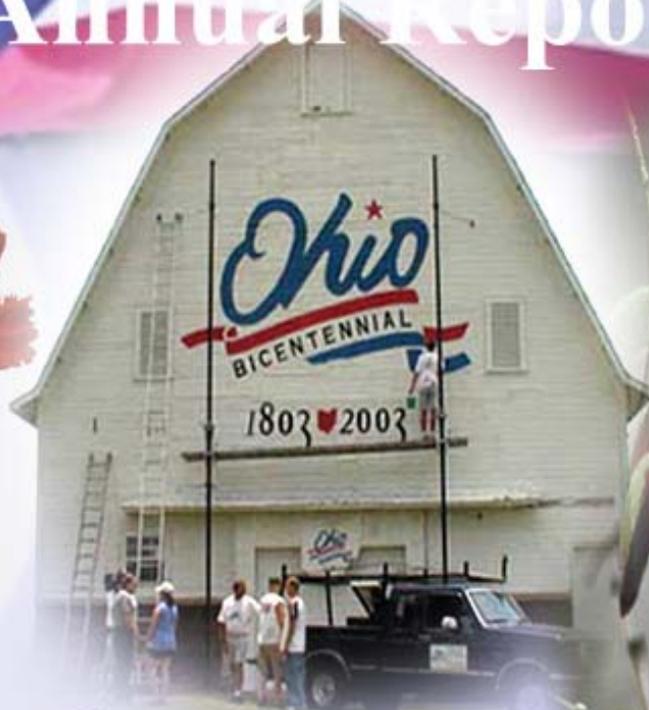


The Utility Radiological Safety Board of Ohio



Annual Report



SFY 2003

July 1, 2002 - June 30, 2003

TABLE OF CONTENTS

REPORT FROM THE CHAIRMAN	3
DESCRIPTION OF THE URSB	5
URSB ACTIONS AND ACTIVITIES	7
URSB CITIZENS ADVISORY COUNCIL	19
URSB JOINT INSPECTION OBSERVATION PROGRAM	22
FINANCIAL REPORT	25
AGENCY OVERVIEWS	27
Ohio Emergency Management Agency	28
Ohio Department of Health	29
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency	31
Ohio Department of Agriculture	33
Ohio Department of Commerce	33
Public Utilities Commission of Ohio	35
NUCLEAR POWER PLANT ACTIVITIES	37
Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station	38
Perry Nuclear Power Station	39
Beaver Valley Power Station	41

REPORT FROM THE CHAIRMAN





- Administration
- Bureau of Motor Vehicles
- Emergency Management Agency
- Emergency Medical Services
- Investigative Unit
- Ohio State Highway Patrol

Bob Taft, Governor
Kenneth L. Morckel, Director

Dale W. Shipley
Executive Director

Emergency Management Agency
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October 31, 2003

REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Dear Governor Taft and Members of the Ohio General Assembly:

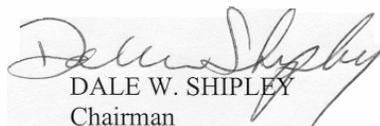
The Utility Radiological Safety Board (URSB) continued to effectively oversee the nuclear power industry and associated radiological issues in 2003. As you read this year's report, you will learn about the many actions and activities taken by the Board and its six member agencies in support of URSB functions and the respective member agencies' regulatory responsibilities.

During this fiscal period, the URSB was challenged to keep abreast of the controversial issues pertaining to the potential re-start of the Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station (DBNPS). Board members have worked closely with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), the utility and the Citizens' Advisory Council to monitor the progress of the Reactor Vessel Head replacement and the many NRC inspections that have been associated with the process.

Other Board achievements have been the inclusion of the use of Potassium Iodide (KI) as an added protective measure to ensure the safety of the public in the power plant areas and the continued monitoring of radiological nuclear shipments across Ohio.

I encourage your review of the many specific activities of the URSB and its member agencies contained in the enclosed overviews. The Board continues to investigate, examine and study issues that impact Ohio's nuclear power plants and the citizens that live near them.

Sincerely,



DALE W. SHIPLEY
Chairman

Mission Statement

"to save lives, reduce injuries and economic loss, to administer Ohio's motor vehicle laws and to preserve the safety and well being of all citizens with the most cost-effective and service-oriented methods available."

DESCRIPTION OF THE URSB



DESCRIPTION OF THE URSB

The Utility Radiological Safety Board (URSB) of Ohio was established by the Ohio General Assembly as part of Amended Substitute House Bill 111 in July of 1989 and later revised by Amended Substitute House Bill 215 in June 1997. The Board's purpose is to develop a comprehensive policy for the State regarding nuclear power safety. The Board's objectives are to promote safe, reliable, and economical power; establish a memorandum of understanding with the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the State; and recommend policies and practices that promote safety, performance, emergency preparedness, and public health standards that are designed to meet the State's needs.

The URSB membership consists of six state agencies: the Ohio Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and Health; the Ohio Emergency Management and Environmental Protection Agencies; and the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio.

The URSB has a Working Group comprised of member agencies' staff to support the Board and a Citizens Advisory Council (CAC), which provides the Board with citizen concerns. Board meetings are held quarterly at the offices of the Ohio Emergency Management Agency at 2855 West Dublin-Granville Road, Columbus, Ohio. The meetings are open to the public.

To find out more information concerning the Utility Radiological Safety Board and its members, please refer to the URSB homepage at <http://www.state.oh.us/ursb/index.html> or contact the URSB Secretary at (614) 889-7153.

The Board members for SFY03 and their respective designees are listed below:

Ohio Department of Agriculture
Mr. Fred L. Dailey, Director
Mr. Paul Panico, Designee

Ohio Emergency Management Agency
Mr. Dale Shipley, Executive Director
Mr. Mark Patchen, Designee

Ohio Department of Commerce
Mr. Gary Suhadolnik, Director
Mr. Dean Jagger, Designee

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Mr. Christopher Jones, Director
Ms. Cindy Hafner, Designee

Ohio Department of Health
J. Nick Baird, M.D., Director
Mr. Roger Suppes, Designee

Public Utilities Commission of Ohio
Dr. Alan Schriber, Chairman
Mr. Dan Fisher, Designee

URSB ACTIONS AND ACTIVITIES



URSB ACTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

The Utility Radiological Safety Board (URSB) considered several nuclear power issues at its four SFY03 quarterly meetings (July 8, 2002, October 7, 2002, January 6, 2003, and April 14, 2003). Board actions are taken by parliamentary procedures and in accordance with the Board's Administrative Rules 4937-1-01, 4937-1-02, 4937-1-03 and 4937-1-04 (effective April 1999). The Board's Administrative Rule 4937-1-02 was revised December 1, 2001 to clarify CAC Membership. The URSB may adopt a resolution to convey the Board's direction or its position on a matter of interest. A log of the URSB resolutions immediately follows this section.

July 8, 2002 Statutory Meeting Summary

There was a Partial Participation Exercise held in the Perry Nuclear Power Plant (PNPP) area on April 9, 2002. The State received no criticisms from the Federal Evaluation Team for their performance. Each of the three counties playing in the exercise were given one Area Requiring Corrective Action (ARCA). The Lake County ARCA was due to an error in the notification of their schools; the Ashtabula and Geauga County ARCAs pertained to their monitoring and decontamination center demonstrations.

There was a Beaver Valley Full Participation Exercise held on June 18, 2002. Again the State received no criticisms of their performance; Columbiana County received one ARCA for their Emergency Alert System (EAS) message. The ARCA was corrected by re-demonstration at the time of the exercise.

Ohio EMA presented an update of the URSB Working Group Initiatives. Discussion was held about the Joint Inspection Observation Program (JIOP). Training requirements and bargaining unit issues still need to be resolved.

The Board passed Resolution 2002-01 recognizing the service of those members not returning to the Citizen's Advisory Council (CAC). Resolution 2002-02 was also passed appointing new CAC members and reappointing returning members. Amy Drummer and Gretchen Farnung were the new members added to the CAC.

The ODH briefed the Board on the May 2002 Midwestern Radioactive Waste Committee meeting. The Department of Energy (DOE) National Transportation Program now plays a key role in committee activities. The program is responsible for coordinating all transportation of radioactive material within the DOE complex.

1. The American Railroad Association has significantly increased security measures since September 11, 2001. They are reviewing all security plans and providing additional training to security personnel.
2. The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) has increased their personnel and facilities and has enhanced route security. An education and outreach package is under development.

3. 450 radiation shipments have been monitored using DOE's TRANSCOM tracking system since its implementation in September 2001. 404 users have been trained. New battery powered GPS units are in use on the Mound-SRS rail campaign.
4. After 20 years and at a cost of \$4 billion, the Secretary of Energy officially recommended to the President on February 14, 2002, that Yucca Mountain be approved as the high-level radioactive waste repository. On February 15, President Bush notified Congress of his approval of the site. Governor Guinn of Nevada vetoed the Presidential approval on April 8, as allowed by the Nuclear Waste Policy Act within 60 days of such approval. Congress must override the veto within the first 90 calendar days of continuous congressional session, or the site is automatically disapproved. The House of Representatives overwhelmingly passed a resolution approving the site May. The U.S. Senate is expected to consider the matter later this month.
5. The planning guide, which outlines the expectations of the Midwestern states for all shippers that transport spent nuclear fuel, high-level radioactive waste, or transuranic waste through the region, was published in April 2002. The guide identifies best practices for shipping radioactive material and offers a single source of information on the Midwestern states to improve the efficiency of the transportation process.

New sirens have been installed and tested by a FEMA contractor at the Beaver Valley Power Station (BVPS). It is hoped that the sirens will eliminate the need for personal home alerting devices. BVPS representatives also reported that 100 federal evaluators at 78 locations, with over 1,000 players participated in their 2002 exercise.

On June 1, Perry Nuclear Power Plant (PNPP) reduced power for scheduled control rod adjustment and turbine condenser work. The reactor was returned to service June 13, 2002.

It was discovered that workers who had recently worked at the Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station (DBNPS) set off radiation detectors upon their arrival at the Oconee plant. The radioactivity was detected by whole body count. DBNPS has installed more sensitive monitors and has revised policies to improve the detection of contamination on workers upon departure from their facility. DBNPS has also decided to replace their Reactor Vessel Head with one from Midland, Michigan. It is expected to arrive is the first week in August 2002.

The NRC formed and dispatched an Augmented Inspection Team (AIT) to better understand the cause of the corrosion on DBNPS' Reactor Vessel Head. A report was issued May 3, 2002 concluding that the root cause was boric acid corrosion that went undetected for an extended period of time. Follow-up inspections are scheduled and are ongoing to pursue these aspects of the regulatory process.

The Citizens Advisory Council (CAC) met on May 8, 2002. The topics of discussion were the role of the NRC in Davis-Besse reactor head degradation and Potassium Iodide (KI). The CAC is looking for additional members.

The Ohio Department of Health (ODH) has received 622,000 KI tablets from the NRC. They have formed a planning committee with two subcommittees to develop policies and procedures for the use of KI in Ohio. The subcommittees are KI Planning/Schools and KI Distribution/Public Education. ODH hopes to distribute the KI by October, however; that cannot be completed until state and county plans are developed.

October 7, 2002 Statutory Meeting Summary

The ODH plans to bag and ship KI to local health departments by the end of October 2002. They are using the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile approach as a model. Local health departments are beginning to work with companies and commercial businesses within the 10 mile Emergency Planning Zones (EPZ) for distribution to employees. ODH has briefed the Governor on the KI effort.

The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) presented Resolution 2002-03 to allow Mr. Jon Harachis, a student at the University of Findlay, membership on the Citizens Advisory Council. The resolution was passed.

The Board approved the URSB State Fiscal Year 2002 Annual Report. The report will be printed and distributed. Copies of the report will be kept on file by the URSB Secretary.

The CAC is studying the Davis-Besse reactor vessel head problem, the transportation of high level waste and the nuclear power plant exercise reports.

The cooperative agreement between the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and the Council of State Governments, facilitator for the Midwestern committee, was renewed for another five years by the DOE Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management on August 16, 2002. The agreement provides funding to the committee as a forum for the 12 Midwestern states on issues associated with the transportation of radioactive material, including spent nuclear fuel.

The Director of the DOE Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management has set December 2004 as the deadline for submission of the license application for the Yucca Mountain repository. DOE expects that the first load of spent nuclear fuel will arrive at the site in December 2010. A plan will be developed designating transportation routes from nuclear power plants to the facility. The plan will further describe the transportation process, including policies, use of contractors, and cask acquisition. Corridor states will be notified three to five years in advance of initiating any shipment of waste.

The NRC has not taken a specific position on the Project on Government Oversight (POGO) report, but there have been remarks from Chairman Meserve that reflect the NRC's position on nuclear security. In general, the Chairman made three (3) points. The first was that physical protection at nuclear power plants was strong even before September 11, 2001. Second, there have been no specific, credible threats of terrorist attack against nuclear power plants since September 11. Third, in light of September 11, the NRC has recognized the need to examine past strategies to ensure that the right protections are in place for the long term.

The NRC continues to meet monthly with First Energy to discuss the progress of the Davis-Besse return to service plan. All meetings are open to the public and transcripts are posted on the NRC website. They continue to monitor activities on the Reactor Vessel Head replacement process, including removal of the old head and inspecting the new head.

Both units at Beaver Valley Power Station are operating at 100 percent power. Unit 1 is scheduled for a maintenance outage in November 2002. While in the outage, they plan to do a bare metal visual inspection of their reactor vessel head to determine if further attention is required. If there are concerns, the head will be pulled for a full inspection. Based on boric acid reports done in prior inspections, they have been able to provide reasonable assurance of compliance with the regulatory requirements.

Perry Nuclear Power Plant had an unscheduled outage on September 22, 2002. The plant was operating at 90 percent power to perform control rod testing when the reactor shut down. Maintenance personnel determined that the turbine trip was due to wear on several mechanical parts. The parts were replaced and preventative maintenance frequency on the system is under review. Station personnel took advantage of the shutdown to repair several other pieces of equipment. The plant re-started on October 4, 2003

The investigation of the discrete radiological particles release at Davis-Besse is ongoing. Bioassay samples from the individuals were analyzed. They showed that one individual had received a large dose from Americium. It was subsequently found that the sample was flawed and that the person had not been overexposed.

Davis-Besse is in the process of replacing their Reactor Vessel Head. Currently, the plant is re-welding the shield building and performing a radiograph on the welds. The service structure will be put back on the reactor vessel head and over 60 control rod drives will be reconnected. Additional inspections, such as system health, are continuing.

A security event occurred at Davis-Besse on October 1, 2002. An individual came onto the Davis-Besse site for a job interview. When his car was searched, a 9-mm handgun with a bullet in the chamber was found. Swipe tests also detected the presence of nitroglycerin and evidence of cocaine. The individual was placed under arrest. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) were notified. The individual remains in custody.

January 6, 2003 Statutory Meeting Summary

The ODH sent a letter to the residents living within the 10-mile Emergency Planning Zones (EPZ) of Ohio's nuclear power plants to inform them of the new KI policy. The letter included an open information line number for people with questions; however, not many calls are anticipated. ODH will share the letter with the Ohio Emergency Management Agency (EMA) so that their field liaisons will have the information.

Ohio EMA reviewed the URSB Working Group Initiatives. The Perry Partial and Beaver Valley Full Participation Exercises were removed from the list. The exercises have been completed. The Davis-Besse Partial Participation Exercise and the Beaver Practice Ingestion Drill were

added. The Working Group continues to monitor the Reactor Oversight Program and comments have been sent to the NRC. Davis-Besse will provide systems training on March 25-26, 2003 in preparation for their Partial Participation Exercise. Beaver Valley has been contacted for training for the 2004 Partial Participation Exercise. A Security Tabletop Exercise is being planned to follow-up on public information and media issues identified during the Davis-Besse Security Tabletop. Monitoring of the Davis-Besse restart was also added to the Initiatives.

The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) presented Resolution 2003-01 appointing Mr. Robert Carlson to the position of medical expert on the Citizens Advisory Council. The resolution was passed.

The Ohio Department of Health reported on radiological transportation issues. Security of spent nuclear fuel shipments is at the forefront of issues associated with transportation. The NRC conducted a stakeholders' meeting on interim compensatory measures for enhancing security of such shipments. Though some of the information was made public, specific measures remain safeguarded. Key issues surfaced by states were: the need for a greater cooperative process between the shipper and states, armed escorts, and enhanced communications. DOE also has reviewed and commented on the interim compensatory measures.

The Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management (OCRWM) is concentrating its efforts on the licensing process for the Yucca Mountain disposal site. They plan to publish a transportation plan in 2003 on shipping spent nuclear fuel to the repository. States will be afforded an opportunity to review the plan. 77 facilities, including five federal sites, will ship to Yucca Mountain. DOE has committed to working with the states and tribes on the selection of final routes. The Yucca Mountain shipping campaign should last 24 years.

The headquarters for the Transportation Tracking and Communication System (TRANSCOM) operations has transitioned from Oak Ridge, Tennessee to Albuquerque, New Mexico. The TRANSCOM 2000 version was deployed just over one year ago. DOE has trained 528 users in the past year, which is a five-fold increase in the number of users. DOE provided training to Ohio EMA, ODH, and PUCO staff on October 11, 2002.

Ohio EMA provided an overview of proposed changes to the URSB Website. Links were created to the FEMA Radiation Emergency Preparedness page and the NRC Reactor Oversight Program. The overall design of the site was improved. After review and comment from the Board, the update will be put up on the internet. The expected completion date is February 2003.

The NRC reported on Regulatory Information Summary 2002-21, "National Guard and Other Emergency Responders Located in the Licensee Controlled Area" issued on November 8, 2002. NRC inspections conducted after September 11, 2001 indicated that there may be a need for additional personnel on site during security events. Many utilities have supplemented their security personnel with National Guard or state police personnel. Utilities have not, as a whole, integrated these personnel into their emergency response plans. Regulatory Information Summary 2002-21 was issued to remind the utilities that their existing emergency plans must be updated.

The NRC continues to hold monthly meetings in Ottawa County. A public meeting was held at the Oak Harbor High School on November 20, 2002 to discuss the NRC internal review of staff performance. Findings have been submitted to the NRC Deputy Director of Operations and will be discussed with the Commissioners at a public meeting on January 14, 2003 at NRC Headquarters. Major inspection efforts are ongoing. Two inspection reports have been issued since the last URSB meeting. One was the containment structure report and the other was the Reactor Vessel Head replacement report. In addition, the NRC's Office of the Inspector General issued a report to the Commission on a concern by an outside group that the NRC had allowed Davis-Besse to operate past the December 31, 2001 deadline. The Commission will review the report and a response will be returned to the Inspector General.

Perry Nuclear Power Plant is operating at 100 percent power. They are approximately three months away from their 9th refueling outage. At the October URSB meeting, a problem with a control rod binding was reported. This control rod will not be used. Davis-Besse representatives reported that the NRC is actively involved in program reviews and physical plant reviews in preparation for the Davis-Besse restart. Beaver Valley representatives were unable to attend the meeting.

April 14, 2003 Statutory Meeting Summary

The Board reviewed the status of the URSB Working Group Initiatives. ODH plans to issue KI recommendations for the general public on the Protective Action Recommendation (PAR) form during emergencies. The counties will then include the recommendations on their Protective Action Decision (PAD) form. KI recommendations will be disseminated to the public in accordance with existing procedures. Also, the bulk of the KI will be available at the Monitoring/Decontamination centers for demonstration of distribution to the general public. Radiological plans have been amended to include procedures to accommodate the use of KI. FEMA is currently reviewing the plans.

The ODH briefed the Board on the New Technology initiative. The State continues to integrate GPS units and GPS technology. The RASCAL program was reviewed at the EOC by Ohio, West Virginia and Michigan. It was decided that there are concerns with the RASCAL Program and that those concerns probably will not be addressed until January 2004 when NRC reviews the program. Other vendors of dose assessment programs are available and the Working Group will try to arrange demonstrations after the Davis-Besse exercise. Attempts are being made for FirstEnergy and the State to coordinate their field monitoring teams.

The last Citizen's Advisory Council (CAC) meeting was on February 20th. The Council was given a presentation on the Lessons Learned Task Force at Davis-Besse. The Witt Report was also discussed and the CAC determined that many of the circumstances in Ohio are different from those discussed in the report. The Ohio Radiological Plan appears to be adequate. They plan to review the Witt Report assessment which will be done by the Working Group. The Council's next meeting is May 21, 2003.

The DOE has decided to proceed with the West Valley Spent Nuclear Fuel Shipment. The shipment will travel from West Valley, New York to the DOE Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory. DOE, the Council of State Governments (CSG), and affected Midwestern states participated in a conference call on April 7, 2003 to discuss revision of the transportation plan for this shipment. Several states, including Ohio, requested at least four months to prepare for the upcoming shipment. States need the extra time to conduct first responder and hospital training.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission briefed Governor Taft regarding the Davis-Besse Reactor Vessel Pressure Head degradation on February 27, 2003. The Governor expressed concerns about the oversight actions being taken prior to restart, those to be taken after restart, and the ongoing assessment of the safety culture. The Governor also asked that we brief him on the status of the Ohio's Radiological Plans prior to Davis-Besse's restart. This request was in response to a letter from the Ohio Citizens Action Group which asked the Governor to withdraw his support until the state and local emergency plans had been reviewed in light of the Witt Report.

Beaver Valley Power Station declared an Unusual Event on February 24, 2003. During pre-outage preparation, a scaffold was being built in the turbine area and a worker dropped a pole accidentally shutting off a steam valve. The indications of low steam line pressure tripped the reactor. The steam valve was repaired and the event was terminated the same day.

Beaver Valley's 9th Refueling Outage started on March 8, 2003. The outage was extended 12 days when they found axial cracks in the Control Rod Drive Mechanism (CRDM). They would like to have the repair made by April 16th to complete the outage by April 25th.

Beaver Valley added seven new sirens to their Alert and Notification System. Siren tests identified two areas as marginally acceptable. FENOC committed to install one siren in each of these areas. They are planning a conference call with FEMA to confirm that adding the two sirens will bring them into compliance with the Alert and Notification System requirements of FEMA REP 10. They will change their plans, with NRC approval, to remove the Personal Home Alert Devices (PHAD's). The addition of the sirens will make the PHAD's unnecessary.

Perry representatives reported on the "White" Finding under the Reactor Oversight Program for Reactor Safety. On October 23, 2002 the high pressure core spray (HPCS) pump failed to start during routine testing. Further investigation determined that the cause of the failure was a procedure deficiency concerning adjustment of electrical contact alignment. The Perry Plant management agreed with the significance of the finding and did not contest the proposed Notice of Violation.

Perry also reported on their 9th Refueling Outage, which started on April 5, 2003. The Reactor vessel was disassembled and in-vessel inspections have been conducted. Turbine inspections are underway. The NRC in-service inspection and radiation protection inspections are in progress this week. The plant plans to complete the outage in 29 days.

Davis-Besse presented a slide show on the status of ongoing activities. They have completed Reactor Coolant System Valve maintenance, restored Containment Air Coolers one and two, completed Reactor Coolant Pump maintenance, completed Emergency Sump modifications, completed Decay Heat Valve Tank modifications and completed containment pressure test. The plant has also finished their work on procedures for responding to a Homeland Security Level "Red" threat. They continue their agreement with local law enforcement and have added on-site security personnel.

The following is a summary of the status of the URSB Working Group initiatives at the end of SFY03:

1. DAVIS-BESSE NUCLEAR POWER STATION PARTIAL EXERCISE - The exercise is planned for June 10, 2003 with a practice exercise in May. The Objectives/Extent-of-Play meeting with FEMA was conducted on January 28. Objectives included recently developed procedures for providing KI to the general public.
2. PRACTICE INGESTION EXERCISE - The drill is scheduled for November 2003. The Working Group After Action Group has committed to conducting ingestion tabletop exercises every two years in the odd numbered years when the state has only one required nuclear power plant exercise to conduct.
3. REACTOR OVERSIGHT PROGRAM - This is an NRC program used to provide continuous oversight of nuclear power plants to verify that each plant is operated in accordance with NRC rules and regulations. The URSB will continue to monitor this program especially as it relates to emergency preparedness. Several findings are now indicated as follows: 2 white finding in radiation safety for Davis-Besse, and one white finding in reactor safety for Beaver Valley.
4. AFTER ACTION PLAN ACTIVITIES - The Exercise After-Action Committee continues to work toward correcting problems that occurred during nuclear power plant exercises. So far 21 issues have been corrected and 22 are still in progress. The Committee has reviewed and revised the Field Monitoring Team procedures, the Field Team Center procedures, and the Ingestion Zone Advisories.
5. AVAILABLE TRAINING - The Working Group continues to study the training needs of URSB member agencies. Davis-Besse provided training on systems, components, emergency action levels, and dose assessment in March 2003. Beaver Valley has been requested to provide training in the spring of 2004. The 2003 State REP Plan has been revised to clarify training issues. More revisions are planned for the 2004 revision.
6. AGRICULTURE BROCHURE - The current Agricultural Brochure is under review by the Working Group, the CAC, county EMA Directors, the OSU Extension Agency, and the Farm Service Agency. The brochure is mailed on an annual basis to 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) processors, producers, and distributors and made available to the public within the 50-mile IPZ.

7. SECURITY TABLETOP - A Security Tabletop exercise was conducted in January 2002. One of the concerns surfaced during the tabletop was the information provided to the public and media following security events at nuclear power plants. A focused panel discussion is now being considered for late summer or early fall of 2003. Possible players are PIO's (state, county, utility), county law enforcement, plant security, FBI and others yet to be determined.
8. DAVIS-BESSE START-UP - The URSB Working Group continues to monitor activities leading to the restart of the Davis-Besse plant. These include attending NRC Oversight Panel meetings and observing ongoing inspections.
9. NEW TECHNOLOGY - Recommendations are being considered for necessary new equipment to support a nuclear power plant emergency. GPS units were used by the Field Monitoring Teams during the Beaver Nuclear Power Station Dry Run Exercise in May 2002. Work continues on the integration of GPS information into procedures. It is hoped that procedures can be implemented during the Perry full-scale exercise 2004, which is the next time the teams will be tested. A thorough review of computers and software that support assessment activities is underway. RASCAL training was conducted. Based on our review, the RASCAL program does not currently meet the needs of the State. The Working Group will investigate other dose assessment programs. First Energy nuclear power plants have been asked to provide similar and consistent data to the State assessment room during exercises.
10. JIOP CLARIFICATION - Observations of NRC Inspections taking place inside the nuclear power plants' protected areas have been difficult to arrange. Escort requirements make it difficult for both the escort and the state representative. First Energy has agreed to provide consistency in policy on plant access, guidance documents on current requirements, and training to assist in obtaining unescorted access.
11. HIGH-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE TRANSPORTATION ISSUES - The URSB continues to track issues that relate to the transport of nuclear power spent fuel and other radiological materials.
12. KI FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC - Changes have been made to Ohio plans and procedures to ensure the effective distribution of KI during nuclear power plant emergencies.

For more information on the above activities, please visit the URSB homepage at <http://www.state.oh.us/ursb/index.htm> or contact the URSB Secretary at (614) 889-7153.

URSB RESOLUTIONS LOG

Resolution Number	Description of Action	Date Signed
03-01	Resolution For Utility Radiological Safety Board Appointments Commencing January 6, 2003 For Medical Expert On The URSB Citizen Advisory Council On Nuclear Power Safety	January 6, 2003
02-03	Resolution For Utility Radiological Safety Board Appointments Commencing July 1, 2002 For Student Membership On The URSB Citizen Advisory Council On Nuclear Power Safety	October 7, 2002
02-02	Resolution For Utility Radiological Safety Board Appointments Commencing July 1, 2002 To Membership On The URSB Citizen Advisory Council On Nuclear Power Safety	July 8, 2002
02-01	Resolution Issuing Utility Radiological Safety Board Proclamations To Members Of The URSB Citizen Advisory Council On Nuclear Safety	July 8, 2002
01-004	Resolution for Utility Radiological Safety Board Appointments Commencing July 1, 2001 to Membership on the URSB Citizen Advisory Council on Nuclear Power Safety	July 9, 2001
01-003	Resolution Issuing Utility Radiological Safety Board Proclamations To Members of the URSB Citizen Advisory Council on Nuclear Safety	July 9, 2001
01-002	Resolution Approving the URSB Citizens Advisory Council's By-Laws as Revised	April 9, 2001
01-001	Resolution Approving Proposed Revision of Joint Committee on Agency Rule Review (JCARR) Rule on CAC Membership	January 8, 2001
00-004	Recommendations of the URSB for Improvement in CAC Membership Involvement	October 10, 2000 (Adopted as Revised)

Resolution Number	Description of Action	Date Signed
00-003	Recommendations from the Working Group of the URSB for Improvement in CAC Operations and Membership Involvement	Tabled
00-002	Resolution for Utility Radiological Safety Board Appointments Commencing July 1, 2000 to Membership on the URSB Citizen Advisory Council on Nuclear Power Safety	July 10, 2000
00-001	Resolution Issuing Utility Radiological Safety Board Proclamations to Members of the URSB Citizen Advisory Council on Nuclear Safety	July 10, 2000
99-006	Resolution Establishing Facilitation of the Utility Radiological Safety Board Working Group	October 12, 1999
99-005	Resolution for Utility Radiological Safety Board Appointments Commencing July 1, 1999 to Membership on the URSB Citizen Advisory Council on Nuclear Power Safety	July 12, 1999
99-004	Resolution Issuing Utility Radiological Safety Board Proclamations to Members of the URSB Citizen Advisory Council on Nuclear Safety	July 12, 1999
99-003	Resolution Revising the General Operation Guidelines of the Utility Radiological Safety Board of Ohio Citizens Advisory Council on Nuclear Power Safety	July 12, 1999
99-002	Resolution Eliminating Internal Administrative Rule for the Utility Radiological Safety Board of Ohio	April 12, 1999
99-001	Resolution Revising the General Operation Guidelines/Bylaws of the Utility Radiological Safety Board of Ohio Citizens Advisory Council on Nuclear Power Safety	April 12, 1999

URSB CITIZEN'S ADVISORY COUNCIL



CITIZEN'S ADVISORY COUNCIL TO THE URSB

The Citizen's Advisory Council (CAC) is a standing committee of the Utility Radiological Safety Board as part of its public education and outreach mandate. The members of the CAC are an organized voice that ensures the URSB member agencies are aware of, and responsive to, the needs of the citizens of Ohio. The mission of the CAC is "To advise the Utility Radiological Safety Board of Ohio on measures - and factors affecting the safety of existing nuclear power facilities, including, but not limited to plant design, - operations, management, emergency planning, public health and environmental impacts, and regulatory standards and policies." This advice is linked to the interests of the CAC members as they represent the citizens of Ohio and the operations of Davis- Besse, Perry, and Beaver Valley nuclear power plants.

The CAC studies issues ranging from the radiation protection programs for both nuclear facilities as well as environmental protection. They report their findings as recommendations to the URSB for further action. The URSB gives careful consideration to the work of the CAC and considers it to be an important resource.

CAC membership consists of local government officials, academics, representatives from environmental organizations, scientists, nuclear and health professionals, citizens residing near the nuclear power plants, citizens at large, and students. Except for the student members, who serve one-year terms, the members of the CAC serve staggered two-year terms. The staggered terms serve to maintain balance and continuity on the council. Terms of membership start and end with the State Fiscal year, beginning in July of each year.

In State Fiscal Year 2003 (SFY03), the CAC was chaired by Mr. Bill Thomas. The members of Citizen Advisory Council included:

Mr. Gary Bolender, Emergency Response in a Planning Zone
Mr. Peter Cybulskis, Independent Research Facility
Ms. Amy Drummer, Citizen from the Davis Besse EPZ
Mr. Howard Elson, Institute of Higher Education
Ms. Gretchen Farnung, Citizen At Large
The Honorable Karl Koebel, Public Official from Davis-Besse
Mr. Jon Harachis, Student Member
The Honorable Neil C. Hofstetter- Public Official from Perry
Mr. Bill Thomas, Non Power Nuclear Industry

The CAC met two times in SFY03 and discussed a variety of technical topics related to nuclear power production. The CAC discussed changing conditions at Davis-Besse and attended two public meetings related to the damage to the pressure vessel. A presentation was provided to the CAC from the NRC "Lessons Learned Task Force" at Davis-Besse and discussed the findings of the report. The CAC participated in discussions with representatives from Davis Besse about the effort to replace the damage to the head of the reactor pressure vessel. The CAC reviewed the results of the investigations to determine the cause of the damage and the solutions to stop such damage in the future.

The CAC reviewed the distribution of potassium iodide (KI) to the public living in the 10 mile EPZ. Members of the CAC attended the public meetings in Ottawa County sponsored by the Ohio Department of Health.

URSB JOINT INSPECTION OBSERVATION PROGRAM



URSB JOINT INSPECTION OBSERVATION PROGRAM

The Joint Inspection Observation Program (JIOP) was implemented by the Board in April 1991 by adopting URSB Resolution 91-002, "Resolution Adopting General Agreement Between the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission and Ohio's State Liaison Officer for State Observations of NRC Inspections of Nuclear Power Plants". The agreement allows URSB JIOP members to observe NRC inspections of the Perry and Davis-Besse nuclear power plants. Under "adjacent state observation" status, a second agreement with NRC Region I, JIOP participants have observed NRC inspections of the Beaver Valley Power Station. A "guidelines document" has been developed setting the conditions and procedures for member agencies' participation in the program. This document includes the goals and objectives of the Joint Inspection Observation Program. The URSB JIOP Goals and Objectives are delineated below.

In SFY03, the URSB JIOP participants observed three NRC inspections. For each observation a report is generated and forwarded to the NRC for its review and comment. The table at the end of this section lists these reports for the past five years. All JIOP reports are available to the public by request to the URSB Secretary. Requests may be made by telephone at (614) 889-7153 or in writing to:

URSB Secretary
The Utility Radiological Safety Board
2855 West Dublin Granville Road
Columbus, Ohio 43235-2206

URSB JIOP Goals and Objectives

To observe Nuclear Regulatory Commission inspections at Ohio nuclear power facilities and the Beaver Valley Power Station...

- To participate with the NRC to observe inspections.
- To communicate to the public, URSB member agencies, and interested parties first-hand information obtained by observing inspection, in accordance with NRC protocol.
- To communicate with the NRC resident, regional, and national inspectors.

To raise issues of health, safety, and economic concerns with the Board...

- To observe NRC inspections and obtain timely, first-hand information which will assist in formulating state positions on public health, safety, performance, and/or cost issues.
- To maintain a historical database to monitor the economical production and safe operation of nuclear energy.

To provide the URSB with reports that identify the number of inspections observed during the quarter, summarize observation results and recommendation, and address comments made by the NRC and the public.

JOINT INSPECTION OBSERVATION PROGRAM REPORTS

JIOP REPORT NO.	DATE(S) OF INSPECTION	PLANT	AREA(S) OF INSPECTION	OBSERVING AGENCY
03-02	2/24/03	BVPS	Strategic Performance	EMA
03-01	2/24/03	PNPP	Emergency Preparedness Program	EMA
02-09	10/7/02	DBNPS	Worker Radiation Exposures	EMA/ODH
02-08	9/23/02	DBNPS	System Inspection	ODH
02-07	9/9/02	DBNPS	Program Review	EMA
02-06	9/9/02	DBNPS	Management and Human Performance	EMA
02-05	8/12/02	BVPS	Safety System Design and Performance Capability	EMA
02-04	4/15/02	DBNPS	Special Inspection Regarding Worker Radiation Exposure	EMA/ODH
02-03	3/12/02	DBNPS	Vessel Head Corrosion	EMA
02-02	2/25/02	DBNPS	Circumferential Cracking	EMA
02-01	4/22-25/02	DBNPS	Emergency Preparedness	EMA
01-05	10/29-11/2/01	BVPS	NRC Radiation Protection	ODH
01-04	8/13-16/01	PNPP	Emergency Preparedness Program	EMA
01-03	8/13-17/01	BVPS	Emergency Preparedness Program	EMA
01-02	2/5-8/01	PNPP	Emergency Preparedness Program.	EMA
01-01	1/29/01-2/2/01	DBNPS	NRC Radiation Protection Inspection	ODH
00-01	8/8/00	DBNPS	NRC Radiation Protection Inspection.	ODH

Note: Reports will not be made public until after the NRC has released their report, per NRC protocol

FINANCIAL REPORT



FINANCIAL REPORT

DESCRIPTION	SFY99	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	SFY03
Appropriations					
Emergency Management	\$764,459	\$751,974	\$754,614	\$840,000	\$876,000
Agriculture	\$97,958	\$50,084	\$62,281	\$68,879	\$71,555
Environmental Protection	\$190,459	\$188,075	\$189,208	\$219,080	\$243,675
Health	\$771,275	\$740,801	\$761,900	\$761,900	\$793,000
Commerce					
Public Utilities Commission					
Total Appropriation	\$1,824,151	\$1,730,934	\$1,768,003	\$1,889,859	\$1,984,230
Expenditures					
Emergency Management	\$728,559	\$629,610	\$779,799	\$844,131	\$918,234
Agriculture	\$60,446	\$48,850	\$55,758	\$45,000	\$48,000
Environmental Protection	\$143,362	\$155,076	\$165,725	\$185,552	\$185,854
Health	\$632,420	\$708,488	\$656,406	\$671,439	\$751,680
Commerce					
Public Utilities Commission					
Total Expense (Year-end Balance)	\$1,564,807	\$1,542,024	\$1,657,688	\$1,746,122	\$1,903,768

The figures listed in the above table reflect the entire amount spent by URSB agencies in support of the nuclear power plant preparedness effort. These activities include planning, training and exercises, as well as Board activities.

ORC Section 4937.05 authorizes the nuclear electric utilities to negotiate separately with EPA, ODH, ODA and Ohio EMA amounts to be given as grants for funding of duties and statutes related to nuclear safety on the Utility Radiological Safety Board.

AGENCY OVERVIEWS



OHIO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

The Ohio Emergency Management Agency (Ohio EMA) was established under Ohio Revised Code Chapter 5502.22 as a division of the Department of Public Safety. The mission of the Ohio EMA is to coordinate state emergency preparedness and civil defense activities. Phases of mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery are designed to minimize effects upon the population caused by all hazards. The agency maintains the State Emergency Operation Center, the data links to nuclear power plants, and communications to subdivisions. The Ohio EMA implements federal and State policies and programs and supports county emergency management agencies.

The Radiological Branch is part of the Technical Support Division of Ohio EMA. With the assistance of the other sections of EMA, it is responsible for radiological incident response, accident assessment, instrument maintenance, training, planning, exercises and drills, and facilitation of the URSB. In addition, the Radiological Branch works with the Department of Energy (DOE) and other URSB agencies to monitor activities relating to high-level radiation shipments across Ohio.

Emergency Planning

Ohio EMA completed the annual revision of The Ohio Plan for Response to Radiation Emergencies at Licensed Nuclear Facilities in January 2003. The major emphasis of the planning effort this fiscal year was the addition of Potassium Iodide (KI) as a protective measure for the general public. KI is already used by emergency workers and institutional residents. Changes were made to State and county plans and procedures to facilitate recommendations for the distribution of KI during emergencies.

The Agricultural Brochure was also reviewed by stake holders, revised and distributed this fiscal year. The brochure is distributed annually to agricultural processors, producers and distributors in the power plants 10-mile planning zones. It is also available on the internet at http://www.state.oh.us/odps/division/ema/PDFs/Ag_Brochure.pdf.

Nuclear Power Plant exercises and Drills

Ohio EMA is responsible for the coordination of State Agency participation in nuclear power plant exercise. These exercises can take the form of small communications test involving only State and County EMAs to major federally graded exercises. In SFY03, there was one federally graded exercise. The exercise was conducted for the Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station on June 10, 2003. The State of Ohio, Lucas, Ottawa and Sandusky Counties participated. Preliminary results identify one Area Requiring Corrective Action (ARCA) for cross contamination of a simulated accident victim during the hospital portion of the exercise. Hospital procedures will be re-demonstrated later this year to eliminate the ARCA.

Ohio demonstrated its' KI procedures for the first time during the June Davis-Besse exercise. FEMA Region V, who evaluated the drill, complimented Ohio on the demonstration and had no negative comments in their preliminary exercise summary.

Numerous un-graded mini-drills and communications tests were also conducted with the three FENOC utilities throughout the year to maintain and test the adequacy of procedures.

Joint Inspection and Observation Program

Ohio EMA has played an active role in monitoring the activities associated with the Davis-Besse re-start. An Ohio EMA representative was included on the Davis-Besse Reactor Vessel Head Degradation Lessons-Learned Task Force which was established by the NRC in May 2002. The purpose of the Task Force was to conduct an independent evaluation of the NRC's regulatory processes related to assuring reactor vessel head integrity in order to identify and recommend areas for improvement applicable to the NRC and/or the nuclear industry. Their final report was published on October 9, 2002. It concluded that the Davis-Besse vessel head penetration nozzle leakage and the reactor pressure vessel head degradation event was preventable. It was not prevented because: (1) the NRC, Davis-Besse, and the nuclear industry failed to adequately review, assess, and follow-up on relevant operating experience; (2) Davis-Besse failed to assure that plant safety issues would receive appropriate attention; and (3) the NRC failed to integrate known or available information into its assessments of Davis-Besse's safety performance. As a result of its review, the Task Force determined that the NRC should take specific actions directed toward areas it considered contributors to the Davis-Besse event. The full report is available at: <http://www.nrc.gov/reactors/operating/ops-experience/vessel-head-degradation/news.html>.

The NRC briefed Governor Taft, Ohio EMA and ODH on oversight activities at Davis-Besse on February 27, 2003. Items discussed included description of the head degradation at Davis-Besse, its significance and how the condition developed to that point without being adequately addressed by either FirstEnergy or the NRC; actions taken by NRC, FirstEnergy and the Nuclear Industry to prevent recurrence; NRC actions prior to approval for re-start; NRC oversight actions upon re-start approval, and NRC efforts to communicate with state, local governments, and the public regarding re-start activities. The NRC emphasized that the decision to authorize restart will not be made until the NRC is satisfied that the facility can be restarted and operated safely.

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

The Ohio Department of Health (ODH) provides support to the URSB through its statutory functions in matters of radiation protection. ODH monitors the radiological performance of the nuclear power plants, provides emergency response personnel and dose assessment team leadership in the event of a radiological emergency, and performs radiological environmental monitoring outside of commercial nuclear power plant boundaries. Areas of responsibility include evaluating radiological environmental program compliance; evaluating the ability of hospitals to treat contaminated injured people; and serving as the lead state agency on all health physics issues within Ohio.

Radiological Environmental Monitoring

ODH staff conducts a variety of radiological environmental monitoring activities in the vicinity of the Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station (DBNPS), the Perry Nuclear Power Plant (PNPP), and the Beaver Valley Power Station (BVPS). Groundwater, lake water, potable water, bottom sediment, soil, milk, fish, vegetation and air samples are collected by local health departments (under contract with ODH) and analyzed by the ODH Laboratory. All sample results indicated that radioactivity levels are at or near the Lower Limit of Detection (LLD) and well below the NRC release criteria.

Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Response Exercises

ODH staff participates in nuclear power plant exercises. This past year, ODH staff participated in the Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station emergency preparedness dry run and graded-exercise on May 13th and June 10th, respectively. Preparations included revisions to associated emergency response procedures and delivering training to personnel. Fifteen bureau personnel staffed positions at the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC); County EOC; nuclear plant Emergency Operations Facility (EOF); the Joint Public Information Center (JPIC), and in the field as field monitoring teams; sample screeners; and exercise controllers. Bureau staff also observed and evaluated a medical drill (MS-1) at the Magruder Hospital in Port Clinton, Ohio on June 11th, 2003.

Nuclear Power Plant Inspections

ODH is an active participant in the Joint Observation Inspection Program (JIOP). This past year, ODH observed the NRC inspection team sent to DBNPS during the months of September 2002, March and April, 2003. ODH used the Joint Inspection Observation Program (JIOP) and stated protocols to participate in this process. Representatives from ODH and Ohio EMA obtained site access from NRC escorts during the investigation. The investigation included a review of records, visual inspections, survey observations of selected areas, and DBNPS strategy briefings including timetable of events and lessons learned.

ODH has been monitoring the reactor head corrosion problem at DBNPS. ODH has attended a number of joint NRC/FENOC public meetings designed to inform the public on the status of corrective actions and conditions for plant restart.

Potassium Iodide (KI) Distribution

The Ohio Department of Health conducted a series of three public meetings to solicit public input regarding the offer from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to supply Potassium Iodide (KI) tablets for the public in the 10-mile emergency planning zones. As a result of these meetings, the Ohio Department of Health developed a policy statement regarding the use of Potassium Iodide. The policy was approved by the Director of Health and concurred with by Governor Taft. The policy recommends the following:

- pre-distribution of KI tablets to the residents and employees in the ten-mile emergency-planning zone on a voluntary basis.

- pre-distribution of KI tablets to schools in the ten-mile emergency-planning zone on a voluntary basis.
- State and local emergency plans are to be modified to incorporate measures and procedures to provide for the use of KI as a supplemental measure to evacuation.
- Emergency plans are to be modified to provide for the distribution of KI to schoolchildren.
- Stockpiling KI tablets at evacuation and care centers for transient residents.

The Department coordinated the state and local efforts to distribute KI to the public within the three 10-mile emergency planning zones in Ohio. In October, 2002, the department repackaged approximately 580,000 KI tablets into baggies containing two individual tablets, with each tablet individually sealed in an aluminum packet. These contents, along with the manufacturer's insert, were placed into baggies containing pre-printed, FDA-approved labels and shipped to local health districts in Columbiana, Lake, and Ottawa Counties. These counties in turn, distributed KI to, or for, Ashtabula, Geauga, and East Liverpool Health Departments, as well as for their own residents. The department assisted the local health departments by providing KI literature, advisories, and informational posters for public education purposes. Between January 20th and April 30th, the local health districts within the 10-mile emergency planning zones, distributed over 40% of the KI received, to the general public, schools, and employers. Not all eligible residents elected to pick-up their allotted KI tablets. The remaining KI will either be stored at local health districts, for new residents, and/or stored at evacuation/care centers for transients and others, who do not have KI.

Midwestern Radioactive Material Transportation Committee

ODH is Ohio's gubernatorial representative to the Midwestern Radioactive Material Transportation Committee. The Committee addresses issues regarding the transportation of all DOE radioactive material, including spent nuclear fuel, transuranic waste, other low-level radioactive waste and highway route controlled quantities (HRCQ) of radioactive material. ODH works with the DOE to develop appropriate policies. The Ohio High-Level Radioactive Waste Routing Task Force will make recommendations to the PUCO on the selection of routes in Ohio. The Ohio State University contracted to conduct a study of potential routes in support of this effort.

OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency's purpose is to maintain a safe and healthy environment for the population of Ohio. To support the goals of the URSB, the Ohio EPA Radiological Safety Program collects and monitors performance trends of monthly, annual, and special operating reports on air, water, and hazardous waste generation from the nuclear plants. A synopsis is presented to the URSB on a quarterly basis. The Agency has one full time staff member and twenty-five other employees who devote a portion of their time to the activities supported by the Board. Each one contributes their particular expertise to the work of the Board, as it is needed.

Nuclear plants have permits for stationary combustion sources such as auxiliary boilers and the emergency diesels. There were no air permit violations by the nuclear plants for in SFY03. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission regulates other routine air emissions associated with the operation of a nuclear power plant.

Ohio EPA receives and evaluates monthly wastewater discharge reports submitted under National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits. These permits establish limits on discharges of; hydrocarbons, metals, treatment chemicals, dissolved oxygen, and waste heat from the plant sewer and process effluent outfalls. In SFY03 a fuel oil tank for the Emergency Diesel Generators at Beaver Valley Unit 2 was overfilled by 150 gallons. The plant cleaned this up and there was no water impact or offsite release. The Perry plant had a NPDES violation of dissolved copper due either to leaching from a new brass fitting on the condensate system or from changing lake conditions. The plant is evaluating the source of this temporary permit excursion.

Any facility generating more than 200 pounds of hazardous waste, as defined in ORC 3745 Sections 50 and 51, a month must register with Ohio EPA and obtain a generator's identification number. This registration allows the plant to store and manifest hazardous waste for shipment off-site. The plants must make an annual report each calendar year and submit the report to Ohio EPA, Division of Hazardous Waste Management. These reports detail the types of waste generated and the quantities involved. These reports also list where each waste is sent for treatment, storage, or disposal. There were no known discrepancies or violations of either plant's permit in SFY03.

National drinking water standards have been established to ensure that our drinking water does not contain unhealthy levels of contaminants. Contamination standards for inorganic chemicals, volatile organic chemicals, pesticides, and herbicides are expressed as Maximum Contamination Limits (MCLs). Public water providers must test their water regularly, and submit the results to Ohio EPA. Public water providers have to test their raw and finished water for 83 substances. There was an MCL incident involving Radium in SFY03. However, this is an ongoing water supply problem and is not related to any nuclear power generation, and is not located near a power plant.

While there has never been an accident involving a release of radiation from either plant site, the Division of Emergency and Remedial Response, Emergency Response Unit has committed staff to act as environmental county liaisons if an event should occur. In addition, Ohio EPA provides a sampling team of 21 people to measure any deposition that could affect soil, surface water, or vegetation. This sampling team, known as the Radiological Assessment Team is continually trained and briefed on any changes affecting the team's role. Team membership includes most Ohio EPA divisions to ensure representation of all needed programmatic expertise. This team participates in post plume exercises and drills run by the State or the plants as part of their regular exercise schedule.

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Parts of chapters 917.02-.03, 941, 3715.52-.62 of the Revised Code directs the Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) to protect the food supply as it relates to Food Safety and Animal Health. Additionally, portions of 4937.02-04 of the Ohio Revised Code and Title 44 Part 350 of the Code of Federal Regulations directs ODA to promote public safety involving nuclear power plant operations. ODA, in coordination with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Ohio State University Cooperative Extension Service, estimates damage to crops and livestock from radiation incidents.

In order to respond to and mitigate the effects of nuclear incidents, ODA maintains emergency response plans and monitoring programs. ODA coordinates procedures for the protection and recovery of livestock, poultry, forage and browse plants from radiation effects. For all affected food, agricultural commodities, and livestock within an affected area and possible outlets for contaminated products, ODA reviews and maintains embargo and quarantine procedures.

The ingestion exposure pathway (50-miles ingestion emergency planning zones) includes livestock producers, crop growers, processors, and distributors of farm products and other regulated facilities. When an incident occurs, ODA assesses and deals with problems affecting agriculture and industry. ODA, in coordination with the Ingestion Zone Recovery and Reentry Advisory Group and the counties involved, determines affected target groups in the ingestion exposure pathway and gives them emergency response information.

During SFY03, ODA attended monthly URSB Working Group Meetings, quarterly URSB Board Meetings, Citizen Advisory Committee Meetings, After-Action Working Group Meetings and participated in the Davis-Besse Exercise.

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL COMPLIANCE

The overall mission of the Ohio Department of Commerce (ODC), Division of Industrial Compliance is to serve Ohio by promoting the safety and soundness of our customer industries through an innovative and effective team of highly motivated employees. The Ohio Department of Commerce is one of the state's chief regulatory agencies. Commerce is different from most state agencies, since it must operate like a private business enterprise as opposed to being funded primarily by Ohio's General Revenue Fund dollars. The agency exists on the fees and assessments from the industries that it regulates.

During SFY03, the Department was composed of the following divisions: Administration, Financial Institutions, Industrial Compliance, Labor & Worker Safety, Liquor Control, Real Estate, Securities, State Fire Marshal, and Unclaimed Funds. The Division of Industrial Compliance headed by the Division Superintendent is streamlined into three efficient and

forward-looking Bureaus: the Bureau of Construction Compliance; the Bureau of Operations & Maintenance and the Bureau of Plans & Specifications.

URSB Involvement

ODC is a member of the Ohio Utility Radiological Safety Board (URSB). ODC is committed to help ensure nuclear safety for the citizens of Ohio by monitoring the Davis-Besse and Perry Nuclear Power Plants quality assurance programs.

Agency Specific Activities

During SFY03, ODC continually monitored the Davis-Besse and Perry Nuclear Power Plants In-service Inspection Program of Nuclear Power Plant Components. Chapter 4101:4-5 of the Ohio Administrative Code mandates this monitoring. In this chapter it refers to Section XI, Rules for In-service Inspection of Nuclear Power Plant Components, of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code. This Section provides rules for the examination, testing, and inspection of components and systems in a nuclear power plant.

The rules of this Section constitute requirements to maintain the nuclear power plant and to return the plant to service, following plant outages, in a safe and expeditious manner. The rules require a mandatory program of examinations, testing, and inspections to evidence adequate safety. The rules also stipulate duties of the Authorized Nuclear In-service Inspector to verify that the mandatory program has been completed, permitting the plant to return to service in an expeditious manner.

The Owner of the nuclear power plant is assigned the responsibilities to develop a program, which will demonstrate conformance to the requirements of this Section. These responsibilities include: (a) Provision of access in the design and arrangement of the plant to conduct the examination and tests; (b) development of plans and schedules, including detailed examination and testing procedures for filing with the enforcement and regulatory authorities having jurisdiction at the plant site; (c) conduct of the program of examination and tests, system leakage and hydrostatic pressure tests, as well as in-service tests of pumps and valves; (d) recording of the results of the examinations and tests, including corrective actions required and the actions taken.

Duties of the Authorized Nuclear In-service Inspector are assigned by Section XI to verify that the responsibilities of the Owner and the mandatory requirements of this Section are met. Duties performed this past fiscal year by the Authorized Nuclear In-service Inspectors included: (a) witnessing of pressure tests; (b) reviewed nondestructive examination procedures and repair programs; (c) verified that the visual examinations and tests on pumps and valves had been completed and the results recorded.

Future Activities

The Department Staff will continue to monitor the In-service Inspection Programs of Davis-Besse and Perry Nuclear Power Plants, and will provide technical assistance to the URSB when questions arise regarding the requirements of ASME Section XI.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio

The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUCO) works to assure all residential and business consumers access to adequate, safe and reliable utility services at fair prices, while facilitating an environment that provides competitive choices.

The PUCO Transportation Department

The PUCO Transportation Department works to facilitate safe and secure commercial transportation on public highways, railroads, and at transportation facilities as well as promote quality and equitable service in a proactive manner for the public and commercial carriers in the household goods, bus, and ferryboat industries.

The PUCO Transportation Department is responsible for enforcing state and federal motor carrier and rail safety requirements within the state of Ohio.

Transport of Radioactive Materials – PUCO Regulatory Responsibilities & Capabilities

The Governor has designated the PUCO as the state’s “routing agency” for radioactive materials and spent nuclear fuel. The PUCO also participates in the Ohio High Level Radioactive Waste Routing Task Force on the routing of radiological shipments from, within, and outside of Ohio.

The PUCO Transportation Department is responsible for the enforcement of federal and State regulations pertaining to the transport of hazardous materials, including radioactive materials, transported by highway and rail. The Transportation Department staff includes 14 Hazardous Materials Specialists trained to standards prescribed by the United States Department of Transportation (US DOT), the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) and the Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance (CVSA). These personnel are certified to conduct inspections of highway radioactive materials shipments using the CVSA Level VI, Enhanced North American Standard (NAS) Inspection for Radioactive Shipments. The Level VI inspection procedure is limited to radiological shipments and includes inspection procedures of the US DOT/CVSA NAS Level I inspection. The Level VI inspection procedures include US DOT radiological requirements and stringent “out-of-service criteria” for trucks transporting the materials. CVSA Level VI inspections include close examination of the driver, the vehicle, and the radioactive materials packaging and cargo. Radioactive materials shipments that are not examined under the Level VI process are inspected using the North American Standard Level I procedures. Also, several PUCO Transportation Department personnel are certified by the US

DOT Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) to inspect rail shipments of radioactive materials. Along with checking for compliance with the US DOT Hazardous Materials Regulations, these PUCO personnel are also FRA certified to inspect rail equipment, track, and operating practices.

PUCO personnel often work very closely with the staffs of the Ohio Emergency Management Agency and Ohio Department of Health to coordinate and conduct inspections of high level and special interest radioactive materials shipments, such as spent nuclear fuel and radioactive industrial sources. Several of these inspections occurred in SFY 2003. A summary of these activities may be requested from the PUCO Transportation Department by calling (614) 466-3392.

www.PUCO.ohio.gov

NUCLEAR POWER PLANT ACTIVITIES



NUCLEAR POWER PLANT ACTIVITIES

Two nuclear power plants are located in Ohio, the Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station and the Perry Nuclear Power Plant. A third nuclear power plant, the Beaver Valley Power Station, is located in Pennsylvania within 5 miles of the Ohio border. The following three sections describe the plants in more detail and activities of SFY03.

DAVIS-BESSE NUCLEAR POWER STATION



Restart status of the Davis-Besse station

FirstEnergy Corp.'s Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station, near Oak Harbor in Ottawa County, continues its extended outage to make improvements to plant equipment and systems prior to restarting the unit in fall of 2003. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) must approve the restart before the plant can resume operations.

Davis-Besse was taken off line February 16, 2002, for refueling, maintenance work and inspections, including a NRC-mandated inspection of the Control Rod Drive Mechanism (CRDM) nozzles on the reactor head. That inspection, done in March 2002, revealed corrosion on the reactor head near one of the 69 CDRM nozzles, which had leaked boric acid through a crack. FirstEnergy Nuclear Operating Company (FENOC), the FirstEnergy subsidiary which operates the plant, replaced the damaged reactor head in the fall of 2002 with a similar reactor head from a Michigan nuclear plant that had never been operated.

Additionally, FENOC subsequently placed new managers with specific skills and experience in key positions to bolster future operation of the plant. The organization also was restructured to assure greater management presence in the field, improve the quality of engineering work and to create a more aggressive and intrusive Quality Assurance Program.

Plant personnel inspected and assessed all significant safety systems in the plant and are making improvements, as appropriate. Numerous additional efforts are under way to improve the safety and reliability of other plant equipment, including increasing the size of Emergency Containment Sump screen from 50 square feet to 1200 square feet; installation of a state-of-the art leak detection system—the German-made Flus system—on the bottom of the reactor vessel; and the creation of a comprehensive Containment Leak Monitoring Program.

Other improvements include:

- Revamping plant programs to assure proper ownership, execution, and ongoing assessment of how well those programs are meeting expectations;
- Strengthening the organization through training that targets specific needs identified by employees in the field;
- Creating a Safety Conscious Work Environment program to motivate employees to aggressively identify and promptly report safety issues;
- Establishing an Employee Concerns program that provides yet another avenue for employees to report safety problems, and one that provides a greater level of confidentiality;
- Refining a systematic approach to assure the materiel condition of all the plant.

Prior to restarting the plant, FENOC will conduct a full pressure test of the plant's reactor coolant system, after which remaining work will be completed. Meanwhile, the NRC continues its inspections of the work done at the plant. Once those inspections are finished, the company will request permission to resume operations.

PERRY NUCLEAR POWER PLANT



The Perry Nuclear Power Plant (PNPP) located on the shores of Lake Erie in Lake County, approximately 35 miles northeast of Cleveland, began commercial operation in November 1987. The plant is owned by FirstEnergy Corporation and operated by the FirstEnergy Nuclear Operating Company (FENOC).

PNPP is a single unit plant that employs a General Electric boiling water reactor (BWR). A BWR is designed to use the steam that is produced inside the reactor to drive the turbine generators. Under ideal conditions, PNPP is capable of producing enough electricity to power 1,220,360 homes in an average month.

During the period of July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003 the NRC Resident Inspector observed Emergency Response Organization (ERO) training drills conducted on the following dates: September 12, 2002, February 19, 2003 and June 25, 2003. No findings or violations were issued. Additionally, during the first quarter 2003 inspection the following areas were inspected: Alert and Notification System (ANS) testing, Emergency Response Organization (ERO) Augmentation Testing and Drill Evaluation. No findings or violations were issued.

On September 12, 2002, February 19, 2003, and June 25, 2003, the State of Ohio, Lake, Ashtabula and Geauga counties participated in emergency preparedness training drills of the PNPP's Emergency Response Organization. The drills tested key communication and public information functions, Protective Action Recommendation (PAR) protocols and decision-making procedures. The Perry Plant conducted independent evaluations and completed a formal self-assessment report for the three drills and the evaluated exercise.

The PNPP has maintained a "Green" acceptable performance for the Emergency Preparedness Cornerstone under the NRC Reactor Oversight Process, which monitors three areas of Emergency Preparedness: 1) Drill and exercise performance, 2) Drill participation and 3) ANS (siren) reliability. The "Green" performance response band indicates that objectives are fully met. However, there is an unresolved Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) inspection item pertaining to the timeliness of event classification for the April 24 Emergency Plan entry into an Alert.

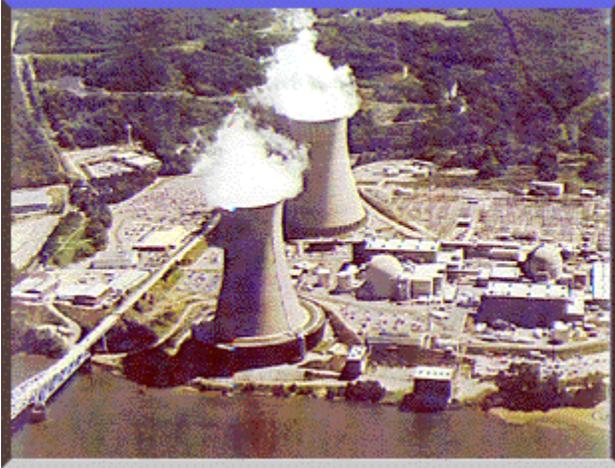
The Alert Notification System (ANS) was upgraded; 76 Emergency Planning Zone sirens were upgraded with new electronics. Upon the issuance of a radio frequency license by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), a siren feedback system will be implemented.

Two emergencies were classified during this timeframe. An Alert was declared on April 24, 2003, due a high radiation alarm in the Fuel Handling Building and an Unusual Event was declared on June 30, 2003, due to seismic activity. There were no health or safety consequences to the general public or plant personnel due to either event.

Outages:

Forced Outage	September 22, 2002 to October 5, 2002
Refueling Outage 9	April 5, 2003 to May 31, 2003

BEAVER VALLEY POWER STATION



The Beaver Valley Power Station (BVPS) is located in Shippingport, Pennsylvania on the Ohio River approximately 5 miles from the Ohio border. The plant is a two-reactor site, with Unit 1 commencing operation in October 1976 and Unit 2 in November 1987. Beaver Valley Unit 1 and Unit 2 are owned by FirstEnergy Corporation and operated by its subsidiary FirstEnergy Nuclear Operating Company. Together the units can produce enough power to supply electricity to 1,604,160 homes in an average month.

NRC Performance Indicators

The Beaver Valley Plant has maintained “Green” acceptable performance under the NRC Reactor Oversight Process, which monitors three performance indicators in emergency preparedness. Performance indicators include drill and exercise performance, drill participation and ANS reliability. The “Green” performance area response band indicates objectives under the emergency preparedness cornerstone were fully met.

Outages

Unit 1

1M02 Maintenance Outage November 11 – 23, 2002

1R15 Refueling Outage March 8 – May 29, 2003

Unit 2

2R10 Refueling Outage Scheduled to Start September 13, 2003

Alert and Notification System

The ANS was upgraded during the spring of 2003. 2 (two) new siren locations were added to the system. FEMA stated that the ANS meets the requirements of FEMA REP 10. Both FEMA and the NRC approved the system upgrade.

2003 Exercises

Mini Drills	#1	June 18
	#2	July 16
	#3	August 13

Unusual Event

Beaver Valley Power Station declared an Unusual Event on February 24, 2003 at 4:00 p.m. In pre-outage preparation, a scaffold was being built in the turbine area. The Main Steam Stop Valve was hit by a scaffold pole causing it to close. The indications of low steam line pressure tripped the reactor. The event terminated at 5:35 p.m.

NRC

The NRC White Finding concerning the Alert and Notification System was closed by the NRC in March of 2003.

The NRC issued a White Finding on Emergency Response Organization (ERO) Augmentation. This finding was "Self Identified" by BVPS during an Unannounced Activation Drill. After the drill, immediate corrective actions were put in place by BVPS.