

Docket No. 50-346

License No. NPF-3

Serial No. 1-212

July 24, 1981



RICHARD P. CROUSE
Vice President
Nuclear
(419) 259-5221

James G. Keppler, Director
United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Region III
799 Roosevelt Road
Glen Ellyn, Illinois 60137



Dear Mr. Keppler:

This is in response to your letter of July 1, 1981, concerning the prompt notification system (Log 1-523), for the area surrounding the Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station, Unit 1.

Toledo Edison is cooperating with the state and county organizations in implementing an upgraded prompt notification system. The Ottawa County prompt notification system, when completed, will encompass an outdoor siren system with coverage extending to slightly over five miles. This is combined with a route alert system for the five to ten mile distance and a selected tone activated radio and pager system.

System Description

The siren system consists of four Hurrican model outdoor sirens manufactured by Alerting Communicators of America. Each siren has a 130 decibel range at 100 feet, and individually provides a 4.5 mile circular coverage over the local area terrain. The system also includes ten tone activated pagers to be carried by selected Ottawa County public officials. Twenty-two tone activated radio receivers will be given to the schools, hospitals, the Coast Guard, and the wildlife and park areas within the ten mile radius. These radios also contain a taping device so that someone missing the verbal message can replay it immediately. Siren, pager, and tone alert radio activation is via encoded radio signal devices located at the Ottawa County Sheriff's Office and an alternate encoder at the Oak Harbor Police Department. Both locations are manned 24 hours per day.

System Installation

The system equipment was purchased approximately one year ago and was to be operational by this July. However, problems developed in late Summer, 1980, with the radio frequency upon which the siren activation system was to function. The original frequency for which the system was purchased was licensed to a group of 12 volunteer fire departments in the county and activated by the Ottawa County Sheriff. An area Frequency Coordination Committee advised the Ottawa County officials that they would not allow the use of a siren and radio/pager alert system on this

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frequency. It was, therefore, necessary for county officials to apply for a license for a new radio frequency.

The Ohio Disaster Services Agency (ODSA), Communications Division, offered to assist Ottawa County in this effort. ODSA contacted the Frequency Coordinator for Ohio and identified an open frequency for which Ottawa County should apply. In late November, 1980, Ottawa County submitted its application to the Public Safety Radio Service Frequency Coordination Committee, starting the required Federal Communications Commission (FCC) radio licensing process. The request was logged on December 19, 1980. At that time, the Frequency Coordinator for Ohio notified the ODSA Communications Division that the frequency which was identified as open was not available and Ottawa County would need to reapply. A verbal request for frequency change was made at that time by ODSA.

On February 25, 1981, the Frequency Coordinator for Ohio approved the request and submitted it to the Frequency Coordination Committee for Michigan. One month later, March 26, 1981, the Michigan group approved the frequency request, but restricted the license to Emergency Use Only, limited power to 50 watts (half that requested), and limited the antenna height to 100 feet.

At that time, ODSA notified Michigan that the power limit might not set off the pagers and tone radios on the system, and the antenna height restriction meant we could not use the existing Sheriff's antenna, which was 125 feet. Michigan said they would grant a waiver, if formally filed, on the 100 foot antenna height. They would not, however, grant the additional power request. The application to the FCC was held until the waiver request was in-hand.

Toledo Edison then requested Ottawa County return the necessary system parts to the manufacturer to change the frequency to that of the pending Ottawa County application. The ODSA, Communications Division, at the same time, made a personal contact to FCC asking that the license approval be expedited. FCC gave assurances they would do their best. The license application was logged at the FCC on May 7, 1981, and assigned Number 16126PL051 on May 8, 1981. ODSA made several checks in May and June to determine the status. As late as July 1, 1981, ODSA was told it was logged and numbered and that nothing could be done to further expedite the licensing process.

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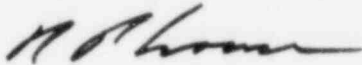
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With no additional technical problems, Toledo Edison estimates that the Ottawa County upgraded prompt notification system can be installed and operational within three months following the issuance of a frequency license by the Federal Communications Commission. In the interim, Ottawa County and the State of Ohio are using the route alert notification system identified in the Ottawa County Plan for Response to Radiation Emergencies at Licensed Nuclear Facilities, Part "D". This methodology was adequately demonstrated during the 1980 annual full scale exercise.

Toledo Edison feels that the actions taken by the State of Ohio and Ottawa County officials reflect conscientious efforts in attempting to implement an upgraded prompt notification system. We believe that the existing plans and procedures provide adequate protection of public health and safety until the upgraded system is completed and operational in the county. Any cooperative influence that could be provided by your organization to further the radio frequency licensing process would be appreciated.

Very truly yours,



RPC:JH:nlf

cc: Brian Grimes, Director
Division of Emergency Preparedness
United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D. C. 20555

DB-1, NRC Resident Inspector
Dan Garner, Project Manager, NRC