TURKEY POINT NUCLEAR PLANT

RECOVERY PLAN

Revision 01

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Site Vice President - Turkey Point Nuclear Plant

9705070120 970502
PDR ADOCK 05000250
F PDR

TURKEY POINT
NUCLEAR PLANT RECOVERY PLAN

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1.0 OBJECTIVE

To establish guidance to recover from a nuclear power plant emergency and minimize unfavorable impact on the company and the public.

2.0 SCOPE

Mitigation of, and recovery from, an accident can be visualized as a three phase effort. The initial phase is that of recognition and immediate action by the plant personnel on shift. Actions taken to mitigate the event are identified in the plant Emergency Operating Procedures.

The intermediate phase is initiated by the Nuclear Plant Supervisor acting as Emergency Coordinator in accordance with the Emergency Plan and Implementing Procedures. This action mobilizes the On-site and Off-site Emergency Response Organization which includes company, state, local and federal resources.

The final phase begins when plant conditions are stable and the Recovery Plan is implemented. This occurs after control of the affected nuclear unit has been restored and the likelihood of further plant degradation of uncontrolled radioactive releases no longer exists. The plant may remain in an emergency class and still commence recovery operations.

The Recovery Plan is structured so that, insofar as practical, normal company operations are not unnecessarily disrupted. Personnel who may fill positions under the Recovery Plan will be chosen based on their expertise and normal job function. Vendors and experts from outside the company may also be utilized in Recovery positions. Additional guidance/instructions pertaining to radiological and natural disaster (hurricane) recovery is included in attachments to this Plan.

Florida Power & Light Company continues to be responsible for operation and maintenance of the plant during the emergency and Recovery phases. FPL will perform those functions in accordance with applicable license documents and plant procedures.

The Recovery Plan:

- o Provides guidance on the organization, facilities, and principal positions by title to be used in recovery operations.
- o Identifies the potential for external assistance and their inclusion in the defined recovery organization.
- o Identifies the interfaces with FPL organizations, off-site emergency authorities, regulatory agencies, and other applicable organizations.
- o Identifies the interface between FPL and the news media.

The Recovery Plan provides guidance to FPL personnel for the recovery of Company resources, minimizing the effects of the event on stockholders, rate payers, and the Company.

The Recovery Plan will be reviewed periodically and revised as necessary in accordance with plant procedures.

3.0 ORGANIZATION AND FUNDING

3.1 RECOVERY ORGANIZATION

The Recovery Organization has been established to protect and recover the company's investment and ensure that the affected plant is maintained in a safe condition.

Positions are identified in the Recovery Plan by normal position titles and by their Emergency Response organization title, (in parenthesis). The Recovery Organization may be initiated while the affected site is still in the Emergency Plan. Personnel filling Emergency Plan positions may also perform actions per the Recovery Plan. Their recovery responsibilities may continue when the emergency is terminated. This provides an uninterrupted transition into the recovery phase.

The Plant General Manager (Emergency Coordinator), and Site Vice President (Recovery Manager) may activate Recovery positions as they deem necessary. The extent of mobilization required will be determined on a case by case basis.

Upon notification by the Plant General Manager (Emergency Coordinator), or Site Vice President (Recovery Manager) or designee, each employee assigned Recovery Plan duties ceases his/her normal duties and reports to his/her assigned recovery location.

Normally, the Recovery Plan would be initiated at a time when FPL Emergency Response Facilities are staffed and operational. During such times, Recovery Organization personnel would be located with the Site Vice President, (Recovery Manager (RM)) in the Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) and with the Plant General Manager, (Emergency Coordinator (EC)) on-site. Figure 1 shows an example of this organization.

As the Recovery Organization assumes more of a normal organization, the EOF may deactivate. The Site Vice President (RM) and support staff may relocate to the Juno Beach Office Nuclear Division Management Center. The Site Vice President (RM) may reposition other support staff to the site. This would result in continued direct interface between the same personnel.

For those events where the EOF is not activated, but where long term Recovery operations would result (such as a major natural disaster), the Recovery Organization may assume an arrangement focused on the site.

Vendors with specific system or equipment expertise may also be included in the Recovery Organization as deemed necessary.

Attachment 1 provides guidance for key Recovery Organization personnel and the actions that may be necessary in restoring the plant back to operational status. The listed action steps should be considered and performed as appropriate after the Recovery Organization has been assembled and had sufficient time to plan short term and long term goals. The sample Recovery Planning Checklist, as shown in Attachment 3, should be used to identify and plan those goals.

3.2 RECOVERY AND REENTRY

3.2.1 On-Site

Once the hazard potential has passed, steps must be taken to recover from the incident. All actions should be preplanned in order to limit exposures. Access to the area will be controlled and personnel exposures will be documented.

The RM/EC has the responsibility for determining when it is appropriate to enter into the recovery phase. The Recovery Organization consists of an augmented Expanded Emergency Response Organization. The Emergency Response Managers would continue their assigned duties using additional personnel as necessary. The RM (or EC) will evaluate the status of the plant by reviewing all current and pertinent data available from emergency response and/or monitoring teams. The recovery phase will begin only when the plant conditions are stable and the following guidelines are met:

1) Radiation levels in all in-plant areas are stable or decreasing with time.

2) Releases of radioactive materials to the environment from the plant are under control or have ceased.

3) Any fire, flooding, or similar emergency conditions are controlled or have ceased.

4) The reactor is in a stable condition.

At the time of initiating activities to enter the recovery phase, the RM will be responsible for informing all applicable agencies (e.g., Federal, State, and local agencies) that on-site conditions have stabilized and activities for recovering from the incident can now begin. Once these agencies and the EC have been informed, the RM has the authority to deescalate the emergency classification.

Planned recovery actions which may result in radioactive release will be evaluated by the RM and his staff in advance. Such planning and data pertaining to the possible release will be reported to the appropriate offsite emergency response organization and agencies.

Reentry into an affected area may be required before entering the recovery phase. Reentry into an evacuated area will be made by the Emergency Response Organization personnel when required for one or more of the following reasons:

1) To ascertain that all personnel who were in the affected area have been evacuated, or to search for unaccounted personnel.

2) To assist in evacuating injured or incapacitated personnel from the affected area.

3) To perform operations which may mitigate the effect of the emergency or hazardous condition.

4) To determine the nature and extent of the emergency and/or radiological conditions.

5) to establish personnel exclusion area boundaries.

Reentry will take place only under the authority of the EC/RM. The OSC Supervisor is responsible for evaluating the existing emergency conditions and informing the EC via the OSC of the advisability of reentry. For radiological emergencies, the TSC Health Physics Supervisor will be responsible for providing HP coverage to Emergency Response Organization personnel as required.

More detailed guidance for reentry teams is contained in plant procedures.

3.2.2 Off-site

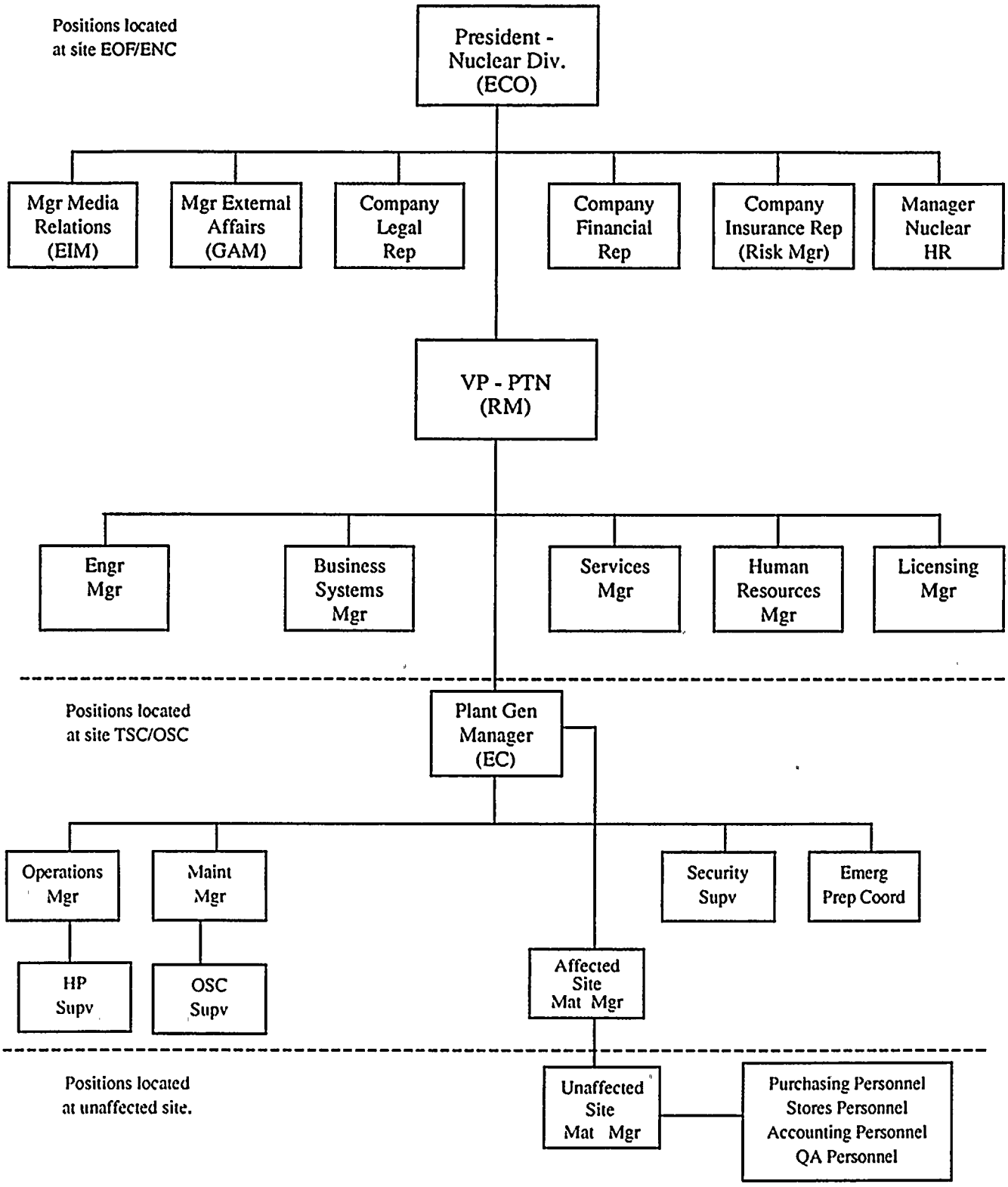
State and County officials would be in control of recovery and reentry off site. Population exposure estimates are discussed in the State plan. Annex K discusses the projecte d dose calculations and assessment and monitoring in the ingestion exposure pathway EPZ. Annex M of the State Plan (Recovery and Reentry Planning) also discusses population dose measurement.

3.3 FUNDING

The Materials Management Department, in conjunction with Accounting, will establish special accounts for expediting funds associated with Recovery actions. Accounts for insurance claims should be established through coordination with the Risk Management Department. Expenditures of funds above stated limits, policy issues which may affect the company, and certain contractual arrangements, will require specific authorization by the Site Vice President (RM).

FIGURE 1

SAMPLE RECOVERY ORGANIZATION

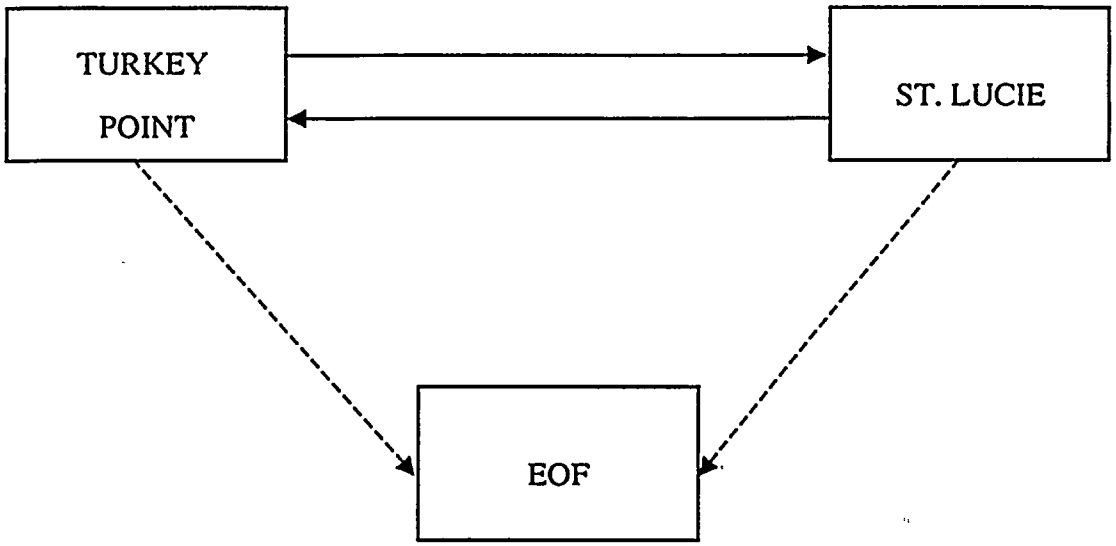


4.0 RECOVERY ORGANIZATION POSITIONS

Specific positions may be organized as shown in Figure 1. Responsibilities for key personnel in the Recovery Organization and additional recommended actions for those positions are found in Attachment 1. The President - Nuclear Division, Site Vice President - Turkey Point Plant, Site Vice President - St. Lucie Plant, and other management positions have the latitude to change the Recovery Organization and their actions to best support efforts. Spaces provided for time/date of all required actions described in the Site Emergency Plan will continue to be followed as long as the plant is in an emergency condition.

FIGURE 2

COMMUNICATION FLOW DURING RECOVERY FOR SUPPLIES/EQUIPMENT



———— Direct Requests

---------- Informational, Personnel Requests and Other per Recovery Plan

5.0 GUIDANCE FOR RECOVERY ACTIONS

Guidance for actions that may be warranted as part of an overall recovery effort is listed for the key Recovery Organization positions. This guidance is in Attachment 1. The decision to perform the listed actions may be made by the lead management person, (President - Nuclear Division, Site Vice President, or Plant General Manager), or by the individual area manager as applicable.

Instruction for the completion of the incident reports is given in Attachment 2. The Site Vice President (RM) is responsible to ensure the completion and submittal of the Initial Incident Report in Attachment 2 within the required time limits if an Alert Classification or higher Emergency Plan Classified event was declared.

Attachment 3 or a similar checklist should be used by key Managers in the Recovery Organization to plan short and long term Recovery actions.

6.0 EMERGENCY CENTERS

The following Emergency Centers may be used for Recovery activities:

6.1 NUCLEAR DIVISION MANAGEMENT CENTER

The Nuclear Division Executive Management area and Conference Room on the fourth floor, D Building of the Juno Beach Office has been designated as the Nuclear Division Management Center.

6.2 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS FACILITY

Emergency Operations Facilities have been established to serve as the operating base for the RM's Organization. The location of the Emergency Operations Facility for Turkey Point is on the fifth floor of the General Office.

6.3 EMERGENCY NEWS CENTER

The Emergency News Center (ENC), is the location designated to disseminate information to the media. The Turkey Point ENC is located in the second floor training area of the General Office Building (GO). Each Emergency News Center has a press conference area, telephones, restrooms and parking.

6.4 TECHNICAL SUPPORT CENTER

The basic function of the Technical Support Center (TSC), is to provide technical information to support personnel on-site without increasing congestion in the Control Room. The Turkey Point TSC is located at the northeast corner of the Protected Area.

6.5 OPERATIONS SUPPORT CENTER

The Operations Support Center (OSC), serves as the point of dispatch for on-site support as long as it is necessary to account for reentry teams on-site. The Turkey Point OSC is located on the second floor of the Nuclear Maintenance Building. Alternate OSC locations may be designated based on radiological conditions or other considerations.

7.0 SUPPORT RESOURCES

Florida Power and Light Company maintains agreements and/or contracts with various support agencies. Current letters of agreement or purchase order numbers are found in the Turkey Point Plant Radiological Emergency Plan. The Emergency Response Directory (ERD) lists telephone numbers for contacting those vendors/agencies including the following:

Westinghouse, Bechtel Power Corporation, Raytheon Engineers and Constructors. Inc. (EBASCO), and INPO

8.0 COMMUNICATIONS

8.1 INTERFACE WITH GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

As the Recovery Organization is established, communications with Government agencies will be maintained. Lines of communication established by the Emergency Plan will be utilized or modified to support these communications requirements.

8.2 COMMUNICATIONS WITH NEWS MEDIA

Procedures and staff have been provided to furnish information to the news media in support of the public's right to know. The Manager, Media Relations (Emergency Information Manager) will conduct coordinated news conferences with appropriate communications representatives from the NRC and state and local agencies. Where practical, separate briefings for general press and scientific press will be conducted. Corporate Communications procedures provide for early notification of the local news organizations.

8.3 COORDINATION OF SUPPLIES/EQUIPMENT

Coordination between FPL nuclear sites has been identified to obtain and expedite the delivery of supplies and equipment to the affected site. Communications through the Materials Managers will be used to provide available supplies/equipment and coordinate the delivery of supplies/equipment to the affected site. Figure 2 illustrates the communication flow for supplies/equipment between sites.

9.0 TRAINING

Personnel assignment to the recovery organization will be based on day to day duties and the individual's knowledge.

10.0 PERSONNEL ASSIGNMENT

Personnel assignment to the Recovery Organization should be made on the basis of the knowledge of the individual from normally assigned duties. The following should be considered when making personnel assignments:

- o Knowledge of key station personnel and response team personnel.
- o Knowledge of the appropriate company and nuclear division procedures.
- o Plant and system knowledge
- o Security, radiation protection training and site clearances, where appropriate.
- o Knowledge of on-site and off-site emergency centers and facilities

The Emergency Response Directory should be used as a resource pool.

ATTACHMENT 1
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RECOVERY ACTION GUIDANCE FOR KEY POSITIONS

Key Recovery Organization Position Page

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J.	Health Physics Supervisor	32
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M.	Licensing Manager	36
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RECOVERY ACTION GUIDANCE FOR KEY POSITIONS

A. President, Nuclear Division (Emergency Control Officer)

Responsibilities:

The Recovery Organization is led by the President - Nuclear Division, (Emergency Control Officer). The President - Nuclear Division, (Emergency Control Officer (ECO)) has overall responsibility for FPL Nuclear Division resources.

The President - Nuclear Division (ECO) is the senior Florida Power & Light Company spokesman for interface with the news media, federal, state and local government officials, and the NRC Commissioners. Principal public information activities are delegated to the Manager, Media Relations, (Emergency Information Manager).

Recommended Actions:

Date/Time
if performed

_____ 1) Consider personnel to be activated as part of the Recovery Organization.

- o Use the Emergency Response Directory for personnel assignments
- o Discuss degree of activation and focus of recovery actions with Site Vice President and Plant General Manager. Keep Manager, Media Relations informed of important decisions.

_____ 2) Consider direction to unaffected Site Vice President to initiate overtime staffing to support affected site with personnel, equipment, and other resources.

- o Discuss staffing with the affected Site Vice President and consider temporary relief of nonessential personnel to address personal needs.

_____ 3) Consider use of Emergency Response Facilities.

- o Emergency Operations Facility, Emergency News Center, or Nuclear Division Management Center.
- o Discuss with Site Vice President and keep Manager, Media Relations informed.
- o Consider relocation of additional Company resources to the facility to facilitate more efficient response to recovery actions.

_____ 4) Establish policies for coping with the particular emergency, as necessary.

_____ 5) Authorize funding and other resources for coping with the emergency.

President, Nuclear Division, (continued)

Date/Time
if performed

_____ 6) Provide executive level interfaces with outside public and private organizations through Governmental Affairs Manager. Included in this responsibility is the interface with Company Executives and the Board of Directors.

- o Consider placement of Governmental Affairs Manager in State EOC, if activated.
- o Consider placement of an FPL External Affairs representative in the county EOC, if activated.

_____ 7) Coordinate FPL news releases with Federal, State and Local agencies through the Manager, Media Relations.

_____ 8) Provide executive level interface on FPL financial concerns through designated Company Financial Representative.

_____ 9) Ensure that FPL emergency responder and family needs are met through the Manager, Human Resources.

_____ 10) Establish 24 hour coverage policy for necessary Recovery positions.

Additional Considerations for Natural Disaster Recovery:

_____ a) Consider relocation of the EOF or Nuclear Division Management Center if facility is significantly impacted by a natural disaster.

- o Consider danger to responders relocated to a facility in the path of a major (category 3, 4, or 5) hurricane.
- o Ensure that new location has adequate communication capability including radio and phone systems in place and operational.
- o The unaffected site EOF may serve as an alternate location.

_____ b) Determine the need for additional helicopters for transport of personnel and supplies to affected site.

_____ c) Position Recovery organization member in the FPL Storm Center if not already there.

- o Consider attending or send representative to Company daily status meetings and offer representative from Storm Organization opportunity to attend Nuclear Division status meetings.

President, Nuclear Division,(continued)
Date/Time
if performed

Additional Recovery Organization positions that may prove useful to the President - Nuclear Division:

a. **Nuclear Division Duty Officer**

Responsibilities:

The Nuclear Division Duty Officer (NDDO) may serve as alternate to the Emergency Control Officer under the Emergency Plan Organization. The Nuclear Division Duty Officer may also be utilized as the FPL Nuclear Division Representative in the FPL (Storm) General Office Communications Center following natural disasters to provide coordination with Company management. The Nuclear Division Duty Officer may assist in the coordination of establishing priorities with Company resources for the following:

- Return electrical service to the nuclear sites,
- Clearing of roadways,
- Replacement of Alert and Notification (siren) System poles,
- Obtaining food and supplies for the Corporate and Site Recovery Organization including heavy equipment, portable generators, and lighting.

B. Manager, Media Relations (Emergency Information Manager)

Responsibilities:

The Manager, Media Relations (Emergency Information Manager (EIM)) coordinates dissemination of information to the public via the news media. Insofar as practical, the Manager, Media Relations (EIM) works with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, state and county government public information representatives to coordinate news releases and public appearances. The Manager, Media Relations (EIM) acts as a buffer between the news media and those actively engaged in recovery activities. He/she may obtain outside expertise for interviews and public appearances. The Manager, Media Relations (EIM) acts aggressively to protect Florida Power & Light Company's public image and to prevent or minimize any adversary relationship with the news media and/or government bodies.

The Manager, Media Relations (EIM) should work with other company officials to develop formal statements and press information regarding the plant. All press releases, other than the routine updates, should originate with or be cleared by the Manager, Media Relations (EIM) and be approved by the President - Nuclear Division (ECO) or his designee.

The Manager, Media Relations utilizes the Corporate Communications Organization under the Corporate Communications Emergency Public Information Policy for additional company support in dealing with media.

Recommended Actions:
Date/Time
if performed

_____ 1) Provide for personnel to develop press releases and information.

_____ 2) Consider whether media inquiries should be handled out of the Emergency News Center, use of the Corporate Communications Offices, or relocation to other location to best manage press inquiries.

_____ 3) Continue to update industry interfaces as described in the Emergency Plan and Implementing Procedures.

_____ 4) Periodically update the President - Nuclear Division on press concerns and inquiries.

_____ 5) For radiological events, work with the Company Insurance Representative for press releases regarding insurance relief to the public.

- o Upon approval by the President - Nuclear Division, issue information to the public via press releases.

Manager, Media Relations (continued)
Date/Time
if performed

_____ 6) Establish 24 hour coverage for key Corporate Communications personnel.

- o Secure 24 hour coverage for ENC Technical Advisor and Corporate Communications Staff as necessary.

Additional Considerations for Natural Disaster Recovery:

_____ a) Periodically review plant situation and discuss with the President - Nuclear Division the need for issuing a press release summarizing conditions at the plant.

Additional Recovery Organization Positions that may prove useful to the Manager, Media Relations:

a. Nuclear Information Coordinator

Responsibilities:

The Nuclear Information Coordinator, (Emergency News Center Manager (ENC Mgr)) is the senior public information representative at the Emergency News Center (if activated), or in the Corporate Communications Offices at the General Office. The Nuclear Information Coordinator (ENC Mgr) relays information to other employees, supervises all communications operations, distributes releases and statements, and maintains contact with the Manager, Media Relations (EIM). The Nuclear Information Coordinator (ENC Mgr) coordinates information and provides a source of feedback to the company on the media's needs. During critical phases of the emergency and recovery, there should be a manager on duty 24 hours a day.

b. Nuclear Information Technical Advisor

Responsibilities:

The Nuclear Information Technical Advisor, (ENC Technical Advisor) is a designated Nuclear Division employee with nuclear power technology expertise who is assigned the single task of keeping the Manager, Media Relations (EIM) and Nuclear Information Coordinator (ENC Mgr) up to date on plant information as it develops. The Nuclear Information Technical Advisor (ENC Technical Advisor), assists in translating technical information into understandable terms. The Nuclear Information Technical Advisor (ENC Technical Advisor) may also be called upon to speak directly to the media in providing explanations on plant events.

C. Manager, External Affairs (Governmental Affairs Manager [GAM])

Responsibilities:

The Manager, External Affairs (GAM) serves as liaison between the President - Nuclear Division (ECO) and federal, state, and local political bodies, thereby relieving the President - Nuclear Division (ECO) of routine interface with these groups. The Manager, External Affairs (GAM) will not normally interface with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Division Of Emergency Management, and local Emergency Management representatives.

Recommended Actions:
Date/Time
if performed

_____ 1) Ensure representatives are in place at the State EOC if deemed appropriate by the ECO.

- o Establish 24 hour coverage if necessary.
- o Consider to continue providing representative until EOC deactivates or FPL presence is no longer needed.
- o Consult with President - Nuclear Division before removing representative.

_____ 2) Continually communicate with Governor's Advisor on current issues.

- o Provide any additional assistance to the Governor as requested.

_____ 3) Periodically update President - Nuclear Division on issues aired by political officials relating to the affected nuclear plant.

Additional Considerations for Natural Disaster Recovery:

NONE

Additional Recovery Organization Positions that may prove useful to Manager, Governmental Affairs:

a. Governor's Advisor

Responsibilities:

The Governor's Advisor is a designated manager, supervisor, or engineer who is articulate and knowledgeable in nuclear power plant operation and design. The Governor's Advisor will be dispatched immediately by company or charter aircraft to the Governor's office or other appropriate location. His/her prime responsibility is to assist the Governor and the Governor's staff in interpreting technical information received from the accident site. The Governor's Advisor works closely with the Manager, External Affairs (GAM) and relays information and concerns of the Governor that are relevant.

RECOVERY ACTION GUIDANCE FOR KEY POSITIONS

D. Company Legal Representative

Responsibilities:

The Company Legal Representative is a senior member of the company's legal staff or an attorney designated by FPL Management to assist with Recovery actions. He/she is assigned to the President - Nuclear Division (ECO) staff to provide legal advice. The Company Legal Representative may be involved with NRC activities or assistance to the Purchasing Agent in contractual matters as necessary. He/she works with the Company Insurance Representative (Risk Mgr) in resolving claims.

Recommended Actions:
Date/Time
if performed

_____ 1) Locate to the facility as requested by the President - Nuclear Division promptly upon being notified.

_____ 2) Provide for the delivery of any documentation necessary to assist Recovery actions.

_____ 3) Assemble a staff of additional researchers as necessary in the Legal Department, available on a 24 hour basis.

_____ 4) Secure designated alternate for your position to accommodate 24 hour coverage.

- o Give relief name, and contact phone number to the President - Nuclear Division.

Additional Considerations for Natural Disaster Recovery:

NONE

RECOVERY ACTION GUIDANCE FOR KEY POSITIONS

E. Company Financial Representative

Responsibilities:

The Company Financial Representative is a senior member of the FPL financial section. He/she answers queries from the financial community, coordinating answers with the Manager, Media Relations (EIM). He/she makes assessments regarding the extent and duration of financial needs and recommends disclosure under SEC and NYSE rules when necessary. The Company Financial Representative also assists in the preparation of information for distribution to stockholders.

Recommended Actions:
Date/Time
if performed

_____ 1) Locate to the facility as requested by the President - Nuclear Division or the Manager, Media Relations.

_____ 2) Provide for delivery of any documentation necessary to assist Recovery actions.

_____ 3) Advise the President - Nuclear Division on Company financial matters.

_____ 4) Perform as liaison for the President - Nuclear Division to Company Executive Board in matters of investment and finance.

_____ 5) Secure support staff and provide for 24 hour coverage as necessary.

- o Give relief name and contact phone number to the President - Nuclear Division.

Additional Considerations for Natural Disaster Recovery:

NONE

RECOVERY ACTION GUIDANCE FOR KEY POSITIONS

F. Company Insurance Representative (Risk Manager)

Responsibilities:

The Company Insurance Representative (Risk Manager) is a member of the Risk Management Section of FPL Group, knowledgeable in nuclear insurance. He/she coordinates activities of the insurance pool representatives.

Recommended Actions:
Date/Time
if performed

_____ 1) Locate to the facility as requested by the President - Nuclear Division or the Manager, Media Relations.

_____ 2) Provide for delivery of any documentation necessary to assist Recovery actions.

_____ 3) Assist the President - Nuclear Division on Company insurance matters.

- o Interface with various nuclear insurers and arrange for their mobilization to assist FPL.

_____ 4) Assist the Manager, Media Relations on organizing information to the public on insurance reimbursement instructions.

_____ 5) Secure designated alternate for your position to facilitate 24 hour coverage.

- o Give relief name and contact phone number to the President - Nuclear Division.

Additional Considerations for Natural Disaster Recovery

_____ a) Assist in insurance matters relating to damages to the site associated with natural disaster.

- o Consider use of video recording to document damage.

RECOVERY ACTION GUIDANCE FOR KEY POSITIONS

G. Manager, Nuclear Human Resources

Responsibilities:

The Manager, Nuclear Human Resources is responsible for addressing the needs of employees and their families that are impacted by plant events or extended emergency operations. He/she addresses hotel and housing needs, providing cash, rental vehicles, etc., and secures professional services to address emotional/psychological concerns resulting from the event. The Manager, Nuclear Human Resources works closely with the Site counterpart to ensure that on-site personnel and their families are taken care of. He/she supervises personnel who provide information to Emergency Responders reporting for duty, and from families requesting assistance.

Recommended Actions:
Date/Time
if performed

_____ 1) Assemble additional HR personnel to man employee information phones 24 hours/day

_____ 2) Report to facility as directed by President - Nuclear Division.

_____ 3) Provide assistance to FPL Nuclear employees and families in following areas:

- o Relocation of families if displaced by evacuation,
- o Provide housing for ERO staff off-duty, as needed,
- o Consider 2 weeks of lodging as minimum time,
- o Provide for cash for employees and families as necessary,
- o Provide for emotional support to employees and families,
- o Have counselors ready to support employees and families.

RECOVERY ACTION GUIDANCE FOR KEY POSITIONS

Manager, Nuclear Human Resources, (continued)
Date/Time
if performed

_____ 4) Provide information to the Manager, Media Relations to be used in press release to advise FPL employees and families of available support.

Additional Considerations for Natural Disaster Recovery:

_____ a) Obtain complete information on the following:

- o FPL Shelter locations for displaced families,
- o FPL food and assistance center locations for FPL families,
- o Sources for obtaining cash, transportation, gas, etc., for Nuclear Division personnel and families,
- o Information on Nuclear employee assembly point for assignment of duties (normally affected site EOF if not significantly damaged),
- o Release information via Manager, Media Relations and press releases to the attention of FPL Nuclear plant employees.
- o Acquisition of rental cars for personnel with cars damaged while at the site.
- o Establish an employee home repair group.

RECOVERY ACTION GUIDANCE FOR KEY POSITIONS

H. Site Vice President (Recovery Manager)

Responsibilities:

The Site Vice President (Recovery Manager) manages the day to day recovery operations directed specifically to the Site. Upon notification, the Site Vice President (Recovery Manager (RM)) mobilizes the recovery organization and maintains communication with the President - Nuclear Division (Emergency Control Officer) to provide information on progress of events. The Site Vice President (RM) provides direction to the plant in order to minimize confusion and expedite Recovery actions.

The Site Vice President (RM) is responsible for ensuring that the incident reports as identified in Attachment 2 are completed and submitted within the proper time frames.

Recommended Actions:
Date/Time
if performed

_____ 1) Review staffing levels for support staff in EOF, County EOC(s), and on site, and ensure that adequate personnel are available to address recovery actions.

- o If additional Corporate personnel are necessary, instruct the Emergency Preparedness Coordinator to notify additional staff,
- o If additional site personnel are necessary, instruct the Plant General Manager to notify additional staff.

_____ 2) Ensure that 24 hour coverage is available for necessary staff support and site positions.

_____ 3) Consult with the Emergency Coordinator on possible time frame for termination of the event.

- o Based on that time frame, ensure that initial incident report as identified in Attachment 2 is completed and submitted within 24 hours of the termination of the emergency event.

_____ 4) Begin to assign personnel to investigate and compile the initial incident report and the detailed incident report as referenced in Attachment 2.

- o Instruct the Plant General Manager to ensure the performance of the on-site portion of these assessments.

_____ 5) Periodically interface with local and State Emergency Management Directors to verify that they are receiving adequate information on recovery progress.

_____ 6) Brief the President - Nuclear Division periodically on recovery progress.

RECOVERY ACTION GUIDANCE FOR KEY POSITIONS

Site Vice President (continued)

Date/Time
if performed

_____ 7) Provide the Plant General Manager adequate staff to support on-site recovery.

- o Request additional on-site support from Juno Beach staff or through unaffected site Vice President.

_____ 8) When it appears that the Recovery Organization can relocate to the site, recommend to the President - Nuclear Division.

- o Discuss the need for Emergency News Center continuance with the President - Nuclear Division and Manager, Media Relations.

_____ 9) Ensure that NRC, state and counties are well aware of future schedule for start-up of plant well in advance.

- o Verify that FEMA is also well aware of start-up plans by receipt of letter from State to FEMA instructing such or through direct contact with FEMA.

Additional Considerations for Natural Disaster Recovery:

_____ a) Review immediate personnel needs on-site and ensure that those needs are being promptly addressed.

- o Obtain additional spending authority from the President - Nuclear Division as necessary.

_____ b) Arrange for replacement of on-site personnel by unaffected site personnel, Corporate support, or other resources to allow impacted site personnel adequate time to address personal and family needs.

RECOVERY ACTION GUIDANCE FOR KEY POSITIONS

Site Vice President (continued)

Date/Time
if performed

Additional Recovery Organization Positions that may prove useful to the Site Vice President:

a. Services Manager

Responsibilities:

The Services Manager is normally responsible for the functional areas of Fire Protection, Training, Security, and Emergency Preparedness. As long as Emergency Plan Organization is in place, the Services Manager serves as alternate Recovery Manager. As the Recovery Organization assumes a more normal arrangement, the Services Manager may resume typical responsibilities under the direction of the Site Vice President.

b. Human Resources Manager

Responsibilities:

The Human Resources Manager is responsible for addressing the needs of on-site employees and their families that are impacted as a result of emergency events. The Human Resources Manager works closely with the Nuclear Division Human Resources Manager to ensure that employees needs are met.

RECOVERY ACTION GUIDANCE FOR KEY POSITIONS

I. Engineering Manager

Responsibilities:

The Engineering Manager, supervises the engineering staff providing technical support to the recovery operation. He/she is assigned a multi-disciplined staff from appropriate FPL departments and has access to the A/E and NSSS Technical Assistance Organizations.

Recommended Actions:
Date/Time
if performed

_____ 1) Assemble necessary engineering staff support for Recovery actions.

- o Provide for 24 hour coverage as necessary,
- o Support staff may be requested to report to site, EOF, or Juno Beach as appropriate,
- o Offer engineering assistance to the affected site through request to the Site Vice President.

_____ 2) Analyze plant system problems, determine alternate methods of solving problems, and design and coordinate the installation of short term instrument and control modifications.

- o Analyze problems and determine alternates in the area of system operation.
- o Ensure appropriate QA reviews are performed on equipment modifications prior to returning systems back to service.
- o Analyze conditions and develop guidance for plant technical personnel on protection of the core.

_____ 3) Establish a point of contact between the utility and the A/E, NSSS Supplier.

_____ 4) Assist the Site Vice President (RM) in completing the incident reports identified in Attachment 2.

RECOVERY ACTION GUIDANCE FOR KEY POSITIONS

Engineering Manager, (continued)
Date/Time
if performed

_____ 5) Obtain and monitor FPL System status through contact with System Operations.

_____ 6) Prepare and coordinate the overall schedule for the restoration of plant systems back to operable status.

- o Update daily outage planning schedule with current information,
- o Maintain close contact with the site engineering representative on progress of restoration.

_____ 7) Coordinate additional emergency resources assistance with INPO.

- o Obtain list of additional supplies/equipment needed from affected Site Materials Manager.

_____ 8) Assign System Engineers to walkdown their respective plant systems and report results.

_____ 9) Assist in the writing of special procedures to perform tasks outside normal scope of operations.

- o Ensure that Site Licensing Manager and Plant General Manager are aware of all plans to perform actions outside of normal operations for 50.54X reference.

Additional Considerations for Natural Disaster Recovery:

_____ a) Determine the impact of fossil unit damage and impact of shared systems.

_____ b) Provide relief engineers on-site during the hurricane.

- o Promptly begin evaluation of damage to plant systems and components.

RECOVERY ACTION GUIDANCE FOR KEY POSITIONS

J. Health Physics Supervisor

Responsibilities:

The Health Physics Supervisor is knowledgeable in radioactive waste management and health physics (HP) practices. He/she maintains accountability of waste material and develops storage and disposal strategies and tactics. He/she may work in developing special radiological control procedures which may affect areas outside the plant.

Recommended Actions:
Date/Time
if performed

_____ 1) Evaluate the need for additional HP resources for establishing radiological controls, decontamination, survey, sampling and relief.

- o Request unaffected site support of additional HP resources through the Site Vice President (RM),
- o Arrange for additional equipment from unaffected site as necessary,
- o Notify contract HP personnel for additional support as necessary.

_____ 2) If site whole body counter is out of service, (or contaminated) secure backup in preparation for arrival of additional contract maintenance personnel.

- o Arrange for additional dosimetry, etc., as necessary for anticipated additional workers.

_____ 3) Assist the Department of Health - Bureau of Radiation Control (DOH-BRC) as necessary in their efforts to quantify off-site radiological impact.

- o Support DOH-BRC in the evaluation to reduce protective actions for the public as appropriate.

_____ 4) Ensure that HP personnel are available and in place for 24 hour coverage, as necessary.

_____ 5) Work closely to ensure that the site has enough resources to decontaminate the site.

- o Secure additional support as needed.

RECOVERY ACTION GUIDANCE FOR KEY POSITIONS

Health Physics Supervisor (continued)
Date/Time
if performed

Additional Considerations for Natural Disaster Recovery:

_____ a) Ensure that the following is being performed:

- o Account for all radwaste on-site,
- o Determine if a radiological release occurred, and quality of release,
- o Account for all radioactive sources,
- o Verify operability of radiological effluent monitors.
- o Promptly notify Plant General Manager (EC) of damage and prioritize repair.
- o Establish alternate means of monitoring until repairs are completed.

_____ b) Verify status of the meteorological instrumentation.

- o Provide backup meteorological data and request the Manager, Nuclear Engineering prioritize repair of meteorological towers.

_____ c) Obtain evaluation of damage to DOH-BRC Environmental Monitoring System, and FPL TLD locations.

- o Initiate plan and establish priority for restoring monitoring systems with DOH-BRC.

_____ d) Verify all HP postings are replaced.

RECOVERY ACTION GUIDANCE FOR KEY POSITIONS

K. Security Supervisor (Emergency Security Manager)

Responsibilities:

The Security Supervisor is responsible for ensuring access controls are provided for the PTN Emergency Operations Facility when activated. He/she also provides liaison with Local Law Enforcement agencies to support Recovery Plan activities.

Recommended Actions:
Date/Time
if performed

_____ 1) Coordinate reentry of personnel and equipment to the site with local law enforcement in the County EOC.

- o Arrange for escort support as necessary,

NOTE: EOF should be the assembly point for responders returning to the site, or for PTN responders in Monroe County, the Key Largo EOC should be used as the assembly point.

- o Coordinate all reentry of FPL employees back into the EPZ with the Manager Health Physics Supervisor for ALL RADIOLOGICAL EVENTS.

_____ 2) Verify access of all site evacuation routes.

_____ 3) Ensure that increased security threats are not present.

- o Promptly report any suspicious activities to the Plant General Manager (EC) and Manager, Nuclear Security.
- o Suspicious activities include news reporters, anti-nuclear groups, increased tourist traffic.

_____ 4) Obtain a status of the following:

- o Site Security System and compensatory measures,
- o Security force staffing,
- o Status of Security Safeguards. (50.54 x reports)

_____ 5) Update the Site Vice President (RM) frequently of the status of items above.

Additional Considerations for Natural Disaster Recovery:

_____ a) Inventory arsenal and ammunition supplies.

RECOVERY ACTION GUIDANCE FOR KEY POSITIONS

L. Business Systems Manager

Responsibilities:

The Business Systems Manager provides staff support to the Site Vice President (RM) in the areas of administration, logistics, communications and personnel. He/she provides support functions including typing, reproduction, office supplies, office furniture, food for the Recovery Organization, and special items like photography services and facility/area maps.

Recommended Actions:
Date/Time
if performed

_____ 1) Assemble adequate administrative personnel to be available for 24 hour coverage as necessary.

_____ 2) Ensure that adequate supplies are maintained in the facility to support continued Recovery actions.

_____ 3) Obtain additional office equipment and supplies as requested.

_____ 4) Obtain food, transportation, and housing for EOF personnel as necessary.

- o Coordinate with the Corporate Representative in the FPL (Storm) General Office Communications Center or the Materials Manager as necessary to obtain logistical needs described above.

_____ 5) Establish budgetary systems to track expenditures and to facilitate timely procurement.

Additional Considerations for Natural Disaster Response:

NONE

RECOVERY ACTION GUIDANCE FOR KEY POSITIONS

M. Licensing Manager

Responsibilities:

The Licensing Manager is the principal contact with NRC headquarters staff. Responsibilities include working with NRC staff to resolve questions concerning licensing document commitments in light of existing plant conditions.

The Licensing Manager is also responsible for addressing on-site compliance regarding recovery operations. Interpretation of Tech Specs, FSAR, and other licensing documents in their relation to equipment out of service, LCO constraints, and reporting requirements and time frames are addressed by the Licensing Manager.

Recommended Actions:
Date/Time
if performed

_____ 1) Assemble adequate Corporate and Site Nuclear Licensing personnel to support site Recovery.

- o Provide for 24 hour coverage as requested.

_____ 2) Supervise ongoing interface with NRC via ENS and HPN communications, and interface with NRC Response Team.

_____ 3) Coordinate efforts to resolve questions with the NRC concerning FSAR and Tech Spec commitments in light of existing plant conditions.

_____ 4) Coordinate NRC entrance and exits with the site through the Site Vice President (RM).

_____ 5) Periodically update the Site Vice President (RM) on NRC concerns and issues.

_____ 6) Collect documentation of the event to initiate LER(s).

_____ 7) Prepare any documentation to support 10 CFR 50.54X implementation.

_____ 8) Prepare documentation on changes to commitments.

- o Submit information to Site Vice President and Plant General Manager.

_____ 9) Establish policy for commitment of corrective actions and tracking.

Additional Considerations for Natural Disaster Recovery:

NONE

RECOVERY ACTION GUIDANCE FOR KEY POSITIONS

N. Emergency Preparedness Coordinator

Responsibilities:

The Emergency Preparedness Coordinator is responsible for On-site coordination of a variety of recovery administrative actions, specifically those that are also performed under the Site Radiological Emergency Plan.

The Emergency Preparedness Coordinator is a designated FPL employee thoroughly familiar with FPL, state and local emergency plans and implementing procedures. He/she is responsible for providing direction to the President - Nuclear Division (ECO), the Site Vice President (RM), and the Plant General Manager (EC) on the implementation of the Recovery Plan.

Recommended Actions:
Date/Time
if performed

_____ 1) Assist the Site Vice President (RM) and President - Nuclear Division (ECO) in scheduling 24 hour coverage of Recovery Organization personnel as requested.

_____ 2) Notify FPL Radio Shop personnel to be available to support communications problems on a 24 hour basis.

_____ 3) Notify Protection and Control Systems to standby and be available on a 24 hour basis to support problems with the Alert and Notification System, (sirens).

_____ 4) Assist in correcting equipment or communications problems in the emergency response facilities.

_____ 5) Arrange for any special assistance or service needed from off-site agencies (e.g., radiological measurement or protection equipment, on-site emergency medical treatment, etc.).

- o Review status of organizations with letters of agreement for possible impact on ability to respond.

_____ 6) Receive any responding representatives from off-site agencies concerned with radiological health, and assisting in meeting their information and communications needs.

_____ 7) Ensure that minimum staffing capabilities and response times are maintained in light of evacuation of personnel and families.

Additional Considerations for Natural Disaster Recovery:

_____ a) Evaluate the status of the affected site EOF for use as support to the site.

- o Recommend use of affected site EOF, unaffected site EOF, or other facility to the President - Nuclear Division (ECO) in preparation to support the site's Recovery efforts.

RECOVERY ACTION GUIDANCE FOR KEY POSITIONS

Emergency Preparedness Coordinator (continued)
Date/Time
if performed

_____ b) Instruct Protection and Control Systems to perform siren damage evaluation as soon as possible after storm passage.

- o If siren system is less than 75% operational, promptly advise the Site Vice President (RM) that criteria has been met for 10 CFR 50.72 notification on loss of public alert and notification capability.
- o Instruct to begin repairs and interface with vendors as soon as possible.

_____ c) Instruct Telecommunications to perform communication equipment damage evaluation for all emergency response facilities as soon as possible after storm passage.

- o Instruct initiation of repairs as soon as possible using vendor or FPL expertise if necessary.

_____ d) Instruct FPL Radio shop to repair/replace repeaters and other radio equipment as soon as possible to ensure communication between the site and EOF.

_____ e) Begin review of the Emergency Plan to identify loss of resources, equipment, personnel, etc. that would impact the effectiveness of the Plan.

- o Review State Plan and County Annexes for potential impact on capabilities, when appropriate.
- o Advise State and local emergency management that an assessment of response capability is necessary and offer FPL assistance.

_____ f) Evaluate the status of on-site emergency response facilities, (TSC, OSC) including communication equipment in those facilities for use.

- o Forward items in need of repair to the Plant General Manager, (Emergency Coordinator) and establish priority to return facilities to service.
- o Identify alternate emergency response facilities and ensure their availability for use.
- o Coordinate addition of communications, radiological, and other equipment to alternate facilities.

_____ g) Complete Attachment 4, Off-site Post Hurricane Checklist as necessary.

RECOVERY ACTION GUIDANCE FOR KEY POSITIONS

O. Plant General Manager (Emergency Coordinator)

Responsibilities:

The Plant General Manager (Emergency Coordinator (EC)) is responsible for implementation of in-plant recovery activities with the objective of maintaining the plant in a safe condition while returning to operable status. The Plant General Manager (EC) supervises all aspects of plant recovery, and reports to the Site Vice President (RM).

Responsibilities include:

- o Implementation of in-plant procedures in support of the objectives of the recovery operation.
- o Supervision of in-plant maintenance and operations activities utilizing plant personnel.
- o Supervision of the in-plant security program in support of the recovery operation.
- o Supervision of health physics activities on site including maintenance of on-site sampling programs, dose assessment, dose management and radiation protection programs.
- o Development and maintenance of plans and schedules to meet the objectives of the recovery operation.
- o Providing information and recommendations to the Recovery Manager concerning plant evolutions that could affect the plant or the environment.

Recommended Actions:
Date/Time
if performed

_____ 1) Assemble adequate on-site staff to perform Recovery actions

- o Request additional personnel from Corporate staff or from unaffected site through the Site Vice President (RM).
- o Ensure 24 hour staffing to support Recovery efforts as necessary

_____ 2) Review with the Site Vice President the following plant conditions:

- o Availability of long term cooling capability,
- o Possibility for radiological releases,
- o Plant equipment out of service,
- o Off-site and on-site power status,
- o Personnel concerns.

RECOVERY ACTION GUIDANCE FOR KEY POSITIONS

Plant General Manager (continued)
Date/Time
if performed

_____ 3) Assist the Site Vice President (RM) in the generation of the incident reports identified in Attachment 2.

_____ 4) Direct on-site Recovery Organization.

- o Develop an on-site recovery strategy to provide a framework for scheduling.
- o Implement restoration of systems per outage planning schedule format.
- o Consider the following:
  - Equipment Status Verifications,
  - Stabilization of the Plant for Long Term Cooling,
  - System Repairs and Restorations,
  - Radiological Controls and Decontamination,
  - Water Management (including: sources, volumes, activity levels of clean and waste water inventories, filtering systems and additional needs).
  - Logistical Needs.

_____ 5) Ensure appropriate clearances are hung.

- o If temporarily suspended, ensure review is performed to address outstanding clearances.

RECOVERY ACTION GUIDANCE FOR KEY POSITIONS

Plant General Manager, (continued)

Additional Considerations for Hurricane Recovery

_____ a) Discuss provisions to replace on-site staff with employees from Corporate and unaffected site with Site Vice President.

- o Allow impacted site employees adequate time to address personal and family needs.
- o Discuss site employee needs with Site Human Resources Manager and ensure that Human Resources is addressing those needs.

Additional Recovery Organization Positions that may prove useful to the Plant General Manager:

a. Site Nuclear Assurance Manager

The Site Nuclear Assurance Manager is responsible for administering the portions of the FPL QA Program applicable to the emergency situation. Where necessary he/she provides special quality procedures to support Recovery actions.

RECOVERY ACTION GUIDANCE FOR KEY POSITIONS

P. Maintenance Manager

The Maintenance Manager is responsible for assembling the necessary plant maintenance support in the fields of electrical, mechanical, instrument and control and projects. Under the supervision of the Maintenance Manager, personnel in these disciplines will perform maintenance related recovery actions.

Recommended Actions:
Date/Time
if performed

_____ 1) Assemble adequate Mechanical Maintenance, Electrical Maintenance, Instrument and Control and Projects personnel to perform recovery actions.

- o Provide for 24 hour coverage as necessary.

_____ 2) Direct inspection of plant equipment to determine extent of damaged or out of service equipment.

- o Promptly report results to Plant General Manager (EC).

Additional Considerations for Natural Disaster Recovery

_____ a) Inspect and clear the intake area.

- o Inspect and perform maintenance checks on intake pumps, traveling screens, etc.

_____ b) Ensure that all cranes are functionally checked prior to use.

_____ c) Walkdown and coordinate repairs to plant support buildings.

_____ d) Inspect and coordinate removal of hurricane preparation materials, (sandbags, barriers, lifelines, etc.).

RECOVERY ACTION GUIDANCE FOR KEY POSITIONS

Q. Operations Manager

Responsibilities:

The Operations Manager is responsible for the direction of Operations personnel actions in the Technical Support Center. He/she evaluates management decisions concerning Recovery actions in relation to the impact on the nuclear plant and the maintenance of the plant in a safe configuration. The Operations Manager provides recommendations to the Plant General Manager concerning the establishment of priorities that should be applied to Plant Systems.

Recommended Actions:
Date/Time
if performed

_____ 1) Evaluate status of Operations personnel to support Recovery actions.

- o Callout additional Operations Department support as necessary.
- o If deemed necessary, request Operations expertise from Training Department, Corporate, or other source.

_____ 2) Review plant conditions and recommend restoration of systems strategy and priorities to Plant General Manager.

_____ 3) Review and critique actions of Control Room operators in preparation to assist the Site Vice President, (Recovery Manager) in the completion of incident reports.

_____ 4) If core damage event, evaluate continued requirements for PASS sampling.

Additional Considerations for Natural Disaster Recovery:

NONE

RECOVERY ACTION GUIDANCE FOR KEY POSITIONS

R. Operations Support Center Supervisor

Responsibilities:

The Operations Support Center (OSC) Supervisor is responsible to coordinate the direction of repair teams on-site. These teams consist of plant personnel from the Mechanical, Electrical, Instrument and Control Department, HP, Projects, and Chemistry Department personnel. The tracking of these teams and the assurance that these teams have proper HP coverage is the responsibility of the OSC Supervisor.

Recommended Actions:
Date/Time
if performed

_____ 1) Evaluate the adequacy of OSC personnel to provide timely support to Recovery operations.

- o Request additional support as necessary through the Maintenance Manager.

_____ 2) If the OSC was relocated due to radiological or other concerns, evaluate the need to return to the primary facility or other location.

- o If necessary to decontaminate or repair primary/desired OSC, request permission to proceed through the Maintenance Manager.

_____ 3) Track the task and location of each team dispatched from the OSC.

- o Perform pre-task/ALARA briefings using the guidance in the Emergency Plan implementation procedure for OSC activation and operation.

Additional Considerations for Natural Disaster Recovery:

_____ a. Request Corporate staff or unaffected site support to provide relief for site OSC staff to address personal matters through the Plant General Manager.

RECOVERY ACTION GUIDANCE FOR KEY POSITIONS

S. Materials Manager (Affected Site)

Responsibilities:

The Materials Manager at the affected site is responsible for the procurement of supplies. equipment, and other resources necessary to address recovery actions. The Materials Manager at the affected site works closely with the Materials Manager at the unaffected site to coordinate delivery of materials, ensure that proper QA tests are provided, and provide accounting information necessary to effect delivery in the fastest manner possible.

Recommended Actions:
Date/Time
if performed

_____ 1) Contact Materials Manager (unaffected site) and obtain assistance necessary to:

- o Maintain open supply chain to affected site,
- o Open blanket purchase orders,
- o Utilization of warehouse space at the unaffected site.

_____ 2) Ensure that needed equipment/materials are available from the unaffected site.

_____ 3) Coordinate shipments to the site through the Security Supervisor to minimize delays.

_____ 4) Advise Materials Manager (unaffected site) on the conspicuous marking of supplies/equipment to prevent delays by local law enforcement.

Additional Considerations for Natural Disaster Recovery:

_____ a) Evaluate the need for additional heavy equipment, emergency lighting, portable electric generators, water, diesel fuel, etc.

- o Request for FPL resources through NDDO interface with FPL (storm) General Office Communication Center first, before requesting from Materials Manager at the unaffected site.

RECOVERY ACTION GUIDANCE FOR KEY POSITIONS

T. Materials Manager (Unaffected Site)

Responsibilities:

The Unaffected Materials Manager supports the affected site with a staff of purchasing, accounting, stores, and QA personnel. Where possible, materials are made available to the affected site through the Affected Materials Manager.

Recommended Actions:
Date/Time
if performed

_____ 1) Assemble the following personnel in a conference room with access to telephone and UHF/VHF radio:

- o Site Purchasing Agent
- o Site Stores Representative
- o Site QA Representative
- o Site Security Representative

_____ 2) Provide for 24 hour staffing of these positions to support as necessary.

_____ 3) Support the affected site in the procurement of materials.

_____ 4) Support the affected site in providing any equipment/materials that are available from existing Stores supplies.

_____ 5) Ensure that QA required checks/verifications on equipment/materials is performed prior to equipment/material leaving for the affected site.

_____ 6) Ensure that necessary Security coordination of the transport of the equipment/material is performed to minimize delays.

- o Advise Security Supervisor of all shipments to affected site. Coordinate through NDDO other FPL storage facilities for material to be delivered to affected site, if necessary.
- o Consider use of centralized and accessible FPL service centers.

Additional Considerations for Natural Disaster Recovery:

NONE

INCIDENT REPORT GUIDELINES

The purpose of this attachment is to provide guidelines for conducting and documenting investigations following termination of a Alert, Site Area Emergency or General Emergency AND for when emergency activities will no longer be conducted in the Emergency Operations Facility. Two types of reports will be generated, **Initial Incident Report** following termination and a **Detailed Incident Report** to be generated during recovery.

1. Initial Incident Report

Termination of Emergency Classifications for a declared emergency **requires** preparation and transmittal of an Initial Incident Report per the Emergency Plan. The report should be developed using the Sample Incident Report format on the following page. **This report is required to be sent within 24 hours of termination of the Emergency to the Division of Emergency Management and NRC.**

The Initial Incident Report should be reviewed by the ECO, Plant General Manager and Site Vice President, (if not serving as Recovery Manager) prior to being approved/submitted by the Recovery Manager.

2. Incident Critique

a. A critique should be conducted as soon as possible following termination of the emergency event, and/or entry into the Recovery Plan.

b. The critique should be conducted with those individuals involved in the initiating conditions, key Emergency Response Organization Personnel, and other supporting organizations including State and County agencies.

c. The planning of Recovery actions, the Organization necessary to accomplish these actions, and the priorities in which these actions need to be performed should be initiated at the conclusion of the critique. Attachment 3 may be used as guidance in the planning of Recovery actions.

2. Detailed Incident Report

a. A more detailed report should be initiated following the issue of the Initial Incident Report in anticipation of NRC Incident Inspection Teams that will investigate the plant emergency actions and results. This report should be all inclusive and be reviewed extensively by Plant Management and Nuclear Division Management (including the President - Nuclear Division) prior to release to Regulatory Agencies.

ATTACHMENT 2
(Page 2 of 2)

INCIDENT REPORT GUIDELINES

SAMPLE - INITIAL INCIDENT REPORT

To: Division of Emergency Management and Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Date:_____

From:_____
Recovery Manager

Subject: Initial Incident Report of the Emergency Declared at

_____ Unit _____.
(site)

_____ Unit _____ was terminated from
(site)
a classification of emergency status at _____ hours on _____ and
(time) (date)
has entered into the Recovery Phase. The following is a review of events pertaining to the classification of _____ reported on_____:
(indicate classification) (date)

(The narrative summary of the event should include the following):

1. Time and description of initiating events;
2. Time of initial notifications;
3. Time and types of off-site assistance;
4. Initial or visible problems associated to the response;
5. Radiological releases and Protective Action Recommendations; and
6. Point of contact for further information.

Approved: _____ Date: _____
Recovery Manager

ATTACHMENT 3
(Page 1 of 1)

SAMPLE RECOVERY PLANNING CHECKLIST

Department:_____ Completed by:_____ Date:_____

	Short Term (next 7 days)	Long Term (next 2-8 weeks)
Personnel Availability		
Scheduling of Personnel		
Departmental Structure		
Damage Assessment		
Work Planning/Scheduling		
Equipment/Supplies		
Vendor Requirements		
Special Needs		
Priorities		
Budget Deviations		
Other		

ATTACHMENT 4
(Page 1 of 7)

OFF-SITE POST-HURRICANE CHECKLIST

Per NRC Administrative Letter 97-03, an assessment of offsite conditions and infrastructure prior to restart of the units is necessary to assure emergency preparedness in the event of a subsequent reactor accident. Although the overall responsibility for confirming the adequacy of radiological emergency preparedness of commercial nuclear power plants is vested with the NRC, it relies on FEMA's assessment of offsite emergency planning and response activities when carrying out this responsibility.

1. Are the following communications systems operational?

Yes	No	
		Hot Ring Down
		Commercial telephone
		ESATCOM
		LGR-FM

2. Are communications links in place and operational to communicate with the following locations? If yes, list the systems that are available?

Yes	No		available communication system(s)
		State EOC	
		EOF (Dept. of Health - Bureau of Radiation Control (DOH-BRC))	
		Plant	
		Adj. Risk County	
		ENC	
		Medical Facilities	
		Host Counties	

OFF-SITE POST-HURRICANE CHECKLIST

3. Is there trained staff and the necessary communications equipment in place and operational for the State of Florida to communicate with and request assistance as appropriate from the following Federal agencies? If yes, what systems are available?

trained staff available		comm equip operational			available communication system(s)
Yes	No	Yes	No		
				DOE	
				EPA	
				FEMA	
				NRC	
				National Park Service	
				Other	

4. Is there trained staff and the necessary communications equipment in place and operational to perform the following functions?

trained staff available		comm equip operational		available communication system(s)
Yes	No	Yes	No	
				to transmit EBS messages containing detailed information and instructions to the designated EBS stations
				for the rumor control Centers in the County EOC to function properly
				for Risk and Host county EOC's to function properly
				to handle communications with the DOH-BRC field monitoring team(s) until the EOF is operational
				for the EOC to communicate with the reception and congregate care shelters
				for the EOC to communicate with special facilities.

OFF-SITE POST-HURRICANE CHECKLIST

5. Are trained personnel available and the necessary communications equipment in place and operational to notify and activate personnel from and maintain 24-hour communications with the following response agencies and organizations?

trained staff available		equipment available and operational		
Yes	No	Yes	No	
				County Manager's Office
				County Office of Emergency Management
				Public Health Department
				Parks and Recreation
				Transportation Administration
				Fire Department
				Police Department
				Public Works Department
				Solid Waste Collection
				Water and Sewer Authority
				Environmental Resources
				American Red Cross
				Florida Marine Patrol
				School Board
				City Administration
				Corrections and Rehabilitation Department
				Department of Environmental Resources Management
				DHRS County Public Health Unit

OFF-SITE POST-HURRICANE CHECKLIST

ALERT AND NOTIFICATION OF THE POPULATION (SIREN SYSTEM)

Yes	No	
		Is the siren system operable?
		Are the locations and mounting heights of the replacement sirens the same as the previous?
		Are technical specifications of the new sirens (sound pressure levels) equivalent to or better than the previous?
		Is the coverage of the public address function of the new system consistent with the previous system?
		Is the new system capable of being activated per previous procedures or are alternate procedures in place?

ALERT AND NOTIFICATION OF TRANSIENTS

Yes	No	
		Are signs on the signpoles?
		Can contractors working in the area be notified?
		Are communications systems available for special circumstances that warrant telling residents, etc. what to do in an emergency?

EMERGENCY BROADCAST SYSTEM/EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM

Yes	No	
		Are telephone and Police fax links to EBS/EAS stations operable? Or, have alternative means been established for conveying EBS messages to the EBS Stations?
		Are the listed radio and TV stations operable? If any are not, is area- wide coverage still provided by the operable stations?
		Has the EBS/EAS station staff been trained in EBS/EAS activation procedures?
		Is power available for residents to receive TV and radio EBS messages?

OFF-SITE POST-HURRICANE CHECKLIST

VEHICLE ALERTING

Yes	No	
		Are sufficient vehicles and operators available to cover planned routes?
		Are provisions in place for equipping vehicle personnel with messages adapted to post-hurricane circumstances?

ALERT AND NOTIFICATION OF SPECIAL FACILITIES

Yes	No	
		Are facilities presently open?
		For those that are open, are primary and/or backup notification links to the facilities operable?

ALERT AND NOTIFICATION OF INDIVIDUALS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

Yes	No	
		Are provisions in place to review special needs lists to determine any changed alert and notification needs (such as TDD machines inoperable, or residents relocated elsewhere)?

EVACUATION

Yes	No	
		Can the population within the 10 mile EPZ be evacuated within the time frame set forth in the approved planning documents?
		Can security of the evacuated area be maintained?
		Are enough buses available for evacuation?
		Does the School Board have enough resources to evacuate schools?
		Can FHP and local law enforcement maintain traffic control along evacuation routes?
		Are there enough resources to assist in evacuation and transfer of patients from nursing homes and hospitals and special need persons in the affected area?
		Are special methods available in place for evacuating residents without transportation?

OFF-SITE POST-HURRICANE CHECKLIST

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Yes	No	
		Is a sufficient supply of barricades and cones available?
		Is traffic signal timing along evacuation routes in place?
		Is equipment available to remove possible impediments?

POLICE

Yes	No	
		Is there adequate staff to man Traffic Control Points?
		Is there adequate staff to provide security to an evacuated area?
		Can prisoners from the affected jail(s) be transported to an appropriate detention center?

EMERGENCY RECEPTION CENTER

Yes	No	
		Is the Emergency Reception Center able to function with existing damage?
		Can an adequate number of medical service units be provided?
		Is there adequate personnel and other resources to register evacuees at the Reception Center?
		Are essential communications systems functioning properly?
		Is there adequate space for registration, monitoring and decontamination?
		Can DHRS provide adequate care at the Emergency Reception Center?

CONGREGATE CARE

Yes	No	
		Is there adequate personnel, funds and resources for the American Red Cross to manage shelters?
		Is there adequate feeding capability in the Congregate Care Centers?
		Does the American Red Cross have the ability to provide adequate medical care and first aid?
		Are there adequate sanitation services available?
		Does Congregate Care have the capability for providing for the special needs population?

OFF-SITE POST-HURRICANE CHECKLIST

MONITORING AND DECONTAMINATION FUNCTIONS

Yes	No	
		Are the washdown locations available? (Or have alternates been designated?)
		Have operability checks been observed?
		Is there an adequate number of trained monitors available?
		Is protective equipment available for the monitors?
		Are there enough instruments available?
		Is the system in place for obtaining data and maintaining exposure records.
		Is a water supply available at the washdown locations?

MEDICAL SERVICES

Yes	No	
		Is there adequate vehicles, equipment and personnel available?
		Are the primary and secondary medical facilities available to care for contamincated patients?

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Yes	No	
		Are the signs in the parks, advising the public to turn on radio and TV if they hear sirens, still in place?

FPL SYSTEM POWER AVAILABILITY (TO BE ANSWERED BY FPL)

Yes	No	
		Is there adequate supply of electrical power if the nuclear units are not restarted?
		Are there any plant impediments where restart of the nuclear unit is not possible (NRC concerns, plant equipment damage or unavailability or otherwise?)

FINAL PAGE

50-250 Superseded Per Rev 38 To Radiological Emerg. Plan Dtd 5/9/01
#ML011370354

TURKEY POINT PLANT
RADIOLOGICAL
EMERGENCY PLAN
REVISION 37

Revision Approval Date: 3/6/01

Approved by: Thomas F Plunkett **Date:** 5/16/01
President, Nuclear Division

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Purpose

This Emergency Plan contains Florida Power & Light Company's plans for coping with radiological emergencies at the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant, (Units 3and 4) located in Miami-Dade County, Florida.

The plan has been designed to preclude or mitigate the adverse health and safety effects of an emergency. Four general objectives have been considered in the development of this plan:

1) Timely and accurate assessment of off-normal or emergency conditions and proper notification of responsible authorities.

2) Effective coordination of emergency actions among all organizations having a response role.

3) Continued assessment of actual or potential consequences both on site and offsite.

4) Continuing maintenance of an adequate state of emergency preparedness.

1.2 Definitions

Annual - Occurring once per calendar year (January 1 through December 31).

Assessment Actions - Those actions taken during or after an emergency event to obtain and process information necessary to make decisions to implement specific emergency measures.

Company - Florida Power & Light Company (FPL)

Corrective Actions - Those measures taken to mitigate or terminate an emergency situation at or near the source of the problem in order to prevent an uncontrolled release of radioactive material or to reduce the magnitude of a release, e.g., shutting down equipment, fire fighting, repair, and damage control.

Duty Call Supervisor - A designated supervisor assigned from the nuclear plant staff to provide 24-hour response to any emergency upon notification by the Nuclear Plant Supervisor. The Duty Call Supervisor is responsible for notifying the Emergency Response Organization and, as requested, plant management in the event of an emergency.

Emergency - Any off-normal event or condition which is classified into one of the four event categories in Table 3-1, Emergency Classification Table. A radiological emergency at the plant is classified in accordance with Section 3, Emergency Classification System and Emergency Plan Implementing Proedures (EPIPs). The four classifications of emergencies are Notification of Unusual Event, Alert, Site Area Emergency and General Emergency.

Emergency Action Levels (EALs) - Radiological dose rates, specific contamination levels of airborne, waterborne, or surface-deposited concentrations of radioactive materials; or specific instrument indications (including their rates of change) that may be used as thresholds for initiating specific emergency measures such as designating a particular class of emergency, or initiating a particular protective action.

Emergency Control Officer (ECO) - A designated company officer or senior manager who will act as the chief nuclear officer. He/she will serve as official spokesperson for the Nuclear Division.

Emergency Coordinator (EC) - The title assumed by the Nuclear Plant Supervisor or member of the plant management staff, in the event of a radiological emergency at the Plant. The EC is responsible for notifying offsite authorities, both inside and outside the Company, and has full authority and responsibility for on-site emergency response actions. The EC is also responsible for Protective Action Recommendations during the initial stages of an emergency.

Emergency Information Manager (EIM) - A senior manager or designated member of the Corporate Communications Department who directs the operation of the Emergency News Center, develops news releases, and serves as a spokesperson for the company.

Emergency News Center (ENC) - A designated facility for use by the EIM and his/her staff in communicating with the news media. Public information officers from State, Local, and Federal response agencies may also function from the ENC.

Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) - Designated off-site facilities from which the Miami-Dade County, Monroe County and State of Florida Emergency Response Organizations will direct necessary assessment and protective actions for off-site areas.

Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) - A designated off-site facility from which FPL emergency activities are conducted. These activities include assessment, protective action recommendations, and coordination with State and County officials.

Emergency Operating Procedures (EOPs) - Specific procedures that provide instructions to guide plant operations during potential or actual emergency situations.

Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures (EPIPs) - A set of emergency response procedures initiated and followed by the FPL Emergency Response Organization to implement the appropriate sections of the Emergency Plan, assess and classify the emergency, notify the appropriate authorities, and provide continuing response capability (See Appendix C).

Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) - That area, for which emergency planning consideration of the plume exposure and ingestion pathways has been given, in order to assure that prompt and effective actions can be taken to protect the public in the event of a radiological emergency at the Plant.

Emergency Response Organization (ERO) - That portion of the FPL organization assigned responsibilities upon initiation of the Radiological Emergency Plan for the Turkey Point Plant.

Emergency Response Directors - The Directors of Miami-Dade County Office of Emergency Management and Monroe County Emergency Management Department.

Emergency Security Manager (ESM) - A designated Company manager or supervisor who will have responsibility during a radiological emergency for security aspects of the emergency response.

Emergency Technical Manager (ETM) - A designated Company manager or supervisor who will be responsible, during a radiological emergency, for providing engineering/technical support for emergency response actions.

Governmental Affairs Manager (GAM) - A designated senior manager who has the responsibility for liaison between the Recovery Manager/Emergency Control Officer and political officials of the Local, State and Federal Governments during a radiological emergency.

Ingestion Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone - That area, approximately 50 miles in radius from the center of the Plant, for which detailed plans are made to protect people from ingestion of food-stuffs and water contaminated by radioactive materials released from the Plant.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) - Government agency responsible for the forecasting of weather conditions. The National Weather Service (NWS) is a branch under NOAA that provides weather information and warning of severe weather situations such as hurricanes and tornadoes.

Nuclear Division Duty Officer (NDDO) - A designated member of the FPL Nuclear Division Management with responsibility for responding to radiological emergencies on a 24-hour per day basis. The NDDO may serve as an interim Emergency Control Officer until the primary or alternates are reached.

Nuclear Division Management Center - A designated area in the Juno Beach office for use by management and technical personnel to assess conditions during the initial phases of an emergency, prior to activation of the Emergency Operations Facility.

Owner Controlled Area - That portion of FPL property surrounding and including the Turkey Point Plant which is subject to limited access and control as deemed appropriate by FPL.

Operations Support Center (OSC) - An on-site Emergency Response Facility area where FPL Operations, Maintenance, Health Physics, and Chemistry Support personnel can report in an emergency and await assignment.

Off site - All property outside the Protected Area.

On site - The area within the Protected Area.

Plant - The Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant, Units 3 and 4.

Plume Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone - That area, approximately 10 miles in radius from the center of the Plant, for which detailed plans are made to protect people from exposure to a plume containing radioactive materials.

Protected Area - The area (within the Owner Controlled Area) occupied by the two nuclear units and their associated equipment enclosed within the security perimeter fence.

Protective Actions - Those measures taken for the purpose of preventing or minimizing radiological exposure to persons during an emergency.

Quarterly - Occurring once per calendar quarter, with quarters ending on March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31 in a year.

Radiation Controlled Area (RCA) - The area (within the Protected Area) wherein personnel access is restricted for the purpose of monitoring and controlling exposure to radiation.

Recovery Actions - Those actions taken to restore the plant as nearly as possible to its condition before the emergency.

Recovery Manager (RM) - A designated Company Senior Manager who will have responsibility during a radiological emergency for the activation and operation of the EOF. He/She has the authority to establish policy and expend funds necessary to cope with any Emergency Situations that arise.

REAC/TS - The Radiological Emergency Assistance Center/ Training Site is operated by the Oak Ridge Associated Universities for the Department of Energy. REAC/TS serves as a backup medical facility for the Turkey Point Plant.

Site - The Turkey Point Power Plant Protected Area.

State - The State of Florida.

State Plan - The State of Florida's Radiological Emergency Management Plan for Nuclear Power Plants.

System Operations Power Coordinator - An FPL System Operations position which is staffed 24 hours per day providing uninterrupted coordination of electrical power distribution. Communication is maintained by the System Operations Power Coordinator with all FPL plants, service centers, and the General Office.

Technical Support Center (TSC) - A designated on-site facility that serves as a work area for use by technical and management personnel in order to provide technical support to Control Room personnel.

Total Dose (TEDE) - The total exposure from both external and internal (weighted) sources - Total Effective Dose Equivalent

TSC Supervisor - The person assigned to supervise the personnel and direct the technical support activities in the TSC.

Thyroid Dose (CDE) - The thyroid exposure from inhaled radioiodines - Committed Dose Equivalent. Thyroid dose (CDE) is used in Protective Action determination.

1.3 Scope and Applicability

The Emergency Plan describes Florida Power & Light Company's plans for responding to emergencies that may develop at the Turkey Point Plant. The plan has been prepared to meet the requirements of 10 CFR 50.47(b), 10 CFR 50.72, and 10 CFR 50 Appendix E. The purpose of this plan is to define and assign authority and responsibility in order to protect the health and safety of the public and plant personnel. This plan applies to all plant emergencies which have resulted in, or which increase the risk of the accidental release of radioactive materials to the environment.

Plans have been developed based upon knowledge of the potential consequences, timing, and release characteristics of a spectrum of events. Emergency Planning Zones have been defined. Figure 1-1 illustrates the Plume Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone for the Turkey Point Plant. A key component of this plan is coordination with Federal, State, and County authorities who contribute to the overall response effort. This plan outlines Company responsibilities within the framework of the overall Emergency Response Organization, and provides a conceptual basis for the development of the detailed procedures necessary to implement the plan.

1.4 Concept of Operations

The Emergency Plan defines emergency conditions and delineates the responsibilities and duties of the FPL Emergency Response Organization (see Figure 2-1). The Emergency Plan is concerned with the following basic activities, which are discussed in the Plan in detail:

1) Organization and resources adequate to detect the presence of an emergency condition, assess the condition, and respond in an appropriate manner (Chapter 2).

2) Assignment of an off-normal event to its proper emergency classification (Chapter 3).

3) Notification of off-site authorities, as required, and continuing communications (Chapter 4).

4) Gathering and interpreting data to determine appropriate actions (Chapter 5).

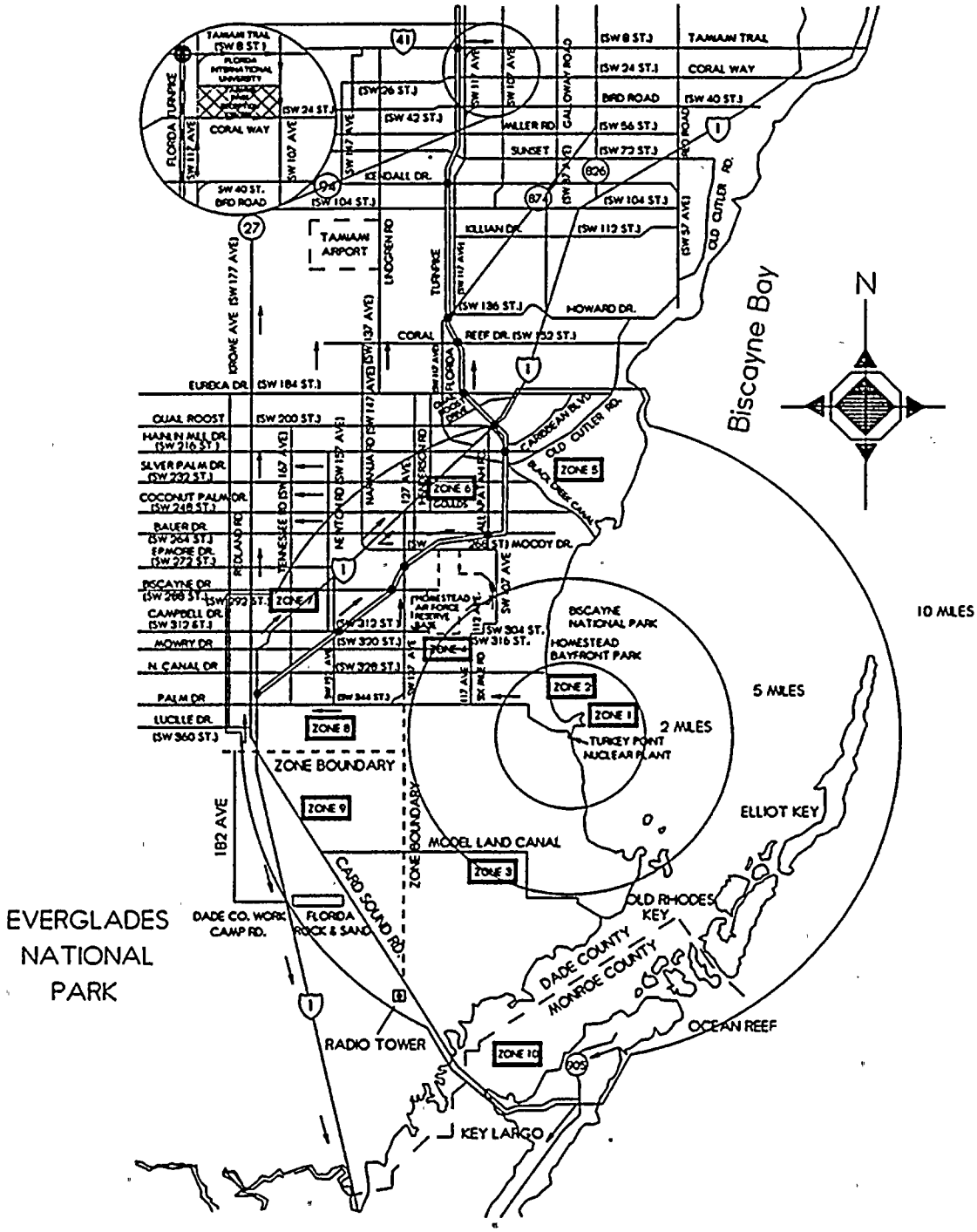
5) Assisting governmental agencies in the development of information for the public both in terms of preparatory education and emergency response information (Chapter 6).

6) Maintaining the FPL Emergency Preparedness Program in a state of readiness (Chapter 7).

Associated with this Emergency Plan are implementing procedures which provide a detailed source of pertinent information and data required by the response organization during an emergency. These procedures are listed in Appendix C.

FIGURE 1-1

PLUME EXPOSURE PATHWAY EPZ



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Turkey Point
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Off-normal events have been separated into the following four classifications of emergencies:

1) Unusual Event

2) Alert

3) Site Area Emergency

4) General Emergency

These four classes represent emergency conditions which trigger activation of emergency procedures. When an emergency is declared in connection with one of these four classes, many individuals assume new titles with special responsibilities.

Each emergency class is characterized by unusual or off-normal plant events detected by Control Room instrumentation and/or routine or directed surveillance activities.

The Company's response to an emergency condition consists of an on-shift (immediate) response and an augmented (expanded) response Emergency Response Organization (ERO) which can readily adapt to an emergency condition as it develops. The immediate response phase encompasses the period of time and sequence of actions associated with the initial detection of an off-normal event, classification as an emergency, and activation of the ERO, if required. During this phase, the Nuclear Plant Supervisor assumes responsibility as the Emergency Coordinator and initiates the following general activities:

1) Diagnosis of the off-normal event

2) Corrective action

3) Classification of the off-normal event

4) Notification of appropriate off-site authorities

5) Notification of appropriate FPL authorities

During the expanded response phase, the Emergency Coordinator and Recovery Manager (RM) will assess the situation and, as necessary, expand the Emergency Response Organization. All available company resources can be mobilized as needed during this period. State, County, and Federal Response Organizations can become fully operational, as required. Assessment, protective, and corrective actions will continue during the expanded response phase, as required.

Table 1-1 summarizes the sequence of actions taken during the phased response. Figure 1-2 delineates the initial notification flow and Figure 2-2 shows the same for the State and County organizations.

As discussed throughout this plan, FPL maintains adequate facilities and equipment for detecting, assessing, and responding to emergencies. Redundant means of communications among key response participants are maintained. FPL also maintains agreements that will provide for emergency medical, rescue, or fire support on site, if needed. The training program is designed to maintain the proficiency of the Emergency Response Organization.

The FPL individual in charge of on-site Emergency response during the immediate and expanded response phases is the Emergency Coordinator. The senior company official, with responsibility for policy and authority to expend funds, is the Recovery Manager. The Recovery Manager is also responsible for Emergency Operations Facility activation and operation during the expanded response phase.

In Miami-Dade County, the individual responsible during emergencies is the County Mayor or designee. In Monroe County, the Monroe County Mayor provides direction and control during emergencies.

As indicated in the State Plan, "the Governor is ultimately responsible for protecting the population of the State from the dangers created by emergencies which are beyond the capabilities of local governments or which are multi-jurisdictional in nature. He will provide for public protection through the assignment of appropriate state resources and agencies". "The Governor has appointed the Director, Division of Emergency Management, as the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) to act in his/her behalf, as necessary, during a radiological emergency". During emergencies, all State agencies report to this person.

1.5 Supporting Plans and Agreements

Supporting plans and agreements are included in the Appendices of this plan. Appendix A, references the State of Florida Radiological Emergency Management Plan, and the locations where it is maintained for Turkey Point Emergency response. Additional material utilized in the preparation of the Turkey Point Plan are:

1) NUREG 0654, Rev. 1, FEMA REP.1, Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in support of Nuclear Power Plants; November, 1980

2) NUREG 0578, TMI-2 Lessons Learned Task Force: Status Report and Short-Term Recommendations; July, 1979

3) NUREG 0737, Clarification of TMI Action Plan Requirements; November, 1980

4) 10 CFR 20, Standards for Protection Against Radiation

5) 10 CFR 50, Domestic Licensing of Production and Utilization Facilities

6) EPA 400-R-92-001, Manual of Protective Action Guides and Protective Actions for Nuclear Incidents; October, 1991

7) Reg. Guide 1.97, Revision 2, Instrumentation for Light-Water-Cooled Nuclear Power Plants to Assess Plant and Environs Conditions During and Following an Accident: December, 1980

8) NUREG/BR-0150, Vol. 1, Response Technical Manual (USNRC)

9) Nuclear Energy Policy on Exposure Limits for Emergency Response Personnel, Revision to Policy Statement Ltr. No. JNO-HP-94-056, 26 October, 1994

10) L-97-290, Proposed Change to Emergency Action Level for RCS Leakage, dated March 31, 1998; and NRC Response Letter, dated August 21, 1998

TABLE 1-1

TYPICAL SEQUENCE OF ACTIONS

Detection of Off-Normal Conditions

Actions:

- o Individual identifies off-normal condition.
- o Individual immediately notifies Nuclear Plant Supervisor (NPS).

Immediate Response

Actions:

- o NPS diagnoses condition and directs initial corrective action to control or mitigate the condition.
- o NPS classifies the condition in accordance with plant procedures. If the condition is classified as an emergency, the NPS through the Emergency Plan becomes the Emergency Coordinator (EC).
- o EC notifies Duty Call Supervisor.
- o The EC orders mobilization of the Technical Support Center and the Operations Support Center (as required for Alert or higher classification) and confers with the RM for EOF activation.
- o EC initiates necessary protective actions for on-site personnel and evaluates the need for Protective Action Recommendations (PARs) for the general public.
- o The EC mobilizes on-site emergency response teams as necessary to assess and control the emergency.
- o EC notifies State and County in accordance with plant procedures.
- o EC notifies NRC via Emergency Notification System (ENS) communications link.
- o Duty Call Supervisor notifies plant management.

TABLE 1-1

TYPICAL SEQUENCE OF ACTIONS

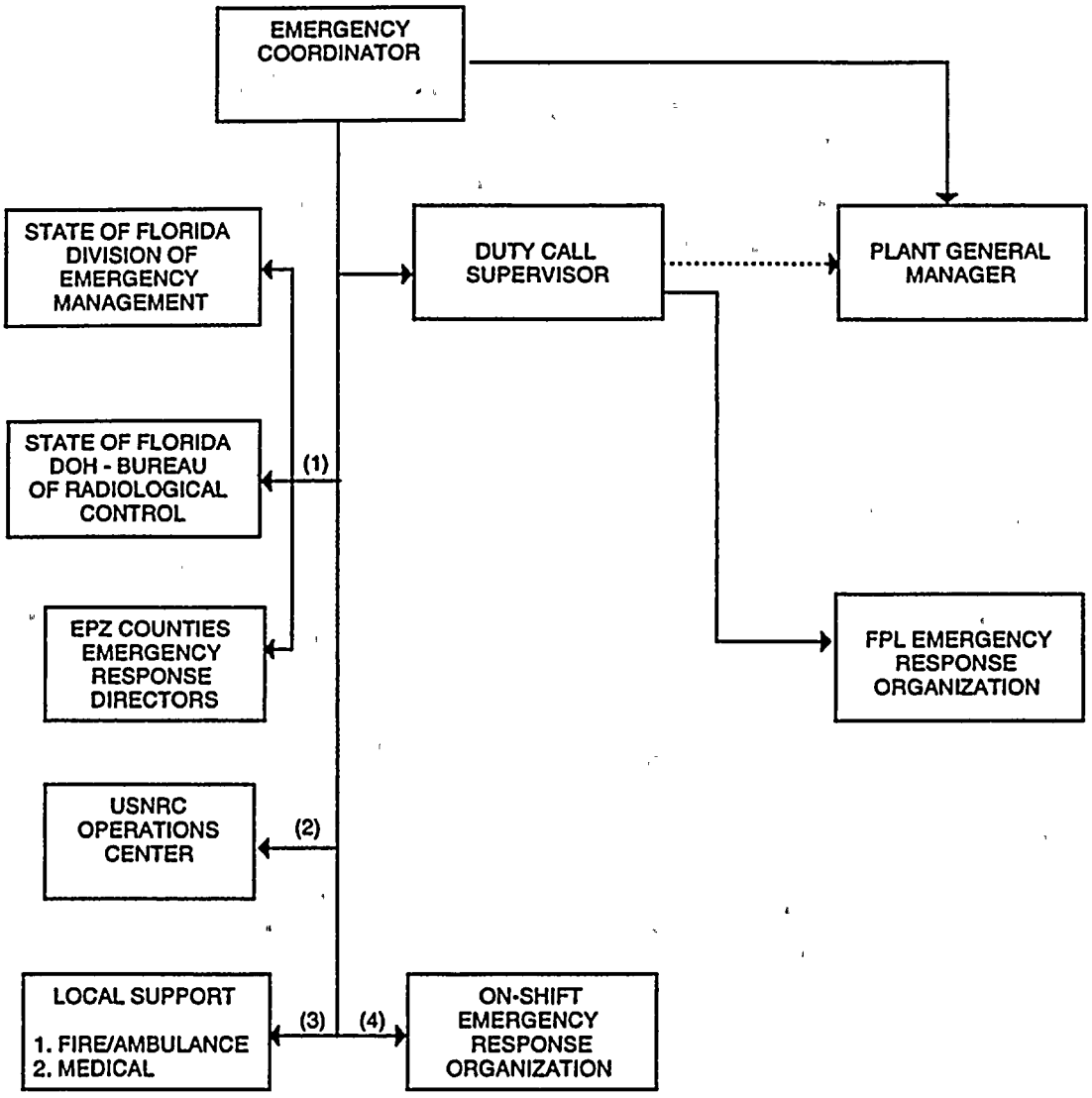
Expanded Response (as appropriate)

Actions:

- o TSC and OSC are staffed and declared operational assuming command and control of the emergency. This includes PARs, notifications, and classification.
- o ECO and RM proceed to the Emergency Operations Facility, as appropriate. RM notifies EC when EOF is operational and assumes responsibility for recommending off-site protective actions and for communications with off-site organizations. The EC can now devote his/her attention to control of the power plant.
- o RM (or designated response staff) receives and assesses periodic plant status, radiological data, and meteorological data, and continues communications and coordination with the State and County authorities.
- o EIM proceeds to the Emergency Operations Facility, as appropriate and establishes communications with the ECO and Emergency News Center.
- o RM continues assessment of conditions and control of FPL response until plant conditions stabilize RM then closes out with a summary to off-site authorities or prepares for further long-term activities.

FIGURE 1-2

INITIAL NOTIFICATION



LEGEND

——— PRIMARY NOTIFICATION PATHWAY

..... ALTERNATE NOTIFICATION PATHWAY

(1) Via State Hot Rig Down Telephone (HRD)
(2) Via Emergency Notification System (ENS)
(3) Medical & Fire Emergencies only, as needed
(4) Via Plant Public Address System (PA)

2. ORGANIZATION, FACILITIES, AND SUPPORT SERVICES

2.1 Elements of the Emergency Response Organization

This section defines the primary components of the overall Emergency Response Organization and the relationship of each component to the total effort.

2.1.1 Florida Power & Light Company

Florida Power & Light Company (FPL) is the licensed operator of Turkey Point Units 3 and 4. As the licensed operator, FPL has developed this Emergency Plan (and associated implementing procedures) to specify actions and provide a framework for emergency response. FPL's primary responsibilities include the following:

1) Diagnosis and corrective action

2) Emergency classification

3) Notification of appropriate governmental response organizations and continuing communication

4) Initiation of protective actions for employees and others on site

5) Recommendation of protective actions for the public

6) Mobilization of the Florida Power & Light Company Emergency Response Organization

7) Continuing data collection, dose projection, and assessment actions

8) Owner Controlled Area Recovery and re-entry

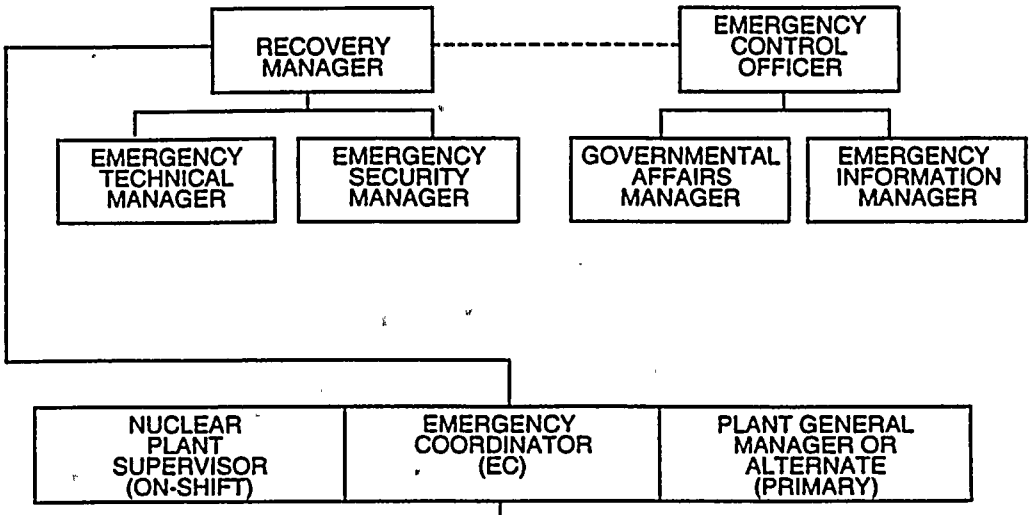
The Florida Power & Light Company Emergency Response Organization (ERO) is described in detail in Section 2.2 and illustrated in Figure 2-1.

2.1.2 State of Florida Emergency Response Organization

Figure 2-2a illustrates the State of Florida's Emergency Response Organization before an Executive Order by the Governor. Figure 2-2b illustrates the State of Florida's Emergency Response Organization after Executive Order by the Governor.

FIGURE 2-1

FPL EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION



On-Shift	Emergency Function	Primary
As Directed by EC	Recovery & Restoration	As Directed by EC/Recovery Manager
Health Physics Representative	Radiation Protection	TSC Health Physics Supervisor or alternate
Fire Brigade Leader	Fire Protection	Fire Brigade Leader
Chemistry Technician	First Aid & Decontamination	Chemistry Technician
As Directed by Security Supervisor	Security	TSC Security Supervisor
As Directed by Security Supervisor	Site Assembly Area	Site Assembly Supervisor
Chemistry Representative	Off-site Dose Calculations	TSC Chemistry Supervisor or alternate
Other Trained ERO personnel on shift	Emergency Response (Re-Entry Repair)	OSC Emergency Response Teams

State of Florida Division of Emergency Management

The Division of Emergency Management (DEM) is the state agency authorized to receive initial notification from Florida Power & Light Company and is responsible for mobilizing the state and local emergency response agencies. Specific discussion on transportation of state emergency response personnel to the vicinity of the plant is discussed in the State Plan. This emergency response is conducted in accordance with the Florida Radiological Emergency Management Plan for Nuclear Power Plants, prepared by the DEM in coordination with other emergency response agencies. The DEM's responsibilities include:

1) Overall responsibility for coordinating the development and implementation of State and County emergency response plans

2) Command and control of State emergency response resources

3) Notification of State and County response agencies

4) Coordination among State, Federal (i.e., FEMA, EPA, DOE) and Local agencies

State of Florida Department of Health

The Department of Health (DOH) is the State agency authorized to provide technical support and expertise in Public Health matters.

The DOH defined responsibilities include:

1) Emergency medical services, public health, and sanitation

2) Economic and social services

Through the Bureau of Radiation Control:

3) Radiological monitoring off site

4) Off-site radiological exposure control and protective response recommendations for off-site areas

Division of Florida Highway Patrol, Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles

The Florida Highway Patrol, through the coordination of the Department of Law Enforcement, provides the following services:

1) Traffic control

2) Communications (support)

3) Law enforcement coordination

4) Upon request, assist in the transportation of samples for analysis when immediate analysis is necessary.

5) Within their authority, evacuate and exclude individuals from designated public areas.

These services will be provided in accordance with the State Plan.

Other State Agencies

The DEM can request support, as necessary, from other State agencies as defined in the State Plan.

2.1.3 County Response Organizations

Counties that fall within the plume exposure EPZ include Miami-Dade County and Monroe County. Counties that fall within the ingestion pathway EPZ include Miami-Dade County, Monroe County, Broward County, and Collier County.

The local organizations are described in the State Plan. Counties may have responsibilities with respect to plume exposure risk response, hosting of evacuees, and ingestion pathway protection. Miami-Dade and Monroe Counties have responsibilities with respect to risk, hosting and ingestion pathway. Collier and Broward Counties have responsibility for ingestion pathway.

The State Plan addresses short term actions required in the plume exposure pathway EPZ. The State Plan also addresses the ingestion pathway EPZ. State agencies take the lead in controlling ingestion pathway response. The State Plan also establishes procedures to protect citizens of Miami-Dade and Monroe Counties and visitors to these counties from the effect of an accident at the Turkey Point plant. The State Plan includes the Miami-Dade and Monroe Counties' Radiological Emergency Organizations.

The State Plan also includes host plans for Miami-Dade County and Monroe County, respectively.

The Miami-Dade Mayor and the Monroe County Mayor will take proper and responsible action to protect life, health, safety, property, and the environment from the consequences of nuclear power plant accidents. During radiological emergencies, resources, and personnel of Miami-Dade and Monroe Counties will be reserved and available for use by the County Mayors.

FIGURE 2-2a

STATE, LOCAL, AND FEDERAL RESPONSE BEFORE EXECUTIVE ORDER

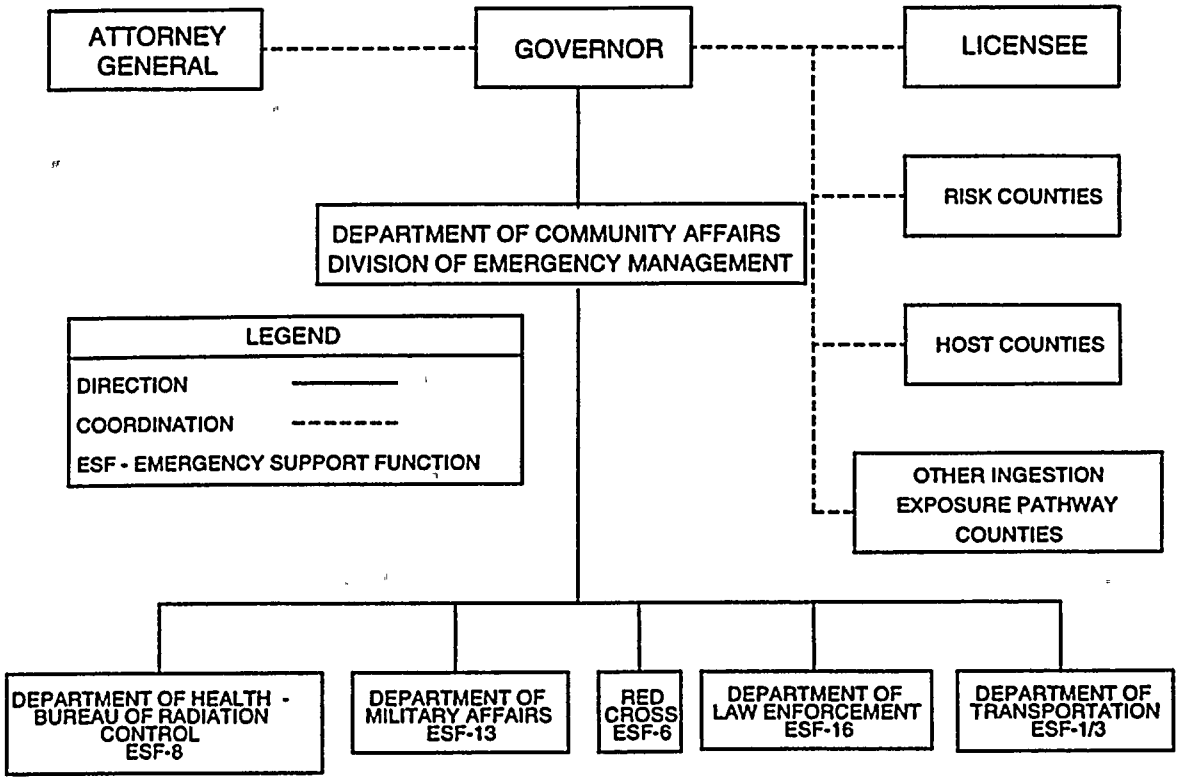
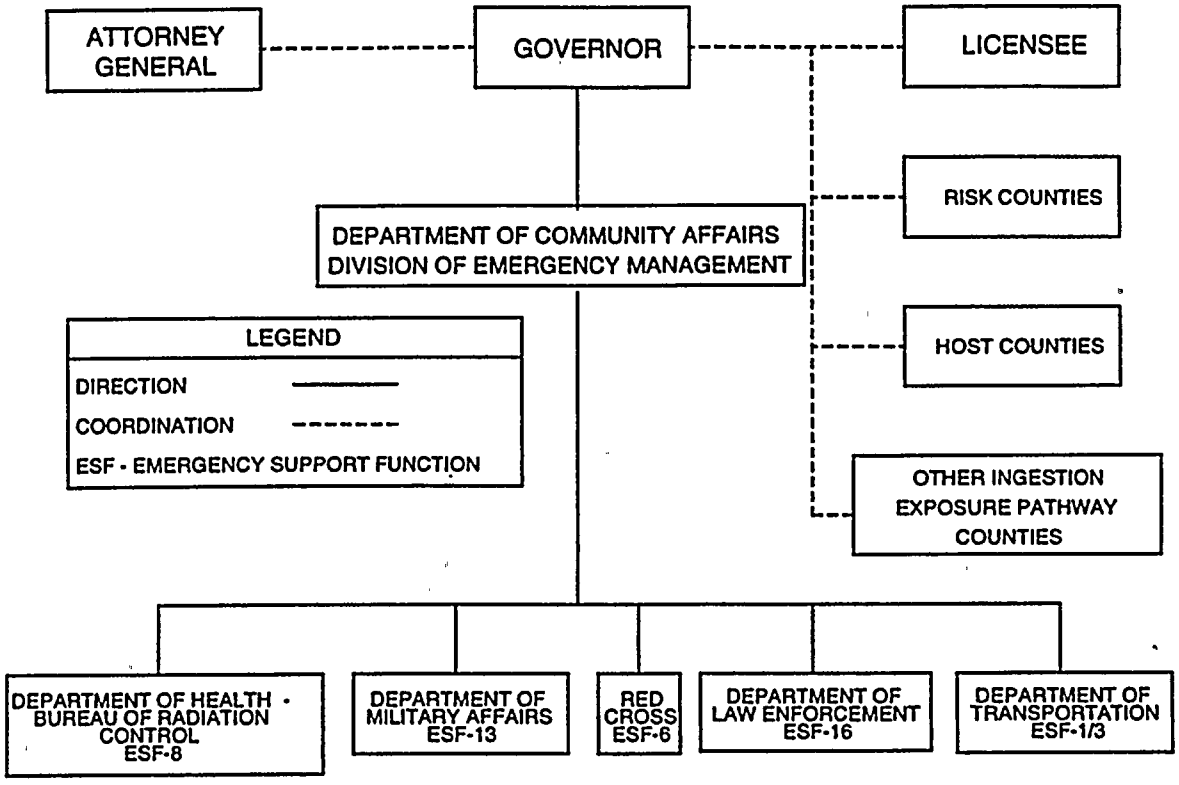


FIGURE 2-2b

STATE, LOCAL, AND FEDERAL RESPONSE AFTER EXECUTIVE ORDER



The decision to implement protective action recommendations will be made jointly by the Miami-Dade County Mayor (or designee), Monroe County Mayor and either the Governor or his authorized representative (State Director, Division of Emergency Management). If time does not permit State involvement in initial decision making, the decision to take protective actions may be made by the Miami-Dade County Mayor and Monroe County Mayor, or their designated alternates. All county personnel and resources will be under the control of the County Mayors. Federal and State resources will also be available to the counties.

Alerting, warning, and evacuation of populations will be in accordance with procedures prescribed in the State Plan. The State Plan also describes hosting responsibilities, including shelter location and operation, and evacuee registration, monitoring, and decontamination.

Responsibility for direction and control rests with the Miami-Dade County Mayor and Monroe County Mayor, unless a disaster declaration under provisions of Florida Statues, Chapter 252 is in effect. If a disaster has been declared, responsibility for direction and control rests with the Governor or authorized representative.

The Miami-Dade County Office of Emergency Management reports to the Miami-Dade County Mayor, and the Monroe County Emergency Management Department to the Monroe County Mayor. This is also true for other county resources, including the County Manager, Sheriffs' Offices, Engineers' Offices, fire departments, public health offices, school boards, and other county organizations.

The Monroe County Mayor and Miami-Dade County Mayor (or designee) have responsibility for overall emergency response planning. County Emergency Response Directors are responsible for actual plan development and updating. Miami-Dade County and Monroe County each have an Emergency Operations Center.

Miami-Dade County Office of Emergency Management and Monroe County Office of Emergency Management Department Directors

The county Emergency Response Directors (Monroe and Miami-Dade County) receive initial notification from Florida Power & Light Company simultaneously with the DEM via the Hot Ring Down System or individually by DEM via other alternate communications for all four classes of emergency. They then have responsibility for initiating any necessary off-site protective actions (including evacuation of off-site areas) based upon available information from the FPL Emergency Coordinator or Recovery Manager, and Department of Health - Bureau of Radiation Control. The Miami-Dade County and Monroe County Plans are a part of the State Plan.

In addition to overall responsibility, the Emergency Response Directors have responsibility for the following:

1) Direction and control of County emergency resources

2) Protective response for off-site areas including warning and evacuation

3) Communications

4) Public information

5) Off-site radiological exposure control

6) Coordination of arrangements for shelter and feeding of evacuees

Miami-Dade County Public Safety Department and Monroe County Sheriff

At the request of the respective Emergency Response Directors, the Miami-Dade County Public Safety Department or the Monroe County Sheriff can provide the following support services:

1) Law enforcement

2) Warning and evacuation (implementation)

3) Traffic control

4) Communications (support)

5) Rescue (support)

Other Local Agencies

As defined in the County plans, the Emergency Response Directors can request support as necessary from the following:

1) Department of Fire and Rescue

2) Department of Public Health

3) Public Works/General Services Administration

4) Metro Transit Agency (Miami-Dade County)

5) American Red Cross

The Miami-Dade County Fire Department, by agreement with Florida Power & Light Company (Appendix B) will respond to fires on site upon request.

2.1.4 Federal Response Agencies

U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) will be notified via a direct, dedicated telephone line (ENS hotline) or designated alternate communications within one hour of classification. NRC is responsible for the coordination of the Federal Government's technical response activities.

U. S. Coast Guard

At the request of Florida Power & Light Company (on-site activities) and the DEM (off-site activities), the Coast Guard can provide rescue assistance in accordance with their general authority as described in Appendix B.

U. S. Department to Energy (DOE)

Upon request by the Department of Health - Bureau of Radiation Control, DEM can request that the DOE provide a Radiological Assistance Team to aid in evaluating radiological hazards. This support would be provided out of DOE's Savannah River Operations Office, Aiken, South Carolina. This provision is described in the State Plan. DOE is responsible for coordinating the off-site radiological monitoring and evaluation activities of the Federal Government.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

FEMA has the responsibility for coordinating all non-technical response activities of the Federal Government off site. They serve as the primary point of contact for requests for federal assistance from State and Local officials and other federal agencies.

2.1.5 Private Sector Organization

Institute of Nuclear Power Operations (INPO)

INPO maintains industry source lists for personnel and equipment which can be made available for support services during an emergency. A letter of support has been provided in Appendix B.

Bechtel Power Corporation

Bechtel was the Architect/Engineer for the building and early operation of the Turkey Point Nuclear Plant. Upon request, Bechtel can supply emergency technical services and resources as provided by the Letter of Agreement listed in Appendix B.

Washington Group International (formerly Raytheon Eng.)

Raytheon, formerly Ebasco, is an Architectural/Engineering organization in the nuclear industry. Upon request, Raytheon can supply emergency technical services as described in Appendix B.

Framatome Technologies, Inc.

Framatome is a nuclear services company that can provide engineering and technical support as detailed in the Letter of Agreement listed in Appendix B.

2.2 Florida Power & Light Company Emergency Response Organization

The purpose of this section is to describe FPL's Emergency Response Organization and resources. The Emergency Response Organization (ERO) is defined relative to the two phases of response and actions which are anticipated. This approach recognizes that the organization will be a dynamic one, dependent upon response time and the severity of the emergency. The on-shift response consists of shift operators, the plant duty shift and other trained plant personnel as available who are responsible for diagnosing the emergency and taking corrective actions. Along with the required shift operations personnel, the expanded response includes personnel necessary to man the TSC, OSC and EOF. Figure 2-4 shows the resources associated with the on-shift response phase. The ERO includes plant and corporate personnel which are available as the emergency warrants, to assist in assessment actions, control and stabilization.

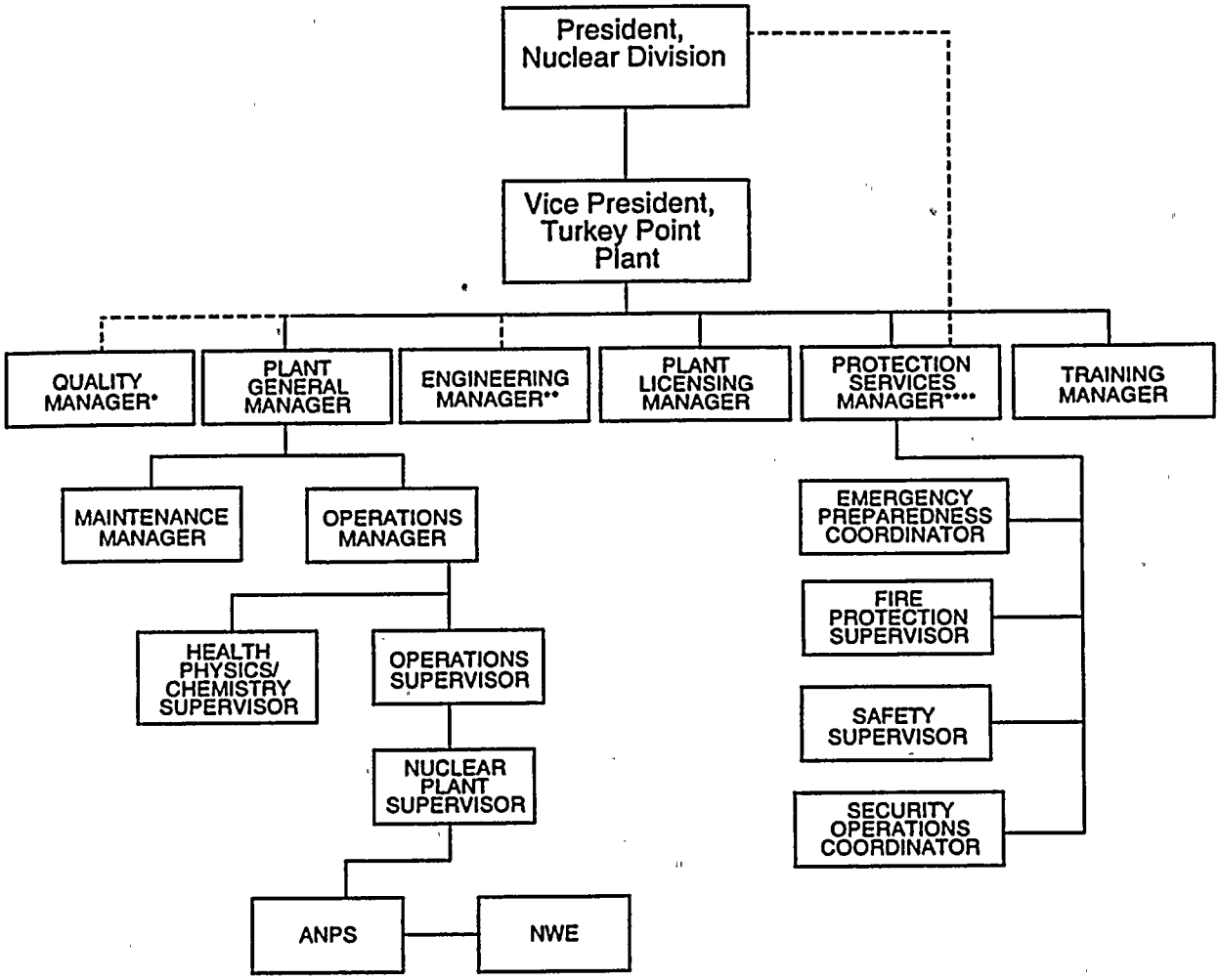
2.2.1 Normal Operating Organization

The normal operating organization chart for Turkey Point Units 3 and 4 is shown on Figure 2-3. The plant is staffed and qualified to take the necessary actions to implement the Emergency Plan and to initiate the immediate response actions necessary.

The normal hours plant staff consists of approximately 550 people. Key operating positions are described on Figure 2-3.

FIGURE 2-3

TURKEY POINT PLANT NORMAL OPERATING ORGANIZATION ***



* Reports to Director, Nuclear Assurance
** Reports to Vice President, Nuclear Engineering
*** This figure depicts a limited plant organization for Emergency Plan purposes.
**** Emergency Preparedness Issues

Vice President, Turkey Point Plant

The Vice President, Turkey Point Plant, reports to the President, Nuclear Division, and has the direct responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the Turkey Point nuclear plant in a safe, reliable, and efficient manner.

Plant General Manager

The Plant General Manager reports to the Vice President, Turkey Point Plant and is responsible for overall plant operation and control over those on-site activities necessary for safe operation and maintenance of the plant.

Operations Manager

The Operations Manager has the overall responsibility for directing the day-to-day operation of the nuclear units. The Operations Manager reports directly to the Plant General Manager and the Operations Supervisor reports to him/her.

Operations Supervisor

The Operations Supervisor has responsibility for directing the activities of the nuclear plant operating shifts, including the Nuclear Plant Supervisors, Assistant Nuclear Plant Supervisors, and the Nuclear Watch Engineers.

Nuclear Plant Supervisor

The Nuclear Plant Supervisor is responsible for the actual operation of the nuclear plant and fuel handling operations on his assigned shift. The Nuclear Plant Supervisor directs the activities of the personnel on his/her shift and is cognizant of maintenance activity being performed while on duty. The Nuclear Plant Supervisor reports directly to the Operations Supervisor.

Assistant Nuclear Plant Supervisor

The Assistant Nuclear Plant Supervisor is responsible for assisting the Nuclear Plant Supervisor in the administrative functions associated in operating the nuclear units. He/she is responsible for the actual operation of the nuclear plant and fuel handling operations when the Nuclear Plant Supervisor is absent from the Control Room. The Assistant Nuclear Plant Supervisor reports directly to the Nuclear Plant Supervisor.

Nuclear Watch Engineer

The Nuclear Watch Engineer is the working operating foreman assigned for each shift. He/she reports directly to the Nuclear Plant Supervisor.

Health Physics/Chemistry Supervisor

The Health Physics/Chemistry Supervisor supervises the Health Physics and Chemistry Departments. He/she is responsible for implementing and maintaining the plant's radiation protection program and for chemical and radiochemical monitoring, analysis, and evaluation. He/she supervises overall laboratory operation and ensures that Health Physics/Chemistry training, record keeping and reporting requirements are met.

Maintenance Manager

The Maintenance Manager supervises the Electrical, Mechanical, and Instrument and Control (I&C) Departments. He/she is responsible for the maintenance of mechanical, electrical, and I&C equipment in the nuclear units.

Engineering Manager

The Engineering Manager supervises Reactor Engineering, discipline engineers, the Shift Technical Advisors and other general plant engineers and technicians.

Quality Manager

The Quality Manager supervises the Quality Control/Quality Assurance Department. He/she is responsible for directing the activities of the QC Inspectors who perform surveillance and inspection of nuclear safety related activities to monitor for technical specification and regulatory compliance.

Protection Services Manager

The Protection Services Manager supervises the areas of Emergency Preparedness, Fire Protection, Environmental, Safety and Security. The Protection Services Manager reports to the Vice President - Turkey Point Plant.

Plant Nuclear Safety Committee (PNSC)

The PNSC functions to advise the Plant General Manager on all matters related to nuclear safety. Specific responsibilities of the PNSC are identified in Technical Specifications.

2.2.2 Emergency Response Organization

The Emergency Plan is structured so that, insofar as practical, normal company operations are not significantly disrupted. Personnel are designated as part of the Emergency Response Organization and arrangements are made for others to carry out routine duties in the event of an emergency. Emergency Response Organization members are also available periodically to develop, review, and practice procedures covering their responsibilities.

2.2.2.1 On-Shift Response Phase

Initiating Event (Unusual Event, Alert, Site Area Emergency or General Emergency)

The emergency response is initiated by any individual who discovers an emergency condition. This person notifies the Nuclear Plant Supervisor by the fastest means possible. This first phase is characterized by diagnosis and immediate action by the plant operators on shift to place the plant in a safe and stable condition.

Organization

If the diagnosis indicates that the condition is classified as an Unusual Event, an Alert, Site Area Emergency or General Emergency, then the Nuclear Plant Supervisor declares an emergency.

The Nuclear Plant Supervisor becomes the Emergency Coordinator and, as such, directs the On-shift Emergency Response Organization. Initially, shift operators and plant duty staff constitute the response organization. Emergency requirements take immediate precedence over normal operating responsibilities (as determined by procedure or at the direction of the Emergency Coordinator). The Plant Staff Emergency Assignments Section of this section describes the emergency services that can be provided initially by shift operators and the plant duty staff. Figure 2-4 shows the On-shift Emergency Response Organization.

Line of Succession

The line of succession in the Control Room for the position of Emergency Coordinator should the Nuclear Plant Supervisor be incapacitated is as follows (in order of succession):

1) Assistant Nuclear Plant Supervisor (ANPS)

2) Nuclear Watch Engineer (NWE)

3) Any other member of the plant staff with an active Senior Reactor Operator license

It is the responsibility of the new Emergency Coordinator to ascertain the status of all Emergency Coordinator responsibilities. When the EC function is transferred to higher level plant management, the EC may serve the function from the TSC.

The Emergency Coordinator can grant permission for watch relief, including his own, when it is safe in his judgment to do so. Following a proper turnover, the Emergency Coordinator may be relieved of his duties by a qualified member of the Plant Management staff.

Actions

The Emergency Coordinator initiates the following actions per plant procedures and using his judgment:

1) Orders corrective actions to bring the emergency under control.

2) Mobilizes the Emergency Response Organization.

3) Notifies the State Division of Emergency Management State Warning Point Duty Officer and the County Emergency Response Directors in accordance with plant procedures.

4) Provides recommendations for off-site protective actions as discussed in Section 5.

5) Notifies NRC via ENS within 1 hour of declaration of an emergency condition.

6) Implement Severe Accident Management Guidance (SAMGs) as required.

Delegation

The Emergency Coordinator shall not delegate the following responsibilities:

1) Classification

2) Decision to notify Federal, State and Local authorities

3) Recommendation of protective actions for the public (off site)

The Emergency Coordinator may delegate other responsibilities.

Note: The Recovery Manager assumes the responsibility for notifying Federal, State and Local authorities and recommending protective actions when the EOF is manned and operational.

Plant Staff Emergency Assignments

A. On-Shift Emergency Response Organization

1) The On-shift Emergency Response Organization is composed of operators, the plant duty staff and other trained ERO personnel on shift. All are qualified in procedures and practices required for the performances of their duties as ERO members. The On-shift Emergency Response Organization takes action until the emergency condition is mitigated or until relieved.

2) Members of the On-shift Emergency Response Organization may consider themselves relieved only upon the specific instructions of the EC or appropriate facility supervisor. Merely knowing that a superior is present does not constitute a release from emergency duties and responsibilities.

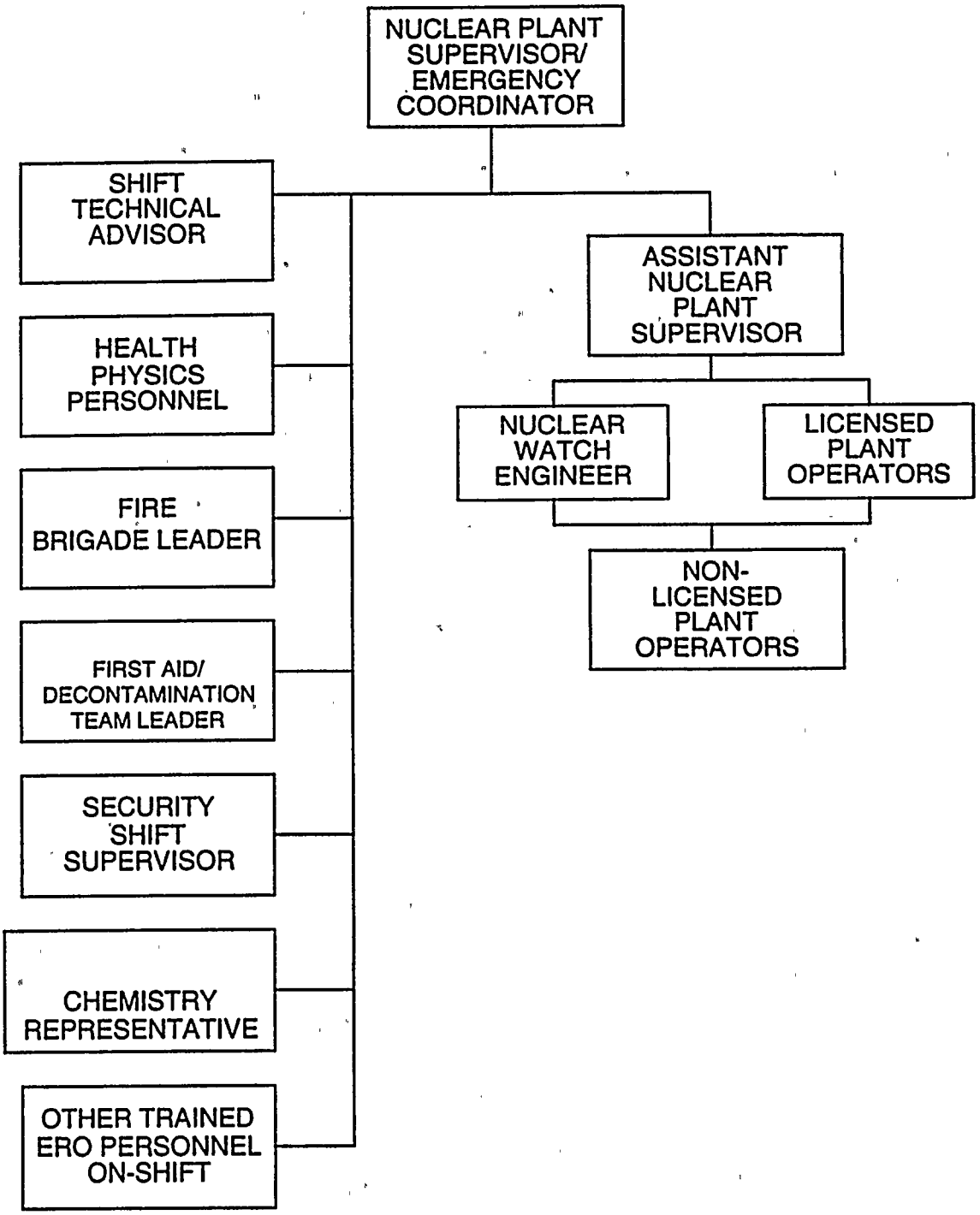
B. Emergency Response Organization

1) The Expanded Emergency Response Organization is composed of Operations personnel and ERO personnel to man the TSC, OSC and EOF, as necessary.

2) With the knowledge of the appropriate facility supervisor, alternate ERO members may relieve their counterpart on the On-shift Emergency Response Organization.

FIGURE 2-4

ON-SHIFT EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION



C. Functional Areas of Emergency Activity

1) Plant Systems Operations and Assessments of Operational Aspects

The Nuclear Plant Supervisor on duty becomes the Emergency Coordinator in the event of an emergency. He/she may be relieved as the Emergency Coordinator by another member of the plant management staff who is trained as Emergency Coordinator. The normal alternate is the Assistant Nuclear Plant Supervisor. The Nuclear Plant Supervisor and Assistant Nuclear Plant Supervisor positions are constantly manned. The Emergency Coordinator initially supervises the operations of the plant systems and controls the actions of emergency teams.

2) Emergency Direction and Control

Emergency Coordinator as previously discussed.

3) Notification and Communication

Emergency Coordinator as previously discussed.

4) Radiological Accident Assessment and In-Plant Protective Actions

The primary TSC Health Physics Supervisor is the Health Physics Supervisor. He/she directs the radiological surveillance performed by the Health Physics technicians under the orders of the Emergency Coordinator. A Health Physics representative, on site, is designated as the On-Shift TSC Health Physics Supervisor. The TSC Health Physics Supervisor recommends appropriate protective actions to the EC when not covered by procedure.

5) Plant System Engineering, Repair, and Corrective Actions, and Support of Operational Accident Assessment

The Shift Technical Advisor will provide the initial technical support necessary for repair, corrective actions, and operational accident assessment.

6) Fire fighting

The Fire Brigade provides first line response to a fire on site. The Fire Brigade is under the direction of the Fire Brigade Leader. The Plant Fire Brigade and Miami-Dade County Fire Department are available to respond to fires on site if requested.

7) Rescue Operations and First Aid

a) Rescue operations will involve the First Aid Team, as necessary. Under the control of the EC and TSC Health Physics Supervisor, entry to potentially hazardous areas will be made by the First Aid Team. Upon notification of the injury, the team will respond per the Emergency Coordinator's instructions.

b) The Chemistry technician is the First Aid Team Leader. Any First Aid trained employee could render first aid until the First Aid Team can be called in.

8) Site Access Control and Personnel Accountability

A member of the Security Department will act as the TSC Security Supervisor. Personnel control and accountability are the responsibility of the Security Force. Security will notify the EC of any unaccounted for personnel. It is estimated that personnel accountability can be accomplished within 30 minutes of declaration of an evacuation [by the EC]. Notification of occupants in the Owner Controlled Area, outside the Protected Area, will be accomplished by security sweeps.

9) Repair and Damage Control

Repair and damage control will be performed by assigned teams. These teams may be composed of members from any plant disciplines and may be augmented by other plant staff and non-Florida Power & Light company support personnel. Under the direction of the Emergency Coordinator or his designee, these teams are used to mitigate the consequences of the accident and to help restore the normal operation of the plant. Actions include the movement and set-up of portable shielding, tools, emergency equipment, and the operation of plant systems.

TABLE 2-2a

SHIFT AND EMERGENCY STAFFING CAPABILITIES

A. Normal Operations Shift Staffing

Position/Function	On-Shift
Senior Reactor Operator (NPS, ANPS, NWE)	3
Reactor Operator (RCO, SRCO)	3
Shift Technical Advisor	1
Nuclear Operator/Senior Nuclear Plant Operator	2
Nuclear Plant Operator/Nuclear Turbine Operator	2
Assistant Nuclear Plant Operator	1
Rad/Chem Technician	1
Health Physics Technician	1

Note: Minimum shift crew composition is identified in Technical Specifications. Fire Team staffing is per Tech Specs. Security Force is per Security Plan.

B. Emergency Staff Capabilities

Major Functional Area			NUREG 0654, REV. 1 Table B-1 Guidance *** 30 min.*	60 min.*
1.		Notification/Communication	1	2
2.		Radiological Accident Assessment And Support of Operational Accident Assessment Protective		
	a.	Senior Manager (EOF)		1
	b.	Offsite Dose Assessment Rad/Chem Technician**	1	
	c.	Health Physics Technicians**	7	6

* Estimated response time from receipt of notification.
** Combines all qualified individuals for similar functions from Table B-1.
*** Augment staffing capabilities are routinely tested to ensure timely response is maintained with respect to the goals identified in NUREG 0654.

TABLE 2-2a (cont.)

SHIFT AND EMERGENCY STAFFING CAPABILITIES

Major Functional Area			NUREG 0654, REV. 1 Table B-1 Guidance *** 30 min.*	60 min.*
3.	Plant System Engineering, Repair and Corrective Actions			
	A.	Core/Thermal Hydraulics	1	-
	B.	Electrical (TSC)/	-	1
		Mechanical (TSC)	-	1
	C.	Mechanical Maintenance	-	1
	D.	Radwaste Operator	-	1
	E.	Electrical Maintenance	1	1
	F.	I&C Technician	1	-

* Estimated response time from receipt of notification.
** Combines all qualified individuals for similar functions from Table B-1.
*** Augment staffing capabilities are routinely tested to ensure timely response is maintained with respect to the goals identified in NUREG 0654.

TABLE 2-2b

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Function	Responsibility	
	On-shift	Expanded
Command and Control	Emergency Coordinator (Nuclear Plant Supervisor)	EC/Recovery Manager
Warning	Emergency Coordinator	EC/Recovery Manager
Notification/ Communications	Emergency Coordinator	EC/Recovery Manager
Public Information	Emergency Coordinator	Emergency Information Manager
Accident Assessment	Emergency Coordinator (assisted by Shift Technical Advisor)	Recovery Manager (assisted by Emergency Technical Manager, Emergency Coordinator and TSC technical staff)
Fire	Fire Brigade Leader	Fire Brigade Leader
Rescue	Emergency Coordinator	Emergency Coordinator
Traffic Control	TSC Security Supervisor	TSC Security Supervisor
Emergency Medical Services	First Aid Team Leader	First Aid Team Leader
Transportation	TSC Security Supervisor	Emergency Security Manager
Protective Response (On-site)	Emergency Coordinator	EC/TSC HP Supervisor
Radiological Exposure Control (On-site)	Emergency Coordinator (Assisted by Health Physics Department Representative)	TSC HP Supervisor
Radiological Dose Assessment	Emergency Coordinator (Assisted by Chemistry Department Representative)	Recovery Manager (assisted by Recovery Manager's staff)

2.2.2.2 Expanded Response Phase

Initiating Action

This phase is initiated by the Emergency Coordinator (EC). Notification by the EC provides the basis for mobilization of the Florida Power & Light Company Emergency Response Organization (ERO) as well as State, Local, and Federal Emergency Response Organizations. Activation of FPL personnel proceeds to the degree necessary, as determined by the EC in response to the severity of the emergency. Notification of any emergency as defined by this plan will be made to the Recovery Manager (RM) by the EC or a designee.

Figure 2-5 shows the response organization that can develop during this period.

Emergency Control Officer (ECO)

The ECO will be a designated company officer or senior manager who will act as the Chief Nuclear Officer. He/She will serve as the official spokesperson for the Nuclear Division.

Recovery Manager (RM)

The RM is the Vice President, Turkey Point Plant, or a designated Senior Manager who has knowledge of nuclear plant operations and design. The Recovery Manager will be responsible for activating the EOF responders and directing the Company's Expanded Emergency Response Organization in conjunction with the EC. He/She has the authority to establish policy and to expend funds necessary to cope with any emergency situations that arise. Specific responsibilities for the RM include the following:

1) To periodically inform the Emergency Control Officer of the on-site status and immediately of any significant changes.

2) To provide support and data as necessary to the Emergency Coordinator.

3) To obtain information on diagnosis and prognosis of the emergency, estimates of radioactive releases, prevailing meteorological conditions, projected radiological exposures, and recommended off-site protective actions.

4) To assume from the EC, the responsibility for communicating such information to and coordinating with the State and County response organizations and the issuance of PARs for the public.

5) To assure continuity of technical and administrative support, and material resources.

6) To request additional support for FPL and others as necessary.

7) To provide logistical support for emergency personnel (e.g., transportation, communications, temporary quarters, food, water, sanitary facilities in the field, and procurement of special equipment and supplies).

Emergency Information Manager (EIM)

The EIM will be a designated company manager or designated member of the Corporate Communications Department experienced in disseminating information to the public via the news media. The EIM operates from the Emergency Operations Facility. He will have the following responsibilities:

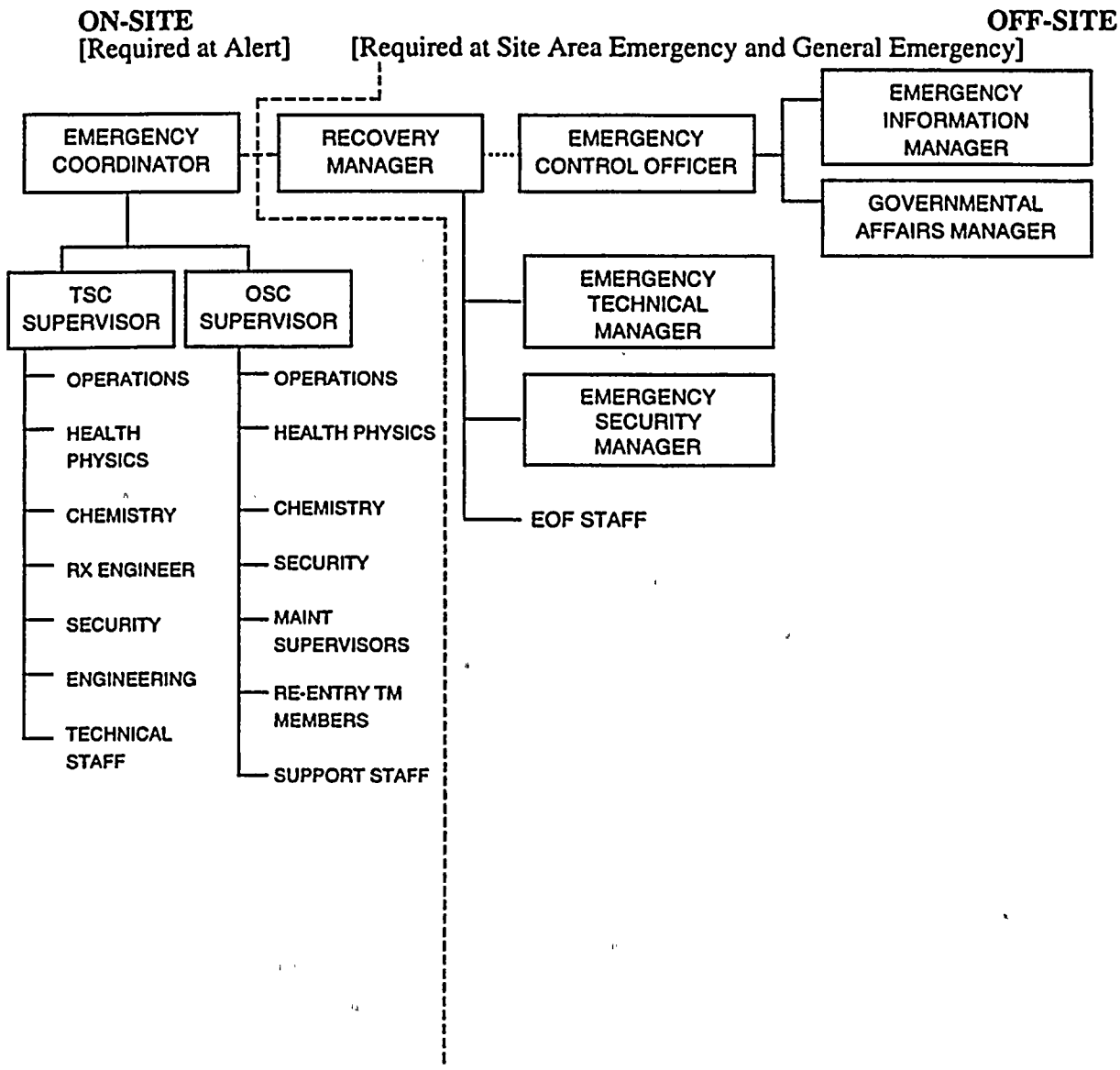
1) To act as principal public spokesperson for FPL

2) To disseminate available information from the ECO to the news media and to provide periodic updates

3) To work with Federal, State, and County public information representatives to effect joint releases and public appearances

FIGURE 2-5

EXPANDED RESPONSE ORGANIZATION



Emergency Security Manager (ESM)

The ESM will be a Company supervisor or manager with security experience and will be responsible to the RM for providing liaison with county law enforcement and rescue agencies.

Emergency Technical Manager (ETM)

The ETM is a manager or senior engineer with detailed knowledge of nuclear plant operations and design and who will be responsible for providing technical support and information regarding engineering design for the plant.

Governmental Affairs Manager (GAM)

The GAM is a member of the External/Governmental Affairs staff experienced in interfacing with political officials of the State, Local and Federal governments. He acts as a liaison between the ECO and these political officials.

Augmented Staff Support

Additional staff support can be provided during this phase to augment the operating staff on site and off site. The EC/RM will have access to this support through the Emergency Response Directory maintained by the Emergency Preparedness Coordinator.

Lines of Succession

Lines of succession for the RM and Managers of the Expanded Emergency Organization are controlled by procedures.

Delegation

Delegation authority is controlled by procedure.

2.3 Emergency Response Support and Resources

This section describes the arrangements that Florida Power & Light Company has made for assistance to augment the Emergency Response Organization.

2.3.1 Response Organization Representatives

Florida Power & Light company has provided facilities in the Emergency Operations Facility for representatives from FPL, State, Local, and Federal Response Organizations.

2.3.2 Radiological Laboratories

Florida Power & Light Company has primary and backup radiological laboratory facilities available. Environmental sampling will be augmented by the State's Mobile Emergency Radiological Laboratory (MERL) within approximately 6 hours of notification. If required, the laboratory facilities at FPL's St. Lucie Plant can be used; appropriate arrangements will be made on an as needed basis.

2.3.3 Additional Assistance

The Institute of Nuclear Power Operations (INPO) maintains industry source lists for personnel and equipment which can be made available for support services during an emergency. Additional technical assistance can also be obtained directly from the Nuclear Steam Supply System (NSSS) Vendor (Westinghouse Electric Corporation).

2.3.4 Support to Federal Assistance Teams

The Recovery Manager has the authority to request Federal assistance. It is expected that such assistance will be provided primarily by the NRC. Also, FEMA may send a representative for near-site coordination. It is expected that NRC personnel will begin to arrive at the site within 6 hours after declaration of a Site Area or General Emergency. Requests for assistance from the Department of Energy's Savannah River Operations in Aiken, South Carolina can be made by the State under the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan. Such requests are the responsibility of the Director of the Division of Emergency Management.

Federal assistance teams can achieve access to the plant via the Miami airport, approximately 1 hour from the plant. The Recovery Manager will assign an individual to meet such assistance teams and to escort them to the appropriate facilities on an as needed basis.

FPL has reserved space and facilities for a staff of nine from the NRC and one from FEMA at the EOF. This staff will have access to commercial telephone lines. The FEMA representative will also have access to Local Government Radio. Other support services (reproduction, office supplies, etc.) will be arranged through FPL. FPL has also allocated space in the Technical Support Center for a staff of five NRC personnel. This staff will have access to the dedicated ENS line. Other support services will be arranged through FPL. In addition to space in the TSC, FPL has provided a near-site facility for the NRC Response Team on the second floor of the building that houses the TSC (see Figure 2-6).

2.4 Emergency Facilities and Equipment

This section describes the facilities and equipment that Florida Power & Light Company maintains in readiness for an emergency situation. Figure 2-6 shows the locations of the on-site facilities.

2.4.1 Control Room

For any emergency response, the Control Room serves as the initial point of control. The Nuclear Plant Supervisor stations himself/herself in the Control Room when he/she assumes the role of Emergency Coordinator. If necessary, the EC may leave the Control Room, after a proper turnover to a qualified alternate, to make a personal assessment regarding plant safety. The Control Room is designed to remain tenable under conditions described in the FSAR. All plant related operations are directed from the Control Room. Nuclear plant instrumentation, including Area and Process Radiation Monitoring System instrumentation, is provided in the Control Room to give early warning of a potential emergency and to provide for continuing evaluation of an emergency situation. The Control Room contains the controls and instrumentation necessary for operation of the reactor under normal and emergency conditions.

A supply of protective clothing and respiratory equipment is maintained in the Control Room. Table 2-3 provides a list of emergency equipment maintained in the Control Room.

The Control Room contains the necessary communications equipment for notifying on-site personnel and off-site authorities in the event of an accident. This includes the State Hot Ring Down Telephone System, Emergency Satellite Communications System (ESATCOM), Local Government Radio (LGR), Emergency Notification System (ENS hotline) to the NRC Operations Center, commercial telephones, Florida Power & Light Company Radio System (UHF, VHF), plant page system, portable radio sets (walkie-talkies), and a radio paging system. These systems are used as defined by procedure to accomplish the necessary notifications and communications.

2.4.2 Emergency Operations Facility

The Company maintains an Emergency Operations Facility at the FPL General Office building (9250 W. Flagler in Miami) from which evaluation and coordination of all FPL activities related to an emergency can be carried out and from which FPL can provide information to Federal, State, and Local authorities.

Activation of the Emergency Operations Facility will be initiated by the Recovery Manager. The Emergency Operations Facility will be activated for an emergency classified as a Site Area Emergency or General Emergency. The Recovery Manager may activate the Emergency Operations Facility in other emergency classes at his discretion.

The Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) provides for sufficient space to accommodate the Florida Power & Light Company Response Organization and representatives of the designated Federal, State, and Local authorities. Alternate temporary locations for the Emergency Operations Facility may be designated by the Recovery Manager if a natural disaster or other external events significantly affects the operational capability of the facility.

The Emergency Operations Facility has an emergency communications network which includes commercial (Bell) telephone lines, redundant company radio systems, and dedicated communication capability with off-site agencies.

The Emergency Operations Facility will be staffed, as required, under the direction of the Recovery Manager. Arrangements will be made to staff the EOF in a timely manner.

2.4.3 Technical Support Center

The Company maintains an on-site Technical Support Center (TSC) to provide the Control Room and the Emergency Operations Facility with indepth diagnostic and engineering assistance without adding to congestion within the Control Room. This assistance can help determine the operational decisions that would be appropriate to better control and to mitigate the consequences of an emergency.

Activation of the Technical Support Center will normally be initiated by the Emergency Coordinator in the event of an Alert, Site Area Emergency or General Emergency. The TSC will be staffed by personnel under the direction of the Emergency Coordinator. Arrangements will be made to staff the TSC in a timely manner.

The Technical Support Center provides for access to certain plant parameters monitored in the Control Room. The Technical Support Center contains equipment for monitoring airborne contamination and direct radiation. The Technical Support Center also contains protective clothing and respiratory protection devices. Pertinent records and drawings are available in the TSC. Table 2-3 provides a listing of the emergency equipment maintained in the Technical Support Center.

The Technical Support Center has an emergency communications network including commercial telephone lines to the Control Room, the Emergency Operations Facility, and the ENS dedicated phone line to the NRC Operations Center (in Maryland) and the NRC Region II Office (in Atlanta, GA).

2.4.4 Operations Support Center

The Company maintains an on-site Operations Support Center (OSC) to serve as an assembly point for auxiliary operators, who are not needed at their stations and Emergency Response Organization personnel who do not report immediately to the scene of the emergency. Emergency teams will be directed to appropriate activities by the Emergency Coordinator or his designee through the OSC Supervisor.

Equipment that can be used by personnel dispatched from the OSC is stored in or near the OSC. Table 2-3 indicates the types of radiological protection material and equipment stored there.

Activation of the OSC will be initiated by the Emergency Coordinator. The OSC will be in operation for an Alert, Site Area Emergency or General Emergency within two hours of the declaration. Arrangements will be made to staff the OSC in a timely manner.

The OSC is maintained in the Maintenance Building. Open line telephone communications are maintained between the OSC and the Technical Support Center.

2.4.5 Alternate Operations Support Center

In the event that the OSC becomes uninhabitable, the Emergency Coordinator will designate an alternate location in accordance with procedures. One alternate location which may be chosen is the second floor of the TSC.

2.4.6 Emergency News Center

An Emergency News Center (ENC) will be provided to allow the news media access to information from the Emergency Operations Facility. The Emergency Information Manager will designate an individual to supervise the ENC. The ENC is located on the second floor of the General Office Building.

A Near-site Information Center may be set up at a location closer to the plant if deemed necessary by the Emergency Information Manager. The Emergency Information Manager will designate an individual to set up and supervise the Near-site Information Center, when activated.

2.4.7 Nuclear Division Management Center

The Nuclear Division Management Center is an area within the Nuclear Division offices at the Florida Power & Light Company Juno Beach location. The Emergency Control Officer and his staff may man the center to provide support and resources to the on-site organization until the EOF is declared operational.

2.4.8 Miami-Dade County Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The Miami Dade County EOC will be the point from which county response activities will be controlled. The facility is located at 9300 NW 41 Street, Miami, Florida. Communications include Hot Ring Down, ESATCOM (Satellite Communications System), RACES, Local Government Radio, teletype, police and fire networks, and telephone.

2.4.9 Monroe County (Key Largo) Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The Monroe County (Key Largo) EOC, located at the Key Largo Fire Rescue Station #1, will be where the County's emergency response activities are controlled. Communications include the Hot Ring Down, ESATCOM (Satellite Communications System), Local Government Radio (LGR), facsimile, police and fire radio, and commercial telephone. The Monroe County EOC in Marathon will aid the Key Largo EOC where possible.

2.4.10 Florida State Emergency Operations Center (State Warning Point)

The State's initial response comes from the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in Tallahassee. Initial notification goes to the State Warning Point located in the State EOC. The location is, 2555 Shumard Oak Blvd., Tallahassee, Florida. Communications include Hot Ring Down, ESATCOM (Satellite Communications System), Local Government Radio (LGR), facsimile, teletype and telephone. This facility is manned 24 hours a day by a duty officer.

FIGURE 2-6

TURKEY POINT PLANT EMERGENCY FACILITIES LOCATION MAP

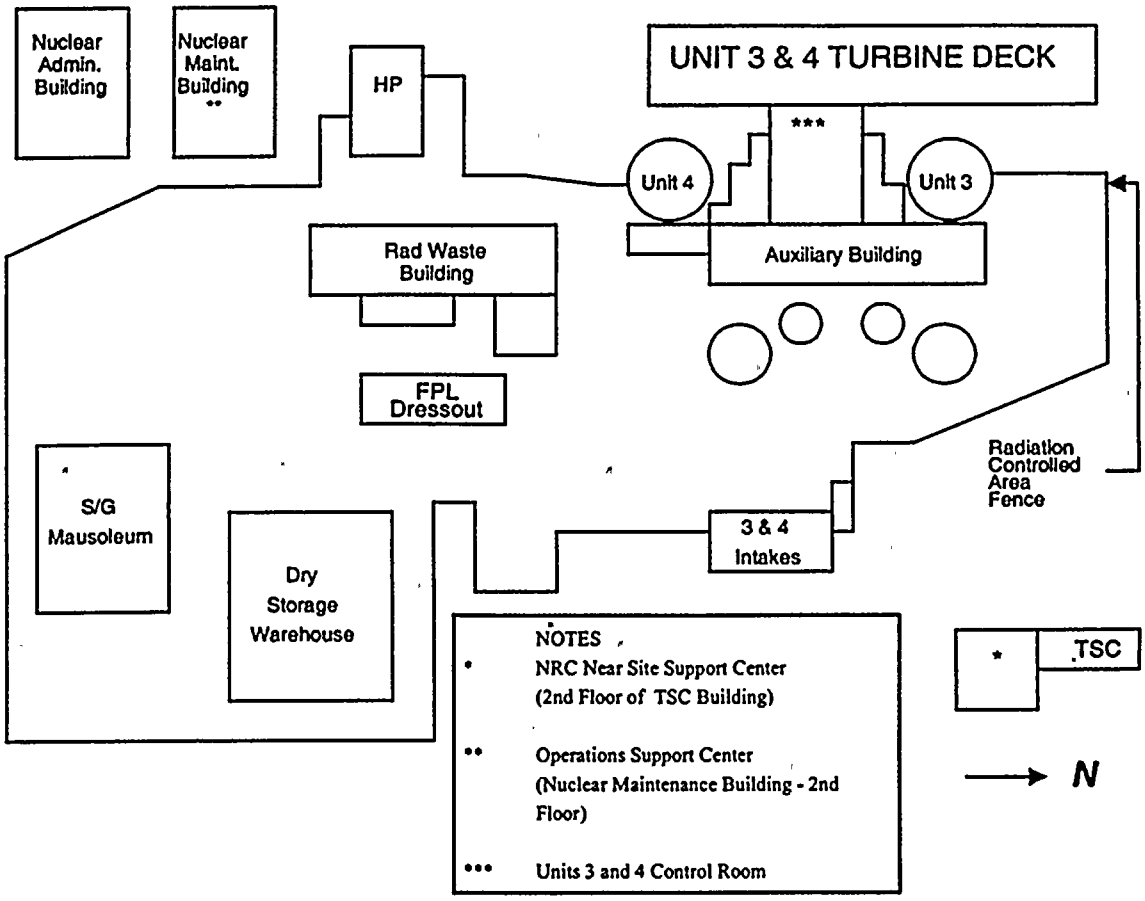


TABLE 2-3

ON-SITE EMERGENCY RESPONSE FACILITIES
EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT
(TYPICAL)

CONTROL ROOM EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

DOSE RATE METER
FRISKER (COUNT RATE METER)
FULL FACE RESPIRATORS
IODINE CANISTERS
SELF READING DOSIMETERS
DOSIMETER CHARGER
PROTECTIVE CLOTHING
SELF CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS

OPERATIONS SUPPORT CENTER EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

DOSE RATE METER
FRISKER (COUNT RATE METER)
FULL FACE RESPIRATORS
IODINE CANISTERS
SELF READING DOSIMETERS
DOSIMETER CHARGERS
PROTECTIVE CLOTHING
AIR SAMPLER
AIR SAMPLE HEAD
PARTICULATE FILTERS
SILVER ZEOLITE CARTRIDGES
SELF CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS

TECHNICAL SUPPORT CENTER EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

DOSE RATE METER
FRISKER (COUNT RATE METER)
FULL FACE RESPIRATORS
IODINE CANISTERS
AIR SAMPLER
AIR SAMPLE HEAD
PARTICULATE FILTERS
SILVER ZEOLITE CARTRIDGES
SELF READING DOSIMETERS
DOSIMETER CHARGES
PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

2.5 Medical and Health Support

This section describes the agreements and provisions that Florida Power & Light Company has made for emergency medical support.

Plant First Aid Facility

The Plant First Aid Facility and ambulance are provided with first aid supplies. In addition, standard 24-unit first aid kits are maintained at numerous locations throughout the Turkey Point Plant. A commercial first aid kit, containing the same type of supplies as the 24-unit kit is maintained in the Florida City Substation. The medical supplies and first aid kits in the first aid station, and Florida City Substation, are checked at least every quarter and replenished as necessary by the Safety Department (Substation is replenished and checked by Health Physics). Stretchers are placed at strategic locations at Units 3 and 4.

A personnel decontamination washroom and shower room with chemical decontamination agents is provided in the FPL Dress Out Building. Accepted decontamination practices will be employed on site as per Health Physics procedure. Life endangering injuries such as extensive burns, serious wounds or fractures shall receive prompt attention in preference to decontamination. Personnel with injuries that cannot be adequately handled on site, involving radiation or radioactive contamination, will be handled by South Florida Emergency Physicians, PA in the Emergency Room at Baptist Hospital of Miami, Inc., or by Emergency Room Medical Associates, PA (ERMA) at Mercy Hospital.

South Florida Emergency Physicians, PA

The South Florida Emergency Physicians, PA, located at Baptist Hospital of Miami, provides for the immediate availability of fully equipped medical facilities with a staff of physicians and nurses skilled in the treatment of personal injury accompanied by radioactive contamination. This facility is available on a 24-hour basis.

The patient receiving area is equipped for patient decontamination and the performance of emergency medical procedures for life saving purposes. Additional emergency medical facilities in the hospital include the emergency room and an intensive care unit available for the treatment of decontaminated radiation accident casualties or persons who have received only internal radiation exposures.

South Florida Emergency Physicians, PA, will provide for hospital treatment, medical examinations, and laboratory services for those employees and other persons designated by Florida Power & Light who have been involved in a radiation incident.

Emergency Room Medical Associates (ERMA)

ERMA, located within Mercy Hospital of Miami, also provides for the immediate availability of medical facilities and trained hospital staff in the treatment of personal injury accompanied by radioactive contamination. Medical services are available on a 24-hour basis.

The patient receiving area is equipped for patient decontamination and the performance of emergency medical procedures for life saving purposes. Additional emergency medical facilities in the hospital include the emergency room and an intensive care unit available for the treatment of decontaminated radiation accident casualties or persons who have received only internal radiation exposures.

Emergency Room Medical Associates will provide for hospital treatment, medical examinations, and laboratory services for those employees and other persons designated by Florida Power & Light who have been involved in a radiation incident.

Backup Facilities

When primary facilities are considered inappropriate because of the nature or severity of the injury sustained, then the injured person may be referred to a regional facility for hospitalization. Medical records, including bio-assay records, will be maintained permanently and copies furnished to Florida Power & Light.

A letter of agreement between the Oak Ridge Associated Universities (ORAU) and Florida Power & Light Company provides backup support for the definitive care and treatment of seriously irradiated persons. The ORAU Medical and Health Sciences Division operates the Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (REAC/TS) in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, for the US Department of Energy. It studies radiation and radioactive materials in diagnosis, therapy, and research. Its specialized facilities are available for the care and treatment of possible radiation accident victims.

Transportation of Injured Personnel

Normal county ambulance service, company vehicle, or private vehicle will provide transportation for injured personnel.

In case of a life-threatening situation, the NPS will determine the mode of transportation. The US Coast Guard and Miami-Dade Fire Rescue can provide 24-hour helicopter transportation in a life-threatening situation to a designated hospital on an as available basis.

Communications

When injured personnel are transported to Baptist Hospital or Mercy Hospital by county ambulance, radio contact as well as telemetry is normally maintained between the Hospital and the ambulance. In all cases, telephone notification is made by the Plant to the Hospital concerning the pending arrival of injured personnel. Additionally, if a helicopter were to be used, the Hospital could also maintain ground-to-air communications. Cellular telephones are available on site to be used as an alternative communication means.

3. EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

The system which has been adopted for categorizing off-normal events or conditions at the Plant has four classes. In order of increasing severity, these are: Notification of Unusual Event, Alert, Site Area Emergency, and General Emergency.

3.1 Notification of Unusual Event

The Notification of Unusual Event (normally shortened to Unusual Event) category applies to off-normal events or conditions at the plant for which no significant degradation of the level of safety of the plant has occurred or is expected. Any releases of radioactive material which have occurred or which may be expected are minor and constitute no appreciable health hazard. FPL actions in response to an Unusual Event will be:

1) Assess and respond as directed by the Emergency Coordinator.

2) Report the Unusual Event to off-site authorities (FPL and non-FPL) in accordance with plant procedures.

3) Provide periodic plant status updates in accordance with plant procedures, typically every sixty minutes, upon significant change in plant conditions, or as agreed to with State, County and Federal agencies.

4) Close out by verbal summary to off-site authorities, or escalate to a higher class.

3.2 Alert

This classification is represented by events which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant combined with a potential for limited uncontrolled releases of radioactivity from the plant.

FPL actions in response to this category will be:

1) Assess and respond as directed by the Emergency Coordinator.

2) Augment resources as necessary by activating the Technical Support Center and Operations Support Center. The Recovery Manager should place the Emergency Operations Facility personnel in the facility for an Alert as conditions warrant.

3) Report the Alert Status to off-site authorities (FPL and non-FPL) in accordance with plant procedures.

4) Dispatch monitoring teams as directed by the TSC Health Physics Supervisor.

5) Provide periodic plant status updates in accordance with plant procedures typically every 60 minutes, upon significant change in plant status or as agreed to with State, County and Federal agencies.

6) Provide periodic meteorological assessments in accordance with plant procedures if releases are anticipated or occurring. If releases are occurring, provide dose estimates for actual releases.

7) Close out by verbal summary to off-site authorities, followed by a written summary within 24 hours, or escalate to a higher class.

3.3 Site Area Emergency

This classification is composed of events which involve actual or likely major failures of plant functions needed for protection of the public combined with a potential for significant uncontrolled releases of radioactivity from the plant.

FPL actions in response to this category will be:

1) Assess and respond as directed by the Emergency Coordinator.

2) Augment resources as necessary by activating the on-site Technical Support Center, the on-site Operations Support Center, the Emergency Operations Facility and the Emergency News Center.

3) Report the Site Area Emergency status to off-site authorities (FPL and non-FPL) in accordance with plant procedures.

4) Dispatch monitoring teams as directed by the TSC Health Physics Supervisor.

5) Provide periodic plant status updates in accordance with plant procedures typically every 60 minutes, upon significant change in plant status or as agreed to with State, County and Federal agencies.

6) Provide periodic meteorological assessments in accordance with plant procedures.

7) Provide release and dose projections based on available plant and meteorological information and foreseeable contingencies.

8) Close out or recommend a change in emergency class when appropriate by briefing off-site authorities.

9) Submit a brief written summary to off-site authorities within 24 hours after closing out the emergency.

3.4 General Emergency

This classification is composed of events which involve actual or imminent substantial core degradation and potential loss of containment integrity combined with a likelihood of significant uncontrolled releases of radioactivity from the plant.

FPL actions in response to this category will be:

1) Assess and respond as directed by the Emergency Coordinator.

2) Augment resources by activating the on-site Technical Support Center, the on-site Operations Support Center, the Emergency Operations Facility and the Emergency News Center.

3) Report the General Emergency status to off-site authorities (FPL and non-FPL) in accordance with plant procedures.

4) Dispatch monitoring teams as directed by the TSC Health Physics Supervisor.

5) Provide periodic plant status updates in accordance with plant procedures, typically every 60 minutes, upon significant change in plant status or as agreed to with State, County and Federal agencies.

6) Provide periodic meteorological assessments in accordance with plant procedures.

7) Provide release and dose projections based on available plant and meteorological information and foreseeable contingencies.

8) Provide off-site protective action recommendations to the State DEM and counties.

9) Close out or recommend a reduction in emergency class when appropriate by briefing off-site authorities.

10) Submit a brief written summary to off-site authorities within 24 hours after closing out the emergency.

3.5 Emergency Action Levels

Emergency action levels for a wide variety of hypothetical off-normal plant occurrences are listed in Table 3-1. The emergency action levels represent conditions generally observable by plant personnel and can be used to properly classify an occurrence as an Unusual Event, and Alert, a Site Area Emergency, or a General Emergency. Included in these tables are all accidents discussed by the Final Safety Analysis Report. Minor changes to parameter values and wording may be made in the emergency classification table throughout the year and incorporated in the annual revision to the emergency plan.

Tables 3-2 and 3-3 contain listings of Process and Effluent Monitors and Area Radiation Monitors that may be used to assess emergency conditions. These tables contain information regarding the type of monitor, range of the instruments and typical setpoints (actual setpoints are defined by procedure).

Table 3-4 contains a listing of non-radiological monitors, meters, or gauges that may be used to assess emergency conditions. This table contains information regarding the parameter measured, typical range of the monitor, meter or gauge, and typical normal range of the instruments.

The Emergency Coordinator may classify off-normal events into one of the four categories in the absence of a specific emergency action level based on an assessment that plant conditions have or may have adverse effects on the level of safety.

Note for Tables 3-1 through 3-4

The * indicators, valve numbers etc., indicates the placement of 3 or 4 e.g., TI-*-465 is TI-3-465 for Unit 3 and TI-4-465 for Unit 4.

TABLE 3-1

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

1. Primary Leakage/LOCA

UNUSUAL EVENT	ALERT	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
Plant in Mode 1-2-3-4 AND Either A or B: A. RCS Leakage GREATER THAN 10 GPM as indicated by: 1) Control Room observation OR 2) Inventory balance calculation OR 3) Field observation OR 4) Emergency Coordinator judgment --- B. Failure of any primary system safety or relief valve to close resulting in an uncontrolled RCS depressurization.	Plant in Mode 1-2-3-4 AND RCS leakage greater than 50 gpm AND RCS leakage within available charging pump capacity CAUTION: This section should not be used for events involving only a steam generator tube leak/rupture, or only a faulted/ruptured steam generator.	Plant in Mode 1-2-3-4 AND RCS leakage greater than 50 gpm AND RCS leakage greater than available charging pump capacity CAUTION: This section should not be used for events involving only a steam generator tube leak/rupture, or only a faulted/ruptured steam generator.	Either A or B: --- A. RCS leakage greater than 50 gpm AND RCS leakage greater than available charging pump capacity AND Containment pressure greater than 20 psig CAUTION: This section should not be used for events involving only a steam generator tube leak/rupture, or only a faulted/ ruptured steam generator. --- B .Plant in Mode 1, 2, 3, 4, AND RCS leakage greater than 50 gpm AND RCS leakage greater than available charging pump capacity AND Loss of containment integrity which provides a flowpath to the environment. CAUTION: This section should not be used for events involving only a steam generator tube leak/rupture, or only a faulted/ruptured steam generator --- CAUTION: Consult Attachment 3 for required Protective Action Recommendations.
Possible Control Room Indicators			
TI-465, 467, 469 TEC Flow Indicators	Charging/Letdown Flow Mismatch	RCS pressure Containment Pressure ARMS Charging/Letdown Flow Mismatch	RCS pressure Containment Pressure PRMS R-14
Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.3 Page 20	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.4 Page 25	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.5 Page 32	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.6 Page 41

TABLE 3-1

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

2. Steam Generator Tube Leak/Rupture			
UNUSUAL EVENT	**ALERT**	**SITE AREA EMERGENCY**	**GENERAL EMERGENCY**
Either A or B: A. Greater than 500 gpd steam generator tube leakage to any one steam generator per Technical Specification 3.4.6.2, Reactor Coolant System ---------- B. Greater than 1 gpm total steam generator tube leakage per Technical Specification 3.4.6.2, Reactor Coolant System	Either A or B: A. Confirmed steam generator tube leakage greater than 50 gpm AND Steam generator tube leakage within available charging pump capacity AND Loss of off-site power ---------- B .Steam generator tube leakage greater than available charging pump capacity.	Steam generator tube leakage greater than available charging pump capacity AND Loss of offsite power CAUTION: Consult Attachment 3 for possible Protective Action Recommendations	
Possible Control Room Indicators			
PRMS R-15 PRMS R-19	PRMS R-15 PRMS R-19 Charging/Letdown Flow Mismatch	PRMS R-15 PRMS R-19 Charging/Letdown Flow Mismatch	
Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.3 Page 20	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.4 Page 25	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.5 Page 32	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.6 Page 41

TABLE 3-1

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

3. Loss of Secondary Coolant			
UNUSUAL EVENT	**ALERT**	**SITE AREA EMERGENCY**	**GENERAL EMERGENCY**
Either A or B: A. Steamline or feedline break which results in Safety Injection actuation. --- B. Failure of a steam generator safety or steam dump to atmosphere valve to close resulting in uncontrolled secondary depressurization.	Steamline or feedline break which results in Safety Injection actuation AND Evidence of significant (greater than 10 gpm) steam generator tube leakage in the affected steam generator.	Steamline or feedline break which results in Safety Injection actuation AND Confirmed RCS DEQ I-131 activity greater than or equal to 300 µCi/gm AND Confirmed steam generator tube leakage greater than 50 gpm in the affected steam generator **CAUTION:** Consult Attachment 3 for possible Protective Action Recommendations	
Possible Control Room Indicators			
	PRMS R-15 PRMS R-19 Charging/Letdown Flow Mismatch	PRMS R-15 PRMS R-19 Charging/Letdown Flow Mismatch	
Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.3 Page 20	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.4 Page 25	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.5 Page 32	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.6 Page 41

TABLE 3-1

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

4. Fuel Handling Accident			
UNUSUAL EVENT	**ALERT**	**SITE AREA EMERGENCY**	**GENERAL EMERGENCY**
	A spent fuel element has been dropped or damaged AND Release of radioactivity from the damaged spent fuel element has been detected.	Either A, B or C: A. Major damage to one or more spent fuel elements has occurred AND Affected area radiation monitors are greater than 10^3 mR/hr. --- B. Major damage to one or more spent fuel elements has occurred AND Containment radiation levels greater than 1.3 E4 Rem/hr --- C. Major damage to one or more spent fuel elements due to water level being below top of spent fuel.	
Possible Control Room Indicators			
	ARMS R-2, 5, 7, 8, 19, 21, 22 PRMS R-12, 14	PRMS R-2, 5, 7, 8, 19, 21, 22 PRMS R-12, 14 SFP Level Indication RI-6311A RI-6311B	
Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.3 Page 20	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.4 Page 25	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.5 Page 32	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.6 Page 41

TABLE 3-1

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

5. Loss of Safe Shutdown Functions/ATWS			
UNUSUAL EVENT	**ALERT**	**SITE AREA EMERGENCY**	**GENERAL EMERGENCY**
	Either A, B, C or D: A. Reactor critical AND Failure of the Reactor Protection System to initiate a trip signal when a trip setpoint has been exceeded. --- B. Reactor critical AND Reactor fails to trip on automatic signal --- C. Reactor critical AND Reactor fails to trip on manual signal --- D. RCS temperature increasing due to loss of decay heat removal capability from all of the following: 1) RHR System AND 2) Forced RCS circulation AND 3) Natural RCS circulation	Either A, B, C or D: A. Inability to bring the reactor subcritical with control rods --- B. Plant in Mode 1-2-3 AND Loss of steam release capability from all of the following: 1) Condenser steam dumps AND 2) Atmospheric steam dumps AND 3) All steam generator safeties --- C. Plant in Mode 1-2-3 AND Loss of secondary heat sink has occurred AND RCS bleed and feed is required. --- D. Plant in Mode 1-2-3 AND RCS injection capability has been lost from: 1) Charging pumps AND 2) High-head SI pumps except due to loss of all AC power. Refer to Section 10, Loss of Power Conditions	Either A or B: A. Inability to bring the reactor subcritical AND RCS pressure greater than 2485 psig. --- B. Inability to bring the reactor subcritical AND Containment pressure greater than or equal to 4 psig. CAUTION: Consult Attachment 3 for required Protective Action Recommendations.
Possible Control Room Indicators			
Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.3 Page 20	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.4 Page 25	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.5 Page 32	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.6 Page 41

TABLE 3-1

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

6. Fuel Element Failure			
UNUSUAL EVENT	**ALERT**	**SITE AREA EMERGENCY**	**GENERAL EMERGENCY**
RCS activity requiring plant shutdown or cooldown per Technical Specification 3.4.8.	Either A, B or C: A. Confirmed RCS DEQ I-131 activity greater than or equal to 300 µCi/gm. --- B. An increase of greater than 1% fuel failure in 30 minutes. --- C. Total fuel failure of 5%.	Fuel element failure as indicated by A, B, or C: A. Confirmed RCS DEQ I-131 activity greater than or equal to 300 µCi/gm. AND RCS T_{hot} greater than 620°F. --- B. Confirmed RCS DEQ I-131 activity greater than or equal to 300 µCi/gm. AND Core exit thermocouples greater than 700°F. --- C. Containment high range radiation monitor reading greater than 1.3 E4 Rem/hr.	Fuel element failure as defined in Site Area Emergency of this section AND Any of the following is imminent or in progress: a) LOCA with loss of containment cooling OR b) LOCA with loss of containment integrity which provides a flowpath to the environment OR c) Steam generator tube rupture with unisolable flowpath from the ruptured steam generator to the environment. CAUTION: Consult Attachment 3 for required Protective Action Recommendations.
Possible Control Room Indicators			
	PRMS R-20 ARMS R-1 through R-6	Core Exit Thermocouples RI-6311A RI-6311B	
Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.3 Page 20	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.4 Page 25	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.5 Page 32	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.6 Page 41

TABLE 3-1

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

7. Uncontrolled Effluent Release			
UNUSUAL EVENT	**ALERT**	**SITE AREA EMERGENCY**	**GENERAL EMERGENCY**
A release to the Unrestricted Area has occurred or is in progress which exceeds either A or B: A. ODCM limits for gaseous release (Control 3.2) per off-site dose estimates performed in accordance with 0-EPIP-20126, Off-site Dose Calculations. --- B. ODCM limits for liquid release (Control 2.3). **NOTE:** Alarm Actuation does not in itself constitute exceeding ODCM limits.	A release to the Unrestricted Area has occurred or is in progress which exceeds either A or B: A. Ten times ODCM limits for gaseous release (Control 3.2) per off-site dose estimates performed in accordance with 0-EPIP-20126, Off-site Dose Calculations. --- B. Ten times ODCM limits for liquid release (Control 2.3). **NOTE:** Alarm Actuation does not in itself constitute exceeding ODCM limits.	Performance of 0-EPIP-20126, Off-site Dose Calculation or off-site surveys indicate site boundary exposure levels have been exceeded as indicated by either A, B, C, or D: A. greater than or equal to 50 mrem/hr total dose rate for 1/2 hour --- B. greater than or equal to 250 mrem/hr to the thyroid for 1/2 hour --- C. greater than or equal to 500 mrem/hr total dose rate for 2 minutes --- D. greater than or equal to 2500 mrem/hr to the thyroid for 2 minutes **NOTE:** Site boundary equals 1 mile radius from affected unit. **CAUTION:** Consult Attachment 3 for possible Protective Action Recommendations.	Performance of 0-EPIP-20126, Off-site Dose Calculation or off-site surveys indicate site boundary exposure levels have been exceeded as indicated by either A, B, C, or D: A. greater than or equal to 1000 mrem/hr total dose rate --- B. greater than or equal to 1000 mrem total dose (TEDE) --- C. greater than or equal to 5000 mrem/hr to the thyroid --- D. greater than or equal to 5000 mrem thyroid dose (CDE) **NOTE:** Site boundary equals 1 mile radius from affected unit. **CAUTION:** Consult Attachment 3 for required Protective Action Recommendations.
Possible Control Room Indicators			
Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.3 Page 20	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.4 Page 25	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.5 Page 32	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.6 Page 41

TABLE 3-1

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

8. High Radiation Levels In Plant			
UNUSUAL EVENT	**ALERT**	**SITE AREA EMERGENCY**	**GENERAL EMERGENCY**
	Severe loss of control of radioactive materials as indicated by either A, B or C: A. Unexpected valid area monitor alarm from an undeterminable source with meter greater than 10^3 mR/hr. --- B. Unexpected plant iodine or particulate airborne concentration greater than 1000 DAC as per 10 CFR 20 Appendix B, Table 1. --- C. Unexpected direct radiation dose rate reading or unexpected airborne radioactivity concentration from an undetermined source in excess of 1000 times normal levels.	Containment High Range Radiation Monitor reading greater than 1.3 E4 Rem/hr. NOTE: Direct Chemistry to perform offsite dose estimates per 0-EPIP-20126, Off-site Dose Calculations. (See Section 7, Uncontrolled Effluent Release) CAUTION: Consult Attachment 3 for possible Protective Action Recommendations.	Containment High Range Radiation Monitor reading greater than 1.3 E5 Rem/hr. NOTE :Direct Chemistry to perform offsite dose estimates per 0-EPIP- 20126, Off-site Dose Calculations. (See Section 7, Uncontrolled Effluent Release) CAUTION: Consult Attachment 3 for required Protective Action Recommendations.
Possible Control Room Indicators			
	Area Radiation Monitors	RI-6311A RI-6311B	RI-6311A RI-6311B
Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.3 Page 20	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.4 Page 25	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.5 Page 32	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.6 Page 41

TABLE 3-1

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

9. Other Plant Conditions That Could Lead To Substantial Core Damage			
UNUSUAL EVENT	**ALERT**	**SITE AREA EMERGENCY**	**GENERAL EMERGENCY**
			Either A or B: A. Potential core damage indicated by all of the following: 1) Known LOCA greater than available charging pump capacity AND 2) Failure of ECCS to deliver flow to the core AND 3) Containment High Range Radiation Monitor reading greater than 1.3 E4 Rem/hr. --- B. Potential core damage indicated by all of the following: 1) Loss of secondary heat sink AND 2) RCS bleed and feed required AND 3) No high-head SI flow available AND 4) No RHR flow for greater than 30 minutes AND 5) No AFW flow for greater than 30 minutes CAUTION: Consult Attachment 3 for required Protective Action Recommendations.
Possible Control Room Indicators			
Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.3 Page 20	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.4 Page 25	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.5 Page 32	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.6 Page 41

TABLE 3-1

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

10. Loss Of Power Conditions			
UNUSUAL EVENT	**ALERT**	**SITE AREA EMERGENCY**	**GENERAL EMERGENCY**
Either A or B: A. Loss of offsite power to the: 1) A 4KV bus AND 2) B 4KV bus --- B. Loss of on-site power capability as indicated by: 1) Loss of capability to power at least one vital 4KV bus from any of the four available emergency diesel generators.	Either A or B: A. Loss of all vital on-site DC power. --- B. Loss of offsite power AND Both associated emergency diesel generators fail to energize their associated 4KV buses. NOTE: Refer to Section 5, Loss of Safe Shutdown Function	Either A, B or C with fuel in the Reactor Vessel A. Loss of all A/C power for greater than 15 minutes. --- B. Loss of all vital on-site DC power for greater than 15 minutes. --- C. Emergency Coordinator leaves Control Room within the first 15 minutes of a loss of all A/C OR DC power.	The following situation exists for greater than 1 hr with fuel in the Reactor Vessel. a) Loss of all A/C power AND b) Loss of all feedwater capability. CAUTION: Consult Attachment 3 for required Protective Action Recommendations.
Possible Control Room Indicators			
4KV Bus Voltage 4KV Bus Amps			
Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.3 Page 20	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.4 Page 25	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.5 Page 32	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.6 Page 41

TABLE 3-1

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

11. Loss Of Assessment Functions			
UNUSUAL EVENT	**ALERT**	**SITE AREA EMERGENCY**	**GENERAL EMERGENCY**
Either A, B, or C: A. Unplanned loss of most or all Safety System Annunciators for greater than 15 minutes ---------- B. Loss of primary communications with off-site locations AND Loss of all backup communications with offsite locations ---------- C. Loss of effluent or radiological monitoring capability requiring plant shutdown.	Unplanned loss of ALL Safety System Annunciators AND Plant Transient in progress	Inability to monitor a significant transient in progress	
Possible Control Room Indicators			
Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.3 Page 20	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.4 Page 25	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.5 Page 32	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.6 Page 41

TABLE 3-1

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

12. Natural Phenomena			
UNUSUAL EVENT	**ALERT**	**SITE AREA EMERGENCY**	**GENERAL EMERGENCY**
Plant in Mode 1-2-3-4 AND either A, B, C or D: A. Confirmed hurricane warning OR B. Confirmed tornado in owner controlled area OR C. Any earthquake detected on site OR D Hurricane/flood surge that prevents land access to the site	Plant in any mode including defueled. AND either A, B, C or D: NOTE: If accurate projections of on-site wind speeds are not available within 12 hours of entering the hurricane warning, classify the event using current hurricane track and wind speeds to project on-site conditions. A. Confirmed hurricane warning with maximum projected on-site wind speeds in excess of 200 mph OR B. Tornado striking any power block structure OR C. Earthquake that could cause or has caused trip of the turbine generator or reactor OR D. Hurricane/flood surge that raises water level greater than 18 feet above MLW	Plant in Mode 1-2-3-4 AND either A, B or C: NOTE: If accurate projections of on-site wind speeds are not available within 12 hours of entering the hurricane warning, classify the event using current hurricane track and wind speeds to project on-site conditions. A. Confirmed hurricane warning with maximum projected on-site wind speeds in excess of 225 mph AND the unit not expected to be in cold shutdown prior to the projected onset of hurricane force winds OR B. Earthquake has caused loss of any safety system function OR C. Hurricane/flood surge that raises water level greater than 18 feet above MLW and results in shutdown of turbine generator or reactor.	A major natural event (e.g., high winds, earthquake, flooding) has occurred, which has caused massive damage to plant systems resulting in any of the other General Emergency initiating conditions. CAUTION: Consult Attachment 3 for required Protective Action Recommendations.
Possible Control Room Indicators			
Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.3 Page 20	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.4 Page 25	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.5 Page 32	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.6 Page 41

TABLE 3-1

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

13. Hazards To Station Personnel And Equipment			
UNUSUAL EVENT	**ALERT**	**SITE AREA EMERGENCY**	**GENERAL EMERGENCY**
Safety of nuclear plant or personnel threatened by either A, B, C, D, or E: A. Aircraft crash on site --- B. Unusual aircraft activity over facility --- C. Toxic or flammable gas release --- D. Turbine generator rotating component failure requiring rapid turbine shutdown --- E. On-Site Explosion NOTE: Explosion is defined as a rapid chemical reaction resulting in noise, heat and the rapid expansion of gas.	Either A, B, or C: A. A reduction in the level of safety of plant structures or components within the protected area due to damage caused by either 1), 2), or 3): 1) Aircraft crash OR 2) Missile impact OR 3) Explosion NOTE: Explosion is defined as a rapid chemical reaction resulting in noise, heat and the rapid expansion of gas. B. Toxic or flammable gas release which threatens plant operation. C. Turbine generator failure resulting in casing penetration.	Either A or B: A. Plant in Mode 1-2-3-4 AND Safety systems have failed or damage to vital structure has been caused by either 1), 2), or 3): 1) Aircraft crash OR 2) Missile Impact OR 3) Explosion NOTE: Explosion is defined as a rapid chemical reaction resulting in noise, heat and the rapid expansion of gas. B. Toxic or flammable gas release into control or vital areas which renders one train of Safety Related Systems inoperable.	
Possible Control Room Indicators			
Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.3 Page 20	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.4 Page 25	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.5 Page 32	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.6 Page 41

TABLE 3-1

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

14. Security Threat			
UNUSUAL EVENT	**ALERT**	**SITE AREA EMERGENCY**	**GENERAL EMERGENCY**
Declaration of a Security Alert due to either A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H A. Bomb Threat --- B. Attack threat --- C. Civil disturbance --- D. Protected area intrusion --- E. Sabotage attempt --- F. Internal disturbance --- G. Vital area intrusion --- H. Security Force strike	Declaration of a Security Emergency	Declaration of a Security Emergency involving imminent occupancy of the Control Room or other vital areas by intruders.	Physical attack on the plant resulting in occupation of the Control Room or other vital areas by intruders. **CAUTION:** Consult Attachment 3 for required Protective Action Recommendations.
Possible Control Room Indicators			
Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.3 Page 20	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.4 Page 25	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.5 Page 32	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.6 Page 41

TABLE 3-1

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

15. Control Room Evacuation			
UNUSUAL EVENT	**ALERT**	**SITE AREA EMERGENCY**	**GENERAL EMERGENCY**
	Control Room evacuation anticipated or required.	Control Room has been evacuated AND Local control of shutdown systems has NOT been established from local stations within 15 minutes.	
Possible Control Room Indicators			

16. Fire			
UNUSUAL EVENT	**ALERT**	**SITE AREA EMERGENCY**	**GENERAL EMERGENCY**
Uncontrolled fire within the power block lasting longer than 10 minutes.	Uncontrolled fire potentially affecting safety systems AND Offsite support required	Fire which prevents a safety system from performing its design function.	A major fire has occurred which has caused massive damage to plant systems resulting in any of the other General Emergency initiating conditions. CAUTION: Consult Attachment 3 for required Protective Action Recommendations.
Possible Control Room Indicators			
Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.3 Page 20	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.4 Page 25	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.5 Page 32	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.6 Page 41

TABLE 3-1

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

17. Plant Shutdown			
UNUSUAL EVENT	**ALERT**	**SITE AREA EMERGENCY**	**GENERAL EMERGENCY**
Any plant shutdown required by Technical Specifications in which the required shutdown mode is not reached within the Action Statement time limits.			
Possible Control Room Indicators			
Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.3 Page 20	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.4 Page 25	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.5 Page 32	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.6 Page 41

TABLE 3-1

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION TABLE

18. Other Plant Conditions Requiring Increased Awareness (Emergency Coordinator's Judgment)			
UNUSUAL EVENT	**ALERT**	**SITE AREA EMERGENCY**	**GENERAL EMERGENCY**
Emergency Coordinator's judgment that other plant conditions exist which warrant increased awareness on the part of the operating staff and/or local off-site authorities. NOTE: Activation of the Emergency Response Facilities does not require declaration of an emergency or entry into a specific emergency classification.	Emergency Coordinator's judgment that other plant conditions exist which warrant the increased awareness and activation of emergency response personnel.	Emergency Coordinator's judgment that other plant conditions exist which warrant the precautionary notification to the public near the site and the activation of FPL and off-site agency emergency response personnel. (Reflects conditions where some significant releases are likely or are occurring but where a core melt situation is not indicated based on current information)	Emergency Coordinator's judgment that other plant conditions exist which make release of large amounts of radioactivity, in a short period of time, possible (Loss of two fission product barriers with potential for loss of the third, such as, actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting with the potential for loss of containment.) CAUTION: Consult Attachment 3 for required Protective Action Recommendations.
Possible Control Room Indicators			
Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.3 Page 20	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.4 Page 25	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.5 Page 32	Complete Actions listed in Subsection 5.6 Page 41

TABLE 3-2

PROCESS AND EFFLUENT RADIATION MONITORS
USED FOR ACCIDENT ASSESSMENT

MONITOR SETTINGS	TYPE	MEASUREMENTS	TYPICAL SETPOINT*
Containment air particulate monitors (R3-11, R4-11)	Photomultiplier tube scintillation	$1x10^{-11}$ to $1x10^{-5}$ µCi/cc	$4.49x10^{-6}$ µCi/cc
Containment radioactive gas monitors (R3-12, R4-12)	Beta-gamma GM Tube Thin Wall	$1x10^{-7}$ to $1x10^{-1}$ uCi/cc	$5.57x10^{-3}$ uCi/cc
Plant Vent Gas Monitor (R-14)	Beta-gamma GM Tube Assembly (4 tubes in parallel)	10 to $3x10^{5}$ cpm	$3.6x10^{4}$ cpm
Condenser Air Ejector Monitors (R3-15, R4-15)	Beta-gamma GM Tube Thin Wall	10 to $1x10^{6}$ cpm	$3x10^{3}$ cpm
Component Cooling Liquid Monitors (R3-17A, R3-17B, R4-17A, R4-17B)	Scintillation counter (NaI)	10 to $2.5x10^{5}$ cpm	$2.5x10^{3}$ cpm
Waste Disposal System Liquid Effluent (R-18)	Photomultiplier tube scintillation crystal (NaI)	10 to $1x10^{6}$ cpm	$2.5x10^{4}$ cpm
Steam Generator Liquid Sample Monitors (R3-19, R4-19)	Photomultiplier tube scintillation crystal (NaI)	10 to $1x10^{6}$ cpm	$3x10^{3}$ cpm

*Actual Setpoints are determined as outlined in the Off-site Dose Calculation Manual (ODCM)

TABLE 3-2

PROCESS AND EFFLUENT RADIATION MONITORS USED FOR ACCIDENT ASSESSMENT

MONITOR SETTINGS	TYPE	MEASUREMENTS	TYPICAL SETPOINT*
Reactor Coolant Letdown Line Activity Monitors (R3-20 R4-20)	GM Tube Thin Wall	0.1 to 1x104 mR/hr	$2x10^2$ mR/hr
Specific Particulate Iodine Noble Gas Monitors (SPING)	Alpha/Beta scintillation crystal, Photomultiplier tube scintillation crystal (NaI) Beta-gamma GM Tube	10^{-7} to 10^5 µci/cc	Varies with detector and channel.

*Actual Setpoints are determined as outlined in the Off-site Dose Calculation Manual (ODCM)

TABLE 3-3

AREA RADIATION MONITORS

This system consists of channels which monitor radiation levels in various areas. These areas are as follows:

DETECTOR TAG. NO.	CHANNEL NUMBER	AREA MONITOR*	TYPICA L ALARM SETPOINT SETTINGS (mR/hr)
RD-1401	1	Personnel Air Lock-Unit 3	100
RD-1402	2	Fuel Manipulator Crane-Unit 3	150
RD-1403	3	Incore Detector Seal Table-Unit 3	150
RD-1404	4	Personnel Air Lock-Unit 4	100
RD-1405	5	Fuel Manipulator Crane-Unit 4	150
RD-1406	6	Incore Instrumentation-Unit 4	100
RD-1407	7	Spent Fuel Pit Transfer Canal-Unit 3	40
RD-1408	8	Spent Fuel Pit Transfer Canal-Unit 4	50
RD-1409	9	Tank & Pump Room	10
RD-1410	10	Chemical Storage Area	40
RD-1411	11	Cask Wash Area-Unit 4	10
RD-1412	12	Cask Wash Area-Unit 3	10
RD-1413	13	Sample Room-Unit 3	10
RD-1414	14	Sample Room-Unit 4	10
RD-1415	15	North End of North/South Corridor	5
RD-1416	16	South End of North/South Corridor	5
RD-1417	17	East End of East/West Corridor	5
RD-1418	18	West End of East/West Corridor	5
RD-1419	19	Spent Fuel Pit Exhaust-Unit 3	15
RD-1420	20	Control Room	2
RD-1421	21	Spent Fuel Pit North wall-Unit 3	20
RD-1422	22	Spent Fuel Pit South wall-Unit 4	20
RD-1423	23	New Fuel Room-Unit 3	20
RD-1424	24	New Fuel Room-Unit 4	10

* The monitors all have a range of 10^{-1} to 10^{7} mr/hr, (10^{-4} to 10^{4} R/hr).

CONTAINMENT HIGH RANGE RADIATION MONITORS (CHRRM)

	RANGE	ALARM SETPOINTS
RI-6311A GM Tube	1 to 1 x 10^{8} R/hr 1.3 x 10^{5} R/hr	High 1.3 x 10^{4} R/hr, High High
RI-6311B GM Tube	1 to 1 x 10^{8} R/hr 1.3 x 10^{5} R/hr	High 1.3 x 10^{4} R/hr, High High

A representative containment radiation reading can be obtained from the preplanned alternate method of containment radiation monitoring, if both CHRRMs are inoperable.

Typical Alarm Setpoint: Actual Alarms based on plant conditions and may vary from those indicated.

TABLE 3-4

NON-RADIOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTATION USED FOR ACCIDENT ASSESSMENT

INSTRUMENTATION	RANGE	NORMAL RANGE
Charging Flow (FI-*-122)	0-150 GPM	35 - 95 GPM
Letdown Flow (FI-*-150)	0-150 GPM	45 - 120 GPM
V.C.T. Level (LI-*-115)	0-100%	16 - 50%
R.C.S. Flow (FI-*-414, 415, 416, 424, 425, 426, 434, 435, 436)	0-120%	95 - 104% (Hot S/D to Full Power)
R.C.S. T-hot (TR-*-413)	0-750°F	545 - 605°F
R.C.S. T-cold (TR-*-410)	0 - 750°F	545 - 550°F
Safety Tailpipe Temperature (TI-*-465, 467, 469)	50 - 400°F	70 - 170°F
Power Operated Relief Tailpipe Temperature (TI-*-463)	50 - 400°F	70 - 230°F
R.C.S. T-avg (TI-*-412, 422, 432 for protection and TI-*-411, 421, 431 for control)	540 - 610°F	547 - 574.2°F
Pressurizer Temperature, both vapor and liquid. (TI-*-454, 453)	0 - 700°F	650 - 654°F

TABLE 3-4

NON-RADIOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTATION USED FOR ACCIDENT ASSESSMENT (CONT.)

INSTRUMENTATION	RANGE	NORMAL RANGE
Pressurizer Pressure narrow Protection: PT-455, 456, 457 Control: PT-444, PT 445	1500 - 2500 psig	2205-2254 psig (control at 2235 psig)
Range (PT-*-455, 456, 457 for protection and PT-*-444, 445 for control)		
Pressurizer Pressure Wide Range (PT-*-403, 404, 405, 406)	0 - 3000 psig	2205 - 2265 psig
Pressurizer Level (LT-*-459, 460, 461)	0 - 100%	22.2 - 53.3%
Steam Generator Level Narrow Range 474, 475 (LT-*-476, 478, 484, 485, 486, 488, 494, 495, 496, 498)	0 - 100%	40 - 60%
Steam Generator Level Wide Range (LR-*-477)	0 - 100%	62 - 68%
Steam Generator Steam Flow (FT-*-474, 475, 484, 485, 494, 495)	0 - 4 x 10^6 lbs/hr	0.5 - 3.3 x 10^6 lbs/hr
Steam Generator Feed Flow (FT-*-476 477, 486, 487, 496, 497)	0 - 4 x 10^6 lbs/hr	0.5 - 3.3 x 10^6 lbs/hr

TABLE 3-4

NON-RADIOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTATION USED FOR ACCIDENT ASSESSMENT (cont.)

INSTRUMENTATION	RANGE	NORMAL RANGE
Steam Generator Pressure (PT-*-474, 475, 476, 484, 485, 486, 494, 495, 496) and Steam Header Pressure (PT-*-464, 466, 468)	0 - 1400 psig	770 - 1085 psig
R.H.R. Flow (when in use) (FT-*-605)	0 - 8500 GPM	3500 - 5000 psig
H.H. Safety Injection Flow (FI-*-943)	0 - 1000 GPM	Not Applicable
H.H. Safety Injection Pressure (Pi-*-943)	0 - 2000 psig	1200 - 1400 psig
QSPDS (located at RCO desk and on VPB)	Inputs allow measurement of subcooling margin, Rx core temperatures and Rx vessel water levels.	
Containment Pressure Narrow Range (PT-*-6425 A, B)	-6 psig to +18 psig	0 - 2 psig
Containment Pressure Wide Range (PT-*-6306 A, B)	0 - 180 psig	0 - 2 psig
Containment Temperature (TE-6700/1/2-*)	0 - 300°F	70 - 130°F
Containment Sump Level Range (R-*-1418)	0 - 300 gal.	57 - 266 gal.
Containment Sump Level Wide Range Tag # (LT-6308 A, B)	0 - 400"	6 - 28"

TABLE 3-4

NON-RADIOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTATION USED FOR ACCIDENT ASSESSMENT (CONT.)

INSTRUMENTATION	RANGE	NORMAL RANGE
Containment Level Wide Range Tag# (LT-6309 A, B)	0 - 100"	0
Auxiliary Feed Water Flow (FI-*-1401A, 1401B, 1457A, 1457B, 1458A, 1458B)	0 - 300 GPM	Not Applicable
R.W.S.T. Level (LT-*-6583 A, B)	0 - 330,000 gal.	320,000 - 330,000 gal.
4kV Bus Volt Meters	0 - 5250 volts	3950 - 4350 volts
4kV Bus Current Meters	0 - 4000 amps	0 - 3500 amps
DC Bus Volt Meters	0 - 200 volts	128 - 132 volts
T.E.C. Safety Acoustic Monitor Tag # ZT-6303 A, B, C	(Alarms when indication of Safety lifting is required)	

4. NOTIFICATION AND COMMUNICATION

This section describes the procedures and methods established for notification and follow-up communications within Florida Power & Light Company, and from Florida Power & Light Company to the appropriate State, County, and Federal response organizations. Section 4.6, Communications Equipment, describes the referenced systems in more detail. Figure 1-2 shows the initial notification flow. Table 4-1 presents the organizational positions and alternates responsible for ensuring the manning of communications links for the primary response organizations.

4.1 FPL Emergency Response Organization

The FPL Emergency Coordinator or Recovery Manager acting in accordance with Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures has the responsibility for making the necessary notifications and communications, and for determining the content of the notification. However, actual contacts may be made by designated communications assistants. The use of the phrase "Emergency Coordinator" below is also defined as "Emergency Coordinator or his designee", except for those items described in Section 2.2.2.1 which cannot be delegated.

Once the EOF is declared operational, the Recovery Manager assumes the responsibility for notification to off-site governmental agencies.

4.1.1 Initial Notification

Florida Power & Light Company emergency procedures call for the following actions for initial notification within the FPL organization.

Personnel detecting a potentially significant off-normal event or condition should report it to the Nuclear Plant Supervisor by the fastest means available. This may mean face-to-face communication, the Plant Public Address System, or the commercial (Bell) telephone system. These systems provide adequate means of redundancy for this initial notification.

The following information should be related to the extent possible:

1) Nature of off-normal event (fire, pipe rupture, etc.)
2) Extent of damage to equipment
3) Location of event
4) Personnel injuries
5) Name of individual reporting the event

The Nuclear Plant Supervisor directs the investigative actions to address the off-normal event. After investigation, the Nuclear Plant Supervisor classifies the event and, if it is determined to be an Unusual Event, Alert, a Site Area Emergency, or a General Emergency, implements this Emergency Plan and becomes the Emergency Coordinator.

If necessary, the Emergency Coordinator notifies plant personnel of the emergency situation and any required protective actions via the Plant Public Address System. Activation of FPL Personnel proceeds to the degree necessary, as determined by the Emergency Coordinator (EC) and Recovery Manager (RM) in response to the severity of the emergency.

The Emergency Coordinator will relay information to the Recovery Manager (RM), via the Duty Call Supervisor. The DCS notifies the RM and appropriate emergency response personnel by commercial telephone, cellular phone, or beeper.

The Emergency Coordinator provides the following information to the DCS to the extent possible:

- Type of accident or incident
- Affected unit
- Assessment of the emergency condition (including the class of emergency)
- Information on personnel injuries, and an estimate of personnel radiation exposures
- Offsite support already called in and/or required
- An estimate of the magnitude of a radioactive material release and the area possibly affected
- Actions already taken or recommended with respect to the evacuation of various on-site areas
- Wind speed and direction
- Assessment of potential radiation exposure to persons offsite and any protective actions for offsite areas recommended

4.1.2 Communications

Initially, communications between the Emergency Coordinator (in the Control Room) and the FPL Expanded Emergency Response Organization are by telephone, with radio as the backup.

Follow-up messages regarding the plant status and requests for on-site support by off-site organizations will be made periodically and as needed by the EC to the RM. Recommendations for off-site protective measures to DEM may be included as part of follow-up messages. These measures are referenced in Figure 5-1.

4.2 State Agencies

State of Florida notification and communications procedures are presented in the Florida Radiological Emergency Management Plan for Nuclear Power Plants. File locations are listed in Appendix A.

4.2.1 Division of Emergency Management

Initial Notification

FPL's Emergency Coordinator will make initial notification within approximately 15 minutes of declaring any emergency to the Division of Emergency Management via the Hot Ring Down Telephone System to the State Warning Point Duty Officer at the State Warning Point in Tallahassee. Commercial telephone and ESATCOM (Satellite Communications System) serve as the backup systems for initial notification. Backup phone numbers for 24-hour per day notification are provided by procedure.

Information to be communicated to DEM during the initial notification is shown in the State of Florida Notification Message Form, Table 4-2. The listed information will be provided to the extent possible at the time of notification. Information that should be included in follow-up messages is also shown in Table 4-2. The follow-up message may come from the TSC staff, if it is operational, or the EOF, if it is operational.

The initial notification may be brief with certain information not available. Follow-up messages from the Emergency Coordinator/RM to the Division of Emergency Management (DEM) will include the required information as it becomes available.

The Division of Emergency Management (DEM) has established a procedure to authenticate emergency notification from the Turkey Point Plant. The Hot Ring Down and ESATCOM Systems are restricted circuits under control of DEM and local government. Their use is self-authenticating.

Communications

The Emergency Coordinator/RM will maintain periodic contact with the State Warning Point, located at the State EOC in Tallahassee, via the Hot Ring Down network.

FPL responsibility for communication with off-site State and Local government agencies is transferred from the Emergency Coordinator to the Recovery Manager when the Recovery Manager declares the EOF operational.

TABLE 4-1
COMMUNICATIONS RESPONSIBILITIES

The following positions are responsible for ensuring the communication links are manned for the listed organizations/facilities:

1) **FPL On-shift Emergency Response Organization/Control Room**

Primary: Emergency Coordinator
1. NPS
2. Alternate as defined by plan and procedure.

Alternate: Designated Communicator (from available plant operating and technical staff).

2) **FPL Expanded Emergency Response Organization/Technical Support Center/OSC and Emergency Operations Facility**

Primary: Emergency Coordinator/Recovery Manager
1. Plant General Manager (TSC) and Vice President Turkey Point Plant (EOF)
2. Alternate as defined by plan and procedure.

Alternate: Designated Communicator (from available management or technical staff).

3) **Florida Division of Emergency Management/State Emergency Operations Center, Tallahassee**

Primary: Chief of Operations, DEM

Alternate: As described in the State Plan

4) **Miami-Dade County/Emergency Operations Center, Miami**

Primary: Miami-Dade County Office of Emergency Management Director

Alternate: As described in the State Plan

5) **Monroe County/Emergency Operations Center, Key Largo**

Primary: Monroe County Office of Emergency Management Director

Alternate: As described in the State Plan

6) **Florida Department of Health - Bureau of Radiation Control**

Primary: Supervisor, Bureau of Radiation Control

Alternate: As described in the State Plan

TABLE 4-2

FLORIDA NUCLEAR PLANT EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION FORM

1. A. ☐ THIS IS A DRILL B. ☐ THIS IS AN ACTUAL EVENT
2. A. Time/Date contact made_____ B. Reported by: (Name/Title)_____
   C. Message Number_____ D. Reported from: ☐ Control Room ☐ TSC ☐ EOF
3. SITE A. ☐ CRYSTAL RIVER UNIT 3 B. ☐ ST LUCIE UNIT 1 D. ☐ TURKEY POINT UNIT 3
   C. ☐ ST LUCIE UNIT 2 E. ☐ TURKEY POINT UNIT 4

4. ACCIDENT CLASSIFICATION A. ☐ NOTIFICATION OF UNUSUAL EVENT C. ☐ SITE AREA EMERGENCY
   B. ☐ ALERT D. ☐ GENERAL EMERGENCY

5. CURRENT EMERGENCY DECLARATION: TIME:_____ DATE_____
6. REASON FOR EMERGENCY DECLARATION_____

7. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OR UPDATE:

8. INJURIES REQUIRING OFFSITE SUPPORT: A. ☐No ☐Yes ☐Unknown B. Contaminated: ☐No ☐Yes ☐Unknown

9. WEATHER DATA: A. Wind direction from _____degrees.
   B. Downwind Sectors Affected (minimum of 3):____, ____, ____, ____

10. RELEASE STATUS: A. ☐ No Release (Go to Item 12) C. ☐ A Release occurred, but stopped
    B. ☐ A Release is occurring

11. OFFSITE RELEASE SIGNIFICANCE CATEGORY (at the Site Boundary)
    A. ☐ Information not available at this time
    B. ☐ Release within normal operating limits (≤ 2.8 ci/sec noble gas, ≤ 3.7 E-4 ci/sec iodine)
    C. ☐ Non-Significant Fraction of PAG Range (release is > normal limits and < 500 mR TEDE and 1000 mR CDE)
    D. ☐ PAG Range (≥500 mR TEDE or ≥1000 mR CDE)

12. UTILITY RECOMMENDED PROTECTIVE ACTIONS

A. ☐ NONE B. ☐ SHELTER ZONES/AREAS:___(Not for FPL Use)___
EVACUATE ZONES/AREA:___(Not for FPL Use)___

OR C. ☐

MILES	NO ACTION	EVACUATE SECTORS	SHELTER SECTORS
0 - 2			
2 - 5			
5 - 10			

13. HAS EVENT BEEN TERMINATED?: A ☐ NO B. ☐ YES Time_____ Date_____

14. SUPPLEMENTAL FORM IS ATTACHED?: A. ☐ NO B. ☐ YES
    EC or RM Approval Signature_____ Time_____ Date_____
15. MESSAGE RECEIVED BY: Name_____Time_____ Date_____

TABLE 4-2

FLORIDA NUCLEAR PLANT EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION FORM SUPPLEMENTAL DATA SHEET

The following supplemental data is to be completed after the TSC or EOF is declared operational at Alert of higher Supplement to Message Number_____

PLANT CONDITIONS INFORMATION

CRITICAL SAFETY FUNCTIONS:

A. REACTOR SHUTDOWN? ☐ YES ☐ NO

B. CORE ADEQUATELY COOLED? ☐ YES ☐ NO

C. ADEQUATE EMERGENCY POWER AVAILABLE (DIESELS) ☐ YES ☐ NO

FISSION PRODUCT BARRIER STATUS: (Check one condition for each barrier)

BARRIER	INTACT	CHALLENGED	LOST	REGAINED
FUEL CLADDING	No indication of clad damage	Clad is intact but losing subcooling, water level, etc.	Clad has failed, indicated by high temps., high containment rad, etc	Cooling restored, no further degradation expected
PRI REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM	Leakage is within normal charging or makeup pump capacity	Leakage is within safety injection capacity	Leakage exceeds safety injection capacity	Leakage reduced to within injection capacity (system repaired)
CONTAINMENT	No evidence of containment leakage or tube rupture release is only through condenser	No leakage but containment pressure is at or above safety system actuation points	Evidence of containment leakage (known release path or rad surveys)	Repair Efforts have isolated leak or containment pressure has reduced to stop leakage

COMPLETED BY:_____TIME:_____DATE:_____

RADIOLOGICAL DOSE ASSESSMENT DATA

1. RELEASE STATUS: A. ☐ No Release (no further data required) C. ☐ A Release occurred, but stopped
   B. ☐ A Release is occurring

2. RELEASE RATE:

A. ☐ NOBLE GASES: _____Curies per second ☐ Measured ☐ Default

B. ☐ IODINES: _____Curies per second ☐ Measured ☐ Default

3. TYPE OF RELEASE:

A. ☐ AIRBORNE: Time/Date started:_____ Time/Date stopped:_____

B. ☐ LIQUID Time/Date started:_____ Time/Date stopped:_____

4. PROJECTED OFFSITE DOSE RATE:

DISTANCE	THYROID DOSE RATE (CDE)	TOTAL DOSE RATE (TEDE)
1 Mile (Site Boundary)	A._____mrem/hr	B._____mrem/hr
2 Miles	C._____mrem/hr	D._____mrem/hr
5 Miles	E._____mrem/hr	F._____mrem/hr
10 Miles	G._____mrem/hr	H._____mrem/hr

5. WEATHER DATA (used for the above data):

A. Wind Direction from ___degrees.

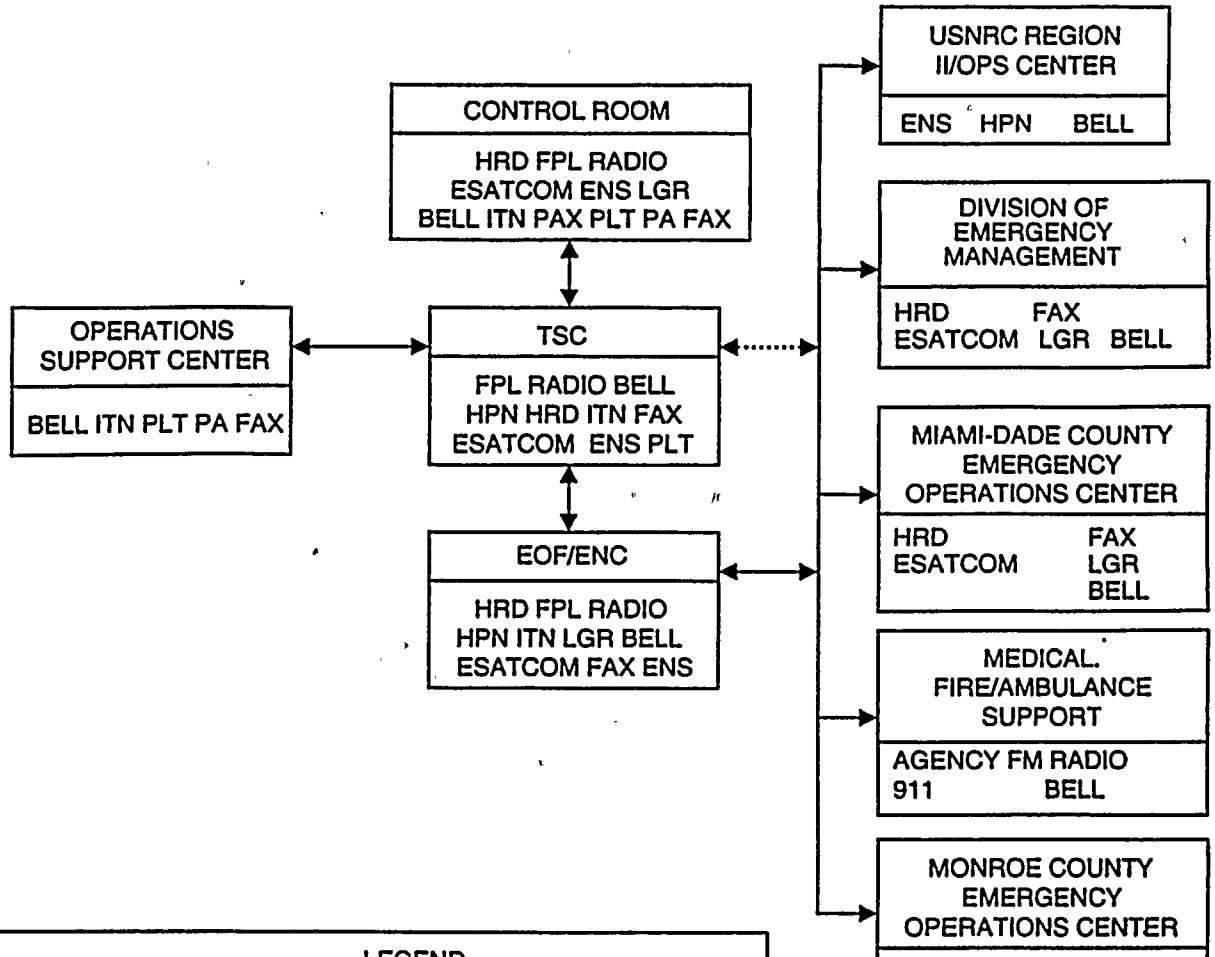
B. Wind Speed _____MPH

C. Stability Class_____

COMPLETED BY:_____ TIME:_____DATE:_____

Emergency Coordinator or Recovery Manager Approval_____

FIGURE 4-1
COMMUNICATIONS INTERFACES



LEGEND	
DIRECTION	———
COORDINATION	.....

ESATCOM - EMERGENCY SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM
HRD - STATE HOT RING DOWN
ENS - EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION SYSTEM - NRC
HPN - HEALTH PHYSICS NETWORK - NRC
ITN - FPL INTELLIGENT NETWORK
PAX - PLANT EXTENSION
LGR - LOCAL GOV'T RADIO
PLT. PA - PLANT PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM(PAGE)
FAX - FAX MACHINE
FPL RADIO - EITHER OR BOTH OF UHF, VHF
BELL - COMMERCIAL TELEPHONE

4.2.2 Department of Health - Bureau of Radiation Control

Initial Notification

The Division of Emergency Management (DEM) State Warning Point Duty Officer is responsible for notifying the Department of Health - Bureau of Radiation Control (DOH - BRC). A Health Physicist contacts the Miami-Dade County EOC to ascertain what, if any, protective actions have been initiated. If required, the Bureau of Radiation Control activates the DOH - BRC's Mobile Emergency Radiological Laboratory (MERL) and/or the Radiological Monitoring Teams.

Communications

The Public Health Physicist maintains contact with the Division of Emergency Management (DEM) via vehicle radio as he/she travels to the FPL Emergency Operations Facility. Contact is maintained with the Mobile Emergency Radiological Laboratory (MERL) by the Division of Emergency Management (DEM) via Local Government Radio or cellular phone while the MERL is in transit. On arrival, commercial phones are available also.

The State Plan describes provisions for communications between the EOC and State off-site radiological monitoring teams, as well as communications for field assessment teams.

4.3 Miami-Dade County Office of Emergency Management Director and Monroe County Office of Emergency Management

Initial Notification

The County Emergency Response Directors are initially notified (within 15 minutes) simultaneously via the same Hot Ring Down communication used to notify the Division of Emergency Management for all four emergency classes. The Hot Ring Down System is manned on a 24-hour basis by the Miami-Dade County Department of Public Safety (911 Center) and Monroe County Sheriff's Office (central dispach in Marathon).

The Emergency Management Directors can then be reached by telephone or by dispatching a patrol car. Also, the State Warning Point Duty Officer at the Division of Emergency Management is responsible for confirming the receipt of emergency notice by the County Office of Emergency Management Directors. When the emergency notification is by commercial telephone, he/she is responsible for verifying the message from the Plant by a call back procedure and informing the County Directors that the message has been verified. Backup phone numbers for 24 hour per day notification are provided by procedure.

Follow-up messages concerning the emergency may come from the TSC staff or the EOF. Information that should be contained in these messages is shown in Table 4-2.

Communications

The Miami-Dade County Emergency Management Director proceeds to the Miami-Dade County Emergency Operations Center and uses the communication channels available there. These include Hot Ring Down, ESATCOM (Satellite Communications System), RACES, Local Government Radio, teletype, police and fire networks, and telephone.

The Monroe County Office of Emergency Management Director proceeds to the Emergency Operations Center and uses the communications channels available there. These include HRD, ESATCOM (Satellite Communications System), RACES, Local Government Radio, teletype, police, and fire networks, facsimile, and commercial telephone.

4.4 Federal Agencies

4.4.1 U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Initial Notification

The NRC Operations Center in Maryland is notified of all radiological emergencies via the Emergency Notification System from the Control Room. The notifications are made in accordance with Federal Regulations and plant procedures. The Emergency Coordinator or his designee notifies them within one hour of the declaration of an emergency. Alternate commercial phone numbers are provided by procedure.

Communications

ommunications with the NRC may be handled as necessary by telephone from the Control Room, the TSC (if operational), or the EOF (if operational).

4.4.2 U. S. Coast Guard

Assistance from the Coast Guard for on-site rescue activities, aid, or evacuation of persons in danger, and the protection of property threatened by any type of disaster can be requested by telephone call from the Emergency Coordinator or his designee or the Recovery Manager or his designee to the Coast Guard Duty Officer.

4.5 Notification of the Public by the State/County

The Florida Radiological Emergency Management Plan for Nuclear Power Plants defines the State and County procedures for notifying the public in the event of an emergency. Section 5 describes further provisions.

4.6 Communications Equipment

The various communications systems previously discussed are described in more detail below.

This communications network incorporates all telephones, the Plant Public Address System, fixed and mobile radio systems, and radio "beepers" employed for routine plant operation and other normal Company business. In addition, the communication systems of State and County agencies and other organizations with which the Company has emergency assistance agreements will be used to implement emergency activities.

Plant Page System

The Plant Page System, with speakers strategically located throughout the Plant site, provides for the transmission of warning and instructions in event of an emergency.

A solid state Plant Page System is powered from a preferred 120V AC circuit. An alternate power supply is provided.

The Plant Page System uses noise cancelling dynamic microphone type handsets located throughout the plant. The system includes one paging channel and one party line channel.

The Plant Page System at Units 3 and 4 is completely independent of the system at Units 1 and 2. Notification by phone to the Unit 1 and 2 Control Room (by the Unit 3 and 4 Control Room) enables fossil plant employees to be advised of actions to take as a result of events occurring at the nuclear site.

Bell System Telephones (Commercial Telephones)

There are numerous Bell Telephone System links connected to the plant for normal dial telephone service. This system represents the primary system for routine communication with areas outside the plant.

Motor Maintenance Circuit

This is a communications circuit, separate from the Plant Page System, but using 120V AC power from the Plant Page System power supply source. The circuit consists of various outlets throughout the plant, near major equipment both inside and outside the containment and at the fuel handling areas, into which a headset with a microphone can be plugged, to enable communication to be carried on while leaving the operator's hands free. Outlets for this circuit are also provided in the Control Room of Units 3 and 4 so that communications between the Control Room and outlying stations can be established.

FPL Intelligent Tandem Network (ITN) System

Telephones in most FPL locations may access the Intelligent Tandem Network (ITN) Telephone System. Through the ITN and its associated "Uniform Dialing Plan", other company office locations may be directly dialed, WATS line may be accessed, and local telephone calls may be placed. This system uses a combination of Bell telephones and FPL telephones, depending upon office location.

Portable Radio Transceiver Sets

Various portable radio transceivers (walkie-talkies) are available to supplement the fixed communications equipment in the plant. These radios are lightweight battery operated units which may be easily carried by personnel to any location on the plant site. Some of these portable radios are capable of communicating with the FM radio transceiver over a range of several miles.

FPL Radio Paging System

Telephones in the FPL ITN System are interconnected to the FPL Radio Paging System. This system is capable of reaching beepers located within FPL's service area from Sebastien Inlet to the Miami-Dade/Monroe County line. Beepers are regularly assigned to key personnel in the Emergency Response Organizations as shown in the Emergency Response Directories, and additional beepers can be quickly assigned if required in an emergency. A beeper is also assigned to the Duty Call Supervisor.

Company Radio System

The Company radio system consists of a variety of fixed base radio equipment. The System Operations Power Coordinator's office, trouble dispatcher offices, service centers, power plants and mobile service vehicles are equipped with one or more of these radio systems.

In the event of interruption of the on-site electric service to the base radio stations, back up power is available to the equipment.

Transceivers are located in the Control Building Elevator vestibule. The operating set and battery back up units for these radios are located in the Unit 3 and 4 Control Room, TSC, and other on-site locations. These radios will provide backup communications between the Turkey Point Plant, Systems Operations Office, EOF, and Juno Beach Office.

State Hot Ring Down Telephone

The State Hot Ring Down telephone is installed in the Control Room TSC, and EOF. This system uses dedicated commercial telephone lines and is activated through predesignated three-digit access "telephone numbers". The initial notification of an emergency and other required notifications are made via this system to the State Division of Emergency Management (State Warning Point-Tallahassee) and the County Emergency Response Directors. Commercial telephone and ESATCOM (Satellite Communications System) serve as backups.

Emergency Satellite Communication System (ESATCOM)

ESATCOM is an Emergency Satellite Communication System which is available in the Control Room, the Technical Support Center and the Emergency Operations Facility. The initial notification of all emergencies and other required notifications to the State Division of Emergency Management (DEM) and the County's Department of Public Safety will be made via the Hot Ring Down telephone with ESATCOM as the second alternate communications pathway.

Local Government Radio (LGR) System

The LGR System is installed in the Control Room, TSC, and EOF. This system, which operates on frequencies allocated in the State Division of Emergency Management (DEM), may be used to maintain communications with the DEM, the State Department of Health - Bureau of Radiation Control, Mobile Emergency Radiological Laboratory (MERL), and the County Emergency Response Directors.

NRC FTS 2001 Emergency Telecommunications System (ETS)

Portions of this system are used to contact the NRC, such as the ENS and HPN. These phone links are described below:

- Emergency Notification System (ENS) - The ENS is used for initial notification by the licensee, as well as ongoing information on plant systems, status and parameters. The ENS is installed in each Control Room, TSC and EOF.

- Health Physics Network (HPN) - The HPN is used for communication with the licensee on radiological conditions (in-plant and off-site) and meteorological conditions, as well as their assessment of trends and needs for protective measures on site and off site. The HPN is located in the TSC and EOF.

- Emergency Response Data System (ERDS) - The ERDS is a direct near real-time electronic data link between the plant's on-site computer system and the NRC Operations Center. The ERDS provides for the automated transmission of a limited data set of selected plant parameters.

4.7 Testing

As discussed in Section 7.1, Exercises and Drills, communications equipment and procedures will be tested periodically as part of the FPL program of exercises and drills for maintaining emergency preparedness.

5. RESPONSE TO ACCIDENT CONDITIONS

Table 3-1 identifies a spectrum of off-normal events and classifies those events into four categories. The classification is based on Emergency Action Levels which are related to the instrument readings, and/or observations, of plant conditions as shown in the tables. This section discusses the assessment of and response to these events.

5.1 Accident Assessment

Once an off-normal event has been detected and classified in accordance with the Emergency Action Levels, a process of continuing assessment will be initiated. System instruments and procedures which would be used, as appropriate, in the assessment process are described below. Specifications of instrumentation utilized for accident assessment are contained in procedures. Emergency Operating Procedures (EOPs) and Severe Accident Management Guidance (SAMG) should be used as requried. Post accident sampling capabilities are also described in procedures.

5.1.1 Plant Release Pathways

The Turkey Point Plant is provided with systems for measuring radioactivity at potential effluent release points and within the primary containment buildings (See Table 3-2). The principal release point is the plant vent. The following systems may be sources of radiological effluent through the plant vent:

- o Containment Purge System (both containments).
- o Gas decay tanks.
- o Auxiliary Building Ventilation System.
- o Unit 4 Spent Fuel Pit Ventilation.
- o Radwaste Building Ventilation System.
- o Laundry Facility Ventilation System.

The plant vent monitor readings are available in the Control Room. In addition to the noble gas monitor(s), cartridges for analysis of particulates and iodine are included in the Plant Vent Radiation Monitoring System. These cartridges would be removed and analyzed using a multichannel analyzer.

The Unit 3 spent fuel pit area is separately vented. The exhaust flow is monitored for noble gases, particulates, and iodine. Noble gas monitors provide continuous indication of concentration. Special cartridges provided as part of the system are removed for multichannel analyses to determine particulate and iodine emissions.

The Steam Jet Air Ejector Exhaust Systems are provided with gross radioactivity monitors. These monitors would provide early indication of primary to secondary leakage.

The steam dump/safety exhausts are monitored for gross radioactivity. Particulate and iodine concentrations will be determined by analysis of grab samples from the main steam sample lines.

Steam generator blowdowns are monitored for gross activity. Continuous readout is provided in the Control Room.

In addition to these effluent monitors, the plant is provided with an Area Radiation Monitoring System (See Table 3-3). This monitoring system employs detectors distributed throughout the plant and detector indicators are provided locally and in the Control Room. The Area Radiation Monitoring System provides early indication of a release of radioactivity within the plant.

Also, the plant has a system of fire detectors with appropriate alarms in the Control Room to provide warning of a fire emergency.

5.1.2 On-site Sampling Resources

Both containment atmosphere and reactor coolant can be analyzed "on line" during an accident by utilizing the post accident sampling system.

The capability is available at the Turkey Point Plant to obtain grab samples of the reactor containment atmosphere and the reactor coolant.

To obtain grab samples of the containment atmosphere following an accident, a special removable gas sampling vessel is used in the existing containment sampling system. The removable vessel would be transported in a shielded container to a laboratory off site with specialized material handling capabilities. At the laboratory, a portion of the gas would be drawn from the vessel, and the radioisotopic content determined by appropriate analytical techniques. Plant procedures provide instructions for sample acquisition and on-line analysis. Off-site analysis capability exists by prearranged letter of agreement between FPL and one of its vendors.

Reactor coolant grab samples can be taken within a shielded container and transported to a laboratory off site with specialized material handling capabilities following an accident. Dedicated sample lines are installed which route a reactor coolant sample to an accessible, low background area. The sample lines are shielded to reduce the radiation exposure. Mechanical manipulators and a cart mounted shield are used to collect the sample and transport it to the laboratory. The coolant sample is analyzed for pH, boron, and radioactivity. Instructions on sample acquisition and on-line analysis are included in plant procedures.

Air samples will be collected using portable air samplers in accordance with a plant procedure. Portable air samplers are located such that time required to obtain results is minimized for critically manned areas (e.g., Control Room, Technical Support Center). Silver zeolite sample cartridges are stored on site. To preclude interferences by noble gas adsorption, only silver zeolite cartridges will initially be used to sample critically manned areas (e.g., Control Room, Technical Support Center, other areas which require personnel to be present). Collected samples will be transported promptly to the lab. If necessary, an alternate location will be established using portable equipment in a low background area outside the Radiation Controlled Area.

Samples are to be analyzed in accordance with approved procedures.

5.1.3 Meteorological Systems

Meteorological data is required to make estimates of off-site radiation exposure in the event of a release of gaseous radioactivity. Measurement of three meteorological parameters are required to make estimates of atmospheric dispersion, an essential part of a radiation exposure calculation. The parameters are wind speed, wind direction, and a measure of atmospheric stability.

Meteorological data is collected at the Turkey Point Land Management Site 10 meter tower (2 miles southwest), the South Dade Site 60 meter tower (7 miles southwest) or obtained directly from the National Weather Service in Miami. Table 5-1 summarizes the available data. Data which represents primary and backup sources are summarized on Table 5-2.

As indicated in Table 5-1, values of the key meteorological parameters are provided for the Turkey Point Plant and South Dade Site meteorological installations. These readouts are provided continuously and the data is directly available at the Control Room, Technical Support Center (TSC) and the Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) via Emergency Response Data Acquisition and Display System (ERDADS).

Meteorological data is provided to the State via initial and follow-up communications utilizing Table 4-2 as well as response to direct inquiries from DEM and Department of Health - Bureau of Radiation Control (DOH - BRC). The EOF and NRC can receive timely meteorological information through the TSC, upon request or through ERDADS.

5.1.4 Source Term and Release Determination

As discussed in Section 5.1.3 certain meteorological parameters are required for the calculation of off-site radiation exposure from airborne releases. Additional essential pieces of information are the rate of release and isotopic composition of the released radioactivity. If radioactivity were released from a monitored vent, then a direct measure of the release rate would be available. Monitored release points are discussed in Section 5.1.1. Based upon certain assumptions, release rate can be determined using 0-EPIP-20126, OFF-SITE DOSE CALCULATIONS, for all monitored release points and grab samples.

In event of a loss of coolant accident, the containment radiation monitors would provide the first indication of the magnitude or existence of radioactivity in the containment. These monitors can be used to determine the concentration of radionuclides based upon the isotopic mixes assumed for the accident described in the Updated Final Safety Analysis Report (UFSAR). Additional information about the isotopic composition of the airborne radioactivity would be derived from isotopic analysis of a containment atmosphere sample.

Procedures have been developed to assist the plant staff in estimating release rates and isotopic content for releases from the various plant vents.

5.1.5 Exposure and Dose Rate Determination

One of the uses of radiation monitors and meteorological instrumentation is the estimation of off-site radiation exposures. An estimate of doses is needed so that responsible governmental agencies can use this information to plan protective action.

0-EPIP-20126, Off-site Dose Calculations, provides the details of how initial dose estimates are determined. In particular, current meteorological data, process monitor data, and containment high range radiation monitor readings are used in conjunction with tables for estimating doses under actual conditions. Dose calculations will be updated periodically during the course of the accident and the result will be provided to State and County authorities for their use in evaluating the need for protective action. Figure 5-1 presents the protective action guides to be used for making recommendations. These are consistent with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Protective Action Guides (PAGs). Initial dose calculations are performed by the chemistry representative who is dispatched to the Control Room at the onset of the accident. Refined dose estimates would be prepared by the Chemistry Department personnel reporting to the TSC or by personnel in the Emergency Operations Facility (if operational) using available tables and/or an interactive computer program which presents results and protective action recommendations in a tabular format. Default values based on the FSAR have been established and can be utilized if assessment instrumentation is not available (offscale or inoperable) and field sample analysis has not yet been completed.

5.1.6 Off-site Monitoring

Dosimetry

The Florida Department of Health - Bureau of Radiation Control (DOH - BRC) maintains a system of approximately 35 TLD stations in the vicinity of Turkey Point Plant. Stations are provided in each 22.5° land sector at the 1-mile (approximate), 5-mile (approximate), and 10-mile (approximate) radii. At the 10-mile radius, stations are located with special emphasis on the more densely populated area.

Laboratories and Sampling

Laboratory facilities are provided as discussed in Section 2.3.2. The plant's on-site radiological laboratory serves as the primary facility with backup provided by: 1) the Health Physics counting room facilities; 2) St. Lucie Plant Radiological facilities; 3) the State of Florida's Mobile Emergency Radiological Laboratory. Analysis of off-site environmental samples will be performed at the State's Mobile Emergency Radiological Laboratory. This mobile lab can be in position near the site within 6 to 8 hours of notification. A DOH - BRC representative dispatched to the EOF will coordinate all State off-site field monitoring data and sample media.

TABLE 5-1

SUMMARY OF AVAILABLE METEOROLOGICAL DATA

SOURCE	DATA	DISPLAY
Turkey Point Land Management 10-meter tower	Wind Speed Wind Direction Sigma-Theta	ERDADS Strip chart record
South Dade Site 60-meter tower	Delta T (60-10m) Wind Speed Wind Direction	ERDADS Strip chart record
NOAA/NWS Forecast Center in Miami for Turkey Point Nuclear Plant Lat. 25° 26' 04" N Long. 80° 19' 52" W	Wind Speed Wind Direction Cloud Cover Ceiling Height Air Temperature	None; via telephone

TABLE 5-2

SOURCES OF METEOROLOGICAL DATA

METEOROLOGICAL PARAMETER	PRIMARY SOURCE	FIRST BACKUP	SECOND BACKUP
Atmospheric Stability	Delta T (South Dade Site Tower)	Sigma-Theta (Turkey Point Land Management Tower)	Surface Observations NOAA
Wind Speed	Turkey Point Land Management Tower	South Dade Site Tower	NOAA
Wind Direction	Turkey Point Land Management Tower	South Dade Site Tower	NOAA

FIGURE 5-1

PROTECTIVE ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON PLANT CONDITIONS AND OFFSITE DOSE ESTIMATES

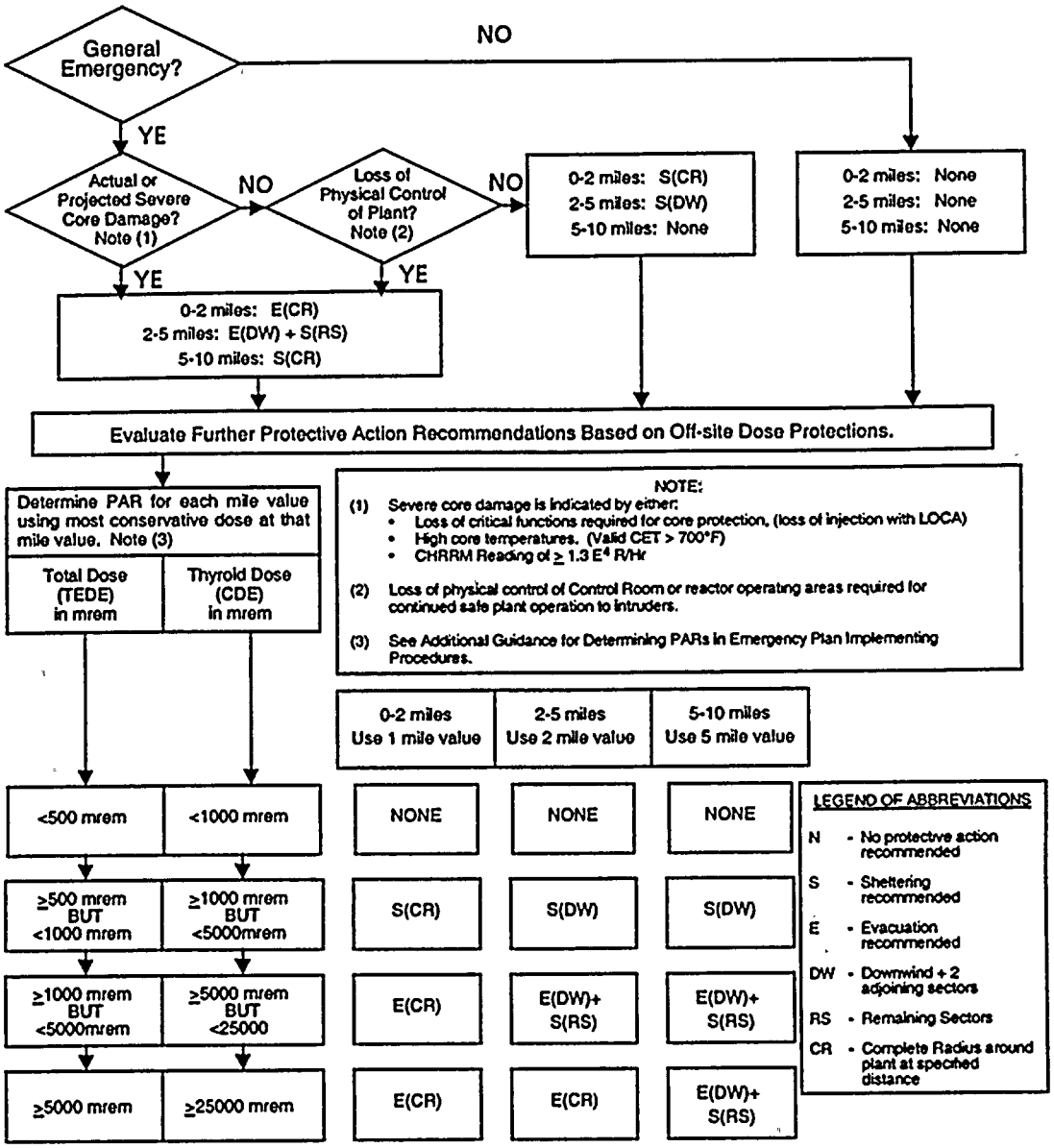


FIGURE 5-1 (Cont'd)
PROTECTIVE ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON
PLANT CONDITIONS AND OFFSITE DOSE ESTIMATES

WIND FROM			WIND TOWARD	
SECTOR	DIRECTION	DEGREES	DIRECTION	SECTORS
A	N	348-11	S	H J K
B	NNE	11-33	SSW	J K L
C	NE	33-56	SW	K L M
D	ENE	56-78	WSW	L M N
E	E	78-101	W	M N P
F	ESE	101-123	WNW	N P Q
G	SE	123-146	NW	P Q R
H	SSE	146-168	NNW	Q R A
J	S	168-191	N	R A B
K	SSW	191-213	NNE	A B C
L	SW	213-236	NE	B C D
M	WSW	236-258	ENE	C D E
N	W	258-281	E	D E F
P	WNW	281-303	ESE	E F G
Q	NW	303-326	SE	F G H
R	NNW	326-348	SSE	G H J

Field Monitoring - State

The State Plan discusses the State role in accident assessment. It describes agencies and their missions, specialized personnel, special equipment, and other matters related to field monitoring within the Plume Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ). The State Plan also discusses, in further detail, the capability and resources for field monitoring.

Field team compositions, transportation, communications, equipment and estimated deployment times are included in the State Plan.

Transportation of field teams is also discussed in the State Plan. Field team communications are described in the State Plan, as well as monitoring equipment, composition of field teams and deployment times.

County Plans also discuss accident assessment. For example, the Miami-Dade County Plan indicates that the County Health Department Director will cooperate with Department of Health - Bureau of Radiation Control with respect to accident assessment procedures. The County Plan also indicates that the Miami-Dade County Office of Emergency Management will be involved in assessment activities as well.

The State Plan discusses the measurement of iodine in air, and the use of such measurements in assessment activities.

Field Monitoring - Plant

Plant procedures provide guidance for activation of emergency field monitoring teams, dispatching these teams throughout the plume EPZ and communications. Equipment and instrumentation is maintained for two off-site monitoring teams. Equipment and instrumentation is maintained in the OSC for numerous on-site monitoring teams. The equipment includes air samplers, filters, silver zeolite cartridges, sample bags, forms, log books, phone lists, maps, and procedure packs. Instrumentation includes single channel gamma analyzer (sodium iodide crystal type) with the capability of detecting radioiodine concentrations of at least 10-7 microcuries/cc in the field. Other instrumentation includes ion chamber survey monitors and high range gamma monitors. Communications will be maintained with the TSC Health Physics Supervisor by portable two-way radios or cellular telephones. Plant procedures also include information on sampling techniques, measurement of airborne concentrations of radioiodine, direct radiation dose rates, transportation of teams, expected deployment times, and communications.

Coordination of Sampling Data

To assure that information concerning FPL off-site radiological assessment is exchanged, arrangements have been made for State Department of Health - Bureau of Radiation Control (DOH - BRC) representatives to be stationed at the EOF. Direction and control of field operations for the DOH - BRC will be provided by the State Health Physics Supervisor. He/she will conduct/supervise accident assessment and response of the field teams from a post at the EOF. Office space and communications are provided therein and have been described in Emergency Plan Implement Procedures. Prior to the arrival of DOH - BRC personnel, coordination of this information will be through follow-up communications with DEM and the Plume Exposure EPZ counties.

DOE off-site monitoring assistance, if required, will be requested by the DEM in consultation with DOH - BRC. Lead responsibility for coordination with Department of Energy (DOE) is assigned to DOH - BRC.

5.2 Protective Response

This section describes the protective actions on site, and the data provided to assist the State and County in determining appropriate off-site protective actions.

5.2.1 Protective Actions

On-site

On-site protective actions for a radiological emergency consist of evacuation of the affected area (localized evacuation or site evacuation), monitoring of all personnel who were in the affected area, and decontamination as required.

Individuals remaining or arriving on site during an emergency will be provided protective equipment as prescribed by the TSC Health Physics Supervisor, the OSC HP Supervisor, and plant procedures. Radioprotective drugs will only be used by Florida Power and Light when prescribed by a physician, after exposure.

Control Room personnel are in an isolated environment and need protective equipment to leave the Control Room or if the Control Room becomes contaminated. An emergency kit with all necessary equipment is present inside the Control Room and is to be used for this purpose.

Decontamination

Personnel decontamination facilities are available in four locations. Their use will be governed by the nature of the incident.

1) FPL Dress Out Building - Showers and sinks available for the decontamination of personnel with no (or minor) injuries.

2) Baptist Hospital of Miami - Decontamination shower and contaminated injury treatment room. For interim use to treat severely injured personnel. Located approximately 30 miles north of the Turkey Point Plant.

3) Mercy Hospital - Contaminated Injury Treatment Room. For interim use to treat severely injured personnel. Located approximately 30 miles north of Turkey Point Plant.

4) Decontamination Facility - The Florida City Substation has personnel decontamination capabilities available.

Vehicles will be decontaminated with the use of Miami-Dade County Fire Department equipment.

Extra clothing for personnel whose personal clothing has become contaminated is available in the form of disposable garments.

Contamination monitoring is performed through the use of count rate instruments with beta-gamma sensitive probes.

Methods for decontamination and monitoring are described in plant procedures. Contamination monitors and procedures are adequate for assessing potentially contaminated wounds either on site or at the decontamination facility.

Off-site

Off-site areas are the responsibility of the respective County Emergency response agencies, the Department of Health - Bureau of Radiation Control (DOH - BRC) and the Division of Emergency Management of the State of Florida. Control of radioactive contamination and public safety in off-site areas are responsibilities of these governmental agencies, and their criteria for implementing protective actions may be found in the Florida Radiological Emergency Plan for Nuclear Power Plants (see Appendix A). Decontamination of off-site areas will be performed under the direction of the DOH - BRC.

The State Plan discusses evacuation time estimates and their use in determining protective actions.

The Miami-Dade County Plan and the Monroe County Plan also discuss evacuation times.

Recommendations for protective actions will be made by the Emergency Coordinator (or RM if EOF is operational) using Figure 5-1. The development of this figure was based upon consideration of the severity of an accident (emergency class) and, when actual or estimated off-site doses are available, the EPA Protective Action Guides in conjunction with plant conditions.

5.2.2 Owner Controlled Area Warning and Response

During an emergency, the relocation of persons may be required in order to prevent or minimize exposure to radioactive materials. An evacuation is the orderly, rapid, and safe withdrawal of all personnel from an area affected by an emergency condition.

Evacuation

Evacuation is the primary protective measure anticipated for personnel within the Protected Area not filling Emergency Response Organization positions. Contractors not having an emergency response function and visitors are normally evacuated at the Alert or higher classification. Evacuation of all other non-essential personnel, including personnel not required for the shutdown of the fossil units, occurs at the Site Area Emergency and General Emergency. However, the Emergency Coordinator shall use good judgment prior to moving personnel from the Owner Controlled Area.

Conditions such as security events, release status, release duration, plant conditions and meteorological conditions should be evaluated.

Owner Controlled Areas outside the Protected Area are evacuated, if conditions warrant, of all non-FPL personnel at an Alert or higher emergency classification. Security is responsible for evacuation implementation per applicable EPIPs and SFIs while the Emergency Coordinator is responsible for the decision to evacuate.

Local Area Evacuations are performed as required for specific areas of the site experiencing hazardous conditions (fire, radiological, toxic gas, etc.). At a minimum, an announcement over the Public Address system will be made, ordering the Local Area Evacuation. Personnel in or around the affected area are instructed to stay clear.

Accountability

At the declaration of a Site Evacuation (usually Site Area Emergency or General Emergency), all non-essential personnel are evacuated. All individuals in the Protected Area are accounted for and names of personnel not accounted for are established within 30 minutes of the initiation of the Site Evacuation. Once established, accountability within the Protected Area is maintained throughout the event. Upon notification that personnel are missing, the Emergency Coordinator shall ensure that Search and Rescue Operations are initiated. Accountability is coordinated by the TSC Security Supervisor and the results are forwarded to the Emergency Coordinator.

FIGURE 5-2
SITE EVACUATION ROUTES

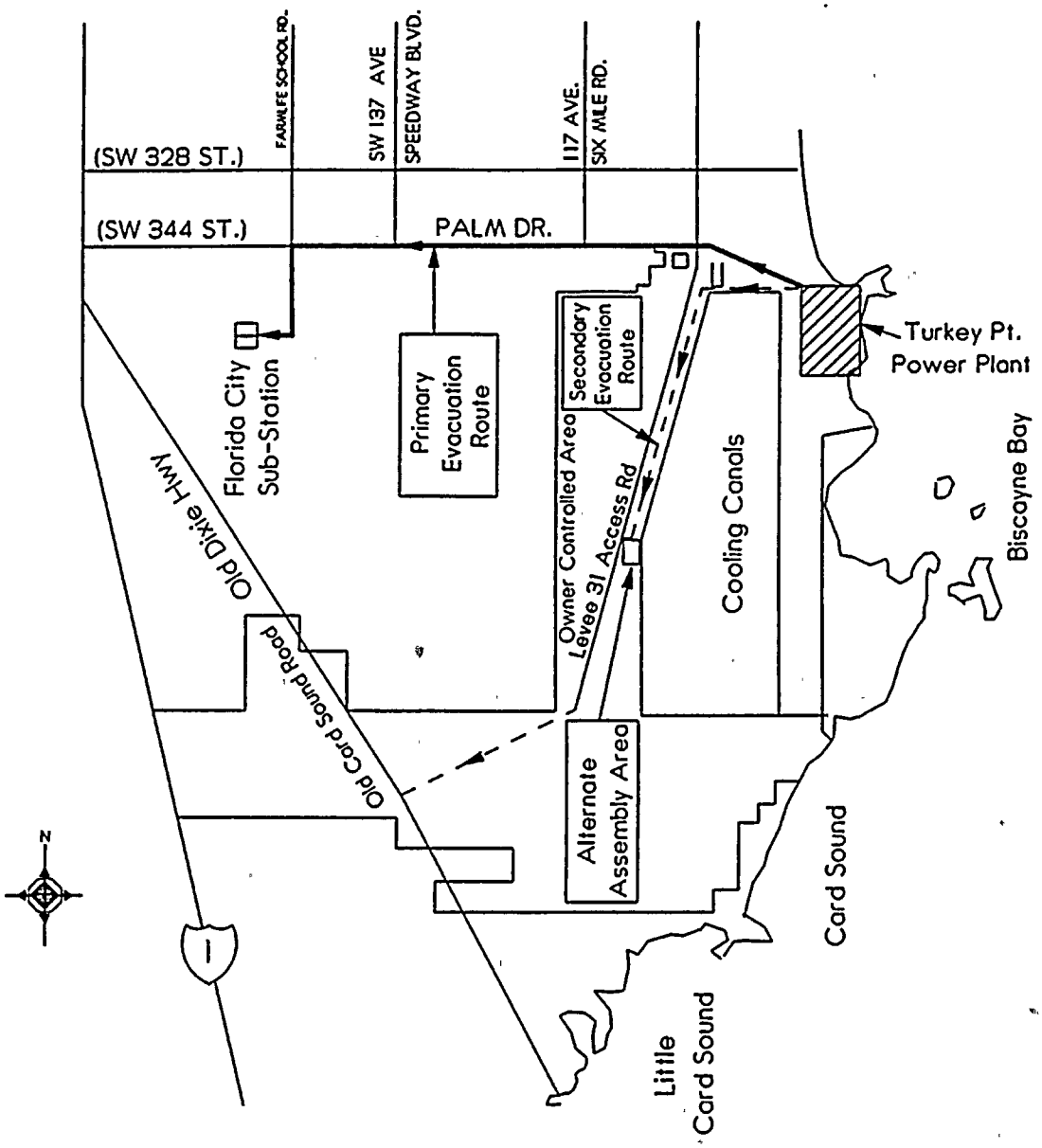


TABLE 5-3

TYPICAL POPULATION WITHIN THE OWNER CONTROLLED AREA

AREA COMMENTS		POPULATION
Nuclear Fossil Contractors (long term)	800 100 150	FPL & contractor at shift change, with 1 unit in outage
Cooling Canals	35	Includes visitors present 2-3 times/year, normally 25
Picnic Area (Red Barn)	300	Occasional use only
Girl Scout Camp	30	Occasional use only
Child Development Center K-2 School	150	Open during normal business hours for employees and their family members
Fitness Center	40	Employees only
Rifle Range	12	Security Guard Force use
TOTAL	1617	

5.2.3 Off-site Area Protective Measures

An off-site area evacuation is the orderly withdrawal of all persons from the portion of the public areas surrounding the plant which have been affected by the emergency. The criteria for the initiation of the evacuation are determined by the Department of Health - Bureau of Radiation Control as specified in the State of Florida Radiological Emergency Plan for Nuclear Power Plants. The State Plan describes evacuation measures and provides maps indicating designated evacuation routes.

The Emergency Coordinator (RM when EOF is operational) will recommend off-site protective actions based upon the criteria shown in Figure 5-1.

The Miami-Dade and Monroe County Emergency Response Directors and the State Division of Emergency Management will be responsible for the direction and implementation of the necessary protective actions as specified in the Florida Radiological Emergency Management Plan for Nuclear Power Plants, including notification and coordination with other State and Local assistance agencies.

The State Plan describes the bases for the choice of recommended actions for the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ during emergency conditions.

It will be the responsibility of the Miami-Dade and Monroe County Emergency Response agencies to notify the general public if an evacuation is warranted. This will be accomplished as discussed in Sections 5.2.4 and 5.2.8.

A summary of evacuation time estimates appears in Table 5-4. Figure 5-3 is a map of the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ and indicates the evacuation study areas described in Table 5-4. Descriptions of evacuation routes, monitoring points, and reception centers are provided in the State Plan.

The Emergency Classification System used by the State includes certain actions which are automatically triggered upon the occurrence of designated emergency classifications. These are discussed in the State Plan. Other protective action decisions are made on the basis of information which becomes available as a result of accident assessment. Assessment actions which would form a basis for recommendations are discussed in the State Plan. The State and County Plans point out that EPA Protective Action Guides will be an important basis for Protective Action Recommendations (PARs).

The Bureau of Radiation Control Standard Operating Procedures discuss the process by which State officials collect information and make recommendations. The Bureau of Radiation Control Standard Operating Procedures also discuss assessment actions which would form a basis for recommendations.

5.2.4 Public Warning and Information

The State Plan, provides information on warning of the public and discusses warning procedures for Miami-Dade and Monroe counties. Prompt notification systems are discussed therein. FPL has purchased and installed an alert (siren) and notification system as described in Section 5.2.8.

Notification to the population and arrangements with public communications media are described in the State Plan. The State Plan provides the guidance for keeping the public informed about the potential hazards, emergency response, and protective measures that can be taken to minimize or avoid public health effects. The State Plan also provides procedures for the timely and accurate collection, coordination, and dissemination to the public of such information. Information releases will be coordinated with Federal and Local agencies.

The State Plan also provides for releases to be used for media. These are consistent with FPL's classification scheme. These are examples of specific prior arrangements that have been made to use public communication media for issuing emergency instructions to the public. The State Plan discusses annual orientation of the media. The State Plan also indicates TV and radio stations which would be used to alert the public.

5.2.5 Population Exposure Estimates

Population exposure estimates are discussed in the State Plan. Bureau of Radiation Control Standard Operating Procedures discuss the projected dose calculation process and assessment and monitoring in the Ingestion Exposure Pathway EPZ - Bureau of Radiation Control Standard Operating Procedures are used to determine dose rates.

5.2.6 Special Need Populations

The State Plan contains a discussion of evacuation of special needs populations.

5.2.7 Population Distribution

The State Plan includes maps and tables showing population distribution. The State Plan also described the means for notifying transient and resident population.

TABLE 5-4

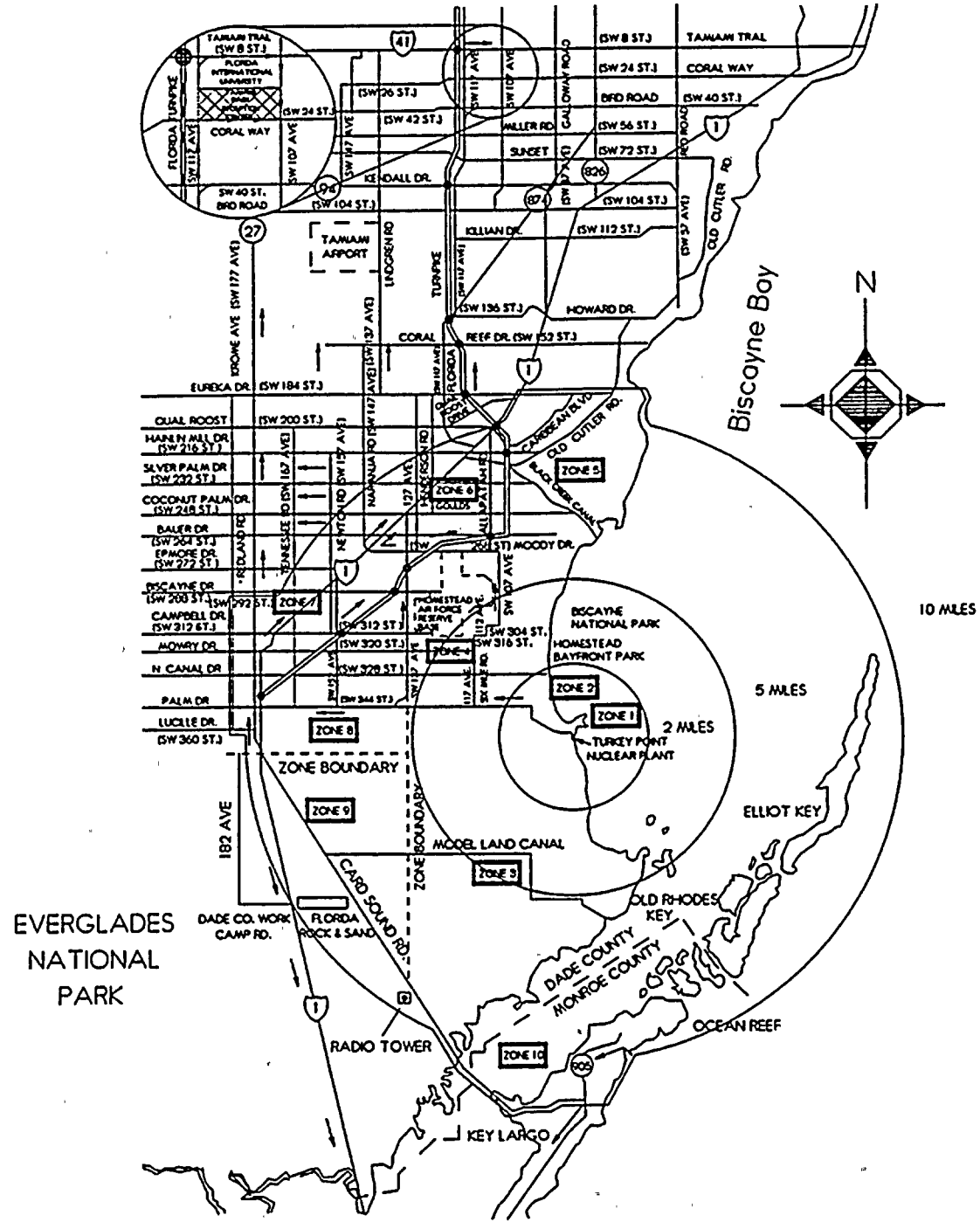
EVACUATION TIME AND TRAFFIC CAPACITY ESTIMATES

COUNTY AFFECTED	APPLICABLE SECTORS	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILES & CAPACITY (AUTOS PER HOUR)	POPULATION EVACUATION TIME ESTIMATES 0-10 MILES			
			Normal Weather		Adverse Weather	
			Minutes	Hours	Minutes	Hours
Miami-Dade	A, R, Q	17,681 (8,700)	430	7.16	445	7.42
Miami-Dade	P, Q, R	34,231 (8,700)	419	6.99	434	7.24
Miami-Dade	M, N, P, Q	33,424 (8,700)	419	6.99	434	7.24
Monroe	H, J, K, L, M	5,635 (1,030)	228	3.80	243	4.05
Miami-Dade & Monroe	A, R, Q, P, N, M, L, K, J, H	51,357 (9,730)	434	7.23	449	7.48

FROM STATE OF FLORIDA RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS, REVISION 7/99

FIGURE 5-3

MIAMI-DADE AND MONROE COUNTY EVACUATION ROUTES


Biscayne Bay
N
10 MILES
5 MILES
2 MILES
ZONE 1
ZONE 2
ZONE 3
ZONE 4
ZONE 5
ZONE 6
ZONE 8
ZONE 9
ZONE 10
ZONE BOUNDARY
TURKEY POINT NUCLEAR PLANT
BISCAYNE NATIONAL PARK
HOMESTEAD BAYFRONT PARK
ELLIOT KEY
OLD RHODES KEY
OCEAN REEF
KEY LARGO
MODEL LAND CANAL
CARD SOUND RD
DADE COUNTY
MONROE COUNTY
RADIO TOWER
FLORIDA ROCK & SAND
DADE CO. WORK CAMP RD.
EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK
TAMIAMI AIRPORT
TAMIAMI TRAIL (SW 8 ST.)
CORAL WAY
BIRD ROAD
SUNSET
KILLIAN DR.
HOWARD DR.
CORAL REEF DR. (SW 152 ST.)
EUREKA DR. (SW 184 ST.)
QUAIL ROOST (SW 200 ST.)
HAINLIN MILL DR. (SW 216 ST.)
SILVER PALM DR. (SW 232 ST.)
COCONUT PALM DR. (SW 248 ST.)
BAUER DR. (SW 264 ST.)
EPMORE DR. (SW 272 ST.)
BISCAYNE DR. (SW 280 ST.)
CAMPBELL DR. (SW 312 ST.)
MOWRY DR.
N. CANAL DR.
PALM DR.
LUCILLE DR. (SW 360 ST.)
MOODY DR.
CARIBBEAN BLVD.
OLD CUTLER RD.
FLORIDA TURNPIKE
KENDALL DR.
SW 40 ST. BIRD ROAD
SW 24 ST.
SW 42 ST.
SW 56 ST.
SW 72 ST.
SW 104 ST.
SW 112 ST.
SW 136 ST.
SW 152 ST.
SW 184 ST.
SW 200 ST.
SW 216 ST.
SW 232 ST.
SW 248 ST.
SW 264 ST.
SW 272 ST.
SW 280 ST.
SW 288 ST.
SW 312 ST.
SW 320 ST.
SW 328 ST.
SW 344 ST.
SW 360 ST.
SW 304 ST.
SW 316 ST.
SW 8 ST.
SW 24 ST.
SW 40 ST.
SW 107 AVE
SW 117 AVE
SW 122 AVE
SW 127 AVE
SW 132 AVE
SW 137 AVE
SW 147 AVE
SW 152 AVE
SW 157 AVE
SW 162 AVE
SW 167 AVE
SW 177 AVE
SW 182 AVE
SW 192 AVE
SW 202 AVE
SW 212 AVE
SW 217 AVE
SW 237 AVE
SW 242 AVE
SW 252 AVE
SW 267 AVE
SW 277 AVE
SW 287 AVE
SW 297 AVE
SW 312 AVE
SW 327 AVE
SW 337 AVE
SW 347 AVE
SW 357 AVE
SW 367 AVE
SW 377 AVE
SW 387 AVE
SW 397 AVE
SW 407 AVE
SW 417 AVE
SW 427 AVE
SW 437 AVE
SW 447 AVE
SW

5.2.8 Alert and Notification System

An alert and notification system has been installed and will be used by the Miami-Dade and Monroe County Emergency Response Directors for alerting the population of the need to possibly take protective actions. The system consists of approximately 47 electronic sirens located throughout the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ. These electronic sirens have the public address capability for voice messages. Upon sounding the sirens, the affected public, keyed through the public information program, would turn on their radios to the local Emergency Alert System (EAS) radio station and await emergency information.

5.3 Radiological Exposure Control

5.3.1 On-Site Radiation Protection Program

An objective of emergency response is to minimize radiation exposure to individuals both on site and off site. Situations may arise, however, when observance of this goal is inconsistent with personnel or plant safety. In anticipation of such needs, guidelines have been established for emergency conditions. The guidelines on which the emergency radiation protection program is based are stated below.

Exposure to emergency response personnel should be maintained As Low As Reasonable Achievable (ALARA). Actions taken during an emergency should take into consideration the amount of exposure required to accomplish the task versus the potential benefit to the public health and safety.

Conditions may warrant re-entry into high radiation areas leading to exposure in excess of the regulatory limit. Except for rescue of personnel (life-saving only), authorization must be given in advance by the Emergency Coordinator (EC). If time permits, the EC should obtain concurrence from the Recovery Manager (if the EOF is operational). In any case where regulatory limits have been exceeded, the EC shall notify the RM of the event.

For those remote circumstances involving an event in progress, and obtaining EC approval will result in leaving the accident scene or decrease the victim(s) chance of survival, life-saving actions may be performed without obtaining EC approval. The EC shall be notified immediately following the rescue operation.

Re-entry personnel that have been selected/chosen to exceed regulatory exposure limits should be volunteers, broadly familiar with the risks involved (radiosensitivity of fetuses, effects of acute exposures, etc.), and whose normal duties have trained them for such missions.

EPA 400, Manual of Protective Action Guides and Protective Actions for Nuclear Incidents, EPA 400-R-92-001 (10/91) states that, "To assure adequate protection of minors and the unborn during emergencies, the performance of emergency services should be limited to non-pregnant adults". FPL endorses this guidance, however, FPL recognizes that it is the right of the worker to make the decision to perform as an on-site emergency worker, understanding the potential risks involved.

For the following missions,[1] the exposure limit is:	TOTAL DOSE(2) (TEDE)	THYROID(3) (CDE)
Performance of actions that would not directly mitigate the event, minimize escalation, or minimize effluent releases.	5 REM	50 REM
Performance of actions that mitigate the escalation of the event, rescue persons from a non-life threatening situation, minimize exposures or minimize effluent releases.	10 REM	100 REM
Performance of actions that: decrease the severity of the event or terminate the processes causing the event in an attempt to control effluent releases to avoid extensive exposure of large populations. Also rescue of persons from a life-threatening situation.	25 REM	250 REM
Rescue of persons from a life-threatening situation. (Volunteers should be above the age of 45.)(4)	(5)	(5)

NOTES

1. *Both Total Dose (TEDE) and Thyroid Dose (CDE) should be used for purposes of controlling exposure.*
2. *Protective clothing, including respirators should be used where appropriate.*

(1) Exposure limits to the lens of the eye are 3 times the Total Dose (TEDE) values listed.

(2) Total Dose (TEDE) is the total dose from both external and internal (weighted) sources - Total Effective Dose Equivalent.

(3) Thyroid dose (CDE) commitment from internal sources - Committed Dose Equivalent. The same dose limits also apply to other organs (CDE), skin (Shallow Dose Equivalent) and extremities (Extremity Dose Equivalent).

(4) Volunteers with full awareness of risks involved including numerical levels of dose at which acute effects of radiation will be incurred and numerical estimates of the risk of delayed effects.

(5) No upper limit for Total Dose (TEDE) and/or Thyroid Dose (CDE) dose has been established because it is not possible to pre-judge the risks that one person should be allowed to take to save the life of another. Also, no specific limit is given for the thyroid since in the extreme case, complete thyroid loss might be acceptable sacrifice for a life saved. This should not be necessary if respirators and/or thyroid protection for rescue personnel are available as the result of adequate planning.

5.3.2 Dose Records

FPL Nuclear Division procedures provide for conducting the personal dosimetry program. The company has the capability of determining personnel radiation exposures on a 24 hour per day basis. Dose records for all individuals exposed to ionizing radiation at FPL's facilities are maintained.

All emergency response personnel under the authority of FPL who will potentially be exposed to radiation in the course of their duties will be monitored by the plant radiation exposure monitoring program. Personnel in this category will be issued the appropriate personnel dosimetry devices.

Since, by their vary nature, emergency exposures requiring immediate action are not planned, they are not controlled as a Planned Special Exposure. Dose received from exposure under emergency conditions will be added to the dose received during the current year, prior to the emergency, to determine compliance with the occupational dose limits in 10 CFR 20.

Doses above regulatory limits will require reporting pursuant to 10 CFR 20.2202 and 20.2203. Any dose in excess of the annual limits specified in Section 20.1201(a) will be accounted for in accordance with 10 CFR 20.1206(e). If an individual exceeds any of these limits, then that individual will not be available for additional dose under 20.1201(a).

5.3.3 Contamination Control and Decontamination Procedures

A personnel decontamination washroom and shower room with chemical decontamination agents is provided in the FPL Dress Out Building. Except in cases of serious injury, accepted decontamination practices will be employed on site. Life endangering injuries such as extensive burns, serious wounds, or fractures shall receive prompt attention in preference to decontamination. Personnel with injuries involving radiation or radioactive contamination will be handled by the Emergency Room at Baptist Hospital or Mercy Hospital. Plant Health Physics procedures specify that decontamination of uninjured personnel must be attempted at contamination levels greater than minimum detectable activity as defined in Health Physics procedures.

Food for emergency workers would be brought in from off site, if necessary. Frequent surveys of habitable areas utilized during emergency response (i.e., Control Room, OSC, TSC, and Guardhouses) will be performed to assure that these areas remain uncontaminated and tenable. Specifically, special attention to drinking water and food supplies will be given to assure that these supplies remain uncontaminated.

5.3.4 Radioactive Wastes

Radioactive wastes (resins, trash, etc.) accumulated during an emergency will be handled by normal plant procedures. Any special circumstances will be handled on a case-by-case basis.

5.4 Recovery and Re-entry

5.4.1 On site

Once the hazard potential has passed, steps must be taken to recover from the incident. All actions should be preplanned in order to limit exposures. Access to the area will be controlled and personnel exposures will be documented.

The Recovery Manager (RM)/EC has the responsibility for determining when it is appropriate to enter into the recovery phase. The Recovery Organization consists of an augmented Expanded Emergency Response Organization. The Emergency Response Managers would continue their assigned duties using additional personnel as necessary. The Recovery Manager (or EC) will evaluate the status of the plant by reviewing all current and pertinent data available from emergency response and/or monitoring teams. The recovery phase will begin only when the plant conditions are stable and the following guidelines are met:

1) Radiation levels in all in-plant areas are stable or decreasing with time.

2) Releases of radioactive materials to the environment from the plant are under control or have ceased.

3) Any fire, flooding, or similar emergency conditions are controlled or have ceased.

4) The reactor is in a stable condition.

At the time of initiating activities to enter the recovery phase, the Recovery Manager will be responsible for informing all applicable agencies (e.g., Federal, State, and Local agencies) that on-site conditions have stabilized and activities for recovering from the incident can now begin. Once these agencies and the EC have been informed, the Recovery Manager has the authority to de-escalate the emergency classification.

Planned recovery actions which may result in radioactive release will be evaluated by the Recovery Manager and his staff in advance. Such planning and data pertaining to the possible release will be reported to the appropriate off-site emergency response organization and agencies.

Re-entry into an affected area may be required before entering the recovery phase. Re-entry into an evacuated area will be made by the Emergency Response Organization personnel when required for one or more of the following reasons:

1) To ascertain that all personnel who were in the affected area have been evacuated, or to search for unaccounted personnel.

2) To assist in evacuating injured or incapacitated personnel from the affected area.

3) To perform operations which may mitigate the effect of the emergency or hazardous condition.

4) To determine the nature and extent of the emergency and/or radiological conditions.

5) to establish personnel exclusion area boundaries.

Re-entry will take place only under the authority of the Emergency Coordinator/RM. The OSC Supervisor is responsible for evaluating the existing emergency conditions and informing the Emergency Coordinator via the OSC of the advisability of re-entry. For radiological emergencies, the TSC Health Physics Supervisor will be responsible for providing HP coverage to Emergency Response Organization personnel as required.

More detailed guidance for re-entry teams is contained in plant procedures.

5.4.2 Off site

State and County officials would be in control of recovery and re-entry off site. Population exposure estimates are discussed in the State Plan. The State Plan discusses the projected dose calculations and assessment and monitoring in the Ingestion Exposure Pathway EPZ. The State Plan (Recovery and Re-entry) also discusses population dose measurement.

6. PUBLIC INFORMATION

6.1 Preparatory Public Information Program

6.1.1 Purpose

The purpose of the preparatory public information program is to inform the public of how they will be notified and what their actions should be in a radiological emergency.

6.1.2 Program Execution

Florida Power & Light Company has the responsibility for conducting the public information program with the support from the State Division of Emergency Management and the Monroe County and Miami-Dade County Emergency Management offices.

The State Plan discusses the preparatory public information program. Education will be provided on an annual basis to local residents, transients, and news media in a manner consistent with the guidance in NUREG 0654, 10 CFR 50.47, and in the manner described in the State Plan.

6.2 Florida Power & Light Company Emergency Public Information Program

This section delineates the organization, public information network, and facilities that would be made available as required in an emergency.

6.2.1 Organization

The members of the emergency public information organization (see Figures 6-1) and their respective responsibilities are as follows:

Emergency Information Manager (EIM)

The EIM will be a designated company manager experienced in media relations and having knowledge of nuclear plant operations. He/she will be responsible for coordinating dissemination of information to the public via the news media. Insofar as practical, he/she will work with the NRC, State, and Local news media representatives to effect joint releases and public appearances. He/she will work with other company officials to develop formal statements and responses. All FPL press releases should originate with or be cleared by the EIM. He/she will assure that exchange of information among designated spokespersons is accomplished in a timely manner, when possible.

Nuclear Information Staff

A staff of public information and technical personnel will be assigned as needed to the Emergency News Center. Their responsibilities will be to:

1) Provide technical briefings to the press.

2) Inform company employees through a newsletter, bulletin board statements, or other in-place networks.

3) Inform the industry, so other companies both in the United States and overseas can deal with questions as they arise from their local media.

4) Prepare background material for features, historical context, profiles, etc.

5) Handle the photographic needs of the company.

6) Record and transcribe all press conferences and other official proceedings for the benefit of company management, official agencies, and the news media.

7) Accredit and escort members of the press.

8) Provide its own stenographic and typing services for news releases, photo captions, reports, transcripts, etc.

9) Provide reference services for maintaining files of releases and photos, obtaining newspapers, monitoring wire services and news broadcasts, logging all clippings.

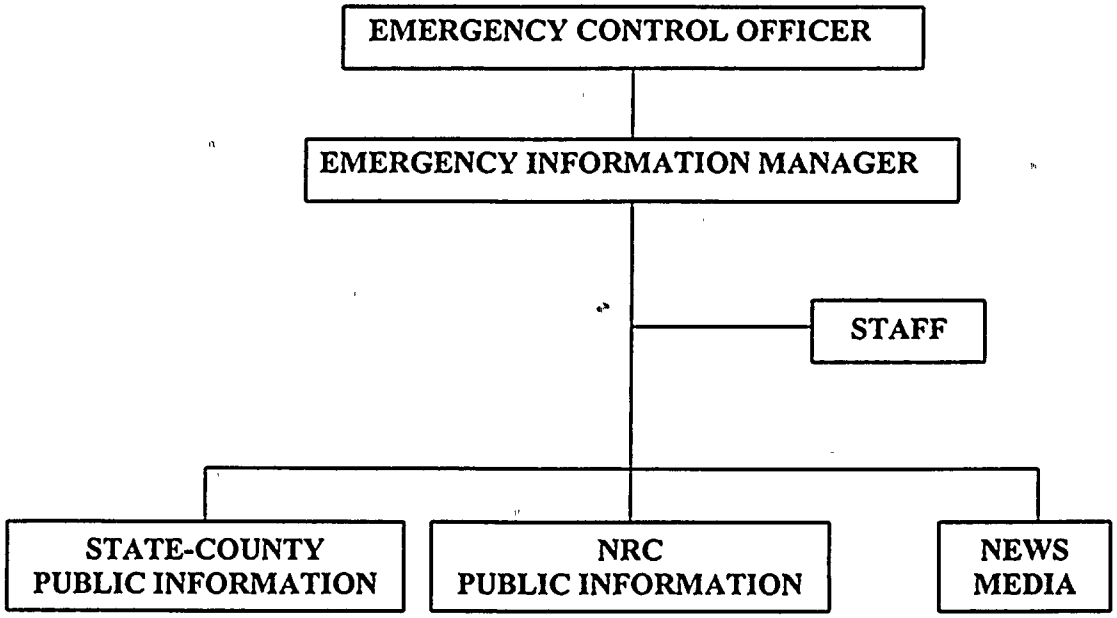
The staff of the Florida Power & Light Company Corporate Communications Department may be augmented by personnel from other utilities, consultants, or universities.

6.2.2 Emergency News Center (ENC)

An Emergency News Center (ENC) will be provided to allow the news media access to information from the EOF. The ENC is located on the second floor of the General Office. The Emergency Information Manager will report to the EOF, a designated ENC supervisor and his/her staff will man the ENC when the EIM deems it appropriate.

FIGURE 6-1

PUBLIC INFORMATION INTERFACES



If deemed necessary, the EIM may designate a suitable location near the site for dealing with the media. The location of the Near Site Information Center will be based on the individual circumstances of the event.

6.2.3 News Media Provisions

Florida Power & Light Company, in cooperation with the State of Florida and the risk counties, will conduct an annual program to acquaint the news media with the emergency plans, information concerning nuclear power, and points of contact for release of public information in an emergency.

In the event of an emergency, representatives of the news media will be provided space in the Emergency News Center for work and interview purposes.

6.2.4 Written Messages for the Public

Sample formats that may be used for release of information by FPL to the public via the news media appears in Tables 6-1 through 6-7. These releases include initial statements for each class of emergency and follow-up statements for the Alert class and higher.

6.3 Rumor Control

FPL will coordinate information exchange with State and County officials. This coordination will include awareness of media releases. This timely exchange of information among designated spokespersons will aid in dispelling most rumors. In written material which is disseminated annually, means for the public to obtain timely and accurate information is provided. The State Plan also discusses Rumor Control. Additionally, Miami-Dade County Office of Emergency Management maintains telephones designated for rumor control.

TABLE 6-1
INITIAL FPL STATEMENT (Sample)

Number:

Date:

Time:

Florida Power & Light Company
Emergency News Center
9250 W. Flagler St.
Miami, FL 33102
Phone: 305/552-4506

NEWS RELEASE

UNUSUAL EVENT

MIAMI -- Florida Power & Light Company has alerted the Nuclear Regulatory Commission that an "unusual event" has occurred at its Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant located south of Miami.

According to initial reports, the event relates to_____

_____(give plant/unit specific data)_____

The situation was first identified at __(time)___

Due to the nature of the event, FPL officials have determined that:

(Options:)

1 The unit can remain operational at this time without posing a health or safety hazard to plant employees or the general public.

2 The power levels at the plant will be systematically reduced in order to investigate the extent of the problem. Full shutdown is expected later today.

3 The unit will be brought off-line immediately and an orderly shutdown will be initiated in accordance with plant procedures.

All safety systems are operating normally and officials have stated that no radioactivity has been released as a result of this event. No further information is available at this time. However, news media will be kept informed of the plant's status as it becomes available.

# # #

TABLE 6-2
INITIAL FPL STATEMENT (Sample)

Number:

Date:

Time:

Florida Power & Light Company
Emergency News Center
9250 W. Flagler St./Miami, FL 33102
Phone: 305/552-4506

NEWS RELEASE

ALERT

MIAMI -- Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant has declared an alert, based on problems at Unit #____, Florida Power & Light Company has announced.

The unit had been (still operational), (under gradual power reduction), (in a full-scale, orderly shutdown) following (give data relating to alert). FPL officials called for the alert and have notified appropriate state and federal officials. All visitors have been notified to leave the site as a precaution.

Option 1 (no radiation release)

Plant operators report that no radiation has been released from the unit as a result of the problem. Monitoring teams have been deployed at the plant site as a routine precaution. All safety systems are operating and the unit has been placed in an orderly shutdown mode as officials continue to investigate the problem. FPL officials caution that no public action is required and no health or safety problem exists at this time.

Option 2 (radiation release)

Monitoring equipment at the plant has detected (small/additional) amounts of radiation being released to the atmosphere as a result of the situation at Unit #____. However, this amount is not significantly above normal background radiation detected in the atmosphere (and does not pose an immediate health or safety hazard to plant employees or the public.) The nature and cause of the release is being investigated and further details are not available at the present time. Radiation monitoring teams have been deployed in response to the developments.

# # #

TABLE 6-3
INITIAL FPL STATEMENT (Sample)

Number:

Date:

Time:

Florida Power & Light Company
Emergency News Center
9250 W. Flagler St./Miami, FL 33102
Phone: 305/552-4506

NEWS RELEASE

SITE AREA EMERGENCY

MIAMI -- Florida Power & Light Company has announced that a site area emergency exists at Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant. At _____ (a.m./p.m.), all plant employees except those with emergency response duties were ordered to evacuate the plant site.

Plant officials called for the evacuation of non-emergency employees as a precautionary measure due to (insert plant specific data, if known). There are still approximately 90 plant personnel remaining in the plant's Control Room, Technical Support Center and Operations Support Center. This includes plant management, operators for both generating units, and personnel from Health Physics, Chemistry, Maintenance and Engineering. The cause and nature of the problems are being investigated and further details are not available at this time.

(Option 1 - no radiation release)

No radiation releases have been detected as a result of the situation at Unit # ____.

(Option 2 - radiation release)

Monitoring equipment at the plant has detected (small/additional) amounts of radiation being released to the atmosphere as a result of the situation at Unit #____. The nature and cause of the release is being investigated and further details are not available at the present time.

The plant is continuing shutdown procedures and emergency cooling of the reactor core is continuing. Persons in the immediate vicinity of the plant should continue to monitor radio and television broadcasts for the latest information.

# # #

TABLE 6-4
INITIAL FPL STATEMENT (Sample)

Number:

Date:

Time:

Florida Power & Light Company
Emergency News Center
9250 W. Flagler St.
Miami, FL 33102
Phone: 305/552-4506

NEWS RELEASE

GENERAL EMERGENCY

MIAMI -- Florida Power & Light Company, in conjunction with state and federal authorities, has announced that a general emergency exists at its Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant as a result of escalating problems at Unit #____.

Persons within a 10-mile radius of the plant are advised to monitor radio and television stations for more information. Please follow all instructions provided through emergency broadcast services.

At this time, the plant is experiencing (significant, but controlled), (significant, uncontrolled), (small, but controlled), (small, uncontrolled), (no) releases of radiation to the environment. Plant operators report that (insert available plant status info).

# # #

TABLE 6-5
FOLLOW-UP FPL STATEMENT (Sample)

Number:

Date:

Time:

Florida Power & Light Company
Emergency News Center
9250 W. Flagler St.
Miami, FL 33102
Phone: 305/552-4506

NEWS RELEASE

LOSS OF POWER/CORE DAMAGE/RADIATION PLUME
(possible follow-up to general emergency)

MIAMI -- Significant equipment problems and loss of power to operate reactor core cooling systems have resulted in loss of coolant and partial uncovering of reactor fuel at Turkey Point Nuclear Unit #____, FPL plant operators have reported.

Additional emergency systems are being employed. However, monitoring teams are registering radiation in the atmosphere around the plant site. Weather conditions are moving a radiological plume in a _____ direction.

The public is advised to monitor emergency broadcast messages on radio and television.

# # #

TABLE 6-6
FOLLOW-UP FPL STATEMENT (Sample)

Number:

Date:

Time:

Florida Power & Light Company
Emergency News Center
9250 W. Flagler St.
Miami, FL 33102
Phone: 305/552-4506

NEWS RELEASE

MEDICAL EMERGENCY

MIAMI -- Florida Power & Light Company has reported that one of its workers at the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant has been injured and requires medical treatment.

The employee was scheduled to be transported by ambulance to Baptist Hospital in Miami at _____(am/pm).

Preliminary reports indicate the employee suffered _____(injury)_____ while working in the plant's _____(location)_____.

The worker has received some radioactive contamination, but further information of (his/her) condition is not available at this time.

The hospital has specialized equipment and protective procedures to ensure proper handling of any radioactive contamination.

# # #

TABLE 6-7
FOLLOW-UP FPL STATEMENT (Sample)

Number:

Date:

Time:

Florida Power & Light Company
Emergency News Center
9250 W. Flagler St.
Miami, FL 33102
Phone: 305/552-4506

NEWS RELEASE

EMERGENCY NEWS CENTER ACTIVATED

MIAMI -- The Turkey Point Emergency News Center is now open and operating.

Information about the nuclear emergency will be provided at this facility, located in FPL's General Office at 9250 West Flagler Street in Miami. All affected agencies -- County, State and Federal -- will have representatives at the Emergency News Center to provide information about the emergency.

The Emergency News Center can be contacted by calling _____

IMPORTANT

This telephone number is for News Media ONLY and should NOT be announced to the general public.

# # #

7. MAINTAINING EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

7.1 Exercises and Drills

7.1.1 Definitions

An exercise is an event that tests the integrated capability of a major portion of the basic elements existing within the FPL Emergency Response Organization. An exercise normally includes mobilization of State and Local governmental personnel and resources adequate to verify the capability to respond to an accident scenario.

A drill is a supervised instruction period aimed at testing, developing, and maintaining skills in a particular operation. A drill is often a component of an exercise. A drill should be evaluated by the supervisory personnel conducting the drill.

7.1.2 Purpose

Periodic exercises and drills will be conducted in order to test the state of emergency preparedness of participating personnel, organizations, and agencies. Each exercise or drill will be conducted to:

1) Ensure that participants are familiar with their respective duties and responsibilities.

2) Verify the adequacy of the Emergency Plan and emergency procedures.

3) Test the communications network and systems.

4) Check the availability of emergency supplies and equipment.

5) Verify the operability of emergency equipment.

The results of the exercises will form the basis for prescribing action to eliminate identified deficiencies.

7.1.3 Planning

The Protection Services Manager will be responsible for the planning, scheduling, and coordinating of all emergency drills or exercises involving off-site agencies. A sample format for drill and exercise scenarios appears as Table 7-1. All exercises and drills involving the plant are subject to the approval of Plant Management.

When an exercise is to be conducted, the Protection Services Manager, in coordination with plant management, will:

1) Schedule a date for the exercise in coordination with the Primary State and County Emergency Response agencies.

2) Obtain the approval of the Plant General Manager.

3) Coordinate all FPL efforts with other participating personnel, organizations, and agencies.

4) Offer Federal, State, and Local officials the opportunity to observe the exercise.

5) Assign personnel to prepare a scenario.

6) Assign controllers, evaluators, and observers.

7) Discuss and evaluate the exercise with observers and principal participants.

8) Review evaluations of the exercise or drill with the Plant Nuclear Safety Committee through distribution of critique report.

9) Ensure that deficiencies which are identified are addressed with corrective measures.

10) Prepare and submit documentation in accordance with plant procedures.

The Protection Services Manager may delegate any of these responsibilities to the Emergency Preparedness Coordinator as deemed necessary. The Protection Services Manager shall retain oversight and accountability.

These exercises and drills will simulate emergency conditions and may be scheduled such that two or more exercises or drills are conducted simultaneously. The Protection Services Manager will normally notify the off-site emergency response organizations and agencies at least 30 days in advance of the scheduled date of an exercise.

7.1.4 Conduct of Exercises, Drills, and Tests

7.1.4.1 Exercises (Integrated Drills)

A major radiological emergency response exercise will be conducted at least once every two calendar years to demonstrate the effectiveness of the Emergency Plan. Any exercise that will provide for the coordination with and participation of off-site emergency response personnel, organizations, and agencies including those of Federal, State, and Local governments should escalate to adequately test the response capabilities of the organizations involved.

The emergency scenario will be varied from year to year such that all major elements of the plan are tested at least every 6 years.

During the interval between biennial exercises, adequate emergency response capabilities will be maintained by conducting drills, including at least one exercise involving a combination of some of the principal functional areas of emergency response capabilities. The principal functional areas of emergency response include activities such as management and coordination of emergency response, accident assessment, protective action decision-making, and plant system repair and corrective actions.

During this off-year exercise, activation of all of the emergency response facilities (TSC, OSC, EOF) would not be necessary, there would be an opportunity to consider accident management strategies, supervised instruction would be permitted, operating staff would have the opportunity to resolve problems (success paths) rather than have controllers intervene, and the drills could focus on on-site training objectives.

The major elements that should be tested every 6 years include, but are not limited to:

- Off hours staffing (6 P.M. - 4 A.M.)
- Activation of Emergency News Center
- Use of fire control teams
- Use of medical support personnel
- Use of security personnel for prompt access to emergency equipment or support
- Use of one or more portions of backup communications for notification
- Field monitoring
- Capability for determining the magnitude and impact of the particular components of a release
- Capability for post-accident coolant and sampling analysis
- Assembly and accountability
- Recovery and reentry

TABLE 7-1
EXAMPLE SCENARIO FORMAT

1.0 Basic objective(s) of drill or exercise

2.0 Logistics

- 2.1 Date(s)
- 2.2 Time period
- 2.3 Location(s)
- 2.4 Participating organizations

3.0 The simulated events

4.0 Time schedule of real and simulated events

5.0 Narrative summary describing the conduct of the exercises or drills.

- 5.1 Simulated casualties
- 5.2 Off-site fire fighting assistance
- 5.3 Rescue of personnel
- 5.4 Radiological monitoring deployment
- 5.5 Public information activities

(Note: 5.1 through 5.5 are examples of subjects that might be discussed in Section 5.0 of the scenario)

6.0 Duties of observers

- 6.1 Specific observer assignment by area
- 6.2 Material provided to observers (i.e., checklists)
- 6.3 Pre-drill meeting
  - A. Date
  - B. Time
  - C. Location

7.0 Critique/Evaluation

- 7.1 Date
- 7.2 Time
- 7.3 Location
- 7.4 Suggested Participants

7.1.4.2 Radiological Monitoring Drill

A radiological monitoring drill will be conducted at least once every calendar year. These drills will include collection and analysis of air sample media and analysis of direct radiation surveys. As an integral part of this annual drill, communications and the understanding of messages between the off-site monitoring team(s) and the TSC Off-site Team Leader in the TSC will be tested. The Health Physics Department will conduct Health Physics drills semiannually and one of the semiannual drills may be incorporated into the radiological monitoring drill.

As indicated in the State Plan, off-site radiological monitoring drills will be conducted annually, and these drills will involve the collection of sample media (e.g., water, grass, soil, and air).

7.1.4.3 Medical Emergency Drill

A medical emergency drill involving a simulated contaminated individual, with provisions for participation by local support services (i.e., ambulance and off-site medical treatment facility), will be conducted at least once every calendar year. Participation by local support services (i.e., ambulance and off-site medical treatment facility), may be tested separately or as part of the annual medical drill.

7.1.4.4 Fire Emergency Drill

Fire drills are conducted in accordance with 10 CFR 50, Appendix R, to test the operational readiness (personnel, equipment, and procedures) to control and extinguish a fire at the site. The drills also serve to evaluate and document the response of on-site personnel and participating off-site agencies to varying fire situations. The communication links and notification procedures are tested at least semiannually during fire emergency drills. A post-drill critique is held after each fire drill is completed to identify possible areas for improvement in equipment and/or procedures.

7.1.4.5 Communications Tests and Drills

Communications with State and Local governments within the Plume Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) will be tested monthly. Communications with the NRC via the Emergency Notification System (ENS) will be tested monthly. On an annual basis, communications to the State EOC, Miami-Dade, and Monroe County EOCs will be tested. As part of the annual test, certain information will be exchanged. It will be determined whether or not the content of the drill messages are understood. The annual drill may be performed as part of the annual exercise.

As indicated in the State Plan, the State conducts communication drills at least annually. These drills include "communications between the nuclear power plants, State, and Local EOCs and field assessment teams...". The State Plan also indicates the equipment tested during drills.

Augmentation Drills are held once per calendar year to test response capabilities of the on-site emergency response organization.

7.1.4.6 Unannounced Drills

At least one communications drill per year will be unannounced. This unannounced drill will include notification to primary off-site response agencies (i.e., DEM, Department of Health - Bureau of Radiation Control, County Emergency Management agencies) and those FPL emergency response personnel required to be notified based upon the drill scenario. The unannounced communication drill may coincide with an exercise or an actual Emergency Plan Activation.

Since the exercise scenarios are held confidential, fire, medical, evacuation, communication, and accountability drills, when conducted in conjunction with an annual exercise, are unannounced (actual time and specific details of the simulated events are not released).

7.1.5 Evaluation

During drills and exercises, controllers may make on-the-spot corrections to actions taken by drill participants that might affect the planned outcome (objective) of the drill. Minor errors in procedures or techniques will be noted and discussed during the post-drill evaluation.

Following an exercise, the Protection Services Manager, or designee, Emergency Preparedness Coordinator, Turkey Point Plant management, FPL controllers/evaluators, and principal participants in the exercise will meet to discuss and evaluate the exercise.

The evaluation should be based on the ability of participants to follow emergency procedures, the adequacy of emergency procedures, and the adequacy of emergency equipment and supplies. The Emergency Preparedness Coordinator will be responsible for any necessary changes in the Plant Emergency Procedures and for recommending changes in the Emergency Plan to the Protection Services Manager.

7.2 Emergency Response Training

7.2.1 Objectives

The primary objectives of emergency response training are as follows:

1) Familiarize appropriate individuals with the Emergency Plan through related Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures (EPIPs).

2) Instruct individuals in their specific duties to ensure effective and expeditious action during an emergency.

3) Periodically present significant changes in the scope or content of the Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures.

4) Provide refresher training to ensure that personnel are familiar with their duties and responsibilities.

5) Provide the various emergency organization groups with the required training that will ensure an integrated and prompt response to an emergency situation.

7.2.2 Training of Emergency Response Organization (ERO) Personnel

Training programs have been established for personnel assigned to the Emergency Response Organization (ERO). The programs include initial indoctrination (General Employee Training) and subsequent retraining.

The training program for members of the ERO will include practical drills in which each participating individual demonstrates an ability to perform assigned emergency functions. Participation in a drill or exercise is not required for initial qualification in the ERO.

The Training Manager is responsible for conducting and documenting the initial training and annual retraining programs for FPL emergency organization personnel. The Emergency Preparedness Coordinator is responsible for the content and accuracy of the Emergency Preparedness training.

Each new employee permanently assigned as an Emergency Response Organization member at the Turkey Point Plant shall be given initial training in the Emergency Plan and EPIPs.

For employees not assigned specific responsibility under the Emergency Preparedness Program, initial orientation training shall, at a minimum, provide information describing the action to be taken by an individual discovering an emergency condition, the location of assembly areas, the identification of emergency alarms, and action to be taken on hearing those alarms.

Training requirements are delineated in 0-EPIP-20201, "Radiological Emergency Plan Training."

7.2.3 Training of Non-FPL Off-site Emergency Response Personnel

Off-site agencies that may be called upon to provide assistance in the event of an emergency shall be offered briefings annually. These briefings will discuss basic concepts in radiation protection, plant operations and security, emergency classification, protective action recommendations and emergency response, as appropriate. The following groups will be offered these sessions:

A. Fire and rescue

B. Police

C. Medical support

D. Principle decision makers for State and County emergency response agencies

1. Police and Fire Fighting Support

   As indicated in the State Plan, police and fire fighting personnel will receive training and retraining. The State Plan describes the details of training.

2. Local Emergency Management Officials

   As described in the State Plan, disaster preparedness personnel will receive training and retraining.

3. Emergency Action Levels (EALs) Review

   On an annual basis, the Emergency Action Levels shall be reviewed with State and Local government authorities.

7.3 Planning Effort Development

Overall authority and responsibility for radiological emergency preparedness and planning lies with the President, Nuclear Division. As described below, through his staff (at the plant and Juno Beach), the FPL Emergency Preparedness program is implemented. Major responsibility in this area has been described through this plan.

7.3.1 Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures (EPIPs)

Written procedures will be established, implemented and maintained covering the activities associated with emergency plan implementation.

7.3.2 Review Procedure

The Emergency Plan and Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures will be reviewed on a continual basis, through their use in drills, exercises and actual plant events. Additionally, the Emergency Plan will be reviewed annually, and the Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures will be subject to periodic reviews as delineated in site administrative procedures. Notification lists and rosters will be updated at least quarterly. Responsibility for the day-to-day emergency planning coordination at the plant, lies with the Emergency Preparedness Coordinator.

The Plant Nuclear Safety Committee will review all changes to the Emergency Plan and Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures. All changes to the Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures shall be approved by the Plant General Manager, prior to implementation. Procedures will be updated as necessary to incorporate the results of exercises and drills and to account for other site-related changes. Recommended changes to the Emergency Plan will be submitted, in writing, to the Protection Services Manager. All changes in the Emergency Plan must be approved by the President, Nuclear Division, prior to implementation. Approved changes of the Emergency Plan and Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures will be submitted to the Chairperson of the Company Nuclear Review Board (CNRB). The Chairperson will review any issues or concerns regarding the Emergency Plan and Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures with the CNRB on an as needed basis.

Document holders (e.g., FPL, State, Local, and Federal agencies, etc.) will receive revisions to the Emergency Plan as they are issued. The Protection Services Manager is responsible for coordinating the periodic reviews of the Emergency Plan. In addition, the Protection Services Manager will ensure that elements of the emergency organization (e.g., FPL, State, Federal, Local, etc.) are informed of amendments and revisions to the Emergency Plan, as applicable.

The Protection Services Manager is responsible for maintaining emergency preparedness. He/She maintains a roster of Emergency Organization participants and their alternates. This roster is reviewed and confirmed periodically. Each participant is responsible for advising the Protection Services Manager or Emergency Preparedness Coordinator when his duties are changed such that he can no longer participate. In event of transfer or termination, the Protection Services Manager or Emergency Preparedness Coordinator is notified by the employee's department head and a replacement is named and trained.

7.3.3 Review of Changes by Emergency Response Personnel

The Protection Services Manager and/or Emergency Preparedness Coordinator will ensure that on-site Emergency Response Organization personnel are informed of relevant changes in the Emergency Plan and Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures.

7.3.4 Review of Changes by Off-site Personnel

Periodic correspondence and/or meetings will be held to inform off-site emergency support personnel of changes in the Emergency Plans and Emergency Procedures that may impact their activities in support of Turkey Point.

7.3.5 Audits

The FPL Quality Assurance Department will perform an independent audit of the Emergency Preparedness Program. The audits will verify compliance with federal regulations to include evaluation of the adequacy of the interfaces with State and Local governments, and of drills, exercises, capabilities and procedures. This audit shall be conducted either:

1) At least every 12 months, or

2) As necessary, based on an assessment against performance indicators, and as soon as reasonably practicable after a change occurs in personnel, procedures, equipment, or facilities that potentially could adversely affect emergency preparedness, but no longer than 12 months after the change. In any case, all elements of the Emergency Preparedness Program must be reviewed once every 24 months.

The part of the review involving the evaluation for adequacy of interface with State and Local governments must be available to the appropriate State and Local governments.

Plant management, Protection Services Manager, Manager, Nuclear Plant Support Services (Juno), and the President, Nuclear Division will receive audit reports. Corrective actions, as delineated in the Quality Assurance Manual, will be assigned.

The audit findings shall be retained for minimum of 5 years.

7.3.6 Document Distribution

The Protection Services Manager is responsible for distribution of the Emergency Plan to personnel. Manager, Nuclear Plant Support Services (Juno) is responsible for Emergency Plan distributions to off-site agencies and organizations. Appendix A (State of Florida Radiological Emergency Management Plan for Nuclear Power Plants) will be distributed to the TSC, EOF, Plant Document Control Center, and Manager, Nuclear Plant Support Services (Juno).

Revisions to the Emergency Plan and Emergency Procedures will be distributed in accordance with plant procedures.

The Emergency Procedures provide sufficient information to assure a thorough understanding of the various emergency response duties and responsibilities. Appendix C contains a listing of the pertinent Emergency Procedures.

7.3.7 Emergency Preparedness Department Personnel Training

Most training of FPL Emergency Preparedness Department Personnel is through on-the-job training related to plan preparation, periodic revisions, drills and exercises for two nuclear facilities. Other training may be available through seminars, meetings, and discussions with industry groups. FPL is a member of and participates in emergency planning programs sponsored by Nuclear Electric Institute (NEI).

7.4 Emergency Equipment/Maintenance

All emergency equipment/instrumentation that is maintained in the Control Room, TSC, OSC, EOF and the field monitoring equipment located in the Florida City Substation are inventoried, operationally checked, and inspected at least once each calendar quarter and following each use.

7.5 Letters of Agreement

Agreements with supporting agencies will be confirmed annually (by direct contact, telephone, or in correspondence). The Letters of Agreement (LOA) will be updated every third year. Purchase orders/contracts will be renewed as required.

APPENDIX A

STATE OF FLORIDA RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

The Florida Radiological Emergency Management Plan for Nuclear Power Plants is maintained on file in the following locations:

1) Turkey Point Document Control Center

2) Technical Support Center

3) Emergency Operations Facility

4) Manager-Plant Services (at Juno Beach)

5) Emergency Preparedness Coordinator (at Turkey Point)

APPENDIX B

TECHNICAL SUPPORT AGREEMENTS

Bechtel Power Corporation

Institute for Nuclear Power Operations

U. S. Coast Guard

Florida Highway Patrol

Monroe County Sheriff's Department

Miami-Dade County Fire Department

U. S. Department of Energy (Savannah River Operations)

Baptist Hospital of Miami, FL

Emergency Room Medical Associates, PA

U. S. Department of Energy (Oakridge Operations, REAC/TS)

Framatome (formerly B&W Nuclear Technologies)

Washington Group International (Formerly Raytheon Engineers and Constructors, Inc, Ebasco Division)

October 16, 2000

Mr. Ralph Cholewinski
Nuclear Contracts Department
Florida Power & Light Company
700 Universe Blvd.
Juno Beach, FL 33408-9925

Subject: Florida Power & Light Company
Bechtel Job No. 21701
Emergency Response Assistance
NOPS2000-0162

Dear Mr. Cholewinski:

Enclosed is the latest Bechtel emergency contact list for your use.

If you have any questions, do not hesitate to contact me at 301-228-6254 or e-mail gfalibota@bechtel.com.

Sincerely,

Gerald J Falibota
Project Manager

Enclosure: As stated

GJF/cah

cc: Jeffrey Grant, Turkey Point
Rick Walker, St. Lucie

BECHTEL POWER CORPORATION
5325 Spectrum Drive
Frederick, MD 21703-8388 USA
tel (301) 417-300

LIST OF HOME TELEPHONE NUMBERS
BECHTEL KEY RESPONSE TEAM MEMBERS

(October 16, 2000)

Home Office (Frederick, Maryland) Representatives

Name	Title	Home Phone #
John Polcyn	General Manager-Nuclear Operating Plant Services	703-443-2955
Jerry Falibota	Project Manager	301-663-6349
Partho Raysircar	Manager of Engineering	781-259-0279
Jim Robertson	Engineering Manager–Nuclear Operating Plant Services	301-432-7882

Turkey Point Site Representative

None

St. Lucie Site Representative

None

Frederick Main Office Number 301-228-6000
(Attended during non-business hours)

INPO

Institute of
Nuclear Power
Operations

700 Galleria Parkway, SE
Suite 100
Atlanta, GA 30339-5957
770-644-8000
FAX 770-644-8549

November 15, 2000

Dear Administrative Point of Contact:

This letter certifies that the plant emergency assistance agreement between INPO and its member utilities remains in effect. In the event of an emergency at your utility, INPO will assist you in acquiring the help of other organizations in the industry, as described in Section 1 of the *Emergency Resources Manual,* INPO 86-032, (Revision 11). If requested, INPO will provide the following assistance:

- facilitate technical information flow from the affected utility to the nuclear industry
- locate replacement equipment and personnel with technical expertise
- obtain technical information and industry experience regarding plant component and systems
- provide an INPO liaison to facilitate interface

This agreement will remain in effect until terminated in writing. Should you have questions, please call me at (770) 644-8210 or via e-mail to igyartodp@inpo.org.

Sincerely,

David P. Igyarto
Acting Director
Plant Operations Division

DPI:eb

cc: Emergency Preparedness Point of Contact
INPO Coordinator
Mr. Gary R. Leidich

L00-SQ025

Commander
Seventh Coast Guard District
Brickell Plaza Federal Building

909 S.E. First Avenue
Miami, FL. 33131-3050
Staff Symbol: (opx)
Phone: (305) 536-4041
FAX: (305) 536-5091

3010
November 22, 1999

Turkey Point Nuclear Plant
9760 SW 344 Street
Florida City, Florida 33035
Attn: Jeffery Grant
Emergency Preparedness Department

Dear Sir:

This letter is in response to your request for confirmation of our support in the event of an emergency at the Turkey Point Nuclear Plant. Our most current letter outlining our support. dated 27 November 1996 , remains valid with one modification. Coast Guard station Islamorada is the closest Coast Guard facility to the Turkey Point Plant. Station Islamorada's response time to Turkey Point is approximately one hour. Coast Guard Station Miami Beach is the next closest facility, and its normal response time to Turkey Point is two hours.

Please feel free to contact me at (305) 536-4041 should you have any questions or I can be of any assistance.

Sincerely,

Gregory A. Cruthis
Lieutenant Commander, U.S. Coast Guard
Chief, Contingency Preparedness Branch
Seventh Coast Guard District
By direction of the District Commander

Copy: CGD SEVEN (osr, m)
CG GP Miami
CG GP Key West
CG MSO Miami
Metro-Dade County Office of Emergency Management
Monroe County Department of Emergency Management

Current Agreement confirmed
11/30/00 DW

State of Florida
DEPARTMENT OF
HIGHWAY SAFETY AND MOTOR VEHICLES

FRED O. DICKINSON
Executive Director

JEB BUSH
Governor
KATHERINE HARRIS
Secretary of State
BOB BUTTERWORTH
Attorney General
ROBERT F. MILLIGAN
Comptroller
BILL NELSON
Treasurer and
Insurance Commissioner
BOB CRAWFORD
Commissioner of Agriculture
TOM GALLAGHER
Commissioner of Education

November 10, 1999

Mr. Jeffery Grant
Turkey Point Nuclear Plant
9760 Southwest 344 Street
Florida City, Florida 33035

Dear Mr. Grant:

In response to your letter dated November 1, 1999, enclosed are the following:

(1) Policy # 16.01 of the Florida Highway Patrol Manual will apply in cases of accidents or emergencies at the nuclear power plant.

(2) Page 16 through page 20 of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement's Florida Mutual Aid Plan is also applicable.

If you have any questions concerning these procedures, please contact Captain Mark Trammell at (850) 487-0629.

If I can be of further assistance, please contact me at (850) 488-4656.

Sincerely,

Nelda Parker

Nelda Parker, CPM
Business Manager III

NP/rlh
Enclosures

cc: Captain Mark Trammell

Current Agreement confirmed
11/30/00

FLORIDA HIGHWAY PATROL
POLICY MANUAL

	SUBJECT	POLICY NUMBER
	COMMAND RESPONSE TO DISASTERS, CIVIL DISTURBANCES AND OTHER EMERGENCIES	16.01
		ISSUE DATE 02/01/96
	APPLICABLE CALEA STANDARDS	EFFECTIVE DATE
	46.1.1, 46.1.2, 46.1.3, 46.1.9, 46.2.1	02/01/96
		TOTAL PAGES 13

16.01.01 PURPOSE

To establish procedures and responsibilities related to emergencies, disasters, civil disturbances, and unusual occurrences; and to adopt the Florida Mutual Aid Plan as the official procedure in response to such events.

16.01.02 AUTHORITY

Section 23.12
Section 321.05, Florida Statutes
The Florida Mutual Aid Act

16.01.03 POLICY

The Florida Highway Patrol is the major resource of personnel within the State Emergency Operations area, and therefore provides the best regimented, trained and equipped personnel capable of immediate mobilization and response. By its mission, it is the policy of the Florida Highway Patrol to protect the public, safeguard property, and restore order by responding to emergencies, disasters and other unusual occurrences in an organized and effective manner.

16.01.04 OBJECTIVES

A. To establish General Headquarters (GHQ) response and identify key decision making personnel within GHQ and the notification sequence.

B. Establish identification of those personnel to be dispatched to the zone of operation.

C. Ensure coordination between state law enforcement agencies involved and the Division of Emergency Management (DEM).

D. Identify those personnel for gubernatorial and State Emergency Operations (SEO) liaison support. The Florida Highway Patrol liaison will act as a link between the FHP and the Governor's Advisory Committee.

E. Establish information management and communications systems.

F. Provide minimum readiness requirements to include:

1. The assignment of states of readiness for individual members.

2. Criteria for moving from one phase of operation to the next.

3. Development of all support services and documentation of advanced preparation.

4. Identification of hazard areas and staging areas.

5. Development of all communication criteria interdependently, interagency, and publicly with the local media.

6. Establishment of intelligence gathering mechanisms and methods of reporting to GHQ personnel.

7. Determination of criteria for phase down and withdrawal of personnel.

16.01.05 PROCEDURES

A. COMMAND AND CONTROL

Upon a request from local officials that FHP's resources shall or may be needed due to an actual or potential emergency or intensive situation, the following reporting procedures shall be followed:

1. Requests Received in the Field

   a. The troop commander will immediately notify the Chief of Field Operations for that region.

   b. The Chief of Field Operations shall monitor the situation and assist the troop commander in assessing and deploying FHP personnel as needed. The Chief of Field Operations shall notify the Deputy Director of Field Operations Command.

   c. The Chief of Field Operations, Region I shall be the gubernatorial and State Emergency Operations Center liaison.

   d. The Deputy Director of Field Operations Command shall notify the Director and the FDLE Mutual Aid Program Director.

2. Requests Received at General Headquarters

   a. The Director or the Deputy Director of Field Operations shall immediately notify the FDLE Mutual Aid Program Director and the Division of Emergency Management.

   b. After assessing and validating the information, the Director or Deputy Director of Field Operations shall notify, through the chain of command, the troop commander(s) of the affected area(s).

3. The Director, after assessment of the impending or actual incident, may initiate any of the following prerogatives:

   a. Alert the Deputy Director of Law Enforcement Services Command of the potential fiscal requirements.

   b. Dispatch the Deputy Director of Field Operations Command or the Chief of Field Operations to the scene for assistance, evaluation and reporting.

   c. Direct the Chief Public Information Officer (PIO) to collect and correlate field information for documenting up-to-date Division activities. This information, all or part as approved by the Director, will form the basis for media releases. The Chief PIO will serve as the information liaison with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Division of Emergency Management, and state and local law enforcement officials as necessary.

   d. Determine if other regional Mobile Field Forces or Tactical Response Teams need to be alerted to potential mobilization and direct communications through appropriate channels.

   e. Alert the Bureau of Investigations to potential intelligence needs. The Bureau will be responsible for generating intelligence and will assign a liaison to coordinate with other state and local law enforcement agencies. Intelligence will be communicated directly to the Director or his designee.

   f. Inform the Chief Pilot of potential aircraft needs to include, but not be limited to:

      (1) Surveillance.

      (2) Critical logistical demands.

      (3) Transportation of key personnel to and from the affected area(s).

4. Required Activity Logs

a. All staff personnel involved will maintain an individual log of expenditures to include such items as: personnel hours expended (regular duty and overtime hours), fuel/transportation costs, supply purchases and individual travel expenses directly expended from response assignments.

b. The on-scene Deputy Director, Chief of field Operations, or in the event a headquarters staff person is not dispatched, the troop commander will be responsible for establishing a detailed message log of Division activities that will include the following:

(1) All communications in and out of the command area.

(2) All intelligence.

(3) All FHP expenditures.

B. RESPONSE TO DISASTERS, CIVIL DISTURBANCES, AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

1. Communications

a. The State Emergency Operations Center in Tallahassee will be manned by the Chief of Field Operations, Region I, or his designee and shall serve as liaison between the Florida Highway Patrol, Florida Department of Law Enforcement and the Division of Emergency Management. The Chief of Field Operations, Region I, shall continually apprise the Director, via channels, of current Division activities in the affected area.

b. The troop commander, or his designee, will man the local Emergency Operations Center. Information gathered and Division services requested will be forwarded through channels to the Director.

2. Troop commanders shall ensure an adequate supply of maps are available for each jurisdiction under his command. In addition, local and state maps shall be maintained in each FHP communications center. If available, grid maps are preferable.

3. Field Command Posts

When a minor situation requires the use of field command posts, the shift commander shall designate a location that provides shelter, telephone access, adequate parking, rest room facilities and outside lighting.

a. The shift commander shall ensure that field command posts are located at or beyond the outer limits of the affected area.

b. The shift commander shall ensure that a field supervisor is dispatched to the command post and that communication between the command post, Division communications centers and, if possible, the local emergency operations center is maintained.

c. The shift commander shall also designate alternate locations in the event an established field command post must be moved.

4. Task Force Command Posts

When a large scale emergency situation requires command response by the Florida Highway Patrol, it shall be the responsibility of the appointed task force commander to designate adequate facilities for command post operations.

a. The command post is the primary communications center and location used by the task force commander and other assigned personnel to direct and coordinate responses to emergencies and disasters.

b. If feasible, the public information area should be located near the command post. However, it should not be located where it would interfere with the operation of the command post.

c. The location of the command post is determined by the task force commander after considering the following factors:

(1) Area Geography

(a) The command post should be in close proximity to the staging area, other agencies involved, and the site of the emergency or disaster.

(b) The command post should be quickly accessible to assigned personnel with only minimum delays due to traffic congestion, crowds, or the presence of media personnel and equipment.

(c) The command post should be located upwind from areas where tear gas is deployed or where other hazardous airborne vapors are present.

(2) Security

(a) Restrict access to the command post and prohibit entry by the general public, the media, and officers who have no need to be there.

(b) The immediate area surrounding the command post facility may need additional security, e.g., barbed wire or razor wire fence for civil disturbances.

(c) Assign personnel to guard the command post area against hostile actions, unauthorized access, or damage, if necessary.

(d) Adequate exterior lighting is needed in the immediate area surrounding the command post to deter vandalism and other hostile actions, e.g., civil disturbances.

(3) Physical Features of the Building

(a) The command post building must have adequate space for personnel, equipment, and supplies necessary for the operation of the command post.

(b) Sufficient parking must be available for vehicles assigned to officers working at the command post and other authorized personnel.

(c) The area used by communications personnel should be close to the task force commander and operations officer, but sufficiently isolated from the mainstream of activities to ensure effective communications.

(d) If officer briefings are to be conducted at the command post, a meeting room of sufficient size should be available.

(e) Facilities to properly control prisoners must be present if prisoner processing is to be located at the command post facility.

(f) Adequate rest rooms must be located in the facility.

(g) The facility must have adequate interior lighting.

(h) The facility must have adequate heating and air conditioning.

(i) If available, portable partitions should be used to divide certain work areas.

(j) Emergency generators must be used to maintain continuous operation of the command post. The generators must be equipped with an uninterrupted power supply to properly operate radio and computer equipment.

(k) A sufficient unobstructed area should be present near the facility for use by helicopters.

(l) If press conferences are to be conducted in the same building where the command post is located, a meeting room separate from any operational function is required.

(4) Clerical supplies and equipment are necessary for the operation of the command post and may include:

(a) Desks and file cabinets.

(b) Personal computers and printers.

(c) Typewriters.

(d) Copy machines.

(e) Fax Machine.

(f) A sufficient supply of FHP report forms.

(g) A sufficient supply of paper, pens, pencils, etc.

(h) Map boards and marking pens.

(5) An officer should be assigned to the command post who knows the local area, roads, people, facilities and resources to assist the task force commander, operations officer, and communications personnel.

d. Staging Areas

Activities conducted at the staging area.

(1) The staging area is the assembly location for all incoming personnel and supplies.

(2) Upon the initial arrival at the staging area, all personnel should report to the operations officer and provide their name, rank, badge number, and troop of assignment.

(3) Incoming personnel will receive an initial briefing from the shift commander or other designated officer.

(4) The troop administrative lieutenant will issue any additional equipment necessary to conduct the various assignments, including maps of the area, to incoming personnel.

e. Designation of the Staging Area.

(1) The task force commander, after receiving input from the troop commander or shift commander, will designate the primary staging area. A secondary staging area may be necessary, especially in quickly escalating situations, and should also be designated by the task force commander.

(2) The shift commander should determine the best areas available for use as primary or secondary staging areas. The staging area should:

(a) Be in close proximity to the emergency or disaster.

(b) Be separate from the command post, but in close proximity.

(c) Be quickly and easily accessible to all incoming personnel.

(d) Be large enough to accommodate the number of responding officers and their vehicles and the storage and distribution of task force supplies and equipment.

(e) Have ample security including lighting and fencing.

(f) Have access to electrical power to operate battery chargers for hand-held radios and other necessary equipment.

(g) Provide ample shelter from inclement weather.

(h) Be upwind from areas where tear gas or hazardous vapors may become airborne.

(i) Be in close proximity to government gasoline tanks or private gasoline vendors.

C. CHAIN OF COMMAND

The organizational structure of the Florida Highway Patrol provides the framework for communications in emergency situations. If an emergency situation is encountered, the following procedures shall apply:

1. It is the responsibility of the highest ranking member present to take charge of the situation and institute the chain of command notification process. If a supervisor is not present, it will be the responsibility of the most senior member to initiate the notification process.

2. Each level in the chain of command will be responsible for the notification of the next higher level if appropriate. Questions regarding whether or not to notify the next level in the chain of command will be resolved in favor of notification. If the next higher level cannot be contacted, then it will be the responsibility of the person making the notification to attempt to contact successive levels in the chain of command, until notification is made.

3. In the event of a disaster or emergency such that a state of emergency is declared by the Governor, the chain of command process will be implemented pursuant to the provisions of the Florida Mutual Aid Act.

D. CASUALTY INFORMATION

During a major disaster where there are fatalities of mass proportion, it is imperative that all persons are accounted for and their remains identified.

1. Only after all rescue and emergency medical services have been completed will processing of deceased persons begin.

2. The shift commander will be responsible for assuring that the medical examiner's office is notified of all mass fatality incidents.

3. The shift commander shall ensure crime scene technicians are requested for processing the scene.

4. If possible, aerial photographs of the disaster scene will be taken.

5. The troop commander shall ensure all reasonable assistance is provided to municipal and county agencies in processing disaster scenes.

6. The troop commander shall request assistance from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Mass Disaster Identification Team in those incidents which are beyond the capabilities of local authorities.

E. PUBLIC INFORMATION

The public information officer shall gather information concerning overall FHP activities, serve as information liaison with other affected law enforcement agencies and disseminate releases to the local media upon the approval of the troop commander. In the event a command post or the State Emergency Operations Center is activated in Tallahassee, media releases will be coordinated through the Chief Public Information Officer.

F. OTHER AGENCY SUPPORT

By statutory authority, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) is the agency responsible for the coordination of the state law enforcement resources. It is recognized that the primary responsibility for dealing with an emergency or intensive situation rests with local agencies and that state assistance must be in support of, and closely coordinated with, local officials. When a state of emergency is declared by the Governor, FDLE is responsible for the command, control and coordination of all state law enforcement personnel and equipment to support local law enforcement agencies.

The Florida Highway Patrol's statutory authority and responsibilities are clearly mandated in Chapters 23, 321 and 870, Florida Statutes, concerning emergency or intensive situations. The Division, upon request for aid from local officials, shall take immediate action, as outlined in the Florida Mutual Aid Act Plan.

1. Due to statewide jurisdiction, the Florida Highway Patrol may be called upon to assist other law enforcement agencies in civil disturbances or other emergency situations.

2. A liaison officer should maintain constant communications with command personnel of other responding agencies to enhance the coordination of the overall law enforcement response to the event.

3. In some situations, officers from other responding agencies may be assigned to work directly with FHP personnel. This assignment of personnel may be advantageous when working with a large law enforcement agency having primary jurisdiction in the area.

G. MILITARY SUPPORT

Upon activation of the State Emergency Operations Center, the Governor and any advisors will be briefed as to the potential need for an Executive Order declaring a state of emergency. Such an order is required to activate the Florida National Guard (FNG).

1. The Florida National Guard resources will be activated for law enforcement services only upon the issuance of a Governor's Executive Order requested by FDLE through the Division of Emergency Management, Department of Community Affairs.

2. The Florida National Guard will assist local law enforcement on a mission basis as requested through FDLE.

   a. Once the Florida National Guard has been given a mission to support a local law enforcement agency, a FNG liaison officer will be assigned to that agency.

   b. Florida National Guard personnel will only be used for defensive activities such as road blocking, perimeter control, traffic control, and building security.

3. Local or state law enforcement personnel will accompany the FNG on mission assignments for communications and arrest purposes within the identified impact area.

4. The FNG must maintain unit integrity at all times. Individual units, consisting of specific equipment, are not to be separated. Units should remain intact whenever possible to carry out assigned missions.

H. PUBLIC FACILITY SECURITY

Troop commanders shall be responsible for ensuring adequate security will be provided for the patrol stations and other state facilities during an emergency situation or disaster.

1. Maintenance personnel shall be instructed to secure and lock all stairway and exterior doors not controlled by electronic codes or combination locks.

2. Members will be posted at appropriate locations so as to provide security as required by the configuration of the structure.

I. TRAFFIC CONTROL

In the event an evacuation is ordered from a given area, troop commanders shall assign a lieutenant to coordinate with and assist the Department of Transportation and local authorities in the establishment of particular routes for the evacuation of affected areas.

1. Troop commanders shall conduct an annual review of updated emergency evacuation routes.

2. Changes in emergency evacuation routes established by the Florida Bureau of Disaster Preparedness shall be incorporated in troop contingency plans during the annual review.

J. EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

Members shall at all times maintain Division issued equipment in good working condition. Members shall ensure all crowd control gear and Tactical Response Team equipment is carried in the assigned patrol units in order to respond to emergencies regardless of duty assignment.

K. DE-ESCALATION PROCEDURES

The appropriate Chief of Field Operations, upon the recommendation of the troop commander, will ultimately be responsible for phase-down operations. Major concerns will include, but are not limited to:

1. Phasing out periphery troops first and canceling standby alerts, with orderly withdrawal of committed members in unnoticeable increments.

2. Processing released manpower at a central location to conclude administrative requirements; e.g., squad supervisors signing all attendance and leave reports, weekly reports, and individual after action reports, prior to returning to assigned duty stations.

3. Debriefing to include pros and cons of FHP involvement.

4. Recommendations that would enhance proficiency should a recall be instituted.

L. RUMOR CONTROL

Rumor control hotlines should be established at State and Local Emergency Operations Centers in order to minimize adverse re-action to mis-information generated during emergency situations.

M. POST OCCURRENCE/AFTERMATH DUTIES

Troop commanders shall be responsible for the assignment of personnel to assist municipal authorities with the aftermath duties after a disaster or significant incident.

N. AFTER ACTION REPORTS

After Action Reports shall be a comprehensive analysis and accounting of all activities during the entire operation. The report will outline in a sequential/chronological order, the pros and cons of FHP involvement and include recommendations for increased proficiency if future involvement under similar conditions are deemed likely.

1. It shall be the responsibility of the troop commander to have the after action report prepared and forwarded through channels to the Director within ten days after termination of the incident.

2. The After Action Report shall contain, but not be limited to:

a. Heading.

b. Synopsis - briefly, what happened.

c. Body - who, what, where, when, how and why.
d. Damage to Division property.

e. Injuries to Division personnel.

f. Summary.

g. Attach supporting documents

(1) News clipping.

(2) Cost/duty analysis.

(3) After action report form.

O. TRANSPORTATION

A vehicle will be assigned to each member of the Florida Highway Patrol in order for the member to respond to law enforcement responsibilities at all times, regardless of duty assignment. These assignments are made pursuant to Rule 60B-1.008, Florida Administrative Code.

Sheriff

RICHARD D. ROTH • SHERIFF OF MONROE COUNTY
5525 COLLEGE ROAD • KEY WEST, FLORIDA 33040
(305) 296-2424 • FAX (305) 292-7070 • 1-800-273-COPS

December 1, 2000

Mr. Devin Wooldridge
Florida Power and Light
700 Universe Blvd.
P.O. Box 14000
Juno Beach, Florida 33408-0420

Dear Mr. Wooldridge:

In response to your recent phone call requesting valid verification of the agreement for emergency response at the Turkey Point Nuclear Plant, I am pleased to provide the following:

Personnel: 196 sworn Deputy Sheriffs and 89 Reserve Deputy Sheriffs
Facilities: The Sheriff's Office currently has operational facilities as listed:

a. Headquarters – Stock Island, Florida
b. Monroe County Detention Facility, Stock Island, Florida
c. District I Substation-Cudjoe Key, Florida (21miles north of Key West, Florida)
d. District II Substation- Marathon, Florida (40miles north of Key West, Florida)
e. District III Substation - Plantation Key, Florida (85 miles north of Key West, Florida)

Vehicles: The 196 sworn personnel have patrol units assigned on a full time basis.

Standard Equipment: All of the patrol units are equipped with standard emergency equipment, i.e. lights and sirens to facilitate emergency response.

Specialized Equipment: The Sheriff's Office maintains a SWAT team with a total of eighteen officers and a Bomb Disposal Unit, all of which are appropriately equipped. Each of the Substations has two patrol PWC's equipped for police use, and the Agency has three canine units.

Communications Equipment: All vehicles listed above are equipped with two-way radio equipment, capable of 6 frequency operation including the state-wide Intercity Net. There are available, at present, walkie-talkies on these frequencies for all personnel.

The duties that this Agency can perform in the event of an emergency would include the rendering of first-aid, control of traffic and general law enforcement requirements. The Sheriff's jurisdiction is generally confined to Monroe County, Florida unless it is extended by the invitation of the Metro-Dade Public Safety Department, or other appropriate law enforcement agency.

In the event that such emergency should arise, we will respond to the limits of our available manpower and equipment while continuing to provide necessary law enforcement services to the community. If the information contained in this letter is insufficient or needs clarification, please feel free to contact me at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

Col. W. McDonald

Colonel William R. McDonald

WRM/vam

Freeman Station
20950 Overseas Hwy., Cudjoe Key, Florida 33042
(305) 745-3184 FAX (305) 745-3761

Marathon Station
3103 Overseas Hwy., Marathon, Florida 33050
(305) 289-2430 FAX (305) 289-2497

Spottswood Station
88770 Overseas Hwy., Tavernier, Florida 33070
(305) 853-3211 FAX (305) 853-3205

Metropolitan Dade County
Fire Rescue Department
Office of the Fire Chief
6000 SW 87th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33173-1698
(305) 596-8593

R. D. Paulison
Fire Chief

Serving Unincorporated Dade County and the Municipalities of:

Aventura
Bal Harbour
Bay Harbor Islands
Biscayne Park
El Portal
Florida City
Golden Beach
Hialeah Gardens
Homestead
Indian Creek
Islandia
Medley
Miami Shores
Miami Springs
North Bay Village
North Miami
North Miami Beach
Opa-locka
Pinecrest
South Miami
Surfside
Sweetwater
Virginia Gardens
West Miami

December 16, 1999

Jeffery Grant
Turkey Point Nuclear Plant
Emergency Preparedness Department
9760 SW 344 Street
Florida City, Florida 33035

Dear Mr. Grant:

Upon notification through emergency operators' (911) of an incident at Florida Power & Light's Turkey Point Plant, the Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Department will respond with a dispatch of appropriate fire and rescue units. A typical assignment would include six suppression vehicles (one aerial, one ladder and four pumpers), two rescue vehicles and two supervisory units. The normal complement assigned to these units is 32. Additionally, we will dispatch our Hazardous Materials unit that specializes in incidents involving hazardous materials and is equipped with sophisticated informational systems and equipment.

If conditions warrant, additional units would be dispatched, including support units. The fire department emergency services include fire suppression, basic and advanced life support and related assistance. Personnel and equipment are obligated to implement provisions of the Turkey Point Radiological Emergency Plan to the extent of available resources.

If any further information is necessary, please contact Chief Carlos J. Castillo at 596-8585.

Sincerely,

R. D. Paulison
Fire Chief

Current Agreement continued
11/29/00 DW

Department of Energy
Savannah River Operations Office
P.O. Box A
Aiken, South Carolina 29802

NOV 24 1999

Mr. Jeffery D. Grant
Turkey Point Nuclear Plant
9760 SW 344 Street
Florida City, FL 33035

Dear Mr. Grant:

SUBJECT: Department of Energy (DOE) Letter of Agreement for Emergency Support

Assurance is hereby given that DOE will respond to requests for radiological assistance from licensees and Federal and State agencies involved in or cognizant of an incident believed to involve source, by-product, or other special nuclear material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, or other ionizing radiation sources. Assistance as indicated above would be made available to the Florida Power & Light Company with respect to incidents occurring at its Turkey Point Nuclear Plant upon request and in consonance with response activities conducted by State, local, and private industry emergency response personnel.

Unless DOE or a DOE contractor is responsible for the activity, ionizing radiation source, or radioactive material involved in the incident, DOE radiological assistance will be limited to advice or monitoring and assessment actions essential for the control of the immediate hazards to health and safety. DOE radiological assistance will be terminated when it is no longer needed or the necessary assistance is available from State, local, or commercial services. Therefore, responsibility for post-accident recovery, including further actions for the protection of individuals and the public health and safety, should be assumed by the appropriate government agency or private authority as soon as emergency conditions are stabilized.

Requests for DOE radiological assistance should be directed to the Savannah River Site Operations Center at the 24-hour emergency assistance telephone number (803) 725-3333. Questions regarding the DOE Radiological Assistance Program may be directed to me at (803) 725-1791.

Sincerely,

Christina T. Edwards

Christina T. Edwards
Regional Response Coordinator
DOE Region 3

VF-00-0014

cc: Director, CMD

Current Agreement confirmed
11/30/00 DW

South Florida Emergency Physicians, P.A.

8900 NORTH KENDALL DRIVE
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33176
TELEPHONE (305) 596-6589
FAX (305) 595-3088

November 9, 1999

Jeffery D. Grant
Emergency Preparedness Department
Turkey Point Nuclear Plant
9760 S.W. 344 Street
Florida City, Florida 330365

Dear Mr. Grant:

This letter will serve as confirmation of our support in the event of an emergency situation at the Turkey Point Nuclear Plant. I have reviewed our letter of agreement dated December 14, 1998. There have been no changes since that date.

As stated previously, Dr. David R. Nateman remains as Medical Director of Baptist Hospital of Miami and I continue to be President of South Florida Emergency Physicians, P.A. If you have any questions or if I can be of assistance to you in any way, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

H. Richard Nateman, M.D.

current Agreement confirmed
11/30/00 DW

EMERGENCY ROOM MEDICAL ASSOCIATES

providing professional services at

MERCY HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOM

3663 South Miami Avenue
Miami, Florida 33133

Phone: 854-4400 ext. 2171
285-2174

JOHN MARSHALL, M.D.
KENNETH ROSENTHAL, M.D.
IVAN MONTOYA, M.D.
JORGE AMAYA, M.D.
XAVIER ANTON, M.D.

RODOLFO SCHNEER, M.D.
RENE FERNANDEZ, M.D.
ROBERT LEVINE, M.D.
BENJAMIN SHORE, D.O.
KARIN ARNOLD, D.O.

February 25, 1999

Janet L. Rone
Turkey Point Nuclear Plant
9760 S.W. 344 Street
Florida City, Florida 33035

Dear Ms. Rone:

The following is the information stating our support, capabilities and resources available to you in the event of an emergency at one of your nuclear plants.

1. Administrative point of contact:

   John Marshall, M.D., E.D. Medical Director
   Mercy Hospital Emergency Department
   3663 South Miami Avenue
   Miami, Florida 33133
   Business Hours: (305) 285-2174
   24-hour-seven days a week (305) 285-2171
   (800) 670-2970

2. Scope of Services:
   A) Physicians at Mercy Hospital shall perform radiological emergency medical services("Services") for FPL's Turkey Point Nuclear Plant for the diagnosis and treatment of injury accompanied by radiological contamination, or actual or alleged injury due to radiation exposure.

   B) Physicians and Mercy Hospital shall maintain a twenty-four hour per day duty roster of qualified physicians who shall be on call and available in the event of an emergency.

current Agreement confirmed
2/5/00 DW

C) Physicians and Mercy Hospital shall provide emergency treatment and Services without delay at the Facility on a twenty-four hour per day, seven day per week basis, for FPL employees and any other person designated by FPL who may have been involved in radiation incident.

We will continue to cooperate in every way possible in the radiological emergency preparedness program. If there is anything further you require or if we can be of assistance in any way, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Edward J. Rosasco, Jr.
President & Chief Executive Officer
Mercy Hospital

John Marshall, M.D.
Emergency Department
Medical Director
Emergency Room Medical
Associates

Department of Energy

Oak Ridge Operations Office
P.O. Box 2001
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831—

December 16, 1999

Mr. Jeffery Grant
Emergency Preparedness Department
Turkey Point Nuclear Plant
9760 SW 344 Street
Florida City, Florida 33035

Dear Mr. Grant:

LETTER OF AGREEMENT - RADIATION EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE CENTER/TRAINING SITE (REAC/TS) SUPPORT

Please reference your facsimile letter of December 9, 1999, requesting that the Department of Energy (DOE) REAC/TS facilities and team be available to provide back-up capability and assistance to the Turkey Point Nuclear Plant in the event of a radiological emergency. This response constitutes our agreement to provide this service upon your request.

We wish to remind you that our REAC/TS facilities in the Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education (ORISE) are government controlled and operated by the Oak Ridge Associated Universities under contract with DOE. Therefore, REAC/TS is prohibited from competing with commercial firms which can provide radiological emergency services. Only if the magnitude or uniqueness of a radiological emergency exceeds your in-house and commercially available capabilities would REAC/TS be authorized to provide back-up services.

Since these facilities are government controlled, no fee or retainer is required to assure the availability of back-up services by REAC/TS. However, if you utilize the services of REAC/TS, we should expect to recover those costs that could reasonably be related to handling such an incident, including all charges billed to DOE or ORISE by hospitals and physicians. Information concerning the REAC/TS facilities, staff, services available, and procedures for seeking REAC/TS assistance can be obtained by direct contact with the REAC/TS Director, Dr. Robert C. Ricks, ORISE, Post Office Box 117, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831, or telephone number (865) 576-3131.

current Agreement confirmed 11/30/00 DW

Sincerely,

Gregory A. Mills

Gregory A. Mills
Contracting Officer's
Representative

LM-111:Chung

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

cc:
R. C. Ricks, ORISE, MS 39
J. R. Grindstaff, ORISE, MS 26

99-2782

FRAMATOME
TECHNOLOGIES

September 13, 2000
FTI-00-2276

Mr. R.G. West
Plant General Manager
St. Lucie Nuclear Plant
Florida Power & Light Company
6501 S. Ocean Drive
Jensen Beach, FL 34957

Subject: Emergency Response Support

Reference: FPL letter, West to Pugh, dated August 21, 2000 on same subject

Dear Mr. West:

In response to your referenced letter, I would like to take this opportunity to confirm that Framatome Technologies, Inc. (FTI) commits to provide assistance to Florida Power & Light (FPL) in the event of an emergency at your Turkey Point or St. Lucie Nuclear Plants. Services will be provided by FTI to FPL upon request and authorization by an official representative of FPL in accordance with our existing Master Services Agreement.

The designated point of contact at Framatome Technologies is Skip Hudson with Dennis Renner and J.W. Page, Jr. as first and second alternates respectively. Skip is located in Singer Island, Florida with Dennis and J.W. located in the FTI offices in Lynchburg, Virginia. Our business and home phone numbers are listed below.

		Office	Home
Primary Contact	C.J. Hudson	(561) 841-9174	(800) 237-9272 (pager)
First Alternate	D.W. Renner	(804) 832-3464	(804) 525-8238
Second Alternate	J.W. Page, Jr.	(804) 832-2447	(804) 525-4840

As previously discussed, FTI can provide engineering, technical support, and field services to assist FPL in the management and control of an emergency. Any requests to the FTI point of contact from designated FPL officials will be responded to as expeditiously as practical to support the FPL needs.

Should you require any further clarification, please contact me at (804) 832-3464.

Sincerely,

Dennis W. Renner

Dennis W. Renner
Senior Project Manager

c: Rick Walker, FPL
C.J. Hudson, FTI
J.W. Page, Jr., FTI

155 Mill Ridge Road, Lynchburg, VA 24502-4341
Telephone: 804-832-3700 Fax: 804-832-0622
Internet: http://www.framatech.com

Washington

January 16, 2001
FPL 01-003

Mr. Devin Wooldridge
Florida Power & Light Company
700 Universe Blvd.
Juno Beach, FL 33408

SUBJECT: FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
EMERGANCY RESPONSE CONTACT

Dear Mr. Wooldridge,

In response to your request for an update of Washington Group International, Inc (WGI) [formally Raytheon Engineers & Constructors Inc.] contacts in event of an emergency at either Turkey Point Units 3 & 4 or St. Lucie Units 1 & 2 we provide the following.

Mobilization of WGI engineering services in response to an emergency is to be through the Emergency Response Team (ERT) Manager or Alternate in accordance with our procedure CSD-0365, "Response to Requests for Emergency Assistance for Operating Nuclear Power Plants". The team members and contact numbers are as follows:

Team Member		Phone No.	
ERT Manager	Charles W. Bailey Project Manager, Engineering	work home cell	(609) 720-3160 (504) 885-2506 (609) 865-6766
email address: charles.bailey@wgint.com		fax	(609) 720-3592
Alternate	James C. Saldarini VP Nuclear Projects and Programs	work home cell	(609) 720-3220 (732) 739-2758 (609) 634-0600
email address: james.saldarini@wgint.com		fax	(609) 720-3593

Please contact me at (609) 720-3160 if you have any questions.

Very truly yours,

Charles W. Bailey
Project Manager, Engineering

510 Carnegie Center • Princeton, NJ USA 08540 • Mailing Address: P.O. Box 5287 • Princeton, NJ USA 08543-5287
Phone: (609) 720-2000 • Fax: (609) 720-2050

APPENDIX C

LISTING OF EMERGENCY PLAN
IMPLEMENTING PROCEDURES

(EPIPs)

PTN

0-EPIP-1102, Duties of the Recovery Manager

0-EPIP-1211, Duties of the Corporate Communications Emergency Response Organization (Turkey Point)

0-EPIP-1212, Activation and Use of the Emergency Operations Facility (Turkey Point)

0-EPIP-1302, PTN Core Damage Assessment

0-EPIP-20101, Duties of Emergency Coordinator

0-EPIP-20104, Emergency Response Organization Notifications/Staff Augmentation

0-EPIP-20106, Natural Emergencies

0-EPIP-20112, Communications Network

0-EPIP-20201, Maintaining Emergency Preparedness - Radiological Emergency Plan Training

0-EPIP-20110, Criteria For, and Conduct of Owner Controlled Area Evacuation

0-EPIP-20111, Re-entry

0-EPIP-20126, Off-site Dose Calculations

0-EPIP-20127, Duties of the Assembly Area Supervisor

0-EPIP-20129, Emergency Response Team - Radiological Monitoring

0-EPIP-20132, Technical Support Center (TSC), Activation and Operation

0-EPIP-20133, Operational Support Center (OSC), Activation and Operation

APPENDIX C

LISTING OF EMERGENCY PLAN
IMPLEMENTING PROCEDURES

OTHER PROCEDURES REFERENCED IN THE EMERGENCY PLAN

3-NCZP-094.1, Obtaining a Unit 3 PASS Sample During Emergency Conditions

4-NCZP-094.1, Obtaining a Unit 4 PASS Sample During Emergency Conditions

3-NCZP-051.1, Obtaining a Containment Air Sample During Emergency Conditions

4-NCZP-051.1, Obtaining a Containment Air Sample During Emergency Conditions

SUPERSEDED PAGES PER REV. 0-EPIP-20132, LTR DATED 5/2/97
ACC # 9705070115 97/05/02 UPDATED BY RCB 9/30/98

* REV FOR RECOVERY PLAN (REV 1) WITH THIS LTR # 9705070115 97/05/02
ACTUAL # FOR REV 1 = 9705070120 970502

FLORIDA POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY
TURKEY POINT UNITS 3 AND 4
EMERGENCY PLAN IMPLEMENTING PROCEDURE 20132
November 7, 1995

1.0 Title:

TECHNICAL SUPPORT CENTER (TSC) ACTIVATION AND OPERATION

2.0 Approval and List of Effective Pages:

This procedure may be affected by an O T S.C. (On The Spot Change) verify information prior to use
Date verified _____ Initials _____

2.1 Approval:

Revision Approval Date: 11/7/95

Periodic Review Due: 11/6/00 Implementation Date: 11/30/95

2.2 List of Effective Pages

Page	Date	Page	Date	Page	Date	Page	Date
1	11/07/95	12	11/07/95	23	11/07/95	34	11/07/95
2	11/07/95	13	11/07/95	24	11/07/95	35	11/07/95
3	11/07/95	14	11/07/95	25	11/07/95	36	11/07/95
4	11/07/95	15	11/07/95	26	11/07/95	37	11/07/95
5	11/07/95	16	11/07/95	27	11/07/95	38	11/07/95
6	11/07/95	17	11/07/95	28	11/07/95	39	11/07/95
7	11/07/95	18	11/07/95	29	11/07/95	40	11/07/95
8	11/07/95	19	11/07/95	30	11/07/95	41	11/07/95
9	11/07/95	20	11/07/95	31	11/07/95	42	11/07/95
10	11/07/95	21	11/07/95	32	11/07/95		
11	11/07/95	22	11/07/95	33	11/07/95		

3.0 Scope:

3.1 Purpose:

3.1.1 This procedure provides instructions on the activation and operation of the TSC.

3.2 Discussion:

3.2.1 Although the Emergency Coordinator duties are transferred to the TSC and the Emergency Coordinator is then functionally a position in the TSC, Emergency Coordinator duties and responsibilities are not defined in this procedure. Regardless of the physical location of the Emergency Coordinator, his responsibilities are to implement EPIP-20101, Duties of the Emergency Coordinator.

RTS 91-1628, 92-0240, 92-1822, 93-0104 95-0748
PC/M 92-134

3.2.2 In order to allow for short relief breaks during emergency situations (e.g. for bathroom, drinking, smoking breaks, etc.), the Emergency Coordinator may temporarily turnover his command and control responsibilities to a qualified individual of his staff. The Emergency Coordinator is always responsible for carrying out his non-delegatable duties, and for approving notifications to Federal and State authorities.

3.2.3 In order to provide a complete status of Emergency Response Activities, each area supervisor (Operations, Health Physics, Chemistry, Maintenance, Technical Support, etc.) should give status reports of emergency response activities, as necessary when the Emergency Coordinator reviews the Plant Status and updates ERO personnel.

3.2.4 Two Fax machines are available in the TSC. The TSC Operations Fax machine is primarily used by the TSC ENS Communicator to transmit notification forms to offsite agencies. The TSC HP/Chemistry Fax machine is primarily used to transmit HP/Chemistry information to and from the OSC.

3.2.5 If a fire or natural emergency occurs, EPIP-20106, Natural Emergencies, and EPIP-20107, Fire/Explosion Emergencies have additional duties and responsibilities which may be applicable to the emergency situation.

3.2.6 Attachment 4, Technical Support Center layout is provided as general guidance for set up of the TSC. The TSC is a dedicated facility and should be set up and ready for emergency activities at all times.

3.2.7 The Security Command Post Operations Advisor is a Licensed Operator stationed in the Security Command Post to provide operational interface and liaison for security personnel during emergency situations when the TSC is activated. Operational questions regarding security should be coordinated through the TSC Security Supervisor with the Security Command Post Operations Advisor.

3.2.8 The normal power supply for the TSC is from Breaker 7 on Distribution Panel 85, which is fed from the Florida City Substation line supplying the Administrative Support Buildings (NAB, NMB, NTC, etc.) An alternate power supply for the TSC is from Breaker 31503 on 4C 3G from the 3C 4KV bus. The TSC 480 Volt Automatic Transfer Switch will supply power from the alternate source if normal power is lost. When normal power is regained, the transfer switch will automatically switch back to the normal supply with 40 minutes.

3.3 Authority:

3.3.1 Turkey Point Radiological Emergency Plan

3.4 Definitions:

3.4.1 State Hot Ring Down Telephone (HRD) - Installed in the Control Room, TSC, Emergency Preparedness Office, and EOF, this system provides dedicated telephone service utilizing pre-designated access codes to notify State and local agencies. I

3.4.2 Emergency Notification System (ENS) - Installed in the Control Room, TSC, and EOF, this automatic ring down system provides dedicated telephone service to the NRC Operations Center.

3.4.3 Health Physics Network (HPN) - Installed in two locations in the TSC and two locations in the EOF, this system provides dedicated telephone service to the NRC Operations Center and NRC Region II Response Center for the relay of Health Physics and environmental data.

3.4.4 System Control Center Computer Program - A personal computer based software program which accesses the System Operations computer via telephone lines to provide real-time system generation and configuration status. This program is installed on the Technical Support Group computer for Emergency Response use.

4.0 Precautions:

4.1 Speed memos should be used to request information not applicable to the Team Request Forms (similar to Attachment 2).

5.0 Responsibilities:

5.1 Emergency Response Organization Members are responsible for

5.1.1 Bringing any available radios to the TSC for emergency use if not needed in the OSC.

5.1.2 Assisting in the Activation/Operation of the TSC (refer to Section 8).

5.1.3 Using Team Request Forms and Speed Memos to request tasks/information, as appropriate.

5.1.4 Performing tasks as requested by their supervisors.

5.2 The TSC Supervisor is responsible for:

5.2.1 Reviewing requests from the Technical Support Group.

5.2.2 Reviewing and recommending approval of Team Request Forms.

5.2.3 Reviewing and routing Speed Memos to the appropriate supervisor.

5.2.4 Ensuring accountability within the TSC is maintained.

5.2.5 Directing the activities of the Technical Support Group.

5.2.6 Ensuring communication links are functional and established.

5.2.7 Providing technical assessment to the Control Room operating staff.

5.2.8 Ensuring timely and accurate data/information is provided to the EOF.

5.2.9 Ensuring timely and accurate updates of the TSC status boards and other informational systems.

5.2.10 Ensuring the implementation of EPIP-1302, PTN/PSL Core Damage Assessment.

5.2.11 Coordinating and verifying facility operational readiness.

5.2.12 Ensuring initial and follow-up notifications to the State Warning Point, Dade County and Monroe County are provided.

5.3 The TSC Health Physics Supervisor is responsible for: I

5.3.1 Providing offsite radiological data to the TSC Chemistry Supervisor.

5.3.2 Coordinating the use of the Offsite Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) with the EOF. I I

5.3.3 Maintaining communications and updating radiological conditions with the NRC on the Health Physics Network, as required.

5.3.4 Providing information to the Emergency Coordinator on the radiological survey results obtained by the Offsite ERTs. I I

5.3.5 Assessing plant radiological conditions and providing assessment results to the Operation Support Center (OSC).

5.3.6 Providing recommendations on the authorization of emergency exposures to the Emergency Coordinator.

5.3.7 Coordinating the activities of the Offsite Assembly Area.

5.3.8 Advising the Emergency Response Organization on radiological control matters.

5.3.9 Ensuring that personal dosimetry is issued to and periodically checked by TSC emergency responders. I I

5.4 The TSC Chemistry Supervisor is responsible for: I

5.4.1 Coordinating the calculation of offsite dose calculations. I

5.4.2 Interpreting data and data discrepancies.

5.4.3 Reviewing requests for chemistry samples.

5.4.4 Providing Protective Action Recommendations based on Offsite Dose Projections to the Emergency Coordinator. I I

5.5 The TSC Maintenance Manager is responsible for ensuring the completion of the following:

5.5.1 Taking requests for Emergency Response Teams that have been approved by the Emergency Coordinator and instructing the OSC in the formation of the Emergency Response Team.

5.5.2 Tracking and updating Emergency Response Team progress.

5.5.3 Updating the OSC Supervisor with pertinent information.

5.5.4 Obtaining Company vehicles for use by Offsite ERT. I

5.6 The TSC Operations Manager is responsible for: I

5.6.1 Forwarding requests for teams from the Control Room to the Emergency Coordinator.

5.6.2 Advising the Emergency Coordinator on operational concerns and requirements.

5.6.3 Following the transition between Emergency Operating Procedures (EOPs).

5.6.4 Providing Protective Action Recommendations based on Plant Conditions to the Emergency Coordinator. I I

5.7 The TSC Security Supervisor is responsible for: I

5.7.1 Coordinating the response of the Security Force.

5.7.2 Tracking TSC Staff Accountability.

5.7.3 Providing assistance to local law enforcement agencies as directed.

5.7.4 Ensuring that site accountability is performed and Emergency Coordinator kept informed of status.

5.8 The Technical Assistant to the Emergency Coordinator is responsible for: I I

5.8.1 Tracking plant progress through the Emergency Action Levels and providing recommendations to the Emergency Coordinator.

5.8.2 Providing SRO expertise in the TSC for accident assessment functions.

5.8.3 Assisting the TSC Operations Manager in following the Control Room transitions through the Emergency Operating Procedures.

5.8.4 Assisting the Emergency Coordinator in developing Protective Action Recommendations based on Plant Conditions and Offsite Dose Projections. I I I

5.8.5 Ensuring that Protective Action Recommendations made by FPL and Protective Actions Issued by government agencies are posted in the TSC. I I I

5.9 The Security Command Post Operations Advisor is responsible for:

5.9.1 Reporting to the Security Secondary Alarm Station (SAS), or other designated Command Post as directed.

5.9.2 Providing operational information to Security personnel for coordinated emergency response.

5.10 The TSC Licensed Operator Support personnel are responsible for:

5.10.1 Providing operational information and guidance to the TSC Technical Support personnel, and other personnel, as necessary, to effectively coordinate Tech Support activities with Operations and other emergency response personnel.

5.11 The TSC Site Corporation Communicator is responsible for:

5.11.1 Verifying operability of the TV Monitor System.

5.11.2 Notifying TSC Supervisor when TV Monitor System is ready for operation or needs corrective actions as appropriate.

5.12 The TSC ENS Communicator is responsible for:

5.12.1 Verifying operability of the ENS (FTS-2000) phone equipment.

5.12.2 Maintaining open line of communications (if requested) with the NRC.

5.13 The TSC Plant Data Status Board Keeper is responsible for:

5.13.1 Updating Plant Data on Status Board with current information from ERDADS Printout.

5.13.2 Reviewing logs faxed from Control Room for any critical parameters to be placed on status board.

5.13.3 Notifying TSC Supervisor of rapid changes to Plant Data or any need for further instructions in accordance with the guidelines in Attachments 8 and 9 of this procedure.

5.14 The TSC Plant Data Communicator is responsible for:

5.14.1 Establishing communication with Control Room Communicator.

5.14.2 Notifying TSC Supervisor of rapid changes to plant data or any need for further instructions in accordance with the guidelines in Attachments 8 and 9 of this procedure.

6.0 References/Commitment Documents:

6.1 References:

6.1.1 Turkey Point Plant Radiological Emergency Plan

6.1.2 0-HPT-013.3, Calibration and Operation of the Eberline Beta Air Monitoring System Model AMS-3(A)

6.1.3 EPIP-20101, Duties of the Emergency Coordinator

6.1.4 EPIP-20126, Offsite Dose Calculations

6.1.5 EPIP-20133, Operations Support Center (OSC) Activation and Operation

6.1.6 EPIP-1302, PTN/PSL Core Damage Assessment

6.1.7 SFI 3010, Evacuation Accountability

6.1.8 SFI-6307, Emergency Evacuations

7.0 Records and Notifications:

7.1 Upon deactivation of the TSC, the following completed documents shall be transmitted to the Emergency Preparedness Supervisor who shall review and retain for archival purposes:

7.1.1 The various supervisors in the TSC shall maintain a logbook of activities performed during a plant emergency. Logbooks shall be stored in the applicable areas in the TSC.

7.1.2 Team Request Forms (form similar to Attachment 2).

7.1.3 TSC Staff Accountability Log, Attachment 1.

8.0 Instructions

NOTE: The TSC is a non-smoking designated facility. Eating and drinking shall be limited and controlled by the TSC Supervisor, and shall be prohibited whenever habitability surveys reveal any surface or airborne contamination activity.

8.1 Activation of the TSC should be accomplished by completing the following:

NOTE: Normally Security will have the TSC door unlocked prior to responders arriving in order to expedite the activation process. If the door is locked upon arrival, any emergency responder may unlock the TSC by using the key in the break glass box located outside the TSC.

8.1.1 The first emergency responder(s) to the TSC should complete the following steps:

1. If not previously done, initiate the following steps:

   a. Unlock the TSC using the TSC key located in the break glass box.

   b. Energize breakers for TSC lighting as listed on breaker panel located inside the TSC door.

   c. Secure (turn off) the exhaust fans located in the bathroom and kitchen (above stove) to establish pressure boundary.

   d. Initiate TSC Ventilation System by completing the following tasks:

      (1) On the Emergency Ventilation Panel, set "Air Removal Filter" switch to "EMERG".

      (2) On the Emergecy Ventilation Panel, set "Air Handler Unit" switch to "BYPASS".

      (3) On the Emergecy Ventilation Panel, set "Humidity Control" switch to "ON".

      (4) On the Air Conditioning thermostat, set "Thermostat Fan" switch to "ON".

      (5) Verify the DP gauge located in the ERDADS operator cubicle on the west wall indicates a positive pressure when TSC doors are closed.

e. Start the TSC Continuous Air Monitor (CAM) located in the Telephone Equipment Room by completing the following tasks:

(1) Verify the CAM power cord is plugged into an electrical outlet.

(2) Turn CAM Power Switch to "ON" located on back of the CAM (if not already on).

(3) Turn Sample Pump Power "ON" using switch located on the pump power cord.

(4) Log start time and date on the CAM strip chart recorder located on the front of the CAM.

NOTE: A key to the TSC Key Box can be found in the break glass box located on the wall next to the TSC key box. All necessary keys for TSC operation are located inside of the TSC key box.

2. Unlock the TSC Document Control Cabinets.

3. Activate the Emergency Response Data System (ERDS). Refer to Attachment 6, for activation instructions.

8.1.2 The TSC Supervisor or designee should complete the following steps:

1. Ensure the steps outlined in the previous section, "first emergency responder," have been completed.

2. Sign in on the TSC Staff Accountability Board.

3. Ensure all emergency responders sign in on the TSC Staff Accountability Board.

4. Ensure the following TSC positions have been filled to satisfy minimum staffing requirements prior to the Emergency Coordinator declaring the TSC Operational:

   NOTE: 1) Capable personnel who normally fill other positions may be used in minimum staff positions or positions with required functions, i.e., notification/ communication, to facilitate fastest possible operability of the TSC.

   2) The positions marked in red on the TSC Staff Accountability Board indicate the minimum number of personnel and positions required for TSC activation.

   a. Emergency Coordinator (1)

   b. TSC Health Physics Supervisor (1)

   c. TSC Maintenance Manager (1) or TSC Mechanical Supervisor (1)

   d. TSC Technical Assistant to the Emergency Coordinator (1)

   e. TSC Chemistry Supervisor (1)

   f. TSC ENS Communicator(1)

   g. TSC Dose Assessment Technician (1)

   h. TSC Reactor Engineer (1)

   i. TSC Electrical Supervisor (1)

   NOTE: A key to the TSC Key Box can be found in the break glass box located on the wall next to the TSC key box. All necessary keys for TSC operation are located inside of the TSC key box.

5. Upon arrival of the TSC Document Control Personnel, ensure:

   a. Access is established to the TSC Document Control cabinets and Controlled Copy Procedures by obtaining the key from the TSC Key Box (if not already opened), and

   b. Assistance is provided to the TSC staff (copying, routing Speed Memos, forms/information; etc.).

6. Upon arrival of the TSC Site Corporate Communicator, ensure completion of the following:

   a. Establish the TV monitor system and verify its operability using Attachment 7.

   b. Through the TSC Maintenance Manager, inform the OSC Supervisor to set the OSC TV monitors to the appropriate channel for message reception (usually channel 8).

   c. Through the Emergency Information Manager at the EOF, verify reception of the TV signal from the TSC.

7. Upon arrival of the TSC ERDADS Operator, ensure ERDADS' operability is verified.

   a. Check that the following displays are available:

      1. Offsite Dose Radiological Data (R3)

      2. Emergency Plan Data (ED3)

      3. Environmental Trends (MC3 ENV)

      4. Meteorological Parameter Verification (EP3 ENV)

      5. PTN Status Unit 3/4 (U3/4)

   b. Check that the Color Plotter is operable.

   c. Check that the Line Printer is operable.

8. Upon arrival of the TSC ENS Communicator, ensure completion of the following:

   a. Make copies of the NRC Event Notification Worksheet.

   b. Verify the operability of the TSC Operations fax machine.

   c. Receive turnover from the Control Room Shift Communicator.

      (1) Time of last update

      (2) Time requirement for next and future updates

NOTE: The NRC may require a constant line of communication, therefore, the Control Room may already have established contact with the NRC.

d. Establish communications with the NRC.

9. Upon arrival of the TSC Plant Data Status Board Keeper, ensure updating the Plant Data Status Board is initiated using the ERDADS printouts (Emergency Plan Data [ED3])

10. Upon arrival of the TSC Plant Data Communicator, ensure completion of the following:

a. An open line of communication is established with the Control Room Communicator.

b. The Sequence of Events Status Board is updated and maintained.

c. Copies of the Emergency Coordinator Logbook and other applicable information are obtained from the Control Room via FAX or other means.

d. Fax copies of Emergency Coordinator Logbook and other applicable information to the EOF for their use upon EOF activation.

11. Upon arrival of the TSC EOF Communicator, ensure communication is established with the EOF Recovery Manager's Staff when the EOF is activated.

12. Upon arrival of the TSC Lead Engineer, ensure activation of the Technical Support Group in accordance with this procedure.

13. Upon arrival of the TSC Fire Protection Supervisor, ensure determination of onsite manpower requirements, and the need for offsite assistance.

14. Upon arrival of the TSC State/County Communicator, ensure completion of the following:

    a. Make copies of the State of Florida Notification Message Form.

    b. Verify the operability of the TSC Operations fax machine.

    c. Obtain a turnover from the Control Room Shift Communicator to include the following:

        (1) time of last update

        (2) delegation of future notifications

        (3) fax of previous State of Florida Notification Message Forms, if applicable

15. Verify adequate communication capabilities exist within the TSC.

16. Take actions to fill position vacancies within the TSC.

17. Ensure Team Request Forms, Speed Memos, and other supplies are available for the TSC Staff.

18. Inform the Emergency Coordinator that activation steps have been completed.

8.1.3 The TSC Health Physics Supervisor or designee should complete the following steps:

1. Sign in on the TSC Staff Accountability Board.

2. Verify the operability of the continuous air monitor using 0-HPT-013.3, Calibration and Operation of the Eberline Beta Air Monitoring System Model AMS-3(A).

3. Upon arrival of the TSC HP OSC Communicator, ensure communication is established with the OSC HP Communicator.

4. Upon arrival of the HPN Communicator, ensure communication is established with the NRC, as required.

5. Determine the need for and the availability of the Offsite Emergency Response Teams. I I

6. Ensure the Offsite Team Leader establishes communications with the Offsite Emergency Response Teams as needed. I I

7. Acquire significant meteorological and radiological data for offsite radiological assessment from ERDADS or the Control Room. I I I

8. Commence updating the Area Radiation Monitor Status Board. I

9. Provide dosimetry to responders as required.

10. Establish a radiological control point for the TSC as necessary.

11. Verify operability of the TSC HP/Chemistry fax machine. I

12. Inform the Emergency Coordinator that you have completed your activation steps. I I

8.1.4 The TSC Chemistry Supervisor or designee should complete the following steps:

1. Sign in on the TSC Staff Accountability Board.

2. Upon arrival of the TSC Dose Assessment Technician ensure offsite dose calculations are initiated, in accordance with EPIP 20126, Offsite Dose Calculations.

3. Acquire significant meteorological and radiological data for accident assessment purposes using the most accurate and reliable source in accordance with EPIP-20126, Offsite Dose Calculations.

4. Upon arrival of the TSC Dose Assessment Recorder, ensure updating of the Dose Assessment and Process Radiation Monitor Status Boards are initiated. I I I

5. Determine status of previous dose assessment activities from the onshift Chemistry Technician, if applicable.

   NOTE: The Chemistry/HP Group has the capability to monitor Control Room activities to ensure awareness of problems encountered and actions being taken.

6. If a listen only communication link between the Control Room and the TSC Operations Manager is desired, perform the following:

   NOTE: This communication link can only be established if Extension #1 on the Chemistry Supervisor's phone is lit. The handset should NOT be lifted.

   a Turn speaker box ON ("Speakerphone" on speaker box should be lit).

   b. Turn microphone OFF for "Listen Only" capability ("Microphone" light on speaker box should NOT be lit).

   c. Touch lit Extension #1.

   d. Adjust volume.

7. Inform the Emergency Coordinator that you have completed your activation steps.

8.1.5 The TSC Maintenance Manager should complete the following steps:

1. Sign in on the TSC Staff Accountability Board.

2. Establish communication link with the OSC Supervisor.

3. Commence updating the OSC Team Tracking Board for teams previously or presently being sent out.

4. Update the Emergency Coordinator on the status of OSC activation.

5. Ensure the availability and readiness of Company vehicles for Offsite ERT use, as necessary. I I

6. Inform the Emergency Coordinator that you have completed your activation steps.

8.1.6 The TSC Operations Manager should complete the following steps:

1. Sign in on the TSC Staff Accountability Board.

2. Acquire and utilize Emergency Operating Procedures.

3. Establish 3-way communication link with the Control Room and the Technical Support Group.

   a. Establish Control Room communications by calling the appropriate extension (Refer to ERD).

   b. Place the Control Room on hold by momentarily depressing the receiver switch (listen for three short pulses then dial tone).

   c. Establish TSC Technical Support Communications by dialing the Tech Support extension (Refer to ERD).

   d. When TSC Tech Support communications is established, establish conference call with Control Room by momentarily depressing the receiver switch.

   e. Conference Call should be established with the Control Room, TSC Operations Manager, and TSC Technical Support Group.

      NOTE: Holding down the Speakerphone "ON" switch, after the speakerphone is operational, will mute the Speakerphone microphone and provide "Listen Only" capability.

   f. Handsfree communications may be established by holding down the Speakerphone "ON" switch and hanging up the handset. The Speakerphone switch may now be released.

   g. Ensure the TSC Tech Support Group's phone is in "Listen Only" mode (i.e. with microphone off).

   h. If the TSC Chemistry Supervisor is monitoring the Tech Support Extension, ensure Chemistry/HP phone is in "Listen Only" mode also.

4. Determine the status of turnover of the Plant Operators from the Control Room to the OSC.

5. Determine status of jobs done by Operations personnel and relay information to TSC Maintenance Manager.

6. Inform the Emergency Coordinator that you have completed your activation steps.

8.1.7 The TSC Technical Assistant to the Emergency Coordinator should complete the following steps:

1. Sign in on the TSC Staff Accountability Board.
2. Acquire and utilize the Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures.
3. Determine present Emergency Action Level status.
4. Ensure last notifications to offsite agencies correctly portrayed present situation.
5. Assist the TSC Operations Manger in utilizing the Emergency Operating Procedures.
6. Inform the Emergency Coordinator that you have completed your activation steps.

8.1.8 The TSC Security Supervisor should complete the following steps:

1. Sign in on the TSC Staff Accountability Board.
2. Determine present status of Security Force activities by completing appropriate sections of a form similar to Attachment 3, TSC Security Supervisor Checklist.
3. Commence updating the Security Status board with security activities.
4. Upon arrival of the TSC Security Officer, ensure access to and egress from the TSC is controlled, and assistance is given in the maintenance of TSC accountability.
5. Ensure the Security Officer is present in the OSC and:
   a. is performing responsibilities as outlined in EPIP 20133, Operating Support Center (OSC) Activation and Operation
   b. has gate keys
   c. is controlling access to and egress from the OSC
   d. has initiated the OSC Staff Accountability Log

6. Ensure accountability within the facility has been established and is maintained, and that a form similar to Attachment 1, TSC Staff Accountability Log has been initiated.

7. Coordinate Security response to the emergency situation with the Security Command Post Operations Advisor for security-related, operational issues.

8. Inform the Emergency Coordinator that you have completed your activation steps.

8.1.9 The TSC Lead Engineer should complete the following steps:

1. Sign in on the TSC Staff Accountability Board.

   NOTE: The TSC Technical Support Group should monitor Control Room activities to ensure awareness of problems encountered and actions being taken.

2. Establish a listen only communications link with the Control Room via conference call with the TSC Operations Manager.

   a. The 3-way conference call should be initiated by the TSC Operations Manager.

   b. After the conference call has been established:

      (1) turn the speaker box ON ("Speakerphone" light on speaker box should be lit.),

      (2) turn the microphone OFF for "Listen Only" capability ("Microphone" light on speaker box should NOT be lit), and

      (3) hang up the handset.

   c. Adjust volume

3. Upon arrival of the TSC JPN Representative or TSC JPN Communicator, ensure communication is established with the EOF Engineering staff when the EOF is activated.

4. Upon arrival of the TSC Protection and Control Supervisor, ensure that the System Control Center computer link is established and Offsite Electrical Distribution System Status is monitored and reported, as required.

5. Assign an individual to commence updating the Technical Staff Task Assignment Board.

6. Ensure Team Request Forms, similar to Attachment 2, and Speed Memos are available to the Technical Staff.

7. Inform the Emergency Coordinator that you have completed your activation steps.

8.2 Operation of the TSC should be accomplished by completing the following:

NOTE: Speed Memos should only be used to request information not applicable to the Team Request Form. (Refer to Precautions.)

8.2.1 The TSC Supervisor or designee should complete the following steps:

1. Direct technical and operational assessment activities as required.

2. Verify that the Plant Data and Sequence of Events Boards are maintained and updated in a timely manner.

3. Inform the Emergency Coordinator of assessment activities, equipment, and problems.

4. Periodically verify operability of the TSC ventilation system.

5. Contact additional support personnel as needed.

CAUTION: The time frame of notifications should be conducted in accordance with EPIP-20101, Duties of the Emergency Coordinator.

6. Verify operability of, and timeliness of, communication/ notification links.

NOTE: Verbal approval of Team Request Forms by the Emergency Coordinator is acceptable.

7. Review Team Request Forms with appropriate supervisors and forward to the Emergency Coordinator for approval.

8. Following Emergency Coordinator approval of the Team Request Form, update the TSC Operations Manager and forward to the TSC Maintenance Manager for disposition.

9. Review and route Speed Memos to the appropriate supervisor for resolution/answer.

10. Resolve equipment and assessment capability problems.

11. Maintain a log of activities.

8.2.2 The TSC Health Physics Supervisor or designee should complete the following steps:

1. Periodically assess habitability and dose rates within the TSC.

2. Ensure the OSC Supervisor dispatches an onsite ERT, as necessary, to perform surveys of the areas being inhabited during the emergency, i.e., Control Room TSC, OSC, CAS, SAS.

3. Ensure TSC Staff check personal dosimetry approximately once every thirty minutes.

4. Ensure adequacy of HPN communications.

5. Update the Offsite Emergency Response Teams at a minimum of once an hour or as conditions change or information becomes available.

6. Coordinate FPL Offsite Emergency Response Teams with DHRS field teams through the EOF, as necessary.

7. Ensure that the Area Radiation Monitor Board is maintained and updated in a timely manner.

8. Update the OSC as conditions change or information becomes available by using the fax machine or telephone.

9. Review Team Request Forms pertaining to Health Physics activities and forward to the TSC Supervisor.

10. Upon notification of a release, determine evacuation route as needed.

    a. Ensure the Assembly Area Supervisor is dispatched to the appropriate assembly area prior to the evacuation order.

11. Maintain a log of activities.

8.2.3 The TSC Chemistry Supervisor or designee should complete the following steps:

1. Ensure offsite dose calculations are performed in accordance with EPIP 20126, Offsite Dose Calculations, as conditions change and in conjunction with the EOF.

CAUTION: Degrading conditions and dose rates may make PASS lineups difficult and, therefore, should be performed at the earliest possible opportunity.

2. Acquire and analyze the results of Chemistry sampling data.

3. Ensure that the Process Radiation Monitor and Dose Assessment Status Boards are maintained and updated in a timely manner.

4. Review Team Request Forms pertaining to Chemistry activities and forward to the TSC Supervisor.

5. Provide the Emergency Coordinator with periodic briefings on dose assessment activities and results.

6. Provide applicable data to the Emergency Coordinator for the determination of Protective Action Recommendations based on Offsite Dose Projections.

7. Update the 10 Mile EPZ Map with the Protective Actions issued to the public.

8. Maintain a log of activities.

8.2.4 The TSC Maintenance Manager should complete the following steps:

1. Communicate approved Team Request Forms to the OSC.

   a. Fax a copy of the Team Request Form to the OSC Supervisor.

2. Coordinate assigning priorities to team activities with the applicable positions - Emergency Coordinator, TSC Supervisor, TSC Operations Manager, TSC HP Supervisor, TSC Chemistry Supervisor, and TSC Lead Engineer.

3. Provide TSC personnel with updates and results of team activities.

4. Ensure that the OSC Team Tracking Board is maintained and updated in a timely manner.

5. Provide the OSC with pertinent information concerning team activities. (i.e., when unit goes to recirculation, release identified, etc.) as it becomes available.

6. Complete the appropriate sections of the Team Request Form and forward to the required supervisors.

7. Maintain a log of activities.

8.2.5 The TSC Operations Manager should complete the following steps:

Caution: Control Room requests for mitigating accidents should be given the highest priority to ensure successful and timely completion of EOP activities.

1. Document requests for teams from the Control Room on the Team Request Forms and forward to the TSC Supervisor.

2. Update the Control Room on the team activities in the OSC.

3. Act as a liaison between the TSC, OSC, and the Control Room.

4. Follow Control Room actions through the Emergency Operating Procedures.

5. Assist in the determination of Emergency Action Level status.

6. Provide plant condition information to the Emergency Coordinator for development of Protective Action Recommendations.

7. Maintain a log of activities.

8.2.6 The TSC Technical Assistant to the Emergency Coordinator should complete the following steps:

1. Follow sequence of events through the associated EPIPs.

2. Assist in the determination of Emergency Action Level status.

3. Assist the Emergency Coordinator in developing Protection Action Recommendations based on plant conditions (from the TSC Operations Manager), and on Dose Projections (from the TSC Chemistry Supervisor).

4. Ensure that Protection Action Recommendations made by FPL and Protection Action Recommendations issued by government agencies are posted in the TSC.

5. Assist the TSC Operations Manager in following Control Room actions through the Emergency Operating Procedures.

6. Provide SRO expertise for accident assessment functions, as necessary.

7. Maintain a log of activities.

8.2.7 The TSC Security Supervisor should complete the following steps:

1. Implement, and ensure the Security Force has implemented Security Force Instruction 6307, Emergency Evacuations, as necessary.

2. Ensure the TSC Staff Accountability Board is maintained and a form similar to Attachment 1, TSC Staff Accountability Log is completed.

3. Ensure the Security Status Board is updated in a timely manner.

4. Provide an initial accountability report to the Emergency Coordinator within thirty (30) minutes of a Site Evacuation announcement in accordance with SFI 3010, Evacuation Accountability, and SFI-6307, Emergency Evacuations.

5. Coordinate security activities with other departments as applicable.

6. Provide the Emergency Coordinator with briefings on the status of security activities (i.e., Site Evacuation, accountability results, etc.).

7. Provide assistance to local law enforcement agencies as directed by the EOF Security Manager.

8. Recommend to the Emergency Coordinator, when appropriate, the suspension of some or all safeguards.

9. Coordinate offsite security assistance through the EOF Emergency Security Manager.

10. Maintain a log of activities.

8.2.8 The TSC Lead Engineer should complete the following steps:

1. If there is an indication of actual or potential fuel damage,

   a. ensure EPIP 1302, Core Damage Assessment is being implemented by the TSC Reactor Engineer and the TSC JPN Representative.

   b. ensure that core damage assessment results are communicated to:

      (1) the Emergency Coordinator

      (2) the TSC Supervisor

      (3) the TSC Operations Manager

      (4) the TSC Chemistry Supervisor

2. If off-normal high airborne particulates are present in the outside air due to grass fires, dust, etc., perform shift surveillance of the TSC Emergency Ventilation System Filters by reading the associated instrumentation in the TSC Air Conditioning Room, and record required data on Attachment 5, TSC Emergency Ventilation System Performance Log. If any limits in Attachment 5 are exceeded, notify the TSC Supervisor and develop a corrective action plan.

3. Ensure adequacy of engineering and technical support communications.

4. Ensure that the Technical Staff Task Assignment Board is kept current. (Tasks assigned to personnel in the Technical Support Group.)

5. Review Team Request Forms originating from the Technical Staff and forward to the TSC Supervisor.

6. Review Team Request Forms returning to the Technical Staff and disseminate information requested.

7. Ensure Offsite Electrical Distribution System status is monitored and reported, as required.

8. When determining release paths, ensure accuracy of determination prior to terminating the release path search.

9. Oversee Technical Staff operation and continued interaction.

10. Maintain a log of activities.

11. If needed, the hydrogen recombiner should be requested as soon as possible. (Analysis requires within 12 days) I I

8.2.9 The TSC ERDADS operator should complete the following steps:

1. Provide ERDADS printouts to TSC personnel as requested.

2. Provide ERDADS Emergency Plan Data (ED3) printouts to TSC Document Control personnel for distribution in a timely manner.

8.2.10 TSC Document Control personnel should complete the following steps:

1. Provide assistance to TSC personnel in obtaining controlled procedures, drawings, and documents.

2. Provide assistance to TSC personnel in routing Team Request Forms, Speed Memos, and other information as required.

3. Distribute ERDADS printouts of plant parameters and data obtained from the TSC ERDADS Operator to the Emergency Coordinator, TSC Plant Data Status Board Keeper, TSC Technical Support Group, and the OSC (via fax) in a timely manner.

8.2.11 Requests for Emergency Response Teams should be controlled by the Emergency Coordinator in the TSC, by the following steps:

NOTE: Speed Memos should be used to request information not applicable to the Team Request Form.

CAUTIONS:

1. Actions directed by Emergency or Off-Normal Operating Procedures (EOPs or ONOPs, respectively) which are required to mitigate the effects of an accident or event do not require formal Team Request Approval as these actions are previously approved by the procedure approval process. Teams assigned to perform such tasks should be documented and tracked for accountability.

2. Urgent situations such as personnel rescue, fire response or medical emergencies are exempt from this process, but should still be controlled as much as possible depending on the event.

3. Personnel receiving exposures anticipated to be in excess of 10 CFR 20 limits shall be volunteers familiar with the consequences of the radiological exposure.

4. Emergency exposures shall be limited to once in a lifetime for any individual.

5. Females of child bearing age shall not be permitted to receive exposures in excess of 10 CFR 20 limits.

1. Requests for actions to be performed by ERTs such as valve operations, repairs, damage assessments, chemistry samples, radiation monitoring, etc. should be documented in the TSC on a copy of the "Team Request Form," Attachment 2.

2. The Team Request Form should be given to the TSC Supervisor for presentation to the Emergency Management Staff.

3. The Emergency Coordinator, in consultation with the appropriate TSC Supervisors, should determine the feasibility and priority of team requests by evaluating the following:

   a. Existing or potential hazards to ERT members (electricity, toxic gases, obstructions, barriers, oxygen levels, etc.).

   b. Time constraints to perform task.

   c. The benefit of performing the task versus the risk associated.

   d. Radiological data to determine plant areas actually or potentially affected by radiation or contamination.

4. The Emergency Coordinator then authorizes the TSC Maintenance Manager to request an ERT by verbal communication to the OSC Supervisor and forward the information by faxing a copy of the Team Request Form to the OSC.

8.2.12 Speed memos should be routed as follows:

1. The requestor should give the speed memo to the Lead Supervisor in his/her area.

2. The requestor's lead supervisor should give the speed memo to the lead supervisor of the group who will perform the requested task.

8.3 The following steps should be accomplished for TSC deactivation:

8.3.1 The TSC Supervisor should complete the following steps:

1. Coordinate TSC deactivation with the Emergency Coordinator.

2. Deactivate ERDS in accordance with Attachment 6.

3. Direct TSC deactivation with all TSC personnel.

4. Verify TSC accountability and ensure Attachment 1, TSC Staff Accountability Log has been properly completed by TSC Security personnel.

5. Collect all TSC generated paperwork.

6. Restore the TSC Ventilation System by completing the following tasks:

   a. On the Emergency Ventilation Panel, set "Air Removal Filter" switch to "NORMAL". |

   b. On the Emergency Ventilation Panel, set "Air Handler Unit" switch to "NORMAL". |

   c. On the Emergency Ventilation Panel, set "Humidity Control" switch to "OFF". |

   d. On the Air Conditioning Thermostat, set "Thermostat Fan" switch to "AUTO". |

7. De-energize the TSC Continuous Air Monitor and Sample Pump.

   a. Log stop time and date on the CAM strip chart recorder located on the front of the CAM.

   b. Ensure the TSC Health Physics Supervisor retains the filter for radiological analysis.

   c. Unplug CAM power cord. |

   d. Turn sample pump off using switch located on pump power cord. |

8. Ensure the TSC has been returned to its original condition.

9. Forward all documentation to the Emergency Preparedness Supervisor.

10. Release TSC personnel, as appropriate.

ATTACHMENT 1
(Page 1 of 2)
TSC STAFF ACCOUNTABILITY LOG

DATE:_____

POSITION	NAME	BADGE NO.
Emergency Coordinator		
TSC Supervisor		
TSC State/County Communicator		
TSC Operations Manager		
TSC Health Physics Supervisor		
TSC Maintenance Manager		
TSC Security Supervisor		
TSC Tech Assist to Emerg Coord		
TSC EOF Communicator		
TSC ERDADS Operator		
TSC Offsite Team Leader		
TSC Chemistry Supervisor		
TSC Security Officer		
TSC Security Officer		
TSC Plt Data Status Brd Keeper		
TSC ENS Communicator		
TSC Document Control Personnel		
TSC Document Control Personnel		
TSC HPN Communicator		
TSC Dose Assessment Technician		
TSC Lead Engineer		
TSC I&C Supervisor		
TSC Site Corporate Communicator		
TSC Fire Protection Supervisor		

ATTACHMENT 1
(Page 2 of 2)
TSC STAFF ACCOUNTABILITY LOG

DATE: _____

POSITION	NAME	BADGE NO.
TSC HP/OSC Communicator		
TSC Dose Assessment Recorder		
TSC Engineer		
TSC Mechanical Supervisor		
TSC Projects Supervisor		
TSC JPN Representative		
TSC Plant Data Communicator		
TSC Reactor Engineer		
TSC Electrical Supervisor		
TSC Protection and Control		
TSC JPN Communicator		
TSC Licensed Operator Support		
Miscellaneous Positions/Additions		

ATTACHMENT 2
(Page 1 of 1)
TEAM REQUEST FORM

Requester: _____ Request Number: _____

Date/Time Received: _____ / _____

I. Reason for Request: _____

Valve Operation Requested (if applicable)

Unit	Valve Number	Description	Position Requested	Position As Left

Other Request:

II. Forward Team Request Information to: (in order)

- ☐ TSC Supervisor
- ☐ Emergency Coordinator
- ☐ TSC Maintenance Manager
- ☐ TSC Operations Manager

III. Control Room/OSC Contacted: Time: _____

Emergency Response Team Assigned: _____ Time: _____

Operation Completed: Time: _____

Remarks: _____

IV. Forward Results to:

- ☐ TSC Operations Manager
- ☐ TSC Supervisor
- ☐ Emergency Coordinator,
- ☐ Requester

ATTACHMENT 3
(Page 1 of 3)

TSC SECURITY SUPERVISOR CHECKLIST

Date: _____

#	EVENT/ACTION	TIME	TSC SEC NOTIFIED	EOF NOTIFIED
1.	Type of Event:	N/A	N/A	N/A
A.	Local Area Evacuation			
B.	Unusual Event (Complete #2 Only)			
C.	Alert (Complete #2-#15)			
D.	Site Area Emergency (Complete #2-#19)			
E.	General Emergency (Complete #2-#19 & remainder as required)			
2.	Security Notifications (Initiate use of checklists if Alert or Higher)	N/A	N/A	N/A
A.	Plant Security Supervisor			N/A
B.	Field/Access Control Supervisor		N/A	N/A
C.	Alarm Station Supervisor		N/A	N/A
D.	RCA Supervisor		N/A	N/A
E.	All Security Personnel			
3.	Dispatch Lieutenant and one (1) Security Officer to open and staff TSC		N/A	N/A
A.	Security Officer posted, radio check received			
4.	Dispatch two (2) Security Officers to open and staff OSC		N/A	N/A
A.	Security Officers posted, radio check received			
B.	Relieve one (1) Security Officer from OSC upon completion of accountability			
5.	TSC Security Supervisor posted in TSC		N/A	N/A
6.	Evacuation Route: ☐ Primary (Go to #7) ☐ Alternate (Go to #10)			
7.	Direct Access Control Supervisor to dispatch Security Officer to open and staff primary Offsite Assembly Area (OSAA)		N/A	N/A
A.	OSAA Security Officer posted, radio and telephone checks complete			
8.	Direct Access Control Supervisor to dispatch Security Officer to control access at FPL property line		N/A	N/A
A.	Security Officer posted, radio check completed			
9.	Protected Area Access restricted to ERD personnel: ☐ Yes ☐ No			
A.	Access Control Supervisor notified		N/A	N/A

ATTACHMENT 3
(Page 2 of 3)

TSC SECURITY SUPERVISOR CHECKLIST

#	EVENT/ACTION	TIME	TSC SEC NOTIFIED	EOF NOTIFIED
10.	Alternate Evacuation Route (if directed)			
A.	Security Officers dispatched to open tower gate and staff alternate OSAA		N/A	N/A
B.	Security Officer at gate, radio check completed		N/A	N/A
C.	Security Officer at Alternate OSAA, radio check completed			
D.	OSAA Supervisor arrived, Security Officer departing to open Levee Road gates			
E.	Security Officer posted at Card Sound Road, radio check completed			
11.	Visitors directed to leave the PA/OCA: ☐ Yes ☐ No			
A.	Access Control Supervisor notified		N/A	N/A
B.	Visitors accounted for			
12.	Contractor personnel directed to leave PA: ☐ Yes ☐ No			
A.	Access Control Supervisor notified		N/A	N/A
13.	OCA Personnel are to be: ☐ Notified of emergency ☐ Directed to evacuate	N/A	N/A	N/A
A.	Patrols dispatched to notify/direct evacuation of OCA	N/A	N/A	N/A
B.	Boat ramp signs posted			
C.	OCA notification/evacuation completed			
14.	The following notifications completed			
A.	Land Utilization	N/A	N/A	N/A
B.	Dredging Crew	N/A	N/A	N/A
C.	Security Training Complex (Gun Range)	N/A	N/A	N/A
D.	Child Development Center	N/A	N/A	N/A
E.	Satellite School	N/A	N/A	N/A
F.	Fitness Center	N/A	N/A	N/A
15.	Accountability Center staffed			N/A
16.	Protected Area evacuation ordered			
A.	RCA sweeps completed			
B.	PA sweeps completed			
17.	Accountability started			
18.	Initial listing of unaccounted for personnel completed			
19.	All personnel accounted for			

ATTACHMENT 3
(Page 3 of 3)

TSC SECURITY SUPERVISOR CHECKLIST

#	EVENT/ACTION	TIME	TSC SEC NOTIFIED	EOF NOTIFIED
20.	Safeguards: ☐ Modified ☐ Suspended			
21.	Security Officers at property line relocated to LLEA Control Point			
22.	Commence evacuation of non-essential Security personnel			
A.	Main Truck Gate House closed			
B.	Water Treatment Gate House closed			
C.	NEB closed			
D.	CAS closed			
E.	SAS closed			
F.	Weapons secured			N/A
G.	Security keys secured			N/A
23.	All non-essential personnel, except TSC/OSC & OSAA evacuated			
24.	Control Room evacuated, Security Officer dispatched with VA key to door #840			
25.	Security Officer at door #840, radio check completed			
26.	Emergency conditions de-escalated			
27.	Restoration of Safeguards begun			
28.	Restoration of Safeguards complete			

TSC Security Supervisor:

Print Name _____ *Signature* _____ *Date* _____

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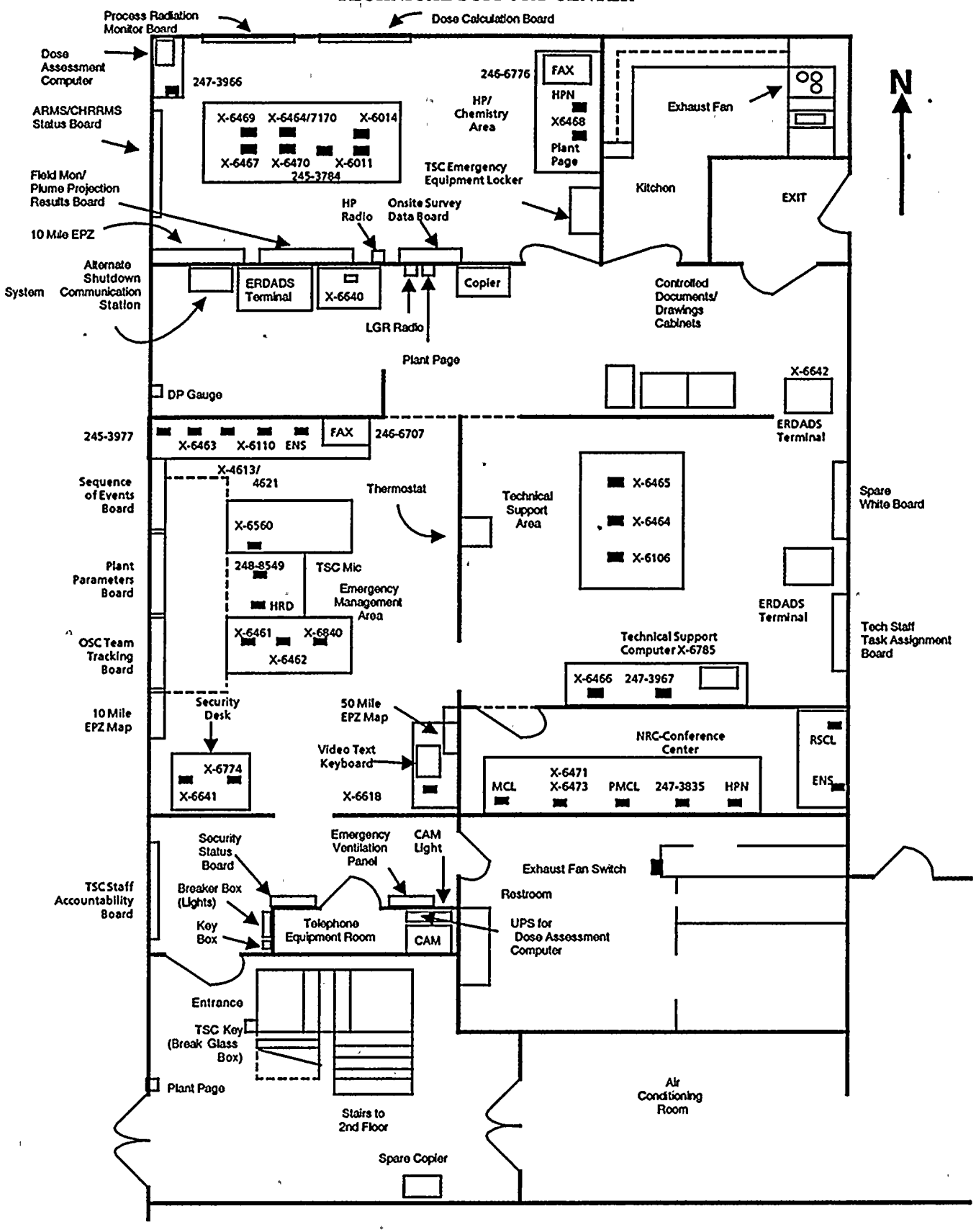
ATTACHMENT 4
(Page 1 of 1)
TECHNICAL SUPPORT CENTER



ATTACHMENT 5
(Page 1 of 1)
TSC EMERGENCY VENTILATION SYSTEM PERFORMANCE LOG

DATE	TIME	PREFILTER DPI-6409A (<1.2 in. H_2O)	HEPA (DPI-6409B) (<3.0 in. H_2O)	CHARCOAL (DPI-6409C) (<3.0 in. H_2O)	FINAL (DPI-6409D) (<3.0 in. H_2O)	TOTAL (DPI-6409) (<7.0 in. H_2O)

*F-380

ATTACHMENT 6
(Page 1 of 1)
EMERGENCY RESPONSE DATA SYSTEM OPERATION

NOTE: Activation of the Emergency Response Data System (ERDS) is required as soon as possible within one hour of the declaration of an Alert or higher emergency classification level.

1. ERDS Activation

NOTE: For ERDS activation, ensure ERDADS Opcon in the ERDADS operator cubicle is monitoring the effected unit.

a. Press <CLEAR> function key

b. Type the following command if the opcon is not monitoring the effected unit.

PUP Unit X <EXEC>; (where X is the effected unit.)

c. Press <CLEAR> function key

d. Type NRC

e. Press <DSPLY> function key

f. Press <TAB+> function key to position cursor to the activation field.

g. Press <ENTER> to start ERDS program.

2. ERDS Deactivation

NOTE: Normally the NRC Operations Center will determine when the ERDS link is terminated.

a. Press <CLEAR> function key

b. Insure Opcon is selected to effected unit.

c. Type NRC

d. Press <DSPLY> function key

e. Press <TAB+> function key to position cursor to the deactivation field.

f. Type 0 in the deactivation field.

g. Press <ENTER> to stop EDRS program

ATTACHMENT 7
(Page 1 of 2)
VERIFICATION AND OPERABILITY CHECK FOR THE TV MONITORING SYSTEM

NOTE: The Emergency Video Signal is distributed to the plant site on Channel 8. The signal source for this channel is a 1/2" VCR located in the Video Editing Suite, 1st Floor Nuclear Administration Building, Room 1420. The VCR serving Channel 8 is mounted in the vertical equipment rack. A label reading "Channel 8-VTR-3" identifies the subject VCR.

1) Verify Emergency Video System signal by performing the following:

a) Tune any hallway monitor to Channel 8.

NOTE: The test pattern has "Studio 40" on the first line followed by the alphabet on succeeding lines.

b) If the test pattern appears on the monitor, proceed to the TSC and go to Step 2.

c) If something other than the test pattern appears or if no pattern appears, proceed to the video editing suite to check the VCR signal.

(1) Tune monitor labeled "RF System Monitor and Chargen/edit" to Channel 8.

(2) Make sure Channel 8 VCR is "on".

NOTE: Playing a tape in VTR-3 will void TSC signal.

(3) "Stop" any tape that may be playing in machine.

(4) Check cable in rear of VTR-3. Cables with two blue strips of tape should be plugged to inputs labeled "video in" and "audio in".

NOTE: Phone jack carrying TSC signal is labeled "A-130". Phone line plugged into jack is marked with two blue strips of tape. Phone line travels to a converter box under edit console marked with two blue strips of tape. Video cable coming out of box is similarly identified.

(5) If test pattern does not appear, check cable at phone line serving room. Make sure all connections are secure.

(6) If no picture appears on Channel 8, contact the Site Corporate Communications Representative.

ATTACHMENT 7
(Page 2 of 2)
VERIFICATION AND OPERABILITY CHECK FOR THE TV MONITORING SYSTEM

2) After the Emergency Video System signal has been verified operable, or if directed by the TSC Supervisor, proceed to the Technical Support Center.

(a) Ensure power is on to the video keyboard.

(b) Turn power on to the video monitors.

(c) Position the TSC video camera to relay pertinent information to the OSC and EOF (e.g., plant parameters, EC briefings, etc.)

(d) Verify distribution signal (i.e., what the plant is seeing) by viewing Panasonic monitor on desk.

(e) To type and store video text, follow instructions on keyboard or refer to manual in desk drawer.

(f) To send video text to plant, press "Program On" key.

(g) To send video from camera to plant, disengage "Program On" key.

(1) If camera signal does not appear on Panasonic monitor, press "Control" + "X".

ATTACHMENT 8
(Page 1 of 1)
GUIDELINES FOR MAINTAINING TSC STATUS BOARDS

1. Responsibilities for maintaining each TSC Status Board are specified in Attachment 9.

2. Obtain required information for the appropriate status board.

   a. Utilize ERDADS if the information is available on ERDADS and the ERDADS display is available.

      1) Plant Data Status Board Keeper uses the Emergency Plan Data (EP3) display.

      2) Dose Assessment Status Board Keeper uses offsite Radiological Data (R3) display.

      3) TSC Health Physics Supervisor uses Offsite Radiological Data (R3) display.

      4) Other status board keepers use ERDADS displays, as necessary.

   b. If ERDADS is not available,

      1) Verify the TSC Supervisor and TSC ERDADS Operator are aware that ERDADS is not available,

      2) Collect necessary information using attached status board worksheets, if applicable.

3) All status board keepers should ensure that status boards are updated in a timely manner.

   a. All status boards, should generally be updated approximately every 15 minutes.

   b. More frequent updates may be necessary if conditions are changing rapidly.

   c. Less frequent updates may be appropriate if conditions are changing slowly or are stable.

   d. Status boards should always be updated at least every hour.

ATTACHMENT 9
(Page 1 of 1)
TSC STATUS BOARD MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITIES

The following status boards should be maintained by personnel filling the indicated position. Alternate assignments may be made, as necessary.

Status Board	Position
Accountability	TSC Security Supervisor
Security Events	TSC Security Supervisor
10-mile EPE (in Management Area)	Technical Assistant to the EC
Team Tracking	TSC Maintenance Manager
Plant Equipment	TSC Plant Data Status Board Keeper
Sequence of Events	TSC Plant Data Communicator
Area Radiation Monitor	TSC Health Physics Supervisor
Process Radiation Monitor	TSC Dose Assessment Recorder
Dose Assessment	TSC Dose Assessment Recorder
Field Team Tracking	TSC Offsite Team Leader
Survey Results	TSC HP OSC Communicator
10-mile EPZ Map (in HP/Chem Area)	TSC Offsite Team Leader
Critical Safety Functions	TSC Lead Engineer
Task Assignments	TSC Lead Engineer