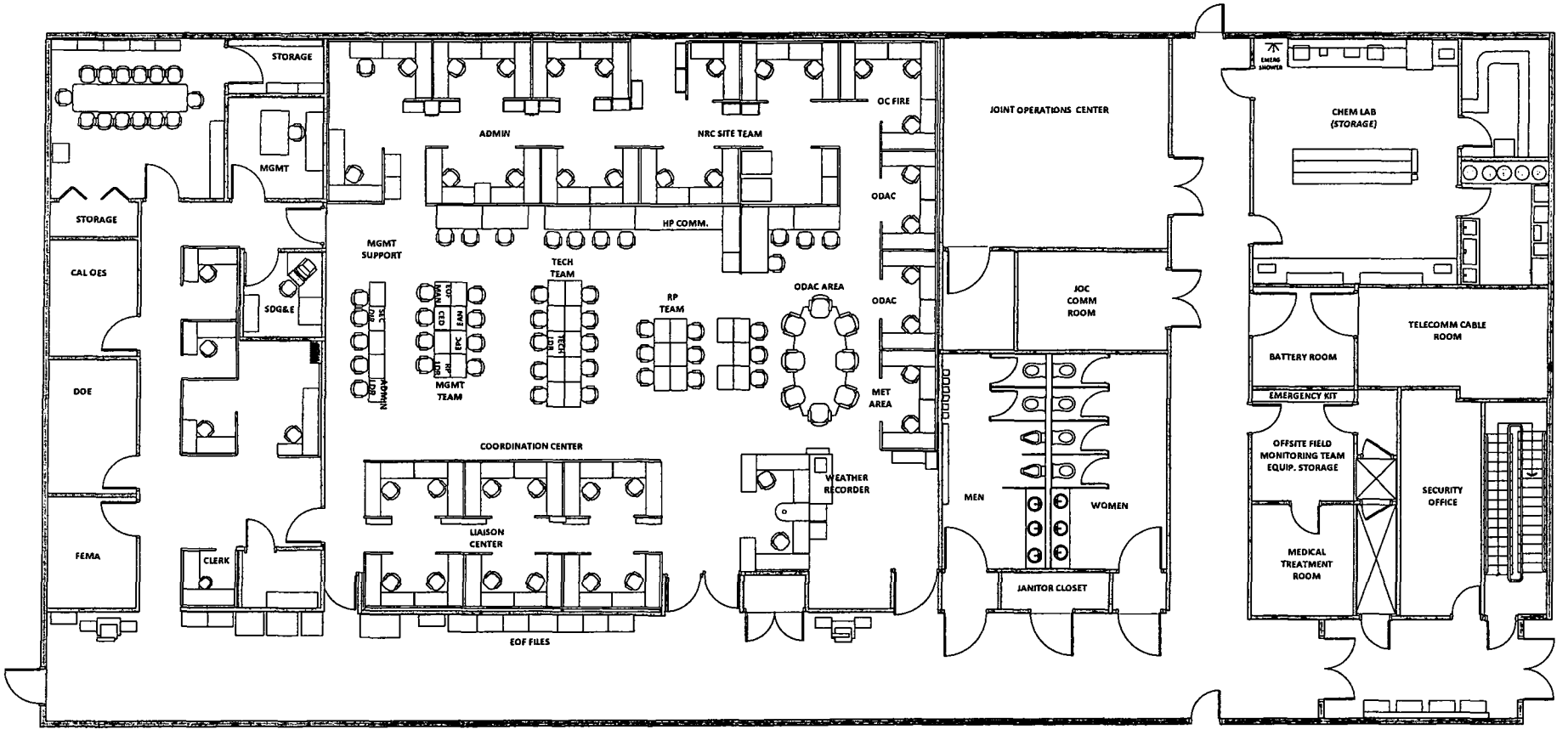
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS FACILITY SITE LOCATION

FIGURE 7-3



EMERGENCY OPERATIONS FACILITY

FIGURE 7-4



SECTION 8

MAINTAINING EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

8.0 MAINTAINING EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Emergency Preparedness is maintained through an integrated program of training, drills, exercises, and maintenance of emergency equipment and supplies. Personnel of the SCE Emergency Response Organization are trained to provide an in-depth response capability for required actions in any emergency situation. Drills and exercises are conducted to reinforce and verify the effectiveness of the training. Scheduled surveillance of equipment and supplies ensures readiness of emergency facilities. This section describes these methods employed to achieve and maintain preparedness of an effective emergency program.

8.1 ORGANIZATIONAL PREPAREDNESS

8.1.1 TRAINING

The Supervisor, Training is responsible for ensuring that all personnel who respond to an emergency response facility at the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station receive the appropriate Emergency Plan training in close cooperation with the Manager, Emergency Planning . Initial training and annual retraining are provided for Station personnel and others as outlined in Table 8-1.

Annual Emergency Plan Training will be tied to Plant Access training. Annual Plant Access/Emergency Plan training may occur up to ninety (90) days before the established permanent retraining date. Similarly, a change to an individual's permanent retraining date for Plant Access/Emergency Plan training may be requested for an individual by the individual's Management based on justifiable work conditions. The request will be made using the form specified in the General Employee Training Program Description. The request may be approved provided that the individual will not exceed fifteen (15) months between training/retraining cycles. Emergency Response Personnel who do not receive Plant Access training will receive their Emergency Planning training on an annual basis. The Manager, Emergency Planning, is responsible to the Supervisor, Training for identifying all Emergency Plan training requirements.

8.1.2 DRILLS AND EXERCISES

Emergency Plan drills and exercises are conducted to reinforce training and to maintain emergency response skills. Periodic drills and exercises are conducted to verify the emergency preparedness of all participating personnel, organizations, and agencies. All drills and exercises are conducted to: (1) ensure that the participants are familiar with their respective duties and responsibilities, (2) verify the adequacy of the SONGS Emergency Plan and supporting procedures, (3) test communications networks and systems, and (4) check the availability of emergency supplies and equipment.

8.0 MAINTAINING EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Scheduled drills will be held involving appropriate offsite emergency personnel, organizations, and agencies. These drills will be conducted to simulate, as closely as possible, actual emergency conditions and may be scheduled such that one or more drills can be conducted simultaneously. Scenarios will be prepared that involve participation by several emergency teams and all or specific parts of the onsite and offsite emergency organizations. This may include varying degrees of participation by State, County, and Federal agencies, and organizations and local services, support personnel, and organizations. The scenarios will include the basic objectives of each drill for participating organizations, simulated events, and a time schedule of real and simulated initiating events. Additionally, the scenario will contain a narrative summary describing the conduct of the drill to include such events as simulated casualties, rescue of personnel, use of protective clothing, deployment of radiological monitoring teams, and public information activities. The Manager, Emergency Planning will coordinate drill schedules with the offsite emergency response organizations and agencies.

Critiques shall be scheduled and held as soon as practical after completing a drill. For onsite drills, observer and participant comments are forwarded to, Manager Emergency Planning, who is responsible for coordinating proposed revisions to the EPIPs and the upgrading of emergency equipment and supplies. A written critique will be prepared and will be maintained on each drill listed in Section 8.1.3. The Manager, Emergency Planning shall identify deficiencies demonstrated by Site drills and shall ensure that corrective actions are implemented.

For drills held offsite, observer and participant comments will be forwarded to the Manager, Emergency Planning who is responsible for coordinating the SONGS Emergency Plan with the local jurisdictions' emergency plans. Revisions to the SONGS Emergency Plan are coordinated by the Manager, Emergency Planning. The Manager, Emergency Planning will review such comments and recommendations, and, if appropriate, submit to the local jurisdiction or the Interjurisdictional Planning Committee for disposition.

A major exercise will be conducted biennially, using a scenario appropriate to a Site Area Emergency or General Emergency condition. This exercise includes testing and evaluation of the following:

- Response coordination with offsite emergency organizations
- Emergency communications systems links
- Event notification procedures
- Corporate level response
- Adequacy of timing of response
- Content of Emergency Procedures
- Functioning of emergency equipment
- Duty assignments of emergency response personnel

The Manager, Emergency Planning is responsible for the planning, scheduling, and coordinating of the biennial emergency exercise, all onsite Emergency Plan related drills, including fire emergency drills, drills, communication tests, and the annual environmental monitoring drill. The Manager, Emergency Planning is responsible for the annual contaminated injury drill, and the offsite agency Field Team Communications drills. The Supervisor Training assists the Manager, Emergency Planning in carrying out these responsibilities.

When a biennial emergency exercise is to be conducted, the Manager, Emergency Planning will:

1. Assign personnel to prepare a scenario.
2. Coordinate efforts with other participating emergency personnel, organizations, and agencies.
3. Schedule a date for the exercise and arrange for qualified offsite observers.
4. Obtain the approval of the exercise date from the Vice President.
5. Critique the results of the exercise.
6. Identify deficiencies and organizations responsible for resolution of all deficiencies.
7. Track the corrective actions for exercise deficiencies.
8. Prepare and submit documentation to Training for record keeping.

8.1.3 EXERCISES AND DRILL FREQUENCY

8.1.3.1 Biennial Emergency Exercise (Responsibility: EP)

- An exercise appropriate to a Site Area Emergency or General Emergency, and which simulates conditions which would require protective response by offsite authorities shall be conducted at least once every two years as required by NRC guidance. This exercise shall test the integrated capability and a major portion of the basic elements of the Emergency Plan. The scenario will be varied from year to year so that all major elements of the Plan and the emergency organizations are tested within a six-year period. Consistent with the ability of offsite agencies to participate, this exercise should be scheduled to commence between the hours of 1800 and 0400 once every six years.
- A biennial exercise will involve participation by one or more offsite emergency response organizations as required by FEMA guidance. The biennial exercise with the offsite emergency response organizations will be integrated into the biennial emergency exercise conducted at SONGS.

- The State and local organizations participate in exercises as described in 10CFR50 Appendix E. The State of California should participate in an Ingestion Pathway Zone exercise at least once every six years, in a rotating schedule with existing nuclear power facilities in California. Local government agencies will participate in the Ingestion Pathway Zone exercise with the State.
- In years between State involvement in the biennial exercise, selected local government agencies will participate in a smaller scale drill which involves testing communication links and other aspects of their emergency plans as determined by FEMA and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).
- Federal agencies will normally participate in an exercise at SONGS at least once every six years.
- Participation of the general public in exercises is not mandatory.
- Each biennial exercise will be observed and critiqued by qualified federal observers. A formal evaluation will result from these critiques. The exercise may also be observed by state and local government representatives who may offer informal comments of their observations.

8.1.3.2 Fire Emergency Drills (Responsibility: OPS)

- Each member of the SONGS Fire Department shall participate in training, including drills that meet or exceed the requirements as defined in the Updated Fire Hazard Analysis (UFHA) Section 2.4.1, Fire Department Training, and Appendix D, Section B, Administrative Procedures, Controls, and Fire Brigade.
- At least one drill per calendar year shall involve the participation of the Camp Pendleton Fire Department.
- At least one drill per shift per calendar quarter for SONGS Fire Department shall be conducted. These drills will be conducted in accordance with the Emergency Services Officers Training Program.

8.1.3.3 Contaminated Injury Drill (Responsibility: EP)

- At least one drill per calendar year shall be conducted. The drill will involve the participation of some, if not all, of the local medical support personnel and organizations (e.g. physicians, ambulance services, and hospitals) and shall involve one or more contaminated/injured individuals. This drill may be included in the biennial emergency exercise.

8.1.3.4 Environmental Monitoring Drill (Responsibility: EP)

- At least one drill involving collection and analysis of radiological sample media (e.g., water, air, soil and vegetation) both onsite and offsite shall be conducted annually. This drill should include record-keeping and communications.

8.1.3.5 Radiation Protection Drills (Responsibility: EP)

- Drills involving response to simulated abnormal airborne and liquid samples and direct radiation measurements in the site environs, and analysis of these samples shall be conducted semi-annually for Nuclear Chemistry and Radiation Protection Technicians.

8.1.3.6 Communication Drills (Responsibility: EP)

- The communication links with Federal, State, and local governments within the plume exposure EPZ shall be tested monthly, in accordance with surveillance procedures. The surveillance procedure, when completed, will serve as a written critique.

8.1.3.7 Field Team Communications Drill (Responsibility: EP)

- The communication links between SONGS EOF and State and local emergency operations centers and field assessment teams shall be exercised at least annually.

8.1.4 MANAGER EMERGENCY PLANNING

The responsibilities of the Manager, Emergency Planning shall include:

1. Ensuring consistency between the EPIPs and the SONGS Emergency Plan.
2. Ensuring that the EPIPs are properly coordinated and interfaced with other Site procedures (e.g., Administrative Procedures, Security Procedures, Radiation Protection Procedures, and Training Memorandums).
3. Providing emergency preparedness training for the SONGS firefighters.
4. Coordinating onsite Emergency Plan related drills.
5. Evaluating Site drill performance, identifying deficiencies, and ensuring corrective actions are implemented.
6. Participating in the coordination of Emergency Plan training requirements for onsite and offsite SCE personnel.
7. Reviewing Emergency Plan training qualifications of Site emergency response personnel.

8. Coordinating the review of the SONGS Emergency Plan and EPIPs on an annual basis.

9. Ensuring this Emergency Plan conforms to the NRC regulations and regulatory guidance.

10. Ensuring the maintenance and inventory of Site emergency equipment, supplies, and facilities as specified in EPIPs.

11. Coordinating the scheduling and critique of the annual emergency exercise.

12. Coordinating the SONGS Emergency Plan requirements with those set forth in the SONGS Physical Security Plan and Safeguards Contingency Plan.

13. Monitoring the performance of the Community Alert Siren System.

14. Ensuring the coordination of this Emergency Plan with the Federal, State and local emergency plans.

15. Coordinating emergency plans with the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

16. Maintaining and operating the Joint Information Center.

17. Developing and maintaining the Public Information Program.

8.1.5 EMERGENCY PLANNING COUNCIL

The Emergency Planning Council has been established to coordinate the emergency planning program at SCE. The members consist of the Manager of NRA/EP (Chairman); Manager, Emergency Planning; and the Training Supervisor or their designated alternates. The primary function of the Emergency Planning Council is coordination of all aspects of the Southern California Edison Emergency Planning Program. The Emergency Planning Council meets at least once per quarter.

8.0 MAINTAINING EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

8.2 REVIEW AND UPDATING

Review and updating of the SONGS Emergency Plan is the responsibility of the Manager, Emergency Planning. Recommended changes may result from exercises, drills, changes in operating procedures or conditions, and/or changes in regulatory or other requirements. Any changes made to the Plan will be published under the direction of the Manager, Emergency Planning.

Independent audits of the Emergency Planning Program will be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 10CFR50.54(t). Holders of uncontrolled copies of the SONGS Emergency Plan will be appraised of all revisions and are responsible for maintaining their copies in an up-to-date condition.

The Manager, Emergency Planning shall ensure that all letters of agreement involving the local jurisdictions, including arrangements for medical services, are reviewed, at least annually, to certify the agreements are still valid. The Manager, Emergency Planning shall be responsible for all other letters of agreement in the Emergency Plan.

To ensure continued capability to notify offsite agencies, all primary and alternate telephone numbers for offsite agencies are verified periodically. All primary emergency response groups are contacted quarterly to verify continued applicability of the telephone numbers on the emergency call list, and to ascertain if there have been any changes which may require a revision of the Emergency Plan or EPIPs.

8.3 MAINTENANCE AND INVENTORY/INSPECTION OF EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

Site emergency kits are inventoried and inspected at least quarterly in accordance with EPIPs. Radiation Protection equipment contained in these kits is maintained and calibrated in accordance with current Radiation Protection procedures. Any deficiencies found during inventory and inspection will either be cleared immediately or documented for corrective action.

8.0 MAINTAINING EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

8.4 PUBLIC INFORMATION

Southern California Edison Company in cooperation with state, county and local authorities, has developed, and will disseminate, emergency planning instructional material to residents, business owners, and transients in the Emergency Planning Zone to ensure that the permanent and transient adult population is provided an adequate opportunity to become aware of this information annually. This information is included in the Orange County South and the San Diego County North SBC Telephone directory customer guide white pages. This instructional material will include:

- Basic information on radiation
- Contact names for additional information
- Protective measure instructions
- Special arrangements for those needing assistance in the event of an evacuation
- Emergency levels
- Notification process
- Sheltering and evacuation
- Reception Centers
- Transportation

The Company, in cooperation with state, county and local authorities, has developed and placed emergency information for residents and business owners in the Public Education Zone (the area within approximately a 10 to 20 mile radius of the plant) in the San Diego County North and Orange County South SBC Telephone directory customer guide white pages.

8.5 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS TESTING

The following describes the testing program for emergency communications.

8.5.1 TELEPHONE COMPANY SYSTEM DIRECT LINES

The Telephone Company System direct lines located in the Control Room and other normally staffed locations are routinely used in the performance of normal Station activities and are therefore exempt from periodic testing.

8.5.2 SCE PRIVATE AUTOMATIC EXCHANGE SYSTEM (PAX)

PAX telephones are routinely used in the performance of normal Station activities and are therefore exempt from periodic testing pursuant to this Emergency Plan.

8.5.3 SCE AND SDG&E MAGNETO SYSTEM

The magneto systems are routinely used by shift personnel in the performance of routine Station activities and are therefore exempt from periodic testing pursuant to this Emergency Plan.

8.5.4 STATION PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM

The Station public address system is routinely used in the performance of normal Station activities and is therefore exempt from periodic testing pursuant to this Emergency Plan.

8.5.5 TWO-WAY RADIO (UHF PAGING SYSTEM)

The UHF paging system is routinely used by shift personnel in the performance of routine Station activities and is therefore exempt from periodic testing.

8.5.6 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications systems will be tested at least monthly (use of these communication systems in drills or an actual emergency will satisfy the testing requirement).

- All telephones and other communication equipment located in the Technical Support Center, the Operations Support Center, and the Emergency Operations Facility which are direct lines to the primary response agencies.
- USMC PAX Telephone System (Black Phone)
- USMC Fire Dispatch Radio
- USMC Fire Telephone (Orange Phone)

8.5.7 NRC HOTLINES

The NRC Hotline (ENS and HPN) will be tested in accordance with EPIPs and current NRC directives on the use of these systems.

8.5.8 PORTABLE RADIO TRANSCEIVERS

Portable radio transceivers stored in emergency kits and emergency equipment cabinets will be tested at least quarterly as part of the inventory and maintenance of emergency equipment specified in Section 8.3 of the Emergency Plan.

TABLE 8-1 INITIAL TRAINING AND PERIODIC RETRAINING

PERSONNEL CATEGORY	PERSONNEL	REQUIREMENTS
Plant Access Personnel	All	Basic Emergency Plan Orientation
Emergency Response Organization Personnel	All	As defined in SONGS Nuclear Training Program Description
Emergency Classification and Coordination (Operations and Technical)	Emergency Coordinator Corporate Emergency Director Station Emergency Director TSC Emergency Advisors TSC Manager Shift Manager (Units 2/3) Technical Leaders	As defined in SONGS Nuclear Training Program Description
Emergency Coordination (Operations and Technical)	Emergency Planning Coordinators	As defined in SONGS Nuclear Training Program Description
Radiation Protection Support	RP Leaders RP Engineer RP Supervisor RP Technician	As defined in SONGS Nuclear Training Program Description
Chemistry Support	Chemistry Coordinator Chemistry Supervisor Nuclear Chemistry Tech Chemistry Engineer	As defined in SONGS Nuclear Training Program Description
Security	Security Director Security Leader Security Coordinator Security Officer	As defined in SONGS Nuclear Training Program Description
Administrative Support	Administrative Leader	As defined in SONGS Nuclear Training Program Description
Communications Support	Shift Communicator PAX Switchboard Operator	As defined in SONGS Nuclear Training Program Description
Maintenance Support	Emergency Group Leader Maintenance Coordinator General Maintenance Support	As defined in SONGS Nuclear Training Program Description

TABLE 8-1 INITIAL TRAINING AND PERIODIC RETRAINING (Cont.)

PERSONNEL CATEGORY	PERSONNEL	REQUIREMENTS
Fire Protection, Rescue, and First Aid	Emerg. Services Coordinator Firefighters	SONGS Fire Department/firefighter Training Program
Medical Support Personnel	Physicians with SCE Company Agreements Selected Hospitals Personnel at hospitals with SCE Agreements Selected Ambulance Service Personnel at Ambulance Services with SCE agreements	Offsite Medical Emergency Training Program

SECTION 9

RECOVERY

9.0 RECOVERY

Recovery actions are taken after an emergency to restore the plant to as nearly as possible it is pre-emergency condition. The Emergency Coordinator has the responsibility for determining and declaring when an emergency situation is stable and has entered the recovery phase. Evaluation of the status of the emergency will be made by observing instrument readings and reviewing all current and pertinent data available. The emergency shall be considered under control and in the recovery phase only when the following general guidelines have been met:

- Reactor and associated systems are considered to be in a safe, stable condition.
- Radiation levels in all in-plant areas are stable or decreasing with time.
- Release of radioactive materials to the environment from the plant are under control.
- Fire, flooding, or similar emergency conditions are controlled.
- Contaminated/injured personnel have been transferred to a hospital or have received appropriate medical treatment.
- The need for emergency response activities is significantly reduced. The event may or may not be closed out.

Upon declaration that an emergency has entered the recovery phase, the Emergency Coordinator shall be responsible for providing notification to all applicable agencies (e.g., Federal, State, County, etc.) that the emergency has entered a recovery phase.

Recovery actions that plan for, or may result in, radioactive release will be evaluated by the Recovery Manager and the Recovery Manager's staff as far in advance of the event as possible. Such events and data pertaining to the release will be reported to the appropriate offsite emergency response organizations and agencies.

Termination from an emergency condition will be through joint evaluation by the organizations involved. In the case of a severe emergency involving offsite consequences, this would include the Recovery Manager, CAL OES, Orange County, San Diego County, San Clemente, San Juan Capistrano, Dana Point, California Department of Parks and Recreation, Camp Pendleton and the NRC. All emergency response and support organizations shall be promptly notified of the termination of the emergency, and/or the initiation of recovery operations, in the same manner as was used for initial notification as described in Section 6.

9.1 RECOVERY ORGANIZATION

9.1.1 SHORT TERM RECOVERY PLAN

The Technical Support Center organization will handle recovery efforts where post-accident conditions are uncomplicated and expected to be of short duration. This staff may be augmented as necessary to ensure a proper recovery effort.

9.1.2 LONG TERM RECOVERY PLAN

9.1.2.1 Introduction

The experiences at Three Mile Island suggest that SONGS (if experiencing a similar situation) could need resources beyond inhouse capabilities in order to minimize public consequences following a nuclear accident. Such resources properly organized and readily available would provide an additional measure of protection to the public.

9.1.2.2 Discussion

Following a nuclear accident, a utility may encounter significant problems in fully utilizing resources supplied from outside the plant organization, particularly if these resources must be supplied from outside of SCE. Such problems may include:

- Internal and external communication
- Definition of regulatory and governmental interfaces
- Availability of recovery equipment and supplies
- Use of specialized disciplines and skills

This recovery plan provides a preplanned organizational approach as a framework within which SONGS 1, 2 and 3 can respond to the specific emergency conditions which may occur but for which the detailed situation cannot be fully foreseen in advance. Use will be made of existing SCE capabilities, facilities and equipment supplemented if necessary by a national inventory of personnel and material. This national inventory is maintained by the Institute of Nuclear Power Operations (INPO).

The necessity for a long term recovery organization presumes the declaration of a Site Area or General Emergency, and that at either level, NRC concurrence will, in all likelihood, be a prerequisite to restart. Accordingly, the typical organization provided for in this plan should be tailored and augmented with this consideration in mind and depending upon the particular circumstances.

9.1.2.3 Critical Elements of the Recovery Plan

The SONGS Emergency Plan has detailed the immediate response required for an emergency condition existing at the plant. This immediate response makes use of SCE personnel, facilities, and equipment and is directed toward stabilizing plant conditions and terminating or minimizing offsite radiological releases.

However, the emergency condition might be of such magnitude, nature, or be so time consuming that the recovery efforts overextend the SCE resources and additional support would be required in the following areas:

- Manpower to augment SCE's operative personnel
- Manpower in specialized disciplines beyond the capability of SCE resources, such as consultants for special technical problems
- Additional and more specialized emergency response equipment and services

SONGS recovery personnel must be able to request and receive this type of support from interior sources. This plan identifies certain sources of support that SONGS will be able to call upon in a severe emergency.

Separate prearranged agreements have been developed to cover compensation, insurance and other considerations associated with the use of external support.

9.1.2.4 Recovery Organization

Figure 9-1 shows the typical key positions of the Recovery Organization for SONGS. A Recovery Organization will be activated when a long term recovery effort is required. The Vice President and Chief Nuclear Officer will be involved in the emergency response activities prior to the recovery phase so that the Vice President and Station Manager may determine at what point in time and to what degree the recovery organization should be activated.

The key positions with major functions for the recovery should be considered as follows:

- Vice President and Station Manager

  Responsible for selecting the Recovery Manager and the senior management personnel to fill the key positions in the long term recovery organization and for implementation and coordination of the recovery Operations

- Recovery Manager

  The designated senior manager who has the requisite authority, experience and technical expertise to manage the recovery operations. The Recovery Manager will oversee the operations of the various functional groups and ensure that all activities, proposed courses of action and contingency plans receive proper analysis, review, and coordination.

- Plant Restart Manager

  The designated senior manager responsible for coordinating all operations, technical, radiation protection, and scheduling support for restart of the plant. This person reports directly to the Recovery Manager.

- Restart Operations Manager

  The designated senior manager responsible for all plant operations and maintenance activities, terminating or minimizing offsite radiological releases, stabilizing plant conditions and restoring the plants ability to function normally, and responding to any further emergencies. This person reports to the Plant Restart Manager and is responsible for the plant operations function of the Technical Support Center.

- Restart Technical Support Manager

  The designated senior manager responsible for providing engineering plant technical planning and analysis, procedure support and data reduction and management. This person reports to the Plant Restart Manager.

- Restart Radiation Protection Manager

  The designated senior manager responsible for controlling and limiting personnel radiation exposures, development and/or approval of all Radiation Protection procedures and in-plant Radiation Protection management. This person reports to the Plant Restart Manager.

- Restart Radwaste Supervisor

  The designated senior manager responsible for safely and effectively managing the quantities of radioactive gases, liquids and solids that might exist during the initial phases of the recovery period. Subsequently, this person is responsible for the development and implementation of short and long term plans to manage and process contaminated solids, liquids, and gases; quantifying the degree of contamination of buildings and systems; and the establishment of

processing priorities based on plant needs. This person reports to the Restart Radiation Protection Manager.

- Plant Modifications Manager

  The designated manager responsible for providing the engineering, design, materials and construction necessary to complete the required modifications to plant systems, equipment and structures. This person also coordinates the activities of SCE and contractor construction forces. This person reports directly to the Recovery Manager.

- Recovery Coordinator

  The designated coordinator responsible for operation of the Emergency Plan function of the EOF and serves as the official contact with state and local governments. The Recovery Coordinator is responsible for implementing the SONGS 1, 2 and 3 Emergency Plan particularly with respect to offsite radiological consequence assessment. This person reports directly to the Recovery Manager.

- Advisory Support Manager

  The designated manager responsible for objective review of potential problems, maintaining awareness of current plant and core status, and for providing independent assessment based on experience and judgement. The Advisory Support Manager will coordinate those senior technical personnel who serve in an advisory capacity to the Recovery Manager. Typically the advisors will consist of senior representatives from the plant NSSS, the architect/engineer, and other technical consultants. This person reports to the Restart Technical Support Manager.

- Restart Scheduling and Planning Manager

  The designated manager responsible for setting priorities, developing plans and schedules, coordinating and monitoring the status of tasks, reporting on the work progress of all technical groups, and serving as a liaison with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. This person reports to the Plant Restart Manager.

- Administration and Logistics Manager

  The designated manager responsible for providing necessary administrative and logistics requirements such as communications, manpower, transportation, commissary arrangements, accommodations, clerical support, temporary office space, and equipment. This person reports directly to the Recovery Manager.

- Nuclear Communications Manager

  The designated manager responsible for the preparation and dissemination of news releases. This person reports to the Recovery Coordinator.

- Joint Information Center Director |

  The designated manager responsible for providing accurate and timely information to the public through the news media and coordinating this information with federal, state and local public relations officials. The Joint Information Center (JIC) Director will manage the JIC including liaison activities with the news media. This person reports to the Recovery Coordinator.

9.1.2.5 Facilities and Communications

Four coordinated emergency facilities are activated for the recovery phase of the emergency response. These facilities are interconnected with communications systems to support the recovery operation. Figure 9-2 shows the facilities and communications flow. The four key facilities are:

- Technical Support Center

  The Technical Support Center provides a main communications link between the plant and the Recovery Center. The plant operations function is related to the requirements of the Plant Restart Manager.

- Operations Support Center

  This center is a staging area for shift personnel to report for instructions from the Restart Operations Manager or the Restart Operations Manager's staff. Communications are provided to the Control Room and Technical Support Center.

- Recovery Facility

  This facility is operated by the Recovery Manager and is the command center for all recovery operations and Emergency Plan functions under the control of the Recovery Manager. The Recovery Facility is located in the Emergency Operations Facility. It consists of two functions, The Recovery Center function operated by the Recovery Manager and the Joint Information Center function operated by the JIC Director. The JIC function may also make use of a separate news facility for major news conferences and briefings to the news media when appropriate.

9.1.2.6 Staffing the Recovery Team

SCE is responsible for filling the key positions of section 9.1.2.4. The personnel to be assigned the various positions will depend upon the type of recovery response required. An up-to-date roster of SCE personnel who may be assigned to fill key positions in the recovery organization is maintained within the nuclear organization. The Vice President and Site Manager is responsible for assigning personnel to the recovery phase of the emergency from the current roster.

Assistance from outside SCE may be required to meet the needs of the recovery function. For this purpose, an inventory list of individuals and skills available as identified throughout the nuclear power industry is maintained by the Institute of Nuclear Power Operations (INPO) and current rosters made available to SCE.

9.1.2.7 Material, Equipment and Service Inventory

A listing will be maintained by INPO of utility, vendor, construction and service equipment, materials and special services which might be required in emergency situations. This inventory will provide information on applicability, location and availability. It should be comprehensive and be maintained up-to-date. Appendix B contains a letter confirming that the INPO information is available to SCE.

9.2 REENTRY TO STATION

Radiation Protection Procedures delineate precautions and instructions to ensure a safe re-entry into areas that have been evacuated during the emergency. Reentry will be made to perform essential tasks such as saving human life, controlling release of radioactive materials, and preventing additional damage to plant and equipment. Allowable occupancy times and applicable radiation exposure criteria for individuals performing these tasks will be determined by local area surveys. The criteria of 10CFR20 shall apply.

9.3 POST-ACCIDENT EVALUATION

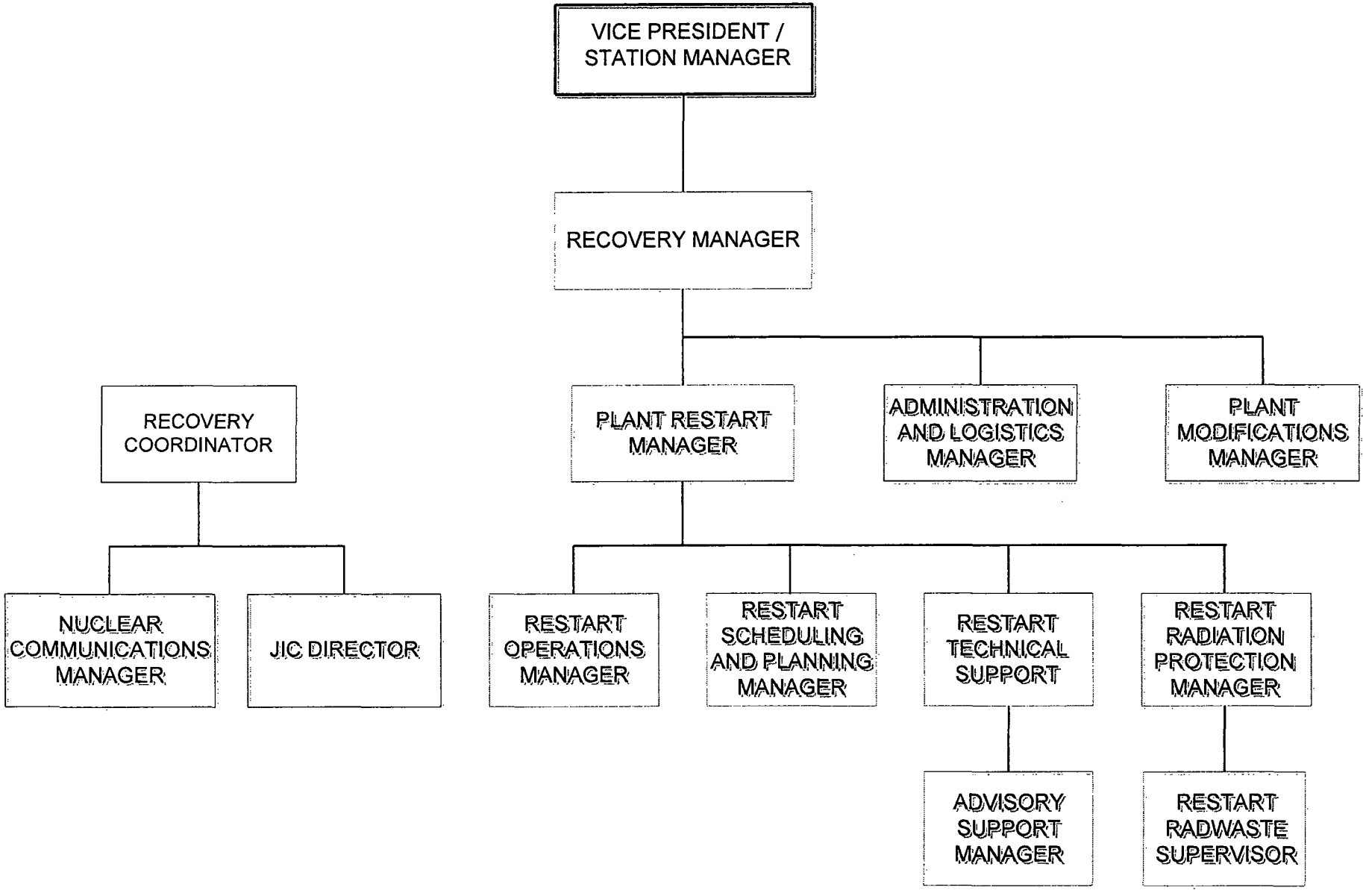
Following the termination of the emergency phase of the accident and the commencement of recovery operations, appropriate evaluations to assess Station conditions will be performed. The outcome of these evaluations will form the basis of recovery planning and licensee event reports to the NRC. The scope of these evaluations will be consistent with the emergency classification, the nature of the initiating events, and the preliminary assessment of station equipment status.

One of the evaluations to be performed will be the estimation of the total population exposure that is the consequence of radioactivity releases during an emergency. Analyses will be performed to estimate population exposure from all applicable exposure pathways identified in Regulatory Guide 1.109. The analyses will utilize monitoring and sampling data obtained during the incident along with concurrent meteorology. The methodology for performing these analyses will be consistent with Regulatory Guide 1.109. Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures provide guidance and methods for performing radiological analyses.

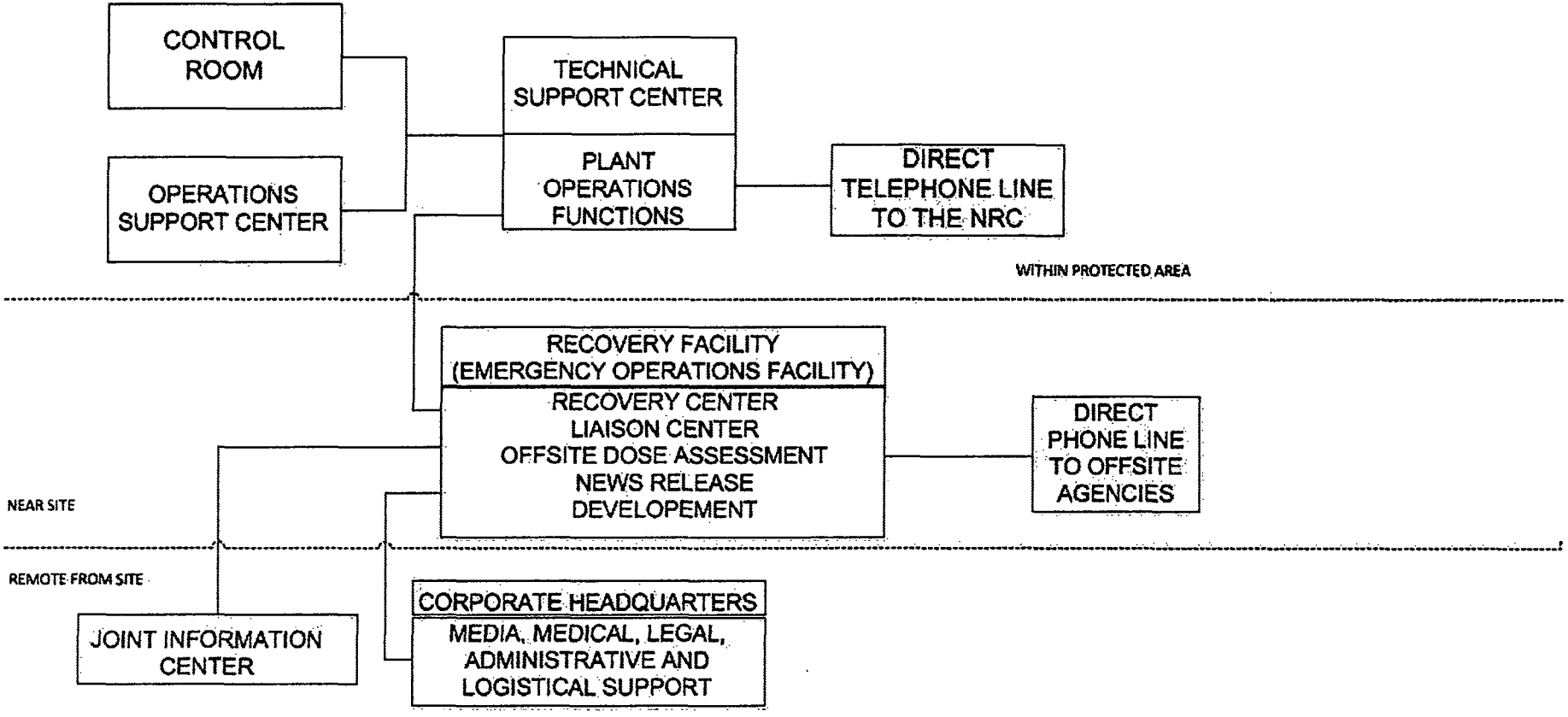
9.4 RESUMPTION OF OPERATION

Station operation shall be permitted to resume only after repair or replacement of damaged systems. Compliance with these requirements will be assured by an operating review committee and completion of any licensing review and approvals.

TYPICAL KEY POSITIONS OF THE RECOVERY ORGANIZATION
FIGURE 9-1



FACILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS FLOW
FIGURE 9-2



LETTERS OF AGREEMENT

INTERJURISDICTIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

DOCTORS

HOSPITALS

TRANSPORTATION

FIRE

AMERICAN NUCLEAR INSURERS

APPENDIX A

INTERJURISDICTION PLANNING AGREEMENT
FOR SONGS RESPONSE OPERATIONS

This Agreement is entered into by the following: County of Orange, City of San Juan Capistrano, City of San Clemente, the Marine Corps Base at Camp Pendleton, the State Department of Parks and Recreation, the County of San Diego, and the Southern California Edison Company.

The purpose of this Agreement is to formally establish a mechanism for coordinated and intergrated preparedness for a response to potential atmospheric releases at San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS). Nothing contained in this Agreement shall be construed as repealing or modifying any existent Agreements, including mutual aid agreements. Moreover, during emergency response each jurisdiction retains all of its legal authority and responsibilities. This agreement does not obligate any party hereto to make any payment or any fund transfer to any other party to the Agreement for any reason whatsoever.

An interjurisdictional Planning Committee (IPC) is hereby designated to formulate interjurisdictional procedures required to implement decisions related to preparedness for emergency response to potential or actual emergency at SONGS. The IPC is comprised of one appointed member and one alternate for each of the partner jurisdictions; each partner jurisdiction has one vote. The IPC may, at its discretion, invite other interested advisors (e.g. from California OES, NRC, and/or FEMA), but the advisors are non-voting.

This Agreement incorporates by reference all interjurisdictional procedures (IP) as adopted by th IPC (Attachment I and includes IP nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, & 20). Additional Reference Information includes all IP's 1-22: Attachment 1-A. This Agreement forms the basis for development of interjurisdictionally consistent plans and procedures. This Agreement specifically encompasses the following procedures:

A. Use of interjurisdictional communications systems.

B. Use of specific operational facilities, including: the Emergency News Center (ENC).

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C. The Offsite Dose Assessment Center (ODAC).

D. The Emergency Operating Facility (EOF), and liaison personnel assigned there.

E-1. Alerting the Emergency Organization.

E-2. Warning the public through the activation and use of sirens, the Emergency Broadcasting System, and public address systems.

F-1. Protective Actions within the Emergency Planning Zones as defined in the respective jurisdictional plans.

F-2. Coordination of declarations of local emergencies.

G. Development of a coordinated training exercise program among all jurisdictions.

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Interagency Agreement for SONGS
Response Operations

APPROVALS AND CONCURRENCES

County of Orange		Date 6/16/82
City of San Juan Capistrano		Date 6/17/82
City of San Clemente		Date 6/16/82
Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton		Date 6/22/82
California State Dept. of Parks and Recreation		Date 6.14.82
County of San Diego	Clerk of the Board of Supervisors	Date 7-13-82 (11)
Southern California Edison Company		Date 7/30/82

Approved as to form & legality
Donald L. Clark, County Counsel
By [illegible], Deputy

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ATTACHMENT 1

A. Procedure involving utilization of In-Place Emergency Communications Systems

The purpose of this procedure is to describe available emergency communications systems and their functions. This procedure also describes the specific means to be used to exchange emergency information.

Reference Information:

Interjurisdictional Procedure #7, Emergency Communications

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B. Procedure involving utilization of the Emergency News Center (ENC)

The purpose of this procedure is to identify the Emergency News Center and to maintain a system for the dissemination of public information in the event of an emergency at the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station.

Each jurisdiction/agency will assign Public Information Officer (PIO) personn to report to the Emergency News Center upon declaration of an "ALERT" to establish and maintain PIO interagency and jurisdictional coordination, communication with their respective ENC personnel and dissemination for public information.

Reference Information:

Interjuridictional Procedure #6, Public Information, with attachments.

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C. Procedure involving utilization of the Offsite Dose Assessment Center (ODAC)

The purpose of this procedure is to identify the ODAC and define its function which is to assess environmental, meterological, and radiological data received from the field (in order to provide offsite jurisdictions technical interpretations and support for determination of recommended protective actions) and to assess data received from Edison facilities, and to supervise the radiological monitoring teams.

Reference Information:

Interjurisdictional Procedure #11, Radiological Monitoring and Assessment.

Additional Reference Information:

Emergency Operations Facility, Plans and Procedures as it relates to ODAC operation.

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D. Procedure involving utilization of the Emergency Operations Facility (EOF)

The purpose of this procedure is to identify the Emergency Operations Facility and its function as an information/coordination post for all jurisdictions/agencies having primary emergency responsibilities for an incident at San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station.

Reference Information:

Interjurisdictional Procedure #2, Emergency Operations Center Operations.

Interjurisdictional Procedure #3, Emergency Operations Facility Liaison.

Additional Reference Information:

Emergency Operations Facility, Plans and Procedures as it relates to the EOF.

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E-1. Procedure involving notification of the emergency response officials in all jurisdictions.

The purpose of this procedure is to detail actions to be taken by the Utility (SCE) and the various jurisdictions to notify responsible officials of an incident at the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station.

Reference Information:

Interjurisdictional Procedure #4, Notification.

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E-2. Procedure involving the utilization of the Alert/Warning System.

The purpose of this procedure is to identify the Alert/Warning System and its function which is to provide a means for alerting the public to an impending notification (by public authorities) via the use of sirens. the Emergency Broadcast System(EBS) radio or other broadcast media, and/or other public address systems.

Reference Information:

Interjurisdictional Procedure #5, Alert/Warning.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

F-1. Procedure involving utilization of Protective Actions within the Emergency Planning Zone as defined in the respective jurisdictional plans.

The purpose of this procedure is to define the following areas of concern:

Developing a basis for recommending protective actions to the public.

Actions of taking ingestion pathway samples by the EOC sampling teams.

Determining the nature and extent of radioactive contamination of milk, water, food and forage within the ingestion pathway.

Reference Information:

Interjurisdictional Procedure #13, Ingestion Pathway Protective Actions.

Additional Reference Information:

Emergency Operations Facility Plans and Procedures as it relates to ODAC operations.

Additional Reference Information:

Interjurisdictional Procedure #1, Direction and Control.

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F-2. Procedure for coordinating actions prior to declaration of "local emergency"

The purpose of this procedure is to define the method for coordinating a declaration of "local emergency"

Meteorological data will have an influence on officials declaring or not declaring a "local emergency". Following a discussion by all involved jurisdictions, a determination will be made as to the advisability of declaring a "local emergency", and which agencies will make the declaration (s) of said emergency.* Once consensus has been achieved, either the Operational Area Coordinators (Chairpersons of the Board of Supervisors) from the Counties of Orange and San Diego will issue a declaration of "local emergencies", or individual jurisdictions will issue a declaration of a "local emergency".

A dedicated interagency telephone network (yellow phones) exists for purposes of a conference call among all involved jurisdictions. This system will expedite obtaining consensus from all officials prior to declaration of a "local emergency".

Reference Information:

Interjurisdictional Procedure #1, Direction and Control

Additional Reference Information:

Interjurisdictional Procedure #6, Public Information, including attachments.

* Each jurisdiction retains all of its legal authority and responsibilities. Should the Counties of Orange and San Diego declare "local emergencies", it should be noted that all city jurisdictions within the boundaries of said Counties would be protected under a blanket declaration.

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G. Procedure for coordinating Training Exercise Programs among jurisdictions involved in a SONGS emergency response.

The purpose of this procedure is to ensure that maximum effectiveness is obtain from all jurisdictional plans that are developed, and that affected personnel are proficient in their assigned responsibilities. This proficiency can be obtained by active interjurisdictional participation in a training program.

Reference Information:

Interjurisdictional Procedure #20, Training.

Additional Reference Information:

Attachment 2 to this Agreement.

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TTACHMENT 2

SCHEDULE OF EXERCISES/DRILLS/ACTIONS

	Annual	Semi-Annual	Quarterly	Monthly	Periodic
1. Public Information - Telling the public how they will be notified and what their actions should be in an emergency.					X
2. Public Information - To acquaint news media with the emergency plans, information concerning radiation, and points of contact for release of public information in an emergency.	X				
3. Emergency Communications - Each organization shall conduct periodic testing of the communication system.					X
4. Emergency Equipment - Inspect, inventory and operationally check emergency equipment/instruments quarterly and after each use.			X		
5. Exercise - Each organization shall conduct an emergency response exercise prior to adoptation of the Plan and at least annually thereafter.	X				
6. Communication Drill - Communications with State and Local governments within the plume exposure pathway, EPZ.				X	
7. Communication Drill - Communications with Federal emergency response organizations and States within the ingestion pathway shall be tested.	X				
8. Communication Drill - Communications between the nuclear facility, state and local EOCs and field assessment teams.	X				
9. Medical Emergency Drill - Involving a simulated contaminated individual which contains provisions for participation by the local service agencies.	X				

Notes: 1. Items 1-8 are to be accomplished in cooperation with both facility operators and the appropriate state agencies.

2. Item 9 is to be accomplished in cooperation with the appropriate State agencies.

3. There are additional exercises and drills for which the operators and State are responsible and local government may wish to participate.

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INDEX OF INTERJURISDICTIONAL PROCEDURES

1. Direction/Control
2. EOC Operation
3. EOF Liaison
4. Notification
5. Alert/Warning
6. Public Information
7. Communications
8. Evacuation/Sheltering
9. Transportation
10. Reception and Care Center
11. Radiological Monitoring and Assessment
12. Decontamination
13. Ingestion Pathway Protective Actions
14. Potassium Iodide Use
15. Law Enforcement/Security
16. Traffic Control
17. Fire/Rescue
18. Medical/Public Health
19. Recovery
20. Training
21. Exercises
22. Logistical Support

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interjurisdictional planning committee

County of Orange • County of San Diego • City of San Clemente • City of San Juan Capistrano
California State Parks • United States Marine Corps • Southern California Edison

January 29, 1990

Mr. William Talley
33282 Golden Lantern
Dana Point, CA 92629

Dear Bill:

As discussed and agreed at the Interjurisdictional Planning Committee (IPC) meeting of June 14, 1989, the City of Dana Point is formally invited by the member organizations of the IPC to become the eight voting member of this committee, established in 1982.

The IPC was formed to provide for the coordination and intergration of individual jurisdictions' emergency plans in response to a potential atmospheric release at the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS).

For your reference and planning purposes, a copy of the Interjurisdictional Planning Agreement for SONGS Response Operations is attached. It reflects those areas of activities that are common among the jurisdictions in the SONGS Emergency Planning Zone for which coordination is necessary.

We anticipate the expertise your city will bring to our committee and look forward to working with you in the future to the mutual benefit of all our constituents.

Sincerely,

Allen Oliver, Jr.
Chairman
Interjurisdictional Planning Committee

cc: IPC Members

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

City of Dana Point

33282 Golden Lantern, Dana Point, Ca 92629
(714) 248-3560 FAX (714) 248-9920

:lleen Krause
Mayor

3ill Bamattre
layor Pro Tem

Judy Curreri
ouncilwoman

Michael Eggers
Councilman

ngrid McGuire
Councilwoman

February 23, 1990

Mr. Allen Oliver, Jr.
Chairman
Interjurisdictional Planning Committee
c/o California State Parks
3030 Avenida del Presidente
San Clemente, CA 92672

Dear Al:

Thank you for your letter of January 29 formally inviting the City of Dana Point to become the eighth voting member of the IPC.

We look forward to participating fully in the activities of the IPC and anticipate that Dana Point will benefit from the Committee's collective experience as we develop our emergency services program.

The City's representative to the IPC will be the Emergency Services Coordinator, Andy Anderson.

Sincerely,

Bill Talley

'illiam O. Talley
City Manager

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
EDISON
An EDISON INTERNATIONAL Company
San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station

January 23, 2013

Tony Struthers
Administrator
Saddleback Memorial Medical Center, San Clemente Campus
654 Camino Los Mares
San Clemente, CA 92672

Subject: 2013 Review of Medical Agreement

Mr. Struthers:

Annually, in accordance with the SONGS Emergency Plan, Southern California Edison conducts a review of medical services agreements for the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station to certify they are valid. Enclosed is the copy of the agreement, dated April 6, 2006. In conjunction with this agreement, and at your request, we will provide training and education to your staff in the evaluation and treatment of radiation related injuries.

Please indicate your concurrence that the agreement is valid by signing and dating this cover letter. The cover letter may be mailed, faxed, or emailed to me at your earliest convenience.

If you have any questions regarding the medical service agreement, or our educational program, please contact me at (949) 368-3608.

Sincerely,

Tawni Sargent
Southern California Edison
Tawni.Sargent@sce.com
PO Box 128
San Clemente, CA 92674
Fax: (949) 368-3664

Enclosure

The agreement is considered current and valid	
Signed	Date 1/24/13

PO Box 128
San Clemente, CA 92674-0128

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
EDISON
An EDISON INTERNATIONAL Company
San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station

January 23, 2013

Laura E. Guest, R.N, A.N.P.
Premier Physicians Medical Group
675 Camino Los Mares Suite 300
San Clemente, CA 92672

Subject: 2013 Review of Medical Agreement

Ms. Guest:

Annually, in accordance with the SONGS Emergency Plan, Southern California Edison conducts a review of medical services agreements for the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station to certify they are valid. Enclosed is the copy of the agreement, dated February 1, 2011. In conjunction with this agreement, and at your request, we will provide training and education to your staff in the evaluation and treatment of radiation related injuries.

Please indicate your concurrence that the agreement is valid by signing and dating this cover letter. The cover letter may be mailed, faxed, or emailed to me at your earliest convenience.

If you have any questions regarding the medical service agreement, or our educational program, please contact me at (949) 368-3608.

Sincerely,

Tawni Sargent
Southern California Edison
Tawni.Sargent@sce.com
PO Box 128
San Clemente, CA 92674
Fax: (949) 368-3664

Enclosure

The agreement is considered current and valid	
Signed	Date 2/4/13

PO Box 128
San Clemente, CA 92674-0128

Legal Approval

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
EDISON
An EDISON INTERNATIONAL Company
San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station

January 23, 2013

RECEIVED
Administration
1-25-13

Sharon Schultz
Tri-City Medical Center
4002 Vista Way
Oceanside, CA 92056

Subject: 2013 Review of Medical Agreement

Ms. Schultz:

Annually, in accordance with the SONGS Emergency Plan, Southern California Edison conducts a review of medical services agreements for the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station to certify they are valid. Enclosed is the copy of the agreement, dated February 10, 2004. In conjunction with this agreement, and at your request, we will provide training and education to your staff in the evaluation and treatment of radiation related injuries.

Please indicate your concurrence that the agreement is valid by signing and dating this cover letter. The cover letter may be mailed, faxed, or emailed to me at your earliest convenience.

If you have any questions regarding the medical service agreement, or our educational program, please contact me at (949) 368-3608.

Sincerely,

Tawni Sargent
Southern California Edison
Tawni.Sargent@sce.com
PO Box 128
San Clemente, CA 92674
Fax: (949) 368-3664

Enclosure

The agreement is considered current and valid	
Signed	Date 2/6/13

PO Box 128
San Clemente, CA 92674-0128

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
EDISON
An EDISON INTERNATIONAL Company
San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station

January 23, 2013

RECEIVED
JAN 29 2013
Administration

Mr. Kenneth McFarland
Chief Executive Officer
Mission Hospital
27700 Medical Center Road
Mission Viejo, CA 92691

Subject: 2013 Review of Medical Agreement

Mr. McFarland:

Annually, in accordance with the SONGS Emergency Plan, Southern California Edison conducts a review of medical services agreements for the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station to certify they are valid. Enclosed are copies of both agreement, dated January 28, 2010 and January 17, 2002 respectively. In conjunction with these agreements, and at your request, we will provide training and education to your staff in the evaluation and treatment of radiation related injuries.

Please indicate your concurrence that the agreement is valid by signing and dating this cover letter. The cover letter may be mailed, faxed, or emailed to me at your earliest convenience.

If you have any questions regarding the medical service agreement, or our educational program, please contact me at (949) 368-3608.

Sincerely,

Tawni Sargent
Southern California Edison
Tawni.Sargent@sce.com
PO Box 128
San Clemente, CA 92674
Fax: (949) 368-3664

Enclosure

Both agreements are considered current and valid

Signed Kenneth D. McFarland Date 2/21/13

PO Box 128
San Clemente, CA 92674-0128

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
EDISON
An EDISON INTERNATIONAL Company
San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station

January 23, 2013

Annette Hansen
Office Manager
Mission Trauma Surgical Medical Group
26732 Crown Valley Parkway, Suite 351
Mission Viejo, CA 92691

Subject: 2013 Review of Medical Agreement

Ms. Hansen:

Annually, in accordance with the SONGS Emergency Plan, Southern California Edison conducts a review of medical services agreements for the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station to certify they are valid. Enclosed is the copy of the agreement, dated January 28, 2011. In conjunction with this agreement, and at your request, we will provide training and education to your staff in the evaluation and treatment of radiation related injuries.

Please indicate your concurrence that the agreement is valid by signing and dating this cover letter. The cover letter may be mailed, faxed, or emailed to me at your earliest convenience.

If you have any questions regarding the medical service agreement, or our educational program, please contact me at (949) 368-3608.

Sincerely,

Tawni Sargent
Southern California Edison
Tawni.Sargent@sce.com
PO Box 128
San Clemente, CA 92674
Fax: (949) 368-3664

Enclosure

The agreement is considered current and valid

Signed _____ Date 1/31/13

PO Box 128
San Clemente, CA 92674-0128

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
EDISON
An EDISON INTERNATIONAL Company
San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station

January 23, 2013

Roy Cox
Regional Logistics Manager
Air Methods
1870 Miro Way
Rialto, CA 92376

Subject: 2013 Review of Medical Agreement

Mr. Cox:

Annually, in accordance with the SONGS Emergency Plan, Southern California Edison conducts a review of medical services agreements for the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station to certify they are valid. Enclosed is the copy of the agreement, dated February 9, 2009. In conjunction with this agreement, and at your request, we will provide training and education to your staff in the evaluation and treatment of radiation related injuries.

Please indicate your concurrence that the agreement is valid by signing and dating this cover letter. The cover letter may be mailed, faxed, or emailed to me at your earliest convenience.

If you have any questions regarding the medical service agreement, or our educational program, please contact me at (949) 368-3608.

Sincerely,

Tawni Sargent
Southern California Edison
Tawni.Sargent@sce.com
PO Box 128
San Clemente, CA 92674
Fax: (949) 368-3664

Enclosure

The agreement is considered current and valid	
Signed	Date 2-1-13

Kevin Stanhope VP
Air Methods Corp

PO Box 128
San Clemente, CA 92674-0128

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS BASE
BOX 555010
CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA 92055-5010

5800
CO

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
COMMANDING OFFICER, MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA 92055
AND
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY, 2244 WALNUT GROVE AVENUE, ROSEMEAD, CALIFORNIA 91770

Subj: RECIPROCAL FIRE PROTECTION AGREEMENT (MUTUAL AID ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT)

Ref: (a) United States Code, Title 42 - The Public Health and Welfare, Chapter 15A - Reciprocal Fire Protection Agreements, Subchapter I - Protection of United States Property
(b) Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 - Public Law No. 93-498, 15 U.S.C. 2201
(c) Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44 - Emergency Management and Assistance, Chapter I - Federal Emergency Management Agency, Part 151 - Reimbursement for Costs of Firefighting on Federal Property

1. Purpose. This agreement between the Commanding Officer, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California and Southern California Edison Company (SCE) is to secure for each the benefits of mutual aid in fire protection, defined in 42 U.S.C. § 1856(b) to include personal services and equipment required for fire prevention, the protection of life and property from fire, fire fighting, and emergency services, including basic medical support, basic and advanced life support, hazardous material containment and confinement and special rescue events involving vehicular and water mishaps, and trench, building, and confined space extractions. Hazardous material containment and confinement is interpreted to include radiological contamination from a nuclear event or nuclear incident. Emergency services under this agreement include Camp Pendleton Emergency Medical Services acting as an emergency ambulance resource for the transportation of injured or contaminated individuals to the most appropriate treatment facilities available at the time of incident.

2. Whereas

a. Each of the parties maintains certain equipment and personnel for fire suppression and emergency services within its own jurisdiction and areas; and

b. The parties desire to augment the fire protection and emergency services available to the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS), Units 2 and 3 located on Camp Pendleton, and the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California; and

c. The lands and districts of the parties are adjacent or contiguous so that mutual assistance is deemed feasible; and

d. It is the policy of the Department of the Navy and the municipalities or other districts and of their governing bodies to conclude such agreements wherever practicable; and

e. It is deemed sound, desirable, practicable, and beneficial for the parties to render assistance to one another in accordance with these terms.

3. Scope. The rendering of assistance under the terms of this agreement shall not be mandatory, but the party receiving the request for assistance should as promptly as possible under the circumstances inform the requesting department if, for any reason, assistance cannot be rendered. This agreement contains the entire agreement between Camp Pendleton and SCE. Any terms previously discussed or agreed to related to emergency assistance that are not expressly included in this agreement are of no effect. This agreement makes null and void all prior agreements related to mutual emergency assistance between the two Parties. The intent of this Agreement is to set forth Parties agreement on the scope of emergency services that may be obtained under this Agreement.

4. Agreement

a. The senior officer of a party's fire department or the senior officer of such fire department actually present at any fire is authorized to request firefighting and/or other emergency services (including, but not limited to, medical, hazardous materials response, or rescue) assistance under this Agreement whenever he deems it advisable.

b. A call for assistance from SCE received by Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton's Fire and Emergency Services shall be referred to the Emergency Communication Center for response on behalf of the Marine Corps Base, who will confirm that a request for assistance has been made by communication with the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS) Fire Chief. A call, received by the Marine Corps Base, shall be referred by SCE to the SONGS Fire Chief, or his duly authorized representative, and they will confirm with the Marine Corps Emergency Center that a request has been made for assistance before any equipment or personnel are dispatched.

c. The senior officer on duty of the fire department receiving a request for assistance as described in subpart b above shall immediately take the following action:

(1) Determine if apparatus and personnel can be spared to respond to the call;

(2) Determine what apparatus and personnel might most effectively be dispatched;

(3) Determine the exact mission to be achieved as defined by the Party requesting assistance and in accordance with the detailed plans and procedures of operation (see Attachment A); and

(4) Based on resources and availability, dispatch such apparatus and personnel with complete instructions as to the mission or with direction to obtain further instructions as to the mission from the Party's representative in charge of the mission.

d. The San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station Fire Chief, or his duly authorized representative, may request Camp Pendleton Emergency Medical Services provide emergency ambulance response for the transportation of injured or contaminated individuals, who may also have exposure to radiological contamination, to the most appropriate treatment facilities

available at the time of an event or incident that requires assistance from the Camp Pendleton Emergency Medical Services group. Where there may have been exposure to radiological contamination, Camp Pendleton Emergency Medical Services will provide emergency care and transportation from SONGS to any of the following facilities capable of handling contaminated-injured patients: Tri City Medical Center in Oceanside, Mission Hospital and Regional Medical Center in Mission Viejo, Saddleback San Clemente Medical Center and Mission Hospital of Laguna Beach. Camp Pendleton Emergency Medical Services shall have the discretion whether to accept the injured for transport based on risk to the staff or availability of ambulance and qualified personnel at the time of the request (subject to the requirement to communicate promptly if such assistance cannot be provided to SCE). The responsibilities of Camp Pendleton Emergency Medical Services under this subparagraph are conditioned upon SCE providing staff training and assistance necessary to support the handling of radiologically contaminated patients. In addition to this training, SCE will provide health physics and medical expertise to assist in assessment of the level of contamination involved, degree of decontamination achieved, and risks involved to the staff and craft associated with transport of the injured individual.

e. Any benefit arising out of the rendering of assistance pursuant to this agreement shall inure solely to the undersigned parties. Each of the parties shall be required to notify the other party of organizational changes, conditions, and operations that might lead to inadvertent third-party benefit.

f. Reimbursement and liabilities of parties will be determined as follows:

(1) In rendering assistance, the agents, servants, and employees of one party will not be considered the agents, servants, and employees of the other party.

(2) Pursuant to reference (a), the parties to this agreement will reimburse one another for the reasonable incremental costs incurred by such party in furnishing fire protection, as defined in reference (a), for or on behalf of any other party. SCE may request reimbursement under either this subparagraph or the subparagraph immediately below. Reimbursement by SCE to Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton will be processed in accordance with § 1856d(b) of reference (a).

(3) Direct expenses and losses which are additional firefighting costs over and above normal operating costs incurred while fighting a fire on property under the jurisdiction of the United States may be reimbursed in accordance with references (b) and (c).

(4) Except as provided above, pursuant to § 1856a(a) of reference (a), each party waives all claims against the other party for compensation for any loss, damage, injury or death occurring in consequence of the performance of this Agreement.

(5) Any service performed by Marine Corps personnel under this Agreement shall constitute service "in the line of duty," without prejudice to any investigation conducted under JAGINST 5800.7E.

g. The technical head, or designee, of the fire department requesting service hereunder shall assume full charge of the operations. If he requests

a senior officer of the responding fire department to assume command, he shall not, by relinquishing command, be relieved of his responsibility for the operation. Regardless of who is in command of the operation itself, the apparatus, personnel, and equipment of the responding fire department shall be under the immediate supervision and responsibility of the senior officer of the responding fire department.

h. As part of this Agreement, the chief fire officers and personnel of each of the Parties are invited and encouraged, on a reciprocal basis, to frequently visit each other's activities for guided familiarization tours consistent with local security requirements and, as feasible, to jointly conduct pre-fire planning inspection and drills.

i. The technical head, or designee, of the fire departments are authorized and directed under this Agreement to meet and draft detailed plans and procedures of operation necessary to effectively implement this Agreement. Such plans and procedures of operation shall become effective upon written approval by the signatory parties.

j. This Agreement shall become effective immediately after it has been signed by both Parties hereto and shall remain in full force and effect until cancelled by mutual agreement of the parties or by written notice by one party to the other party, with the understanding that any notice of cancellation of this Agreement shall only take effect after at least 30 days prior notice.

5. Termination. Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton may terminate this Agreement without notice in the event of military exigencies or changes to force protection conditions.

6. Modification. Any modification or change to this Agreement must be agreed to by the Parties and reflected in writing.

7. Effective Date. This Agreement enters into effect upon the date that the last signature below is obtained. This Agreement will remain in effect until it is modified or cancelled in accordance with the terms herein stated. It is attested to by the undersigned who are empowered to exercise authority for their respective organizations.

In Witness Thereof, the parties have executed this agreement

at San Onofre on February 17, 2012

N. F. MARANO
Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps
Commanding Officer
MCB, Camp Pendleton

DANIEL ENSMINGER
Fire Chief
San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
EDISON
An EDISON INTERNATIONAL Company
San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station

January 23, 2013

Tom Kircher
MCI-W & MCB CamPen CBRNE Protection Officer
AC/S G-3/5, Operations Division
MCB Camp Pendleton, CA 92055
Phone: (760) 763-3258
DSN Prefix: 361

Subject: 2013 Review of Medical Agreement

Mr. Kircher:

Annually, in accordance with the SONGS Emergency Plan, Southern California Edison conducts a review of medical services agreements for the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station to certify they are valid. Enclosed is the copy of the agreement, dated February 17, 2012. In conjunction with this agreement, and at your request, we will provide training and education to your staff in the evaluation and treatment of radiation related injuries.

Please indicate your concurrence that the agreement is valid by signing and dating this cover letter. The cover letter may be mailed, faxed, or emailed to me at your earliest convenience.

If you have any questions regarding the medical service agreement, or our educational program, please contact me at (949) 368-3608.

Sincerely,

Tawni Sargent
Southern California Edison
Tawni.Sargent@sce.com
PO Box 128
San Clemente, CA 92674
Fax: (949) 368-3664

Enclosure

The agreement is considered current and valid	
Signed	Date 31 Jan 13

PO Box 128
San Clemente, CA 92674-0128

George D. Turner
President & CEO

May 6, 2011

ANI INFORMATION BULLETIN 11-01
TO ANI Policyholders

Emergency Notification Procedures for ANI Policyholders

The attached bulletin supersedes and replaces ANI Bulletin 97-01 and updates procedures for notification of ANI in the event of a nuclear emergency relating to an ANI insured facility or shipment. The new 24 hour ANI Emergency Notification Number is now **(877) 680-2644.** This change will require you to update your emergency procedures and call lists.

Should there be questions regarding Emergency Notification, please contact your ANI Account Engineer.

Very truly yours,

George D. Turner

Attachment

May, 2011

AMERICAN NUCLEAR INSURERS

Emergency Notification Procedures

For ANI Policyholders

This Bulletin provides ANI Policyholders with an Emergency contact number as well as guidelines for notifying American Nuclear Insurers in the event of a nuclear emergency. This Bulletin supersedes and replaces ANI Bulletin 97-01.

ANI'S TELEPHONE CONTACT NUMBER

American Nuclear Insurers (ANI) Emergency Contact number has changed. The new 24 hour Emergency Contact Number is:

(877)-680-2644

Please amend your procedures and records to include this important number.

WHEN TO NOTIFY ANI OF AN EMERGENCY

Your ANI policies provide you coverage for "bodily injury" and "property damage" (terms defined in the policies), sustained by people who live or work or own homes or businesses near insured nuclear facilities due to a release or threatened release of nuclear material from one of those facilities. In the event of nuclear emergencies, it is important to notify American Nuclear Insurers as soon as possible. Timely notification enables ANI to properly respond to emergency situations.

Under what circumstances should ANI receive notification?

American Nuclear Insurers must be notified as soon as possible in the event of a nuclear emergency that requires notifying State or Federal authorities. This includes transportation incidents involving radioactive materials. This information is critical to ANI's decision to implement its emergency response plan.

In addition, for insured nuclear power reactor facilities, ANI must receive notification anytime one of the following conditions is declared:

- ALERT
- SITE AREA EMERGENCY
- GENERAL EMERGENCY

The above criterion also applies when you are conducting a drill which simulates one or more of the above conditions.

We ask that your emergency plans be amended (if necessary) to contain ANI notification requirements.

It is particularly important to notify American Nuclear Insurers of any situation that might cause authorities to order or recommend that off-site persons evacuate their homes and businesses because of an actual or potential release of radioactive material from an ANI insured facility or shipment.

Even if it appears to be only remotely probable that off-site persons will be affected, ANI must be notified so we can initiate our response plans in case the emergency escalates.

Your company's ANI liaison should possess sufficient understanding of the nuclear facility and emergency plan to be able to discuss the technical aspects relating to plant status, accident prognosis and radioactive releases.

WHAT HAPPENS AFTER YOU CALL

Again, in the event of a nuclear emergency (or drill) please call the ANI Emergency Contact Number (877) 680-2644. This is a 24 hour line.

Upon connecting, you will be prompted to press "1" for an actual emergency or press "2" for a drill. A live operator will then come on the line and ask the questions stated below. The answers are recorded and the answering service will verify the answers with the caller before ending the call. If you are reporting an actual emergency, the answering service will immediately contact ANI personnel responsible for initiating ANI's Emergency Response Plan.

Emergency Call questions:

- What is your name (please spell your last name)?
- What is the telephone number for immediate callback?
- What is the name of your facility?
- What is the name of your organization?
- What is the date and time of the event?
- What is the extent of damage?
- Briefly describe the nature of the event that you are reporting.
- Please provide contact person information (including the contact person's direct dial telephone number(s) and their position within the organization) for ANI follow-up.

BACKGROUND

Past experience demonstrates the need for follow-up communication since the information transmitted in the initial notification may be incomplete. It is essential that ANI receives up-to-date information from reliable technical sources regarding radioactive releases from the site, plant status, and impending protective actions for members of the public.

In order to assure that this type of follow-up information is available to ANI, we request through this bulletin that policyholders notifying ANI of a nuclear emergency be prepared to provide us with the name (preferably by position within the emergency organization or Risk Management Department), and telephone number of the individual we can contact during a nuclear emergency for follow-up information.

Your company's ANI liaison should possess sufficient understanding of the nuclear facility and emergency plan to be able to discuss the technical aspects relating to plant status, accident prognosis and radioactive releases.

WHY ACCURATE INFORMATION IS IMPORTANT

Accurate and timely information enables American Nuclear Insurers to make an appropriate response to a nuclear emergency situation.

In the event of an actual emergency, ANI is prepared to send claims adjusters to the scene to assist members of the public who are directed to evacuate their homes and businesses. These claims adjusters would help evacuees by providing them with financial assistance to defray the costs of temporary lodging, transportation, food and other related emergency expenses in accordance with the coverage afforded under our policies.

Accurate information will enable American Nuclear Insurers to evaluate both the need for sending adjusters into the field as well as to gauge the necessary magnitude of the response.

POLICYHOLDERS OTHER THAN POWER REACTOR OPERATORS

American Nuclear Insurers' Emergency Response Procedures apply to all ANI Policy and Certificate holders. While procedures vary among different classes of insureds, we require that your emergency procedures reflect notification of ANI at our new 24 hour number.

Please notify ANI anytime you are required to notify State or Federal regulators of an emergency situation involving your facility or a shipment of nuclear material associated with your company. In addition, if you feel that a situation at your plant or an event related to a shipment of nuclear material may cause nuclear bodily injury or nuclear property damage to members of the public, ANI should also be notified.

FOLLOW-UP

Your ANI account engineer will follow-up with you regarding implementation of these Notification procedures and will be available to answer any questions you may have.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
EDISON
An EDISON INTERNATIONAL Company
San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station

January 23, 2013

Chief Keith Richter
Fire Chief
Orange County Fire Authority
1 Fire Authority Road
Irvine, CA 92602

Subject: 2011 Review of Medical Agreement

Chief Richter:

Annually, in accordance with the SONGS Emergency Plan, Southern California Edison conducts a review of medical services agreements for the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station to certify they are valid. Enclosed is the copy of the agreement, dated July 7, 2004. In conjunction with this agreement, and at your request, we will provide training and education to your staff in the evaluation and treatment of radiation related injuries.

Please indicate your concurrence that the agreement is valid by signing and dating this cover letter. The cover letter may be mailed, faxed, or emailed to me at your earliest convenience.

If you have any questions regarding the medical service agreement, or our educational program, please contact me at (949) 368-3608.

Sincerely,

Tawni Sargent
Southern California Edison
Tawni.Sargent@sce.com
PO Box 128
San Clemente, CA 92674
Fax: (949) 368-3664

Enclosure

The agreement is considered current and valid

Signed Keith Richter Date Jan. 23, 2013

PO Box 128
San Clemente, CA 92674-0128

ORANGE COUNTY FIRE AUTHORITY
P. O. Box 57115, Irvine, CA 92619-7115 • 1 Fire Authority Road, Irvine, CA 92602
Chip Prather, Fire Chief (714) 573-6000 www.ocfa.org

July 7, 2004

Mr. Howard W. Newton
Manager, Site Support Services
Southern California Edison

Subject: Renewal of Agreement for the Transportation of Individuals

Dear Mr. Newton:

This letter confirms an agreement ("Agreement") between the Orange County Fire Authority ("OCFA") and Southern California Edison ("SCE") concerning emergency care and ambulance transportation for individuals that are injured at the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station, where the injury may involve radiological contamination.

Pursuant to this Agreement, San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station may request OCFA provide emergency care and transportation under this Agreement for any injured individual who may have been exposed to radiological contamination at the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station. Transportation will be to one of the following medical treatment facilities capable of handling contaminated-injured patients: San Clemente Hospital, South Coast Medical Center in Laguna Beach, Tri-City Medical Center in Oceanside, and Mission Hospital and Regional Medical Center in Mission Viejo.

As part of this Agreement, SCE agrees to provide staff training and assistance to OCFA so it is adequately prepared to handle contaminated individuals as described herein. In exchange, OCFA agrees to provide available vehicles and qualified personnel in response to requests from SCE for assistance in the handling of radiologically contaminated patients.

In addition, when SCE requests assistance from OCFA then SCE will provide OCFA staff with available health physics and medical information about the related contamination injuries so this information can be used by the OCFA in responding to these injuries. This information will assist OCFA's staff in understanding the nature of the injury, the extent and characteristics of any contamination that may be involved, the degree of decontamination achieved, and the risks involved to the staff and to the vehicles and equipment used for the transport of the injured individual.

SCE agrees that it will be responsible for the payment of usual and customary fees and charges for any emergency care or transportation services rendered at SCE's request, as evidenced by SCE's execution of this letter, and OCFA agrees to send any bills to me at the above address (unless subsequent billing instructions are provided in writing by SCE to OCFA).

Serving the Cities of: Aliso Viejo • Buena Park • Cypress • Dana Point • Irvine • Laguna Hills • Laguna Niguel • Laguna Woods • Lake Forest • La Palma
Los Alamitos • Mission Viejo • Placentia • Rancho Santa Margarita • San Clemente • San Juan Capistrano • Seal Beach • Stanton • Tustin • Villa Park
Westminster • Yorba Linda • and Unincorporated Areas of Orange County

RESIDENTIAL SPRINKLERS AND SMOKE DETECTORS SAVE LIVES

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

It is also understood and agreed that the sole remedy of either party for breach of this Agreement (except for non-payment for services rendered by SCE which shall not be subject to this limitation on remedies) shall be the termination of this Agreement. Except for non-payment claims, under no circumstances shall either party be liable to the other for any damages arising out of the breach of this Agreement.

Notwithstanding any other provisions contained herein, either party with or without cause may terminate this Agreement following 30 days written notice to the other party.

The SCE signatory below represents that he has authority to sign this Agreement on behalf of SCE.

Very truly yours,

ORANGE COUNTY FIRE AUTHORITY

By: _____
CHIP PRATHER, FIRE CHIEF

ACCEPTED AND AGREED TO:

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON

By: _____
HOWARD W. NEWTON, MANAGER,
SITE SUPPORT SERVICES

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By: _____
GENERAL COUNSEL

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
EDISON
An EDISON INTERNATIONAL® Company

P.O. Box 128 San Clemente, CA 92674-0128 Telephone: 949-368-6655 Fax: 949-368-6668

February 29, 2008

William R. Metcalf
Fire Chief / San Diego Area Coordinator
North County Fire Protection District
315 East Ivy Street
Fallbrook, California 92028-2138

Dear Chief Metcalf,

Attached is a signed copy of the San Diego County Fire Mutual Aid Agreement, submitted to you in your capacity as the San Diego County Area Coordinator, for inclusion of the San Onofre Fire Department / Southern California Edison in the Mutual Aid Plan.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Dan Ensminger
Manager, Fire Protection Services/
Fire Chief, San Onofre Fire Department
Phone (949) 368-6649
Fax (949) 368-6668

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

FIRE MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT made and entered into by and between the County of San Diego, the undersigned Cities, Fire Protection districts, Public or Private Fire Departments and Political Subdivisions within the San Diego County;

WITNESSETH

WHEREAS, it is necessary that the Fire Protection Resources and Facilities of the County of San Diego, Cities, Fire Protection Districts, Fire Departments, and other Political Subdivisions within San Diego County entering into this Agreement be coordinated and be made available to prevent and combat the effect of fire or other emergency which may result from a disaster within the limits of the County of any type of a lesser nature than a disaster requiring a declaration of a State of Extreme Emergency; and

WHEREAS, it is desirable in the event such a disaster should occur that each of the parties hereto should voluntarily aid and assist one another by the interchange of Fire Protection and Rescue Services and facilities to cope with the problems which may arise in the event of disaster; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary and desirable that a cooperative agreement be executed for the interchange of such Mutual Aid on a local and County-wide basis;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY AGREED by and between each and all of the parties hereto as follows:

1. **AUTHORITY:** This agreement is made pursuant to the California Emergency Services Act, Chapter 7, Division 1 of the Government Code (commencing with Section 1500). It is an exercise of Mutual Aid powers authorized by Section 9616 thereof, and is intended to supplement, not to replace, other Mutual Aid of Automatic Aid Agreements which now exist between various entities in San Diego County.

2. **SCOPE OF AGREEMENT:** It is the intent of the parties to establish a system of Mutual Aid which will be effective during conditions of local peril, local emergency or local disaster as those terms are defined in Section 1505 of the California Emergency Services Act.

3. **AID TO BE FURNISHED:** Each party agrees to furnish Fire Protection Personnel, Resources and Facilities and to render such Fire Protection and Rescue Services to each and every other party to this Agreement as may be necessary to prevent and combat any type of disaster of a lesser nature than a disaster requiring a Declaration of a State of Extreme Emergency within the limits of San Diego County, in accordance with an Operational Plan to be adopted pursuant to this Agreement, (hereinafter referred to as the San Diego County Fire Mutual Aid Operational Plan – Annex B), detailing the manner by which such Personnel, Resources and Facilities are to be made available and furnished provided however, that no party shall be required to deplete unreasonably its own Fire Protection Resources, Personnel, Services and Facilities in furnishing such Mutual Aid; and provided that the determination of such

party as to the extent to which it can furnish Mutual Aid without depleting unreasonably its own Fire Protection Resources, Personnel, Services and Facilities shall be final and conclusive.

4. **CONSIDERATION:** The consideration for this Agreement shall be the promise of each party to assist the others and it is understood that no party shall be obligated to pay or reimburse any other party for any aid furnished pursuant hereto, except that reimbursement shall be made by the party receiving such aid pursuant to the Fire Mutual Aid Operational Plan for firefighting supplies actually used by the Agencies furnishing assistance hereunder.

5. **CALIFORNIA DISASTER PLAN:** It is expressly understood that any Mutual Aid extended under this Agreement and the Operational Plan to be adopted is furnished in accordance with the provisions of the "California Disaster Act" and other applicable provisions of the law.

Any Fire Official who requests and is furnished Mutual Aid pursuant to this Agreement and Operational Plan adopted pursuant thereto shall immediately notify the Area Fire Coordinator for San Diego County, Region VI, as established by the California Disaster Plan, of the movements of such personnel and equipment as they are provided.

6. **PARTIES ELIGIBLE TO PARTICIPATE:**

A. Parties eligible to participate in the San Diego County Fire Mutual Aid agreement shall be any organized Fire Department within San Diego County. For purposes of this COUNTY AID PLAN, the term "Fire Department" includes Fire Department, Fire Protection District, Fire Protection Agency, Fire Company, Fire Brigade, and any Agency Lawfully organized to provide Fire Protection Services.

B. Elimination of a Party: A party may be eliminated from this Mutual Agreement by a majority vote of the Fire Advisory Committee upon Notice to the party effected and hearing thereon, based upon the following considerations:

1. Whether the level of the Party's actual response to a request for Mutual Aid (number of requests compared to number of declined requests, number and quality of personnel arriving at scene, type and quality of equipment arriving at scene) demonstrates that the Mutual Aid of such party is not effective.

2. Whether the resources of the party clearly indicate that the party's potential level of response would not be effective.

7. **EXECUTION:** This agreement shall become effective as to each party when executed by that party, and shall remain operative and effective as between each and every party that has executed (or hereinafter executes) this Agreement, until terminated as to such party. The termination by one or more parties of their participation in this Agreement shall not affect the operation of this Agreement as between the other parties to this Agreement. Approval of this Agreement by the State Disaster Council shall not be a condition of this Agreement.

Execution of this Agreement shall be as follows:

A. The Governing Body of the party shall by Resolution approve this Agreement, which shall be designated as "The San Diego County Fire Mutual Aid Agreement," and shall authorize a designated representative to execute a copy of this Agreement.

B. The authorized representative of the governing body shall execute a copy of this Agreement and forthwith file three executed copies, together with a certified copy of the resolution of the governing body approving and authorizing the executive thereof with the Secretary of the Fire Advisory Committee, and the State Disaster Council.

8. **TERMINATION:** Termination of the Agreement may be effected as to any party as follows: the governing body of the party shall by resolution give notice of termination of participation in this Agreement and file a certified copy of such resolution with the Fire Advisory Committee Secretary and with the State Disaster Council. This

agreement shall be terminated as to such party twenty days after filing of such resolution.

9. **FIRE ADVISORY COMMITTEE:**

A. **Creation of Committee:** There is hereby created a Fire Advisory Committee. The Fire Advisory Committee shall be composed of members appointed by the parties to this Agreement as hereinafter provided, and the Area Fire Coordinator, who shall serve as Chairperson.

B. **Representatives:** Each party to this Agreement agrees to designate a representative to act as its member of the Fire Advisory Committee. Each representative shall serve as such at the will and pleasure of the governing body that appointed them. Such representative shall cease to be a member at such time as this Agreement is terminated as to the party that appointed them.

C. **Duties:** It shall be the duty of the Fire Advisory Committee to:

1. Adopt an Operational Plan pursuant to this Agreement.
2. Consider and adopt such amendments to the Operational Plan as may be necessary or desirable.

D. **Ralph M. Brown Act:** All meetings of the Fire Advisory Committee shall be called, noticed and conducted with the provisions of the Ralph M. Brown Act (commencing with Section 54950) of the Government Code.

E. **Meetings:** The Fire Advisory Committee shall provide for its regular meetings provided, however, it shall hold at least one regular meeting each year. In addition, special meetings may be called at the discretion of the Area Fire Coordinator designated by this Agreement, and they shall fix the date, hour and place for holding each meeting.

F. **Quorum:** Fifty percent plus one member of the members of the Fire Advisor Committee present at any regular or special meeting shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

G, **Rules and Regulations:** The Fire Advisory Committee may adopt from time-to-time such rules and regulations for the conduct of its meetings and affairs as may be required.

10. **AREA FIRE COORDINATOR:** The Area Fire Coordinator of San Diego County, Region VI, as established under the California Disaster Plan, or his or her duly designated alternate shall be the Coordinator of this Agreement. It shall be the duty of the Area Fire Coordinator to:

A. Prepare a proposed Operational Plan for submission to the Fire Advisory Committee.

B. Prepare such proposed amendments to the Operational Plan for submission to the Fire Advisory Committee as may from time-to-time appear necessary or desirable.

C. Call special meetings of the Fire Advisory Committee as necessary to provide for the adoption of an Operational Plan or to provide for consideration of amendments thereto.

D. Chair the San Diego County Fire Chiefs Operations Committee.

11. **SECRETARY:** The Area Fire Coordinator shall designate a Fire Advisory Committee Secretary from among the members of the Fire Advisory Committee. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to:

A. Submit a copy of this Agreement to the State Disaster Council for approval. The State Disaster Council shall be requested to notify each entity which is eligible to participate in this Agreement of its approval.

B. Submit an approved copy of the Agreement to the Director of the San Diego County Office of Disaster Preparedness.

C. Act as a depository of resolutions approving this Agreement, executed copies of this Agreement, Resolutions of Termination, the Operational Plan, and such other documents as may be received pursuant to this Agreement.

12. **EFFECTIVE DATE OF AGREEMENT:** This agreement shall take effect upon its execution by fifty percent plus one of the eligible parties defined herein.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Agreement is executed by the Manager, Site Emergency Preparedness, acting on behalf of Southern California Edison and the San Onofre Fire Department, located at the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station.

Dated this 29 day of February, 2008.

SIGNATURE: _____

J. F. Fee

TITLE: Manager, Site Emergency Preparedness

LIST OF PROCEDURES IMPLEMENTING THE EMERGENCY PLAN

APPENDIX E

LIST OF PROCEDURES IMPLEMENTING THE EMERGENCY PLAN

Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures (EPIPs)

SO123-VIII-0.100	Maintenance and Control of Emergency Planning Documents
SO123-VIII-0.101	Emergency Response Equipment Management
SO123-VIII-0.200	Emergency Plan Drills and Exercises
SO123-VIII-0.201	Emergency Plan Equipment Surveillance Program (EPESP)
SO123-VIII-0.202	Assignment of Emergency Response Personnel
SO123-VIII-0.301	Emergency Telecommunications Testing
SO123-VIII-0.302	Onsite Emergency Siren System Test
SO123-VIII-0.303	Perimeter Public Address System (PPAS) Routine Test
SO123-VIII-1	Recognition and Classification of Emergencies
SO123-VIII-10	Emergency Coordinator Duties
SO123-VIII-10.3	Protective Action Recommendations
SO123-VIII-10.5	Event Closeout and Recovery
SO123-VIII-10.6	Emergency Response Actions for a Declared Security Event
SO123-VIII-30.7	Emergency Notifications
SO123-VIII-40.100	Dose Assessment
SO123-VIII-40.200	Raddose-V Dose Assessment
SO23-VIII-50.3	Core Damage Assessment
SO123-VIII-CR	Emergency Response Organization (ERO) Control Room Position Checklist
SO123-VIII-EOF	Emergency Response Organization (ERO) Emergency Operations Facility Position Checklist
SO123-VIII-OSC	Emergency Response Organization (ERO) Operations Support Center Position Checklist
SO123-VIII-TSC	Emergency Response Organization (ERO) Technical Support Center Position Checklist
SO123-VIII-JIC	Emergency Response Organization (ERO) Joint Information Center (JIC) Position Checklist

Emergency Action Level Technical Bases Document

EPSD-1	Emergency Action Level Technical Bases

Emergency Planning Order

SO123-EP-1	SONGS Emergency Plan Implementation

Training Procedure

SO123-XXI-1.11.3	Emergency Plan Training Program Description

Operations Procedure

SO23-13-25	Attachment 10, PA Announcements for Hostile Action or Threats.