Southern Nuclear Operating Company

AR-06-2295 List of Enclosures

- 1. State of South Carolina Radiological Emergency Response Plan (SCORERP)
- 2. State of South Carolina Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan (STRERP)
- 3. VEGP Site Specific Plan, Part 5, SCORERP
- 4. SCORERP & STRERP Cross Reference Index NUREG-0654
- 5. Georgia Crosswalk for Plant Alvin W. Vogtle NUREG-0654
- 6. Georgia Emergency Response Plan
- 7. Georgia Radiological Emergency Plan, Base Plan
- 8. Georgia Radiological Emergency Plan, Annex D Plant Vogtle
- Barnwell County Emergency Operations Plan Annex F Q2, Vogtle Radiological Emergency Response Plan
- Annex Q2, Fixed Nuclear Facility Radiological Emergency Response Plan To The Aiken County Emergency Operations Plan – Vogtle Electric Generating Plant
- Annex Q2, Fixed Nuclear Facility Radiological Emergency Response Plan To The Allendale County Emergency Operations Plan
- 12. Evacuation Time Estimates for the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant
- Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Emergency Plan Letters of Agreement with Local Agencies
- 14. Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Emergency Plan Correlation to NUREG-0654

SOUTH CAROLINA OPERATIONAL RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN LETTER OF AUTHORITY

The South Carolina Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan (SCORERP) establishes policies and procedures for preparedness and emergency response to fixed nuclear facility incidents that may occur in or adjacent to the State. It is an integral part of the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan and prescribes planning objectives, tasks and responsibilities to the departments and agencies of state and local governments in accordance with applicable statutes. The SCORERP can be activated during declared States of Emergency by the Governor of South Carolina and during lesser emergencies as determined by the Director of the SC Emergency Management Division.

The SCORERP was developed in accordance with Nuclear Regulation (NUREG-0654) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) FEMA-REP-1, REV. 1, <u>Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants</u>, dated November, 1980.

The SCORERP includes the basic plan and subparts 1-6 listed below:

- 1. Oconee Nuclear Site, Site Specific Plan, Part 1 to SCORERP.
- 2. H.B. Robinson Steam Electric Plant, Site Specific Plan, Part 2 to SCORERP.
- 3. V.C. Summer Nuclear Station, Site Specific Plan, Part 3 to SCORERP.
- 4. Catawba Nuclear Station, Site Specific Plan, Part 4 to SCORERP.
- 5. Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, Site Specific Plan, Part 5 to SCORERP.
- 6. Savannah River Site, Site Specific Plan, Part 6 to SCORERP.

Ronald C. Osborne, Director SC Emergency Management Division Office of the Adjutant General

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OTAL

- <u>Area Requiring Corrective Action (ARCA)</u> –A Federal classification describing an exercise problem or inadequacy which does not affect the public health and safety in the vicinity of a nuclear power plant (NPP), but which requires either a plan correction in the next update or correction by satisfactory performance in the next biennial NPP exercise.
- Congregate Care The provision of temporary housing and basic necessities for evacuees.
- <u>Contamination</u> The unwanted deposition or presence of radioactive matter.
- <u>Decontamination</u> The removal of radioactive contaminants from personnel, instruments, buildings and the environment to reduce or eliminate potential hazards to personnel.
- <u>Deficiency</u> –A federal classification describing an exercise problem or inadequacy which, if not corrected, would endanger the public health and safety in the vicinity of a NPP which requires immediate correction of agency plans or procedures through a remedial exercise, drill, or other action.
- <u>Dosimeter</u> –A device that measures the radiation dose accumulated. This may include pocket dosimeters, film badges, and thermoluminescent badges.
- <u>Dosimetry Redistribution</u> –Dosimetry equipment from unaffected counties will be distributed to counties impacted by an actual FNF emergency.
- <u>Drill</u> –A coordinated, supervised activity normally used to test a single specific operation or function in a single agency.
- Emergency Alert System (EAS) –Radio, TV, and cable broadcast stations and non-governmental industry entities operating on a voluntary, organized basis during emergencies at national, state, or local levels.
- Emergency Classification Level (ECL) –A group of terms (i.e., Notification of Unusual event (NUE), Alert, Site Area Emergency (SAE), and General Emergency (GE)) used to classify the gravity of a nuclear plant incident.
- <u>Emergency Operations Facility (EOF)</u> –An off-site support facility provided by the licensee. It is intended to facilitate management of the overall coordination with federal, state and local officials, coordination of radiological and environmental assessments and determination of recommended public protective actions.
- <u>Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)</u> –A clear, concise document that outlines policies and general procedures that provide a common basis for joint state and local operations during an emergency. Responsibilities of organizations and individuals to support those procedures are clearly detailed to facilitate prompt and efficient response during emergency operations.
- <u>Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ)</u> –A circular area with a radius extending 10 miles from a NPP. It is commonly referred to as the 10-mile EPZ. This is the area where the most immediate actions would be required to protect the public from direct whole body exposure from a radioactive plume.

Glossary -

- <u>Emergency Support Function (ESF)</u> –A functional emergency management area with a corresponding annex in the State EOP and Federal Response Plan (FRP) which tasks state and federal agencies to provide and/or coordinate certain resources in response to emergencies or disasters.
- Emergency Worker –An individual whose job assignment might require him/her to enter a restricted zone to engage in activities to protect the public health and safety from the radiation affects of an incident at a nuclear power plant. Those people will be required to wear dosimetry and may be required to wear protective clothing. Their stay times will be limited based upon established PAGs. Emergency workers include, but are not limited to, radiological field monitoring and sampling teams, law enforcement/traffic control officers, firefighters and emergency medical personnel. This definition may be further expanded to include other categories such as farmers, utility workers or others required to carry out maintenance functions within the restricted area. Permission to allow expansion of the "emergency worker" category will be based upon the recommendation of the qualified radiological health professionals who have assessed the accident situation.
- Exercise –A rehearsal of a simulated emergency, in which members of various agencies perform the tasks that would be expected of them in a real emergency.
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 400 –EPA 400-R-92-001 is the revision to EPA 520/1-75-001-A and is entitled "Manual of Protective Action Guides and Protective Actions for Nuclear Incidents" published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- <u>Fixed Nuclear Facility (FNF)</u> –Nuclear power plants, reactor fuel fabrication or processing plants, test and research reactors, and other facilities using or producing large quantities of radioactive material. Facility includes structures and secured grounds.
- <u>Full Participation Exercise</u> -Refers to each organization demonstrating all of the emergency phase capabilities outlined in its plans, including facility and field-based (DHEC field teams) functions.
- <u>Guidance Memorandum</u> A Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) document which sets forth policies and procedures related to Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) regulations or general agency policies and which provides clarification and interpretation of other REP guidance documents (e.g., 44 CFR 350 and NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1)
- Host County -Any county that provides reception and congregate care for evacuees from risk counties.
- <u>Ingestion Exposure Pathway</u> –A circular area having a radius of about 50 miles measured from a NPP. It is commonly referred to as the 50-mile IPZ. In the event of a plant incident that results in a radioactive release, human foods, animal feeds and water in this area may be contaminated and actions to protect the public from the ingestion of these contaminated materials may need to be initiated.
- <u>Ionizing Radiation</u> –Radiation that causes ionization either directly or through secondary effects. Types of ionizing radiation of nuclear origin include gamma rays, alpha particles, beta particles and neutrons.
- <u>Joint Information Center (JIC)</u> –A facility set up during a radiological emergency where Public Information Officers (PIOs) representing the utility and state and local governments may conveniently receive information about the incident and transmit this to the media. Utility and government PIOs

cooperate in the development of press releases and in conducting media briefings so consistent information about the incident and the response actions is provided.

Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) - An electric generating facility using a nuclear reactor as its power (heat) source.

- <u>NUREG 0654</u> –The guidance published jointly by the FEMA and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) entitled "Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants" which forms the basis for developing and exercising plans.
- <u>Off-Site</u> –The area outside the nuclear power plant boundary within which federal, state and local governments are responsible for protection of the public.
- <u>On-site</u> The area within the facility site boundary and within which the licensee is responsible for emergency response and nuclear safety.
- <u>Partial Participation Exercise</u> –Refers to each organization demonstrating all of the emergency phase capabilities outlined in its plan, excluding field activities (DHEC field teams).
- <u>Pick- up Point</u> The location school children are moved to for pick-up by parents. If school is in session when an emergency occurs, school officials will move children to a pre-designated pick-up point.
- <u>Protective Action</u> –An action taken to avoid all or most of the exposure of humans or animals to radiation either immediately or in the aftermath of a radioactive release. Protective actions may include such things as sheltering-in-place, placing cattle on stored feed, evacuation or decontamination of human foods and animal feeds.
- <u>Protective Action Guide (PAG)</u> The numeric projected doses of radiation to individuals which act as "trigger points" to initiate protective actions.
- <u>Operational Support Center (OSC)</u> –A location on the NPP site where, in the event of an emergency, shift support personnel (e.g. auxiliary operators and technicians) other than those required and allowed in the control room will report for further orders and assignments.
- <u>Rad</u> –A basic unit of absorbed dose of ionizing radiation. A measure (applicable to any form of ionizing radiation) of actual energy absorption.
- Radiation The propagation of energy through space and matter.
- <u>Radiological Exposure Control</u> Actions taken to protect the general public, emergency workers, livestock, water or property from radiation.
- <u>Re-Entry</u> Return to evacuated areas by resident populations that may be constrained by time or function based on the existing situations.
- <u>Relocation</u> –Evacuees are moved to another location outside the hazard area for domicile.

Rem -A unit of absorbed dose of ionizing radiation in biological matter. Specifically, the absorbed dose of

Glossary

Rads multiplied by a constant that takes into account the biological effectiveness of a particular radiation.

- <u>Return</u> –Reoccupation of areas cleared for unrestricted residence or use by previously evacuated or relocated populations.
- Risk County –A county with any portion of its political boundaries located within the 10-mile plume exposure pathway emergency planning zone.
- <u>Shelter</u> –Pre-identified sites in existing structures or temporary facilities used to house personnel displaced as a result of an emergency evacuation or the effects of a natural or man-made disaster. Primary shelters will be utilized first, and then back-up shelters will be used as needed.
- South Carolina Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan (SCORERP) –The document that establishes policies and procedures for South Carolina's radiological emergency response planning and operations.
- South Carolina Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan (STRERP) –The Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) document that establishes policies and procedures for the utilization of technical resources during an emergency resulting from an incident at an FNF.
- <u>Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)</u> –A set of detailed steps or tasks for use by an organization or individual to fulfill responsibilities and perform tasks outlined in an Emergency Operations Plan.
- <u>Technical Support Center (TSC)</u> –An on-site facility for use by plant management, technical and engineering support personnel. In an emergency it will be used to evaluate plant status in support of short-term operations.
- <u>Traffic and Access Control Point (TACP)</u> –Specific locations where law enforcement officials facilitate evacuation along specific routes or prevent entry into restricted areas.
- <u>Turn Back Value</u> –The maximum allowable exposure for workers within a contaminated area. When exposure levels are reached emergency workers are removed from the area.
- Warning Point (WP) –A facility that receives warning and other information and disseminates or relays this information in accordance with a prearranged plan.

SOUTH CAROLINA OPERATIONAL RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN (SCORERP) FOR OFF-SITE OPERATIONS IN SUPPORT OF FIXED NUCLEAR FACILITIES BASIC PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. The South Carolina Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan (SCORERP) provides for the guidance, coordination and utilization of state and other resources in support of affected county government(s) off-site operations during an emergency resulting from a radiological incident at Fixed Nuclear Facilities (FNFs) in this or contiguous states. It is written in accordance with the planning standards contained in NUREG-0654, FEMA REP-1, REV. 1.
- B. The SCORERP complements and is designed to interface with the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP). Preplanned response actions for each emergency classification level, as well as protective actions delineated herein are compatible with those of the SCEOP. The implementation of the protective actions and procedures prescribed in this plan provide reasonable assurance that the health and safety of the populace surrounding FNFs in or bordering South Carolina will be protected.
- C. This plan supports the National Incident Management System (NIMS) which is a nationwide template enabling federal, state, local and tribal governments and private sector and non-governmental organizations to work together effectively and efficiently to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents regardless of cause, size, or complexity. First responders in all organizations are encouraged to implement the training in everyday use of a standardized, on scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. This system is known as the Incident Command System (ICS). ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures and communications operating with a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. ICS is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents.

II. MISSION

To protect the populace and property of the State of South Carolina from the results of a FNF radiological accident and provide for off-site recovery.

III. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Situation
 - 1. National

To assure the maximum protection for people and property in proximity to fixed nuclear facilities, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) requires that approved state and local government radiological emergency response plans exist in order for a

fixed nuclear facility to be operationally licensed or to continue operation. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is responsible for radiological safety procedures within the confines of the facility (on-site). The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is the responsible federal agency for radiological emergency response procedures outside the facility (off-site).

- 2. State
 - a. There are five (5) fixed nuclear facilities (FNF) within the State of South Carolina, in addition to facilities in adjacent states that could affect the State's territory and citizens. The five FNF are Oconee Nuclear Site, H.B. Robinson Nuclear Plant, V.C. Summer Nuclear Station, Catawba Nuclear Station, and Savannah River Site (SRS). FNFs in neighboring states are Vogtle Electric Generating Plant in Georgia, and Brunswick and McGuire Nuclear Stations in North Carolina.
 - b. In accordance with the planning guidance contained in NUREG 0654 each NPP 10-mile EPZ is further subdivided into protective action zones that are designed to facilitate notification and selective protective actions for residents and transients within those zones. Protective action zones are defined utilizing prominent physical features, either natural (rivers and lakes) or man-made (roads) to outline their boundaries. They are further defined by landmark descriptions that are readily recognized to area residents and permit effective dissemination of information and guidance in the event of a radiological emergency requiring the implementation of protective actions.
- B. Assumptions
 - 1. A radiological accident that can present an off-site hazard to residents and property can occur at one of South Carolina's fixed nuclear facilities, or at a facility in an adjacent state.
 - 2. Any radiological accident that presents off-site radiological hazards could involve the jurisdictions of two or more local governments, and conceivably, the involvement of two or more states. Therefore, state and/or federal assistance will be required to provide the necessary direction, coordination, and support.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. General
 - 1. Under the Governor's direction, the total and combined efforts of state and local governments will be utilized to mitigate the effects of off-site radiological hazards resulting from an FNF accident. All radiological emergency response organizations will be prepared to react on a 24-hour basis, and will be capable of continuous operations for a protracted period. Directors of state agencies,

departments, and commissions are responsible for insuring that their agencies' RER responsibilities are accomplished. Designated county officials are responsible for emergency response within their jurisdictions.

2. In conformance with NUREG-0654, radiological accidents can be categorized into one of four Emergency Classification Levels (ECL).

These four ECLs are:

- (a) Notification of Unusual Event (NOUE).
- (b) Alert.
- (c) Site Area Emergency (SAE).
- (d) General Emergency (GE).
- 3. The ECL level determines the degree of licensee, state, and local response as outlined in Appendix 3. Off-site response will be initiated by state and local forces as recommended by DHEC and/or the FNF.
- B. Specific
 - 1. Emergency Phase:

Emergency response begins when an ECL is determined by the FNF. It ends when the FNF situation has stabilized and there is no further potential for radioactive release offsite. The following operational concepts apply:

- a. Initial determination of each ECL is made by plant personnel based on parameters established in emergency action level classification procedures. Once the ECL is determined, the FNF will, within 15 minutes, provide voice notification to the state and county warning points.
- b. As a normal procedure, South Carolina will activate the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) when an ALERT ECL has been received and confirmed by DHEC. Risk counties (see parts 1-6) will normally activate their EOCs at the ALERT ECL. "Host" counties will activate their EOCs as needed or upon request of affected Risk counties or South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD).
- c. The state's response to an incident at an FNF and coordination with other state, federal and local agencies will be directed by the Governor or his/her designee, normally the Director of SCEMD. County direction and control is provided by the chief elected official and/or the county emergency management director or other designated county official.

- d. In the event of an immediate Site Area Emergency or General Emergency where the SEOC is not yet operational, local government will activate the public alert system in the 10-mile EPZ (fixed or mobile sirens and/or electronic tone alert radios) and broadcast notification information via the Emergency Alert Systems (EAS). If the immediacy of the emergency is such that there is insufficient time for DHEC to confirm plant protective action recommendations (PAR), designated county officials will implement FNF recommended PARs without review and direction from the Governor or SCEMD Director.
- e. State and local governments will activate their RER plans as warranted by the ECL and in accordance with Appendix 3.
- f. As warranted by the ECL, DHEC will continually assess the gravity of the situation by evaluation of reported radiological release data from the impacted FNF, analysis of field environmental sampling data, and consultation with the NRC. Based on dose assessment data and/or the potential for plant conditions to further deteriorate, DHEC will provide protective action recommendations (PAR) to the Governor or the Director of SCEMD. PARs will, in turn, be coordinated with each impacted county to obtain consensus. Once all in the decision making chain are in agreement, Protective Actions will be established by SCEMD and executed in accordance with procedures contained in FNF site-specific plans.
- 2. Alert and Notification:
 - a. Procedures to alert federal, state and local government agencies are contained in Annex A.
 - b. Residents of each 10-Mile EPZ will be alerted of an FNF incident by a combination of fixed and mobile sirens and/or tone alert radios. When protective actions are recommended, clear and concise notifications to include evacuation zones and zones where in-place sheltering is required, will be promptly disseminated via the EAS. In the event that protective actions are not recommended, siren systems and EAS may be activated at any ECL to advise the public of plant emergency conditions.
 - c. The decision to activate siren systems and the EAS will be made by the SEOC Chief of Operations in coordination with impacted counties. Once the decision is made, the SEOC Operations Officer will coordinate siren sounding and EAS activation by participating radio stations listed in Parts 1 through 6, this plan. Sample EAS messages are found in Annex C, Appendix 2.
 - d. To ensure public understanding of emergency protective action instructions, the SCEMD Public Information Officer will publish and

transmit, immediately upon completion of EAS message broadcast, a follow-on emergency news release to participating media stations and the South Carolina Educational Television Network (SCETV) that will contain familiar landmark descriptions of all zones where protective actions are required. Descriptions of familiar landmarks throughout each 10-mile EPZ protective action zone are contained in Parts 1 through 6, this plan.

- e. Public Information (Annex C).
- 3. SEOC:
 - a. The SEOC will be established and directed by SCEMD. The SEOC will coordinate the off-site RER activities of state agencies, local governments, federal agencies and contiguous states.
 - b. The SEOC will maintain communications with contiguous states and FEMA, Region IV.
 - c. The SEOC will be activated in a timely manner, and will be capable of protracted operations. Staffing will be in accordance with the SEOC SOP and Site Specific Plans.
 - d. The SEOC will continue operation until the emergency is terminated or until recovery efforts have advanced to the point that direct state coordination is no longer required at the scene.
- 4. Evacuation:
 - a. The South Carolina Department of Public Safety (DPS) will coordinate evacuation operations under the auspices of ESF #16 (Emergency Traffic Management) as delineated in Annex 16 of the SCEOP.
 - b. In the event conditions at a nuclear power plant degrade to the point that an evacuation of all or a portion of a 10-mile EPZ is required, the Governor will issue an Evacuation Order based on the technical assessment of plant conditions by ESF 10 (DHEC) and the recommendations of the SEOC Chief of Operations.
 - c. Upon notification that a gubernatorial evacuation order has been issued, affected counties will initiate local evacuation procedures as outlined in each county emergency operations plan and in Site Specific annexes to this document.
 - d. If circumstances warrant, due to rapid and substantial degradation of the level of safety at a nuclear plant, immediate evacuation may be recommended by county officials.

- e. Evacuation will be conducted over pre-designated routes to reception centers and shelters located at least 15 miles beyond the nuclear plant. Copies of materials to be used in directing evacuation (e.g., maps showing evacuation zones, evacuation routes, reception centers and shelters, etc.) are distributed annually to all residents of each 10-mile EPZ and are included in each "Risk" county EOP and site specific annexes to this document.
- f. At Site Area Emergency, or as directed by the SEOC Chief of Operations, ESF 16 (SCHP) in coordination with local law enforcement agencies, will occupy Traffic Access Control Points (TACPs) designated in respective Site Specific Plans; and in cooperation with the Department of Natural Resources, coordinate the clearance of all lakes and waterways within the 10-mile EPZ and establish 2-mile road blocks from the FNF to restrict access to the facility either by road or water. Access to the FNF will be granted only to bonafide facility employees, emergency workers and government officials, e.g., representatives of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).
- g. Evacuation time studies for each 10-mile EPZ evacuation zone have been prepared by the various utilities and are a part of the individual FNF emergency plan. Portions of these studies, e.g., population densities, evacuation times and route capacities, have been excerpted from FNF emergency evacuation plans and are included in county EOPs and site-specific annexes to this document.
- 5. Transportation:
 - a. The South Carolina Department of Transportation (DOT) will coordinate transportation support operations under the auspices of ESF #1 (Transportation) as delineated in Annex 1 of the SCEOP.
 - b. Emergency transportation services are the primary responsibility of the affected county. County procedures and the means for the evacuation of residents who may be immobilized through institutional confinement or other factors are contained in county EOPs.
 - c. In the event that county emergency transportation resources are insufficient to complete a required evacuation of the population or to provide other essential transportation services during a radiological emergency, back-up transportation support may be requested from the state.
- 6. Law Enforcement:
 - a. The South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED) will coordinate general law enforcement activities, including but not limited to: providing security for all evacuated areas, shelters and reception centers,

under the auspices of ESF #13 (Law Enforcement) as delineated in Annex 13 of the SCEOP.

- b. During recovery operations, SLED, in cooperation with all state and local law enforcement agencies, DHEC, Clemson University Extension Service and the state Department of Agriculture, will develop and implement plans for maintaining access control to all evacuated areas and for permanent or long-term access control to remaining restricted areas. (See Appendix 5.) In further support of recovery operations, SLED will assist with the development and implementation of plans to embargo or restrict transportation of contaminated food products and will assist special groups such as farmers or other individuals performing missions involving maintenance and disposition of livestock and food products.
- 7. Radiological Monitoring/Exposure Control:
 - a. DHEC will coordinate radiological monitoring operations under the auspices of ESF #10 (Hazardous Materials) as delineated in Annex 10 of the SCEOP.
 - b. DHEC will deploy radiological monitoring field teams with equipment and the expertise necessary to detect and measure airborne radiation and radioactive particulate depositions on the ground. Field data gathered will be compared with information and recommendations from the FNF to locate the radioactive plume and project or determine potential dose to the general public and emergency workers.
 - c. Based on comparisons of projected or actual dose measured and EPA protective action guidance (Annex F), DHEC will promptly recommend, to SCEMD and State government decision makers, protective actions to shelter and/or evacuate the population. Included in DHEC PARs will also be the recommendations to issue and/or administer Potassium Iodide (KI) to emergency workers and mobility-impaired individuals, and to commence monitoring and decontamination activities for evacuees.
 - d. The SEOC will provide incident assessment and dose projection information to affected counties and State RER agencies. County emergency management directors and State RER agency chiefs are responsible for monitoring the exposures received by their respective emergency workers and for ensuring that exposures do not exceed dose limits as specified in Table B, Annex F.
 - e. All 10-mile EPZ emergency workers, or emergency worker teams, will be provided personal dosimetry, i.e., self-reading dosimeters (SRDs), permanent record dosimeters (PRDs) and the thyroid-blocking agent, Potassium Iodide (KI). Emergency workers will periodically read and maintain a record of individual radiation exposures in accordance with the procedures outlined in Annex F, Attachment 3.

- f. Throughout the incident, DHEC will constantly monitor both State and local emergency worker exposure rates and accumulated doses to assure prompt and accurate protective action guidance is provided.
- 8. Medical:
 - a. DHEC will coordinate emergency medical services for the care and treatment of contaminated injured or exposed emergency workers and the general public operations under the auspices of ESF #8 (Health and Medical Services) as delineated in Annex 8 of the SCEOP.
 - b. DHEC, in conjunction with the utilities and affected counties, have identified medical facilities having the capability to treat contaminated injured or exposed individuals. A list of these facilities and procedures for providing general medical and public health support is contained in Annex E.
- 9. Joint Information Center (JIC):
 - a. When appropriate, coordination of public information for distribution through the mass news media will be conducted in a Joint Information Center (JIC) at a site separate from the SEOC. The JIC will be established near the FNF, and state government's participation in the JIC will be controlled, directed and coordinated by the Governor's press secretary or the SCEMD Public Information Director as the designated representative for all state government public information responsibilities. In addition, federal, state, local and utility public information activities will be conducted from the JIC to insure effective coordination in the release of all emergency information. When the establishment of a JIC is not appropriate, media operations will be conducted at the SEOC and will be coordinated by the Governor's press secretary or designated representative.
 - b. A PIO liaison group will operate from the SEOC. The liaison group will be responsible for keeping the state representative at the JIC informed of SEOC activities.
 - c. When the JIC is activated, all public information will be disseminated from the JIC to ensure that the public will receive accurate, timely and coordinated information. A central location for the distribution of information will help prevent the spread of rumors.
 - d. See Annex C, Emergency Public Information.
- 10. Communications:
 - a. The South Carolina Budget and Control Board, Division of the State Chief Information Officer (CIO) will coordinate communications support operations under the auspices of ESF #2 (Communications) as delineated in Annex 2 of the SCEOP.

- b. The SCEMD Communication Officer is responsible for coordinating within the State Emergency Operations Center during any radiological incident. This support consists of service and repair coordination of existing communications resources and/or services necessary to enable communication with the SEOC from the JIC, TSC/EOF or primary RER agency.
- c. Radio Officers and Radio Operators from supporting commissions, agencies and departments, remain under direct control of their own office when operating and maintaining state-owned equipment in any facility outside the SEOC. Within the SEOC, radio operators will report to the Warning Point manager, or the Chief of Operations in his/her absence.
- d. Telephone is the primary means of communications between mobile and fixed locations. During the initial phase of the disaster cellular telephones will be used extensively by forward deployed units and personnel. Every agency must ensure that they have adequate mobile telephone resources to support their communications for the first 72-hours of any event. Subsequent operations may be conducted from fixed telephone devices once service has been established at required forward locations. In the event that telephone communications fail, SCEMD Local Government Radio (LGR), or other available radiotelephone networks, will be used as the backup system until reliable telecommunications are restored.
- e. Radio procedures will conform to established FCC regulations and licensure for operating that particular base or mobile radio station. All communications over LGR will be in "plain language" or "clear text."
- f. A SCEMD vehicle equipped with mobile radios and a satellite radiotelephone will deploy to the JIC as soon as the SEOC is established. This vehicle will provide backup communication with the SEOC/JIC. Internal communications for each affected county are described in the county's Communications Annex. Additionally, the Emergency Communications Vehicle (ECV) can be deployed to support forward deployed units. The ECV is equipped to access most radio networks within the state/region as well as provide dial tone from cellular and satellite sources.
- g. On-site communications activities will be controlled by the FNF Emergency Coordinator or his designated assistant. Communication will be maintained between the FNF Technical Support Center/Emergency Operations Facility (TSC/EOF) and state government by the following means:
 - (1) Existing and specially installed telephones in the SEOC.
 - (2) Each FNF will have a radio and antenna installed to operate on the SCEMD frequencies. This radio will provide backup communication with the SEOC, and affected counties.

- h. State communications systems that are available at the SEOC:
 - (1) SCEMD Lowband VHF LGR Network.
 - (2) SCDPS/Highway Patrol 800 MH_Z Radio Network.
 - (3) Civil Air Patrol Highband VHF Radio Network.
 - (4) SCDNR Highband VHF Radio Network.
 - (5) Civil Air Patrol High Frequency (HF) Radio Network.
 - (6) Forestry Highband VHF Radio Network.
 - (7) Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) (HF SSB and Two Meter) Radio Network.
 - (8) SLED Highband VHF Radio Network.
 - (9) SLED Regional Radio network.
 - (10) Palmetto 800 MHZ Trunk Radio (SCANA).
- i. Communications between primary RER agencies are also possible on permanently installed SCEMD LGR radios and satellite radiotelephones in SCEMD vehicles.
- j. Communications with North Carolina and Georgia are possible through the following means:
 - (1) The FEMA National Radio System (FNARS) has terminals installed in the State EOCs of North and South Carolina and Georgia. This radio system provides voice <u>or</u> teletype communication between the three state governments.
 - (2) The National Warning System (NAWAS) has terminals located at the "Warning Points" and at the EOCs of Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina.
 - (3) The Catawba Nuclear Station Decision Line has terminals in the North Carolina EOC.
 - (4) The Vogtle/SRS Emergency Notification Network (ENN) has terminals in the GEMA EOC.
 - (5) Commercial, satellite and cellular telephones.

- k. During an FNF incident, communications with Federal Response Organizations will be conducted over the following systems:
 - (1) Commercial telephone.
 - (2) FNARS.
 - (3) South Carolina can communicate directly with the Department of Energy in Aiken, SC, by State NAWAS and SCEMD LGR Network.
- C. Ingestion Exposure Pathway
 - 1. The Ingestion Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone (IPZ) is the area within an approximate 50-mile radius centered on the nuclear power plant. Implementation of protective actions by the public and agricultural community within the IPZ typically begins during the emergency phase of off-site response operations, with precautionary protective action for livestock and dairy cattle, and may continue well into the recovery phase.
 - 2. IPZ protective actions during the recovery phase will be determined and recommended by DHEC in coordination with SCDA, Clemson University Cooperative Extension Services and other concerned agencies. Protective Action Recommendations (PAR) will be based on the analysis of field samples of air, soil, milk, water and vegetation at predetermined locations within the 10-mile EPZ. Environmental sampling outside the 10-mile EPZ will be directed at determining limits of the area of radiological impact (i.e., the "Plume") and determining the level of contamination of food, milk and water within, and adjacent to, the plume area. Specific information on IPZ responsibilities, environmental sampling procedures, PAR determination and implementation procedures may be found in Annex G and the South Carolina Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan (STRERP).
- D. Post-Accident Recovery:
 - 1. Post-accident recovery includes re-entry, return and relocation. The state and federal governments will jointly develop a recovery plan for the accident.
 - 2. The decision to initiate these plans will be made upon recommendations from DHEC after consultation with representatives from the NRC, EPA, and the utility. The basis for these decisions is found in Annex G and STRERP.
 - 3. DHEC will advise SCEMD when return or re-entry can be initiated for specific evacuated areas. SCEMD will then recommend to the Governor the date and times these phases should begin. With the Governor's concurrence, SCEMD will notify RER organizations and local governments to proceed with return and re-entry.
 - 4. DHEC will advise SCEMD of those areas that are highly contaminated and which require evacuees from those areas to be relocated, either temporarily or

permanently. State and federal assistance will be provided to locate temporary or permanent housing for these individuals.

- 5. Operations will be directed from the SEOC. DHEC will continue to provide technical recommendations and accident assessments until the recovery phase is terminated. Close coordination will be maintained with local governments throughout the post-accident recovery. The federal government will provide non-technical assistance from the nearby Federal Response Center and technical assistance from the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center.
- 6. Public information plays a vital role throughout the recovery process. Extensive public information will be disseminated by various media to provide recovery instructions, to include, but not limited to, decontaminating foodstuffs, caring for livestock, and personal precautions.
- 7. See Annex B, South Carolina Emergency Recovery Plan for specific recovery procedures.

V. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. State:
 - 1. The South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) is the lead state agency for coordinating the State's offsite response to an incident at an FNF. SCEMD is responsible for coordinating state government activities with those of affected local governments, other states and federal agencies as appropriate.
 - 2. The Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) is the lead state radiation emergency response agency and will be involved in virtually all state FNF emergencies, regardless of severity, due to its assigned responsibility and the probable requirements for special techniques, equipment and technically trained personnel.
 - 3. Detailed information on SCEMD, DHEC and the state organization for emergency response may be found in paragraph IV of this plan, in the STRERP, and in the SCEOP. See Figure 1, RER Organizational Chart.
 - 4. State agencies and their radiological emergency responsibilities:
 - (a) Emergency Management Division
 - (1) Prepare and maintain State Operational RER plans and procedures for state areas that can be affected by an FNF in South Carolina, Georgia, and North Carolina.
 - (2) Assist local governments in preparing and maintaining local RER plans.

- (3) Prepare and maintain Site Specific Plans for each FNF in the state.
- (4) Establish and direct the SEOC on a 24-hour basis.
- (5) Coordinate off-site support from state, federal, and other support agencies in accordance with appropriate annexes to this plan and the SCEOP.
- (6) Coordinate protective actions ordered by the Governor, to include evacuation as well as recovery/re-entry in coordination with DHEC.
- (7) Provide for a 24-hour notification system with the licensee, the State Emergency Response Team (SERT), and affected counties.
- (8) Maintain communication with FEMA, Region IV and contiguous states.
- (9) Recommend protective action measures to affected counties in coordination with DHEC.
- (10) Assist DHEC in decontamination procedures.
- (11) Provide dosimeters to state agencies, excluding DHEC, and local governments.
- (12) Coordinate with DHEC for the RER training of state and local government personnel.
- (13) Coordinate with DHEC and the utilities to schedule pre-exercise meetings and develop FNF exercise scenarios.
- (14) Conduct RER drills and exercises as specified in NUREG-0654, FEMA REP-1, REV. 1 and State Regulations 58-1 and 58-101, SC Code of Regulations.
- (15) Maintain close liaison with each nuclear facility to assure that RER procedures are compatible.
- (16) Schedule/coordinate federal RER courses for state and local RER personnel.
- (17) Coordinate and conduct evaluation critiques for each FNF exercise.
- (18) Secure and maintain appropriate letters of agreement.
- (19) Operate and maintain the SCEMD Local Government Radio (LGR) network.

- (20) Provide SCEMD LGR radios to counties in the 10-Mile EPZ, the Joint Information Center, and the FNF within resource limits.
- (21) Provide communications coordination for radio nets at the SEOC.
- (22) Conduct periodic reviews and updates of 50-Mile Ingestion Exposure Pathway agriculture brochure.
- (23) Provide training and information briefings for news media, including state and local Public Information Officers (PIOs), that will acquaint them with Joint Information Center operations, state and local RER plans, media communications, and measures to protect the public against radiation exposure.
- (24) Assist Office of the Governor with direction and control of Public Information Services.
- (b) ESF #1--Transportation Services

See SCEOP, Annex 1. Additional radiological emergency preparedness responsibilities include:

- (1) Notify railroads operating in the 10-mile EPZ of an FNF incident.
- (2) Notify Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) of an FNF incident.
- (3) Augment the Public Information Organization, as required.
- (c) ESF #2--Communications

See SCEOP, Annex 2 for responsibilities.

(d) ESF #3--Public Works and Engineering

See SCEOP, Annex 3 for responsibilities.

(e) ESF #4--Firefighting

See SCEOP, Annex 4. Additional radiological emergency preparedness responsibilities include:

- (1) Provide representatives to SEOC.
- (2) Assist in decontamination in coordination with DHEC.
- (3) Maintain radio contact with all Forestry Commission elements in affected counties.
- (4) Augment the Public Information Organization, as required.

(f) ESF #5--Information and Planning

See SCEOP, Annex 5 for responsibilities.

(g) ESF #6--Mass Care

See SCEOP, Annex 6. Additional radiological emergency preparedness responsibilities include:

- (1) Provide, in coordination with impacted counties, and the American Red Cross, relocation centers and shelters that are at least10 miles beyond the boundaries of each FNF plume exposure emergency planning zone.
- (2) Provide a uniform procedure for registration of evacuees at all relocation centers/shelters.
- (3) Conduct annual training for all FNF relocation center/shelter workers to include shelter manager, and/or DSS shelter support personnel.
- (4) Coordinate Reception Center and Shelter operations.
- (5) Coordinate all Mass Care Services (MCS) activities.
- (6) Coordinate Security for Reception Centers and Shelters.
- (7) Provide representatives at SEOC.
- (8) Augment the Public Information Organization.
- (h) ESF #7--Resource Support

See SCEOP, Annex 7 for responsibilities.

(i) ESF #8--Health and Medical Services

See SCEOP, Annex 8. Additional radiological emergency preparedness responsibilities include:

- (1) Coordinate local and backup hospital and medical services having the capability for evaluation of radiation exposure and uptake, including assurance that persons providing these services are adequately prepared to handle contaminated individuals.
- (2) Coordinate the transport of victims of radiological accidents to medical support facilities.

- (3) Coordinate with ESF 10 the distribution of Potassium Iodide (KI) to the general population residing within 10 miles of each NPP, radiological emergency workers and those persons unable to evacuate promptly.
- (j) ESF #9—Search and Rescue

See SCEOP, Annex 9 for responsibilities.

(k) ESF #10--Hazardous Materials

See SCEOP, Annex 10. Additional radiological emergency preparedness responsibilities include:

- (1) Maintain a radiological hazard dose assessment capability and provide radiological technical support, coordination and guidance for the state. Prepare and update the supporting Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan.
- (2) Maintain a forward staging area for mobile laboratory and field team operations at designated SCNG Armories.
- (3) Provide for a 24-hour accident notification system with SCEMD.
- (4) Recommend protective action recommendations (PARs).
- (5) Provide representatives at the affected FNF during exercises and actual incidents.
- (6) Provide technical liaison at risk county EOCs.
- (7) Obtain and coordinate, under prearranged agreements, radiological assistance resources from the federal government, other states and the nuclear industry as required.
- (8) Direct radiological monitoring efforts in the 10-Mile EPZ and the 50-Mile IPZ.
 - [a] If requested, provide technical assistance to radiological monitors at Reception Centers and Shelters.
 - [b] Provide technical assistance to radiological monitors at emergency worker decontamination stations.
 - [c] Provide regulatory oversight of decontamination and RAD waste disposal procedures.
- (9) Provide water supply and milk information required for sampling and monitoring. Respond to radioactive waterborne releases that threaten public water supply.
- (10) Recommend distribution/administration of KI; coordinate with ESF 8, the distribution to the general population residing within 10 miles of

each NPP, radiological emergency workers and those persons unable to evacuate promptly.

- (11) Maintain and provide operators for DHEC communications equipment, provide operators for SCEMD LGR network installed in the Mobile Radiological Laboratory.
- (12) Provide radiological monitoring training to technical personnel. Instructions will include radiation protection, survey procedures, operation of survey instruments, review of state, local, and licensee RER plans, reporting requirements, and communications procedures. Specific training on dose calculations/ projections, protective action guides, and reporting procedures will be provided.
- (13) Provide emergency radiological assistance training to Emergency Radiological Assistance Teams (ERAT) and agencies of state and local governments as requested.
- (14) Participate in annual training programs conducted by FNFs for Radiological Monitoring teams.
- (15) Assure radiological medical training for DHEC medical personnel.
- (16) Maintain statewide list of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and rescue squads.
- (17) Maintain letters of agreement with hospitals that will treat contaminated injured individuals.
- (18) Maintain a current list of statewide hospitals and their capabilities.
- (19) Maintain, in coordination with Clemson University Extension Services (CUCES), current information on agriculture, livestock, and dairy production in each 50-mile ingestion EPZ.
- (20) Coordinate the state ingestion pathway EPZ response (see Annex G).
- (21) See STRERP for additional technical responsibilities.
- (l) ESF #11--Food Services

See SCEOP, Annex 11 for responsibilities.

(m) ESF #12--Energy

See SCEOP, Annex 12 for responsibilities.

(n) ESF #13--Law Enforcement

See SCEOP, Annex 13. Additional radiological emergency preparedness responsibilities include:

- (1) Identify state law enforcement personnel who may be called on to serve as radiological emergency workers during an FNF incident.
- (2) Coordinate clearance and security of FNF, waterways, and forests.
- (3) Coordinate access and security for evacuated areas.
- (o) ESF #15—Public Information.

See SCEOP, Annex 15 for responsibilities.

(p) ESF #16--Emergency Traffic Management

See SCEOP, Annex 16. Additional radiological emergency preparedness responsibilities include:

- (1) Provide state traffic and access control points as deemed necessary in the 10-mile EPZ.
- (2) Coordinate the rapid movement of dosimetry and radiological monitoring equipment to impacted areas requiring reinforcement.
- (q) ESF #17--Animal Emergency Response

See SCEOP, Annex 17 for responsibilities.

(r) ESF #18--Donated Goods and Volunteer Services

See SCEOP, Annex 18 for responsibilities.

(s) ESF #19--Military Support

See SCEOP, Annex 19. Additional radiological emergency preparedness responsibilities include:

Provide SCNG armories to support DHEC mobile laboratory and field team operations.

(t) Other State Agencies

See SCEOP, Basic Plan. A summary of the state primary and support agency responsibilities is found in Table 3.

B. Local:

County and municipal emergency response agencies in concert with local government public service and private support agencies carry out a variety of actions and activities in support of a radiological emergency. These may include, but are not limited to: Direction and Control, Warning, Notification, Communication, Public Information, Accident Assessment, Health and Medical Services, Congregate Care, Fire and Rescue, Traffic Control, Law Enforcement, Transportation, and Radiological Exposure Control. County organizations and responsibilities in these areas are spelled out in each county's emergency operations plan (EOP).

C. Federal:

The federal organization for emergency response to a radiological incident is coordinated under two plans: The Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP) and the all-hazards National Response Plan (NRP). The FRERP, which is in effect when more than one federal agency responds to a radiological emergency, designates the NRC as Lead Federal Agency (LFA) if the affected facility is licensed by the NRC or an Agreement State. As the LFA, the NRC coordinates the assessment of potential and actual radiological consequences and the federal positions on protective actions. Federal positions normally include assessments by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) promotes overall coordination among federal organizations, coordinates non-radiological activities, and serves as a source of information on the status of the total federal response.

- D. Supporting Organizations: Assistance from supporting organizations will be requested as needed.
 - 1. State of North Carolina. (See Appendix 6).
 - 2. State of Georgia. (See Appendix 7).
 - 3. U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) through the Radiological Assistance Program (RAP). DOE, Savannah River Operations Office, is the designated point of contact for requesting federal radiological assistance under RAP.
 - 4. Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc.
 - 5. South Carolina Electric & Gas Company (See Appendix 9).
 - 6. Duke Energy Corporation (See Appendix 10).
 - 7. Georgia Power Company/Southern Nuclear Operating Company (See Appendix 11).
 - 8. Statement of Understanding between the State of South Carolina and the American Red Cross (ARC) dated April 24, 1987.
 - 9. Salvation Army (SA). Joint Operating Agreement between Division Headquarters for North and South Carolina Salvation Army and SC Emergency Management Division dated June 3, 1983.

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- 10. Others as outlined in the SC Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP), 2006; and in Site Specific Parts following in this Plan.
- E. County Government:
 - 1. Maintain liaison and continuous communications with the FNF until relieved of responsibility by the SEOC.
 - 2. Maintain continuous communications with SEOC.
 - 3. Provide representatives to SEOC as required.
 - 4. Prepare local FNF RER Plans and update as required.
 - 5. Maintain communications with the SEOC via the SCEMD LGR network.
 - 6. Execute Mutual Assistance Agreements as required.
 - 7. Execute RER Plans.
 - 8. Provide reception center and shelter operations as tasked in Site Specific Plans.
 - 9. Provide Mass Care Services (MCS) to evacuees as tasked in Site Specific Plans.
 - 10. Conduct local RER exercises and drills.
 - 11. Provide an authorized spokesperson/representative to support public information activities at the near-site Joint Information Center (JIC).
 - 12. Alert and notify the general public in accordance with pre-established plans.
 - 13. Provide support and assistance to Field Monitoring Teams upon request (logistical support and guides).
 - 14. Provide radiological monitoring and decontamination station for evacuees and emergency workers.
 - 15. Issue dosimeters and KI to emergency personnel when required.
- F. Responsibilities of Fixed Nuclear Facilities (FNF):
 - 1. Prepare and maintain on-site RER Plans in accordance with NRC Rules and Regulations.
 - 2. Notify the SC Warning Point (SCWP) and counties of classified radiological incidents.

- 3. Maintain 24-hour redundant communication capability with the State Warning Point, the Department of Public Safety backup Warning Point and with local governments in the 10-Mile EPZ.
- 4. Recommend protective actions to the state and counties when an emergency occurs.
- 6. Assist in off-site radiological assessment/monitoring in coordination with ESF 10 (DHEC).
- 7. Provide JIC facilities, equipment and communications for state and local government public information organizations.
- 8. Provide liaison to the SEOC and County EOCs.
- 8. Assist with technical response training for off-site response personnel as necessary.
- 9. Secure and update letters of agreement with local government emergency services that will provide on-site assistance.
- 10. Provide annual training/information briefing for local news media in conjunction with the state.
- 11. Coordinate the development of exercise scenarios in conjunction with SCEMD and DHEC.
- 12. Prepare and update a public information brochure to be distributed throughout the 10-Mile EPZ on an annual basis.
- 13. Maintain close liaison with the state and local governments to assure procedures are compatible.

VI. COORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. SCEMD will coordinate the development and revision of RER plans with state and local agencies and with each FNF.
- 2. RER plans will be reviewed annually and updated as required. If major changes occur that could affect state or local disaster operations prior to the due date of the annual revision, RER plans will be immediately changed to reflect current capabilities.
- 3. State agency directors are responsible for developing and maintaining current plans (SOPs) for effective performance of their organizations' assigned RER functions, including contingency plans.

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- 4. The Director/Coordinator of the county emergency management organization will coordinate the development and revision of local RER plans with local government agencies.
- 5. State agencies, local governments and FNFs will train response personnel in RER procedures as appropriate.
- 6. State agencies, local government and FNF will participate in RER exercises and drills as appropriate.
- 7. The FNF is responsible for initial notification and assessment of an FNF radiological accident.
- 8. Local governments' request for support will be directed to the SEOC.
- 9. Protective action guidelines as well as recovery and re-entry instructions will be provided by the SEOC.
- 10. All Public Information releases will be coordinated through the JIC, when activated.
- 11. Warning and notification of the population at risk within the 10-Mile EPZ will be implemented by affected local governments.
- 12. This plan is effective upon receipt by RER organizations, and it will be executed upon notification of a nuclear emergency.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

Administration and logistics are covered in the SCEOP and are also enumerated in the Site Specific parts of this plan.

VIII. EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTERS

- A. State Emergency Operations Center: 2779 Fish Hatchery Road, West Columbia, SC 29172.
- B. DHEC Forward Mobile Lab and Field Staging Areas (See Para V.4, (k).(1)):
 - 1. Oconee Clemson National Guard Armory, 141 Pendleton Road/Highway 76, Clemson, SC.
 - 2. H.B. Robinson Darlington National Guard Armory, SC Highway 151, Darlington, SC.
 - 3. V.C. Summer DHEC Command Center, 8911 Farrow Road, Columbia, SC.

SCORERP ·

- 4. Catawba Clover National Guard Armory, 301 Memorial Street, Clover, SC.
- 5. Savannah River Site Graniteville National Guard Armory, 365 Bettis Academy Road, Graniteville, SC.
- 6. Vogtle Graniteville National Guard Armory, 365 Bettis Academy Road, Graniteville, SC.

IX. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

- A. State
 - 1. South Carolina Constitution, Article IV, Annex 17, Appendix A.
 - 2. South Carolina Code of Laws ANN., 25-1-420 through 25-1-460.
 - 3. Regulation 58-1, Local Emergency Preparedness Standards and Regulation 58-101, State Emergency Preparedness Standards, South Carolina Code of Regulations.
- B. Federal
 - 1. NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1, REV. 1, "Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants," November 1980.
 - 2. Title 10 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 50.
 - 3. Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 350.
- C. Maps and Charts
 - 1. Map, South Carolina State Highway Primary System, scale approximately 1 1/2 inches to 10 miles. SC Department of Transportation (DOT).
 - 2. Map, Special, South Carolina Counties, scale approximately 1" to 2 miles. S.C. Department of Transportation, various dates.
 - 3. Because of their bulk, maps will be prestocked at the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). Reduced size maps are substituted throughout this Plan and Site Specific Parts.

FIGURE 1, SCORERP, RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION CHART (RER)

RER ORGANIZATION CHART



*SC Regulation 58-101; Para A; 2.d., "State government shall assume direct coordinating responsibility for the conduct of operations when the potential or actual impact of a major emergency affects two or more counties. Major emergencies considered applicable under this item shall include, but are not limited to, an incident at a nuclear reactor facility and a major hurricane."
FIGURE 2. SCORERP. NUCLEAR FACILITIES AFFECTING SOUTH CAROLINA



APPENDIX 1, SCORERP. SUPPORTING PLANS AND RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS

PLANS

South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP)

H.B. Robinson Nuclear Plant Emergency Plan

V.C. Summer Nuclear Station Emergency Plan

Oconee Nuclear Site Emergency Plan

Catawba Nuclear Station Emergency Plan

Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Emergency Plan

Savannah River Site Emergency Plan

Risk Counties

Local EOPs

Aiken County Allendale County Barnwell County Chesterfield County Darlington County Fairfield County Lee County Lexington County Newberry County Newberry County Oconee County Pickens County Richland County York County

RESPONSIBILITY

South Carolina Emergency Management Division, OTAG

Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc.

South Carolina Electric & Gas Company

Duke Power Company

Duke Power Company

Georgia Power Company/Southern Nuclear Operating Company

Westinghouse Savannah River Company

Host Counties

Florence

Anderson County Greenville County

Cherokee, Chester Lancaster and Union

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APPENDIX 2, RER PRIMARY AND SUPPORT RESPONSIBILITIES

Function	Agency	Primary Responsibility	Support Responsibility
	Department of Health & Environmental Control (DHEC)	X	
	SCEMD		Х
A: J	Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)		Х
Accident Assessment	SCDA		Х
	Department of Energy (DOE) (FRERP)		Х
	Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service		Х
	SCEMD	Х	
	DHEC		Х
	Utilities		Х
	Radio & TV Stations (Emergency Alert System (EAS)		Х
Alert and	SC Educational Television (SCETV) Network		Х
Notification	SC Law Enforcement Division (SLED)		Х
(Nuclear Incident)	County Governments and Municipalities		Х
	Telephone Companies		Х
	Department of Public Safety (DPS) Highway Patrol		X
	Department of Natural Resources (DNR)		X
	Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon (PPP)		X
	Office of the Governor	X	
Direction and Control	SC Emergency Management Division (SCEMD)		X
(Off-Site)	Office of the Adjutant General (OTAG)		X
()	DHEC		X
	SCEMD	Х	
	DHEC		X
	DSS		X
	Department of Education		X
	SLED		X
	DPS, Highway Patrol		X
	NRC (upon request)		X
Protective Response	US DOE (upon request)		X
1	Emergency Services in local governments		X
	Local Governments		X
	Public Information Organizations		X
	Utility (On-site)		X
	DNR		X
	РРР		X
	Office of the Governor	Х	
	OTAG		
	SCEMD		Х
Public Information	Radio & TV Stations (EAS)		X
Office of the	SCETV/Radio		X
Governor	SC Department of Agriculture (SCDA)		X
(Off-Site)	Department of Corrections		X
	Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service		Х

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Function	Agency	Primary	Support Responsibility
	DDS Highway Datrol	Responsibility	v
	DFS, Highway Fauloi		
	SLED		
	DHEC		X
Public Information	DNR		X
(continued)	Department of Social Services (DSS)		X
	Private Sector Media		Х
	Utilities		Х
	Local Government		Х
	DHEC	Х	
	SCEMD		Х
Radiological	Local Governments & Municipalities		Х
Exposure Control	Facilities		Х
	Pre-arranged commitments with		V
	SMRAP and Facilities		А
	SCDOT	Х	
	Department of Commerce, Division of Aeronautics		Х
	Department of Corrections		Х
	Department of Education, Office of Transportation		Х
	DNR. Law Enforcement Div. Land. Water. and		
ESF 1 Transportation Services	Conservation Division, and Marine Resources		Х
	Division		
	DPS		Х
	PSC		Х
	SLED		X
	B& CB Division of General Services		X
	State Eleet Management		X
	SC Ports Authority		X
			X
	Budget and Control Board ($B\&CB$) Division of		Λ
	the State Chief Information Officer (CIO)	Х	
	OTAG SC National Guard SC State Guard		v
	Department of Natural Resources (DNR)		Λ
	Division of Natural Resources (DINK),		Х
	Division of Natural Resources Law Emorcement		V
ESE 2	Dr5 State Deend for Technical and Commentancius		Λ
ESF 2	State Board for Technical and Comprehensive		Х
Communications	Education		V
			X
	SCETV Network		X
	SLED		X
	Public Service Commission (PSC)		X
	Civil Air Patrol (CAP)		Х
	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services		Х

APPENDIX 2, RER PRIMARY AND SUPPORT RESPONSIBILITIES (continued)

Function	Agency	Primary Responsibility	Support Responsibility
	DLLR, Div. of Fire and Life Safety (Structural Fires)	X	1 2
	Forestry Commission (Wild land Fires)	Х	
ESF4	DOT, Division of Engineering		Х
Fire Fighting	SLED		Х
	DPS		Х
	DSS	Х	
	The American Red Cross		Х
	The Salvation Army		Х
ESF 6	SC Department of Health and Human Services		Х
Mass Care	DHEC		Х
	Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon		N/
	Services (PPP)		Х
	DHEC	Х	
	Governor's Office, Office of Veteran's Affairs		Х
	OTAG, SC National Guard and SCEMD		Х
	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulations		
	(DLLR), Division of Professional and Occupational		Х
	Licensing and Division of Fire and Life Safety		
	SLED		Х
	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs		Х
ESF 8	Department of Mental Health (DMH)		Х
Health and Medical	Department of Vocational Rehabilitation		Х
Services	Department of Education, Office of		V
	Transportation		Λ
	Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse		V
	Services		А
	SC Funeral Directors Association		Х
	SC Coroners Association		Х
	SC Hospital Alliance		Х
	SC Medical Association		Х
	DLLR, Division of Fire & Life Safety	Х	
	DNR, Division of Natural Resources, Law		v
	Enforcement		Λ
ESE O	DHEC		Х
ESF 9 Search and Rescue	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism		Х
	DOT, Division of Engineering		X
	Forestry Commission		X
	SLED		X
	САР		Х

Basic Plan _____

APPENDIX 2, RER PRIMARY AND SUPPORT RESPONSIBILITIES (continued)

Function	Agency	Primary Responsibility	Support Responsibility
	SLED	X	
	OTAG, SC National Guard		Х
ESE 12	Department of Corrections		Х
Lor 15 Law Enforcement	DNR, Division of Natural Resources and Law		v
Law Emolectment	Enforcement		Λ
Services	PPP		Х
	DPS		Х
	DPS	Х	
	DNR		Х
ESF 16	PPP		Х
Emergency Traffic	DOT		Х
Management	anagement OTAG, SC National Guard, SCEMD		Х
	SCETV		Х
	SLED		Х
	Forestry Commission		Х
	B & CB, Division of the State Chief Information Officer		Х
	САР		Х

APPENDIX 3, SCORERP. EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION LEVELS

LASS NOTIFICATION OF UNUSUAL EVENT			
CLASS DESCRIPTION	Unusual events are in process or have occurred which indicate a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant. No releases of radioactive material requiring off-site response or monitoring are expected unless further degradation of safety systems occur.		
LICENSEE ACTIONS	STATE ACTIONS	LOCAL ACTIONS	
 Promptly inform SCWP and affected counties of nature of unusual condition as soon as discovered. Augment on-shift resources. Assess and respond. Escalate to a more severe class, if appropriate. Close out with verbal summary to off-site authorities followed by written summary within 24 hours. 	 SCWP verifies county notification. SCWP notifies DHEC. DHEC assesses situation with plant and confirms with SCEMD. SCEMD notifies Governor's Office & OTAG. Escalate response to more severe class, if appropriate. Stand by until verbal closeout. Note: If the UE is due to the 	 Provide fire, medical, or security assistance if required. Escalate response to more severe class if so notified. Stand by until verbal close out. 	
	 declaration of Condition B at Keowee Dam: 1. Alert downstream counties: confirm Pickens/ Oconee County by phone. 2. Partially activate the SEOC (ALERT). 3. Place DNR/SCHP officers on standby. 4. Monitor conditions at Keowee Dam. If Keowee Dam declares Condition A, SAE is declared by ONS. 		

CLASS	ALERT		
CLASS DESCRIPTION	Events are in process or have occurred which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant. Any releases expected to be limited to small fractions of the EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels.		
LICENSEE ACTIONS	STATE ACTIONS	LOCAL ACTIONS	
 Promptly inform SCWP and affected counties of Alert status. Augment resources, activate on-site Technical Support Center (TSC) and on-site Operational Support Center (OSC). Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) and other key personnel to standby. Assess and respond. Consider activating the Joint Information Center. Dispatch on-site monitoring teams and associated communications. Provide periodic plant status updates to off-site authorities (at lagst ong a ware hour) 	 SCWP verifies county notification. SCWP notifies DHEC. DHEC assesses situation with plant and confirms with SCEMD. Recommends response required. SCEMD notifies Governor's Office, OTAG, North Carolina, Georgia and FEMA. Governor considers declaring a State of Emergency. Alert key emergency response personnel to stand by status. 	 Provide fire, medical, or security assistance on request. Augment resources and bring EOC(s) to standby status. Consider activation of EOC(s) downwind from facility. Bring alert and notification systems to standby status. Activate siren system and EAS in 10-mile EPZ if recommended. Alert key personnel to standby status. Consider precautionary evacuation of schools. Notify Host Counties of Alert Status. Escalate to more severe class if 	
 (at least once every hour). 7) Provide periodic meteorological assessments to off-site authorities, and dose estimates for actual releases. 	 7) SCEMD staff activates SEOC. 8) Dispatch Public Information group to the Joint Information Center, if activated 	 8) Escalate to more severe class if notified. 9) Maintain Alert status until verbal closeout or reduction or emergency class. 	
8) Escalate to a more severe class, if appropriate.			

CLASS	ALERT			
CLASS DESCRIPTION Events are in process or have occurred which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant. Any releases expected to be limited to small fractions of the EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels.				
LICENSEE ACTIONS	STATE ACTIONS	LOCAL ACTIONS		
9) Close out or recommend reduction in emergency class to off-site authorities followed by written summary within 8 hours.	 9) Coordinate activation of siren system and EAS in 10-mile EPZ if recommended. 10) Consider notification of 50-mile EPZ counties. 11) Consider activation of Dosimetry Redistribution SOP. 12) Provide assistance requested from counties and facility. 13) Escalate response to more severe class if appropriate. 14) Maintain Alert status until verbal closeout or reduction of emergency class. 			

Basic Plan ————

CLASS	SITE AREA EMERGENCY			
CLASS DESCRIPTION	Events are in process or have occurr major failures of plant functions needer releases not expected to exceed E exposure levels except near-site bounda	nts are in process or have occurred which involve actual or likely or failures of plant functions needed for protection of the public. Any uses not expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline osure levels except near-site boundary.		
LICENSEE ACTIONS	STATE ACTIONS	LOCAL ACTIONS		
 Promptly inform SCWP and affected counties of Site Ara Emergency. Augment resources by activating on-site Technical Support Center (TSC), on-si Operational Support Center (OSC) and near-site Emergency Operations Facility (EOF). Assess and respond. Dispatch on-site and off- sit monitoring teams and communications. Activate Joint Information Center. Provide a dedicated individu for plant status updates to on site authorities and periodic press briefings. 	 d 1) SCWP verifies county notification. 2) SCWP notifies DHEC. 3) DHEC assesses situation with plant and confirms with SCEMD. 4) DHEC/SCEMD recommend protective actions to Governor. 5) SCEMD relays protective action decision to counties. 6) Coordinate activation of public alert system and EAS in 10-mile EPZ so residents will turn on radios/televisions. Provide public with periodic updates. 7) Prepare to activate shelters as needed. 8) SCEMD notifies State Emergency Response Team (SERT) to send representatives to SEOC. 	 Activate EOC and emergency personnel to full status. Dispatch representatives to the Joint Information Center. Issue dosimeters and KI (if recommended by EMD/ DHEC) to emergency workers. Be prepared to assist with radiological monitoring on request. After coordination with SEOC, activate public alert system in10-mile EPZ (fixed, mobile or electronic tone signal). Broadcast notification information on direction of the County PIO. Prepare to activate shelters as needed. Notify host counties of impending shelter activation. Establish predetermined Traffic Control Points. 		

APPENDIX 3, SCORERP. EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION LEVELS (continued)

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SITE AREA EMERGENCY

CLASS DESCRIPTION Events are in process or have occurred which involve actual or likely major failures of plant functions needed for protection of the public. Any releases not expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels except near-site boundary.

 7) Make senior technical and management staff on-site available for consultation with NRC and State on a periodic basis. 8) Provide meteorological and dose estimates to off-site authorities for actual release via a dedicated individual or automated data transmission system 9) SCEMD notifies Governor's Office, OTAG, North Carolina, Georgia and FEMA. 10) DHEC considers activation of DHEC Forward Support Area (DFSA). 11) SCEMD dispatches State liaison to affected county EOC(s) 	LOCAL ACTIONS
 9) Provide release and dose projections based on available plant condition information and foreseeable contingencies. 10) Escalate to General Emergency Class, if appropriate. 11) Close out or recommend reduction in emergency class by briefing the off-site authorities at EOF and by phone followed by written summary within 8 hours. 12) Dispatch Public Information group to the Joint Information Center. Provid periodic press updates for public within at least 10-mil EPZ. 13) Place other emergency personnel on standby status (e.g. those required for evacuation and dispatch to near-site duty stations). 14) DHEC/SCEMD recommends if Potassium Iodide (KI) should be distributed to emergency workers. 15) DHEC considers distribution of KI to shelters, reception centers hospitals, prisons an nursing homes. 16) Consider activation of 	LOCAL ACTIONS9) Direct protective actions as recommended and deemed appropriate.10) Request State assistance as needed.11) In an immediate emergency when the SEOC is not operational: (a) Initiate protective actions recommended by plant as appropriate; (b) Activate the public alert system and EAS for 10-mile EPZ; and (c) Take actions appropriate at SAE and Alert.12) Escalate to General Emergency if required.13) Maintain Site Area Emergency class.

Basic Plan ————

CLASS	SITE AREA EMERGENCY			
CLASS DESCRIPTION	DN Events are in process or have occurred which involve actual or likely major failures of plant functions needed for protection of the public. Any releases not expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels except near-site boundary.			
LICENSEE ACTIONS		STATE ACTIONS LOCAL ACTIONS		
		 17) Establish 2-mile roadblocks and control access to the area on order. 18) Consider precautionary evacuation of 2-mile EPZ and sheltering of downwind areas. 19) Consider evacuation of lakes, rivers and forests. 20) Provide assistance requested by county and facility. 21) Escalate to General Emergency if appropriate. 22) Maintain Site Area Emergency status until closeout or reduction of emergency class. 		

CLASS	GENERAL EMERGENCY				
CLASS DESCRIPTION Events are in process or have occurred which involve actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting with potential for loss of containment integrity. Release can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels off-site for more than the immediate site area.					
LICENSEE ACTIONS	STATE ACTIONS	LOCAL ACTIONS			
 Promptly inform SCWP and affected counties of General Emergency. Recommend protective actions necessary for public protection. Augment resources by activating on-site TSC, on-site OSC and near-site EOF. Assess and respond. Dispatch on-site and off- site monitoring teams and communications. Provide a dedicated individual for plant status updates to off- site authorities and periodic press briefings. 	 SCWP verifies county notification. SCWP notifies DHEC. DHEC coordinates with SCEMD and recommends protective actions. DHEC/EMD recommends areas requiring evacuation, sheltering and administration of KI to the Governor. SCEMD obtains Governor's order for evacuation and/or sheltering. DHEC coordinates distribution of KI to shelters, reception centers, hospitals, prisons, and nursing homes. SCEMD relays Governor's decision to affected counties. Coordinate activation of public alert system and EAS in 10-mile EPZ. SCEMD notifies FEMA, North Carolina and Georgia. 	 Activate shelters as needed. Conduct evacuation and/or sheltering as ordered by Governor. Conduct off-site radiological monitoring and decontamination as required. Broadcast notification information on direction of the County PIO at the JIC. Provide security for evacuated area. Request state assistance as needed. Direct protective actions as recommended and deemed appropriate. 			

CLASS	GENERAL EMERGENCY			
Even sub CLASS DESCRIPTION EP. the	ents are in process or have occurre stantial core degradation or me tainment integrity. Release can A Protective Action Guideline exp immediate site area.	d which involve actual or imminent elting with potential for loss of be reasonably expected to exceed posure levels off-site for more than		
LICENSEE ACTIONS	STATE ACTIONS	LOCAL ACTIONS		
 7) Make senior technical and management staff on-site available for consultation with NRC and State on a periodic basis. 8) Provide meteorological and dose estimates to off-site authorities for actual releases via a dedicated individual or automated data transmission. 9) Provide release and dose projections based on available plant condition information and foreseeable contingencies. 10) Close out or recommend reduction of emergency class by briefing of off-site authorities at EOC and by phone followed by written summary within 8 hours. 	 9) SCEMD coordinates evacuation, sheltering, and radiological monitoring if required. 10) Provide periodic press updates for public within at least 10-mile EPZ. 11) Coordinate and allocate state support resources. 12) Request Federal support as needed. 13) Provide protective actions in 50-mile IPZ. 14) Maintain General Emergency status until closeout or reduction in emergency class. 	 8) In an immediate emergency when the SEOC is not operational: (a) Initiate protective actions recommended by plant as appropriate; (a) Activate the public alert system and EAS for 10-mile EPZ; (b) Take actions appropriate at Alert and Site Area Emergency. 9) Maintain General Emergency status until closeout or reduction of emergency class. 		

APPENDIX 4, SCORERP. RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

Radiological Emergency response equipment has been issued to FNF Risk and Host counties as follows:

FNF/	DOSIMETERS		SURVEY	PORTAL		
COUNTY	PRDs	0 - 5 R	0 - 200 R	0 - 500 mR	METERS	MONITORS
ONS						
OCONEE	150	150	20	0	18	0
PICKENS	150	150	20	0	18	0
ANDERSON	60	0	0	40	25	2
GREENVILLE	40	81	0	160	32	4
TOTAL	400	381	40	200	95	6
CNS						
YORK	1294	1057	20	0	78	0
CHEROKEE	137	0	0	118	12	1
CHESTER	183	0	0	175	72	1
LANCASTER	21	0	0	43	21	1
UNION	84	0	0	81	22	1
TOTAL	1719	1057	20	412	205	4
VCS						
LEXINGTON	112	30	20	0	5	1
RICHLAND	60	24	20	0	14	1
NEWBERRY	162	9	20	0	12	1
FAIRFIELD	144	40	20	0	10	1
TOTAL	478	103	80	0	41	4
HBR						
DARLINGTON	241	110	20	0	7	0
FLORENCE	314	10	0	0	51	1
CHESTERFIELD	200	36	20	0	5	1
LEE	108	13	20	0	9	1
TOTAL	863	169	60	0	72	3
VEGP						
AIKEN	81	23	20	0	8	1
ALLENDALE	61	19	20	0	6	0
BARNWELL	34	8	20	0	2	0
TOTAL	176	50	60	0	16	1
GRAND TOTAL	3636	1760	260	617	429	18

APPENDIX 5, SCORERP. EPZ ACCESS CONTROL IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURES

SLED under the auspices of ESF 13, has responsibility for coordinating security and access to evacuated and restricted areas during a fixed nuclear facility (FNF) emergency. The following identification procedures are established to facilitate access of emergency workers, residents, utility personnel, and media representatives.

A. <u>Public Safety/Emergency Workers</u>

All uniformed public safety agents with proper identifying credentials will be allowed access to the restricted area. This includes, but is not limited to, police, fire and emergency medical personnel.

Agency Identification Cards of state and federal non-uniformed emergency workers will be honored. Individuals in this category include DHEC and US government field monitoring personnel, state and local emergency Management officials and staff.

B. <u>Utility Personnel</u>

Utility personnel are issued company identification cards and/or plant identification. Display of either form of identification indicates authorized access to the affected facility.

C. <u>News Media</u>

Bonafide members of the media should possess official identification from their employing organization. Media representatives will not be permitted to enter evacuated areas or go beyond two-mile roadblocks.

D. EPZ Residents

Residents of evacuated or restricted areas must possess specific written authorization from county emergency management officials. Passes for access will be issued at county emergency operation centers (EOCs) or at designated access control points when activated.

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APPENDIX 5, SCORERP.

APPENDIX 6, SCORERP. LETTER OF AGREEMENT, STATES OF NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA

AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT is made by and between the GOVERNOR of the State of North Carolina and the GOVERNOR of the State of South Carolina.

- Section 1. Each Governor shall notify the Governor of the adjoining sister state, through the STATE EMERGENCY OPERATING CENTERS or other duly responsible state department, of any release of radioactive materials into the environment (air, ground, river, stream, etc.) that may affect the environment of the adjoining sister state.
- Section 2. This NOTIFICATION is to take place immediately upon the identification of a release of radioactive materials that might constitute such a threat. Subsequent notices shall be given as necessary.
- Section 3. MESSAGES will include, at the minimum, that information indicated in the attached standard message. (See Figure 1, Annex A to SCORERP).
- Section 4. THIS AGREEMENT is to become effective upon signing by both Governors. It shall be automatically renewed from year to year, subject to the right of either Governor to terminate THIS AGREEMENT at any time during the term by furnishing thirty (30) days prior written notice to the other Governor that termination is desired.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have executed THIS AGREEMENT as of the day and year hereinafter written.

<u>/s/ James B. Hunt, Jr.</u> JAMES B. HUNT, JR. Governor State of North Carolina Dated: December 14, 1979 <u>/s/ Richard W. Riley</u> RICHARD W. RILEY Governor State of South Carolina Dated: February 8, 1980

APPENDIX 7, SCORERP. LETTER OF AGREEMENT, STATES OF GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA

AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT is made by and between the GOVERNOR of the State of Georgia and the GOVERNOR of the State of South Carolina.

- Section 1. Each Governor shall notify the Governor of the adjoining sister state, through the STATE EMERGENCY OPERATING CENTERS or other duly responsible state department, of any release of radioactive materials into the environment (air, ground, river, stream, etc.) that may affect the environment of the adjoining sister state.
- Section 2. This NOTIFICATION is to take place immediately upon the identification of a release of radioactive materials that might constitute such a threat. Subsequent notices shall be given as necessary.
- Section 3. MESSAGES will include, at the minimum, that information indicated in the attached standard message. (See Figure 1, Annex A to SCORERP).
- Section 4. THIS AGREEMENT is to become effective upon signing by both Governors. It shall be automatically renewed from year to year, subject to the right of either Governor to terminate THIS AGREEMENT at any time during the term by furnishing thirty (30) days prior written notice to the other Governor that termination is desired.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have executed THIS AGREEMENT as of the day and year hereinafter written.

<u>/s/ George D. Busbee</u> GEORGE D. BUSBEE Governor State of Georgia

JUNE 1981 DATE APPROVED <u>/s/ Richard W. Riley</u> RICHARD W. RILEY Governor State of South Carolina

JUNE 1981 DATE APPROVED

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION, THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL, AND PROGRESS ENERGY CAROLINAS, INC.

I. <u>PURPOSE</u>

This Memorandum of Understanding establishes an agreement between the South Carolina Emergency Management Division, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, and the Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc. pertaining to the H. B. Robinson Steam Electric Plant. It establishes the overall responsibilities relating to emergency preparedness planning, training, coordination, notification, hazard assessment and technical support in the event of a radiological incident at the H. B. Robinson Steam Electric Plant that might affect the health, safety and property of the citizens of South Carolina and/or give cause for public concern.

II. <u>AUTHORITY</u>

- A. South Carolina Code Ann., Sections 13-7-10 et seq (Law, Coop. 1976); thereto relating to atomic energy and radiation control.
- B. South Carolina Code Ann., Sections 25-1-420; South Carolina Emergency Management Division of the Office of the Adjutant General; administration; duties.

III. <u>AGREEMENT</u>

In accordance with S. C. Code Ann. Section 13-7-10 <u>et seq</u> (Law, Coop. 1976), S. C. Code Ann. Sections 25-1-420, and this Memorandum, the three agencies/organizations listed above agree with the following:

- A. Emergency Management Division (EMD) will:
 - 1. Prepare and maintain State Operational Radiological Emergency Response (RER) Plans.
 - 2. Coordinate with DHEC, RNP and local governments in the development of RER Plans.
 - 3. Prepare and maintain site specific plans for RNP.
 - 4. Assist local governments in preparing and maintaining local RER Plans.
 - 5. Establish and direct the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) when directed by the Governor.

- 6. Coordinate off-site support from state, federal, and other support agencies.
- 7. Recommend and direct protective actions to include evacuation as well as recovery and re-entry operations in coordination with DHEC.
- 8. Provide for a 24-hour notification capability with DHEC, other state RER support agencies, affected counties, RNP and the state of North Carolina and insure notification is made as appropriate.
- 9. Participate with DHEC, RNP and local governments, in the development of exercise scenarios.
- 10. Conduct RER drills and exercises for RNP as specified in NUREG-0654, FEMA REP-1, REV. 1.
- 11. Maintain close liaison with the nuclear industry to assure that State and RNP RER procedures are compatible.
- 12. Coordinate public meetings for an emergency preparedness exercise when required.
- 13. Coordinate and conduct off-site evaluation critiques for each RNP exercise.
- 14 Prepare off-site after-action reports for each RNP exercise.
- 15. Secure and maintain appropriate letters of agreement.
- 16. Coordinate all information on the status of emergency operations and radiological hazards through the Joint Information Center, if established, or the Governor's Press Office, for release to the public.
- 17. Coordinate with DHEC and RNP for the RER training of state and local government personnel.
- B. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) will:
 - 1. Provide for 24-hour accident response capability with RNP and EMD and insure notification is made.
 - 2. Prepare and maintain the State Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan.
 - 3. Participate with EMD, RNP, and local governments in the development of RER Plans.
 - 4. Maintain a radiological hazard assessment capability and provide radiological technical support, coordination and guidance for the state and local governments.

- 5. Conduct and/or coordinate off-site radiological surveillance and monitoring in coordination with the RNP off-site environmental monitoring group.
- 6. Make recommendations to EMD for protective actions as well as recovery and reentry guidelines.
- 7. Provide representatives at the SEOC and RNP.
- 8. Obtain and coordinate radiological assistance resources from the federal government, other states, and the nuclear industry as required.
- 9. Provide RER training to state agencies and local governments.
- 10. Participate in annual training programs given by RNP for Radiological Monitoring Teams.
- 11. Participate with EMD and RNP in the development of exercise scenarios.
- 12. Participate in RNP federally evaluated exercises and drills, and other exercises and drills as resources allow.
- 13. Secure and maintain appropriate letters of agreement.
- 14. Coordinate all information on the status of emergency operations and radiological hazards through the Joint Information Center, if established, or the Governor's Press Office, for release to the public.
- 15. Maintain close liaison with the nuclear industry to assure that state and RNP RER procedures are compatible.
- C. Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc. will:
 - 1. Prepare and maintain on-site Radiological Emergency Response Plans in accordance with Nuclear Regulatory Commission Rules and Regulations.
 - 2. Maintain the ability for 24-hour communications with the State Warning Point (SCEMD) (primary), SC Department of Public Safety (Columbia) Telecommunications Center (back up), and with local governments in the 10-Mile EPZ during emergency conditions.
 - 3. Notify the State Warning Point (SCEMD) and affected counties of an RNP accident consistent with approved Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc. emergency notification procedures.
 - 4. Recommend protective actions directly to affected counties when the SEOC is not operational.

- 5. Assist in off-site radiological assessment/monitoring capabilities in coordination with DHEC.
- 6. Provide Joint Information Center facilities and communications.
- 7. Be prepared to assist DHEC at other fixed nuclear facility accidents based upon availability.
- 8. Provide liaison to the SEOC.
- 9. Provide RER training for site personnel.
- 10. Assist with technical response training for off-site response personnel as necessary.
- 11. Secure and update letters of agreement with local government emergency services that will provide on-site assistance.
- 12. Provide annual training/information briefing of local news media in conjunction with the state.
- 13. Participate with DHEC, EMD, and local governments in the development of exercise scenarios.
- 14. Participate in RNP exercises and drills.
- 15. Prepare and update a public information brochure to be distributed throughout the 10-Mile EPZ on an annual basis.
- 16. Maintain close liaison with the state and local governments to assure procedures are compatible.

IV. <u>IMPLEMENTATION</u>

This agreement will commence with the signing of this Memorandum of Understanding by the South Carolina Emergency Management Division, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, and the Progress Energy Carolina, Inc and supersedes all previous agreements, relating to Radiological Incident responsibilities, between the aforementioned agencies/organizations.

It shall be automatically renewed from year to year. It may be amended by mutual consent or terminated by either party upon giving at least thirty (30) days written notice to the other parties.

 $\frac{2/2/04}{\text{Date}}$

<u>/s/ Ronald C. Osborne</u> Ronald C. Osborne, Director South Carolina Emergency Management Division Office of the Adjutant General

12/17/03

Date

<u>/s/ Robert W. King for R. Lewis Shaw</u> R. Lewis Shaw, Deputy Commissioner Environmental Quality Control Department of Health and Environmental Control

<u>1/9/04</u> Date

/s/ John W. Moyer John W. Moyer, Vice President Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc. H. B. Robinson Steam Electric Plant Department

APPENDIX 9, SCORERP. MOU BETWEEN SCEMD, SCDHEC AND SCE&G

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL AND THE SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY

I. PURPOSE

This Memorandum of Understanding establishes an agreement between the South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD), the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, and the South Carolina Electric & Gas Company pertaining to the V.C. Summer Nuclear Station (VCS). It establishes the overall responsibilities relating to emergency preparedness planning, training, coordination, notification, hazard assessment and technical support in the event of a radiological incident at the V.C. Summer Nuclear Station that might affect the health, safety and property of the citizens of South Carolina and/or give cause for public concern.

II. AUTHORITY

- A. Act 223, 1967 South Carolina Atomic Energy and Radiation Control Act as amended.
- B. South Carolina Act number 199, dated July 30, 1979.

III. AGREEMENT

In accordance with Act 223, 1967; Act 199, 1979; and this Memorandum, the three agencies/organizations listed above agree with the following:

- A. <u>Emergency Management Division (EMD) will</u>:
 - 1. Prepare and maintain State Operational Radiological Emergency Response (RER) Plans.
 - 2. Coordinate with DHEC, VCS, and local governments in the development of RER Plans.
 - 3. Ensure VCS is provided a copy of all changes or updates to the SCORERP or VCS site specific.
 - 4. Assist local governments in preparing and maintaining local RER Plans.
 - 5. Establish and direct the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) when directed by the Governor.

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APPENDIX 9, SCORERP. MOU BETWEEN SCEMD, SCDHEC AND SCE&G

- 6. Coordinate off-site support from state, federal, and other support agencies.
- 7. Recommend and direct protective actions to include evacuation as well as recovery and re-entry operations in coordination with DHEC.
- 8. Provide for a 24-hour notification capability with DHEC, other state RER support agencies, affected counties, VCS and the state of North Carolina and insure notification is made as appropriate.
- 9. Participate with DHEC, VCS and local governments, in the development of exercise scenarios.
- 10. Conduct RER drills and exercises for VCS as specified in NUREG-0654, FEMA REP-1, REV.1.
- 11. Maintain close liaison with the nuclear industry to assure that state and VCS RER procedures are compatible.
- 12. Coordinate public meetings for an emergency management exercise when required.
- 13. Coordinate and conduct off-site evaluation critiques for each VCS exercise.
- 14 Prepare off-site after-action reports for each VCS exercise.
- 15. Secure and maintain appropriate letters of agreement.
- 16. Coordinate all information on the status of emergency operations and radiological hazards through the News Media Center, if established, or the Governor's Press Office, for release to the public.
- 17. Coordinate with DHEC and VCS for the RER training of state and local government personnel.
- B. <u>Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) will</u>:
 - 1. Provide for 24-hour accident response capability with VCS and EMD and insure notification is made.
 - 2. Prepare and maintain the State Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan.
 - 3. Participate with EMD, VCS, and local governments in the development of RER Plans.

APPENDIX 9, SCORERP. MOU BETWEEN SCEMD, SCDHEC AND SCE&G

- 4. Maintain a radiological hazard assessment capability and provide radiological technical support, coordination and guidance for the state and local governments.
- 5. Conduct and/or coordinate off-site radiological surveillance and monitoring in coordination with the VCS off-site environmental monitoring group.
- 6. Make recommendations to EMD for protective actions as well as recovery and re-entry guidelines.
- 7. Provide representatives at the SEOC and VCS.
- 8. Obtain and coordinate radiological assistance resources from the federal government, other states, and the nuclear industry as required.
- 9. Provide RER training to state agencies and local governments.
- 10. Participate in training programs given by VCS for Radiological Monitoring Teams.
- 11. Participate with EMD and VCS in the development of exercise scenarios.
- 12. Participate in VCS exercises and drills.
- 13. Secure and maintain appropriate letters of agreement.
- 14. Coordinate all information on the status of emergency operations and radiological hazards through the News Media Center, if established, or the Governor's Press Office, for release to the public.
- 15. Maintain close liaison with the nuclear industry to assure that state and VCS RER procedures are compatible.
- C. <u>South Carolina Electric & Gas Company (SCE&G) will</u>:
 - 1. Prepare and maintain on-site Radiological Emergency Response Plans in accordance with Nuclear Regulatory Commission Rules and Regulations.
 - 2. Maintain a 24-hour communications capability with the Highway Department Warning Point and/or the SEOC and with local governments in the 10-Mile EPZ.
 - 3. Notify the South Carolina State Warning Point and affected counties of a VCS accident consistent with approved SCE&G emergency notification procedures.

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APPENDIX 9, SCORERP. MOU BETWEEN SCEMD, SCDHEC AND SCE&G

- 4. Recommend protective actions directly to affected counties when the SEOC is not operational.
- 5. Assist in off-site radiological assessment/monitoring capabilities in coordination with DHEC.
- 6. Provide Media Center facilities and communications.
- 7. Be prepared to assist DHEC at other fixed nuclear facility accidents based upon availability.
- 8. Provide liaison to the SEOC.
- 9. Provide RER training for site personnel.
- 10. Assist with technical response training for off-site response personnel as necessary.
- 11. Secure and update letters of agreement with local government emergency services that will provide on-site assistance.
- 12. Provide annual training/information briefing of local news media in conjunction with the state.
- 13. Participate with DHEC, EMD, and local governments in the development of exercise scenarios.
- 14. Participate in exercises and drills.
- 15. Prepare and update a public information brochure to be distributed throughout the 10-Mile EPZ on an annual basis.
- 16. Maintain close liaison with the state and local governments to assure procedures are compatible.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

This agreement will commence with the signing of this Memorandum of Understanding by the South Carolina Emergency Management Division, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, and the South Carolina Electric & Gas Company and supersedes all previous agreements, relating to Radiological Incident responsibilities, between the aforementioned agencies/organizations.

It shall be automatically renewed from year to year. It may be amended by mutual consent or terminated by either party upon giving at least thirty (30) days written notice to the other parties.

APPENDIX 9, SCORERP. MOU BETWEEN SCEMD, SCDHEC AND SCE&G

<u>April</u> Date	2006	<u>/s/ Ronald C. Osborne</u> DIRECTOR, SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION
<u>April</u> Date	2006	<u>/s/ Robert W. King, Jr., P.E.</u> DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONTROL DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL
<u>April</u> Date	2006	/s/ Jeffrey B. Archie SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY VICE PRESIDENT, NUCLEAR OPERATIONS
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL AND DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION

I. <u>PURPOSE</u>

This Memorandum of Understanding establishes an agreement between the South Carolina Emergency Management Division, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, and Duke Energy Corporation pertaining to the Oconee and Catawba Nuclear Sites (ONS & CNS). It establishes the overall responsibilities relating to emergency preparedness planning, training, coordination, notification, hazard assessment and technical support in the event of a radiological incident at Oconee or Catawba Nuclear Sites that might affect the health, safety and property of the citizens of South Carolina and/or give cause for public concern.

II. <u>AUTHORITY</u>

- A. Act 223, 1967 South Carolina Atomic Energy and Radiation Control Act as amended.
- B. South Carolina Act Number 199, dated July 30, 1979.

III. <u>AGREEMENT</u>

In accordance with Act 223, 1967; Act 199, 1979; and this Memorandum, the three agencies/organizations listed above agree with the following:

- A. Emergency Management Division (EMD) will:
 - 1. Prepare and maintain State Operational Radiological Emergency Response (RER) Plans.
 - 2. Coordinate with DHEC, Duke Energy Corporation, and local government in the development of RER Plans.
 - 3. Prepare and maintain site specific plans for ONS and CNS.
 - 4. Assist local governments in preparing and maintaining local RER Plans.
 - 5. Establish and direct State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) when directed by the Governor.

- 6. Coordinate off-site support from state, federal, and other support agencies.
- 7. Recommend and direct protective actions to include evacuation as well as recovery\re-entry operations in coordination with DHEC.
- 8. Provide for a 24-hour notification capability with DHEC, other state RER support agencies, affected counties, Duke Energy Corporation, and the State of North Carolina and insure notification is made as appropriate.
- 9. Participate with DHEC, Duke Energy Corporation, and local government, in the development of exercise scenarios.
- 10. Conduct RER drills and exercises for Duke Energy Corporation as specified in 10CFR50, Appendix E and FEMA regulations.
- 11. Maintain close liaison with Duke Energy Corporation to assure that State and Duke Energy Corporation RER procedures are compatible.
- 12. Coordinate public meetings for an emergency preparedness exercise when required.
- 13. Coordinate and conduct off-site evaluation critiques for each ONS or CNS exercise.
- 14. Prepare off-site after-action reports for each ONS or CNS exercise.
- 15. Secure and maintain appropriate letters of agreement.
- 16. Coordinate all information on the status of emergency operations and radiological hazards through the Joint Information Center, if established, or the Governor's Public Information Office, for release to the public.
- 17. Coordinate with DHEC and Duke Energy Corporation for the RER training of state and local government personnel.
- B. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) will:
 - 1. Provide for 24-hour accident response capability with Duke Energy Corporation and EMD and insure notification is made.
 - 2. Prepare and maintain State Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan.

- 3. Participate with EMD, Duke Energy Corporation and local government in the development of RER Plans.
- 4. Maintain a radiological hazard assessment capability and provide radiological technical support, coordination and guidance for the state and local governments.
- 5. Conduct and/or coordinate off-site radiological surveillance and monitoring with the Duke Energy Corporation off-site monitoring group.
- 6. Make recommendations to EMD for protective actions as well as recovery and re-entry guidelines.
- 7. Provide representatives at the SEOC, and Emergency Operations Facility.
- 8. Obtain and coordinate radiological assistance resources from the federal government, other states, and the nuclear industry as required.
- 9. Provide RER training to state agencies and local governments.
- 10. Participate in annual training programs given by Duke Energy Corporation, whenever applicable.
- 11. Participate with EMD and Duke Energy Corporation in the development of exercise scenarios.
- 12. Participate in ONS and CNS federally evaluated exercises and drills, and other exercises and drills as resources allow.
- 13. Secure and maintain appropriate letters of agreement.
- 14. Coordinate all information on the status of emergency operations and radiological hazards through the Joint Information Center, if established, or the Governor's Public Information Office, for release to the public.
- 15. Maintain close liaison with Duke Energy Corporation to assure that state and Duke Energy Corporation RER procedures are compatible.
- C. Duke Energy Corporation will:
 - 1. Prepare and maintain on-site radiological emergency response plans in accordance with Nuclear Regulatory Commission Regulations.
 - 2. Maintain the ability for 24-hour communications with the South Carolina State Warning Point, SEOC, and with local governments in the 10-Mile EPZ during an emergency.

- 3. Notify the South Carolina State Warning Point and affected counties of an emergency, consistent with approved emergency procedures.
- 4. Recommend protective actions directly to affected counties when SEOC is not operational.
- 5. Conduct off-site radiological assessment/monitoring in coordination with DHEC.
- 6. Provide Joint Information Center facilities and communications.
- 7. Be prepared to assist DHEC at other fixed nuclear facility accidents upon availability.
- 8. Provide liaison to the SEOC.
- 9. Provide RER training for site personnel.
- 10. Assist with technical response training for off-site response personnel as necessary.
- 11. Secure and update letters of agreement with local government emergency services that will provide on-site assistance.
- 12. Provide annual training/information briefing of local news media.
- 13. Participate with DHEC, EMD, and local government in the development of exercise scenarios.
- 14. Conduct required ONS and CNS exercises and drills.
- 15. Prepare and update public information materials to be distributed throughout the 10-Mile EPZ on an annual basis.
- 16. Maintain close liaison with the state and local governments to assure procedures are compatible.

IV. <u>IMPLEMENTATION</u>

This agreement will commence with the signing of this Memorandum of Understanding by the South Carolina Emergency Management Division, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, and Duke Energy Corporation and supersedes all previous agreements, relating to Radiological Incident responsibilities, among the aforementioned agencies/organizations.

It shall be automatically renewed at least every 3 years. It may be amended by mutual consent or terminated by either party upon giving at least thirty (30) days written notice to the other parties.

Date	12/19/03	/s/ Ronald C. Osborne DIRECTOR, SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION
Date	12/12/03	<u>/s/ R. Lewis Shaw</u> DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONTROL DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL
Date	11/25/03	<u>/s/ M. S. Tuckman</u> DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT, NUCLEAR GENERATION

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APPENDIX 11, SCORERP. MOU BETWEEN SCEMD, SCDHEC AND GEORGIA POWER COMPANY

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL AND GEORGIA POWER COMPANY

I. PURPOSE

This Memorandum of Understanding establishes an agreement between the South Carolina Emergency Management Division, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, and Georgia Power Company pertaining to the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant (VEGP). It establishes the overall responsibilities relating to emergency preparedness planning, training, coordination, notification, hazard assessment and technical support in the event of a radiological incident at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant (VEGP) that might affect the health, safety and property of the citizens of South Carolina and/or give cause for public concern.

II. AUTHORITY

- A. Act 223, 1967 South Carolina Atomic Energy and Radiation Control Act as amended.
- B. South Carolina Act number 199, dated July 30, 1979.

III. AGREEMENT

In accordance with Act 223, 1967; Act 199, 1979; and this Memorandum, the three agencies/organizations listed above agree with the following:

- A. <u>Emergency Management Division (EMD) will</u>:
 - 1. Prepare and maintain State Operational Radiological Emergency Response (RER) Plans.
 - 2. Coordinate with DHEC, VEGP, and local governments in the development of RER Plans.
 - 6. Prepare and maintain site specific plans for VEGP.
 - 4. Assist local governments in preparing and maintaining local RER Plans.
 - 5. Establish and direct the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) when directed by the Governor.
 - 6. Provide liaison to the VEGP EOF when activated.

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- 7. Coordinate off-site support from state, federal, and other support agencies.
- 8. Recommend and direct protective actions to include evacuation as well as recovery and re-entry operations in coordination with DHEC.
- 9. Provide for a 24-hour notification capability with DHEC, other state RER support agencies, affected counties, VEGP and the state of Georgia and insure notification is made as appropriate.
- 10. Participate with DHEC, VEGP and local governments, in the development of exercise scenarios.
- 11. Conduct RER drills and exercises for VEGP as specified in 10CFR50, Appendix E.
- 12. Maintain close liaison with the nuclear industry to assure that State and VEGP RER procedures are compatible.
- 13. Coordinate public meetings for an Emergency Management exercise when required.
- 14. Coordinate and conduct off-site evaluation critiques for each VEGP exercise.
- 15. Prepare off-site after-action reports for each VEGP exercise.
- 16. Secure and maintain appropriate letters of agreement.
- 17. Coordinate all information on the status of emergency operations and radiological hazards through the Emergency News Center, if established, or the Governor's Press Office, for release to the public.
- 18. Coordinate with DHEC and VEGP for the RER training of state and local government personnel.
- B. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) will:
 - 1. Provide for 24-hour accident response capability with VEGP and EMD and insure notification is made as appropriate.
 - 2. Prepare and maintain the State Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan.
 - 3. Participate with EMD, VEGP, and local governments in the development of RER Plans.
 - 4. Maintain a radiological hazard assessment capability and provide radiological technical support, coordination and guidance for the state and local governments.

APPENDIX 11, SCORERP. MOU BETWEEN SCEMD, SCDHEC AND GEORGIA POWER COMPANY

- 5. Conduct and/or coordinate off-site radiological surveillance and monitoring in South Carolina in coordination with the VEGP.
- 6. Make recommendations to EMD for protective actions as well as recovery and reentry guidelines.
- 7. Provide representatives at the SEOC and VEGP Emergency Operations Facility when activated.
- 8. Obtain and coordinate radiological assistance resources from the federal government, other states, and the nuclear industry as required.
- 9. Provide RER training to state agencies and local governments.
- 10. Participate in training programs given by VEGP for Radiological Monitoring Teams.
- 11. Participate with EMD and VEGP in the development of exercise scenarios.
- 12. Participate in VEGP exercises and drills.
- 13. Secure and maintain appropriate letters of agreement.
- 14. Coordinate all information on the status of emergency operations and radiological hazards through the Emergency News Center, if established, or the Governor's Press Office, for release to the public.
- 15. Maintain close liaison with the nuclear industry to assure that state and VEGP RER procedures are compatible.

C. <u>The Vogtle Electric Generating Plant will</u>:

- 1. Prepare and maintain on-site Radiological Emergency Response Plans in accordance with Nuclear Regulatory Commission Rules and Regulations.
- 1. Maintain the ability for 24-hour communications with the Highway Department Warning Point and/or the SEOC and with local governments in the 10-Mile EPZ during emergency conditions.
- 2. Notify the South Carolina State Warning Point and affected counties of an accident consistent with approved emergency notification procedures.
- 3. Recommend protective actions to EMD, DHEC, and affected counties.
- 5. Assist in off-site radiological assessment/monitoring capabilities in coordination with DHEC.

Basic Plan

APPENDIX 11, SCORERP. MOU BETWEEN SCEMD, SCDHEC AND GEORGIA POWER COMPANY

- 6. Provide Emergency News Center facilities and communications.
- 7. Provide liaison to the SEOC.
- 8. Provide RER training for site personnel.
- 9. Assist with technical response training for off-site response personnel as necessary.
- 10. Provide annual training/information briefing of local news media.
- 11. Participate with DHEC, EMD, and local governments in the development of exercise scenarios.
- 12. Conduct required VEGP exercises and drills.
- 13. Prepare and update a public information brochure to be distributed throughout the 10-Mile EPZ on an annual basis.
- 14. Maintain close liaison with the state and local governments to assure procedures are compatible.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

This agreement will commence with the signing of this Memorandum of Understanding by the South Carolina Emergency Management Division, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, and Georgia Power Company and supersedes all previous agreements, relating to Radiological Incident responsibilities, between the aforementioned agencies/organizations.

It shall be automatically renewed from year to year. It may be amended by mutual consent or terminated by either party upon giving at least thirty (30) days written notice to the other parties.

September 2002	<u>/s/ Ronald C. Osborne</u>
Date	DIRECTOR
	FOR SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY
	MANAGEMENT DIVISION
September 2002	/s/ R. Lewis Shaw
Date	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER,
	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONTROL
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND
	ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL
September 2002	/s/ Ken C. McCoy
Date	FOR GEORGIA POWER COMPANY
SCORERP	

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN

THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY SAVANNAH RIVER OPERATIONS OFFICE THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION, AND THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

I. PURPOSE

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) establishes an agreement between the Department of Energy Savannah River Operations Office (DOE-SR), South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD), and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC). It establishes emergency management (planning, preparedness and response) responsibilities relating to emergencies and other incidents originating at the Savannah River Site (SRS). These events may result in a potential or actual release of hazardous materials (radioactive and non-radioactive) affecting the health, safety, and property of the citizens of South Carolina and/or give the public concern.

II. AUTHORITIES & REFERENCES

- A. Act 223, 1967 South Carolina Atomic Energy and Radiation Control Act, as amended.
- B. South Carolina Act Number 199, dated July 30, 1979
- C. SRS Emergency Plan, WSRC-SCD-7
- D. Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 2011-2284
- E. DOE O 151.1A, Comprehensive Emergency Management System, 11-01-01
- F. Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan, May 8, 1996 (Federal Register, Vol. 61, No. 90, pp.20944-20970)

III. AGREEMENT

In accordance with the authorities delineated in Paragraph II above, the parties agree to the following:

- A. <u>DOE-SR will:</u>
 - 1. Exercise overall responsibility, jurisdiction, and authority for conducting incident response operations within the boundaries of SRS.
 - 2. Maintain a point of contact within the DOE-SR Radiation Protection and Emergency Management Division and WSRC Safeguards, Security and Emergency Services for emergency planning coordination with SCEMD and SCDHEC.

- 3. On a quarterly basis, provide facility-specific Emergency Preparedness Hazards Assessments, associated Emergency Action Level procedures, and unclassified Safeguards and Security Analyses to SCDHEC.
- 4. In conjunction with the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, maintain the Emergency Notification Network (ENN) system to provide a twenty-four (24) hour capability for issuing offsite notifications for SRS incidents defined in Exhibit 1. Offsite notifications will be provided to the South Carolina 24-hour Warning Point and to local government 24-hour Warning Points in Aiken, Allendale and Barnwell Counties.
- 5. Through the ENN, verbally issue offsite notifications within 15 minutes of the classification (or change in classification) of a hazardous material Operational Emergency; within 30 minutes of the categorization of an Operational Emergency that does not require further classification; or within approximately one hour of discovery of an incident triggering a Courtesy Notification.
- 6. Utilize the SRS Notification Form to record and fax initial and follow-up incident information, including hazardous material release data, meteorological data and any recommended offsite protective actions.
- 7. Maintain conference bridge capabilities in order to provide direct communication between SRS decision-makers and State of South Carolina officials.
- 8. Coordinate any changes to incident notification procedures with SCEMD and SCDHEC officials.
- 9. Provide SCDHEC with more detailed information regarding the incident and technical data for consequence assessment purposes, within national security constraints.
- 10. Upon request, dispatch a WSRC technical liaison to the South Carolina, Aiken, Allendale or Barnwell County Emergency Operation Centers.
- 11. Following an incident triggering a Courtesy Notification, provide access to personnel with additional technical information related to the incident through the SRS Emergency Duty Officer. Ensure the WSRC Offsite Liaison contacts SCEMD, SCDHEC, Aiken, Allendale and Barnwell County officials, by the next working day, to identify any programmatic issues, suggested improvements, or recommended changes identified during the Courtesy Notification incident.
- 12. Through the DOE Region 3 Radiological Assistance Program, respond to requests for offsite radiological assistance from the State of South Carolina in the event on an incident involving the actual, potential, or perceived release of radioactive materials.

13. Coordinate with SCEMD, SCDHEC and local governments in the development of SRS exercise scenarios.

B. <u>SCEMD will:</u>

- 1. Prepare and maintain SRS specific radiological emergency response plans.
- 2. Coordinate with SCDHEC and SRS to assist local governments in the development, preparation and maintenance of radiological emergency response plans.
- 3. Establish and direct the State Emergency Operations Center.
- 4. Coordinate off-site support from state, federal, and other support agencies.
- 5. Notify the SRS Emergency Duty Officer (EDO) in the event of any incident occurring within the state's jurisdiction which may affect the SRS.
- 6. Direct protective actions to include evacuation as well as recovery and re-entry operations in coordination with SCDHEC.
- 7. Maintain a 24-hour notification capability with SCDHEC, other state emergency response support agencies, affected counties, SRS, and the state of Georgia for incidents relating to SRS.
- 8. Implement emergency notifications concerning a hazardous materials incident (radiological or non-radiological) at SRS to appropriate state and local officials.
- 9. Participate with SRS, SCDHEC and local governments in the development of exercise scenarios and participate as players in SRS exercises.
- 10. Provide representatives at the SRS Emergency Operations Center, SRS Joint Information Center and the DOE Joint Operations Center as needed.
- 11. Maintain close liaison with SRS to assure that state and SRS emergency response procedures are compatible.
- C. <u>SCDHEC will:</u>
 - 1. Maintain a 24-hour notification and response capability for incidents relating to SRS.
 - 2. Prepare and maintain the State Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan.

- 3. Participate with SRS, SCEMD and local governments in the development of emergency response plans.
- 4. Maintain a hazard assessment capability and provide technical support, coordination and guidance for state and local governments.
- 5. Make recommendations to state and local officials for protective actions as well as recovery and re-entry guidelines.
- 6. Provide representatives at the SRS Emergency Operations Center, SRS Joint Information Center, and DOE Joint Operations Center as needed.
- 7. Obtain and coordinate assistance and resources from the federal government, other states, and industry as required.
- 8. Participate with SRS and SCEMD in the development of exercise scenarios and participate as players in SRS exercises.
- 9. Review new or revised facility-specific Emergency Preparedness Hazards Assessments, associated Emergency Action Level procedures, and unclassified Safeguards and Security Analyses and document comments to DOE-SR.
- 10. Assist DOE-SR in communicating unclassified incident information to decisionmakers in SCEMD and affected counties so appropriate actions may be taken to protect the public health and safety.
- D. <u>All parties agree:</u>
 - 1. To maintain effective lines of communication and coordinate in the event of an incident at SRS.
 - 2. Dispatch Public Information Officers to the SRS Joint Information Center, once activated, and coordinate, to the extent practical, the dissemination of information to the public regarding the severity and magnitude of an incident at SRS.
 - 3. To furnish staff members from their respective organizations to meet at least once each federal fiscal year to review the status of plans, procedures, agreements, and capabilities that may require revision and/or further development.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

A. This MOU shall become effective upon the latter date of signature of the parties.

B. This MOU supersedes a previous Memorandum dated November 12, 1993, between SCDHEC, SCEMD, and DOE-SR.

V. AMMENDMENT / TERMINATION

- A. This MOU may be amended in writing by mutual consent of the parties concerned.
- B. Termination of this MOU requires any of the parties giving thirty (30) days written notice to the other parties. Termination notices will be communicated through contacts established in this MOU.

VI. IMPLEMENTING AUTHORITY SIGNATURE

/s/ Jeff M. Allison Acting Manager Savannah River Operations Office United States Department of Energy

/s/ R. C. Osborne Director South Carolina Emergency Management Division, Office of the Adjutant General

<u>/s/ R. Lewis Shaw</u> Deputy Commissioner Environmental Quality Control South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control August 15, 2002 Date

> 8/26/02 Date

<u>9/3/02</u> Date

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APPENDIX 12-EXHIBIT 1 DE-MU09-92SR18275 OFFSITE NOTIFICATION AND INCIDENT CLASSIFICATION FOR THE SAVANNAH RIVER SITE

EXHIBIT 1 OFFSITE NOTIFICATION AND INCIDENT CLASSIFICATION FOR THE SAVANNAH RIVER SITE

1. **Operational Emergency:** An event that represents a significant degradation in the level of safety at a site/facility and requires time-urgent response efforts from outside the site/facility. Operational Emergencies are further classified as either an Alert, Site Area Emergency, or General Emergency, in order of increasing severity, when events occur that represent a specific threat to workers and the public due to the release or potential release of significant quantities of radiological and non-radiological hazardous materials.

ALERT: An ALERT is declared when events are predicted, in progress or have occurred that result in one or more of the following:

- An actual or potential substantial degradation in the level of control over hazardous materials (radiological and non-radiological) where the radiation dose from any release to the environment of radioactive material or a concentration in air of other hazardous material is expected to exceed the applicable Protective Action Criteria (PAC) at or beyond 30 meters from the point of release. The PAC is not expected to be exceeded at or beyond the facility boundary.
- An actual or potential substantial degradation in the level of safety or security of a nuclear weapon, component, or test device that would not pose an immediate threat to workers or the public.
- An actual or potential substantial degradation in the level of safety or security of a facility or process that could, with further degradation, produce a Site Area Emergency or General Emergency.

SITE AREA EMERGENCY (SAE): An SAE is declared when events are predicted, in progress, or have occurred that result in one or more of the following situations:

- An actual or potential major failure of functions necessary for the protection of workers or the public. The radiation dose from any release of radioactive material or concentration in air from any release of other hazardous material is expected to exceed the applicable PAC beyond the facility boundary. The PAC is not expected to be exceeded at or beyond the site boundary.
- An actual or potential threat to the integrity of a nuclear weapon, component, or test device that may adversely impact the health and safety of workers in the immediate area, but not the public.
- An actual or potential major degradation in the level of safety or security of a facility or process that could, with further degradation, produce a General Emergency.

GENERAL EMERGENCY (GE): A GE is declared when events are predicted, in progress, or have occurred that result in one or more of the following situations:

APPENDIX 12-EXHIBIT 1 DE-MU09-92SR18275 OFFSITE NOTIFICATION AND INCIDENT CLASSIFICATION FOR THE SAVANNAH RIVER SITE

- Actual or imminent catastrophic reduction of facility safety or security systems with potential for the release of large quantities of hazardous materials (radiological or non-radiological) to the environment. The radiation dose from any release of radioactive material or a concentration in air from any release of other hazardous material is expected to exceed the applicable Protective Action Guide or Emergency Response Planning Guideline at or beyond the site boundary.
- Actual or likely catastrophic failures in safety or security systems threatening the integrity of a nuclear weapon, component, or test device that may adversely impact the health and safety of workers and the public.
- 2. **Courtesy Notifications:** An event or condition that does not fall within the Operational Emergency categorization and classification system but has the potential for significant public or media interest.

ANNEX A Basic Plan ALERT AND NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

I. INTRODUCTION

Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) licensees in conjunction with state and local emergency management organizations have established mutually agreeable measures for prompt notification of emergencies consistent with the Emergency Classification Level (ECL) scheme discussed in the Basic Plan, Paragraph IV. B. 1 and Appendix 3. These measures are designed to provide offsite decision makers with information on the class of emergency, whether a release is taking place, the potentially affected population and areas and whether protective actions may be necessary.

The Department of Energy Savannah River Site (SRS) has adopted similar Alert and Notification procedures. However, since there are no operational nuclear reactors at SRS, the radiological emergency information reported by SRS will be location or production facility specific.

II. MISSION

To prescribe Alert and Notification procedures to be followed by Fixed Nuclear Facilities (FNF) in the event of a radiological incident.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Once the FNF operators recognize that events have occurred which make declaration of an emergency appropriate, the facility will immediately notify the State Warning Point (SWP) and the affected counties.
- B. Immediately upon notification of an ECL, the SWP will relay that notification to the DHEC duty officer, who will verify by callback to the FNF, the ECL and any protective action recommendations. Subsequent to DHEC's contact with the FNF, ECL confirmation will be provided to the SCEMD duty officer (after hours), Chief of Response and Operations, and the Director who will determine the requirements for further state and local government response.
- C. Verification of ECL notification will be accomplished by use of an authentication code list issued by SCEMD. Copies of the code have been furnished to each FNF and county emergency management agency.
- D. Organizations to be notified by SWP for each class of emergency are listed in Appendix1. Notification will be made in priority by Groups 1, 2 and 3.
- E. The emergency notification form used by NPP licensees is at Figure 1 to this annex. The Emergency Notification Form used by SRS is at Figure 2.

- F. Alert telephone numbers and designated representatives for state, federal, and contiguous state agencies are found in the SCEMD Telephone Directory.
- G. Each organization will maintain separate procedures for alerting and mobilizing their personnel once notification from SCEMD is received.
- H. SCEMD will update the alert and notification rosters at least quarterly.
- I. Alert and Notification of the resident and transient populous surrounding each FNF is contained in Site Specific Plans Parts 1-6.

APPENDIX 1, ANNEX A FNF NOTIFICATION CHECKLIST

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION	<u>NOTIFY</u>	
UNUSUAL EVENT	GROUP 1 (In Order)	 Affected Counties*** Director, SCEMD Governor's Office ESF# 10, Hazardous Materials Nuclear Emergency Planning Bureau of Land and Waste Mgmt, Emergency Response Section (Chemical) Health Regulations Office of the Adjutant General
ALERT; SITE AREA EMERGENCY; GENERAL EMERGENCY	GROUP 1 (In Order)	Affected Counties*** Director, SCEMD Governor's Office ESF# 10, Hazardous Materials • Nuclear Emergency Planning • Bureau of Land and Waste Mgmt, Emergency Response Section (Chemical) • Health Regulations Office of the Adjutant General
	<u>GROUP 2</u>	 ESF # 13, Law Enforcement SLED Department of Natural Resources Department of Probation, Parole and Parole (PPP) ESF# 16, Emergency Traffic Management Department of Public Safety/HP ESF# 6, Mass Care Department of Social Services ESF# 4, Firefighting Forestry SC Department of Agriculture (SCDA) ESF# 17, Animal Emergency Response Clemson University Coop. Ext. Service ESF# 7, Resource Support Budget & Control Board FEMA, Region IV NC Department of Crime Control and Public Safety Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA)

<u>GROUP 3</u> ESF# 1, Transportation

- Dept. of Commerce Div. of Aeronautics
- Civil Air Patrol
- Department of Corrections

ESF# 12, Public Service Commission ESF# 8, Health and Medical Services

Department of Mental Health

Educational Television

***<u>Affected Counties</u>

- 1. H.B. Robinson FNF Darlington, Lee, Chesterfield
- 2. V.C. Summer FNF Richland, Fairfield, Newberry, Lexington
- 3. Oconee FNF Oconee, Pickens
- 4. Catawba FNF York
- 5. Vogtle FNF Allendale, Barnwell, Aiken
- 6. Savannah River Site Allendale, Barnwell, Aiken

Annex A Basic Plan FIGURE 1 TO APPENDIX 1, ANNEX A – EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION FORM: (NUCLEAR FACILITY TO STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENT)

. 🗛 DRILL	B ACTUAL EVENT						MESSAGE #
. 🗛 INITIAL	B FOLLOW-UP	NOTIFICATIO	N: TIME	DATE_	//	AUTHEN	NTICATION #
3. SITE:					Confirmation	Phone # ()
. EMERGENCY				SITE AREA E	MERGENCY	D GENER	AL EMERGENCY
BASED ON B	EAL #	EAL DESC	RIPTION:				
		-					
5. PROTECTIV	E ACTION RECOMME	INDATIONS:	ANONE				
BEVACUA	.TE			· · · · ·			
	R						
	R THE USE OF KI (POTAS	SIUM IODIDE) IN ACCO	RDANCE WITH ST	ATE PLANS AND	POLICY.		
E OTHER_			E				
6. EMERGENC	Y RELEASE:	A None	B Is Occurring	g .	C Has Occurr	ed	
7. RELEASE S	IGNIFICANCE:	A Not applicable	B Within norma	al operating	C Above norma	l operating	D Under evaluatio
B. EVENT PRO	GNOSIS:	A Improving	B Stable		C Degrading		
. METEOROL	OGICAL DATA:	Wind Directio	n* from	_ degrees	Wind Speed*	mph	1
May not be availatifications)	ailable for Initial	Precipitation			Stability Class	sta B C	DEFG
10. A DECLAR	ATION B TERMINA	TION	Time		Date/	/	
1. AFFECTED	UNIT(S): 1 2	3 All					
12. UNIT STAT	US:	red for Initial	U1% Pow	er Shutdown a	t Time	Date	_//
Notifications	s)	B	U2% Pow	er Shutdown a	t Time	Date	<u> </u>
			U3% Pow	er Shutdown a	t Time	Date	_//
13. REMARKS	:						
FOLI	LOW-UP INFORM	MATION (Line	s 14 throug	h 16 Not I	Required fo	r Initial No	otifications)
	EMERGE	NCY RELEASE D	ATA. NOT REC	UIRED IF LI	NE 6 A IS SELE	CTED.	1.1.1
14. RELEA	SE CHARACTERIZAT	ION: TYPE:	Elevated B Mi	xed C Grou	nd UNITS:	ACi BCi/s	ec C μCi/sec
	MAGNITUDE: Noble	Gases:	lodines:	Par	rticulates:	Other:	
1		Start Time	Date /	/ S	top Time	Date	1
	Bliquid	Start Time	Date /	/ s	top Time	Date	/ /
							Llours
15 PRO IF		: Projection perio	od: Ho	urs E	Estimated Release	se Duration	Hours
15. PROJE	CTION PARAMETERS	S: Projection period	od:Ho	ours E	Estimated Releas	se Duration _	Hours
15. PROJE	CTION PARAMETERS	S: Projection period: Time	od:Ho Date/	Urs [/ TEDE (mre	Estimated Relea	se Duration	Hours
15. PROJE 16. PROJE	CTION PARAMETERS Projection performed	S: Projection peri d: Time <u>DISTANCE</u> Site boundary	od:Ho Date/	Durs [/ 	Estimated Relea	se Duration _	d CDE (mrem)
15. PROJE	CTION PARAMETERS Projection performed	S: Projection peri d: Time <u>DISTANCE</u> Site boundary 2 Mileo	od:Ho	ours [/ <u>TEDE (mre</u>	Estimated Relea	Se Duration	d CDE (mrem)
15. PROJE 16. PROJE	CTION PARAMETERS Projection performed	S: Projection peri d: Time <u>DISTANCE</u> Site boundary 2 Miles 5 Miles	od:Ho Date/ 	ours [/ _ <u>TEDE (mre</u>	Estimated Relea	Adult Thyroi	d CDE (mrem)
15. PROJE 16. PROJE	CTION PARAMETERS Projection performed	S: Projection peri d: Time <u>DISTANCE</u> Site boundary 2 Miles 5 Miles	od:Hc Date/ 	ours f / 	Estimated Relea:	Adult Thyroi	d CDE (mrem)
15. PROJE	CTION PARAMETERS Projection performed	S: Projection peri d: Time <u>DISTANCE</u> Site boundary 2 Miles 5 Miles 10 Miles	od:Hc Date/_ 	Durs f	Estimated Relea	Adult Thyroi	d CDE (mrem)
15. PROJE 16. PROJE 17. APPRO BY:	VED	S: Projection peri d: Time <u>DISTANCE</u> Site boundary 2 Miles 5 Miles 10 Miles	od:Ho Date/ 	Durs f / 	Estimated Relea:	Adult Thyroi	Hours

FIGURE 1 TO APPENDIX 1, ANNEX A – EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION FORM: (NUCLEAR FACILITY TO STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENT). (continued)

	INSTRUCTIONS	_		
l I	MESSAGE RECEIVE	R		
Person receiving this m time / date of receipt of	essage, record your signature, duty posit message.	ion, age	ncy and	
SIGNATURE:	DUTY POSITIC)N:		
AGENCY:	TIME / DATE:	ММ		/ _{YY}
	MESSAGE SENDER			
Record the name, title, age	ncy and time / date of agencies notified p	er alert p	procedur	es.
NAME:	TITLE:			
AGENCY:	TIME / DATE:	мм		
	(231611)	WIW	00	
NAME:	TITLE:			
AGENCY:	TIME / DATE:	мм	DD	YY
NAME:	TITLE:			,
AGENCY:	TIME / DATE			
	(Eastern)	MIM	00	
NAME:				
AGENCY:	TIME / DATE:	ММ	DD	YY
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AGENCY			5.	
	(Eastern)	ММ	DD	YY
NAME:	TITLE:)		
AGENCY:	TIME / DATE			
	(Eastern)	MM	DD	ŶŶ

FIGURE 2 TO APPENDIX 1, ANNEX A--WARNING MESSAGE: SCEMD TO STATE GOVERNMENT

1.	This is	s <u>Name</u>	from SCl	EMD.		
2.	This n	nessage reports an emerge Name	ncy at County.	Name of FNF	in	
3.	This c	lass of emergency is:				
	a.	NOTIFICATION OF UN	NUSUAL E	VENT		
	b.	ALERT				
	c.	SITE AREA EMERGEN	NCY			
	d.	GENERAL EMERGEN	CY			
4.	The er	mergency was declared at		_ (am/pm) on	(date).	
5.	My tel	lephone number/extension	is			
6.	IMPLI EMER	EMENT THE SOU RGENCY RESPONSE PL	TH CAR AN. (Add a	OLINA OPERA oppropriate instructi	TIONAL RADIOLOGI ons, if required.)	CAL

7. Message received by _____. Time _____.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Radiological Emergency Response (RER) training programs are essential to ensure South Carolina state agencies and affected counties' agencies are prepared to implement the South Carolina Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan (SCORERP). This annex describes the training that will be provided for those tasked with Fixed Nuclear Facility (FNF) off-site RER responsibilities.

II. MISSION

To establish training requirements and programs for off-site RER organizations.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. SCEMD is responsible for ensuring the availability of training opportunities for all agencies and individuals involved in emergency response to an incident at a nuclear power plant. At the state level, department or agency heads are responsible for ensuring their personnel attend appropriate RER courses needed to accomplish all tasks assigned by this and other applicable documents. County emergency preparedness directors/ coordinators are responsible for coordinating the training of local RER personnel and facilitating their attendance at SCEMD sponsored training. SCEMD will make use of the train-the-trainer concept to ensure state agencies (SLED, DPS, DNR, etc.) and local fire, police and medical organizations have qualified instructors for maintenance of internal personnel capabilities.
- B. In support of state and county RER training, SCEMD will conduct an annual training needs assessment of state agencies and FNF counties to determine specific requirements for courses involving radiological monitoring and decontamination, medical services, and emergency worker safety. The information derived from this assessment will be used to develop an annual training program that will integrate initial RER training for new personnel, annual refresher training, on-the-job training, periodic drills and exercises.
- C. During the 90 day window prior to each biennial FEMA evaluated REP exercise, an intensive refresher-training program will be conducted for all impacted state and local RER personnel. This training will include table top exercises, Joint Information Center (JIC) operations, SEOC operations, traffic and access control procedures for law enforcement officers, emergency worker dose limits and safety, radiological monitoring and decontamination procedures and reception center/congregate care facility operations.
- D. The various nuclear utilities are responsible for training on-site personnel, as well as those local government emergency service agencies that have agreed to provide RER on-site assistance.

IV. TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES

- A. State and local directors/coordinators and key response personnel participate in applicable Independent Study (IS) Courses, Radiological Courses, and federal/state training workshops and seminars. Courses and workshops offered by the National Emergency Training Center (NETC) are listed in the current catalog of courses for the National Fire Academy and the Emergency Management Institute (EMI). Most resident courses/workshops are conducted by FEMA personnel at the NETC, Emmitsburg, MD.
- B SCEMD has developed the Fundamentals Course for Radiological Monitors and Emergency Workers which fills the training requirement for local responders and focuses on the unique aspects of South Carolina RER plans, procedures, equipment, and standards. The course is divided into 10 units:
 - 1. Introduction
 - 2. Concept of Operations
 - 3. Radiation Fundamentals
 - 4. Emergency Worker Safety
 - 5. Self-Reading Dosimeter Operations
 - 6. CDV 750 Charger Operations
 - 7. Permanent Record Dosimeter Operations (PRD)
 - 8. Radiological Monitoring
 - 9. Ludlum Model 52 Portable Portal Monitor Operations
 - 10. Ludlum Model 3 Survey Meter Operations
- C. The recommended units for each emergency response function include:
 - 1. Law Enforcement Personnel (Evacuation and Access Control): Units 1-5 and 7.
 - 2. Emergency Worker Decontamination Station Workers: Units 1-10.
 - 3. Reception Center/Shelter Monitors: Units 1-10.
- D. Shelter managers receive a shelter operations course conducted by the American Red Cross. Subsequent participation in regularly scheduled drills, exercises, and refresher courses will maintain proficiency and qualification of shelter managers.
- E. Accident assessment personnel and radiological monitoring teams are trained by DHEC as outlined in Appendix IX, SCTRERP.
- F. Training for medical support personnel involved in transport and treatment of radiologically contaminated individuals is conducted by hospital radiation safety officers and health physicists from the utility and SCEMD personnel. Such training is coordinated by SCEMD in preparation for Medical Service (MS-1) drills. Key personnel are encouraged to take applicable radiological emergency medical services courses offered by the Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (REAC/TS) at Oakridge, Tennessee.

G. The Governor's Office or its authorized representative and the utility information specialist will assure that state and local PIO(s) are trained on JIC Operations as well as transmissions procedures. The EAS and the ETV Networks will periodically test their abilities to disseminate emergency information to monitoring stations.

V. TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

RER personnel will be trained initially, and at least annually, as shown below.

LEAD ORGANIZATION	PERSONNEL/ ORGANIZATION	STATE	LOCAL	FREQUENCY
		<u>OIIIL</u>	LOUIL	<u>INDQUERCE</u>
DHEC/SCEMD	Hospitals & Medical	Х	Х	Initial/Annually
Office of Fire Marshal	Fire		Х	Initial/Annually
SLED	Law Enforcement	Х		Initial/Annually
DSS	Emergency Welfare	Х	Х	Initial/Annually
DHEC	Accident Assessment Radiological Monitoring Laboratory Analysis	X X X		Initial/Semi-Annually Initial/Semi-Annually Initial/Semi-Annually
SCEMD	Radiological Monitoring	Х	Х	Initial/Semi-Annually
SCEMD	Notification Warning	Х	Х	Initial/Monthly
SCEMD	Communications (Federal)	Х		Initial/Quarterly
DNR	Search & Rescue	Х		Initial/Annually
SCEMD	Directors/Coordinators	Х	Х	Initial/Annually
DPS	Emergency Traffic Manageme	ent X		Initial/Annually

Direct coordination with lead organizations and elements to be trained is authorized and encouraged.

VI. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

A. Planning standards for RER training are contained in paragraph O, NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP.1/REV.1.

- B. Training requirements for county training programs are contained in paragraphs B.4. and E. of State Regulation 58-1 and Planning Standard O, NUREG 0654.
- C. Training requirements for state agency training programs are contained in paragraph F. of State Regulation 58-101 and Planning Standard O, NUREG 0654.
- D. Accident Assessment Personnel and Radiological monitoring team training standards and requirements are contained in Appendix IX, SCTRERP.

ANNEX C Basic Plan EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION PROCEDURES

I. INTRODUCTION

A. General

Dissemination of complete and accurate information to the public in South Carolina in the event of a FNF incident is essential to promote a controlled response by the population and to instill confidence that necessary actions are being undertaken for the public's health and safety. The public, through the news media, will look to government and the affected facility for emergency instructions and continuing information regarding the incident. Federal, state and local governments and the affected facility will establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) where representatives can respond to media inquiries and ensure an orderly and coordinated release of emergency information.

B. Specific

This annex provides for the effective utilization of state public information resources and ensures coordination with federal, state, local and FNF/utility public information organizations in the dissemination of emergency information during a FNF incident.

II. MISSION

- A. To provide for direction and control in the dissemination of official statements, information (news releases), and Emergency Alert System (EAS) messages by state government during a FNF incident.
- B. To provide for effective communication and coordination with federal, local and FNF/utility emergency public information organizations to ensure accurate and orderly dissemination of emergency information during a FNF incident.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Direction and Control.
 - 1. If the SEOC is activated as a result of a FNF incident, the governor's press secretary or his designee (normally the SC Emergency Management Division Public Information Director) will address issues regarding public safety and state the government's response. Unless announced otherwise, the press secretary or public information director will assume direct responsibility for coordination of state emergency public information and only the press secretary or public information director will be authorized to issue news releases on behalf of the State of South Carolina.

- 2. When a JIC is being activated by the affected FNF/utility, the Information Response Group will deploy to the JIC, where federal, local and FNF/utility public information activities will be conducted.
- 3. The state public information coordinator will remain at the SEOC as lead PIO with the Public Information Support Group.
- 4. The Public Information Response Group and the Public Information Support Group will provide augmenters to deploy to the JIC or SEOC, as directed by the Governor's press secretary or designated representative.
- B. Coordination.
 - 1. The state public information coordinator will coordinate public information and EAS activities at the SEOC and will maintain effective coordination and communication with the public information director at the JIC. Public information releases originating from the SEOC will be coordinated with and approved by the Governor's press secretary or designated representative.
 - 2. Designated spokespersons of federal, state and local governments and the affected facility will coordinate JIC policy, scheduling of formal media briefings, and the preparation of joint news releases. Statements or releases will be coordinated, for information purposes, with the designated spokespersons of other principal organizations.
 - 3. All information, prior to its release, will be coordinated to the fullest extent practicable with the FNF/utility; timely release of emergency information to the South Carolina populace will be of paramount importance.
 - 4. Formally scheduled briefings will provide the media with periodic updates on the incident. Additional information will be released as it becomes available, as required by the urgency of the situation, or to clarify misinformation and rumors.
- C. Rumor Control.
 - 1. Rumor control helps ensure that misinformation is corrected and that a line of direct communication with the public is established. The State of South Carolina detects rumors through processes that involve the monitoring of mass news media or talking directly to the public. The State responds to rumors by gathering accurate and timely information, by coordinating it with all responding sources, and by using media and person-to-person communication to disseminate accurate and timely information, thereby discrediting that which is untrue.
 - 2. Detection of rumors or incomplete information may occur through processes or interactions involving utility and/or state rumor-gathering functions, offices of

state and local agencies, state and county EOCs, JIC operations, reception center or shelter facilities, the media, the Internet or the public.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. State
 - 1. Office of the Governor or designated representative. Unless otherwise announced, the designated representative will be the SCEMD public information director.
 - 2. Public Information Response Group and public information augmentees from:
 - a. Emergency Management Division, Office of the Adjutant General.
 - b. Department of Health and Environmental Control.
 - c. SC Law Enforcement Division.
 - d. Educational Television Network.
 - e. Department of Social Services.
 - f. Department of Natural Resources.
 - g. Department of Public Safety.
 - 3. Public Information Group and public information augmenters from designated state agencies outlined in the SCEOP Basic Plan, Annex 15, Paragraph V, A-E.
- B. Supporting Organizations
 - 1. County emergency public information organizations.
 - 2. FNF/utility emergency public information organizations.
 - 3. Federal agency emergency public information organizations.
- C. Responsibilities of State Government

South Carolina State government will exercise primary responsibility and authority for the release of information relating to the off-site impact of an FNF incident, requirements for off-site protective actions, activation of the EAS, and operational/technical activities of state response forces.

- 1. Office of the Governor
 - a. Press secretary or designated representative (normally SCEMD public information director).

- (1) Direct and control state public information function.
- (2) Serve as the Governor's official public information spokesperson at the JIC.
- (3) Direct and supervise the Public Information Response Group in the preparation and release of official information on behalf of state government.
- (4) Coordinate with authorized spokes-persons/representatives of other principal organizations in the development of policy and conduct of JIC activities.
- b. Deputy press secretary or designated representative (normally SCEMD public information specialist).
- c. Coordinates activities of the support group from the SEOC.
- 2. Public Information Response Group

The following agencies are designated principal members of the Public Information Response Group and will support state public information activities as directed by the Governor's press secretary or designated representative.

- a. SC Emergency Management Division.
- b. Department of Health and Environmental Control will respond to media inquiries about specific DHEC activities.
- c. SC Law Enforcement Division will respond to media inquiries about law enforcement activities.
- d. Educational Television Network will:
 - (1) Provide electronic and broadcast support.
 - (2) Provide for technical coordination with commercial electronic and broadcast media.
- e. Department of Social Services will respond to media inquiries about Shelter/Reception Centers.
- f. Department of Natural Resources will respond to media inquiries about specific DNR activities.
- g. DPS will respond to media inquiries regarding emergency traffic management.

- 3. Public Information Support Group: Designated agencies as outlined in the SCEOP will provide additional public information support as directed by the Governor's press secretary or designated representative.
- D. Responsibilities of the County Governments.

County governments will be responsible for alerting the public, implementation of off-site protective actions as directed by proper authority, and the release of information relating to operational activities of local response forces within their jurisdiction.

- 1. Provide an authorized spokesperson/representative to support county public information activities at the JIC.
- 2. Conduct public information activities in accordance with established plans.
- E. Responsibilities of the FNF/Utilities.

The FNF/utilities will be responsible for the release of information relating to on-site conditions and response activities resulting from the incident.

- 1. Provide the JIC and its appropriate administrative and logistical support.
- 2. Provide an authorized spokesperson/representative to support public information activities at the JIC.
- 3. Determine credentials of news media representatives and establish access control to the JIC.
- 4. Conduct public information and public education activities in accordance with established plans.
- F. Responsibilities of the Federal Government.

The federal government will be responsible for the release of information relating to onsite regulatory and off-site support activities of federal response forces.

- 1. Provide an authorized spokesperson/representative to support federal public information activities at the JIC.
- 2. Conduct public information activities in accordance with established plans.

V. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. Joint Information Center: The FNF/utility will provide the JIC and appropriate administrative, logistical and equipment support to public information and media staffs.

Annex C Basic Plan

- B. Transportation and Special Equipment: Public information and media staffs will provide for their respective transportation and specialized equipment needs.
- C. Communications
 - 1. Telephone support at the JIC will be furnished by the facility/utility.
 - 2. Public Information communications support will be requested from the SEOC and JIC, as required.
- D. Joint Information Center Locations
 - 1. Oconee Nuclear Site-Oconee Emergency Operations Facility (EOF), Issaqueena Trail, near Central, SC.
 - 2. H.B. Robinson Steam Electric Plant, Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc., 1775 Mechanicsville Road, Florence, SC 29501.
 - 3. V.C. Summer Nuclear Station.
 - a. V.C. Summer Training/Visitors' Center, 14368, SC 213, Jenkinsville, SC.
 - b. Alternate site: The Palmetto Center (Marriott Hotel complex), 1200 Hampton Street, Columbia, SC.
 - 4. Catawba Nuclear Station-Duke Power Electric Center, Church and Stonewall Streets, Charlotte, NC.
 - 5. Vogtle Electric Generating Plant-Burke County Office Park, 717 West Sixth Street, Waynesboro, GA.
 - 6. Savannah River Site.
 - a. SRS Joint Media Center.
 - b. Alternate site: Municipal Building, 214 Park Avenue, S.W., Aiken, SC.
APPENDIX 1, ANNEX C, EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION TO SCORERP.

I. INTRODUCTION

This appendix provides for the establishment, coordination, and conduct of an effective program of public education relating to: potential hazards resulting from a nuclear facility/utility incident; appropriate actions for public self-protection in the event of an incident; and state, local and facility radiological emergency response programs.

II. MISSION

To provide the general public and transient population with appropriate educational information relating to: potential hazards resulting from a nuclear facility incident; state, local, and facility radiological emergency response programs; and appropriate actions for public self-protection in the event of an incident.

III. SITUATION

Dissemination of complete and accurate information promptly to the public in the event of a nuclear facility incident is essential to promote a controlled response by the population and instill confidence that necessary actions are being undertaken for the public health and safety. In order for the public to have a clearer understanding of instructions and other information released during the course of an incident, related information must be made available prior to such a situation. The Public Information Service (Appendix B), in coordination with federal and local governments and nuclear facilities located within the state, will develop and conduct a program of public education to address potential hazards resulting from an incident, appropriate actions for public self-protection, and state, local and facility radiological emergency response programs.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. The Public Education Section will coordinate the conduct of program activities within the state.
- B. County governments within the Plume Exposure Pathway (EPZ) will conduct ongoing programs and participate in annual special emphasis programs.
- C. The Public Education Section will coordinate the provision of necessary resources to support local program activities.
- D. FEMA and FNF public information organizations will provide appropriate staff and material resources to support program activities. Program elements will include:

Annex C Basic Plan

APPENDIX 1, ANNEX C, EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION TO SCORERP. (continued)

- 1. Identification of possible types of incidents to include potential health and environmental impacts.
- 2. Means of public "alert and notification."
- 3. Appropriate actions for public self-protection.
- 4. Sources of additional educational information prior to and during an emergency.
- 5. Information relating to state, local, and FNF response plans including identification of evacuation sectors, routes, reception centers, provisions for sheltering, respiratory protection, and use of radio-protective drugs.
- 6. Information relating to special segments of the population including schools, hospitals, nursing homes, other institutions and physically impaired, mentally impaired and transportation-dependent individuals.
- 7. Annual media workshops to review procedures for the release and dissemination of information during an incident.
- E. Program activities will include ongoing programs and special emphasis programs conducted annually.
- F. Educational information will be disseminated through available public and private resources:
 - 1. Publications.
 - 2. Printed and electronic media.
 - 3. State displays and distribution of prepared literature at public locations.
- G. Dissemination of information to the transient population will be accomplished by providing access to educational materials at appropriate locations, including facility visitors' centers, motel/hotel lobbies, train stations, parks, campgrounds, recreation areas and other public areas.

V. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Primary Organizations
 - 1. Office of the Governor.
 - 2. Public Education Section:

APPENDIX 1, ANNEX C, EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION TO SCORERP. (continued)

- a. SCEMD.
- b. Department of Education.
- c. ETV Network.
- d. DHEC.
- e. DSS.
- f. Other.
- B. Supporting Organizations
 - 1. County Emergency Preparedness Agencies.
 - 2. JICs.
 - 3. FEMA.
- C. Responsibilities
 - 1. State
 - a. Office of the Governor:
 - (1) Establish policy for the conduct of program activities.
 - (2) Provide appropriate staff assistance to support program activities.
 - b. Public Education Section:
 - (1) Emergency Management Division Public Information Director coordinates:
 - (a) Activities of the Public Education Section.
 - (b) The development and conduct of special statewide educational programs with the appropriate supporting organizations.
 - (c) Provision of staff and material assistance to support the conduct of local ongoing programs.
 - (d) Acquisition or development of special educational materials.
 - (2) Designated Public Education Section Support Agencies with special capabilities provide staff, facility, equipment, and material assistance to support the development and conduct of public education program activities.

APPENDIX 1, ANNEX C, EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION TO SCORERP. (continued)

- c. County Emergency Preparedness Agencies:
 - (1) Coordinate the conduct of local educational programs.
 - (2) Participate in annual special emphasis programs.
- d. FNFs/Utilities and FEMA:
 - (1) Provide staff and material assistance to support program activities.
 - (2) Participate in annual special emphasis programs.
- 4. State, local, and FNF participation in civic, public, and school programs or meetings.

VI. ADMINISTRATION

- A. All organizations will provide for their respective administrative support.
- B. Sources of additional educational information:
 - 1. State:
 - a. Emergency Management Division, Office of the Adjutant General (Operational Emergency Response Plans).
 - b. Bureau of Solid and Hazardous Waste Management, Department of Health and Environmental Control (Technical Emergency Response Plans).
 - 2. County Emergency Management Directors (Local Emergency Response Plans).
 - 3. As designated by the respective FNFs (On-Site Emergency Response Plans).

SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION **EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM MESSAGE**

PAGE <u>1</u> OF <u>1</u> PAGES

Message #____

PLANT (insert plant name) EAS PRESCRIPTED <u>MESSAGE #1 (STAY TUNED)</u> Point of Contact: Operations Officer, State EOC. Telephone Number for broadcasters information only: (803) 737-8500

 Re-Broadcast Time:
 Date:

 LP-1: (insert EAS radio station and contact information)

 LP-2:

REPEAT THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE EVERY 15 MINUTES UNLESS DIRECTED OTHERWISE.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICIALS REPORT THAT A (classification level) <u>ALERT-SITE AREA EMERGENCY</u> HAS OCCURRED AT THE _____

PLANT, LOCATED IN _____ COUNTY (insert plant and county names), SOUTH CAROLINA. LOW LEVEL RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS <u>HAVE/HAVE NOT</u> BEEN RELEASED. THERE IS NO DANGER TO THE PUBLIC AT THIS TIME.

ALTHOUGH THERE IS NO DANGER TO THE PUBLIC AT THIS TIME, RESIDENTS WITHIN ABOUT 10 MILES OF THE PLANT SHOULD **STAY TUNED** TO THIS STATION FOR FURTHER INFORMATION REGARDING PROTECTIVE ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN. RESIDENTS SHOULD ALSO REFER TO THE EMERGENCY INFORMATION CALENDARS AND/OR BROCHURES PROVIDED BY THE PLANT.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION **EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM MESSAGE**

PAGE ____ OF ____ PAGES Message # _____

PLANT (insert plant name) EAS PRESCRIPTED <u>MESSAGE #2 (SHELTER)</u> Point of Contact: Operations Officer, State EOC. Telephone Number for broadcasters information only: (803) 737-8500

Broadcast Time: _____ Date: _____ LP-1: (insert EAS radio station and contact information) LP-2:

REPEAT THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE EVERY 15 MINUTES UNLESS DIRECTED OTHERWISE.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICIALS REPORT THAT A (classification level) <u>SITE AREA EMERGENCY—GENERAL EMERGENCY</u> HAS OCCURRED AT THE ______ PLANT, LOCATED IN ______ OCUNTY (insert plant and county names), SOUTH CAROLINA. THERE HAS BEEN <u>NO/A</u> RELEASE OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS TO THE ENVIRONMENT. SHELTER IN PLACE IS BEING DIRECTED FOR PEOPLE WHO LIVE OR WORK IN THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONES: ______ (insert zones). STAY TUNED TO THIS STATION FOR MORE INFORMATION. FOR ADDITIONAL EMERGENCY INFORMATION, PLEASE REFER TO THE SAFETY INFORMATION BROCHURE PROVIDED BY THE PLANT.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION **EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM MESSAGE**

PAGE _____ OF _____ PAGES

Message #_____

PLANT (insert plant name) EAS PRESCRIPTED MESSAGE #3 (EVACUATION)

Point of Contact: Operations Officer, State EOC. Telephone Number for broadcasters information only: (803) 737-8500

Broadcast Time: _____ Date: _____ LP-1: (insert EAS radio station and contact information) LP-2:

REPEAT THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE EVERY 15 MINUTES UNLESS DIRECTED OTHERWISE.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICIALS REPORT THAT A (classification level) <u>SITE AREA EMERGENCY—GENERAL EMERGENCY</u> HAS OCCURRED AT THE ______ PLANT, LOCATED IN ______ OCUNTY (insert plant and county names), SOUTH CAROLINA. THERE HAS BEEN <u>NO/A</u> RELEASE OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS TO THE ENVIRONMENT. THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA HAS ORDERED THE EVACUATION OF ALL PEOPLE IN THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONES: _______ (insert zones). STAY TUNED TO THIS STATION FOR MORE INFORMATION. FOR ADDITIONAL EMERGENCY INFORMATION, PLEASE REFER TO THE SAFETY INFORMATION BROCHURE PROVIDED BY THE PLANT.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM MESSAGE

PAGE _____ OF _____ PAGES

Message # _____

PLANT (insert plant name) EAS PRESCRIPTED MESSAGE #4 (EVACUATE / SHELTER) Point of Contact: Operations Officer, State EOC. Telephone Number for broadcasters information only: (803) 737-8500

Broadcast Time: _____ Date: _____ LP-1: (insert EAS radio station and contact information) LP-2:

REPEAT THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE EVERY 15 MINUTES UNLESS DIRECTED OTHERWISE.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICIALS REPORT THAT A (classification level) <u>SITE AREA EMERGENCY—GENERAL EMERGENCY</u> HAS OCCURRED AT THE ______ PLANT, LOCATED IN ______ OCUNTY (insert plant and county names), SOUTH CAROLINA. THERE HAS BEEN <u>NO/A</u> RELEASE OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS TO THE ENVIRONMENT. THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA HAS ORDERED THE EVACUATION OF ALL PEOPLE IN THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONES: _______ (insert zones). SHELTER IN PLACE SHOULD BE TAKEN BY ALL PEOPLE IN THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONES: _______ (insert zones). STAY TUNED TO THIS STATION FOR MORE INFORMATION. FOR ADDITIONAL EMERGENCY INFORMATION, PLEASE REFER TO THE SAFETY INFORMATION BROCHURE PROVIDED BY THE PLANT.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION **EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM MESSAGE**

PAGE <u>1</u> OF <u>1</u> PAGES

Message #_____

PLANT (insert plant name) EAS PRESCRIPTED <u>MESSAGE #5 (TAKE POTASSIUM IODIDE NOW)</u> Point of Contact: Operations Officer, State EOC. Telephone Number for broadcasters information only: (803) 737-8500

 Re-Broadcast Time:
 Date:

 LP-1: (insert EAS radio station and contact information)

 LP-2:

REPEAT THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE EVERY 15 MINUTES UNLESS DIRECTED OTHERWISE.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICIALS REPORT THAT A (classification level) <u>SITE AREA EMERGENCY - GENERAL EMERGENCY</u> HAS OCCURRED AT THE ______PLANT, LOCATED IN _____COUNTY (insert plant and county names), SOUTH CAROLINA. RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS CONTAINING RADIOACTIVE IODINE HAVE BEEN RELEASED INTO THE ATMOSPHERE. ALL PEOPLE WHO LIVE OR WORK WITHIN 10 MILES OF THE ______PLANT ARE ADVISED TO TAKE THE POTASSIUM IODIDE (KI) TABLETS THEY WERE ISSUED. INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE NOT ISSUED KI TABLETS OR WHO MAY HAVE LOST THEM MAY OBTAIN KI TABLETS AT A COUNTY RECEPTION CENTER OR SHELTER.

STAY TUNED TO THIS STATION FOR FURTHER INFORMATION REGARDING PROTECTIVE ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN. FOR ADDITIONAL EMERGENCY INFORMATION, PLEASE REFER TO THE SAFETY INFORMATION BROCHURE PROVIDED BY THE PLANT.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM MESSAGE

PAGE ____ OF ____ PAGES Message # _____

PLANT (insert plant name) EAS PRESCRIPTED <u>MESSAGE #6 (SCHOOLS)</u> Point of Contact: Operations Officer, State EOC. Telephone Number for broadcasters information only: (803) 737-8500

Broadcast Time: _____ Date: _____ LP-1: (insert EAS radio station and contact information) LP-2:

REPEAT THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE EVERY 15 MINUTES UNLESS DIRECTED OTHERWISE.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICIALS REPORT THAT STUDENTS ARE BEING EVACUATED AS A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE FROM THE SCHOOL ZONES LISTED BELOW, NEAR THE ______ PLANT IN ______ COUNTY (insert plant and county names), SOUTH CAROLINA. THE STATION IS EXPERIENCING AN EMERGENCY; HOWEVER, THERE IS NO DANGER TO THE PUBLIC AT THIS TIME. NO RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL HAS BEEN RELEASED.

THE STUDENTS IN THE AFFECTED ZONES ARE BEING EVACUATED TO SHELTERS ONLY AS A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE. PARENTS ARE REMINDED THEY SHOULD NOT GO TO THE SCHOOLS, BUT SHOULD PICK UP THEIR CHILDREN AT THE DESIGNATED EVACUATION SHELTER. SCHOOLS IN THE FOLLOWING ZONES ARE BEING EVACUATED: ______ (insert zones).

PARENTS SHOULD STAY TUNED FOR A LIST OF THE SCHOOLS BEING EVAUCATED AND THEIR CORRESPONDING SHELTERS. FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, PLEASE REFER TO THE SAFETY INFORMATION BROCHURE/CALENDAR (chose one) PROVIDED BY THE PLANT.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION **EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM MESSAGE**

PAGE OF PAGES M

Message #_____

____PLANT (insert plant name)

EAS PRESCRIPTED MESSAGE #7 (LIVESTOCK OWNERS SHOULD TAKE PROTECTIVE MEASURES) Point of Contact: Operations Officer, State EOC.

Telephone Number for broadcasters information only: (803) 737-8500

Broadcast Time: _____ Date: _____ LP-1: (insert EAS radio station and contact information) LP-2:

REPEAT THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE EVERY 15 MINUTES UNLESS DIRECTED OTHERWISE.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICIALS REPORT THAT A (classification level) SITE AREA EMERGENCY—GENERAL EMERGENCY HAS OCCURRED AT THE ______PLANT LOCATED IN _____COUNTY (insert plant and county names), SOUTH CAROLINA. THERE HAS NOT BEEN A RELEASE OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS TO THE ENVIRONMENT. CLEMSON UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURE EXTENSION SERVICE RECOMMENDS FARMERS IN COUNTY WITHIN A 2-MILE RADIUS OF THE PLANT SHOULD TAKE THE FOLLOWING MEASURES:

LACTATING DAIRY COWS:

- 1. SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM CONTAMINATED PASTURE AND SHELTERED.
- 2. SHOULD BE FED UNCONTAMINATED, STORED FEED AND WATER.
- 3. IF LIMITED MAN-MADE STRUCTURES ARE AVAILABLE FOR SHELTERING OF PASTURED LIVESTOCK, LACTATING DAIRY COWS SHOULD BE SHELTERED FIRST.
- 4. LACTATING DAIRY COWS RECEIVING ONLY STORED FEED UNDER DRY LOT CONDITIONS CAN REMAIN ON DRY LOT. STORED FEEDS ARE SILAGE, AS ARE HAY NOT STORED IN THE FIELD AND CONCENTRATES.

BEEF CATTLE AND OTHER MEAT-PRODUCING LIVESTOCK:

- 1. SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM CONTAMINATED PASTURE IF FACILITIES AND UNCONTAMINATED FEEDS ARE AVAILABLE.
- 2. IT IS NOT NECESSARY AT THIS TIME TO MOVE PASTURED LIVESTOCK INTO SHELTERS; HOWEVER, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT PASTURED LIVESTOCK BE MOVED TO PASTURES IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO SHELTERS IN ORDER THAT THE LIVESTOCK CAN BE MOVED QUICKLY.

SWINE:

- 1. BREEDING STOCK MAINTAINED ON PASTURE SHOULD BE MOVED FROM CONTAMINATED PASTURE, SHELTER AND FED UNCONTAMI-NATED STORED FEED AND WATER.
- 2. SOWS AND PIGS IN FARROWING HOUSES OR HOGS BEING FINISHED IN CONFINEMENT SHOULD NOT BE MOVED FROM BARNS.

POULTRY:

POULTRY SHOULD BE MAINTAINED IN HOUSES AND FED UNCONTAMI-NATED STORED FEED AND WATER. THIS APPLIES TO BOTH EGG AND MEAT-PRODUCING BIRDS.

FARMERS IN THESE AREAS SHOULD STAY TUNED TO THIS STATION OR REFER TO THE SAFETY INFORMATION BROCHURE PROVIDED BY THE PLANT FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

APPENDIX 3, ANNEX C, SAMPLE EMERGENCY NEWS RELEASE.

NEWS RELEASE

For Immediate Release South Carolina Emergency Management Division 2779 Fish Hatchery Road, West Columbia, SC 29172

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT STATE PIO: Telephone Number: _____ Fax: _____ December 7, 1999

SC NEWS RELEASE NO. _____ Time of news release: _____

RESIDENTS SHOULD STAY TUNED FOR EMERGENCY INFORMATION

COLUMBIA, SC – The South Carolina Emergency Management Division reports that <u>(a/an ALERT, SITE AREA EMERGENCY, GENERAL EMERGENCY</u>) was declared at the ______ Plant, which is located in ______ County, at (time/date).

The facility reports that <u>(no or low-level)</u> radioactive materials have been released. No danger to the public is indicated at this time, according to ______, South Carolina Emergency Management Division director. However, residents near the plant should tune their radios to Emergency Alert System stations for more details as the situation develops. For additional emergency information, refer to the safety information brochure provided by the plant.

The EAS stations serving the South Carolina area near the _____ plant are

- End -

NEWS RELEASE

For Immediate Release South Carolina Emergency Management Division 2779 Fish Hatchery Road, West Columbia, SC 29172

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT STATE PIO:
Telephone Number: ______ Fax: _____
Date: _____
SC NEWS RELEASE NO. _____
Time of news release: _____

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA ADVISES SHELTERING FOR RESIDENTS LIVING NEAR THE ______NUCLEAR FACILITY.

COLUMBIA, SC – The South Carolina Emergency Management Division reports that <u>(a/an</u> <u>ALERT, SITE AREA EMERGENCY, GENERAL EMERGENCY</u>) was declared at the Plant, which is located in County, at (time/date).

EITHER:

No release of radioactive materials to the environment has been reported, but as a precautionary measure, people residing or working in the following areas are advised to shelter in place and remain there until further notice.

The affected zones are: _____ (List zones and provide landmark descriptions for each.)

OR:

A release of radioactive materials to the environment has been reported. People who live or work in the following areas should stay indoors, shut windows and doors, and turn off air conditioners, fans or heating systems if they bring outside air into the building.

The affected zones are: _____ (List zones and provide landmark descriptions for each.)

Livestock and pets near the scene of the incident should also be moved into shelter where possible.

DHEC (has dispatched/is dispatching) an emergency assistance team to the site to render assistance.

Citizens who have questions can call the state's Joint Information Center at ______.

Please tune to a local Emergency Alert System television or radio station for further information, and if you have friends and family in the vicinity of the incident, advise them to do likewise. For additional emergency information, including county reception center and shelter locations refer to the safety information brochure provided by the plant.

The EAS stations serving the South Carolina area near the _____ Plant are

- End -

SCORERP _____

NEWS RELEASE

For Immediate Release South Carolina Emergency Management Division 2779 Fish Hatchery Road, West Columbia, SC 29172

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT STATE PIO: Telephone Number: ______ Fax: _____ Date: _____ SC NEWS RELEASE NO. _____ Time of news release:

GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA ORDERS EVACUATION OF RESIDENTS LIVING NEAR THE _______NUCLEAR FACILITY.

COLUMBIA, SC – The South Carolina Emergency Management Division reports that a/an (ALERT, SITE AREA EMERGENCY, GENERAL EMERGENCY) has been declared at the _____, which is located in _____ County.

EITHER:

No release of radioactive materials to the environment has been reported, but as a precautionary measure, persons residing or working in the following areas are advised to evacuate their homes and places of work in an orderly manner.

The affected zones are: ______ (List zones and provide landmark descriptions for each.)

OR:

A release of radioactive material to the environment has been reported. The Governor of South Carolina has ordered persons residing or working in the following areas to evacuate their homes and places of work in an orderly fashion.

The affected zones are: _____ (List zones and provide landmark descriptions for each.)

Before leaving your home, turn off all appliances and faucets. Lock all windows and doors. Be sure to take along any necessary medicines or prescriptions and any special baby food or formulas that may be required.

Those without transportation, especially homebound and handicapped persons, should telephone ______ County emergency management offices for assistance.

Tune your radio to the Emergency Alert System for more details. If you have friends and relatives living in the vicinity of the incident, please advise them to do likewise. For additional emergency information, refer to the safety information brochure provided by the plant.

The EAS stations serving the South Carolina area near the _____ Plant are

- End -

NEWS RELEASE

For Immediate Release South Carolina Emergency Management Division 2779 Fish Hatchery Road, West Columbia, SC 29172

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT STATE PIO: Telephone Number: ______ Fax: _____ Date: _____ SC NEWS RELEASE NO. _____ Time of news release:

GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA ORDERS EVACUATION OF RESIDENTS LIVING NEAR THE ______NUCLEAR FACILITY. STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICIALS ADVISE SHELTERING OF OTHERS.

COLUMBIA, SC – The South Carolina Emergency Management Division reports that <u>(a/an ALERT, SITE AREA EMERGENCY, GENERAL EMERGENCY</u>) has been declared at the _____, which is located in _____ County.

EITHER:

No release of radioactive materials to the environment has been reported, but as a precautionary measure, persons residing or working in the following areas are advised to evacuate their homes and places of work in an orderly manner.

The affected zones are: _____ (List zones and provide landmark descriptions for each.)

OR:

A release of radioactive material to the environment has been reported. The Governor of South Carolina has ordered persons residing or working in the following areas to evacuate their homes and places of work in an orderly fashion.

The affected zones are: _____ (List zones and provide landmark descriptions for each.)

Before leaving your home, turn off all appliances and faucets. Lock all windows and doors. Be sure to take along any necessary medicines or prescriptions and any special baby food or formulas that may be required. Provide pets and livestock food and shelter for several days. Persons without transportation, especially those who are homebound and handicapped, should telephone the Chesterfield, Darlington and Lee county emergency management offices for assistance.

Persons living in the following areas are advised to shelter in place and remain there until further advised.

The zones affected are: _____ (List zones and provide landmark descriptions for each.)

Persons in these areas should stay indoors, shut windows and doors, and turn off air conditioners, fans or heating systems if they bring in outside are into the house. Livestock and pets near the scene of the incident should also be moved into shelter where possible.

Please tune to a local Emergency Alert System, television or radio station for further information, and if you have friends or relatives living in the vicinity of the incident, advise them to do likewise. For additional emergency information, refer to the safety information brochure provided by the plant.

The EAS stations serving the South Carolina area near the _____ Plant are

- End -

NEWS RELEASE

For Immediate Release South Carolina Emergency Management Division 2779 Fish Hatchery Road, West Columbia, SC 29172

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CON	TACT STATE PIO:
Telephone Number:	Fax:
Date:	
SC NEWS RELEASE NO	
Time of news release:	

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA ADVISESINGESTION OF POTASSIUM IODIDE.)RESIDENTS LIVING NEAR THENUCLEAR FACILITY.

COLUMBIA, SC – The South Carolina Emergency Management Division reports that a/an (SITE AREA EMERGENCY, GENERAL EMERGENCY) has been declared at the _____, which is located in _____ County.

There has been a release of radioactive iodine from the _____Plant. Because of the nature of the radioactive release, South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) officials are advising people who live or work within 10 miles of the _____Plant to take the potassium iodide tablets they were issued. Individuals who were not issued potassium iodide tablets or who have lost them may obtain potassium iodide tablets at a county reception center or shelter. Individuals should follow the instructions that came with the potassium iodide tablets and take only the appropriate dosage at this time.

Potassium iodide is a type of salt that is added to common table salt in small amounts to "iodize" the salt so that people have sufficient iodine in their diet to maintain normal healthy thyroid function. Often identified by its chemical symbol (KI), potassium iodide is a non-prescription medication that is used to protect the thyroid gland in the event of a radiation emergency. If taken within the appropriate time and at the appropriate dosage, it blocks the thyroid gland's uptake of radioactive iodine. While considered safe for most people, potassium iodide can cause minor side effects such as gastrointestinal disturbances and rashes. Individuals who are allergic to iodine should not take potassium iodide.

DHEC officials said the public should be aware that potassium iodide is not a magic "antiradiation" pill. It provides protection for **ONLY** the thyroid gland against one form of radiation. It **does not** provide protection against whole body irradiation or other forms of radioactive elements that could result from a nuclear power plant release. Tune your radio to the Emergency Alert System for more details. If you have friends and relatives living in the vicinity of the incident, please advise them to do likewise. For additional emergency information, refer to the safety information brochure provided by the plant.

The EAS stations serving the South Carolina area near the _____ Plant are

NEWS RELEASE

For Immediate Release South Carolina Emergency Management Division 2779 Fish Hatchery Road, West Columbia, SC 29172

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT STATE PIO:	
Telephone Number:	Fax:
Date:	
SC NEWS RELEASE NO	
Time of news release:	

SCHOOLS NEAR _____ PLANT BEING EVACUATED.

DATELINE – The South Carolina Emergency Management Division reports that (a/an alert, site area emergency, general emergency) has been declared at the ______ Plant, located in ______ County. There is no danger to the public at this time, but as a precautionary measure, some schools in the area are being evacuated.

The students are being evacuated to shelters. Parents are reminded they should not go to the schools to pick up their children, but rather pick up their children from their designated evacuation shelter listed below:

Zone Evacuation Shelter

List zones and shelters.

Please tune to a local Emergency Alert System, television or radio station for further information, and if you have friends or relatives living in the vicinity of the incident, advise them to do likewise. For additional emergency information, refer to the safety information brochure provided by the plant.

The EAS stations serving the South Carolina area near the _____ Plant are

- End -

NEWS RELEASE

For Immediate Release South Carolina Emergency Management Division 2779 Fish Hatchery Road, West Columbia, SC 29172

SC NEWS RELEASE NO. _____ Time of news release: _____

STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER ACTIVATED.

COLUMBIA, SC – The South Carolina Emergency Management Division activated the State Emergency Operations Center in Columbia today at <u>(indicate time)</u> to monitor conditions at the ______Plant, which is located in ______County.

The State Emergency Operations Center is operated by the SC Emergency Management Division of the Office of the Adjutant General.

An <u>(alert, site area emergency, general emergency)</u> was declared by plant officials at <u>(time/day)</u> due to a problem at the facility. (Describe the problem at the facility/utility if that information is available from a facility/utility news release and attribute the diagnosis to the facility/utility.) Representatives of key state agencies have assembled at the State EOC and are prepared to coordinate response activities.

SCEMD Director, ______ is directing South Carolina's response efforts.

NEWS RELEASE

For Immediate Release South Carolina Emergency Management Division 2779 Fish Hatchery Road, West Columbia, SC 29172

 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT STATE PIO:

 Telephone Number:
 Fax:

 Date:
 SC NEWS RELEASE NO.

 Time of news release:
 Time of news release:

GOVERNOR DECLARES STATE OF EMERGENCY.

COLUMBIA, SC – The Governor Declared a State of Emergency in South Carolina today as a result of events at the _____ Plant, which is located in _____ County.

The declaration alerts state agencies that might assist as a result of the events and allows governmental actions to be expedited.

NEWS RELEASE

For Immediate Release South Carolina Emergency Management Division 2779 Fish Hatchery Road, West Columbia, SC 29172

 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT STATE PIO:

 Telephone Number:
 Fax:

 Date:
 Sc NEWS RELEASE NO.

 Time of news release:
 Time of news release:

JOINT INFORMATION CENTER ACTIVATED AT _____ EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER.

DATELINE – The South Carolina Emergency Management Division is announcing the establishment of a joint information center at ______. The center is being established in response to a (Declaration i.e. Unusual Event, Alert, Site Area Emergency, General Emergency) at the ______ Plant, located in ______ County.

The joint information center is a cooperative effort of ______, the State of South Carolina, and the counties of ______ in South Carolina, which are located within the 10-mile emergency planning zone of the facility.

Information concerning plant conditions and response activities will be released from the emergency news center. Personnel are on duty at the center to assist members of the media. The center will also serve as the location for media briefings conducted by state, county and utility spokespersons.

Members of the media and the public may call ______ for more information on South Carolina response activities.

_____, State Emergency Preparedness director, is directing South Carolina's emergency response to events at the ______ Plant.

NEWS RELEASE

For Immediate Release South Carolina Emergency Management Division 2779 Fish Hatchery Road, West Columbia, SC 29172

 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT STATE PIO:

 Telephone Number:
 Fax:

 Date:
 SC NEWS RELEASE NO.

 Time of news release:
 Time of news release:

PUBLIC CAN CALL FOR MORE INFORMATION.

COLUMBIA, SC – An <u>alert, site area emergency</u>, <u>general emergency</u>) has been declared at the ______ Plant, which is located in ______ County.

The public may call the following phone numbers for more information:

State Response Activities _____

County Response Activities _____

ANNEX D Basic Plan EXERCISES AND DRILLS

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. Exercises and Drills are conducted, based on simulated incidents at nuclear power plants, to test and evaluate State and local offsite radiological emergency response capabilities and to develop and maintain skills of emergency responders.
- B. SCEMD coordinates nuclear power plant (NPP) offsite exercises and drills under the provisions of NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1, and the FEMA Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Program Manual.

II. MISSION

To establish procedures for the periodic testing of state and county radiological emergency response plans and evaluating offsite response organizations capabilities to respond to NPP incidents.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Exercise Frequency
 - 1. The state will exercise at least biennially with each NPP to demonstrate all emergency phase capabilities, and to verify that state and county emergency plans and procedures are adequate to protect the health and safety of the public living within 10 miles of the NPPs outlined in this plan.
 - a. The state will conduct a full participation exercise (with DEHC field teams) with one NPP annually.
 - b. The state will conduct a partial participation exercise (without DHEC field teams) during all other NPP exercises.
 - 2. The 10-mile EPZ "Risk" counties will conduct a full-scale exercise at least biennially with their respective NPP.
 - 3. Host only counties will demonstrate reception center and shelter operations biennially with their respective NPP.
 - 4. At least once every six years, the state will conduct a full participation exercise to include a plume phase and ingestion exposure pathway exercise. Direction and control, communications, accident assessment, protective action decision making and dissemination of emergency information to the general public will be demonstrated by state agencies involved with ingestion measures.

Annex D Basic Plan

- B. Exercise Preparation
 - SCEMD will coordinate REP Exercise Evacuation Area selection with NPPs, DHEC and affected counties based on guidance contained in the FEMA (REP) Program Manual. Exercise Evaluation Areas will be submitted to FEMA for approval no later than 90 days prior to the scheduled exercise.
 - 2. SCEMD will coordinate an Extent of Play Agreement (EOPA) with DHEC and affected counties based on guidance contained in the FEMA REP Program Manual. The EOPA will be submitted to FEMA for approval no later than 75 days prior to the scheduled exercise.
 - 3. The NPP will provide SCEMD a scenario and radiological data adequate to support the EOPA no later than 75 days prior to the exercise. The scenario and radiological data will be submitted to FEMA for approval no later than 60 days prior to the exercise.
- C. Drills

Drills are small-scale exercises, which test a single emergency response function, generally in a supervised field environment. Drills focus on a single or limited portion of the overall response system.

- 1. Communication drills to test the overall communication and warning systems between each NPP, the State Emergency Operations Center and risk county EOCs will be tested quarterly or at more frequent intervals as deemed necessary. All communication drills will include the aspect of message comprehension.
- 2. FEMA evaluated Medical Services Drills (MS-1), involving a simulated contaminated injured individual requiring response by local health service agencies, will be conducted annually with either the primary or backup hospital.
- 3. Radiological Monitoring Drills
 - a. DHEC will participate in radiological monitoring drills annually. Drills will focus on the aspects of collection and analysis of all sample media, and provisions for communications and record keeping.
 - b. Risk and host counties will participate in radiological monitoring drills annually and in conjunction with each FEMA evaluated exercise. County radiological monitoring drills will focus on the aspects of monitoring and/or decontaminating emergency workers, emergency worker equipment, evacuees and vehicles.

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. The provision of medical and public health support in the event of a nuclear power plant (NPP) radiological incident involves the treatment of radiation-related injuries as well as associated routine injuries in the field, at reception centers, shelters or at designated medical facilities.
- B. Development of plans for the provision of health and medical support is principally a joint state and county responsibility. Transportation resources and medical facilities to be used for the treatment of contaminated/injured individuals are identified in County Emergency Operations Plans and Annex C, Medical and Public Health Support of each NPP Site Specific Plan.
- C. A major radiological incident at a NPP may create an emergency situation that exceeds local capabilities for transporting and medically treating individuals who have become contaminated or injured as a result of the incident. Plans and procedures for reinforcing local capabilities are therefore necessary.

II. MISSION

To identify policies and procedures for the provision of medical and public health support in the event of an incident at a NPP.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Upon notification of a radiological incident at a NPP, county officials will commit all available local emergency medical transportation vehicles to transport radiologically contaminated, injured individuals from the affected areas to designated medical facilities.
- B. Appropriate letters of agreement have been obtained with local, primary and backup hospitals having the capability for evaluation of radiation exposure and uptake, including assurance that persons providing medical services are adequately prepared to handle radiologically contaminated injured individuals. Medical assistance will be sought first with the primary hospital then the backup prior to requesting assistance from other sources.
- C. If additional support is required, ESF #8-Health and Medical Services, through the affected District(s) Health Services Emergency Preparedness Coordinators, will assist by contacting and coordinating additional emergency transportation resources throughout the state.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

ESF 8 (Health and Medical Services) organizational resources for providing emergency transportation to radiologically contaminated, injured individuals from the affected areas surrounding each NPP consists of the following:

- 1. Affected DHEC Health District(s) Emergency Preparedness Coordinator(s).
- 2. DHEC Emergency Preparedness Coordinator.
- 3. DHEC EMS Director.
- B. Responsibilities
 - 1. Affected County Health District(s) Emergency Preparedness Coordinator:
 - a. Contacts and coordinates additional emergency medical transportation resources within the District as needed.
 - b. Contacts adjacent DHEC District Health Services Emergency Preparedness Coordinators to request support as needed.
 - c. Contacts ESF 8 at the SEOC to request additional support as required.
 - 2. ESF 8:
 - a. Contacts DHEC Director of EMS for information pool of statewide EMS resources.
 - b. Coordinates support of other DHEC Health District emergency medical transportation resources.
 - 3. DHEC EMS Director:
 - a. Maintains listing of all EMS systems and rescue squads throughout the state.
 - b. Contacts and requests deployment of these resources as needed.
 - 4. Affected DHEC Health District Emergency Preparedness Coordinators:
 - a. Maintain liaison and coordinate with County Emergency Preparedness Directors within the affected District.

- b. Request and coordinate additional emergency medical transportation resources within the affected District as needed.
- c. Contact adjacent DHEC Districts to request support as needed. (See Appendix 2 for District Map.)
- d. Contact ESF 8 at the SEOC, if additional emergency transportation resources are required.
- 5. DHEC Emergency Preparedness Coordinator:
 - a. Coordinates ESF 8 activities at the SEOC during a disaster resulting from a radiological incident at a NPP.
 - b. Maintains liaison and coordinates with DHEC's affected District Health Services Emergency Preparedness Coordinators.
 - c. Maintains liaison and coordinates with other DHEC Health District Emergency Preparedness Coordinators as needed.
 - d. Maintains liaison and coordinates with DHEC EMS Director should additional state EMS resources be required in the affected Districts.
 - e. Coordinates with the S.C. Emergency Management Division when DHEC emergency medical transportation resources are exhausted. (Example: utilization of school buses and National Guard vehicles.)

V. Logistics

A. Communication

Communications between DHEC Emergency Preparedness Coordinator and DHEC District and departmental personnel will be through commercial telephones. Other communications will be established in accordance with the ESF 8 SOP.

B. Supply

Emergency medical transportation will be fully utilized from sources within the health district(s) before requesting assistance, unless it is apparent that local capabilities are not adequate to cope with the situation.

C. Control

Requests for additional emergency transportation support beyond the affected District Health Services Emergency Preparedness Coordinator's resources will be coordinated from the SEOC. These requests will be made through the Health District Emergency Preparedness Coordinators to the DHEC Emergency Preparedness Coordinator.

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APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX E - ORGANIZATION CHART.



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APPENDIX 2 TO ANNEX E – DHEC PUBLIC HEALTH DISTRICT MAP.



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APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX E – MEDICAL FACILITIES FOR RECEIVING VICTIMS OF A RADIATION INCIDENT.

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this appendix is to identify medical facilities in the vicinity of commercial or DOE FNF, which have the capability to treat radiologically contaminated/injured individuals. Each FNF and affected county has identified primary and alternate hospitals for such treatment for plant personnel and members of the general public respectively. Additionally, medical facilities throughout the state, which are considered capable of providing medical support for contaminated, injured individuals, are listed.

II. MEDICAL FACILITIES IDENTIFIED FOR THE TREATMENT OF RADIOLOGICALLY CONTAMINATED/INJURED INDIVIDUALS.

- A. To determine medical facilities throughout South Carolina considered capable of providing medical support for radiologically contaminated, injured individuals, a statewide survey was conducted in coordination with the South Carolina Hospital Association. Attachment 1 of Appendix 3 is a copy of the survey. Based upon the survey, the following facilities are considered capable of providing support:
 - Aiken Regional Medical Center HCA 302 University Parkway Aiken, SC 29802 BED CAPACITY: 225
 - Anderson Area Medical Center
 800 North Fant Street
 Anderson, SC 29621
 BED CAPACITY: 533
 - Barnwell County Hospital 811 Reynolds Road Barnwell, SC 29812 BED CAPACITY: 53
 - Beaufort Memorial Hospital
 955 Ribaut Road
 Beaufort, SC 29902
 BED CAPACITY: 164
 - 5. Carolinas Hospital System 805 Pamplico Hwy. Florence, SC 29505 BED CAPACITY: 262

APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX E – MEDICAL FACILITIES FOR RECEIVING VICTIMS OF A RADIATION INCIDENT.

- 6. Carolina Pines Regional Medical Center 1304 West Bobo Newsom Hwy. Hartsville, SC 29550 BED CAPACITY: 116
- Cannon Memorial Hospital 123 W.G. Acker Drive Pickens, SC 29671 BED CAPACITY: 55
- Charleston Memorial Hospital 326 Calhoun Street Charleston, SC 29401 BED CAPACITY: 113
- 9. Chester County Hospital 1 Medical Park Road Chester, SC 29706-9799 BED CAPACITY: 82
- 10. Chesterfield General Hospital Highway 9 West Cheraw, SC 29520 BED CAPACITY: 59
- Clarendon Memorial Hospital 10 Hospital Street Manning, SC 29102 BED CAPACITY: 56
- 12. Conway Hospital, Inc.
 300 Singleton Ridge Road
 Conway, SC 29526
 BED CAPACITY: 160
- Spartanburg Hospital for Restorative Care SNF
 Serpentine Drive
 Spartanburg, SC 29303
 BED CAPACITY: 97
- Palmetto Baptist Medical Center Easley 200 Fleetwood Drive Easley, SC 29640 BED CAPACITY: 96
APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX E – MEDICAL FACILITIES FOR RECEIVING VICTIMS OF A RADIATION INCIDENT.

- 15. E. Cooper Regional Medical Center
 1200 Johnnie Dodds Blvd.
 Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464
 BED CAPACITY: 100
- Springs Memorial Hospital 800 West Meeting Street Lancaster, SC 29720 BED CAPACITY: 149
- 17. Georgetown Memorial Hospital 606 Black River Road Georgetown, SC 29440 BED CAPACITY: 142
- Greenville Memorial Medical Center 701 Grove Road Greenville, SC 29605 BED CAPACITY: 753
- 19. Kershaw County Memorial Center Haile and Roberts Street Camden, SC 29020-3798 BED CAPACITY: 121
- 20. Lexington Medical Center 2720 Sunset Boulevard West Columbia, SC 29169 BED CAPACITY: 292
- Mary Black Memorial Hospital 1700 Skylyn Drive Spartanburg, SC 29307 BED CAPACITY: 191
- 22. Medical University of S.C. 169 Ashley Avenue Charleston, SC 29425 BED CAPACITY: 548
- 23. Marion County Medical Center
 2829 E. Hwy. 76
 Mullins, SC 29571
 BED CAPACITY: 124

APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX E – MEDICAL FACILITIES FOR RECEIVING VICTIMS OF A RADIATION INCIDENT.

- Newberry County Memorial Hospital
 2669 Kinard Street
 Newberry, SC 29108
 BED CAPACITY: 90
- 25. Oconee Memorial Hospital
 298 Memorial Drive
 Seneca, SC 29672
 BED CAPACITY: 160
- 26. Piedmont Medical Center
 222 S. Herlong Avenue
 Rock Hill, SC 29732
 BED CAPACITY: 268
- 27. Providence Hospital
 2435 Forest Drive
 Columbia, SC 29204
 BED CAPACITY: 228
- Palmetto Health Richland Hospital
 5 Richland Medical Park
 Columbia, SC 29203
 BED CAPACITY: 639
- 29. Roper Hospital, Inc. 316 Calhoun Street Charleston, SC 29401 BED CAPACITY: 414
- 30. Self Memorial Hospital
 1325 Spring Street
 Greenwood, SC 29646
 BED CAPACITY: 370
- Spartanburg Regional Medical Center
 101 East Wood Street
 Spartanburg, SC 29303
 BED CAPACITY: 588

APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX E – MEDICAL FACILITIES FOR RECEIVING VICTIMS OF A RADIATION INCIDENT.

- Bon secours-St. Francis Xavier Hospital
 2095 Henry Tecklenberg Drive
 Charleston, SC 29414
 BED CAPACITY: 141
- B. In the event a radiological accident at an FNF exhausts South Carolina's medical treatment capabilities, the State of North Carolina has agreed to request and coordinate back-up support from its available medical facilities as needed. See Attachment 2 to this Appendix.
- C. In the event a radiological accident at an FNF exhausts South Carolina's medical treatment capabilities, the State of Georgia has agreed to request and coordinate back-up support from its available medical facilities, as needed. See Attachment 4 to this Appendix.
- D. In the event a radiological accident at an FNF exceeds South Carolina's in-house and commercially available facilities, the RADIATION EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE CENTER TRAINING SITE (REAC/TS), Oak Ridge, Tennessee is authorized to provide back-up services. See Attachment 5 to this Appendix.

ATTACHMENT 1 TO APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX E.

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES HOSPITAL SURVEY FOR RADIATION ACCIDENT CAPABILITIES

HOSP	ITAL NAME		
HOSP	ITAL ADDRESS	ZIP	
CONT	ACT PERSON (S)	PHONE #	
1		YE	<u>NO</u>
1.	involving radiologically contaminated/injured vic	tims?	
2.	Is your facility capable of providing treatment to t categories of radiation accident victims?	the following	
	a. Radiation exposure?		
	b. Internal contamination ?		
	c. External contamination ?		
	d. Contaminated wounds?		
3.	Does your hospital have an established radiation decontamination area?		
4.	Does your facility have the capability to evaluate radiation status of the patient by:		
	a. Hands held instruments?		
	b. Whole body counter?		
	c. Radiological assay of collected specimens		
	D Other		
	2. outra		
5.	Has any of the staff that provides these services respecialized training in the treatment of radiological contaminated/injured individuals?	eceived ally	
6.	Do you have a written procedural plan for the trea decontamination of radiologically contaminated/in patients? If yes, please attach copy.	ntment and njured	

ATTACHMENT 1 TO APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX E.

7.	What is your radiation accident treatment	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
	capacity? # of Beds Staff		
8.	If you were to exceed your treatment/decontamination capabilities, or do not presently have these facilities, have you made arrangements for patient referral?		
9.	Does your written plan dictate where these will be sent?		

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM WITHIN 15 DAYS TO:

Shirley Hollingsworth Division of Emergency Medical Service SC Department of Health & Environmental Control 2600 Bull Street – Aycock Building Columbia, SC 29201

ATTACHMENT 2 TO APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX E, LETTER OF AGREEMENT WITH NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES.

THIS AGREEMENT is made by and between the North Carolina Department of Human Resources and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. It establishes interstate coordination for <u>requesting</u> the support of hospitals in the treatment of radiologically contaminated <u>and injured</u> individuals in the event of an accident at a Fixed Nuclear Facility (FNF).

- SECTION 1. Should a radiological accident at a FNF exhaust either state's medical treatment capabilities, the designated Department from the adjoining sister state agrees that if notified, it will request and coordinate back-up support from its available medical facilities as needed.
- SECTION 2. The Departments specified in THIS AGREEMENT will assign an individual to serve as a contact and coordinator in this interstate agreement. (Name and emergency telephone numbers to be provided.)
- SECTION 3 THIS AGREEMENT is to become effective upon signing by both Department Heads. It shall be automatically renewed from year to year, subject to the right of either Department to terminate THIS AGREEMENT at any time during the term by furnishing thirty (30) days prior, written notice to the other Department that termination is desired.

The parties hereunder have executed THIS AGREEMENT as of the day and year herein written.

<u>/s/ Phillip J. Kirk, Jr.</u> Phillip J. Kirk, Jr. Secretary North Carolina Department of Human Resources

<u>2/24/87</u> Date <u>/s/ Michael J. Jarrett</u> Michael D. Jarrett Commissioner of the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

<u>3/9/87</u> Date

ATTACHMENT 3 TO APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX E, LETTER OF AGREEMENT WITH GEORGIA INTERSTATE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS COMPACT BETWEEN THE STATES OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.

The contracting States solemnly agree:

<u>ARTICLE 1</u>

The purpose of this compact is to provide mutual aid between the states in meeting any emergency or disaster, whether natural or man-made, or enemy attack, including sabotage and subversive acts and direct attacks by bombs, shellfire, and atomic, radiological, chemical, bacteriological means, and other enemy weapons. The prompt, full and effective utilization of the resources of the respective states, including such resources as may be available from respective states, including such resources as may be available from the United States Government or any other source, is essential to the safety, care and welfare of the people of the states in the event of emergency, disaster or enemy attack; and all resources, including personnel, equipment or supplies, shall be incorporated into a plan or plans of mutual aid to be developed between the emergency management agencies or similar bodies of the states that are parties to the compact. The Directors of Emergency Management of party states shall constitute a committee to formulate plans and take all necessary steps for the implementation of this compact.

ARTICLE II

It shall be the duty of each state to formulate emergency preparedness plans and programs for application within the state. There shall be frequent consultation between the representatives of the states and with the United States Government and the free exchange of information and plans, including inventories of any materials and equipment available for emergency response. In carrying out the emergency preparedness plans and programs the party states shall so far as possible provide and follow uniform standards, practices, and rules and regulations.

ARTICLE III

Any party state requested to render mutual aid shall take such action as is necessary to provide and make available the resources covered by this compact in accordance with its terms. The state rendering aid may withhold resources to the extent necessary to provide its own reasonable protection. Each party state shall extend to the emergency preparedness forces of any other party state, while operating within its state limits under the terms and conditions of this compact, the same powers, except that of arrest unless specifically authorized by the receiving state, and the same duties, rights, privileges, and immunities as if they were performing their duties in the state in which normally employed or rendering services. Emergency preparedness forces will continue under the command and control of their regular leaders but the deployed organizational units will come under the operational control of the emergency preparedness authorities of the state receiving assistance.

ARTICLE IV

Whenever any person holds a license, certificate or other permit issued by any state evidencing the meeting of qualifications for professional, mechanical or other skills, such person may render aid

ATTACHMENT 3 TO APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX E.

involving that skill in the party state to meet an emergency or disaster and that state shall give the state in which aid is rendered for the duration of the emergency or disaster only.

ARTICLE V

No party state or its officers or employees rendering aid in another state pursuant to this compact shall be liable on account of any act or omission in good faith on the part of such forces will so engaged, or on account of the maintenance or use of any equipment or supplies in that connection.

ARTICLE VI

Inasmuch as it is probable that the pattern and detail of the machinery for mutual aid among two or more states may differ from the appropriate among other party states, this instrument contains elements of a broad base common to all states, and nothing herein shall preclude any state from entering into supplementary agreements with other state or states. Additionally, nothing herein shall preclude any political subdivision within the party states from entering into supplementary agreements between or among one another. Such supplementary agreements may comprehend, but shall not be limited to, provisions for evacuation and reception of injured and other persons, and the exchange of medical, fir, police, public utility, reconnaissance, welfare, transportation and communications personnel, equipment and supplies.

ARTICLE VII

Each party state shall provide for the payment of compensation and death benefits to injured members of the emergency preparedness forces of that state and the representatives of deceased members of such forces in case such members sustain injuries or are killed while rendering aid in another state pursuant to this compact, in the same manner and on the same terms as if the injury or death were sustained within such state.

ARTICLE VIII

Any party state rendering aid in another state pursuant to this compact shall be reimbursed by the party state receiving such aid for any loss or damage to, or expense incurred in the operation of any equipment answering a request for aid, and for the cost incurred in connection with such requests. Any aiding party state may assume in whole or in part such loss, damage, expense, or other costs, or may loan equipment or donate such services to the receiving party state without charge or cost, and any two or more party states may enter into supplementary agreements establishing a different allocation of costs as among these states. The United States Government may relieve the state receiving aid from any liability and reimburse the state supplying emergency preparedness forces for the compensation paid to and the transportation, subsistence and maintenance expenses of such forces during the time of the rendition of such aid or assistance outside the state and may also pay fair and reasonable compensation for the use or utilization of the supplies, materials, equipment or facilities so utilized or consumed.

ATTACHMENT 3 TO APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX E.

ARTICLE IX

Plans for the orderly evacuation and reception of the civilian population, as the result of an emergency or disaster shall be worked out between representatives of the party states and the various local emergency preparedness areas. Such plans shall include the manner of transportation evacuees, the number of evacuees to be received in different areas, the manner in which food, clothing, housing, and medical care will be provided, the registration of the evacuees, the providing of facilities for the notification of relatives or friends and the forwarding of evacuees to other areas or the bringing in of additional materials, supplies, and all other relevant factors. The plans shall provide that the party state receiving non-resident evacuees shall be reimbursed generally for the out-of-pocket expenses incurred in receiving and caring for the evacuees, including expenditures for transportation, food, clothing, medicines, medical care and like items. The United States Government shall reimburse by the party state of which the evacuees are residents, or the expenditures under plans approved by it. After termination of the emergency or disaster the party state of which the evacuees are residents shall assume the responsibility for the ultimate support or repatriation of such evacuees.

ARTICLE X

The committee established pursuant to Article I of this compact may request the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) of the United States Government to act as an informational and coordinating body under this compact, and representatives of the agency of the United States Government may attend meetings of the committee.

ARTICLE XI

This compact shall become operative between the State of Georgia and the State of South Carolina immediately upon its being entered into by the duly authorized officials of such states, and shall be subject to approval by Congress unless prior Congressional approval has been given. Duly authenticated copies of this compact and of such supplementary agreements as may be entered into shall, at the time of their approval, be deposited with each of the party states and with the Federal Emergency Management Agency and other appropriate agencies of the United States Government.

ARTICLE XII

This compact shall continue in force and remain binding on each party state until the legislature or the Governor of the party state takes action to withdraw there from. Such action shall not be effective until thirty days after notice has been sent by the Governor of the party state desiring to withdraw to the Governor of the other party state.

ARTICLE XIII

The term "state" shall include any territory or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any neighboring country or province or state thereof.

ATTACHMENT 3 TO APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX E.

ARTICLE XIV

This compact shall be construed to effectuate the purposes stated in Article I. If any provision of this compact is declared unconstitutional, or the applicability to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the constitutionality of the remainder of this compact and the applicability to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected.

FOR THE STATE OF GEORGIA

FOR THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

<u>/s/ Joe Frank Harris</u> JOE FRANK HARRIS GOVERNOR /s/ Richard W. Riley RICHARD W. RILEY GOVERNOR

Date: June 9, 1986

Date: June 26, 1986

ATTEST:

Secretary of State

Secretary of State

ATTACHMENT 4 TO APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX E, LETTER OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRON-MENTAL CONTROL AND GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES.

THIS AGREEMENT is made by and between the Georgia Department of Human Resources and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. It establishes interstate coordination for <u>requesting</u> the support of hospitals in the treatment of radiologically contaminated <u>and injured</u> individuals in the event of an accident at a Fixed Nuclear Facility (FNF)

- SECTION 1. Should a radiological accident at a FNF exhaust either state's medical treatment capabilities, the designated Department from the adjoining sister state agrees that if notified, it will request and coordinate back-up support from its available medical facilities as needed.
- SECTION 2. The Departments specified in THIS AGREEMENT will assign an individual to serve as a contact and coordinator in this interstate agreement. (Name and emergency telephone numbers to be provided.)
- SECTION 3. THIS AGREEMENT is to become effective upon signing by both Department Heads. It shall be automatically renewed from year to year, subject to the right of either Department to terminate THIS AGREEMENT at any time during the term by furnishing thirty (30) days prior, written notice to the other Department that termination is desired.
- SECTION 4. It is expressly understood that if any exchange of treatment from one state to another should occur as the result of the implementation of THIS AGREEMENT, that there is no liability on the part of either of the undersigned, or Departments concerned for any medical costs, damages or other charges of any nature as it is understood that THIS AGREEMENT is purely humanitarian in nature and is only designed to facilitate the most expeditious treatment possible in the event of radiological contamination and injury.

The parties hereunder have executed THIS AGREEMENT as of the day and year herein written.

<u>/s/ James G. Ledbetter</u> James G. Ledbetter, PhD. Secretary, Georgia Department of Human Resources /s/ Michael D. Jarrett Michael D. Jarrett Commissioner, South Carolina Dept. of Health & Environmental Control

<u>June 2, 1987</u> Date <u>June 9, 1987</u> Date

ATTACHMENT 5 TO APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX E, LETTER OF AGREEMENT WITH DOE, OAK RIDGE REAC/TS.

February 24, 1987

Mr. Tony Wynn Emergency Medical Service South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control 2600 Bull Street Columbia, SC 29201

Dear Mr. Wynn:

RADIATION EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE CENTER TRAINING SITE (REAC/TS)

In response to your letter of February 3, 1987, we are pleased to inform you that the DOE-REAC/TS' facility and team continue to be available to provide backup capability and assistance to the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control in the event of a radiological emergency.

It has come to our attention that there could be a misunderstanding about the nature of the backup emergency response services that REAC/TS can provide. For the purpose of clarification, we wish to remind you that REAC/TS is a government-owned facility operated by the Oak Ridge Associated Universities under contract to DOE. Therefore, REAC/TS is prohibited from competing with commercial firms, which can provide radiological emergency services. Only if the magnitude of uniqueness of a radiological emergency exceeds you in-house and commercially available capabilities would REAC/TS be authorized to provide backup services.

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, Oak Ridge Associated Universities, Post Office Box 117, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831, or telephone number (615) 576-3131.

This letter constitutes our continuing agreement to provide REAC/TS as backup assistance to you, if requested, in the event of a radiological emergency.

Sincerely,

/s/ Larry L. Radcliffe for W.D. Adams, Director Research and Waste Management Division

ER-122:Dunaway

cc: C.P. DeLisi, ER-70, HQ, GTN J.G. McDonald, DP-226, HQ, GTN W.P. Snyder, CC-10, ORO J.W. Range, M-4, ORO D.B. Howard, SE-33, ORO W.W. Burr, ORAU R.C. Ricks, ORAU

SCORERP -

ANNEX F Basic Plan RADIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE CONTROL

I. INTRODUCTION

A. General

South Carolina government at all levels must maintain the means to protect the populace from radiological exposure during an accidental radioactive release from a Fixed Nuclear Facility (FNF). To this end, state and local emergency management agencies have insured they have emergency procedures and established exposure guidelines that are disseminated among all emergency workers.

B. Specific

This annex provides for an effective state and local radiation protection plan for the general public and emergency workers during a potential or actual radioactive release during a fixed nuclear facility incident.

II. MISSION

To specify responsibilities for incident assessment, radioactive plume monitoring, protective action measures, monitoring of the general public and emergency workers for radioactive contamination to include clothing and equipment, and for the disposal of radioactively contaminated waste.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. In the event of a release or threat of release of radionuclides from a fixed nuclear facility, DHEC assesses the need for and recommends to the SCEMD the initiation of radiological exposure control activities specified herein. SCEMD instructs state departments/ agencies and county emergency management agencies to commence radiological exposure control operations (monitoring, decontamination, recording, etc.), and to take protective action measures, when advised.
- B. The general public and emergency workers need not be monitored for radionuclides, or decontaminated, until there is an order to do so. That order will be the result of a deliberate decision at the state level. That decision will be relayed to state departments/ agencies and county emergency management agencies in the form of an instruction from the SEOC to implement radiological exposure control response.
- C. Emergency workers may be authorized by DHEC to exceed exposure levels specified in Protective Action Guides (PAGs). All others, including county and municipal employees serving as radiological emergency workers, will be authorized to exceed PAG exposure levels in the following manner:
 - 1. The DHEC Radiological Emergency Response Coordinator recommends exposure level limitations to the Director, SCEMD.

- 2. The Director, SCEMD passes recommendations to the County Director, Emergency Management, who makes a recommendation to the Chairman, County Council/Administrator/Supervisor.
- 3. County authorities (Chairman, County Council/Administrator/ Supervisor) will authorize emergency workers to exceed specific radiation level limits specified in the General Public Protective Action Guides.
- D. Local governments will distribute SRDs and PRDs pre-positioned by the state. The County Radiological Officer will maintain permanent records of each individual's accumulated radiological exposure and submit them daily to DHEC at the SEOC.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. <u>SCEMD</u>

- 1. Coordinates with DHEC, the utility, other state agencies, federal government agencies, and risk and host counties to determine protective actions to be taken by the general public and emergency workers.
- 2. Provides periodic information to counties during the emergency.
- 3. Specifies procedures for decontamination of the general public and emergency workers' clothing, vehicles and equipment.
- 4. Distributes dosimetry and coordinates emergency distribution of dosimeters to risk and host county emergency management agencies.
- 5. Collects PRDs, personnel and equipment monitoring records from the affected county after each incident (See Appendix 1).
- 6. Procure and provide risk county emergency management agencies with adequate quantities of Potassium Iodide (KI) for distribution to emergency workers who may be assigned duties during a radiological incident at a NPP.

B. <u>DHEC</u>

- 1. Calculates projected Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE) to the whole body and Committed Dose Equivalent (CDE) to the thyroid and reports these projections as well as actual radiation exposure rates and total doses received by affected areas to SCEMD.
- 2. Maintains emergency worker and general public radiation exposure records.

- 3. In coordination with the SC Department of Agriculture (SCDA) and Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service (CUCES), conducts environmental, agricultural and food stuff sampling.
- 4. Reports its findings to SCEMD and recommends protective actions.
- 5. Distributes adequate quantities of KI to county health departments for pre-event distribution to the general public who reside within 10 miles of a nuclear power plant (NPP).
- 6. Maintains adequate quantities of KI for emergency issue to institutionalized individuals, state and local government emergency workers.
- 7. Maintains close communication with the utility Emergency Operations Facility (EOF).

C. <u>County Emergency Management Agencies</u>

Counties will rely on SCEMD for incident assessment, field monitoring, and representation at the utility EOF. County emergency management agencies:

- 1. Provide training, dosimetry and KI to all county emergency workers and State Law Enforcement officers (DPS-HP and DNR-LE) supporting EPZ evacuations.
- 2. Provide pre-event distribution of KI to the general public who reside within the 10-mile EPZ of a NPP.
- 3. Provide for monitoring and decontamination of the general public as well as federal, state, county and municipal emergency workers.
- 4. Provide for monitoring of pertinent personal items including vehicles and emergency equipment and decontaminates them as necessary.
- 5. Make appropriate medical referrals for further monitoring, decontamination, and treatment.
- 6. Maintain dosimetry, KI, and related record-keeping forms in a central location for emergency distribution to hospitals, nursing homes and prisons.
- 7. Maintain a radiological exposure record system.
- 8. Certify farmers with livestock and necessary industrial workers as emergency workers for access to the plume exposure pathway EPZ.
- 9. Coordinate issuance of dosimetry.
- 10. Coordinate traffic and access control points with SCEMD where emergency workers may enter the EPZ.

Annex F Basic Plan -

D. <u>Personnel Monitoring/Decontamination Teams</u>

Monitoring/decontamination teams will monitor for radioactive contamination, with a Ludlum Model 52 (LM 52) Portal Monitor and Ludlum Model 3 (LM 3) survey meter, members of the general public and emergency workers to ascertain if individuals are contaminated with radioactive materials. (See Appendix 1)

V. RADIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE CONTROL FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC

A. <u>General Principles</u>

- 1. Rapid action will be needed to protect members of the general public during an incident involving a large release, or having the potential for a large release, of radioactive materials to the atmosphere.
- 2. During an airborne release of radioactive materials, initial protective actions may include evacuation and/or sheltering. Appropriate protective actions will be recommended by DHEC during the incident assessment phase.
- 3. Consideration of all risks is important in determining the appropriate response recommendation; protective actions should not expose individuals to greater risks than the risk avoided.

B. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Protective Actions Guides (PAGs)

- 1. The PAGs for response during the early phase of an incident are summarized in Table A.
- 2. Because radioactive releases may involve different radionuclides, the resulting risk may be greater for one body system than another. The PAGs take these differences into account, resulting in different measures for PAGs depending on the body system at greatest risk: whole body, skin, or thyroid.
- 3. The whole body PAG is expressed in terms of the projected sum of the effective dose equivalent (EDE) from external radiation and the committed effective dose equivalent (CEDE) incurred from inhalation of radioactive materials from exposure and intake during the early phase. The sum of EDE and CEDE is expressed as the Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE). Supplementary guides are specified in terms of committed dose equivalent to the thyroid and dose equivalent to the skin. The PAG for the administration of stable iodine is specified in terms of the committed effective dose equivalent to the thyroid from radioiodine.
- 4. When projected doses have the potential to exceed the PAG, the decision whether to recommend evacuation, sheltering, or administration of KI should be made. See Paragraph C below.

	Table APAGs	for the Early Phase of a Nuclear Accident
Protective Action	PAG (projected dose)	Comments
Evacuation (or sheltering ^a)	1 rem ^b	Evacuation (or, for some situations, sheltering ^a) should normally be initiated at 1 rem.
Administration of stable iodine (KI)	5 rem ^c	Requires approval of DHEC.

^a Sheltering may be the preferred protective action when it will provide protection equal to or greater than evacuation, based on consideration of factors such as source term characteristics, and temporal or other site-specific conditions.

^b The sum of the effective dose equivalent resulting from exposure to external sources and the committed effective dose equivalent incurred from all significant inhalation pathways during the early phase. Committed dose equivalents to the thyroid and to the skin may be 5 and 50 times larger, respectively.

^c Committed dose equivalent to thyroid from radio iodine.

C. **Evacuation and Sheltering**

- 1. Evacuation of the general public will usually be justified when the projected dose to an individual is 1 rem. This conclusion is based primarily on EPA's judgment concerning acceptable levels of risk of effects on public health from radiation exposure in an emergency situation. At this radiation dose, the risk avoided is usually greater than the risk from evacuation itself.
- 2 Sheltering may be preferable to evacuation as a protective action in some situations. Because of the higher risk associated with evacuation of some special groups in the population (e.g. those who are not readily mobile), sheltering may be the preferred alternative for such groups as a protective action at projected doses up to 5 rem. In addition, under unusually hazardous environmental conditions use of sheltering at projected doses up to 5 rem to the general population (and up to 10 rem to special groups) may become justified. Sheltering may also provide protection equal to or greater than evacuation due to the nature of the source term and/or in the presence of temporal or other site-specific conditions. Illustrative examples of situations or groups for which evacuation may not be appropriate at 1 rem include: a) the presence of severe weather, b) competing disasters, c) institutionalized persons who are not readily mobile, and d) local physical factors which impede evacuation.
- 3. Some judgment will be necessary when considering the types of protective actions to be implemented and at what levels in an emergency situation. Although the PAGs are expressed as a range of 1-5 rem, it is emphasized that, under normal conditions, evacuation of members of the general public should be initiated for most incidents at a projected dose of 1 rem.

Annex F Basic Plan -

D. <u>Thyroid Blocking Agent</u>

- 1. The accumulation of radioiodides (radioactive isotopes of the common element iodine) in the thyroid gland is a potential threat during a nuclear power plant incident. Potassium iodide (KI) acts as a blocking agent to radioiodine preventing it from lodging in the thyroid gland.
- 2. KI tablets have been pre-distributed to the general population who reside within 10 miles of a NPP. Additional quantities of KI, stockpiled at DHEC and county public health departments, will be transported on order to school pick-up points, reception centers and shelters for emergency distribution.
- 3. Information on the availability of KI and locations where it can be obtained is published annually in NPP emergency information brochures/calendars that are distributed to all 10-mile EPZ residents.
- 4. KI shall be taken only upon order of the S.C. DHEC Commissioner or designee.
- 5. General information regarding KI and protection of the thyroid gland is included in Appendix 2 to this Annex.

VI. RADIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE CONTROL FOR EMERGENCY WORKERS

A. <u>Justification</u>

The PAGs for protection of the general public and dose limits for workers performing emergency services are derived under different assumptions. PAGs consider the risks to individuals, themselves, from exposure to radiation, and the risks and costs associated with a specific protective action. Unlike members of the general public, emergency workers with assignments within the plume exposure pathway (EPZ) are not always able to take shelter or evacuate the area due to their duties. On the other hand, workers assure protection of others and of valuable property. The resulting exposures will be justified if the maximum risks permitted to workers are acceptably low, and the risks or costs to others that are avoided by their actions outweigh the risks to which workers are subjected.

B. <u>Emergency Workers</u>

Emergency workers are those individuals who, by virtue of their duties, will assist others to avoid radiation exposure and will protect lives and property; all other individuals should be considered members of the general public. Workers who may incur increased levels of exposure under emergency conditions may include those employed in law enforcement, fire fighting, radiation protection, civil defense, traffic control, health services, environmental monitoring, transportation services, and animal care. In addition, selected workers at institutional, utility, and industrial facilities, and at farms and other agribusiness may be required to protect others, or to protect valuable property during an emergency. The above are examples–not designations–of workers that may be exposed to radiation under emergency conditions.

- C. <u>Dose Limits for Emergency Workers</u>
 - 1. The EPA issued guidance for emergency worker dose limits, which were provided as TEDE values. These limits are identified in the first column of Table B. These dose limits are the sum of the external, or EDE, and Internal, or CEDE, doses to the emergency workers during the response to the incident. However, during an emergency response, the CEDE portion of the TEDE cannot be measured to ensure that the emergency workers TEDE does not exceed the EPA dose limits.
 - 2. The State of South Carolina has developed administrative dose limits, identified in the second column of Table B, that are set lower than those recommended by EPA. Emergency workers monitor their external dose using a direct or self-reading dosimetry. Limiting the emergency workers external dose to these administrative limits provides reasonable assurance that after including the internal dose, the emergency workers TEDE will likely not exceed the relevant dose limit. Other protective measures available to emergency workers are enumerated in Table B.
- Table B
 Guidance on Dose Limits for Workers Performing Emergency Services

EPA Dose Limit ^a (rem)	SC Administrative Dose Limit ^b (R)	Activity	<u>Condition</u>
5 rem	1 R	all	
10 rem	2 R	protecting valuable property	lower dose not practicable
25 rem	5 R	lifesaving or protection of large populations	lower dose not practicable
>25 rem	>5 R	lifesaving or protection of large populations	only on a voluntary basis to persons fully aware of the risks involved

Note: Report immediately any exposure ≥ 0.1 R or 100 mR.

^a Sum of external EDE and CEDE to non-pregnant adults from exposure and intake during an emergency situation. Workers performing services during emergencies should limit dose to the lens of the eye to three times the listed value and dose to any other organ (including skin and body extremities) to ten times the listed value. These limits apply to all doses from an incident, except those received in unrestricted areas as members of the public during the intermediate phase of the incident.

^b Exposure as measured with a direct or self-reading dosimeter.

- D. <u>Dosimetry</u>
 - 1. Prior to dispatch all emergency workers, with assignments inside the plume exposure pathway EPZ will be equipped with one self-reading dosimeter (SRD)

with a range capable of measuring a radiation exposure of 0.5 R to at least 5 R, a Permanent Record Dosimeter (PRD) and a ten-day supply of Potassium Iodide (KI). The SRD enables the emergency worker to monitor himself/herself during the emergency for total external radiation dose received. The PRD (independently read by the PRD service contractor) provides a more accurate and legal record of the emergency worker's radiation exposure during the duration of the incident response. Each emergency worker is responsible for following the procedures, including record keeping contained in Appendix 3 to this Annex.

- 2. In situations where emergency worker teams are assigned in close proximity to each other during an entire mission and adequate control of exposure can be affected for all members of the team, one SRD may be worn by the team leader.
- 3. Emergency workers assigned to low-exposure rate areas outside the plume exposure pathway, e.g. at reception centers, counting laboratories, emergency operations/ communications centers will be equipped with a PRD. These workers may also be assigned individual SRDs with a range capable of measuring a radiation exposure of 0-500 mR or they may be monitored by dosimeters strategically placed in the work area.
- 4. SCEMD has pre-positioned Ludlum survey meters, portal monitors, PRDs, and SRDs in FNF risk and host counties throughout the state. In the event of an incident at a FNF, the state will activate its dosimetry redistribution plan to re-enforce the threatened area. Key elements of the redistribution plan include:
 - a. Mutual aid agreements among Risk and Host counties to support threatened areas of the state with their radiological equipment.
 - b. Issue of additional PRDs and SRDs stored at the SCEMD.
 - c. Use of state law enforcement agencies (DPS) to supplement the transport of needed equipment.
 - d. Acquisition of additional equipment from unaffected FNFs and commercial companies.
- 5. Affected counties will issue PRDs, SRDs and KI to state emergency workers, other than DHEC.
- E. <u>Thyroid Blocking Agent</u>
 - 1. KI tablets for emergency workers are pre-distributed to each risk county health department. Subject to the approval of DHEC, KI may be pre-distributed to the county emergency management agency. KI may be issued to individual emergency workers at the Alert Emergency Classification Level (ECL) and will be issued to emergency workers at the Site Area Emergency ECL.

2. KI shall be taken only upon order of the S.C. DHEC Commissioner or his designee.

VII. RADIOLOGICAL MONITORING/DECONTAMINATION

A. Monitoring and Decontamination at Reception Centers

- 1. Reception Centers for evacuees will serve as points where radiological contamination monitoring and decontamination will be conducted when ordered. Trained monitoring teams under the supervision of the county radiological officer will conduct the monitoring for radiological contamination, carry out decontamination procedures, and complete associated records in accordance with Appendix 1. DHEC will provide technical guidance and advice. This activity, although co-located with the shelter, is not an integral part of that operation.
- 2. When radiological contamination monitoring is ordered, persons will first be monitored for contamination and, if necessary, be decontaminated after which they can be admitted to the "general living" portion of the shelter. Persons who do not intend to stay at a shelter, but who wish to be monitored, will be extended these services. Monitoring of individuals takes first priority and must be completed as soon as possible; monitoring of evacuees' vehicles can be accomplished after they have been processed, and as time and resources permit.

B. <u>Monitoring/Decontamination Stations for Emergency Workers</u>

- 1. Monitoring stations for emergency workers are provided by each risk county emergency management agency. After monitoring procedures have been placed in effect by SCEMD, and upon completion of his/her mission, or more often as directed by supervisors, each emergency worker must report to a monitoring station or a reception center monitoring point to be monitored for radiological contamination, and, if necessary, to be decontaminated.
- 2. Most emergency workers will be working within the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ that extends about ten miles in a 360-degree circle around the NPP. Since the monitoring centers for the public are located 15 or more miles from the nuclear power plant, special monitoring stations for emergency workers should be established just outside the plume exposure pathway EPZ. Therefore, emergency workers will not be required to travel the longer distance to monitoring centers co-located with the mass care centers.
- 3. Monitoring and decontamination procedures for emergency workers, vehicles and equipment are the same as those used for evacuees. (Appendix 1.)

C. <u>Procedures for Monitoring and Decontamination</u>

1. Monitoring teams will organize their areas and traffic flow patterns so that contaminated persons and those to be monitored will not mix with the contamination-free individuals already processed. For example, persons will be sent to the decontamination area (shower) by a route that will not place them in

contact with contamination-free areas. Showers used for decontamination will not be available for general use until they are decontaminated.

- 2. The monitoring site selected must be free of other than background radiation, and persons waiting to be monitored must be separated from the area so that it will not cause false readings on the person being monitored. Care must also be taken to avoid areas where high voltage electrical lines and electrical equipment such as computers are present. Those items may cause false readings on the survey meter.
- 3. Background radiation must be measured prior to starting monitoring operations. Background readings should be taken at a central location away from evacuees or other potentially contaminated items. In South Carolina the average background radiation is 165 CPM with the Ludlum Model 3 Survey Meter. Detailed monitoring and decontamination procedures are contained in Appendix 1.
- D. Equipment and Personnel Requirements
 - 1. The LM52 Portal Monitor is the primary instrument to be used for the monitoring of evacuees who may have been exposed to radioactive material. The LM3 survey meters will be used for vehicle and equipment monitoring and for evacuee monitoring subsequent to decontamination activities.
 - 2. LM52 Portal Monitors are pre-positioned in strategic locations in nuclear risk and host counties throughout the state. All portal monitors can be rapidly transported to any county in need to assure large numbers of evacuees can be monitored efficiently. Additional monitoring equipment will be provided in accordance with the SCEMD Dosimetry Redistribution Plan.
 - 3. Personnel requirements for LM52's and LM3's are one trained monitor and one recorder for each instrument as a minimum. Each monitor and recorder will be equipped with a PRD. Self-reading dosimeters are not required; but may be issued or strategically placed in the monitoring location. All personnel involved in personnel monitoring and decontamination activities will wear two pair of latex gloves. Protective outer garments, such as tyvek coveralls and shoe covers, are not required but may be worn if desired.
- E. <u>Contamination Action Levels</u>
 - 1. Personnel.
 - a. The state action level for contamination is greater than two times background (>2 x bkg) not to exceed a meter reading of 330 CPM measured with a LM3 survey meter.
 - b. The state action level for contamination is 200 CPM above background measured with a Ludlum Model 52 Portable Portal Monitor.

- 2. Vehicles/equipment.
 - a. The state external action level for decontamination of vehicles/equipment is >1650 CPM measured with a LM3 survey meter.
 - b. The state internal action level for decontamination of vehicles is greater than twice background or greater than 330 cpm, whichever is most conservative.

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APPENDIX 1, ANNEX F, SCORERP.

Radiation Monitoring Procedures

I. Personnel required:

One trained monitor and one recorder (assistant to the monitor) for each portal monitor and/or survey meter.

II. Equipment required:

-Portal Monitors Ludlum Model 52 (LM52)
-Ludlum Model 3 (LM3) survey meter with compatible pancake detector probe
-D cell batteries (2-LM3, 6-LM52)
-PRD for each worker
-Self-reading dosimeter (0-500 mR) for each monitoring team
-Thin plastic wrap (.5mm thickness) to cover detector probes; rubber bands
-Masking tape
-Paper stepoff pads/plastic sheeting
-Disposable gloves
-Soap, water and towels
-Monitoring/Decontamination Report Forms

III. Monitoring Station Set-up.

Establish monitoring stations at reception centers or shelters ensuring that radiation background is less than 165 CPM. Organize work areas and traffic flow patterns so that contaminated persons and those waiting to be monitored do not cross pathways.

- IV. LM52 Monitoring Procedures.
 - A. The LM52 monitor is used for beta/gamma personnel monitoring and meets the FEMA standard for emergency Response Portal Monitoring (FEMA REP Manual). Each state LM52 monitor has been preset to alarm at 200 CPM above background. The monitoring parameters have been preset at the SCEMD lab to meet state standards.
 - B. <u>LM52 Monitor Operation</u>
 - 1. Assemble the monitor. Cover the top and side and detectors with one layer of thin plastic wrap. Place a sheet of thin plastic on the footplate to prevent contamination.
 - 2. Turn the power switch to on (power cord or battery powered). Green Ready light must be lit to use the monitor.
 - 3. Test instrument response by using the beta check source (located in wooden box). Hold the beta check source (gold side towards the detector) and step on

the monitor base plate. When the monitor beeps (six seconds or less), it is ready for use.

- 4. Evacuees to be monitored start at the ready line established three feet from the monitor.
- 5. Foot pressure on the base plate activates the monitor. Evacuees must stand in the monitor until a green or red light is activated on the display (approximately six seconds).
- 6. LED Displays:
 - a. Green Not contaminated, does not exceed state standard.
 - b. Red Contaminated, exceeds state standard.
 - c. Yellow Incomplete count. Evacuee did not stay on the base plate for a complete count.
 - d. Orange Do not use. The machine is performing an automatic background update. Once complete the green light will come on.
- 7. Complete Portal Monitor form, see Appendix 1, Figure A.
- V. Hand Held Instrument Monitoring Procedures for People.
 - A. Check the operability of the LM3. Place LM3 Survey Meter range switch on X0.1 scale. Turn audio on and wrap the pancake probe with one layer of thin plastic wrap to prevent contamination. For maximum sensitivity, use the open face side of the pancake probe, with the plastic protective shield removed.
 - B. Determine and record background radiation levels. The monitoring location must be established in a low background area (less than 165 CPM). If the meter reading is above 165 CPM on X0.1 scale, survey additional locations for your monitoring station until you find one that is less than 165 CPM.
 - C. Put on latex or rubber gloves and monitor the individual as follows:
 - 1. Have the individual being monitored stand on paper or plastic sheeting (change sheeting frequently).
 - 2. Instruct the person to stand straight, feet spread slightly, arms extended with palms down and fingers straight out.

- 3. Place the survey meter probe approximately one to three inches from the top of person's head. Move the probe downward approximately two inches per second on one side of the neck, the collar, the shoulder, arm, wrist, hand, underarm, armpit, side of body, side of leg, and around the cuff and shoe. Then monitor the inside of the leg from cuff to the groin and continue the procedure on the other side of the body. (See Appendix 1, Figure B,) NOTE: Time required for monitoring one average size person is approximately 90 seconds unless contamination is detected.
- 4. Monitor the chest and stomach area and the middle of the back and buttocks.
- 5. Monitor the shoes and soles of each shoe.
- 6. If no contamination is detected, complete the Individual Monitoring/ Decontamination Report Form (See Appendix 1, Figure B). Return all original copies of monitoring/ decontamination forms to the county emergency preparedness agency.
- 7. If any reading exceeds twice background, record that information on the Monitoring/Decontamination Report Form (See Figure B) and require the individual to undergo decontamination.
- VI. Decontamination of Personnel.
 - A. Contaminated persons should wash with mild, non-abrasive soap and warm water, i.e., a thorough shower should be sufficient. Emphasis should be placed on any specific spots found to be contaminated in the monitoring process. Also, special attention should be given to the hair, hands and fingernails.
 - B. After thorough cleansing, the individual will be monitored again. If some contamination still remains, the individual should shower again. If monitoring after the second thorough cleansing indicates that the contamination is still present, DHEC should be notified for referral to the nearest medical facility capable of treating contaminated persons.
 - C. Care should be taken that persons who are decontaminated do not become recontaminated by dressing in contaminated clothing. If an individual does not have contamination free clothing, then clothing should be issued until such time as the clothing can be decontaminated or other suitable arrangements made.
 - D. Persons with contaminated wounds will be referred to an appropriate medical facility for radiation decontamination and treatment.

- VII. Clothing Decontamination Procedures.
 - A. Articles, which are machine washable, should be laundered with a conventional detergent, line dried in a contamination free area or machine dried, and retained until they can be re-monitored. Water repellent items may be scrubbed with water and detergent, and retained until re-monitored.
 - B. Clothing articles, which cannot be decontaminated by laundering, should be disposed of as follows:
 - 1. Package clothing in a plastic bag, tie securely at the top and place in a metal or plastic container with a snug fitting lid (garbage can). Mark the bag and container as "Radioactive."
 - 2. Accumulated contaminated clothing should be secured or isolated and reported to the county emergency preparedness agency and DHEC.
- VIII. Monitoring Procedures for Vehicles.
 - A. Check the operability of the LM3 survey meter.
 - B. Turn sound on.
 - C. Wrap the probe in one layer of thin plastic material to prevent contamination. Use the open face side of the pancake probe, and set the range switch on X1 scale.
 - D. Ensure vehicle motor and all electronic equipment is turned off.
 - E. Put on rubber gloves. Hold the probe about two inches from the exterior surface and scan complete vehicle. Record the highest reading. (See Appendix 1, Figure C.)
 - F. Monitor and record radiation readings at the following locations.
 - 1. L front wheel well
 - 2. Drivers seat and floorboard
 - 3. L rear wheel well
 - 4. R rear wheel well
 - 5. R front wheel well
 - 6. Radiator
 - 7. Air filter intake
 - G. Consider the vehicle contaminated if any radiation reading is >1650 CPM with a LM3 Survey Meter.

- H. Vehicle Decontamination Procedures.
 - NOTE: Decontamination of the interior of vehicles is not required. Quarantine any vehicle with an interior dose rate in excess of 330 cpm, or is greater than twice background, whichever is most conservative.
 - 1. Use a water spray. Wear a rain suit/coat, rubber boots and latex gloves to keep dry and to avoid contamination.
 - 2. Work from top to bottom, and upwind to downwind to avert recontamination. Flush entire outside surface of vehicle initially, then;
 - a. Flush specific location previously determined to be contaminated.
 - b. Flush insides of front and rear wheel wells.
 - c. Flush grille/radiator.
 - d. Flush engine compartment.
 - e. Flush tires and wheel wells.
 - NOTE: Ensure water from decontamination activities runs directly to a storm sewer, drain system, or moving water (river or stream). Do not allow water to stand in low spots or areas where exposure to individuals may occur.
 - 3. Re-monitor the vehicle and revise the vehicle decontamination record. Quarantine vehicles that the exterior cannot be decontaminated to a dose rate of less than 1650 cpm or the interior has a dose rate of greater than twice background or greater than 330 cpm, whichever is most conservative.
 - 4. Place vehicle decontamination record in the vehicle and forward the original to the county emergency preparedness director/coordinator.

APPENDIX 1, FIGURE A, ANNEX F, SCORERP. (continued)

EVACUEE PORTAL MONITOR FORM

O HEAD					
0		0			
L3		R3			
0		0			
L2		R2			
0		0			
L1		R1			
FEET O					

O SUM

Portal monitor has been pre-set to automatically subtract area background radiation readings. Any alarming channel will indicate that state contamination limits have been exceeded and decontamination is required.

DIRECTIONS

- Ask evacuee to enter the portal monitor for a six second count. The monitor's "counting" green light will illuminate. When the count is complete the monitor's "check ok" green light will illuminate. NOTE: If the monitor's "incomplete" yellow light is illuminated the evacuee must re-enter the monitor until a complete count is obtained.
- 2) If no channels are alarming ask evacuee to proceed to the registration desk.
- 3) If any channels are alarming, place an "X" in the corresponding circle for all alarming monitor channels on the diagram above and direct evacuee to the decontamination showers.

NAME: _____

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER:

APPENDIX 1, FIGURE A, ANNEX F, SCORERP. (continued)

EVACUEE MONITORING/DECONTAMINATION REPORT

- 1. Advise individual to remove clothes and shower with soap and water, paying close attention to contaminated spots, hair, hands, and fingernails.
- 2. Contaminated clothing should be disposed of or tagged for decontamination. If the individual does not have contamination free clothing, then clothing should be issued.
- 3. After thorough cleansing, monitor individual again using a Ludlum-3 monitor. If contamination remains, note on this form and ask the evacuee to shower again if contamination is greater than limits specified below.
- 4. After the second shower, monitor individual again using a Ludlum-3 monitor. If contamination is still present in excess of the limits below, notify SCDHEC for referral to nearest medical facility capable of treating contaminated persons.

CONTAMINATION S	SURVEY	0	CONTAMINATIC	N SURVEY
DATA		E	DATA	
(INITIAL FOLLOW-	UP		FINAL FOLLOW	/-UP)
LOCATION	СРМ	Ι	OCATION	СРМ
HAIR		H	IAIR	
HEAD		H	IEAD	
NECK		Ν	JECK	
SHOULDER (L/R)		S	HOULDER (L/R)	
ARM (L/R)		A	ARM (L/R)	
HAND (L/R)		H	IAND (L/R)	
CHEST		C	CHEST	
BACK		E	BACK	
LEG (L/R)		Ι	LEG (L/R)	
FOOT (L/R)		F	OOT (L/R)	
RESULTS GREATER	THAN 2X	R	ESULTS GREAT	TER THAN 2X
BACKGROUND OR 3	330 CPM	B	BACKGROUND (OR 330 CPM
RESHOW	VER	_	RESH	IOWER
RESULTS LESS THAT	N 2X	R	ESULTS LESS T	HAN 2X
BACKGROUND OR 3	330 cpm	E	BACKGROUND (OR 330 cpm
RELEAS	E		RELE	EASE
LUDLUM MODEL 3 S	SERIAL #:	PROBI	E (44-9) SERIAL #	:
BACKGROUND	СРМ	2 X BACK	GROUND	СРМ
MONITOR/RECORDE	ER SIGNATURE:			
MONITORS NAME		DATE O	F SURVEY	
PORTAL MONITOR S	ERIAL NUMBER			

APPENDIX 1, FIGURE B, SCORERP. (continued)

HAND HELD INDIVIDUAL MONITORING/DECONTAMINATION REPORT FORM

NOTE: Not to be used with Portal Monitoring Operation.

NAME:	SSN:	AGE:	
LUDLUM MODEL 3 SERIAL #:		PROBE (44-9) SERIAL #:	
BACKGROUND CPM	1	2 X BACKGROUND	СРМ
MONITOR/RECORDER SIGNATURE:			

DIRECTIONS: Indicate levels of contamination on the corresponding body parts. NOTE: Contamination Action Level is > 2X background or >330 CPM.



SURVEY RESULTS: Check the appropriate response.

- No contamination found, released to shelter registration.
- Decontamination required (see reverse).
- Notify DHEC if decontamination is unsuccessful after second attempt.

APPENDIX 1, FIGURE C, ANNEX F, SCORERP. (continued)

VEHICLE MONITORING FORM

VEHICLE OWNER:	 SSN:	

TAG #: ______ MAKE/MODEL: _____

LUDLUM MODEL 3 SERIAL #: PROBE (44-9) SERIAL #:

MONITOR/RECORDER SIGNATURE:

EXTERIOR SURVEY DATA

Location	<u>Readings</u>
R Front Tire/Wheel Well	
R Rear Tire/Wheel Well	
L Front Tire/Wheel Well	
L Rear Tire/Wheel Well	
Radiator	
Air Filter Intake	
Other	

EXTERIOR SURVEY RESULTS: Check the appropriate response.

- ____ Contamination less than **1650** cpm; released.
- ____ Contamination >1650 cpm, decontamination required.

VEHICLE MONITORING FORM

Shade in the appropriate locations that correspond to areas of contamination.



INTERIOR SURVEY DATA

Location	Readings
Drivers Seat and Floor Boards	
R Front Passenger Seat and Floor Board	
L Rear Passenger Seat and Floor Board	
R Rear Passenger Seat and Floor Board	
Steering Wheel	
Other	

INTERIOR SURVEY RESULTS: Check the appropriate response.

- ____ Contamination less than <330 cpm or twice background, whichever is most conservative; released.
- Contamination greater than >330 cpm, or twice background, whichever is most conservative; quarantined.

APPENDIX 2, ANNEX F, SCORERP.

Potassium Iodide Policy and Procedures

1. General

- A. Under normal conditions the common element iodine will accumulate in the thyroid gland. During a nuclear power plant incident, radioactive isotopes of iodine may be released into the atmosphere. This form of iodine poses a threat to individuals exposed to a radioactive plume in that it will also accumulate in the thyroid if inhaled or ingested. Taking Potassium Iodide (KI) will have the effects of saturating the thyroid with iodide so that radioactive iodine will be blocked from accumulating there in large quantity.
- B. The toxicity level of KI is very low and dangers in taking this drug are considered to be minimal. Nonetheless, individuals should not take more than the recommended dose. Although side effects to KI are unlikely because of the low dose and the short time period it will be taken, some side effects are possible. The side effects may include: skin rashes, swelling of the salivary glands, and "iodism" (metallic taste, burning mouth and throat, sore teeth and gums, cold symptoms and sometimes gastrointestinal symptoms). A few people may have an allergic reaction with more serious symptoms. These symptoms could be: elevated temperature, joint pains, swelling of the face and body, and at times severe shortness of breath which requires immediate medical attention. Individuals who know they are allergic to iodine or shellfish should not take KI.
- C. The effectiveness of KI as a blocking agent is greatest if administered before the time of exposure to radioiodine, but some exposure saving can be obtained by administration shortly after exposure. A user information sheet on KI is included in Figure 1 to this Attachment.
- 2. State Policy
 - A. The brand of potassium iodide adapted for use by emergency workers, the general public and institutionalized individuals is "Thyro-Block." One unit of Thyro-Block consists of 14-130 mg tablets. Once advised by DHEC the prescribed dose is one tablet per day for 10 days unless directed otherwise. KI in tablet form will be available in sufficient quantities for:
 - 1. The general population residing within 10 miles of a nuclear power plant (NPP).
 - 2. Potential emergency workers (fire, police, medical, farmers keeping livestock and selected industrial workers).
 - 3. Hospitals, nursing homes and prisons located within the plume exposure pathway EPZ.
Annex F Basic Plan -

B. The S.C. DHEC Commissioner or designee is responsible for ordering administration of KI to emergency workers, the general public and non-mobile institutionalized individuals. The Commissioner will issue the order when the Committed Dose Equivalent to the thyroid is projected to be greater than 5 Rem. If circumstances allow, the Governor and the Commissioner may issue the order jointly. However, nothing herein shall be construed to limit the Commissioner's authority to issue such an order when the situation calls for prompt and timely action. The S.C. DHEC Commissioner's order will be disseminated to state agencies, emergency workers and the general public through emergency management channels, EAS and emergency news releases.

APPENDIX 2, FIGURE 1, ANNEX F, SCORERP. (continued)

Potassium Iodide User Information

Caution: Potassium Iodide (KI) should be taken only on the advice of the S.C. DHEC Commissioner, or designee, and as directed by State or Local Public Health or Emergency Preparedness Authorities.

If you are told to take this medicine, take it one time every 24 hours. Do not take it more often. More will not help you and may increase the risk of side effects. Do not take this drug if you know you are allergic to Iodide. (See side effects below.)

1. Directions for Use

Use only as directed by state or local public health authorities in the event of a radiation emergency.

Tablets:ADULTS AND CHILDREN 1 YEAR OF AGE OR OLDER: One (1) tablet
once a day. Crush for small children. BABIES UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE:
One-half (1/2) tablet once a day. Crush first.

Take for 10 days unless directed otherwise by state or local public health authorities.

Store at controlled room temperature between 15° and 30° C (59° to 86° F). Keep container tightly closed and protect from light.

2. Warning

Potassium iodide should not be used by people allergic to iodide. Keep out of the reach of children. In case of overdose or allergic reaction, contact a physician or the public health authority.

- 3. How Potassium Iodide Works
 - a. Certain forms of iodine help your thyroid gland work right. Most people get the iodine they need from foods, like iodized salt or fish. The thyroid can "store" or hold only a certain amount of iodine.
 - b. In a radiation emergency, radioactive iodine may be released in the air. This material may be breathed or swallowed. It may enter the thyroid gland and damage it. The damage would probably not show itself for years. Children are most likely to have thyroid damage.
 - c. If you take potassium iodide, it will fill up your thyroid gland. This reduces the chance that harmful radioactive iodine will enter the thyroid gland.

APPENDIX 2, FIGURE 1, ANNEX F, SCORERP. (continued)

4. Who Should Not Take Potassium Iodide.

The only people who should not take potassium iodide are people who know they are allergic to iodide. You may take potassium iodide even if you are taking medicines for a thyroid problem (for example, a thyroid hormone or anti-thyroid drug). Pregnant and nursing women and babies and children may also take this drug.

5. How and When to Take Potassium Iodide

Potassium iodide should be taken as soon as possible after public health officials tell you. You should take one dose every 24 hours. More will not help you because the thyroid can "hold" only limited amounts of iodine. Larger doses will increase the risk of side effects. You will probably be told not to take the drug for more than 10 days.

- 6. Side Effects
 - a. Usually, side effects of potassium iodide happen when people take higher doses for a long time. You should be careful not to take more than the recommended dose or take it for longer than you are told. Side effects are unlikely because of the low dose and the short time you will be taking the drug.
 - b. Possible side effects include skin rashes, swelling of the salivary glands, and "iodism" (metallic taste, burning mouth and throat, sore teeth and gums, symptoms of a head cold, and sometimes stomach upset and diarrhea).
 - c. A few people have an allergic reaction with more serious symptoms. These could be fever and joint pains, or swelling of parts of the face and body and at times severe shortness of breath requiring immediate medical attention.
 - d. Taking Iodide may rarely cause over activity of the thyroid gland, underactivity of the thyroid gland, or enlargement of the thyroid gland (goiter).

<u>What to do if Side Effects Occur</u>: If the side effects are severe or if you have an allergic reaction, stop taking potassium iodide. Then, if possible, call a doctor or public health authority for instructions.

APPENDIX 3, ANNEX F, SCORERP.

EMERGENCY WORKER RADIATION EXPOSURE RECORDS

- 1. Each emergency worker is responsible for completing a Radiation Exposure Record (Figure A) and for returning it along with issued dosimeter (SRD, TLDs, KI) to his/her parent organization when the incident is over.
- 2. Each emergency organization will forward exposure records and PRDs to appropriate county/state emergency preparedness agencies for consolidation and delivery to the SCEMD. SCEMD will deliver PRDs to the service contractor for processing (reading) and will forward individual exposure records to DHEC for analysis, follow-up and record keeping.
- 3. DHEC will retain original copies of all radiation exposure records and establish individual files/records for inclusion of PRD reports and incident related material. DHEC will establish priorities for expeditious processing of PRDs in cases where exposure records indicate exposures exceeding dose limitations. In these instances, the SCEMD will expedite delivery of PRDs to the service contractor for rapid turn around.
- 4. Upon completion of PRD processing and comparison with individual exposure records, DHEC will ensure that each emergency worker is informed of his/her accumulated dose.

APPENDIX 3, FIGURE A, ANNEX F, SCORERP. (continued)

RADIATION EXPOSURE RECORD

NAME						
AGE						
HOME ADD	RESS					
SOCIAL SEC	CURITY NUMB	ER				
AGENCY/O	RGANIZATION	NAME				
TLD NUMB	ER					
	CAUTION: RAD EXPOSURE LIMITS					
Call Back Va Turn Back Va Protecting Va Life Saving			alue 0.1R /alue 1R /aluable Property 2R 5R			
DATE	DOSIMETR SERIAL NUMBER	RI RI	NITIAL EADING	FINAL READING	TOTAL SHIFT EXPOSURE	
Dosimetry ins	tructions		Record Kee	eping		
 Charge dosimetry prior to initial use. Keep dosimetry on your person while on duty. Read dosimetry every 15-30 minutes. Report immediately any reading greater than 0.1R (100 mR). 		 Record in shift. Calculate final read Recharge successive 	 Record initial and final dosimetry reading at end of each shift. Calculate exposure by subtracting the initial from the final reading. Record exposure. Recharge dosimetry and complete steps 1 & 2 for each successive shift. Add accumulated exposures and record 			
			4. At end of superviso	4. At end of incident turn in Radiation Exposure Record to supervisor or parent organization.		
DATE		TOTA	LEXPOSURE	· · ·		

SIGNATURE ______ SCORERP _____

ANNEX G Basic Plan INGESTION PATHWAY EMERGENCY PLANNING ZONE (IPZ)

I. INTRODUCTION

For effective emergency response in the IPZ, samples of milk, food, or water will be obtained from all areas that may be contaminated. Following a radiological release, the impact on the IPZ will not be known until sample collection and analysis is completed. Once these samples have been analyzed, final protective measures will be determined and implemented.

Preventive protective actions are taken to either avoid or reduce the contamination of food, milk, or water and to isolate food to prevent its introduction into commerce. Protection of dairy animals and surveillance of fresh milk supplies and feed for dairies will command the highest priority early in the IPZ response. All human consumption foodstuffs (i.e., milk, meats, other livestock and poultry, fish, vegetation, eggs, tea, grains, honey, soft drinks, shellfish, etc.) including potable/non-potable water will be sampled for radioactive contamination in the IPZ.

II. MISSION

To address preparedness and response activities for the ingestion exposure pathway in the event of an accidental release of radioactive material from a fixed nuclear facility (FNF) within or in close proximity to the state of South Carolina. Responsibilities for incident assessment, protective actions decision-making, notification, communication, and public information procedures are specified.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Offsite response to a radiological incident at a FNF is divided into three phases: the early emergency response phase, the intermediate phase, and the recovery phase.

A. <u>Early Phase (Plume)</u>

The early emergency response phase begins at the time the incident occurs at the FNF. It ends when the FNF situation has stabilized, there is no further radioactive release offsite, and all FNF-generated contamination has been deposited in the environment. The following concept of operations applies during this phase:

- 1. Emergency Plans
 - a. The South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP) outlines lead and support functions for state agencies during a state declared emergency. The SCEOP, South Carolina Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan (SCTRERP), and this plan outline responsibilities for protecting the public from ingesting radioactively contaminated food and water. These responsibilities are shared by many

state agencies. DHEC is the lead state agency for ingestion exposure pathway responses. SCEMD is responsible for overall state coordination of non-technical radiological resources under this plan and the SCEOP.

- b. Further, it is recognized that other state and federal agencies may also be involved in implementing protective actions to keep the public from consumption of contaminated foodstuffs, or in providing post-incident assistance to food producers, processors, or distributors under the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP) and the National Response Plan (NRP).
- 2. Field Monitoring
 - a. ESF #10 is responsible for coordination and implementation of all field monitoring and sampling activities in South Carolina, using staff from DHEC, SCDA, CULPH, CUCES, augmented by staff from Southern Mutual Radiological Emergency Response Plan (SMRAP) states, and FRMAC sampling teams when they arrive on scene.
 - b. State and local staff rosters are maintained by each respective agency identified. Procedures for activating field teams are contained in SCTRERP and DHEC Radiological Emergency Response Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
- 3. Protective Actions
 - a. To protect the public from external contact with or inhalation of radioactive materials, Protective Action Recommendations (PARs) are determined and presented to the Governor by DHEC. Upon approval of PARs by the Governor, Protective Action Decisions (PADs) are transmitted to local governments by SCEMD. They are implemented through county emergency response agencies and public alert and notification systems.
 - b. Actions to protect the public from the ingestion of radioactively contaminated food or water (e.g., embargo or disposal of contaminated food or animals, shutting down surface water intakes for public water supply systems, curtailment of hunting or fishing) will be determined and recommended by DHEC and jointly reviewed by appropriate state and county representatives before presentation to the Governor for final approval. They are implemented through state agency rules by state agency personnel and are announced to the public through the JIC.
 - c. PARs are based on the analysis of field samples of air, soil, water, and vegetation at predetermined locations within the 10-mile emergencyplanning zone (EPZ). Environmental sampling outside the 10-mile EPZ will be directed by DHEC to define the limits of the area of radiological

deposition and to begin defining levels of radioactive contamination in milk, foodstuffs, meat, other livestock, poultry and water. Additional information on sampling procedures and priorities are available in SCTRERP Appendices I and II, DHEC Radiological Emergency Response SOPs, and DHEC Radiological Laboratory sample collection and analysis procedures.

- d. DHEC maintains records to facilitate the implementation of ingestion protective actions. Maintained within these records are the locations of major food producers, processors, distributors, dairies, and surface water systems within the IPZ for all FNFs affecting South Carolina. DHEC, in coordination with SCDA, CULPH and CUCES, is responsible for the development of procedures for utilizing this information to keep affected food producers, processors, and distributors informed about PARs and required post-incident response actions. This information is updated annually by SCDA, CULPH, and CUCES.
- e. Maps for recording information on the status of the emergency and for monitoring key land use and other ingestion-related data are developed and maintained by county agricultural or extension agents.
- B. <u>Intermediate Phase</u>

The intermediate phase begins when the FNF situation has stabilized, there is no further radioactive release offsite, and all FNF-generated contamination has been deposited in the environment. It ends when the geographic limits of the contaminated areas have been fully identified and radiation levels within these areas have been initially determined. It is likely that most ingestion PADs will still be in effect at the beginning of the intermediate phase. Therefore, most ingestion response operations which occurred during the early emergency response phase will continue to apply. Additional responsibilities that will now also include but are not limited to:

- 1. Initiating or continuing the investigation of long-term livestock-poultry and agricultural land management practices (e.g., soil removal, crop rotation, tillage, etc.) which reduce future contamination of feed and food crops.
- 2. Beginning or continuing the identification of long-term impacts on the area's indigenous wildlife.
- 3. Beginning or continuing the evaluation of the potential for the spread of contamination due to wildlife migratory patterns.
- 4. Livestock and poultry assessment, condemnation and disposal.

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C. Late Phase (Recovery)

The Recovery phase begins when the geographic limits of the contaminated areas have been fully identified and radiation levels within these areas have been initially determined. It ends when all areas (which can be) are returned to their pre-incident state and all PARs (which can be) are removed. Some restricted zones may remain, because of the presence of long-term or permanently, uncorrectable contamination at levels hazardous to public health. Humanitarian relief, short-term recovery efforts, and long-term recovery efforts will be conducted in accordance with the South Carolina Emergency Recovery Plan. The Concept of Operations in the recovery phase and changes that will be employed during the recovery phase include, but are not limited to the activities identified in this section.

- 1. Radiological Assessment
 - a. The investigation of long-term agricultural land management practices (e.g., soil removal, crop rotation, tillage, etc.) that reduce future contamination of feed and food crops will be continued during this phase.
 - b. The identification of long-term impacts on the areas indigenous wildlife and the spread of contamination due to wildlife migratory patterns will be continued during this phase.
 - c. The identification of long-term impacts on livestock and poultry.
- 2. Decontamination
 - a. A decontamination and restoration plan will be established with coordination from affected counties, DHEC, SCDA, CULPH, CUCES, SCEMD, and federal response resources. The decontamination and restoration plan will address citizen decontamination points, decontamination of buildings and structures, decontamination of agricultural properties, and disposal of contaminated materials.
 - b. Citizen decontamination points shall be established in the buffer zone with coordination from the affected counties, DHEC, SCDA, CULPH, CUCES, South Carolina Air National Guard and augmented with resources from the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE).
 - c. Citizen decontamination points will be coordinated with SLED before establishment.
 - d. Citizen decontamination points will be used to ensure that citizens identified as contaminated at a food/access control point are properly decontaminated before re-entry into a non-restricted zone.

- e. The decontamination and restoration of buildings and structures will be conducted in accordance with county critical facilities priorities and coordinated with SCEMD.
- f. Evaluation of decontamination activities will be conducted by DHEC with assistance from federal response agencies.
- 3. Re-entry
 - a. Re-entry will be recommended by DHEC and authorized by the Governor.
 - b. Limited non-emergency worker entries into access-controlled areas (restricted zones) will be permitted for the performance of emergency services, and to provide food and water to livestock within the area. No re-entry will be permitted if a radioactive material release is ongoing.
 - c. Decisions to relax protective measures and allow recovery and re-entry into an evacuated area require a continuous assessment of the radiological situation. The assessment is accomplished by the analysis of radiological monitoring data from air samples, milk, water, and direct radiation measurements. Re-entry will be recommended when projected doses fall below 20% of the appropriate PAG and when surface contamination is reduced below the limits in SCTRERP, Appendix 1. DHEC will determine the feasibility of re-entry into evacuated areas and recommend the appropriate actions to the Governor.
 - d. Access control points will be established and enforced by SLED. They will be used to control all movement into or within a restricted zone. Normally, they will be established in or outside the buffer zone. Non-emergency workers who do not evacuate access-controlled areas must exit through the access control points.
 - e. Food control points will be established by SCDA and CUCES and colocated with the access control points. They will operate under the technical direction of SCDA. They will be used to restrict the flow of all livestock, poultry, foodstuffs and commercial products from a restricted zone. To ensure all non-commercial items (personnel, pets, household items, etc.) leaving a restricted zone meet the established state acceptable contamination release limits, food control staff will perform direct radiation surveys of all items leaving the restricted zone.
 - f. Individuals entering the access-controlled area will be limited to the dose limits in Section VII of this plan. Each individual will be issued a personal dosimeter at the appropriate county Emergency Operations Center (EOC) prior to entry. They must be given a brief explanation of the hazards within the area and, if practical, escorted within the area by

an emergency worker provided by DHEC, CULPH, CUCES, or SCDA. DHEC will maintain dosimeter records for the individuals entering access-controlled areas using the Radiation Exposure Record Form, Attachment A. Appropriate county EOCs must forward controlled access dosimeter records for each individual entering the restricted area to DHEC Dose Assessment Center daily for review and storage.

- 4. Return
 - a. Relaxation of PADs will be recommended jointly by county, state, and federal agencies and authorized by the Governor.
 - b. Human services assistance and financial assistance for individuals and businesses will be conducted in accordance with the South Carolina Emergency Recovery Plan.
- 5. Relocation
 - a. Recommendations for restricted zones will be jointly developed by county, state, and federal agencies and authorized by the Governor.
 - b. Human services assistance and financial assistance for individuals and businesses will be conducted in accordance with the South Carolina Emergency Recovery Plan.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. <u>SCEMD.</u>

SCEMD has primary responsibility for coordinating radiological emergency response operations to protect the public from the ingestion of contaminated food and water resulting from an FNF incident. SCEMD is a co-participant in the protective action decision-making process for human food, animal feed and water. SCEMD has the following IPZ related responsibilities.

- 1. Maintain a 24-hour notification system with the FNF, impacted counties, DHEC, state radiological emergency response organizations, and federal agencies.
- 2. Based upon recommendations from DHEC that the ingestion impact of the emergency is likely to extend beyond the 10-mile EPZ, SCEMD will notify the impacted counties and request a limited activation of their EOCs for emergency management, public information, and rumor control purposes.
- 3. Inform the affected counties that the incident is likely to have an impact on human food, animal feed, and water in their counties and that state personnel will contact food producers, processors, and distributors in their counties to

collect samples. Also, inform the counties periodically of the progress of the sampling process, the potential impact of the incident, and the protective actions that are being recommended.

- 4. In consultation with appropriate state agencies, adjacent states and federal agencies; where appropriate, develop and recommend protective actions for human food, livestock, poultry, animal feed, surface waters, public water supplies, fish and wildlife in the affected area and their periodic revision, throughout the term of the emergency.
- 5. In coordination with DHEC, SCDA, CUCES and DNR, jointly develop public information advisories to local governments, concerning actions that they should take to protect the public in the affected area.
- 6. Coordinate the emergency printing and distribution of ingestion pathway public information brochures for the affected area.
- 7. Coordinate the development of ingestion-related information from state agencies for use at the JIC and media center. Provide ingestion status updates through JIC news statements and/or directly to county emergency management officials for distribution to the local media.
- 8. In conjunction with federal agencies, coordinate the collection of information on the physical and economic impact of the incident.
- 9. Work with federal, state, and local agencies to determine the time for final relaxation of PADs and other restrictions on the production, processing, distribution, and consumption of human food, animal feed, and water in the affected area and disseminate this information to the public.

B. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL (DHEC)

DHEC is the lead state agency for directing the assessment of the radiological impact of an FNF incident within the IPZ and is a co-participant in the protective action decisionmaking process for human food production, animal feed and water. DHEC has the following IPZ related responsibilities.

- 1. Coordinate radiological monitoring, sample collection and analysis dose assessment, and dose projection.
- 2. Coordinate state and federal accident assessment activities through the FRMAC when federal agencies arrive on the scene.
- 3. Based upon dose assessment results and initial PARs, jointly consult with SCDA, CUCES, CULPH, DNR, adjacent states and federal agencies, where appropriate, on the development and recommendation of protective actions for human food, livestock, poultry, animal feed, surface waters, public water supplies, fish, and wildlife in the affected area and their periodic revision,

throughout the term of the emergency. Depending upon seasonal and other concerns consider, and if necessary issue appropriate advisories regarding:

- a. Removing lactating dairy animals and livestock from pasture, sheltering them, and placing them on uncontaminated feed and water when an incident reaches the Site Area Emergency classification.
- b. Holding and/or disposal of milk and perishable foods.
- c. Covering open wells and water storage tanks and preventing their contamination from surface runoff.
- d. Prohibiting the use of public water supplies.
- e. Prohibiting immediate use of growing vegetables, field crops, and forage.
- f. Prohibiting or limiting hunting and/or fishing.
- g. Monitoring poultry (particularly egg-producers), if they are kept out-of-doors.
- h. Washing, brushing, scrubbing, or peeling fruits and vegetables, to remove surface contamination.
- i. Recommending Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or utility disposal of highly contaminated produce, structures, soil, and other materials.
- j. Coordinating in conjunction with SCDA and CUCES for long-term soil or agricultural management practices and CULPH for livestock-poultry issues.
- k. Revising or relaxing of existing PADs.
- 4. Request through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) that ESF 13 establish an access control plan for areas designated as evacuated, restricted, reentry, and return zones.
- 5. Identify the need for additional field monitoring, sample collection, and sample analysis resources. Request assistance from the FRMAC and/or other states and utilities. Coordinate all state/federal sampling activities.
- 6. Develop and coordinate a sampling plan for collection, analysis, and evaluation of environmental samples.
- 7. Maintain a DHEC Technical Liaison at any activated county EOC within the affected area.

- 8. With SCEMD, SCDA, CUCES and DNR, jointly develop instructions or advisories to local governments, businesses, and industries to protect the public in the affected area.
- 9. Coordinate and direct the periodic reading and evaluation of dosimeters used by IPZ field monitoring and sampling personnel in accordance with DHEC Radiological SOPs.
- 10. Assist SCEMD, SCDA, CULPH and CUCES staff with the development of ingestion related information for the JIC, the media, local officials, and the pubic. This information should focus on the public health impacts of ingestion contaminated food and any preventive or protective actions that DHEC has taken.
- 11. Respond to inquiries from decision makers relating to ingestion hazards.
- 12. Provide periodic briefings to the Governor, SCEMD Director, and SEOC staff on the status of the incident and offsite response efforts.
- 13. Assist with the development of information for public information officers and media contacts regarding DHEC's anticipated long-term responsibilities and response efforts.
- 14. Publish radiological impact data summaries and consult with other state and local agencies and public officials regarding re-entry and recovery concerns.
- 15. Work with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and NRC to establish long-term monitoring systems to ensure public safety.
- 16. Work jointly with federal, state, and local agencies to identify the time for final relaxation of PADs and other restrictions on the production, processing, distribution, and consumption of human food, animal feed, and water in the affected area. Determine recovery, re-entry, return, and restricted areas through sample analysis and data collection.
- 17. Coordinate sample collection, processing, evaluation, and the public release of sampling data.
- 18. Request SCDA to evaluate, implement, and coordinate food control points in conjunction with access control points.

C. <u>SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (SCDA)</u>

SCDA has a major support role in radiological emergency response operations to protect the public from the ingestion of contaminated food and is a co-participant in the protective action decision-making process for human food and animal feed. SCDA has the following IPZ related responsibilities:

- 1. Upon request of the DHEC Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC), provide DHEC and other state agencies with information about the IPZ needed to initiate ingestion-sampling activities. This information shall include the location of farmers markets and other food producers, food processors, and distributors.
- 2. At the request and direction of the DHEC ERC, activate sampling personnel to assist with sampling at specified locations within the IPZ. These activities will be coordinated with CULPH and CUCES.
- 3. Participate in the accident assessment process by providing information on the condition of the human food, livestock-poultry and animal feed supply in the IPZ, the status of production (e.g., state of the growing season, crop maturation dates, perishability, impact of processing, supply of locally stored feed, access to and cost of outside feed sources, etc.) and the implications of short- and long-term protective actions on these. (This is a continuing process throughout the term of the emergency.)
- 4. For those areas of agency responsibility, monitor the implementation of PADs by state and local government agencies, agricultural, business, industrial, volunteer organizations, and the general public. Provide periodic briefings to the DHEC ERC.
- 5. If the emergency persists, work with appropriate federal agencies to identify outside sources of animal feed and assist local farmers with re-supply.
- 6. Assist DHEC and SCEMD with the development of ingestion related information for the JIC, the media, local officials and the public. This information should focus on PADs relating to human food or animal feed.
- 7. Work with DHEC, CULPH and CUCES to provide periodic information on the status of the incident and offsite response efforts to state and federal elected officials who represent the affected area.
- 8. In conjunction with federal agencies and SCEMD, assist with the collection of information on the physical and economic impact of the incident.
- 9. Work jointly with federal, state, and local agencies to identify the time for final relaxation of PADs and other restrictions on the production, processing, distribution, and consumption of human food, animal feed, and water in the affected area.
- 10. Upon consultation with DHEC jointly recommend protective actions, such as the issuance of embargos, condemnations and destroy orders for agricultural products to the Governor as required.
- 11. Establish food control points at or near access control points.

12. Continue to perform responsibilities identified in the SCEOP.

D. <u>CLEMSON UNIVERSITY LIVESTOCK- POULTRY HEALTH (CULPH)</u>

CULPH has a major role in radiological emergency response operations to protect the public from the ingestion of contaminated food and is a co-participant in the protective action decision making process for human food. CULPH has the following IPZ related responsibilities.

- 1. Upon request of the DHEC ERC, provide DHEC and other state agencies with information about the IPZ needed to initiate ingestion-sampling activities. This information shall include the location and type of all meat and livestock-poultry producers and processors.
- 2. At the request and direction of the DHEC ERC, activate sampling personnel to assist with sampling at specified locations within the IPZ beyond 10 miles of the FNF.
- 3. Participate in the accident assessment process by providing information on the condition of human food supply in the IPZ, the status of production (e.g., impact of processing, etc.) and the implications of short and long-term protective actions on these. (This is a continuing process throughout the term of the emergency.)
- 4. For those areas of agency responsibility, monitor the implementation of PADs by state and local government agencies, agricultural, business, industrial, volunteer organizations, and the general public. Provide periodic briefings to the DHEC ERC.
- 5. Assist DHEC and SCEMD with the development of ingestion related information for the JIC, media, local officials, and the public. This information should focus on PADs relating to human food, animal feed and farm animals.
- 6. Work with DHEC, CUCES, and SCDA to provide periodic information of the status of the incident and offsite response efforts to state and federal elected officials who represent the affected area.
- 7. In conjunction with federal agencies and SCEMD, assist with the collection of information on the physical and economic impact of the incident.
- 8. Work jointly with federal, state, and local agencies to identify the time for final relaxation of PADs and other restrictions on the production, processing, distribution and consumption of human food, livestock, poultry, animal feed and water in the affected area.
- 9. Continue to perform responsibilities identified in the SCEOP.

E. <u>CLEMSON UNIVERSITY COORPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE (CUCES)</u>

CUCES has a major support role in radiological emergency response operations to protect the public from the ingestion of contaminated food and is a co-participant in the protective action decision-making process for human food and animal feed. CUCES has the following IPZ related responsibilities.

- 1. Upon request of the DHEC ERC, provide DHEC and other state agencies with information about the IPZ needed to initiate ingestion-sampling activities. This information shall include the location of dairy farms and other food producers, food processors, and distributors.
- 2. At the request and direction of the DHEC ERC, activate sampling personnel to assist with sampling at specified locations within the IPZ beyond 10 miles of the FNF.
- 3. Participate in the accident assessment process by providing information on the condition of the human food and animal feed supply in the IPZ, the status of production (e.g., stage of the growing season, crop maturation dates, perishability, impact of processing, supply of locally stored feed, access to and cost of outside feed sources, etc.), and the implications of short- and long-term protective actions on these. (This is a continuing process throughout the term of the emergency.)
- 4. For those areas of agency responsibility, monitor the implementation of PADs by state and local government agencies, agricultural, business, industrial, volunteer organizations, and the general public. Provide periodic briefings to the DHEC ERC.
- 5. If the emergency persists, work with appropriate federal agencies to identify outside sources of animal feed and assist local farmers with re-supply.
- 6. Assist DHEC and SCEMD with the development of ingestion-related information for the JIC, the media, local officials, and the public. This information should focus on PADs relating to human food, animal feed, or farm animals.
- 7. Work with DHEC and SCDA to provide periodic information on the status of the incident and offsite response efforts to state and federal elected officials who represent the affected area.
- 8. In conjunction with federal agencies and SCEMD, assisting with the collection of information on the physical and economic impact of the incident.
- 9. Work jointly with federal, state, and local agencies to identify the time for final relaxation of PADs and other restrictions on the production, processing, distribution, and consumption of human food, animal feed, and water in the affected area.
- 10. Continue to perform responsibilities identified in the SCEOP.

F. <u>SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (DNR)</u>

DNR has a major support role in radiological emergency response operations to protect the public from the ingestion of contaminated food and water and is a co-participant in the protective action decision making process for human food and water. DNR has the following IPZ related responsibilities.

- 1. Upon request, provide the DHEC ERC and other state agencies with information about the IPZ needed to initiate ingestion-sampling activities, recreational surface waters, and recreational fishing, hunting, and wildlife areas.
- 2. At the request of the DHEC ERC, activate fish, game, and water sampling personnel, and assist with sampling at specified locations within the IPZ.
- 3. Participate in the accident assessment process by providing information on the condition of the fishing, hunting, and wildlife in the IPZ (e.g., condition of current status of hunting and fishing restriction, wildlife activity or migratory patterns, etc.), and the implications of short- and long-term protective actions on these. (This is a continuing process throughout the term of the emergency.)
- 4. For those areas of agency responsibility, monitor the implementation of PADs by state and local government agencies, agricultural, business, industrial, and volunteer organizations, and the general public.
- 5. Assist SCEMD and DHEC with the development of ingestion related information for the JIC, the media, local officials, and the public. This information should focus on PADs relating to public water supply, fishing, hunting, and wildlife.
- 6. Work with SCEMD to provide periodic information on the status of the incident and offsite response efforts to state and federal elected officials who represent the affected area.
- 7. In conjunction with federal agencies and SCEMD, assist with the collection of information on the physical and economic impact of the incident.
- 8. Work jointly with federal, state, and local agencies to identify the time for final relaxation of PADs and other restrictions on hunting, fishing, and recreational water use.
- 9. Continue to perform responsibilities identified in the SCEOP.

G. <u>SC LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION (SLED)</u>

SLED has a major support role in radiological emergency response operations to protect the public from IPZ related exposures and is a co-participant in the protective action decision making process for IPZ related activities. SLED has the following IPZ related responsibilities.

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- 1. Upon the request of DHEC, evaluate, implement, and coordinate an access control plan for areas designated as evacuated, restricted, re-entry, and return zones.
- 2. Provide periodic briefings to the Governor, SCEMD Director, and SEOC staff on the access control plan status.
- 3. Continue to perform responsibilities identified in the SCEOP.

V. RADIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE CONTROL

- A. <u>General Principles</u>
 - 1. Radiological exposure control for the emergency phase is contained in Annex F of this plan.
 - 2. Once the emergency phase has ended, radiological exposure controls are based upon occupational exposure standards.
 - 3. DHEC will make the determination that the emergency phase has ended and will notify the SEOC. Emergency workers will be notified of the transition to the intermediate phase and recovery phases through the SEOC.

B. <u>DHEC Protective Action Guides</u>

The PAGs for response during the intermediate and recovery phases of an incident are summarized in Table A. The PAG is expressed in terms of the sum of the effective dose equivalent (EDE) from external radiation and the committed effective dose equivalent (CEDE) incurred from exposure and intake of radioactive materials. The sum of the EDE and the CEDE is the total effective dose equivalent (TEDE).

 Table A
 Guidance on Dose Limits for the Intermediate and Recovery Phases of a Radioactive Release

Category	Guidance	Dose (rem)
Occupational Worker	Maximum acceptable annual dose for normal occupational exposure.	5
Emergency Worker	Maximum acceptable total accumulated dose for emergency workers during the intermediate and re-entry phase of a radioactive release.	0.5
General Public	Maximum acceptable annual dose for the general population from all sources except those due to routine (chronic), non-incident, exposure.	0.1

Administrative exposure limits for occupational and emergency workers are summarized in Table B. Individuals monitor their external dose using a direct or selfreading dosimeter. Limiting the external dose to these administrative limits provides reasonable assurance that after including the internal dose, the TEDE will not exceed the relevant dose limit.

Category	Guidance	Dose (R)
Occupational Worker	Maximum acceptable annual dose for normal occupational exposure.	4
Emergency Worker	Maximum acceptable total accumulated dose for emergency workers during the intermediate and re-entry phase of a radioactive release.	0.4
General Public	Maximum acceptable annual dose for the general population from all sources except those due to routine (chronic), non-incident, exposure.	0.08

Table BAdministrative Exposure Limits for Occupational Workers, Emergency
Workers, and the General Public.

ATTACHMENT A.

RADIATION EXPOSURE RECORD

NAME

AGE

HOME ADDRESS

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION NAME

DATE	DOSIMETRY SERIAL NUMBER	INITIAL READING	FINAL READING	TOTAL SHIFT EXPOSURE

DATE _____ TOTAL EXPOSURE _____

SIGNATURE

FORMS SHOULD BE COMPLETED AND TURNED INTO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE SHIFT. THE COUNTY COORDINATOR WILL FORWARD THE FORMS TO DHEC/NEPS.

VI AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

- A. SC Stat. Ann. Section 44-55-20, Definitions.
- B. SC Stat. Ann. Section 44-55-60, Commissioner to issue emergency order where imminent hazard to public health exists.
- C. SC Stat. Ann. Section 39-25-20, Definitions.
- D. SC Stat. Ann. Section 39-25-100, Food deemed adulterated.
- E. SC Stat. Ann. Section 39-25-60, Procedure for embargo and condemnation of adulterated or misbranded article; condemnation of poisonous perishable foods.
- F. SC Stat. Ann. Section 47-4-70, Quarantine of livestock or poultry; violation; penalty; segregation of animals; liens; abandoned animals.
- G. SC Stat. Ann. Section 47-4-80, Condemned and destroyed livestock or poultry; indemnification of owner.
- H. SC Stat. Ann. Section 47-4-90, Inspection of livestock in transport for proper documentation.
- I. SC Stat. Ann. Reg. Section 27-1012, Definition and authority for animal-poultry quarantines.
- J. SC Stat. Ann. Section 47-17-10 through 150, Inspection of meat production and processing.
- K. SC Stat. Ann. Section 47-19-10 through 180, Inspection of poultry production and processing.
- L. FEMA Guidance Memorandum IN-1, "The Ingestion Exposure Pathway."
- M. South Carolina Emergency Recovery Plan, September 2001, as amended.

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ANNEX H Basic Plan INTERSTATE AND FEDERAL AGENCY RESPONSE SUPPORT

I. INTRODUCTION

In the event of an incident involving radioactive material which exceeds the response capability of DHEC, the neighboring States and Federal agencies will be asked by DHEC to render assistance under one of the following plans.

- A. Southern Mutual Radiological Assistance Plan (SMRAP)
- B. Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP)

II. MISSION

This annex identifies and documents guidance on the expected interstate and federal agency response procedures and outlines the procedures for state/federal interface and cooperation in the event of an incident at a fixed nuclear facility (FNF).

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Interstate regional assistance is outlined in the Southern Mutual Radiation Assistance Plan (SMRAP).
 - 1. To initiate a request for SMRAP assistance, the Department of Health and Environmental Control, Division of Waste Assessment and Emergency Response, Nuclear Emergency Planning Section (NEPS) determines what assistance is needed and submits a request through SCEMD to the Governor's Office (requesting state). SMRAP member state's resources are matched with the needs in South Carolina to determine which state will be contacted for assistance.
 - 2. The Governor's Office (requesting state) will concur with the request and contacts the Governor of the state(s) (responding state) identified as having the needed resources.
 - 3. The responding state's Governor will agree to provide SMRAP assistance and authorizes the requested resources to be sent to South Carolina.
- B. The federal response is outlined in the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP) and the National Response Plan (NRP).
- C. The FRERP provides for the federal response to peacetime radiological emergencies, and the NRP outlines the federal response to all types of incidents and guides federal response to non-radiological issues. The NRP and the Radiological Emergencies Annex to the NRP outline the relationships between the FRERP and the NRP.

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- 1. There are three major areas of coordination for federal response.
 - a. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), designated Lead Federal Agency (LFA), is responsible for leading and coordinating all aspects of the federal response. The NRC will coordinate federal response from the Joint Operations Center (JOC), located in the utility emergency operations center or near the accident scene.
 - b. FEMA is responsible for coordinating the non-technical federal response. FEMA will coordinate the non-technical response from the Disaster Field Office (DFO), located near the accident scene.
 - c. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) is responsible for providing radiological monitoring and assessment support. This support will be coordinated at the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC). At some mutually agreed upon time, the responsibility for operating the FRMAC will be turned over to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- 2. The FEMA Region IV Regional Response Plan (RRP) establishes the vehicle by which FEMA Region IV responds to a disaster that overwhelms the state and local capabilities to respond and recover.
 - a. The diagram in Attachment A illustrates how federal assistance will be provided to the state during and following a radiological emergency.
 - b. Attachment B identifies federal resources that South Carolina can expect during and following a radiological emergency.
- 3. Federal assistance, if needed, will be requested under the provisions of the FRERP, NRP, FEMA Region IV RRP, and the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP). Specific federal resources requested will be a function of the type and severity of the incident, the response requirements, and the determined capability of state and local agencies to respond. If the state and local capability to respond is predicted to be exceeded, such federal resources will be requested as are needed. Federal assistance should be requested through the NRC, as the LFA.
- 4. The Governor of South Carolina, acting directly or through his/her designee, the South Carolina Emergency Management Division Director, is specifically authorized to request federal assistance in the event of an incident at a FNF.
- 5. Communications with federal agency response organizations will be handled initially and while they are in transit through communications with their "home-based" organizations. When field locations have been established and lines of communication have been completed, other primarily in-state systems may also be employed.

- 6. As indicated in Attachment A, coordination between state and federal agencies shall be effected primarily between the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and the NRC for technical issues, FEMA for non-technical issues, and through DOE for monitoring and assessment issues.
- 7. Information on state and local resources available to support the federal response will be readily available through state and local governments and will be identified at the time the federal response is requested.
- 8. Prior to requesting federal assistance, SCEMD will ensure the following activities have occurred:
 - a. Identify state advisors/liaisons to federal agencies.
 - b. Obtain maps of the affected area for field monitoring teams.
 - c. Obtain maps indicating the location of critical facilities such as hospitals, nursing homes, and prisons.
 - d. Determine the protocol for state monitoring personnel to coordinate with federal response assets (i.e., FRMAC). State monitoring personnel will either join federal response assets or an individual will be identified as a point of contact for federal assets.
 - e. Determine priorities for areas to be monitored.
 - f. Establish security procedures for federal monitoring personnel to enter and exit the secured area.
 - g. Determine locations for the establishment of federal assets and resources. In particular, the FRMAC should be established in a large facility with a controlled environment. Schools located near the evacuated zone would be sufficient.
 - h. Determine and document unambiguous objectives for federal resources requested. These objectives should provide the federal agencies with a clear understanding of what is to be provided.
- 9. Once South Carolina has requested federal assistance, the following activities should occur:
 - a. Establish a time and meeting location for advanced teams from the LFA and FRMAC.
 - b. Establish priorities for decontamination and further monitoring.
 - c. Establish clear reentry and return criteria for members of the public and provide to federal agencies responding.

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10. Following the arrival of federal assets, additional needed federal resources will be requested through the LFA.

ATTACHMENT A, NOTIFICATION PROCESS AND RESPONSE OPERATIONS STRUCTURE.

Notification Process



Onscene Response Operations Structure



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APPENDIX 1, ANNEX H. FEDERAL AGENCY RESPONSE MISSIONS, CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES, AND REFERENCES IN RESPONSE TO PEACETIME RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCIES.

I. INTRODUCTION

This document contains summary information about the following federal agencies.

- A. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- B. Department of Commerce (DOC)
- C. Department of Defense (DOD)
- D. Department of Energy (DOE)
- E. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
- F. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
- G. Department of the Interior (DOI)
- H. Department of Justice (DOJ)
- I. Department of State (DOS)
- J. Department of Transportation (DOT)
- K. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)
- L. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- M. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- N. General Services Administration (GSA)
- O. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
- P. Federal Communications Commission (FCC)
- Q. National Communications System (NCS)
- R. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)

Section II contains resources that the State of South Carolina should expect from the federal government as part of the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan.

II. DISCUSSION

A. American Red Cross

Assesses the mass care consequences of a radiological incident, and in conjunction with state, local and tribal mass care organizations, develop and implement a sustainable short-term strategy for effectively addressing the consequences of the incident.

- B. Department of Agriculture
 - 1. Summary of Response Mission

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) provides assistance to state and local governments in developing agricultural protective action recommendations and in providing agricultural damage assessments. USDA will actively participate with EPA and HHS on the Advisory Team for Environment, Food, and Health when convened. USDA regulatory responsibilities for the inspection of meat, meat products, poultry, poultry products, and egg products are essential uninterruptible functions that would continue during an emergency.

2. Capabilities and Resources

USDA can provide assistance to state and local governments through emergency response personnel located at its Washington, DC, headquarters and from USDA state and county emergency board representatives located throughout the country. USDA Emergency Board representatives have knowledge of local agriculture and can provide specific advice to the local agricultural community. In addition, USDA state and county emergency boards can assist in the collection of agricultural samples during a radiological emergency.

- 3. The functions and capabilities of the USDA to provide assistance in the event of a radiological emergency include the following:
 - a. Provide assistance through regular USDA programs, if legally adaptable to radiological emergencies.
 - b. Provide emergency food coupon assistance in officially designated disaster areas if officials determine a need, and if the commercial food system is sufficient to accommodate the use of food coupons.
 - c. Assist in reallocation of USDA-donated food supplies from warehouses, local schools, and other outlets to emergency care centers. These are foods donated to various outlets through USDA food programs.
 - d. Provide lists that identify locations of alternate sources of food and livestock feed and arrange for transportation of the food and feed if requested.

- e. Provide advice to state and local officials regarding the disposition of livestock and poultry contaminated by radiation.
- f. Inspect meat and meat products, poultry and poultry products, and egg products identified for interstate and foreign commerce to assure that they are safe for human consumption.
- g. Assist state and local officials, in coordination with HHS and EPA, in the recommendation and implementation of protective actions to limit or prevent the ingestion of contaminated food.
- h. Assist, in conjunction with HHS, in monitoring the production, processing, storage, and distribution of food through the wholesale level to eliminate contaminated product or to reduce the contamination in the product to a safe level.
- i. Assess damage to crops, soil, livestock, poultry, and processing facilities and incorporate findings into a damage assessment report.
- j. Provide advice to state and local officials on minimizing losses to agricultural resources from radiation effects.
- k. Provide information and assistance to farmers, food processors, and distributors to aid them in returning to normal after a radiological emergency.
- 1. Provide a liaison to state agricultural agencies if requested.
- m. Assist DOE at the FRMAC in collecting agricultural samples within the Ingestion Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone. Assist in the evaluation and assessment of data to determine the impact of the emergency on agriculture.
- n. Assist in animal carcass disposal.
- 4. USDA References

USDA Radiological Emergency Response Plan, January 1988.

- B. Department of Commerce
 - 1. Summary of Response Mission

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is the primary agency within the Department of Commerce (DOC) responsible for providing assistance to the federal, state, and local organizations responding to a radiological emergency. Other assistance may be provided by the National Institute of Standards and Technology. 2. Capabilities and Resources

NOAA is the principal DOC participant in the response to a radiation accident. NOAA prepares both routine and special weather forecasts, and makes use of these forecasts to predict atmospheric transport and dispersion. NOAA's forecasts may be the basis for all public announcements on the movement of contamination from accidents occurring outside U.S. territory or during domestic accidents when any released radioactive material is expected to be carried offsite. NOAA has capabilities to do the following:

- a. Provide operational weather observations and prepares forecasts tailored to support emergency incident management activities.
- b. Provides plume dispersion assessment and forecasts to the coordinating agency, in accordance with established procedures.
- c. Archives, as a special collection, the meteorological data from national observing and numerical weather analysis and prediction systems applicable to the monitoring and assessment of the response.
- d. Ensures that marine fishery products available to the public are not contaminated.
- e. Provides assistance and reference material for calibrating radiological instruments.
- f. Provides radiation-shielding materials.
- g. In the event of materials potentially crossing international boundaries, serves as the agent for informing international hydrometeorological services and associate agencies through the mechanisms afforded by the World Meteorological Organization.
- h. Provides radioanalytical measurement support and instrumentation.
- 3. DOC References

National Plan for Radiological Emergencies at Commercial Nuclear Power Plants. Federal Coordinator for Meteorological Services and Supporting Research, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, November 1982.

- C. Department of Defense
 - 1. Summary of Response Mission
 - a. The Department of Defense (DOD) is charged with the safe handling, storage, maintenance, assembly, and transportation of nuclear weapons

and other radioactive materials in DOD custody, and with the safe operation of DOD nuclear facilities. Inherent in this responsibility is the requirement to protect life and property from any health or safety hazards that could ensue from an accident or significant incident associated with these materials or activities.

- b. The DOD role in a federal response will depend on the circumstances of the emergency. DOD will be the LFA if the emergency involves one of its facilities or a nuclear weapon in its custody. Within DOD, the military service or agency responsible for the facility, ship, or area is responsible for the onsite response. The military service or agency having custody of the material outside an installation boundary is responsible for the offsite response. For emergencies occurring under circumstances for which DOD is not responsible, DOD will not be the LFA, but will support and assist in the federal response.
- 2. Capabilities and Resources

Offsite authority and responsibility at a nuclear accident rest with state and local officials. It is important to recognize that for nuclear weapons or weapon component accidents, land may be temporarily placed under effective federal control by the establishment of a National Defense Area or National Security Area to protect U.S. Government classified materials. These lands will revert to state control upon disestablishment of the National Defense Area or National Security Area. DOD has the capabilities to do the following:

- a. Serves as a coordinating agency coordinating federal actions for radiological incidents involving DOD facilities including U.S. nuclear-powered ships, or material otherwise under their jurisdiction (e.g. transportation of material shipped by or for DOD).
- b. Provides Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) in response to requests for assistance during domestic incidents. With the exception for support provided under Immediate Response Authority, the obligation of DOD resources to support requests for assistance is subject to the approval of the Secretary of Defense. Details regarding DSCA are provided in the NRP Basic Plan.
- c. Provides Immediate Response Authority imminent serious conditions resulting from any civil emergency that may require immediate action to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage. When such conditions exist and time does not permit prior approval from higher headquarters, local military commanders and responsible officials from DOD components and agencies are authorized by DOD directive,

subject to any supplemental direction that may be provided by their DOD component, to take necessary action to respond to requests of civil authorities. All such necessary action is referred to as "Immediate Response".

- d. Directs response/recovery actions as they relate to ESF 3 functions, including contaminated debris management.
- e. Integrates and coordinates with other agencies, as requested, to perform any or all of the following:
 - (1) Radiological survey functions
 - (2) Gross decontamination
 - (3) Site characterization
 - (4) Contaminated water management
 - (5) Site remediation
- 3. DOD References
 - a. DOD Directive 5100.52, DOD Response to an Accident or Significant Incident Involving Radiological Materials.
 - b. DOD Directive 5230.16, Nuclear Accident and Incident Public Affairs Guidance.
 - c. DOD Directive 3025.1, Military Support to Civil Authorities.
 - d. DOD Directive 3025.12, Military Assistance for Civil Disturbances.
 - e. DOD Directive 3150.5, DOD Response to Improvised Nuclear Device (IND) Incident.
 - f. DOD 5100.52M, Nuclear Weapon Accident Response Procedures (NARP) Manual.
 - g. Joint Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Energy, and Department of Defense Agreement for Response to Improvised Nuclear Device Incidents.
- D. Department of Energy
 - 1. Summary of Response Mission
 - a. The Department of Energy (DOE) owns, operates, and conducts a variety of radiological activities throughout the United States. These activities include: fixed nuclear sites; the use, storage, and shipment of a variety of radioactive materials; the shipment of spent reactor fuel; the production, assembly, and shipment of nuclear weapons and special nuclear materials;

the production and shipment of radioactive sources for peace ventures; and the storage and shipment of radioactive and mixed waste. DOE is responsible for the safe operation of these activities and should an emergency occur at one of its sites or an activity under its control, DOE will be the LFA for the federal response.

- b. Due to its technical capabilities and resources, the DOE may perform other roles within the federal response to a radiological emergency. With extensive, field-based radiological resources throughout the United States available for emergency deployment, the DOE responds to requests for offsite radiological monitoring and assessment assistance and serves as the initial coordinator of all such federal assistance (to include initial management of the (FRMAC) to state and local governments. With other specialized, deployable assets, DOE assists other federal agencies responding to malevolent nuclear emergencies, accidents involving nuclear weapons not under DOE custody, emergencies caused by satellites containing radioactive sources, and other radiological incidents as appropriate.
- 2. Capabilities and Resources

DOE has trained personnel, radiological instruments, mobile laboratories, and radioanalytical facilities located at its national laboratories, production, and other facilities throughout the country. Through eight regional coordinating offices, these resources form the basis for the Radiological Assistance Program (RAP), which can provide technical assistance in any radiological emergency. DOE can provide specialized radiation detection instruments and support for both its response as LFA and as initial coordinator of federal radiological monitoring and assessment assistance. Some of the specialized resources and capabilities include:

- a. Serves as a coordinating agency coordinating federal actions for radiological incidents involving DOE facilities or material otherwise under their jurisdiction (e.g. transportation of material shipped by or for DOE).
- b. Coordinates federal offsite radiological environmental monitoring and assessment activities as lead technical organization in FRMAC (emergency phase), regardless of who is designated the coordinating agency.
- c. Maintains technical liaison with state and local agencies with monitoring and assessment responsibilities.
- d. Maintains a common set of all offsite radiological monitoring data in an accountable, secure and retrievable form and ensures the technical integrity of FRMAC data.
- e. Provides monitoring data and interpretations, including exposure rate contours, dose projections, and other requested radiological assessments, to the coordinating agency and to the states.
- f. Provides, in cooperation with other federal agencies, the personnel and equipment to perform radiological monitoring and assessment activities, and provides on-scene analytical capability supporting assessments.
- g. Requests supplemental assistance and technical support from other federal agencies as needed.
- h. Arranges consultation and support services through appropriate federal agencies to all other entities (e.g. private contractors) with radiological monitoring functions and capabilities and technical and medical expertise for handling radiological contamination and population monitoring.
- i. Works closely with the senior EPA representative to facilitate a smooth transition of the federal radiological monitoring and assessment coordination responsibility to EPA at a mutually agreeable time and after consultation with the states and coordinating agency.
- j. Provides, in cooperation with other federal and state agencies, personnel and equipment, including portal monitors, to support initial external screening and provides advice and assistance to state and local personnel conducting screening/decontamination of person leaving a contaminated zone.
- k. Provides plume trajectories and deposition projections for emergency response planning assessments including source term limits where limited or no information is available, in accordance with established procedures.
- 1. Upgrades, maintains coordinates and published documentation needed for the administration, implementation, operation and standardization of the FRMAC.
- m. Maintains and improves the ability to provide wide-area radiation monitoring not resident in the Aerial Measuring System (AMS).
- n. Maintains and improves the ability to provide medical assistance, advisory teams and training related to nuclear/radiological accidents and incidents now resident in the REAC/TS.
- o. Maintains and improves the ability to provide near-real time assessments of the consequences of accidental or potential radiation releases by modeling the movement of hazardous plumes, and to correct modeled results through integration of actual radiation measurements obtained from both airborne and ground sources, resident in the Nuclear Accident

Release Advisory Center (NARAC). The NARAC also maintains and improves their ability to model the direct results (blast, thermal, radiation, EMP) of a nuclear detonation.

- p. Maintains and improves first-response ability to assess an emergency situation and to advise decision makers on what further steps can be taken to evaluate and minimize the hazards of a radiological emergency resident in the RAP.
- q. Maintains and improves the ability to respond to an emergency involving U.S. nuclear weapons resident in the Accident Response Group (ARG).
- r. Maintains and improves the ability of the Consequence Management Planning Team (CMPT), Consequence Management Home Team (CMHT), and Consequence Management Response Team (CMRT) to provide initial planning, coordination and data collection and assessment prior to or in lieu of establishment of a FRMAC.
- s. Maintains and improves the ability of the Nuclear/Radiological Advisory Team to provide advice and limited technical assistance, including search, diagnostics and effect prediction, as part of a Domestic Emergency Support Team.
- t. Maintains and improves the ability of the Search Response Teams to provide covert search capability using local support for initial nuclear search activities.
- u. Maintains and improves the ability of the Joint Technical Operations Team to provide technical operations advisory support and advanced technical assistance to the federal primary or coordinating agency, provide extended technical support to other deployed operations through an emergency response home team; perform nuclear safety reviews to determine safe-to-ship status before moving a weapon of mass destruction (WMD) to an appropriate disposal location; and accept custody of nuclear or radiological WMD on behalf of DOE and provide for the final disposition of these devices.
- v. Maintains and improves the ability of radiological triage to determine through remote analysis of nuclear spectra collected on-scene if a radioactive object contains spent nuclear materials.
- w. Assigns a senior energy official (SEO) for any response involving the deployment of the DOE/NNSA emergency response assets. The SEO is responsible for the coordination and employment of these assets at the scene of a radiological event, and the deployed assets will work in support of and under the direction of the SEO.

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3. DOE References

DOE O 151.1, Comprehensive Emergency Management System, October 26, 1995.

- E. Department of Health and Human Services
 - 1. Summary of Response Mission

In a radiological emergency, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) assists with the assessment, preservation, and protection of human health and helps ensure the availability of essential health/medical and human services. Overall, the Office of Public Health and Science, Office of Emergency Preparedness, coordinates the HHS emergency response. HHS provides technical and nontechnical assistance in the form of advice, guidance, and resources to federal, state, and local governments. The principal HHS response comes from the U.S. Public Health Service. HHS actively participates with EPA and USDA on the Advisory Team for Environment, Food, and Health when convened.

2. Capabilities and Resources

HHS has personnel located at headquarters, regional offices, and at laboratories and other facilities who can provide assistance in radiological emergencies. The agency can provide the following kinds of advice, guidance, and assistance:

- a. In conjunction with USDA, inspects production, processing, storage and distribution facilities for human food and animal feeds that may be used in interstate commerce to ensure protection of the public health.
- b. Collects samples of agricultural products to monitor and assess the extent of contamination as basis for recommending or implementing protective actions (through the FRMAC).
- c. Provides advice on proper medical treatment of the general population and response workers exposed to or contaminated by radioactive materials.
- d. Provides available medical countermeasures through deployment of the Strategic National Stockpile.
- e. Provides assessment and treatment for those exposed to or contaminated by radiation.
- f. Provides advice and guidance in assessing the impact of the effects of radiological incidents on the health of persons in the affected area.
- g. Manages long-term public monitoring and supports follow-on personal data collections, collecting and processing of blood samples and bodily

fluids/matter samples, and advice concerning medical assessment and triage of victims. Tracks victim treatment and long-term effects.

- h. Provide guidance to state and local health officials on disease control measures and epidemiological surveillance and study of exposed population.
- 3. HHS References
 - a. 55 FR 2879, January 29, 1990 -- Delegations of authority to the Assistant Secretary for Health for department-wide emergency preparedness function.
 - b. 55 FR 2885, January 29, 1990 -- statement of organization, functions and delegations of authority to the Office of Emergency Preparedness.
 - c. Federal Response Plan, Emergency Support Functions #8 (Health and Medical Services), April 1992.
 - d. Disaster Response Guides, Operating Divisions, Various Dates.
- F. Department of Housing and Urban Development
 - 1. Summary of Response Mission

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provides information on available housing for disaster victims or displaced persons. HUD assists in planning for and placing homeless victims by providing emergency housing and technical support staff within available resources.

2. Capabilities and Resources

HUD has capabilities to do the following:

- a. Reviews and reports on available housing for disaster victims and displaced persons.
- b. Assists in planning for and placing homeless victims in available housing.
- c. Provides staff to support emergency housing within available resources.
- d. Provides housing assistance and advisory personnel.
- 3. HUD References

HUD Handbook 3200.02, REV-3, "Disaster Response and Assistance."

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- G. Department of the Interior
 - 1. Summary of Response Mission

The Department of the Interior (DOI) manages over 500 million acres of federal lands and thousands of federal natural resource facilities and is responsible for these lands and facilities, as well as other natural resources such as endangered and threatened species, migratory birds, anadromous fish, and marine mammals, when they are threatened by a radiological emergency. In addition, DOI coordinates emergency response plans for DOI-managed refuges, parks, recreation areas, monuments, public lands, and Indian trust lands with state and local authorities; operates its water resources projects to protect municipal and agricultural water supplies in cases of radiological emergencies; and provides advice and assistance concerning hydrologic and natural resources, including fish and wildlife, to federal, state, and local governments upon request. DOI also administers the federal government's trust responsibility for 512 federally recognized Indian tribes and villages, and about 50 million acres of Indian lands. The Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior is available to assist other agencies in consulting with these tribes about radiological emergency preparedness and responses to emergencies. DOI also has certain responsibilities for the United States insular areas.

2. Capabilities and Resources

DOI has personnel at headquarters and in regional offices with technical expertise to do the following:

- a. Advises and assists in evaluating processes affecting radioisotopes in soils, including personnel, equipment and laboratory support.
- b. Advises and assists in the development of geographic information systems (GIS) databases to be used in the analysis and assessment of contaminated areas including personnel and equipment.
- c. Advises and assists in assessing and dealing with impacts to natural resources, including fish and wildlife, subsistence uses, public land, Indian tribal lands, land reclamation, mining, minerals, and water sources.
- d. Provides liaison between federally recognized tribal governments and federal, state, and local agencies for coordination of response activities. Additionally, DOI advises and assists DHS in economic, social, and political matters in the U.S. insular areas should a radiological incident occur in these areas.
- 3. DOI References
 - a. 901 DM 5 (Draft)-Interior Emergency Operations, Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan.

- b. 296 DM 3 (Draft)-Interior Emergency Delegations, Radiological Emergencies.
- H. Department of Justice
 - 1. Summary of Response Mission

The Department of Justice (DOJ) is the lead agency for coordinating the federal response to acts of terrorism in the United States and U.S. territories. Within the DOJ, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) will manage the law enforcement aspect of the federal response to such incidents. The FBI also is responsible for investigating all alleged or suspected criminal violations of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

2. Capabilities and Resources

The FBI will coordinate all law enforcement operations including intelligence gathering, hostage negotiations, and tactical operations.

- 3. DOJ References
 - a. Memorandum of Understanding between DOJ, DOD, and DOE for Responding to Domestic Malevolent Nuclear Weapons Emergencies.
 - b. Federal Bureau of Investigation Nuclear Incident Response Plan.
 - c. Memorandum of Understanding between DOE and the FBI for Responding to Nuclear Threat Incidents.
 - d. Memorandum of Understanding between the FBI and the NRC-Licensed Facilities, Materials, or Activities.
 - e. Memorandum of Understanding between DOE, FBI, White House Military Office, and the U.S. Secret Service Regarding Nuclear Incidents Concerning the Office of the President and Vice President of the United States.
 - f. Joint Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Energy, and Department of Defense Agreement for Response to Improvised Nuclear Device Incidents.
- I. Department of State
 - 1. Summary of Response Mission
 - a. The Department of State (DOS) is responsible for the conduct of relations between the U.S. Government and other governments and

international organizations and for the protection of U.S. interests and citizens abroad. In a radiological emergency outside the United States, DOS is responsible for coordinating U.S. Government actions concerning the event in the country where it occurs (including evacuation of U.S. citizens, if necessary) and internationally. Should the FRERP be invoked due to the need for domestic action, DOS will continue to hold this role within the Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee (FRPCC) structure. Specifically, DOS will coordinate foreign information-gathering activities and in particular, conduct all contacts with foreign governments except in cases where existing bilateral agreements permit direct agency-to-agency cooperation. In the latter situation, the U.S. agency will keep DOS fully informed of all communications.

- b. In a domestic radiological emergency with potential international transboundary consequences, DOS will coordinate all contacts with foreign governments and agencies except where existing bilateral agreements provide for direct exchange of information. DOS is responsible for conveying the U.S. Government response to foreign offers of assistance.
- 2. Capabilities and Resources
 - a. Coordinates foreign information-gathering activities and all contacts with foreign governments, except in cases where existing bilateral agreements permit direct agency-to-agency cooperation.
 - b. Conveys to the U.S. Government response to foreign offers of assistance.
- 3. DOS References

Task Force Manual for Crisis Management (rev. 11 January 1990).

- J. Department of Transportation
 - 1. Summary of Response Mission

The Department of Transportation (DOT) provides technical advice and assistance on the transportation of radiological materials and the impact of the incident on the transportation infrastructure.

2. Capabilities and Resources

DOT can assist federal, state, and local governments with emergency transportation needs and contribute to the response by assisting with the control and protection of transportation near the area of the emergency. DOT has capabilities to do the following:

- a. Support state and local governments by identifying sources of civil transportation on request and when consistent with statutory responsibilities.
- b. Coordinate the federal civil transportation response in support of emergency transportation plans and actions with state and local governments. (This may include provision of federally controlled transportation assets and the controlling of transportation routes to protect commercial transportation and to facilitate the movement of response resources to the scene.)
- c. Provide Regional Emergency Transportation Coordinators and staff to assist state and local authorities in planning and response.
- d. Provide technical advice and assistance on the transportation of radiological materials and the impact of the incident on the transportation system.
- e. Provide exemptions from normal transportation hazardous materials regulations if public interest is best served by allowing shipments to be made in variance with the regulations. Most exemptions are issued following public notice procedures, but if emergency conditions exist, DOT can issue emergency exemptions by telephone.
- f. Control airspace, including the imposition of Temporary Flight Restrictions and issuance of Notices to Airmen (NOTAMS), both to give priority to emergency flights and protect aircraft from contaminated airspace. DOT is responsible for dealing with the International Atomic Energy Agency and foreign Competent Authorities on issues related to packaging and other standards for the international transport of radioactive materials. If a transport accident involves international shipments of radioactive materials. DOT will be the point of contact for working with the transportation authorities of the foreign country that offered the material for transport in the United States.
- 3. DOT References
 - a. Department of Transportation Radiological Emergency Response Plan for Non-Defense Emergencies, August 1985.
 - b. DOT Order 1900.8, Department of Transportation Civil Emergency Preparedness Policies and Program(s).
 - c. DOT Order 1900.7D, Crisis Action Plan.
 - d. Transportation Annex (Emergency Support Function #1), Federal Response Plan.

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- K. Department of Veterans Affairs
 - 1. Summary of Response Mission

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) can assist other federal agencies, state and local governments, and individuals in an emergency by providing immediate and long-term medical care, including management of radiation trauma, as well as first aid, at its facilities or elsewhere. VA can make available repossessed VA mortgaged homes to be used for housing for affected individuals. VA can manage a system of disposing of the deceased. VA can provide medical, biological, radiological, and other technical guidance for response and recovery reactions. Generally, none of these actions will be taken unilaterally but at the request of a responsible senior federal official and with appropriate external funding.

2. Capabilities and Resources

In addition to the capabilities listed above, VA:

- a. Operates almost 200 full-facility hospitals and outpatient clinics throughout the United States.
- b. Has almost 200,000 employees with broad medical, scientific, engineering and design, fiscal, and logistical capabilities.
- c. Manages the National Cemetery System in 38 states.
- d. May have a large inventory of repossessed homes (this inventory varies according to economic trends).
- e. Is one of the federal managers of the National Disaster Medical System.
- f. Is a participant in the VA/DOD contingency plan for medical backup in times of national emergency.
- g. Has the capability to manage the medical effects of radiation trauma using the VA's Medical Emergency Radiological Response Teams (MERRTs).
- h. Has a fully equipped emergency center with multi-media communications at the Emergency Medical Preparedness Office (EMPO).
- i. Provides temporary housing.
- 3. VA References

MP-1, Part II, Chapter 13 (Emergency Preparedness Plan), March 20, 1985, as revised.

- L. Environmental Protection Agency
 - 1. Summary of Response Mission

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) assists federal, state, and local governments during radiological emergencies by providing environmental and water supply monitoring, recommending protective actions, and assessing the consequences of radioactivity releases to the environment. These services may be provided at the request of the federal or state government, or EPA may respond to an emergency unilaterally in order to fulfill its statutory responsibility. EPA actively participates with USDA and HHS on the Advisory Team when convened.

2. Capabilities and Resources

EPA can provide personnel, resources, and equipment (including mobile monitoring laboratories) from its facilities in Montgomery, AL, and Las Vegas, NV, and technical support from headquarters and regional offices. EPA has capability to do the following:

- a. Serves as a coordinating agency.
- b. Provides resources, including personnel, equipment and laboratory support (including mobile labs) to assist DOE in monitoring radioactivity levels in the environment.
- c. Assumes coordination of federal radiological monitoring and assessment responsibilities after the transition from DOE.
- d. Assists in the development and implementation of a long-term monitoring plan and long-term recovery plan.
- e. Provides nationwide environmental monitoring data from the Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring Systems for assessing the national impact of the incident.
- f. Develops Protective Action Guides in coordination with the FRPCC.
- g. Recommends protective actions and other radiation protection measures.
- h. Recommends acceptable emergency levels of radioactivity and radiation in the environment.
- i. Prepares health and safety advice and information for the public.
- j. Estimates effects of radioactive releases on human health and the environment.

- k. Provides response and recovery actions to prevent, minimize, or mitigate a threat to public health, safety, or the environment caused by actual or potential releases of radioactive substances, including actions to detect, identify, contain, clean up, and dispose of such substances.
- 1. Assists and supports the Nuclear Incident Response Team (NIRT), when activated.
- m. Provides, in cooperation with other federal agencies, the law enforcement personnel and equipment to conduct law enforcement operations and investigations for nuclear/radiological incidents involving criminal activity that are not terrorism related.
- 3. EPA References
 - a. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Radiological Emergency Response Plan, Office of Radiation Programs, December 1986.
 - b. Letter of Agreement between DOE and EPA for Notification of Accidental Radioactivity Release into the Environment from DOE Facilities, January 8, 1978.
 - c. Letter of Agreement between NRC and EPA for Notification of Accidental Radioactivity Releases to the Environment from NRC Licensed Facilities, July 28, 1982.
 - d. Manual of Protective Action Guides and Protective Actions for Nuclear Incidents, Office of Radiation Programs, January 1990.
 - e. Memorandum of Understanding Between the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Environmental Protection Agency Concerning the Use of High Frequency Radio for Radiological Emergency Response 1981, Office of Radiation Programs, EPA.
- M. Department of Homeland Security/Emergency Preparedness and Response/Federal Emergency Management Agency
 - 1. Summary of Response Mission

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is responsible for coordinating offsite federal response activities and federal assistance to state and local governments for functions other than radiological monitoring and assessment. FEMA's coordination role is to promote an effective and efficient response by federal agencies at both the national level and at the scene of the emergency. FEMA coordinates the activities of federal, state, and local agencies at the national level through the use of its Emergency Support Team and at the scene of the emergency with its Emergency Response Team. 2. Capabilities and Resources

FEMA will provide personnel who are experienced in disaster assistance to establish and operate the Disaster Field Office (DFO); public information officials to coordinate public information activities; personnel to coordinate reporting to the White House and liaison with the Congress; and personnel experienced in information support for the federal response. FEMA personnel are familiar with the capabilities of other federal agencies and can aid states and other federal agencies in obtaining the assistance they need.

FEMA will:

- a. In consultation with the coordinating agency, coordinates the provision of federal resources and assistance to the affected state, local and tribal governments under the Stafford Act or federal-to-federal support provisions of the NRP.
- b. Monitors the status of federal response to requests for assistance from the affected state(s) and provides this information to the state(s).
- c. Keeps the coordinating agency informed of requests for assistance from the state(s) and the status of federal response.
- d. Identifies and informs federal agencies of actual or apparent omissions, redundancies or conflicts in response activity.
- e. Establishes and maintains a source of integrated, coordinated information about the status of all non-radiological resource support activities.
- f. Provides other support to federal agencies responding to the emergency.
- 3. FEMA References
 - a. Federal Response Plan, April 1992, and subsequent changes.
 - b. Emergency Response Team Plans for FEMA Regions I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, and X, various dates.
 - NRC/FEMA Operational Response Procedures for Response to a Commercial Nuclear Reactor Accident (NUREG-0981/FEMA-51), Rev. 1, February 1985.
 - d. Memorandum of Understanding for Incident Response between the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, October 22, 1980.

- e. Department of Defense, Department of Energy, Federal Emergency Management Agency Memorandum of Agreement for Response to Nuclear Weapon Accidents and Nuclear Weapon Significant Incidents, 1983.
- f. Memorandum of Understanding, GSA and FEMA, February 1989.
- N. General Services Administration
 - 1. Summary of Response Mission

The General Services Administration (GSA) is responsible to direct, coordinate, and provide logistical support of other federal agencies. GSA, in accordance with the National Plan for Telecommunications Support during non-wartime emergencies, manages the provision and operations of telecommunications and automated data processing services. A GSA employee, the Federal Emergency Communications Coordinator (FECC), in accordance with appropriate regulations and plans, is appointed to perform communications management functions.

- 2. Capabilities and Resources
 - acquisition and a. GSA provides procurement of floor space, telecommunications and automated data processing services, transportation, supplies, equipment, material; it also provides specified logistical services that exceed the capabilities of other federal agencies. GSA also provides contracted advisory and support services to federal agencies and provides security services on federal property leased by or under the control of GSA. GSA will identify a Regional Emergency Communications Planner (RECP) and FECC, when required, for each of the 10 standard federal regions. GSA will authorize the RECP to provide technical support and to accept guidance from the FEMA Regional Director during the pre-deployment phase of a telecommunications emergency.
 - b. The GSA Regional Emergency Coordinator will coordinate all the services provided. Upon request of the Senior FEMA Official (SFO) through the Regional Emergency Coordinator, GSA will dispatch the FECC to the disaster site to expedite the provision of the telecommunications services.
- 3. Funding

GSA is not funded by Congressional appropriations. All requests for support are funded by the requestor in accordance with normal procedures or existing agreements.

- O. National Aeronautics and Space Administration
 - 1. Summary of Response Mission

The role of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in a federal response will depend on the circumstances of the emergency. NASA will be the LFA and will coordinate the initial response and support of other agencies as agreed to in specific interagency agreements when the launch vehicle or payload carrying the nuclear source is a NASA responsibility.

2. Capabilities and Resources

NASA has launch facilities and the ability to provide launch vehicle and spacecraft telemetry data through its tracking and data network. NASA also has the capability to provide limited radiological monitoring and emergency response from its field centers in Florida, Alabama, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Texas, and California.

- 3. NASA References
 - a. KHB 1860.1B KSC Ionizing Radiation Protection Program.
 - b. Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of Energy and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration concerning Radioisotope Power Systems for Space Missions, dated July 26, 1991, as supplemented.
- P. Department of Homeland Security/National Communications System
 - 1. Summary of Response Mission
 - a. Under the National Plan for Telecommunications Support in Non-Wartime Emergencies, the Manager, National Communications Systems (NCS), is responsible for adequate telecommunications support to the federal response and recovery operations. The Manager, NCS, will identify, upon the request of the Senior FEMA Official, a Communications Resource Manager from the NCS/National Coordinating Center (NCC) staff when any of the following conditions exist: (1) when local telecommunications vendors are unable to satisfy all telecommunications service requirements; (2) when conflicts between multiple federal emergency communications coordinators occur; or (3) if the allocation of available resources cannot be fully accomplished at the field level.
 - b. The Manager, NCC, will monitor all extraordinary situations to determine that adequate national security emergency preparedness telecommunications services are being provided to support the federal response and recovery operations.
 - 2. Capabilities and Resources

Acting through its operational element, the National Coordinating Center for Telecommunications (NCC), the NCC ensures the provision of adequate telecommunications support to federal radiological incident response operations.

- 3. NCS References
 - a. National Plan for Telecommunications Support in Non-Wartime Emergencies, September 1987.
 - b. Memorandum of Understanding, GSA and FEMA, February 1989.
 - c. E.O. 12046 (relates to the transfer of tele-communications functions), The White House, March 27, 1978, 3 CFR, 1978 comp., p. 158.
- Q. Department of Homeland Security/Science Technology

Provides coordination of federal science and technology resources. This includes organization of federal S & T support as well as assessment and consultation in the form of Scientific and Technical Advisory and Response Teams (STARTs).

- R. Department of Homeland Security/Customs and Border Protection (DHS/CBP) has the capability to do the following:
 - a. For incidents at the border, maintains radiation detection equipment and non-intrusive inspection technology at ports of entry and border patrol checkpoints to detect the presence of radiological substances transported by persons, cargo, mail, or conveyance arriving from foreign countries.
 - b. Through it National Targeting Center, provides extensive analytical and targeting capabilities to identify and interdict terrorists and WMD.
 - c. The CBP Weapons of Mass Destruction Teleforensic Center provides 24/7 support to DHS/CBP and other federal law enforcement personnel in the identification of suspect hazardous material.
 - d. The CBP Laboratory and Scientific Services staffs WMD response teams in strategic locations nationwide.
 - e. Through the Container Security Initiative, DHS/CBP personnel are stationed at major foreign seaports in order to detect and prevent the transport of WMD on container vessels destined to the U.S.
 - f. Has extensive authority and expertise regarding the entry, inspection and admissibility of persons, cargo, mail, and conveyances arriving from foreign countries.
- S. Department of Homeland Security/U.S. Coast Guard has the capability to:
 - a. Serve as coordination agency for incidents that occur in certain areas of the coastal zone.

- b. "Certain areas of the coastal zone", for the purposes of this document, means the following areas of the coastal zone as defined by the NCP:
 - (1) Vessels, as defined in 33 CFR 160.
 - (2) Areas seaward of the shoreline to the outer fringe of the Economic Exclusion Zone.
 - (3) Within the boundaries of the following waterfront facilities subject to the jurisdiction of DHS/USCG. The EPA is the coordination agency for responses in areas of the coastal zone other than those defined above as certain areas of the coastal zone.
- c. For incidents that have cross-boundary impacts; works with the other affected agency to determine how best to cooperatively respond consistent with the NCP model.
- d. Serves as the coordinating agency for those incidents only during the prevention and emergency response phase, and transfers responsibility for later response phases to the appropriate agency, consistent with the NCP model.
- e. Because of its unique maritime jurisdiction and capabilities, is prepared to provide appropriate security, command and control, transportation, and support to other agencies that need to operate in the maritime domain.
- T. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
 - 1. Summary of Response Mission
 - a. The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) regulates the use of byproduct, source, and special nuclear material, including activities at commercial and research nuclear facilities. If an incident involving NRCregulated activities poses a threat to public health or safety, or environmental quality, the NRC will be the LFA. In such an incident, the NRC is responsible for monitoring the activities of the licensee to ensure that appropriate actions are being taken to mitigate the consequences of the incident and to ensure that appropriate protective action recommendations are being made to offsite authorities in a timely manner. In addition, the NRC will support its licensees and offsite authorities, including confirming the licensee's recommendations to offsite authorities.
 - b. Consistent with NRC's agreement to participate in FRMAC, the NRC may also be called upon to assist in federal radiological monitoring and assessment activities during incidents for which it is not the LFA.
 - 2. Capabilities and Resources
 - a. Serves as a coordinating agency.
 - b. Provides technical assistance to include source term estimation, plume dispersion, and dose assessment calculations.

- c. Provides assistance and recommendations concerning protective action measures as coordinating agency.
- d. Provides assistance in federal radiological monitoring and assessment activities.
- e. For an incident at a facility licensed by the NRC or an Agreement State, or involving Atomic Energy Act licensed material:
 - (1) That licensee takes action to mitigate the consequences of the incident and provides appropriated protective action recommendations to state, local or tribal officials.
 - (2) The NRC:
 - (a) Performs an independent assessment of the incident and potential offsite consequences and, as appropriate, provides recommendations concerning any protective measures.
 - (b) Performs oversight of the licensee, to include monitoring, evaluation of protective action recommendations, advice, assistance, and as appropriate, direction.
 - (c) Dispatches, if appropriate, a NRC site team of technical experts to the licensee's facility.
- f. Under certain situations involving the protection of public health/safety or national security, the NRC may take possession of special nuclear materials and/or operate certain facilities regulated by the NRC.
- 3. NRC References
 - a. NRC Incident Response Plan Revision 2 (NUREG-0278), NRC Office for Analysis and Evaluation of Operational Data, June 1987.
 - b. Regions I through V Supplements to NUREG-0845, 1990.
 - c. NRC/FEMA Operational Response Procedures for Response to a Commercial Nuclear Reactor Accident, (NUREG-0981; FEMA-51), Rev. 1, February 1985.
 - d. Operational Response Procedures Developed between NRC, EPA, HHS, DOE, and USDA, January 1991.
 - e. Memorandum of Understanding for Incident Response between the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, October 22, 1980.
 - f. Memorandum of Understanding Between the FBI and the NRC Regarding Nuclear Threat Incidents Involving NRC-Licensed Facilities, Materials, and Activities, March 13, 1991.

- g. NUREG/BR-0150, "Response Technical Manual," November 1993.
- h. NUREG-1442 (Rev. 1)/FEMA-REP-17 (Rev. 1), "Emergency Response Resources Guide," July 1992.
- i. NUREG-1467, "Federal Guide for a Radiological Response: Supporting the Nuclear Regulatory Commission During the Initial Hours of a Serious Accident," November 1993.
- j. NUREG-1471, "U.S. NRC Concept of Operations," February 1994.
- k. NUREG-1210, "Pilot Program; NRC Severe Reactor Accident Incident Response Training Manual," February 1987.

III. REFERENCES

- A. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. §5122).
- B. Executive Order 12148, July 20, 1979.

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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

TECHNICAL RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN 2004



<u>NUCLEAR RESPONSE AND EMERGENCY</u> <u>ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEILLANCE SECTION</u> BUREAU OF LAND AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL 2600 BULL STREET COLUMBIA, SC 29201

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

TECHNICAL RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

S.C. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

2600 BULL STREET COLUMBIA, S.C. 29201

FEBRUARY 2004

RECORD OF CHANGES

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SECTION A - PURPOSE, AUTHORITY AND CONCEPT

I. PURPOSE

This Plan provides for the guidance, coordination and utilization of the technical radiological emergency response and assistance to the State and/or affected local government(s) during an emergency resulting from a radiological incident at a Fixed Nuclear Facility (FNF) in this or contiguous states in accordance with the S.C. Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan (SCORERP).

The Nuclear Response Emergency and Environmental Surveillance Section (NREES) within the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) is charged with the responsibility to develop, maintain, and coordinate this Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan in support of the SCORERP objectives and concepts (Organizational Chart, A-4).

II. AUTHORITY

- A. S.C. Code Ann. Sections 13-7-10 <u>et seq</u> (Law, Coop 1976) thereto relating to atomic energy and radiation control, places the overall responsibility for protecting the health and safety of the general public, in the event of a radiological incident, upon the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control.
- B. South Carolina Legislative Act No. 199, Section 21, July 30, 1979, establishing the Emergency Preparedness Division in the Office of the State Adjutant General.
- C. The South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP).
- D. The South Carolina Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan (SCORERP).
- III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS
 - A. NREES has the direct responsibility to provide technical assistance and resources necessary to evaluate and assess the consequences of a radiological incident, to provide protective action guidance to state and local authorities responsible for public safety and to oversee decontamination and re-entry operations.

- B. The Manager, NREES is designated by the Commissioner of SCDHEC as the individual responsible for emergency response under this plan.
- C. Major elements of NREES responsibility under this plan are:
 - 1. Provide accident assessment capability.
 - 2. Provide Protective Action Guides (PAG).
 - 3. Maintain Emergency Radiological Assistance Team(s).
 - 4. Coordinate with Division of Radiological Laboratories (DRL) for analysis of environmental samples and other media.
 - 5. Maintain staff knowledgeable in decontamination techniques.
 - 6. Provide for 24-hour per day emergency notification to NREES.
 - 7. Maintain emergency communication capability.
 - 8. Maintain adequate emergency equipment and supplies to support NREES emergency staff and functions.
 - 9. Maintain level of training in emergency response for NREES staff.
 - 10. Assist with training for other emergency organizations.
 - 11. Participate in emergency exercises and drills.
 - 12. Review and update emergency plan as required.

IV. SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS

In the event of an accident which exceeds the response capability of SCDHEC, the neighboring States and Federal agencies will be asked by SCDHEC to render assistance under one of the following plans.

- A. <u>Southern Mutual Radiological Assistance Plan (SMRAP)</u>
 - 1. The states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia are signatories of SMRAP.

- 2. SMRAP provides, among other things, for:
 - a. Notification to contiguous states of any event that has potential for affecting areas across state lines.
 - b. Assurance of assistance in the form of personnel and equipment upon request from one governor to another.
 - c. The organization of the Southern Emergency Response Council to administer the Plan, identify resources, and establish uniform standards.
- B. Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP)
 - 1. The Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (50 FR 46542, November 8, 1985) requires Federal agencies to provide assistance to states which are affected by incidents involving radioactive materials. This includes accidental releases of material from fixed nuclear facilities and accidents occurring during transportation of radioactive material. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Department of Energy, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the Environmental Protection Agency are the agencies primarily involved in such response. Other agencies such as the Department of Transportation, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Commerce (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration), and the Department of the Interior have supporting roles to play. The Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC), included in FRERP, further spells out agency responsibilities.
 - 2. NREES will call for:
 - a. Additional trained personnel and equipment to perform environmental monitoring, dose assessment, and estimation of health effects.
 - b. Laboratory analysis of environmental samples.
 - c. Plume tracking and dose projections.

Section A - Organization Chart



SECTION B - IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

I. GENERAL

Response to a radiological incident at a Fixed Nuclear Facility (FNF) will normally be initiated following notification to the State by the nuclear facility. The information reported to the state will determine the Emergency Action Level and the type of response required by the State and/or the Bureau of Land and Waste Management.

The primary responsibilities of NREES are to provide technical assistance in evaluating the actual and potential consequence of an incident and to provide protective action recommendations. In order to carry out these major responsibilities NREES will employ field monitoring teams, environmental sampling teams, mobile and fixed laboratory facilities, health physicists, advisors, and emergency coordinators.

II. NOTIFICATION TO NUCLEAR RESPONSE and EMERGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEILLANCE, SCDHEC

For the fixed nuclear facilities utilizing dedicated notification systems, NREES is notified by the State Warning Point located at the Emergency Management Division (EMD), 1100 Fish Hatchery Road, West Columbia, SC. After hours, the Section may be contacted by calling the NREES Duty officer or the 24-hour line at (803) 253-6488.

III. EMERGENCY PLAN MOBILIZATION

Incidents are classified by the affected FNF according to the possible safety consequences to persons in the Emergency Planning Zone. As conditions change, the Emergency Classification Level (ECL) must be changed correspondingly and state and local responders must be notified. Actions to be taken by the NREES/SCDHEC in response to each ECL are defined below. Each response builds on the responses required for lower ECL's, and assumes that those actions have been or will be taken as necessary.

- A. EVENT CLASS: Notification of Unusual Event
 - 1. Contact FNF or NRC Region II for additional information.
 - 2. Verify EPD has been contacted.
 - 3. Increase offsite sampling and monitoring as required.
 - 4. Prepare to escalate or close out event.

B. <u>EVENT CLASS: Alert</u>

- 1. Maintain communication with FNF.
- 2. Notify EMD of current status. Send liaison to State Emergency Operations Center.
- 3. Activate Emergency Response Team; deploy teams for sampling, monitoring, and field communications if required.
- 4. Prepare to verify radiation and contamination levels in EPZ.
- 5. Prepare to deploy Emergency Response Team if FEOC is activated.
- 6. Maintain Alert status until ECL is upgraded or downgraded.

C. EVENT CLASS: Site Area Emergency

- 1. Dispatch Emergency Response Team to establish FEOC.
- 2. Advise FRMAC, SRS/DOE and SMRAP of situation; request assistance as required.
- 3. Provide offsite monitoring results to licensee, EMD, Federal agencies, and other stakeholders.
- 4. Assess information from licensee regarding plant status and prognosis; combine with offsite monitoring results to determine necessary protective actions. Recommend protective actions to EMD.
 - a. Consider sheltering versus evacuation.
 - b. Consider recommending stored feed and water for dairy cattle within two miles.
 - c. Consider issuing potassium iodide to emergency workers.
- 5. Maintain Site Area Emergency status until ECL is upgraded or downgraded.

D. <u>EVENT CLASS: General Emergency</u>

- 1. Recommend protective actions.
 - a. Consider sheltering or evacuation for two-mile zone, downwind as appropriate.
 - b. Consider recommending stored feed and water for dairy cattle within ten miles.
 - c. Consider recommending protective actions for emergency workers.
- 2. Continue monitoring and sample collection to confirm projections.
- 3. Provide monitoring and sampling results to EMD, licensee, Federal agencies, and stakeholders.
- 4. Request assistance from SRS/DOE, FRMAC, SMRAP to maintain 24hour per day operations as required.
- 5. Maintain General Emergency status until ECL is downgraded.

IV. EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES, AND RESOURCES

- A. SCDHEC central office in Columbia has supplies, equipment and resources adequate to support the SCDHEC emergency response personnel but only limited resources to support other emergency personnel or members of the general public. These resources include:
 - 1. Administrative supplies for establishing a Forward Emergency Operations Center.
 - 2. Portable radiation monitoring instruments and pocket dosimeters.
 - 3. Environmental sampling equipment and supplies.
 - 4. Protective clothing for SCDHEC/BLWM personnel.
 - 5. Potassium lodide (KI) tablets for emergency workers.
 - 6. Portable radio units, vehicle mobile radios, cellular phones and a transportable base station for use in the FEOC satellite phones.

- . Portable 110 volt electric generators.
- 8. GIS generate maps showing environs for each FNF. Maps show the location of each FNF, monitoring and sampling locations, hospitals, etc. Transparent overlays are included for sector identification.
- B. SCDHEC maintains a Mobile Radiological Laboratory (MRL) equipped with emergency response supplies and instrumentation. The MRL can be dispatched to an accident site to perform field sample analyses and radiological monitoring. The MRL is equipped with radio communications on the statewide SCDHEC network.
- C. A description of emergency equipment and supplies is outlined in Appendix IV of this plan.
- D. Field Monitoring Capability

SCDHEC is capable of performing environmental monitoring and sampling within both the Plume Exposure Pathway (approximate 10 mile EPZ) and the Ingestion Exposure Pathway (approximate 50 mile IPZ), using methods described in Appendix II of this plan.

E. <u>Laboratory Analysis Capability</u>

The capability of SCDHEC/MRL to detect and measure radio-iodine concentrations and other radionuclides in the environment is described in Appendix II of this plan.

V. PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES

- A. Protective Action Guides are described in Appendix I of this plan.
- B. Policy on Potassium Iodide as a Thyroid Blocking Agent
 - 1. The State through the EMD will procure adequate supplies of Potassium lodide to provide a stock pile near each fixed nuclear facility to supply emergency workers and persons that are unable to readily evacuate a particular zone.
 - 2. A reserve stockpile will be maintained in Columbia and be available for rapid delivery to an area as required to the public.
 - 3. The State Health Officer will be responsible for ordering the administration of the drug.

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

The capabilities of NREES to make rapid assessment of the actual or potential magnitude of radiological hazards through liquid or gaseous release pathways are described in Appendix III of this plan.

VII. RADIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE CONTROL

- A. Provisions to determine the dose received by emergency workers are described in Appendix I of this plan.
- B. The guidelines for registering and monitoring evacuees at relocation centers are described in Appendix V of this plan.
- C. Action levels for determining the need for decontamination are found in Appendix I; the techniques for decontamination in Appendix VI.
- D. Plans and procedures for recovery and re-entry are described in Appendix VII of this plan.

VIII. PUBLIC INFORMATION

Public information releases and news/media operations concerning SCDHEC's response to radiological incidents will be handled by the NREES Public Information Director (PID) and staff. Distribution of news releases will be through the State Lead PIO at the Joint Information Center if activated. The SCDHEC PID/staff will be available for formal media briefings and interviews at the JIC if activated.

IX. TRAINING

The training plan and program for radiological emergency response is described in Appendix IX of this plan.

X. EXERCISES AND DRILLS

A description and record of tests, exercises, and drills of this plan are outlined in Appendix X.

XI. WRITTEN AGREEMENTS

Letters of Agreement and Memorandum of Understanding are assembled in Appendix XI of this plan.

XII. MAPS

Three sets of maps are maintained by SCDHEC Bureau of Land and Waste Management which show the environs of each fixed nuclear facility in the state. <u>These maps are NOT included in this copy of the S.C. Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan due to their size and bulk</u>. The maps show the location of facility, evacuation routes, relocation and personnel assembly areas, sampling locations, and survey points. In addition, features such as dairy farms, water treatment plants, airports and airstrips, hospitals, schools, industrial plants, etc. are shown.

The maps are on a scale of one inch = two miles and each set of maps includes at least two acetate overlays with Sector and Zone alphanumeric designations. Each Sector is divided into 22.5 degrees. The maps are located as follows: Master Set of Maps... NREES Map Set Number 2 ... Radiological Laboratory, Columbia, SC Map Set Number 3 ... Mobile Radiological Laboratory

XIII. PERIODIC REVIEW AND UP-DATE OF PLAN

NREES will review the contents of this plan on a continuing basis and verify it to be current on an annual basis. The plan and approved changes shall be forwarded to all organizations and individuals with responsibility for implementation of the plan. Revised pages, sections, and appendix shall be dated and/or marked to indicate changes which have been made.

SECTION C - EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

- I. GENERAL CONCEPT
 - A. The NREES maintains emergency response capability to assist in radiological incidents involving:
 - 1. The potential or actual spill or threat of loss of radioactive material.
 - 2. Technical assistance and resources necessary to evaluate and assess the consequences of a radiological incident at fixed nuclear facilities in the state.
 - 3. Provide, upon proper authority, assistance to members of the general public, other state agencies, institutions, adjacent states, or agencies of the federal government.
 - B. For the purpose of this Section, only the emergency response procedures involving item A.2 above will be outlined.

II. RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE COORDINATOR

The Manager, Nuclear Response and Emergency Environmental Surveillance is the Radiological Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC) for the SC Department of Health and Environmental Control.

III. EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

The emergency classification and action level scheme utilized in this plan is the standard system as set forth in NUREG-0654. These classes are described on the following Emergency Classification Level sheets:
NOTIFICATION OF UNUSUAL EVENT			
DESCRIPTION			SCDHEC/NREES ACTIONS
Unusual events are in process or have occurred which indicate a potential degradation of the level of safety of the		1.	Remain in contact with facility and update information and status
plant.		2.	Notify EMD
No re	leases of radioactive material	3.	Standby until verbal close out;
are e	xpected unless further		or
degra	idation of safety systems occurs.	4.	Escalate to a more severe class.
	Licensee Actions		
1.	Promptly inform State and/or local authorities of nature of unusual condition as soon as discovered.		
2.	Augment on-shift resources.		
3.	Assess and respond.		
4.	Close out with verbal summary to offsite authorities followed by written summary within 24 hours;		
	or		
5.	Escalate to a more severe class.		

ALERT			
DES	CRIPTION		SCDHEC/NREES ACTIONS
Events are in process or have occurred which involve an actual or potential		1.	Verify message; record updated information and status.
safety of the plant.		2.	Emergency Teams placed on Standby Alert Status. Dispatch
Any releases experience fractions of the Guideline exposure	EPA Protective Action e levels.	3.	Advise EMD of actions taken By
			SCDHEC/NREES.
LICENS	EE ACTIONS	4.	Define corrective actions taken in
1. Promptly in authorities of	form State and/or local of alert status.		radionuclides to the offsite environment.
2. Augment re On-site tech	sources by activating nnical support center.	5.	Dispatch environmental monitoring teams to provide confirmatory offsite
3. Assess and	respond.		radiation monitoring and ingestion pathway dose projections if actual
4. Dispatch or and associa	n-site monitoring teams ated communications.		releases substantially exceed technical specification limits.
5. Provide per updates to e	iodic plant status offsite authorities.	6.	Maintain Standby Alert Status until verbal closeout;
6. Provide per	iodic meteorological		or
assessmen and dose es authorities.	ts of releases occurring stimates to offsite	7.	Escalate to a more severe class.
7. Close out b offsite autho written sum	y verbal summary to prities followed by mary within 8 hours.		
	or		
8 Escalate to	a more severe class.		

SITE AREA EMERGENCY (SAE)

DESCRIPTION		SCDHEC/NREES ACTIONS	
Events are in process or have occurred		1.	Verify notification SAE message.
failures of plant functions needed for protection of the public.		2.	Advise EMD of actions taken by SCDHEC/NREES.
Any r EPA	elease is not expected to exceed Protective Actions Guideline	3. I	Emergency Teams activated.
expos	sure levels near site boundary.	4. (Continuously assess information
	LICENSEE ACTIONS		and/or local agencies.
1.	Promptly inform State and/or Local offsite authorities of site emergency, and reason for	5. I i F	Dispatch emergency personnel including communications, and EOC representatives.
	discovered.	6. I	Be prepared to distribute Potassium lodide tablets to
2.	Augment resources by activating	e	emergency workers.
	operational support center, and near-site EOF.	7. I t	Environmental sampling take samples or monitor: - in-place air sample station
3.	Assess and respond.		- in-place TLD's - milk stations
4.	Dispatch on-site and off-site monitoring teams and communications.		 drinking water sampling points surface water sampling points well water sampling points precipitation collectors
5.	Provide a dedicated individual for plant status updates to offsite authorities and periodic press briefings.	 row crops & other vege human urine, if indicate in-situ measurements, if indicated soil and bottom silt 	 row crops & other vegetation human urine, if indicated in-situ measurements, if indicated soil and bottom silt
6.	Make senior technical and management staff on-site available for consultation with NRC and State on a periodic basis.		 livestock feed and pasture grass other samples as required

Continued on next page

SITE AREA EMERGENCY (SAE) (continued)			
	DESCRIPTION	5	SCDHEC/NREES ACTIONS
7.	Provide meteorological and dose estimates to off-site authorities for actual releases via a dedicated individual or automated data transmission system.	8. 9.	Provide offsite monitoring result to licensee, DOE and others and jointly assess them. Recommend necessary protective actions for emergency workers
8.	Provide release and dose projections based on available plant condition information and foreseeable contingencies.	10.	and the general public. Recommend placing milk animals within 2 miles on stored feed and assess need to extend distance.
9.	Closeout or recommend reduction in emergency class by briefing the offsite authorities at EOC by phone followed by written summary within eight hours; or	11.	or Maintain Site Area Emergency status closeout or reduction of emergency class;
10.	Escalate to General Emergency Class.	12.	or Escalate to General Emergency Class.

GENERAL EMERGENCY

	CLASS DESCRIPTION	SCDHEC/NREES ACTIONS	
Events are in process or have occurred which involve actual or imminent		1.	Verify notification of the general emergency message.
substantial core degradation or melting with potential for loss of containment integrity. Releases can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA Protective		2.	Advise EMD of actions taken or recommended by SCDHEC/NREES.
for mo	ore than immediate site area.	3.	Recommend Protective Actions.
LICENSEE ACTIONS		4.	Continuously assess information from licensee and other State and
1.	offsite authorities of general		
	Emergency status and reason for emergency as soon as discovered.	5.	Maintain emergency worker exposure records.
2.	Augment resources by activating on-site technical support center,	6.	Distribute Potassium lodide tablets to emergency workers.
	operational support center and near-site EOF.	7.	Request assistance from FREP, SMRAP, FRMAC, and SRS/DOE
3.	Assess and respond.		if required.
4.	Dispatch on-site and off-site monitoring teams and associated	8.	Prepare to assist with monitoring of evacuees at state shelter(s).
	communications.	9.	Environmental sampling teams
 Provide a dedicated individual for plant status updates to offsite authorities and periodic press briefing. 			take samples or monitor the following:
			- in-place air sample stations - in-place TLD Radiation Monitors
6.	Make senior technical and management staff on-site available for consultation with NRC and State on a periodic basis.		 milk sampling stations drinking water sampling points well water sampling points precipitation collectors row crops and other vegetation

Continued on next page

GENERAL EMERGENCY (continued) LICENSEE ACTIONS SCDHEC/NREES ACTIONS 7. Provide meteorological and dose - fish, as required estimates to offsite authorities for - human urine actual releases via a dedicated - in-situ measurements as individual or automated data required - soil and bottom silt transmission system. - livestock feed and pasture grass 8. Provide release and dose - other samples as required. projections based on available plant condition information and 10. Provide offsite monitoring results foreseeable contingencies. to licensee, DOE, and others and jointly assess them. 9. Closeout or recommend reduction Recommend placing milk animals of emergency class by briefing of 11. within 10 miles on stored feed and offsite authorities at EOC and by phone followed by written assess need to extend distance. summary within eight hours. 12. Assist in monitoring of emergency equipment, personnel, and areas for radioactive contamination 13. Provide technical assistance in decontamination as required. 14. Provide technical assistance for recovery and reentry. 15. Provide estimation of total population exposure. 16. Maintain General Emergency status until closeout or reduction of emergency class.

IV. CAPABILITY FOR 24-HOUR OPERATIONS

- A. SCDHEC is capable of round-the-clock operations for no more than 72 hours; NREES will call for outside assistance for any accident response which lasts longer than 24 hours or which will clearly last more than 72 hours.
- B. The SCDHEC Radiological Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC) is responsible for assuring continuity of response capability.

V. EMERGENCY RESPONSE SUPPORT AND RESOURCES

- A. The ERC will recommend to the Governor through the Director, that SMRAP be called for assistance. The ERC will directly notify the radiation control program directors in neighboring states, under the terms of SMRAP, to coordinate response.
- B. The ERC will notify the U.S. Department of Energy/Savannah River Operations Office that assistance under FRMAC is required.
- C. DOE/SRS is expected to provide the primary federal response in South Carolina. Highway travel times from SRS to various nuclear facilities in S.C. are shown on the map on page C-10.

VI. NOTIFICATION METHODS

- A. SCDHEC emergency notification telephone numbers and State warning point phone number are shown on page D-2.
- B. The Action Flow Chart on page C-9 describes the system of notification, alerting, and activation of the SCDHEC Emergency Teams.
- C. Telephone numbers for Federal, Local, and other State agencies as well as radiation control programs in contiguous States are located in Section D.



SRS TRAVEL TIMES



Federal Response Times

For fixed nuclear facilities in South Carolina, the Savannah River Site has been designated as the primary responder under the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan. Response times from the Savannah River Site involve travel time in addition to whatever time is required to assemble teams and dispatch them to the Forward Emergency Operations Center. Approximate travel times are shown.

SECTION D - EMERGENCY DATA

I. EMERGENCY DATA

This section contains information to be used by the NREES during an emergency. Data included in this section consists of:

- A. List of names and telephone numbers of appropriate emergency personnel.
- B. Emergency Data Sheets with names, telephone numbers, and other essential information relative to specific nuclear facilities.
- C. Emergency Data Sheets with names, telephone numbers, and other essential information on outside support agencies.
- D. Emergency Data Sheets listing special equipment or supplies available.

NUCLEAR RESPONSE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEILLANCE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

EMERGENCY RADIOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

For NOTIFICATION to Bureau of Land and Waste Management, S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control, of accidents or emergencies at <u>Fixed Nuclear Facilities</u>

24 Hours: Call State Warning Point by dedicated phone lines. (803) 737-8500

Other than FNF accidents:

Office Hours: (803) 896-4096

After normal work hours and on weekends or holidays, call the EQC Emergency answering service. Indicate that you are reporting or giving notification of a RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY so that the operator will contact the proper response team at DHEC. Always leave your name and telephone number with the operator.

AFTER HOURS NUMBER: (803) 253-6488

TOLL FREE NUMBER: 1-888-481-0125

SOUTH CAROLINA HIGHWAY PATROL DISTRICT OFFICE

(803) 737-8340
(864) 227-6115
(864) 241-1000
(803) 385-3107
(843) 661-4700
(803) 747-1650
(803) 531-6840

QUICK REFERENCE TELEPHONE NUMBER LIST

PROJ#	FACILITY /NAME		TELEPHONE NO.
0100 0200 0500 0600 0725 0800 0900 GA	Savannah River Site H.B. Robinson Nuclear Station after hours Westinghouse Nuclear Fuel Oconee Nuclear Station Chem-Nuclear Systems V.C. Summer Nuclear Station Catawba Nuclear Station NPTU Vogtle Electric Generating Plant	Automative - (803)	(803) 725-3333 (843) 857-5016 (843) 857-1278 or 79 (803) 647-3298 (864) 882-9640 (803) 259-6069 (803) 345-5209 #4 831-3000 Ext. 3255 (843) 863-5570 (706) 826-3356 or (706) 826-3951
NRC Region II, Atlan DOE Emergency Op EPA Region IV, Atla EPA Radiological Er DOT Southern Region DOT Columbia, SC. FEMA Region IV, At	nta os. Ctr. Oak Ridge Ops., TN inta mergencies on IV, Atlanta	3) 737-1302 or	(404) 562-4400 (423) 576-3131 (404) 562-8700 1-800-424-8802 (404) 635-7001 (803) 737-1290 (770) 220-5200
National Weather Se	ervice	(Charleston) (Columbia) (Greer)	(843) 744-0303 (803) 765-5501 (864) 879-1085
SC Warning Point (Dispatcher)		(803) 737-8500
S.C. Emergency Pre DHEC Security, Dav DHEC Oil/Hazardou	eparedness Division vid Whitaker s Mat. Response Team	24-hours Day-time	(803) 737-8500 (803) 734-5421 (803) 253-6488 (803) 896-4111
Alabama Florida Georgia Georgia Kentucky Mississippi N. Carolina Tennessee	Div. Rad. Health Radiological Health Radiological Health GEMA 24-hour Radiological Health Radiological Health Radiological Health Radiological Health		(334) 206-5356 (904) 487-1004 (404) 362-2675 (404) 635-7000 (502) 564-3700 (601) 987-6893 (919) 571-4141 (615) 532-0364

FACILITY		VERIFICATION & EM TELEPHONE NUMBE	ERGENCY RS
H. B. ROBINSON NUCLEAR STATION Carolina Power & Light Company P. O. Box 790 Hartsville, SC 29550		Main Switchboard (843 CP&L, Raleigh, NC (9	3) 857-1000 19) 362-2146-
LOCATION OF ST	ATE FORWARD EO	C LOCATION OF FACIL	ITY EOF
National Guard Armory SC 151, PO Drawer 90 Darlington, SC 29532-0090 Telephone: 393-0240 or 393-1536		TSC/EOF Training Bui	ilding
COUNTIES IN 10-N	AILE PLUME EPZ	OTHER TELEPHONE	ENUMBERS
Darlington Chesterfield Lee COUNTIES IN 50-MILE INGESTION		EPD-Columbia(8Darlington County EOC(8Sheriff-Darlington Co(8Communication Center(8Police DeptHartsville.(8Communication Center(8Police DeptDarlington.(8Chesterfield EOC(8Sheriff-Chesterfield(8Communication Center(8	03) 737-8500 43) 398-4450 43) 398-4501 43) 398-4501 43) 383-3011 43) 383-3010 Fax 43) 383-3010 Fax 43) 623-6837 43) 623-6837 43) 623-6838
Darlington Chesterfield Lee Kershaw Florence Marlboro Dillon Marion Williamsburg N.C. COUNTIES Anson Richmond Robeson	Sumter Clarendon Richland Fairfield Chester Lancaster Scotland Union	Lee County EOC ext.342 (8 Sheriff-Lee Co	303) 484-5274 303) 484-5353 303) 661-4700 343) 385-3107 343) 339-2100 343) 661-3000 343) 661-4825 343) 778-6548

FACILITY		VERIFICATION & E TELEPHONE NUM	EMERGENCY BERS
OCONEE NUCLE Duke Power Com PO Box 1439 Seneca, SC 2967	AR STATION pany '8	Main Switchboard (Duke, Charlotte, NC	864) 885-3000 C (704)382-8342 Fax
LOCATION OF S	TATE FORWARD EO	C LOCATION OF FA	CILITY EOF
National Guard Armory 241 Pendleton Road, PO Box 867 Clemson, SC 29633-0867 Telephone: (864) 654-2091 or 2060		Visitor's Center (Gr	ound Floor)
COUNTIES IN 10-	MILE PLUME EPZ	OTHER TELEPHONE NU	MBERS
Oconee Pick	ens	EMD-Columbia Oconee Co. EMD Pickens Co. EMD Sheriff-Oconee Co Sheriff-Pickens Co Police Dept-Seneca	(803) 737-8500 (864) 638-4200 (864) 898-5945 (864) 638-4111 (864) 898-5500 (864) 885-2718
COUNTIES IN 50-MILE INGESTIONEPZOconee12 Counties inPickensGeorgiaAndersonGreenville9 Counties inSpartanburgNCLaurensAbbeville		Police Dept-Clemson Highway Patrol-Grnv'le. Oconee Mem. Hospital. Clemson Water Plant EQC/DHEC-Greenville. DHEC Health Dist. App I " App II	(864) 653-2040 (864) 241-1000 (864) 882-3351 (864) 656-2179 (864) 241-1090 (864) 260-5541 (864) 282-4100

FACILITY	VERIFICATION & EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS
CATAWBA NUCLEAR STATION Duke Power Company PO Box 256 Clover, SC 29710	Main Switchboard (803) 831-3000 Duke, Charlotte, NC (704) 382-8342 Fax
LOCATION OF STATE FORWARD EOC	LOCATION OF FACILITY EOC
National Guard Armory 301 Memorial Drive Clover, SC 29710-0096 Telephone: 222-9189	Duke Power General Offices Church and First Street Charlotte, NC
COUNTIES IN 10-MILE PLUME EPZ York	OTHER TELEPHONE NUMBERS EPD-Columbia
COUNTIES IN 50-MILE INGESTION	NC Rad. Protection (919) 571-4141 NC State Patrol (919) 733-3861 Highway Patrol-Chester 385-3107
SOUTH CAROLINANORTH CAROLINACherokeeClevelandChesterGastonUnionMecklenburgYorkStanleyFairfieldUnionKershawAnsonLaurensBurkeNewberryCatawbaSpartanburgIredellChesterfieldRowanLancasterLincolnRutherford	

FACILITY	VERIFICATION & EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS
V. C. SUMMER NUCLEAR STATION S. C. Electric & Gas Company PO Box 88 Jenkinsville, SC 29065	Nuclear Station (803) 345-5209 SCE&G, Cola. Toll Free 24Hr. Emergency Service (888) 333-4465
LOCATION OF STATE FORWARD EOC	LOCATION OF FACILITY EOC
National Guard Armory PO Box 599 Winnsboro, SC 29180-0599 Telephone: 635-4942	Basement of Media and Visitor's Center, 2.5 miles south of plant.
COUNTIES IN 10-MILE PLUME EPZ	OTHER TELEPHONE NUMBERS
Newberry Fairfield Richland Lexington COUNTIES IN 50-MILE INGESTION Newberry Lancaster Lee Fairfield Union City o Richland Laurens Lexington Greenwood Chester Edgefield York Saluda Cherokee Aiken Spartanburg Calhoun Sumter Kershaw McCormick Orangeburg	EPD-Columbia

Union

FACILITY	VERIFICATION & EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS
NUCLEAR FUEL DIVISION Westinghouse Electric Corp. Drawer R Columbia, SC 29205	Main Switchboard(803) 776-2610
LOCATION OF STATE FORWARD EOC	LOCATION OF FACILITY EOC
State EOC(EMD) 1100 Fish Hatchery Rd. West Columbia, SC 29172-2024 Telephone: 737-8500	Emergency Director Office Alt- Emergency Equipment Shed
COUNTIES IN 10-MILE PLUME EPZ	OTHER TELEPHONE NUMBERS
Richland Lexington Calhoun	
BLWM EMERGENCY RESPONSE CHECK-I	LIST

ACILITY		VERIFICATION & EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS		
SAVANNAH RIVER SITE		Emergency Number (803) 725-3333		
P. 0. Box A	or Energy	Alternate Number (803) 725-1911		
Aiken, SC 29801				
		Ι Ο ΓΑΤΙΟΝ ΟΕ ΕΔΟΙΙ ΙΤΧ ΕΟ Γ		
OPERATING CEN	NTER			
National Guard Ar	mory	Bldg. 703-A		
Graniteville, S.C.				
(County Road 144	4)			
l elephone: 663-7	011			
COUNTIES IN 10	-MILE PLUME EPZ	OTHER TELEPHONE NUMBERS		
Aiken		EMD(Columbia) (803) 737-8500		
Allendale		Aiken Co. EMD (803) 642-1623		
Daniwen		Allendale Co. EMD. (803) 584-4081		
		Barnwell Co. EMD. (803) 259-7013		
		DHEC Health Dist (803) 642-1604		
		DHEC EQC Dist (803) 641-7670		
		Hwy Patrol Dist (803) 531-6840		
Aiken	Dorchester	Georgia Radiological Assistance.		
Allendale	Edgefield	24 Hours EMD (404) 635-7000		
Bamberg	Hampton	RAD (404) 362-2675		
Barnwell	Jasper			
Beautort	Lexington			
Colleton	Orangeburg			
	Saluda			

FACILITY	VERIFICATION & EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS	
U.S. Navy Nuclear Power Training Unit (NPTU) U. S. Naval Base Charleston, SC 29408	24 hr.(843) 863-5570Emergency Control Cent863-5961Radiological Control863-5353	
LOCATION OF STATE FORWARD EOC	LOCATION OF FACILITY EOF	
North Charleston National Guard Armory 7220 Cross County Road N. Charleston, SC 29418 Telephone: 743-1231 or 3896	Naval Yard EOC, Bldg.	
COUNTIES IN PLUME EPZ	OTHER TELEPHONE NUMBERS	
Charleston	EMD Columbia 737-8500 EMD Charleston	

FACILITY		VERIFICATION & I	VERIFICATION & EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS		
Vogtle Elect	ric Generating Plant	Control Number	(706) 554-6762 (706) 826-3508		
Waynesborg	Georgia 30830	FOF	(706) 826-4367		
Waynesbord	o, Georgia Switchboard		(706) 554-9961		
LOCATION	OF FORWARD CY OPERATING CENTER	LOCATION OF FA	CILITY EOC		
National Gu 365 Bettis A Graniteville, (County Roa Telephone:	ard Armory cademy Road S.C. 29829 ad 144) 663-7011	Training Center - B	asement		
COUNTIES Aiken Allendale Barnwell	IN 10-MILE PLUME EPZ	OTHER TELEPHO EPD(Columbia) Aiken Co. EMD Allendale Co. EMD Barnwell Co. EMD. Burke Co.,Ga.24hr SRS/DOE Ga. Rad. Assist 24 hrs. GEMA	NE NUMBERS (803) 737-8500 (803) 642-1623 . (803) 584-4081 . (803) 259-7013 s (706) 554-6666 (803) 725-3333 (404) 362-2675 (404) 635-7000		
COUNTIES	IN 50-MILE INGESTION	Georgia Power Co.	(404) 526-6526		
EPZ		GA State Patrol	(706) 595-2622		
SOUTH CA	ROLINA	DHEC EQC Dist	(803) 641-7670		
Aiken	Lexington	DHEC Health Dist.	. (803) 642-1604		
Allendale	McCormick		· · ·		
Bamberg	Orangeburg				
Barnwell	Saluda				
Colleton					
Edgefield					
Hampton					

DHEC/BLWM		 PROJ #	TELEPH	ONE NO.
1.	ALWAYS get the NAME and TELEPHONE NUMBER of person calling in for Radiological Assistance. Record time you received the initial call.	0100SRS 0200HB Robin 0300Westingh 0500Oconee 0600Chem-Nu 0725VC Sumn	 ouse iclear ner	(803) 725-3333 (843) 857-5016 (803) 647-3298 (864) 882-9640 (803) 259-6069 (803) 345-5209#4
2.	Get as much specific information regarding the emergency as you can. Location of accident or release, wind direction, radiation readings, number of persons injured, who else has been notified. actions which are being taken on-site, etc.	0800Catawba. 0900NPTU 1900NS Savar GAVogtle Elec National Region DOE Oak Ridge EPA Region IV.	(803) 83 nnah. : II. , TN AT	1-3000 Ext.3255 (843) 863-5570 (803) 884-2727 (706) 826-3356 or 3951 (404) 562-4400 (423) 576-3131 (404) 562-8700
3.	Contact NREES Manager ASAP.	DOT Southern R DOT Columbia,	Region S.C	(404) 635-7001 (803) 737-1290
4.	The DUTY OFFICER is responsible for having a key to the building. If the Duty Officer cannot be reached, the Bureau Chief, Emergency Planning Coordinator, and Division Directors maintain keys.	FEMA Region IV National Weather SC Hwy Dept. D SC EMD Bur of Potect. Se DHEC EQC 24b	/ Atla er Ser isptch. er. our FRT	 (770) 220-5200 (770) 793-5438 (803) 896-9621 (803) 737-8500 (803) 734-2422 (803) 253-6488
5.	If you respond to the accident scene; keep in contact with the officer so that CODE 10 will know the status of the Emergency. Call in by RADIO OR TELEPHONE at least every (30) thirty minutes, if possible.	SMRAP ST/ Alabama Florida Georgia Kentucky Mississippi	ATE AGEN	NCIES (334) 206-5356 (904) 487-1004 (404) 362-2675 (502) 564-3700 (601) 987-6893
6.	WRITE IT DOWN! Always keep a PAGER INSTRUCTIONS (For touch- tone phones only) Pagers have statewide capabilities. Contact the person by dialing the appropriate number below, after you hear three beeps, enter the number where you can be reached.	North Carolina Tennessee		(919) 571-4141 (615) 532-0364

<u>NAME</u>	HOME#	PAGER#	<u>CALL SIGN</u>	TEN CODES
Berry, Tom	791-9907	698-3681	185	10-2 Loud & Clear
Bradshaw. Melinda	*	698-2963	*	10-3 Stop Transmitting
Burdick, Steve	798-8296	698-2247	445	10-4 Affirmative (OK)
Corley, Buck	772-3332	690-9450	75	10-5 Ready to
Chmura, Tom	996-9314	698-5532	423	10-6 Busy
Dais, Don	699-9439	698-2250	230	10-7 Out of Vehicle
Duncan, Robert	786-0204	698-2960	329	10-8 In Service
Easterling, Jan	438-2030	*	*	10-9 Repeat
Flemming, Sandra	783-4140	654-4704	*	10-10 Negative
Green, Patrick	776-8094	698-3778	742	10-16 Reply to Message
Harmon, LaTravia	741-7867	*	*	10-17 En Route
Harrison, Catherine	353-8892	*	*	10-18 Urgent
Hughes, Justin	713-8366	654-9059	381	10-19 In Contact
Jesse, John	955-9220	698-7915	529	10-20 Location
Keown, Russell	731-7974	*	*	10-21 Call by Phone
King, David	*	698-7914	*	10-22 Cancel
Kinney, Ron	794-7350	698-2251	43	10-23 Arrived at Scene
LaBlanc, Donald	736-7525	*	*	10-42 Coff/Lunch Break
Martin, Joel	772-0309	*	799	10-48 Call at
McKinney, Tom	798-5986	654-3929	797	10-50 Wreck (Accident)
Messier, Sally	713-3962	*	*	10-51 Send Wrecker
Moore, Michael	698-0815	698-2967	130	10-52 Send Ambulance
Myers, Permeco	647-9244	*	*	10-70 Fire
Neel, Daphne	*	935-6592	336	10-88 Use Caution
Peterson, Jim	*	698-2990	*	
Plemmons, Mike	694-2546	954-5916	299	NREES/BRH/ERAT
Porter, Henry	254-8881	954-5915	196	10-60 Rad. Readings
Reed, David	188-1021	698-3284	304	10-61 Rad. Contamin
RICE, JIM	407-1008	098-2254 722.0602	630	10-62 Rad. Injury
Roxburgh, Andrew	700 1545	/33-0602	*	
Spericer, Melanie	790-1040	609 4502	160	10-04 ERAT
Spraulin, Michael	309-2047 731 0640	608 2246	102	10.67 Personnol Ovrovn
Staturi, Chins	054 5019	806 4250	106	10.68 Hazard Situation
Throatt Sandra	954-5910 254 1944	1 999 642 590	100	10.60 Nowe Modia at Site
Mindham Mark	350 1/01	1-000-042-009	4 559 615	10-09 News Media at Sile
Wingard Rodney	954_501/	896-4240	5//	Chem Nuclear
Yeager Mark	957-9227	954-5916	227	CP&L - Robinson
Rad Health	737-7400	*	*	Duke - Oconee
	101-1400			

Duke - Catawba

Cellular Phone #s Rad. Monitoring 960-3004 Sandra Threatt 920-4846 Ron Kinney 920-4834 Duty Officer 920-4833 SOUTH CAROLINA

TECHNICAL RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

APPENDIX I

PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES

BUREAU OF LAND and WASTE MANAGEMENT

S. C. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

JULY 2006

Projected Dose (REM to the Public)		Recommended Actions
Whole Body TEDE	≥1	Recommend Evacuation of affected areas within 10- mile facility radius. Re-evaluate dose assessment data for greater than 10-mile radius
Thyroid CDE	≥5	Recommend administration of KI to members of the public in accordance with Section II. A of Appendix I.

Projected Dose (REM to Emergency Workers)		Recommended Actions
Thyroid CDE	≥5	Administer Potassium Iodide
Thyroid CDE	≥25	Lifesaving or protection of large population only on a voluntary basis to persons fully aware of the risks involved.
Whole Body TEDE	≥1	Control exposure of emergency workers to this level except for lifesaving missions .
Whole Body TEDE Whole Body TEDE	≥1 ≥2	Control exposure of emergency workers to this level except for lifesaving missions . Control exposure of emergency workers to this level except for protecting valuable property .

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PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES					
Cont	amination Limits -	Personnel Monitori	ng of the General P	ublic	
Direct Surv	еу	Remova	ble Contamination		
Alpha Beta-Gamma dpm/100 cm2 (mr/hr) above background					
Hands	150	0.10	none	(maximum of three washings)	
Skin	150	0.10	none	(maximum of three washings)	
Hair	150	0.10	none		
Criteria for Establishing Contaminated Zones and Material					
	ACCEPTABLE SU	JRFACE CONTAM	INATION LEVELS		
NUCLIDES a	AVERAGE b c f	MAXIMUM ^{b.d. f}	REMOVABLE ^{b e f}		
U-nat, U-235, U-238, and associated decay products	5,000 dpm u / 100 cm ²	15,000 dpm a / 100 cm ²	1,000 dpm a / 100 cm	2	
Transuranics, Ra-226, Ra-228, Th-230, Th-228, Pa231, Ac-227, I-125, I-129	100 dpm / 100 cm ²	300 dpm / 100 cm ²	20 dpm / 100 cm ²		
Th-nat, Th-232, Sr-90, Ra-223, Ra-224, U-232, I-126, I-131, I-133	1,000 dpm / 100 cm ²	3,000 dpm / 100 cm ²	200 dpm / 100 cm ²		
Betagamma emitters (nuclides with decay modes other than alpha emission of spontaneous fission) except SR-90 and others noted abor	5,000 dpm ∃(/ 100 cm ² r ve.	15,000 dpm ∃(/ 100 cm ²	² 1,000 dpm ∃(/ 100 cm	2	

^a Where surface contamination by both alpha- and beta-gamma-emitting nuclides exist, the limits established for alpha- and beta-gamma-emitting nuclides should apply independently.

^b As used in this table, dpm (disintegrations per minute) means the rate of emission by radioactive material as determined by correcting the counts per minute observed by an appropriate detector for background, efficiency, and geometric factors associated with the instrumentation.

^C Measurements of average contaminant should not be averaged over more than 1 square meter. For objects of less surface area, the average should be derived for each such object.

^d The maximum contamination level applies to an area of not more than 100 cm².

^e The amount of removable radioactive material per 100 cm² of surface area should be determined by wiping that area with dry filter or soft absorbent paper, applying moderate pressure, and assessing the amount of radioactive material on the wipe area with an appropriate instrument of known efficiency. When removable contamination on objects of less surface area is determined, the pertinent levels should be reduced proportionally, and the entire surface should be wiped.

^f The average and maximum radiation levels associated with surface contamination resulting from beta-gamma emitters should not exceed 0.2 mrad/hr at 1 cm and 1.0 mrad/hr at 1 cm, respectively, measured through not more than 7 milligrams per square centimeter of total absorber.

I. <u>CRITERIA FOR CONTROLLING ACCESS TO AREAS WITH AIRBORNE</u> <u>AND WATERBORNE CONTAMINATION</u>

- A. Every effort must be made to reduce contamination to appropriate background levels. BLWM will provide advice on decontamination techniques. BLWM has developed decontamination methods that can be found in Annex F, SCOREP.
- B. In the event that complete decontamination is not reasonable, residual contamination not to exceed 10% of the values given in Regulation 61-63, SC Code of Laws of 1976, as amended, Appendix A, Table II (for insoluble nuclides in air and water) may be left in place and public access allowed.
- C. Residual beta-gamma contamination in concentrations exceeding the Appendix A Limits must be reduced before uncontrolled access is allowed. Residual alpha contamination exceeding 20% of the Appendix A limits must be reduced.
- D. Residual contamination falling between the limits of paragraphs B and C above will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.
- E. For mixtures of isotopes, the sum of the ratios of the measured concentration of each isotope to the appropriate limit shall not exceed unity.
- II.

A. <u>KI ADMINISTRATION GUIDANCE TO THE PUBLIC</u>

From the FEOC/SEOC, the ERC will make the KI administration recommendation to the Commissioner or his designee. This decision is determined through the environmental assessment of offsite, radioactive iodine levels and is based upon the following recommendation of the Food and Drug Administration:

CONCERNED GROUP	EXPOSURE	DOSAGE
Adults over 40	>500 R	130mg
Adults	> 10R	130mg
Adolescents (over 150 lbs)	> 5R	130mg
Pregnant Women	> 5R	65mg
Children 3 – 18 (under 150 lbs)	> 5R	65mg
Infants, 1 month – 3 years	> 5R	32mg
Infants, birth – 1 month	> 5R	16mg

Food and Drug Administration), Potassium Iodide as a Thyroid-Blocking Agent in Radiation, Emergency: Final Recommendations on FDA Guidance: Potassium Iodide as a Thyroid Blocking Agent in Radiation Emergencies, December 2001

Standard Operating Procedures - Ingestion Pathway

I. <u>Responsibility and Objectives</u>

- A. The Manager, Nuclear Response and Environmental Surveillance, is responsible for insuring that protective actions are carried out within the 50-mile Ingestion Planning Zone (IPZ) in accordance with the provisions of SCORERP. These actions include identification of hazards, location and measurement of contamination, evaluation of projected exposure, and recommendation of protective actions.
- B. The Manager, Nuclear Response and Environmental Surveillance, is responsible to the Director, Waste Assessment and Emergency Response, Bureau of Land and Waste Management, for directing and coordinating actions necessary to meet these objectives whenever the FEOC is activated.
- C. The objective of this procedure is to minimize exposure to members of the public. Preventative measures appropriate to the hazard shall be taken.
- II. <u>Scope and Applicability</u>

This procedure applies to crops, foodstuffs, and water supplies accidentally contaminated with radioactive material. This procedure is to be followed by Bureau personnel in the evaluating situations and in recommending necessary actions to other agencies.

- III. Actions and Procedures
 - A. Contaminated Crops
 - 1. In the event of a release of radioactive material, notify the Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service and request a map or listing which identifies crops within the 50 mile IPZ. Specifically request information on:
 - a. dairy and poultry farms
 - b. truck farms
 - c. vegetables in season

- 2. Evaluate the potential hazard from radioactive contamination:
 - a. Determine the nature and amount of expected contamination.

If radioiodine or particulate materials are known or anticipated in an airborne release, obtain fallout projections from the FNF. Verify these calculations.

If noble gases are the only constituent of the release, calculate the projected dose to agricultural workers in the IPZ. Recommend no action, sheltering, or evacuation as necessary.

Verify the projections by obtaining samples of air, water, and vegetation. Sampling procedures are given in STRERP, page II-3, 4.

b. In the event of an unplanned release of radioactive material from a nuclear power plant, (or other types of accidents where a significant radiation dose could be received by ingestion) the consequences to individuals in critical populations of the general public from ingesting radioisotopes must be determined.

This procedure determines the dose commitment from ingestion of milk, food, and water contaminated with radioisotopes. Based on the dose commitment calculations, decisions on continued consumption of milk, food, and water can be made.

The Protection Action Guides (PAGs) for Ingestion are:

Milk and Food

0.5 rem (5 mSv) committed effective dose equivalent (CEDE),

or

5.0 rem (50 mSv) committed dose equivalent (CDE) to an individual tissue or organ, whichever is most limiting.

These PAGs are based on the 1998 FDA, Accidental Radioactive Contamination of Human Foods and Animal Feeds: Recommendations for State and Local Agencies.

By measuring the radioisotope concentration in milk and food an estimate of the dose commitment can be made. This estimate is made using Derived Intervention Levels (DIL's), which are concentrations of radioisotopes in milk and food, which will give a dose commitment at the Protection Action Guide (PAG) if the milk or food is consumed at the assumed rate for the exposed individual. By design, the computed dose commitments describe the maximum dose commitment expected in an exposed individual.

Drinking Water

0.5 rem whole body, bone marrow or other organs

or

1.5 rem thyroid

These PAGs are based on FEMA REP-13, 1990, Guidance on Offsite Emergency Radiation Measurement Systems, PHASE 3- Water and Non-Dairy Food Pathway (Note: FDA 1998 guidance is currently not applied to drinking water, pending EPA review.)

By measuring the radioisotope concentration in water, and estimating the quantity of the contaminated item consumed, an estimate of the dose commitment can be made. This estimate is made using Derived Preventive Response Levels (DRL's), which are concentrations of radioisotopes in water, which will give a dose commitment at the Preventive Protection Action Guide (PAG) if the water is consumed at the assumed maximum rate for the maximum exposed individual. By design, the computed dose commitments describe the maximum dose commitment expected in an exposed individual. C.

- References: See these documents for a full discussion of ingestion pathway dose commitments -1). "Guidance on Offsite Emergency Radiation Measurement Systems, Phase 3 Water and Non-Dairy Food Pathways", FEMA REP 13, May 1990.
 2.) "Manual of Protective Action Guides and Protective Actions for Nuclear Incidents", EPA 400-R-92-001, EPA, October 1991.
 3.) "Accidental Radioactive Contamination of Human Food and Animal Feeds; Recommendations for State and Local Agencies", U.S. Food and Drug Administration, August 13, 1998.
- 3. Recommend protective actions as follows:
 - a. <u>Pasture</u>

Remove lactating cows from contaminated pastures. Provide uncontaminated stored feed and alternate sources of uncontaminated water (well or municipal supply known to be uncontaminated).

b. <u>Milk</u>

If short-lived isotopes are involved (iodine), remove milk from market. Consider storage by freezing or alternative processing (concentrate, cheese, dry whole milk, etc.).

c. <u>Fruits, vegetables and other crops destined for direct</u> <u>consumption</u>

> Decontaminate by washing, brushing, scrubbing or peeling. If short-lived isotopes are involved, consider preservation by freezing, canning, dehydration, etc.

d. Grains

Decontamination by milling or polishing.

e. <u>Meat and meat products</u>

Cannot be decontaminated. The most likely contaminants are too long-lived to allow feasible storage times.

4. <u>Emergency PAG</u>

Consider isolating foods, food products, and animal feeds; disposal may be required. Consider the availability of alternate sources which meet nutritional needs, the proportion of the total projected dose which will result from ingestion of the items in question, and the time and effort required to interdict and dispose of the items.

- 5. Contaminated Water Supplies
 - a. Request a listing of water supply systems in the Ingestion EPZ from the DHEC Division of Water Supply. Identify those systems which draw water from surface streams likely to be contaminated.
 - b. Evaluate the potential hazard from radioactive contamination
 - i. Determine the nature and amount of radioactive contamination. Determine if material is being released directly into surface streams.

Determine if material released into the atmosphere is likely to enter surface waters by fallout, dry deposition, or wash out.

Verify projections by obtaining samples of surface water. Sampling procedures are given in STRERP, page II-3, 4.

- ii. Compare the projected contamination limits with the Protective Action Guide of Appendix I, Table 1.
- iii. Recommend protective actions as necessary. Recommend that alternative sources such as deep wells be used for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene. Request water from unaffected areas as needed.

- I. DECISION CHAIN FOR AUTHORIZING EMERGENCY WORKERS TO INCUR EXPOSURES IN EXCESS OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES.
 - A. Members of the Bureau of Land and Waste Management SCDHEC staff (individuals who are normally required to wear personal dosimeter devices and therefore considered Radiation Workers) who volunteer, will be authorized to exceed the PAG's under the direction of the Manager, Nuclear Response and Environmental Surveillance (NREES) or the Director, Waste Assessment and Emergency Response.
 - B. All other individuals, when serving in the capacity of state agency emergency workers during a nuclear accident and who would otherwise be considered General Public, as for allowable limits for radiation exposure who volunteer, will be authorized to exceed the PAG's established for the General Public through the following decision chain:
 - 1. Manager, NREES recommends exposure level limitations to the Deputy Commissioner, EQC who concurs/nonconcurs with recommendation. Upon concurrence the Manager of NREES makes the recommendation to the Director, Emergency Preparedness Division.
 - 2. Director, Emergency Preparedness Division passes recommendations to County Director, Emergency Preparedness who makes recommendation to Chairman, County Council / County Administrator / Supervisor.
 - 3. County authorities (Chairman, County Council / Administrator / Supervisor) will authorize emergency workers to exceed limits specified in General Public Protective Action Guides.
 - C. The SCDHEC policy on Administration of Potassium lodide as a thyroidblocking agent is:

The ERC will make the KI administration recommendation to the Commissioner or his designee through ESF 8. This decision is determined through the environmental assessment of offsite, radioactive iodine levels and is based upon the following recommendation of the Food and Drug Administration:

- 1. The Commissioner or his designee will be responsible for ordering the administration of KI.
 - 2. If an order to distribute KI is given, ESF 8 will be responsible for contacting the appropriate County Health Department officials to

insure that a representative is available for its distribution. SCEMD will contact County EOC's to insure that a representative is available for its distribution.

3. The SC Alert and Notification system currently coordinated by SC EMD used to alert and notify the public of a radiological emergency within the EPZ will be utilized for the purpose of KI ingestion. This system includes, but is not limited to, the use of sirens, radio & television announcements and local emergency response networks.

II. PRE-DISTRIBUTION OF POTASSIUM IODIDE (KI)

A. INITIAL KI PROVISION

SCDHEC's Nuclear Response and Environmental Surveillance Section (NREES) will maintain the public stockpile of KI at 8911 Farrow Road, Columbia, SC. This supply would be available for all residents within the NRC established 10 mile EPZ's.

B. <u>KI RECIPIENTS</u>

Resident and transient population with-in the NRC established 10 mile EPZ 's.

C. DISTRIBUTION METHOD

Potassium lodide will be distributed in the following manner:

- 1. Standard pharmacological procedures will be developed by SCDHEC for the purpose of ensuring the safe and proper storage, monitoring, safeguarding, and disposal of KI stocks sufficient to meet the anticipated need.
- 2. Any county within the 10 mile EPZ may request KI from SCDHEC for the pre-distribution in their county. The requesting county must submit a pre-distribution plan to SCDHEC. Upon review and concurrence of the plan, SCDHEC will transfer appropriate KI dosages to the requesting county.
- 3 In absence of a county pre-distribution plan, SCDHEC will insure that resident and transient populations with-in the NRC established 10 mile EPZ 's are provided with an opportunity to obtain KI.

D. <u>PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING THE QUANTITY OF KI NEEDED</u>:

The SC Department of Health and Environmental Control has utilized the

following procedure to determine the number of doses needed.

- a. Total number of residents within the EPZ; plus
- b. Estimated transient population; plus
- c. A factor of 2 (allowable Federal request)

E. PROCEDURE FOR ENSURING THAT THE SUPPLY IS ADEQUATE FOR THE POPULATION WITHIN THE EPZ.

The procedure for determining the quantity of KI (above) will involve the use of the latest EPZ planning and population numbers. These numbers will be obtained from the FNF's and verified by the County EMA offices within the EPZ. Estimates of the total population, resident and transient, is attached.

The State of SC has received sufficient quantities of Potassium lodide to Provide KI for all members of the public in each specified 10 Mile emergency planning zone.

F. OFFSITE RESPONSE ORGANIZATION PROCEDURES:

Procedures will be put in place for tracking of who received KI, when, and in what quantity. Additionally, organizations receiving KI will maintain necessary waivers from liability as determined by the SC Department of Health.

These procedures will ensure that KI supplies are within the expiration date indicated on the KI containers and that there is appropriate documentation extending the shelf life, where applicable.

G. KI ADMINISTRATION

From the FEOC/SEOC, the ERC or ESF 10 will contact ESF 8 who will be responsible for contacting Commissioner or his designee to get approval to distribute and administer KI. This decision is determined through the environmental assessment of offsite, radioactive iodine levels and is based upon the following recommendation of the Food and Drug Administration:

CONCERNED GROUP	EXPOSURE	DOSAGE	
Adults over 40	>500 R	130mg	
Adults	> 10R	130mg	
Adolescents (over 150 lbs)	> 5R	130mg	
Pregnant Women	> 5R	65mg	
Children 3 – 18 (under 150 lbs)	>	5R	65mg
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Infants, 1 month – 3 years	>	5R	32mg
Infants, birth – 1 month	>	5R	16mg

(Food and Drug Administration), Potassium Iodide as a Thyroid-Blocking Agent in Radiation, Emergency: Final Recommendations on FDA Guidance: Potassium Iodide as a Thyroid Blocking Agent in Radiation Emergencies, December 2001

III. DISTRIBUTION OF POTASSIUM IODIDE (KI) TO EMERGENCY WORKERS, INSTITUTIONALIZED INDIVIDUALS, AND THE PUBLIC.

A. INITIAL KI PROVISION

SCDHEC's Nuclear Response and Environmental Surveillance Section (NREES) transports its stockpile of KI to the Forward Emergency Operations Center (FEOC) upon its establishment. This supply would be available for all emergency response personnel and member of the public in the affected zones.

- Supplies of Potassium Iodide have been placed in County Health Departments near fixed nuclear facilities for emergency workers. As of July 2006, the Oconee, Pickens, Darlington, Chesterfield, Lee, York, Allendale, Aiken, Lexington and Barnwell County Health Departments have such stockpiles. For specific storage sites see Appendix IV.
- Supplies of Potassium Iodide have been placed in the York County EOC, and may be placed in Allendale, Aiken, Barnwell, Charleston, Chesterfield, Darlington, Fairfield, Newberry, Lee, Lexington, Oconee, Pickens, and Richland County EOC's, if requested.
- 3. Potassium lodide stockpiles have been placed in the following **County Health Departments** for the general public: Aiken, Allendale, Chesterfield, Barnwell, Darlington, Fairfield, Lee, Lexington, Richland, Newberry, Oconee, Pickens, and York.
- 4. The remainder of the supply is kept in the SCDHEC Farrow Road office at the Stern Business Center, 8911 Farrow Road Columbia, SC for deployment as necessary.
- County Health Departments will be responsible for storing and distributing KI according to the instructions given on pages I-11 through I-12. County health Departments maintain SOP's concerning storage and distribution in NREES standard SOP I-13 July 2006

- 6. NREES SCDHEC will be responsible for inspection of the stockpiles and for establishing administrative controls over KI. SCDHEC will provide instructions for its distribution and use.
- The ERC will be responsible for evaluating the need for distribution and/or administration of Potassium lodide and for recommending its use. NREES Manager will insure that the reserve supply is available for use as needed.

B. <u>KI RECIPIENTS</u>

Emergency Workers

KI will be issued to emergency workers who are required to enter or remain in an evacuated area and nonmobile institutionalized persons. This would include law enforcement personnel, firefighters, emergency medical/rescue personnel, security forces, environmental monitoring personnel, utility repair crews, livestock feeders, and in some cases, hospital, nursing home and jail occupants. KI may be dispensed to the public upon recommendation of the Commissioner or his designee.

C. <u>KI ADMINISTRATION</u>

No individual shall distribute KI to the public except upon specific authorization of ERC, NREES Manager, or Dose Assessment Team Leader or Commissioner or his designee.

From the FEOC/SEOC, the ERC through ESF 10 will make the KI administration recommendation to ESF 8 who will be responsible for contacting Commissioner or his designee to get approval to distribute and administer KI. The ERC's recommendation is determined through the environmental assessment of offsite, radioactive iodine levels and dosages will be based on the pre-established PAGs, listed on page I-0 of this plan, for emergency workers the following dosage is recommended:

CONCERNED GROUP	EXPOSURE	DOSAGE
All emergency workers	>5R	130mg

All institutionalized workers		
and citizens unable to	> 5R	130mg
evacuate in a timely manner		

(Food and Drug Administration), Potassium Iodide as a Thyroid-Blocking Agent in Radiation, Emergency: Final Recommendations on FDA Guidance: Potassium Iodide as a Thyroid Blocking Agent in Radiation Emergencies, December 2001

III. ADDITIONAL KI SUPPLY PROCUREMENT

If a need for KI beyond the initial provision is anticipated, SCDHEC officials will contact other KI stockpile sources and request supplies be made available to the State as agreed upon in Memorandums of Understanding (for Memorandums of Understanding refer to Appendix XI of the South Carolina Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan). When these sources acknowledge and accept the State's request, SCDHEC notifies SCEMD, who arranges transportation for the additional KI acquisition.

Reference: 47 FR, 47073, October 22, 1982.

TABLE 1: Response Levels (picocuries/liter) Corresponding to PAG

Isotope	<u>l-131</u>	<u>Cs-134</u>	<u>Cs-137</u>	<u>Sr-89</u>	<u>Sr-90</u>
Critical Organ	Thyr	GI(S)	WB	Bone	Bone
Preventive PAG	2.4E4	1.6E5	1.8E5	6000	4.4E4

Reference: Table 2, WINCO-1012, "Guidance on Offsite Emergency Radiation Measurement Systems: Phase 3- Water and Non-Dairy Food Pathway", October 1984. Adjusted for pci/1 for the Preventive PAG for infants.

Recommend protective actions as necessary. Recommend that alternative sources such as deep wells be used for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene. Request water convoys from unaffected areas as needed.

IV. Agricultural Sampling and Analysis - Emergency Procedures

SCDHEC emergency response personnel will call upon South Carolina Department of Agriculture for assistance in obtaining samples of fruits, vegetables, and animal feedstuffs which may have become contaminated by deposited radionuclides. South Carolina Department of Agriculture has statutory authority to embargo any foodstuffs for humans or animals which are known or suspected of being adulterated and unsafe for human or animal use. (Food, SC 39-25-10; Animal Feed, SC 46-27-10). Thus, any foodstuffs can be kept out of commerce if even suspected of being contaminated by an accidental release of radioactive materials.

The exact locations of food production, processing, and storage sites in the plume area can be ascertained through consultation among Clemson Extension Service, South Carolina Department of Agriculture and SCDHEC. Analysis of food samples collected from exposed sites for radiological adulteration will be performed by SCDHEC radiological monitoring laboratory facilities mentioned above.

V. <u>Embargo Procedures</u>

Foodstuffs found to be unsafe for consumption owing to confirmed or <u>suspected</u> radiological adulteration will be embargoed in place by tagging with a South Carolina Department of Agriculture inspectors order. Food supplies thus marked may not be legally moved or in any way permitted to pass into commerce. If embargoed food supplies are subsequently shown by analysis to be free of adulteration they may be released from embargo and allowed to be sold for human consumption. If embargoed food supplies are confirmed to be radiologically contaminated and therefore, unsafe for consumption they become condemned and

must be destroyed under supervision of South Carolina Department of Agriculture. The usual means of destruction is by sanitary landfill. The owner of the adulterated food at the time it is embargoed and subsequently ordered for destruction must bear the expense of disposal. The value of foodstuffs is normally established at the time of embargo or condemnation and is reflected in the embargo document.

The embargo and disposal of adulterated animal feeds would be accomplished by the same procedures as employed for human foods. In either case disposal is carried out in compliance with SCDHEC regulations governing the operation of sanitary landfills.

VI. Economic Impact

The principal economic impact of food supply embargo and subsequent condemnation will stem from the loss of the market value of the products and the expense of disposal. Any losses sustained by the owner of the lost food supplies would presumably be recovered via American Nuclear Insurers, under the Price-Anderson Act and Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

SOUTH CAROLINA

TECHNICAL RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

APPENDIX II

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING, SAMPLING, AND

LABORATORY ANALYSIS CAPABILITY

BUREAU OF LAND AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

S.C. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

FEBRUARY 2004

I. FACILITIES FOR SUPPORT OF RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE

The Bureau of Land and Waste Management is a division of the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control, located in the Stern Business Center, 8911 Farrow Road, Columbia, S.C. Bureau facilities include office space and communications (commercial telephones, two-way radios, and fax machines). Vehicles may be made available from other Department resources. The Bureau has portable sampling and radiation detection equipment, although a major release of radioactive material would require augmentation of state resources by Federal and other state agencies under FRMAC and SMRAP.

II. OFFSITE RADIOLOGICAL MONITORING

The Division of Radiological Environmental Monitoring, SCDHEC, conducts an ongoing environmental radiological monitoring program around each of the fixed nuclear facilities in the state. Predesignated sampling locations provide baseline information with which to assess the effects of any unplanned releases of radioactive material. The following types of samples are routinely collected at permanent sampling locations; other samples of opportunity would be taken as the need dictates:

- particulate and gaseous air samples
- surface water
- ground water
- potable water
- raw milk
- direct exposure to penetrating radiation
- soil and silt
- fish and shellfish
- vegetation
- bioassay samples

III. RECEIPT AND ANALYSIS OF FIELD MONITORING DATA

The Bureau of Land and Waste management in coordination with the Division of Radiological Environmental Monitoring shall establish a central point during emergency operations for the receipt and analysis or field monitoring data and the coordination of environmental biological samples collected.

A. When the FEOC is operational, all field monitoring data will be transmitted to the BLWM representative at the FEOC.

- B. When the FEOC has not been activated but the Mobile Radiological Laboratory has been deployed to the incident, all field monitoring data will be transmitted to the Mobile Radiological Laboratory.
- C. Environmental samples will be transported to the Radiological Laboratory in Columbia, or to the Mobile Radiological Laboratory deployed in the field, at the discretion of the Nuclear Response and Emergency Environmental Surveillance Field Director or Environmental Surveillance Coordinator.

IV. EMERGENCY SAMPLING PROCEDURES

In responding to an emergency or accident at a fixed nuclear facility, the following guidelines will be used for environmental sampling priorities.

- AIR SAMPLE STATIONS As soon as possible after a reported fixed nuclear facility accident, remove and change all routine air, particulate and charcoal filters. Disconnect time clock and place air sampler on 24-hour cycle. Be prepared to change air samplers daily. Activate all standby air sample stations. Utilize air sampling stations operated by Air Quality Control Division SCDHEC and portable samplers. Check all Portable air samplers and generators before entering the field.
- PRECIPITATION During sampling in the field, collect precipitation at all collectORS collection stations. Always record inches of precipitation.
- SURFACE WATER After a reported release from a fixed nuclear facility SAMPLES accident, collect a one gallon surface water sample from at least two downstream locations on the routine sample station list. Samples may have to be taken every 2-4 hours for the first 24 to 36 hours following a release. Collect a surface water sample from at least one upstream location. Prepare for large-volume sampling and composites.
- POTABLE WATER After a reported fixed nuclear facility accident, collect at SAMPLES least a one-gallon drinking water sample from all of the potable water sample stations on the routine sample station list. Have water plant operators begin composite sampling. Sample raw water intake points or raw water at plant.

- RAW MILK SAMPLING Gaseous releases are the Critical pathway. Peak contamination of milk will occur 2-3 days post ingestion of deposited radionuclides. Collect at least a one-gallon sample of raw milk at each dairy on the list. Sample each dairy every two days. Sample water from source used to water livestock. Sample pasture grass and/or feed.
- VEGETATION AND After a release, obtain samples of critical food crops and other vegetation as soon as possible. The locations and types are provided by the Clemson Agricultural Extension Agents.
- SOIL Collect soil samples as directed.
- TLD's The routine TLD's changed periodically are to remain in place during an emergency. Locate new TLD's in the field as directed. They should be placed in a conspicuous location for easy retrieval. These TLD's will be exchanged during the plume phase for direct gamma readings.

V. UTILIZATION OF EQC DISTRICT PERSONNEL IN EMERGENCY SAMPLING

The Environmental Quality Control (EQC) program at the S.C. Department of Health & Environmental Control has personnel and equipment located at its District Offices over the State. These resources can be called upon during an emergency at a Fixed Nuclear Facility to:

- A. Provide field sampling personnel familiar with the area to collect environmental samples.
- B. Provide additional mobile radio equipped vehicles as required.
- C. Provide limited field sampling supplies and equipment and some laboratory support.
- D. Provide immediate emergency environmental sampling until Emergency Team from Nuclear Response and Emergency Environmental Surveillance arrives at the scene.

VI. INFORMATION REQUIRED ON ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

The following information is required on environmental and bioassay samples to properly identify and evaluate the samples:

- A. Date and Time Sample Collected.
- B. Location where sample is collected (identify by highway and road numbers, landmarks such as churches, schools, etc.).
- C. Name of individual that collected the sample.
- D. Sample I.D. Number.
- E. Name and Social Security Number of donor if sample is urine for bioassay sample.

SOUTH CAROLINA

TECHNICAL RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

APPENDIX III

ENVIRONMENTAL AND HEALTH EFFECTS ASSESSMENT PLAN

BUREAU OF LAND and WASTE MANAGEMENT

S.C. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

FEBRUARY 2004

APPENDIX III, ENVIRONMENTAL AND HEALTH EFFECTS ASSESSMENT PLAN

References: (Not attached)

- 1. EPA-520/1-75-001, Manual of Protective Action Guides and Protective Actions for Nuclear Incidents, Chapter 5 (revises 6-79).
- 2. Meteorology and Atomic Energy, 1968, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Chapter 3.
- 3. WASH-1400, Reactor Safety Study, Appendix VI: Calculation of Reactor Accident Consequences.
- 4. U.S.N.R.C. Regulatory Guide 1.109, Calculation of Annual Doses to Man from Routine Releases of Reactor EffluentRevision 1, October 1977.
- 5. NUREG-0172, Age-Specific Radiation Dose Commitment Factors for a One-Year Chronic Intake, November 1977.

I. <u>OVERVIEW</u>

- A. Although reactor effluent may reach the biosphere in many ways, only two paths are of concern during the immediate response to an unplanned release, ingestion and/or inhalation and direct exposure. Emergency responders must be prepared to quickly determine the need to interdict drinking water supplies or to recommend protective actions to counter the potential harmful effects of exposure to airborne radioactive materials. Once the initial phase of the response is over, then other evaluations concerning the need to decontaminate, remove or otherwise isolate material and property can be made based on actual measurements of radioactive contamination.
- B. Sections II and III specify the actions the Bureau of Land and Waste Management will take to assess the impact of actual releases. By measuring contamination levels or concentrations of radioisotopes in air and water, doses can be calculated for comparison with the PAGs.
- C. Section IV specifies the actions to be taken by Bureau of Land and Waste Management in the event that an airborne release is imminent or in the event field-sampling results have not yet been made available to the FEOC. It should be recognized that such estimates depend on many assumptions; some of which are strongly dependent on the operating history of the fixed nuclear facility or the exact accident sequence. Nevertheless, by erring on the side of conservatism, the public may be protected until more exact information becomes available.

II. DETERMINATION OF DOSES RESULTING FROM CONTAMINATED WATER

- A. In the event that release of radioactive material is known or suspected and it is possible that contamination of water could occur (e.g., the release of noble gasses alone to the atmosphere would not be expected to contaminate near by water-courses), samples will be taken from nearby streams and ponds. One-gallon samples will be collected by BLWM/ERAT personnel and returned either to the Mobile Radiological Laboratory or the Radiological Laboratory in Columbia for analysis according to the procedures contained in the Laboratory Procedures Manual (not attached). The Division of Radiological Environmental Monitoring will compare the analysis results with previously determined background and normal operating levels of radioactive materials. Elevated levels will be reported to the FEOC. Sampling points have been established for routine environmental Surveillance (list not attached).
- B. ERAT members have been instructed on the locations of all sampling stations. Once analysis is complete, the ambient concentrations of radioisotopes become known. The dose commitment factors, given in References 3, 4, and 5, convert isotope concentrations into organ or whole body doses in units suitable for comparison with the Protective Actions Guides (PAGs). The isotopic analysis results will be transmitted immediately to the FEOC and dose commitments will be calculated and compared to the PAGs.

III. DETERMINATION OF DOSES RESULTING FROM AIRBORNE RELEASES

If an airborne release has occurred or is in progress, a determination of the resulting dose may be made by the following methods:

- A. Field Sampling Teams will measure radiation doses directly using hand held survey instruments as they enter the affected area. The results of this survey will be transmitted to the FEOC for comparison with the PAG for direct exposure to penetrating radiation. Each emergency kit contains suitable survey instruments. (See Appendix IV.)
- B. The Bureau of Land and Waste Management has established locations at which thermoluminescent dosimeters (TLD) are routinely placed. These devices measure penetrating radiation over periods of up to weeks or months.

They are normally exposed for three months before "reading." This program has established the normal radiation levels around the state, and particularly around the fixed nuclear facilities. In the event of a release, new dosimeters will be placed around the point of release to measure the dose to which persons in the vicinity would be exposed. These additional TLD's will be read periodically. The original TLD's will be left in place until the recovery phase, at which time they will be read to determine the total dose. Since TLD's measure the dose which has already been received, they must not be used for comparison with the PAGs. They are useful, however, for determining the population dose after the fact.

IV. CALCULATION OF PROJECTED DOSE DOWNWIND

The fixed nuclear facility staff is responsible for providing initial estimates of Α. the accident sequence and the potential releases to the State FEOC. The FNF operator will provide meteorological data (wind speed and direction, lapse rate, temperature, stability class) and the projected duration and amount of the release. In the event that this information is not available from the utility operator, then alternate sources must be used. The Weather Service (NOAA) can provide current weather and short-term forecasts for Columbia and Florence. The S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control has a portable wind speed and direction monitor. The unit is completely self-contained and is available 24 hours a day for use in the field. This information will be used by BLWM personnel to estimate the size and shape of the exposure isopleths, which will be plotted for exposures corresponding to the PAGs given elsewhere in this plan. As the accident progresses, the FNF operator is responsible for keeping the FEOC informed of any changes to the projected release data. As updated information is received, the isopleths will be recalculated and replotted.

V. TOTAL POPULATION EXPOSURE

The total projected exposure due to actual or projected releases is the product of individual exposure (from Sections II, III, and IV of the appendix) and population affected. Sector population will be obtained from SCORERP and the Utility.

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TECHNICAL

RADIOLOGICAL

EMERGENCY

RESPONSE PLAN

APPENDIX IV

EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

BUREAU OF LAND and WASTE MANAGEMENT

S.C. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

SEPTEMBER 2001

I. <u>GENERAL</u>

The Bureau of Land and Waste Management, S.C. Department of Health & Environmental Control maintains appropriate levels of portable radiation monitoring instruments, laboratory counting instruments, field sampling equipment, and supplies to conduct the operations of its normal radiological health activities. In addition, radiation monitoring instrumentation and supplies are maintained by the Bureau as described on the following pages.

II. INSPECTION AND INVENTORY

Emergency Kits, Portable Survey Instruments, Sampling Equipment, Radios, Supplies and Material are inspected quarterly. An inventory of supplies is conducted at that time. Portable survey instruments and radio units are operationally checked monthly and after each use.

III. CALIBRATION OF SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

Radiation survey instruments are calibrated at least every twelve months.

ITEM/DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	LOCATION
Survey Instruments and Dosimeters		
G-M Instruments		All equipment
Pressurized ion chamber detectors (PIC 6).		cabinets of
Micro-R meters		emergency
RASCAL (Nal detector and SCA)		Mobile Lab.
HP 270 probe with 12' PVC extension		
Pocket dosimeters (200mr, 5R, 100R, 200R).		*
Dosimeter chargers		*
Digital dosimeter		
Communications Equipment		
Transceivers, mobile, 100 watt		Rm 1669
Transceivers, portable, 25 watt		Rm 1671
Transceivers, portable, 5 watt		Rm 1671
Walkie-talkies, 5 watt		Rm 1320
Mobile telephone, RCC		Rm 1669
Transportable base station		Rm 1669

* Additional items in possession of Bureau Personnel for daily activities.

ITEM/DESCRIPTION	<u>QUANTITY</u>	LOCATION
LABORATORY EQUIPMENT		
Multichannel analyzer with GeLi detector	2	In-House & MRL
G-M detector with scalar	1	MRL
Thermoluminescent dosimeter reader	2	In-House & MRL
Air sampler, Hi-vol	3	Rm 135
Liquid Scintillation	1 In	-House
Ancillary Equipment		Found in lab and emergency kits
Contamination smears with envelopes		
Gloves, plastic		
Shoe covers, plastic		
Anti-contamination clothing		
Camera, instant	Rm	144
Maps		Rm 133
Administrative supplies		
EMERGENCY RADIOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM KITS	5	1 Assigned to emergency vehicle, 3 in Lab for field team use.

ITEM/DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	LOCATION
(Instruments already included in previous totals	3)	
Portable Survey Meter, Beta-Gamma		
Pocket Dosimeter, 0-200 mR		
Pocket Dosimeter, 0-200 R		
Gloves, plastic		
Shoe covers, plastic		
Complete Anti-C Clothing Pack (set)		
Flashlight with batteries		
Contamination Smears with Envelopes		
Nasal Wipes, cotton swabs (pkg)		
Plastic Bags, assorted sizes (box)		
Cubi-tainers (for sample collection)		
Masking tape (roll)		
Pencils, Felt Markers, Note Pads (set)		
S.C. Road Map		
Log Book, Forms, SOPs		
Radiation Caution Signs, Labels & Tags		
ERAT Handbook and Emergency Plan (each)		
Potassium lodide, 1-14 tab bottles		

POTASSIUM IODIDE (KI) DISTRIBUTION IN S.C.

York County Health Department - 4200 doses Darlington County Health Department - 4200 doses Chesterfield County Health Department - 1400 doses Lee County Health Department - 1400 doses Lexington County Health Department - 2800 doses Oconee County Health Department - 4200 doses Pickens County Health Department - 4200 doses Aiken County Health Department - 1400 doses Aiken County Health Department - 1400 doses Barnwell County Health Department - 1400 doses Barnwell County Health Department - 1400 doses York County EOC - 4200 doses

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SOUTH CAROLINA

TECHNICAL RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

APPENDIX V

RADIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE CONTROL

BUREAU OF LAND AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

S.C. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

FEBRUARY 2004

I. Radiological Exposure Control

Radiological Exposure Control as described in the Appendix involves the radiological monitoring of emergency workers, evacuees, and/or other individuals during or after an accident at a Fixed Nuclear Facility. Radiological monitoring and decontamination will be conducted by county teams under the technical support of the SCDHEC technical Liaisons. Liaisons assigned this area of responsibility must be able to deal with the public in a professional manners, with tact and courtesy. If members of the public have to be evacuated due to a radiological incident they are likely to be apprehensive, concerned and sometimes hostile. It can be expected that evacuees would represent a typical cross-section of the population: men, women, children, infants, senior citizens, invalids, etc. The evacuees may not be cooperative and the reasons for this should be understood.

The task is simple: monitor each individual, as required, to detect any radioactive contamination on exposed skin surfaces, hair, clothing, including shoes and shoe soles. However, the procedure for carrying out this task is more complicated, and involves a lot of independent judgment and, most of all, common sense.

II. MONITORING OF EMERGENCY WORKERS

- A. Emergency workers include Radiological Assistance Team Members, Law Enforcement Officers, Emergency Medical Personnel, Civil Defense Personnel, National Guardsmen, etc.
- B. Emergency workers may not report to a central area for monitoring but may have to be monitored at "their posts" or individual command centers.
- C. Written records should be maintained on each individual monitored. Essential information required is shown on Form ERAT-1, page V-3, and includes:
 - 1. Name
 - 2. Social Security Number
 - 3. Date of Birth
 - 4. Address
 - 5. Location during emergency
 - 6. Results of personnel monitoring
 - 7. Dosimeter Reading

D. Dose Records for Emergency Workers: The Bureau of Land and Waste Management/ representative will maintain a log containing the personnel exposures incurred by each responding state and local organization. Personnel exposures will be reported to BLWM by affected county at each shift change and after significant exposures (200 mR to one or more individuals), whichever comes first.

III. MONITORING OF EVACUEES

Unless there has been a release of particulate material during an incident at a Fixed Nuclear Facility, there may be no need to establish a personnel-monitoring station at the evacuee assembly area. If the need to establish a personnel-monitoring station does exist, then the county Emergency Team assigned this responsibility should follow the Guidelines as set forth in each of the County Plans. Guidelines for BLWM/NREES are in the following pages.

IV. ISSUING OF POCKET DOSIMETERS

The number of pocket dosimeters and dosimeter chargers are limited. There are not enough dosimeters in stock to issue one to each individual. If possible, at least one dosimeter should be issued to a team - if that team will stay together during most of their emergency functions. Be sure that the individual issued a dosimeter understands that it is to be returned as soon as possible so that it can be re-issued.

Pocket dosimeters and TLD's are being provided to the local emergency workers through the Emergency Preparedness Division, in accordance with Annex F.

V. DISTRIBUTION OF POTASSIUM IODIDE TABLETS

The distribution of Potassium lodide Tablets will be accomplished in accordance with the procedures described in Appendix I.

VI. Portal Monitoring Procedures

When using portal monitors for personnel contamination monitoring, refer to SCORERP, Annex F, ATTACHMENT A, ERAT FORM 3, paragraph IV, page 11.

NAME:

SSN: - - AGE:

± SUM

± HEAD		
±		±
L3		R3
±		±
L2		R2
±		±
L1		R1
FEET ±		

Portal monitor has been pre-set to automatically subtract area background radiation readings. Any alarming channel will indicate that state contamination limits have been exceeded and decontamination is required.

DIRECTIONS

1) Ask evacuee to enter the portal monitor for a six second count. The monitor's Acounting≅ green light will illuminate. When the count is complete the monitor's Acheck ok≅ green light will illuminate. NOTE: If the monitor's Aincomplete yellow light is illuminated the evacuee must reenter the monitor until a complete count is obtained.

2) If no channels are alarming ask evacuee to proceed to the registration desk.

3) If any channels are alarming, place an $AX \cong$ in the corresponding circle for all alarming monitor channels on the diagram above and direct evacuee to the decontamination showers.

MONITORS NAME _____ DATE OF SURVEY _____

Portal Monitor Serial Number

EVACUEE MONITORING/DECONTAMINATION REPORT

- 1. Advise individual to remove clothes and shower with soap and water, paying close attention to spots found to be contaminated, hair, hands, and fingernails.
- 2. Contaminated clothing should be disposed of or tagged for decontamination. If the individual does not have contamination free clothing, then clothing should be issued.
- 3. After thorough cleansing, monitor individual again using a Ludlum-3 monitor. If contamination remains, note on this form and ask the evacuee to shower again if contamination is greater than limits specified below.
- 4. After the second shower, monitor individual again using a Ludlum-3 monitor. If contamination is still present in excess of the limits below, notify SCDHEC for referral to nearest medical facility capable of treating contaminated persons.

CONTAMINATION SURVEY DATA (INITIAL FOLLOW-UP)		
LOCATION	СРМ	
HAIR		
HEAD		
NECK		
SHOULDER(L/R)		
ARM(L/R)		
HAND(L/R)		
CHEST		
BACK		
LEG(L/R)		
FOOT(L/R)		
RESULTS GREAT BACKGROUND or RESHOW RESULTS LESS T BACKGROUND or RELEASE	ER THAN 2X 330 CPM ER HAN 2X 330 CPM	
LUDLUMMODEL 3	SERIAL #:	
BACKGROUND		С

CONTAMINATION SURVEY DATA (FINAL FOLLOW-UP)		
LOCATION	СРМ	
HAIR		
HEAD		
NECK		
SHOULDER(L/R)		
ARM(L/R)		
HAND(L/R)		
CHEST		
BACK		
LEG(L/R)		
FOOT(L/R)		
RESULTS GREAT BACKGROUND of REFER to RESULTS LESS BACKGROUND of RELEASE	ER THAN 2X 330 CPM DHEC THAN 2X 330 CPM	
PROBE (44-9) SFR	IAL #:	

MONITOR/RECORDER SIGNATURE:

cpm

HAND HELD INDIVIDUAL MONITORING/DECONTAMINATION REPORT FORM

NOTE: Not to be used with Portal Monitoring Operation.

NAME:		SSN:	AGE:	
LUDLUM MODEL 3 SERIAL #:		PROBE (44-9) SI	ERIAL #:	
BACKGROUND	cpm	2 H BACKGROUND		cpm
MONITOR/RECORDER SIGNATU	JRE:			

DIRECTIONS: Indicate levels of contamination on the corresponding body parts. NOTE: Contamination Action Level is > 2X background or > **330** CPM.



SURVEY RESULTS: Check the appropriate response.

No contamination found, released to shelter registration. Decontamination required (see reverse). Notify DHEC if decontamination is unsuccessful after second attempt.

INDIVIDUAL MONITORING/DECONTAMINATION REPORT

- 1. Advise individual to remove clothes and shower with soap and water, paying close attention to spots found to be contaminated, hair, hands, and fingernails.
- 2. Contaminated clothing should be disposed of or tagged for decontamination. If the individual does not have contamination free clothing, then clothing should be issued.
- 3. After thorough cleansing, monitor individual again using a Ludlum-3 monitor. If contamination remains, note on this form and ask the evacuee to shower again if contamination is greater than limits specified below.
- 4. After the second shower, monitor individual again using a Ludlum-3 monitor. If contamination is still present in excess of the limits below, notify SCDHEC for referral to nearest medical facility capable of treating contaminated persons.

CONTAMINATION SURVEY DATA (INITIAL FOLLOW-UP)		
LOCATION	СРМ	
HAIR		
HEAD		
NECK		
SHOULDER(L/R)		
ARM(L/R)		
HAND(L/R)		
CHEST		
BACK		
LEG(L/R)		
FOOT(L/R)		
RESULTS GREATER THAN 2X BACKGROUND or 330 CPM RESHOWER RESULTS LESS THAN 2X BACKGROUND or 330 CPM RELEASE		
LUDLUM MODEL 3 SERIAL #:		

LOCATIONCPMHAIRHEADNECKSHOULDER(L/R)ARM(L/R)HAND(L/R)CHESTBACKLEG(L/R)FOOT(L/R)RESULTS GREATER THAN 2X BACKGROUND or 330 CPM REFER to DHEC RESULTS LESS THAN 2X BACKGROUND or 330 CPM	CONTAMINATION SURVEY DATA (FINAL FOLLOW-UP)		
HAIR HEAD NECK SHOULDER(L/R) ARM(L/R) HAND(L/R) CHEST BACK LEG(L/R) FOOT(L/R) RESULTS GREATER THAN 2X BACKGROUND or 330 CPM REFER to DHEC RESULTS LESS THAN 2X BACKGROUND or 330 CPM	LOCATION	СРМ	
HEADNECKSHOULDER(L/R)ARM(L/R)HAND(L/R)CHESTBACKLEG(L/R)FOOT(L/R)RESULTS GREATER THAN 2X BACKGROUND or 330 CPM REFER to DHECRESULTS LESS THAN 2X BACKGROUND or 330 CPMRESULTS LESS THAN 2X BACKGROUND or 330 CPM	HAIR		
NECKSHOULDER(L/R)ARM(L/R)HAND(L/R)CHESTBACKLEG(L/R)FOOT(L/R)RESULTS GREATER THAN 2X BACKGROUND or 330 CPM REFER to DHEC RESULTS LESS THAN 2X BACKGROUND or 330 CPM	HEAD		
SHOULDER(L/R)ARM(L/R)HAND(L/R)CHESTBACKLEG(L/R)FOOT(L/R)RESULTS GREATER THAN 2X BACKGROUND or 330 CPM REFER to DHECRESULTS LESS THAN 2X BACKGROUND or 330 CPMRESULTS LESS THAN 2X BACKGROUND or 330 CPM	NECK		
ARM(L/R)HAND(L/R)CHESTBACKBACKLEG(L/R)FOOT(L/R)RESULTS GREATER THAN 2X BACKGROUND or 330 CPM REFER to DHEC RESULTS LESS THAN 2X BACKGROUND or 330 CPMRESULTS LESS THAN 2X BACKGROUND or 330 CPM	SHOULDER(L/R)		
HAND(L/R)CHESTBACKBACKLEG(L/R)FOOT(L/R)RESULTS GREATER THAN 2XBACKGROUND or 330 CPMREFER to DHECRESULTS LESS THAN 2XBACKGROUND or 330 CPMRESULTS LESS THAN 2XBACKGROUND or 330 CPMRELEASE	ARM(L/R)		
CHESTBACKLEG(L/R)FOOT(L/R)RESULTS GREATER THAN 2XBACKGROUND or 330 CPM REFER to DHECRESULTS LESS THAN 2XBACKGROUND or 330 CPM RELEASE	HAND(L/R)		
BACK LEG(L/R) FOOT(L/R) RESULTS GREATER THAN 2X BACKGROUND or 330 CPM REFER to DHEC RESULTS LESS THAN 2X BACKGROUND or 330 CPM RELEASE DECODE (44.0) OFENAL //	CHEST		
LEG(L/R) FOOT(L/R) RESULTS GREATER THAN 2X BACKGROUND or 330 CPM REFER to DHEC RESULTS LESS THAN 2X BACKGROUND or 330 CPM RELEASE	BACK		
FOOT(L/R) RESULTS GREATER THAN 2X BACKGROUND or 330 CPM REFER to DHEC RESULTS LESS THAN 2X BACKGROUND or 330 CPM RELEASE	LEG(L/R)		
RESULTS GREATER THAN 2X BACKGROUND or 330 CPM REFER to DHEC RESULTS LESS THAN 2X BACKGROUND or 330 CPM RELEASE	FOOT(L/R)		
BACKGROUND or 330 CPM RELEASE	RESULTS GREAT BACKGROUND or REFER to RESULTS LESS	ER THAN 2X 330 CPM DHEC THAN 2X	
	BACKGROUND or RELEASE	330 CPM	
PROBE (44-9) SERIAL #:	PROBE (44-9) SEF	RIAL #:	

MONITOR/RECORDER SIGNATURE:

BACKGROUND

OCTOBER 1998

cpm

VEHICLE MONITORING FORM

VEHICLE OWNREES:	SSN:
TAG #:	MAKE/MODEL:
LUDLUM MODEL 3 SERIAL #:	PROBE (44-9) SERIAL #:
MONITOR/RECORDER SIGNATURE:	

EXTERIOR SURVEY DATA

Location	Readings
R Front Tire/Wheel Well	
R Rear Tire/Wheel Well	
L Front Tire/Wheel Well	
L Rear Tire/Wheel Well	
Radiator	
Air Filter Intake	
Other	

EXTERIOR SURVEY RESULTS: Check the appropriate response. Contamination less than **1650** CPM; released Contamination ∃**1650** CPM, decontamination required.

VEHICLE MONITORING FORM

Shade in the appropriate locations that correspond to areas of contamination.



INTERIOR SURVEY DATA

Location	Readings
Drivers Seat and Floor Boards	
R Front Passenger Seat and Floor Board	
L Rear Passenger Seat and Floor Board	
R Rear Passenger Seat and Floor Board	
Steering Wheel	
Other	
INTERIOR SURVEY RESULTS: Check the appropriat	e response.
Contamination less than 1650 CPM; released.	
Contamination 31650 CPM, decontamination re	equired.

VII. IDEAL MONITORING LAYOUT

An <u>Ideal Layout</u> For <u>Initial Monitoring</u> of <u>Evacuees</u> or <u>Other Personnel</u> is shown on the attached drawing. The situation, facilities, or availability of equipment shown in this drawing may NEVER exist, however, it may be helpful to review the elements depicted.

A. ENTRANCE

There should be only ONE entrance into the personnel monitoring area. This entrance would be marked with a large sign or a Security Officer/Guide can be positioned at the entrance to direct evacuees. When a Security Officer/Guide is used, he should NOT be an ERAT member. A person from other resources such as Law Enforcement, Emergency Preparedness, etc. should be used.

B. <u>REGISTRATION DESK</u>

Once personnel have been directed through the entrance, they should go immediately to the Monitoring Registration Desk. Here information is obtained on EACH individual on Form ERAT-1. A bottleneck can be prevented at the Monitoring Registration Desk if each individual to be monitored fills out the top part of the form themselves. The individuals are then directed to proceed to the Monitoring Area, taking the forms with them. The Registrar who operates the Registration Desk should NOT be an ERAT member. A volunteer from Emergency Preparedness or some other organization can be instructed to carry out this function.

C. MONITORING AREA

Each individual to be monitored proceeds to the Monitoring Area with their Form ERAT-1. It is important to define walkways with physical barriers, screens, and/or paper on the floor to prevent possible contaminated persons from contaminating clean areas at the evacuee assembly area. A complete monitoring survey of each clothed individual is performed. The survey should begin at the top of the head, with attention given to the hair, shoulders, arms, hands, chest, back, legs, shoes, and shoe soles. Other items such as handbags, hats, outer garments brought along, etc., should be monitored at this time. When possible a male ERAT member should monitor men and female ERAT member should monitor women and children. A recorder can be assigned to record the reading obtained by the monitor onto the Form ERAT-1.

If contamination is detected on clothing only, the individual should be directed to the Property/Clothing Desk or if facilities are available to the appropriate Decon Area. If contamination is detected on an individual's hair or skin surfaces, they should be directed to the appropriate Decon Area for decontamination.

Note that under ideal conditions the Monitoring Area is screened off from the rest of the assembly area. This affords privacy and prevents embarrassment to the evacuee. An ideal screen is one of sheets or blankets. (You may have to improvise, however.) The ability of the ERAT member to improvise or to seek out local individuals who may have resources is important.

It may not be necessary to take bioassay samples from each evacuee. This will be a judgment made by Bureau of Land and Waste Management/ based on the contamination detected. Only two types of bioassay samples may be taken by ERAT members: urine and nose wipes. If samples are taken it is important to label each sample with the Name, Social Security Number, and Date Collected. An icechest or refrigerator should be available to store the urine samples until they can be transported to the Radiological Laboratory.

D. <u>PROPERTY/CLOTHING DESK</u>

It should be recognized that this function at the evacuee monitoring area may have serious repercussions after the emergency is over. It is the responsibility of the Property/Clothing Desk to receive, bag, tag, and store items of clothing which belong to the evacuee. For this reason it is strongly recommended that ERAT members NOT sign for any items of clothing or personal property or be responsible for their storage. The person who operates the Property/Clothing Desk should be a representative from a local agency.

When an evacuee is sent to the Property/Clothing Desk because an article of clothing is contaminated, that article is placed in a plastic bag and tagged with the evacuee's Name, Address, Social Security Number, and Date Received. The evacuee should be given a receipt for his property. The contaminated articles are placed in drums or boxes clearly marked CONTAMINATED. In most cases there will be no need to impound watches, rings, jewelry, wallets or money.

Provisions should be made to provide substitute clothing for evacuees who must forfeit all or a critical part of their personal clothing. This substitute clothing must be obtained from a local source. Here again local organizations such as Civil Defense, American Red Cross, etc., must be called upon.

It should be the responsibility of the Property/Clothing Desk to provide Dressing Areas for evacuees. Every effort should be made to assure privacy for the evacuee.

It may be possible to easily decontaminate some clothing at this point using a vacuum cleaners.

E. <u>FOLLOW-UP</u>

A survey of the area used in Radiological Exposure Control when the emergency is terminated or when the assembly area is to be moved or closed should be performed. Monitoring of the floor, desks, tables, chairs and other equipment must be performed. Any items detected with radioactive contamination should be marked and segregated until decontaminated or disposed of in an authorized manners.

Radiation surveys and contamination smear results must be recorded for documentation purposes.

All records pertaining to personnel monitoring must be returned to BLWM/. BLWM/ERAT should not be responsible for the receipt or storage records of clothing of evacuees. The name of the person or local organization who will retain custody of clothing should be obtained.

F. <u>GENERAL INFORMATION</u>

Remember that the personnel monitoring area operated by ERAT will probably be only a part of the over-all evacuee assembly area. The function of BLWM/NREES is to advise on the monitoring and, to some extent, the decontamination performed by county teams. ERAT will not provide coffee and doughnuts, first aid, housing, transportation or other welfare functions. These are functions of the local organizations.

Keep a logbook. The type of information to be recorded is:

- Where you have set up your monitoring area.
- The names of other ERAT members present.
- When you arrived and when you were ready to function.
- Name of person in charge of the Assembly Area.
- Name of persons from local organizations who are assisting you.
- Tally of the number persons monitored: number of men, number of women, etc.
- Types of survey instruments used record the background readings.
- When you were released from emergency duty and by whom.

Caution should be exercised when members of the press are present. Be very careful what you say when they are around. Refrain from giving interviews. Refer them to the Joint Information Center if operational or the FEOC for information.

G. <u>EMERGENCY RADIOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE</u>

LIST OF EMERGENCY PERSONNEL, EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPLIES TO BE PROVIDED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AT EMERGENCY CENTER OR ASSEMBLY AREA.

Local officials will provide items and personnel to perform the task of radiological monitoring of evacuees and/or emergency personnel under the direction of members of the S.C. Department of Health & Environmental Control Emergency Radiological Assistance Team.

SPACE REQUIREMENTS

Approximately 300 square feet of space in a sheltered facility to receive evacuees and/or emergency personnel to be monitored for radioactive contamination.

Proper heating, lighting, toilet facilities and access to telephone required.

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED
3 Desks or Tables
10 Chairs
3 Trash Cans
2 Large Trash Cans with Covers
1 Vacuum Cleaners (household type)
Screens or Barrier Rope

SUPPLIES REQUIRED 2 Rolls Wide Masking Tape 2 Rolls of Paper or Plastic Floor Covering 50 Large Plastic Bags with ties 50 Sets of Substitute Clothing and Slippers 4 Drums or Boxes for Contaminated Items Ice and storage containers for Bioassay samples

1 Security Officer/Guide	To assist in directing evacuees into monitoring
	area. (Does not have to be a Law Officer.)
1 Registrar	Works at Registration Desk.
Monitors	Performs actual surveys.
1 Recorder (per monitor)	Records data at Personnel Monitoring Area.
1 Clothing/Property Custodian	Collects Contaminated Clothing. Issues out Substitute Clothing.
(local official)	

Items should be brought and personnel report to:	
at:	as soon as possible.

location


IDEAL LAYOUT FOR INITIAL MONITORING OF EVACUEES OR OTHER PERSONNEL

SOUTH CAROLINA

TECHNICAL RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

APPENDIX VI

DECONTAMINATION

BUREAU OF LAND AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

S.C. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

FEBRUARY 2004

<u>METHOD</u>	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>ACTION</u>	<u>TECHNIQUE</u>	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
SOAP & WATER	SKIN & HANDS	EMULSIFIES & DISSOLVES CONTAMINATE.	WASH 2-3 MINUTES & MONITOR. DON=T WASH MORE THAN 3-4 TIMES.	READILY AVAILABLE & EFFECTIVE FOR MOST RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION.	CONTINUED WASHING WILL DEFAT THE SKIN. INDISCRIMINATE WASH- ING OF OTHER THAN AFFECTED PAR MAY SPREAD CONTAMI- NATION.
SOAP & WATER	HAIR	EMULSIFIES & DISSOLVES CONTAMINATE.	WASH SEVERAL TIMES. IF CONTAMI- NATION IS NOT LOW- ERED TO ACCEPT- ABLE LEVELS, SHAVE THE HEAD & APPLY SKIN DECONTAMI- NATION METHODS.		
LAVA SOAP, SOFT BRUSH, & WATER	SKIN & HANDS	EMULSIFIES & DISSOLVES CONTAMINATE.	USE LIGHT PRES- SURE WITH HEAVY LATHER. WASH FOR 2 MINUTES, 3 TIMES. RINSE & MONITOR. USE CARE NOT TO SCRATCH OR TO PRE- VENT CHAPPING.	READILY AVAILABLE & EFFECTIVE FOR MOST RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION.	CONTINUED WASHING WILL ABRADE THE SKIN.
TIDE OR OTHER DETERGENT (PLAIN)	SKIN & HANDS	EMULSIFIES & DISSOLVES CONTAMINATE.	MAKE INTO PASTE. USE WITH ADDITIONAL WATER WITH A MILD SCRUBBING ACTION. USE CARE NOT TO ERODE THE SKIN.	SLIGHTLY MORE EFFECTIVE THAN WASHING WITH SOAP.	WILL DEFAT & ABRADE SKIN & MUST BE USED WITH CARE.

*BEGIN WITH THE FIRST LISTED METHOD & THEN PROCEED STEP BY STEP TO THE MORE SEVERE METHODS, AS NECESSARY.

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OF LANOLIN. IF NOT SUCCESSFUL, GO ON TO THE NEXT STEP.

METHOD	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>ACTION</u>	<u>TECHNIQUE</u>	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
MIXTURE OF 50% TIDE & 50% CORNMEAL	SKIN & HANDS	EMULSIFIES & DISSOLVES CONTAMINATE.	MAKE INTO PASTE. USE WITH ADDITIONAL WATER WITH A MILD SCRUBBING ACTION. USE CARE NOT TO ERODE THE SKIN.	SLIGHTLY MORE EFFECTIVE THAN WASHING WITH SOAP.	WILL DEFAT & ABRADE SKIN & MUST BE USED WITH CARE.
5% WATER SOLU- TION OF A MIXTURE OF 30% TIDE, 65% CALGON, 5% CARBOSE (CARBOXYMETHYL CELLULOSE)	SKIN & HANDS	EMULSIFIES & DISSOLVES CONTAMINATE.	USE WITH WATER. RUB FOR A MINUTE AND RINSE.	SLIGHTLY MORE EFFECTIVE THAN WASHING WITH SOAP.	WILL DEFAT & ABRADE SKIN & MUST BE USED WITH CARE.
A PREPARATION OF 8% CARBOSE, 3% TIDE, 1% VERSENE, 88% WATER HOMO- GENIZED INTO A CREAM	SKIN & HANDS A.	EMULSIFIES & DISSOLVES CONTAMINATE.	USE WITH ADDITIONAL WATER. RUB FOR ONE MINUTE AND WIPE OFF. FOLLOW WITH LANOLIN OR HAND CREAM.	SLIGHTLY MORE EFFECTIVE THAN WASHING WITH SOAP.	WILL DEFAT & ABRADE SKIN & MUST BE USED WITH CARE.
TITANIUM DIOXIDE PASTE. PREPARE PASTE BY MIXING PRECIPITATED TITANIUM DIOXIDE (A VERY THICK SLURRY, NEVER PERMITTED TO DRY) WITH A SMALL AMOUNT	SKIN, HANDS, & EXTREMITIES. DO NOT USE NEAR FACE OR OTHER BODY OPENINGS	EMULSIFIES & DISSOLVES CONTAMINATE.	WORK THE PASTE INTO THE AFFECTED AREA FOR 2 MINUTES. RINSE AND WASH WITH WARM WATER. MONITOR.	REMOVES CONTAMI- NATION LODGED UNDER SCALY SURFACE OF SKIN. GOOD FOR HEAVY SURFACE CONTAMI- NATION OF SKIN.	IF LEFT ON TOO LONG WILL REMOVE SKIN.

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METHOD	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>ACTION</u>	<u>TECHNIQUE</u>	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
MIX EQUAL VOLUMES OF A SATURATED SOLUTION OF POTAS- SIUM PERMANGA- NATE AND 0.2M SUL- FURIC ACID. (SATUR- ATED SOLUTION OF KmnO4 IS 6.4 GRAMS PER 100ml OF H_2O .) CONTINUE WITH NEXT STEP.	SKIN, HANDS, & EXTREMITIES. DO NOT USE NEAR FACE OR OTHER BODY OPENINGS.	DISSOLVES CONTAMINANT ABSORBED IN THE EPIDERMIS	POUR OVER WET HANDS, RUBBING THE SURFACE & USING HAND BRUSH FOR NOT MORE THAN 2 MINUTES. RINSE WITH WATER.	SUPERIOR FOR SKIN CONTAMINATION. MAY BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH TITANIUM OXIDE.	WILL REMOVE A LAYER OF SKIN IF IN CONTACT WITH THE SKIN FOR MORE THAN 2 MINUTES.
APPLY A FRESHLY PREPARED 5% SOLU- OF SODIUM ACID SUL- FITE. (SOLUTION MADE BY DISSOLVING 5 GM OF NaHSO3 CRYSTALS IN 100 ML DISTILLED WATER.)	SKIN, HANDS, & EXTREMITIES. DO NOT USE NEAR FACE OR OTHER BODY OPENINGS.	REMOVES THE PERMANGANATE STAIN.	APPLY IN SAME MANNERS AS ABOVE. APPLY FOR NOT MORE THAN 2 MINUTES. THE ABOVE PROCEDURE MAY BE REPEATED. APPLY LANOLIN OR HAND CREAM WHEN COMPLETED.		WILL REMOVE A LAYER OF SKIN IF IN CONTACT WITH THE SKIN FOR MORE THAN 2 MINUTES.
FLUSHING NOSE	EYES, EARS, NOSE AND MOUTH	PHYSICAL REMOVAL BY FLUSHING.	ROLL BACK THE EYELID AS FAR AS POSSIBLE, FLUSH WITH LARGE AMOUNTS OF WATER. IF ISOTONIC IRRI- GANTS* ARE AVAILABLE OBTAIN THEM WITHOUT DELAY. APPLY TO EYE CONTINUALLY & THEN FLUSH WITH LARGE AMOUNTS OF WATER. FURTHER DECONTAMI- NATION SHOULD BE DONE UNDER MEDICAL SUPERVISION.	IF USED IMMEDIATELY WILL REMOVE CON- TAMINATION. MAY ALSO BE USED FOR EARS, NOSE, & THROAT.	WHEN USING FOR & MOUTH, CONTAMI- NATED INDIVIDUALS SHOULD BE WARNED NOT TO SWALLOW THE RINSES.

<u>METHOD</u>	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>ACTION</u>	<u>TECHNIQUE</u>	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
FLUSHING	WOUNDS	PHYSICAL REMOVAL BY FLUSHING.	WASH WOUND WITH LARGE AMOUNTS OF WATER & SPREAD	QUICK & EFFICIENT IF WOUND NOT SEVERE.	MAY SPREAD CONTAMI- NATION TO OTHER AREAS OF BODY IF NOT
			EDGES TO STIMULATE BLEEDING, IF NOT PROFUSE. IF PROFUSI STOP BLEEDING FIRST, CLEAN EDGES OF WOU BANDAGE, & IF ANY CO TAMINATION REMAINS, MAY BE REMOVED BY NORMAL CLEANING METHODS, AS ABOVE.	E, ND, N- IT	DONE CAREFULLY.
SWEATING	SKIN OF HANDS & FEET	PHYSICAL REMOVAL BY SWEATING.	PLACE HAND OR FOOT IN PLASTIC GLOVE OR BOOTY. TAPE SHUT. PLACE NEAR SOURCE OF HEAT FOR 10-15 MINUTES OR UNTIL HAND OR FOOT IS SWEATING PROFUSELY REMOVE GLOVE & THE	CLEANSING ACTION IS FROM INSIDE OUT. HAND DOES NOT DRY OUT.	IF GLOVE OR BOOTY IS NOT REMOVED SHORTLY AFTER PRO- FUSE SWEATING STARTS & PART WASHED WITH SOAP & WATER IMMEDIATELY, CONTAMINATION MAY SEEP INTO THE
PORES.			WASH USING STANDAR TECHNIQUES. OR GLO CAN BE WORN FOR SE HOURS USING ONLY BO	D VES /ERAL DDY HEAT.	

<u>METHOD</u>	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>ACTION</u>	<u>TECHNIQUE</u>	<u>ADVANTAGES</u>	DISADVANTAGES
VACUUM CLEANING	DRY SURFACES	REMOVES CONTAMI- NATED DUST BY	USE CONVENTIONAL VACUUM TECH	GOOD ON DRY, POR- NIQUE OUS SURFACES	ALL DUST MUST BE S. FILTERED OUT
UI .		SUCTION.	WITH EFFICIENT FILTER.	AVOIDS WATER REACTIONS.	EXHAUST. MACHINE IS CONTAMINATED.
WATER	ALL NONPOROUS SURFACES (METAL PAINTED, PLASTIC, ETC.)	DISSOLVES & ERODES	FOR LARGE SUR- FACES: HOSE WITH HIGH-PRESSURE WATER AT AN OPTI- MUM DISTANCE OF 15-20 FEET. SPRAY VERTICAL SURFACES AT AN ANGLE OF INCI- DENCE OF 30-40 DEGREES WORK FROM TOP TO BOTTOM TO AVOID RECONTAMINATION. WORK UPWIND TO AVOID SPRAY. DETER- MINE CLEANING RATE EXPERIMENTALLY, IF POSSIBLE, OTHERWISE USE A RATE OF 4 SQUA FEET PER MINUTE.	ALL WATER EQUIP- MENT MAY BE UTILIZED. ALLOWS OPERATION TO BE CARRIED OUT FROM A DISTANCE. CONTA- MINATION MAY BE REDUCED BY 50%. WATER EQUIPMENT MAY BE USED FOR SOLUTIONS OF OTHER DECONTAMINATING AGENTS.	DRAINAGE MUST BE CONTROLLED. NOT SUITABLE FOR POR- OUS MATERIALS. OILED SURFACES CANNOT BE DECONTA- MINATED. NOT APPLI- CABLE ON DRY CONTA- MINATED SURFACES (USE VACUUM); NOT APPLICABLE ON POR- OUS SURFACES SUCH AS WOOD, CONCRETE, CANVAS, ETC. SPRAY WILL BE CONTAMI- NATED.
WATER	ALL SURFACES	DISSOLVES &	FOR SMALL SUR-	EXTREMELY EFFEC-	OF LITTLE VALUE IN
		ERODES	FACES, BLOT UP LIQUID & HAND-WIPE WITH WATER & APPROPRIATE COMMERCIAL DETERGENT.	TIVE IF DONE IMME- DIATELY AFTER SPILL & ON NON-POROUS SURFACES.	DECONTAMINATION OF LARGE AREAS. LONG- STANDING CONTAMI- NANTS & POROUS SURFACES.

<u>METHOD</u> STEAM	SURFACE NON-POROUS SURFACES (METAL) GLASS, PAINTED, PLASTIC, ETC.)	ACTION DISSOLVES & ERODES	TECHNIQUE WORK FROM TOP TO BOTTOM & FROM UP- WIND. CLEAN SUR- FACE AT A RATE OF 4 SQUARE FEET PER MINUTE. THE CLEAN- ING EFFICIENCY OF STEAM WILL BE GREATLY INCREASED BY USING DETERGENTS	ADVANTAGES CONTAMINATION MAY BE REDUCED APPROXIMATELY 90% ON PAINTED SURFACES.	DISADVANTAGES STEAM SUBJECT TO SAME LIMITATIONS AS WATER. SPRAY HAZARD MAKES THE WEARING OF WATER- PROOF OUTFITS NECESSARY.
DETERGENTS	NON-POROUS SURFACES (ESPECIALLY PAINTED OR OILED SURFACES).	EMULSIFIES CONTAMINANT & INCREASES WETTING POWER OF WATER & CLEANING EFFI- CIENCY OF STEAM.	RUB SURFACE 1 MINUTE WITH A RAG MOISTENED WITH DETERGENT SOLU- TION, THEN WIPE WITH DRY RAG; USE CLEAN SURFACE OF THE RAG FOR EACH APPLICATION. USE A POWER ROTARY BRUSH WITH PRESSURE FEED FOR MORE EFFICIENT CLEANING. APPLY SOL TION FROM A DISTANCH WITH A PRESSURE PRO PORTIONREES. DO NO ALLOW SOLUTION TO DRIP ONTO OTHER SUF FACES. MIST APPLICA- TION IS ALL THAT IS NECESSARY.	DISSOLVE INDUSTRIAL FILM & OTHER MATER- IALS WHICH HOLD CONTAMINATION. CONTAMINATION MAY BE REDUCED BY 90%. H U- E T	MAY REQUIRE PER- SONAL CONTACT WITH SURFACE. MAY NOT BE EFFICIENT ON LONG- STANDING CONTAMI- NATION.

<u>METHOD</u>	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>ACTION</u>	<u>TECHNIQUE</u>	<u>ADVANTAGES</u>	<u>DISADVANTAGES</u>
COMPLEXING APPLICATION	NON-POROUS	FORMS SOLVENT	COMPLEXING AGENT	HOLDS CONTAMINA-	REQUIRES
AGENTS	SURFACES (ESPECIALLY	COMPLEXES WITH CONTAMINATED	SOLUTION SHOULD CONTAIN 3% (B	TION IN SOLUTION. Y CONTAMINATIO	FOR 5-30 MINUTES. N MAY LITTLE
PENETRATING	UNWEATHERED SURFACES, i.e. NO RUST OR CALCEROUS GROWTH).	MATERIAL.	WEIGHT) OF AGENT. SPRAY SURFACE WITH SOLUTION. KEEP SURFACE MOIST 30 MINUTES BY SPRAYING WITH SOLU- TION PERIODICALLY. AFTER 30 MINUTES, FLUSH MATERIAL OFF WITH WATER. COM- PLEXING AGENTS MAY BE USED ON VERTICAL & OVERHEAD SURFACE BY ADDING CHEMICAL I (SODIUM CARBONATE O ALUMINUM SULFATE).	BE REDUCED BY 75% IN 4 MINUTES ON UNWEATHERED SURFACES. EASILY STORED; CARBONATES & CITRATES ARE NON- TOXIC, NONCORROSIVE	POWER; OF SMALL VALUE ON WEATHERED SURFACES.
INORGANIC ACIDS	METAL SURFACES (ESPECIALLY WITH POROUS DEPOSITS; I.E., RUST OR CAL- CEROUS GROWTH); CIRCULATORY PIPE SYSTEMS.	DISSOLVES POROUS DEPOSITS.	USE DIP-BATH PROCEDURE FOR MOVABLE ITEMS. ACID SHOULD BE KEPT AT A CONCENTRATION OF 1-2 NORMAL 9-18% HYDROCHORIC, 3-6% SULFURIC ACID). LEAVE ON WEATHEREE SURFACES FOR 1 HOUF FLUSH SURFACE WITH WATER. SCRUB WITH A WATER DETERGENT SOLUTION & RINSE. LEAVE IN PIPE CIRCULA SYSTEM 2-4 HOURS; FL WITH PLAIN WATER, A DETERGENT SOLUTION AGAIN WITH PLAIN WAT	CORROSIVE ACTION ON METAL & POROUS DEPOSITS. CORRO- SIVE ACTION MAY BE MODERATED BY ADDITION OF CORRO- SION INHIBITORS TO SOLUTION.	PERSONAL HAZARD. WEAR GOGGLES, RUBBER BOOTS, GLOVES, & APRONS. GOOD VENTILATION REQUIRED BECAUSE OF TOXICITY & EXPLO- SIVE GASES. ACID MIXTURES SHOULD NOT BE HEATED. POSSI- BILITY OF EXCESSIVE CORROSION IF USED WITHOUT INHIBITORS. SULFURIC ACID NOT EFFECTIVE ON CAL- CAREOUS DEPOSITS.
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<u>METHOD</u>	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>ACTION</u>	<u>TECHNIQUE</u>	ADVANTAGES	<u>DISADVANTAGES</u>
ORGANIC SOLVENTS	NON-POROUS SUR-	DISSOLVES ORGANIC	IMMERSE ENTIRE UNIT	QUICK DISSOLVING	REQUIRES GOOD
	FACES (GREASY OR WAXED SURFACES, PAINT OR PLASTIC	MATERIALS (OIL, PAINT, ETC.).	IN SOLVENT OR APPLY BY WIPING PROCE- DURE (SEE DETER-	ACTION. RECOVERY OF SOLVENT POSSI- BLE BY DISTILLATION.	LATION AND FIRE PRE- CAUTIONS. TOXIC TO PERSONNEL.
	FINISHES, ETC.)		GENTS).		BULKY.
ACID MIXTURES: HYDROCHLORIC, SULFURIC, ACETIC, CITRIC ACIDS	NON-POROUS SURFACES (ESPECIALLY WITH POROUS DEPOSITS) CIRCULATORY PIPE SYSTEMS	DISSOLVES POROUS DEPOSITS.	SAME AS FOR INORGANIC ACIDS. A TYPICAL MIXTURE CONSISTS OF 0.1 GAL. HYDROCHLORIC ACID, 0.2 Ib SODIUM ACE- TATE & 1 GAL. WATER.	CONTAMINATION MAY BE REDUCED BY 90% IN 1 HOUR (UNWEATH- ERED SURFACES). MORE EASILY HANDLED THAN INORGANIC ACID SOLUTIONS.	WEATHERED SUR- FACES MAY REQUIRE PROLONGED TREAT- MENT. SAME SAFETY PRECAUTIONS AS REQUIRED FOR INORGANIC ACIDS.
CAUSTICS: LYE (SODIUM HYDROXIDE) CALCIUM HYDROXIDE, POTASSIUM HYDROXID OVER	PAINTED SURFACES (HORIZONTAL) E	SOFTENS PAINT (HARSH METHOD).	ALLOW PAINT RE- MOVER SOLUTION TO REMAIN ON SURFACE UNTIL PAINT IS SOFT- ENED TO THE P	MINIMUM CONTACT WITH CONTAMINATED SURFACES. EASILY STORED. OINT	PERSONAL HAZARD (WILL CAUSE BURNS). REACTION SLOW; THUS IT IS NOT EFFICIENT ON VERTICAL OR
			WHERE IT MAY BE WASHED OFF WITH WATER. REMOVE REMAINING PAINT WITH LONG-HANDLED SCRAPERS. TYPICAL PAINT REMOVER SOLU- TION: 10 GAL. WATER, 4 Ib LYE, 6 Ib BOILER COMPOUND, 0.75 Ib CORNSTARCH.		HEAD SURFACES. SHOULD NOT BE USED ON ALUMINUM OR MAGNESIUM.
TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE NOT HEAD)	PAINTED SURFACES (VERTICAL OVER- RUBBING & WIPING	SOFTENS PAINT (MILD METHOD). TO TOLEBANCE IN	APPLY HOT 10% SOLUTION BY BE USED ON ALUMINUM	CONTAMINATION MAY BE REDUCED	DESTRUCTIVE EFFECT ON PAINT. SHOULD
NOT HEAD)			PROCEDURE (SEE DETERGENT).	1-2 APPLICATIONS.	OR MAGNESIUM.

<u>METHOD</u>	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>ACTION</u>	<u>TECHNIQUE</u>	<u>ADVANTAGES</u>	DISADVANTAGES
ABRASION	NON-POROUS SURFACES	REMOVES SURFACE.	USE CONVENTIONAL PROCEDURES, SUCH AS SANDING, FILING, AND CHIPPING; KEEP SURFACE DAMP TO AVOID DUST HAZARD.	CONTAMINATION MAY BE REDUCED TO AS LOW A LEVEL AS AS DESIRED.	IMPRACTICABLE FOR POROUS SURFACES BECAUSE OF PENETRA- TION BY MOISTURE.
SANDBLASTING	NON-POROUS SURFACES	REMOVES SURFACE.	KEEP SAND WET TO LESSEN SPREAD OF CONTAMINATION. COLLECT USED ABRASIVE OR FLUSH	PRACTICAL FOR LARGE SURFACE AREAS.	CONTAMINATION SPREAD OVER AREA MUST BE REMOVED. CONTAMINATED DUST IS PERSONNEL
			AWAY WITH WATER.		
VACUUM BLASTING	POROUS & NON-POROUS SURFACES	REMOVES SURFACE; TRAPS & CONTROLS CONTAMINATED WASTE.	HOLD TOOL FLUSH TO SURFACE TO PREVENT ESCA OF CONTAMINATION.	CONTAMINATED WASTE READY FOR APE DISPOSAL. SAF ABRASION METHOD.	CONTAMINATION OF EQUIPMENT. ETY

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SOUTH CAROLINA

TECHNICAL RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

APPENDIX VII

RECOVERY AND RE-ENTRY

BUREAU OF LAND AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

S. C. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

FEBRUARY 2004

APPENDIX VII, RECOVERY AND RE-ENTRY

I. PURPOSE

To establish general plans for the recovery and re-entry into the offsite zone following an emergency at a fixed nuclear facility. The Appendix does not address the recovery and re-entry plans for the on-site areas of a fixed nuclear facility.

II. GENERAL PLANS AND PROCEDURES

- A. Re-entry by essential personnel with specific authorization and limits in stay time will be required for persons (not considered emergency workers) who may have to re-enter a contaminated or evacuated zone. An example of this type person may be dairymen, utility crews, etc.
- B. Decisions to relax protective measures and allow recovery and re-entry into an evacuated area require a continuous estimate of the radiological situation. The estimate and calculation is accomplished by the analysis of radiological monitoring data from air samples, milk, water, and direct radiation measurements. Re-entry will be authorized when projected doses fall below 20% of the appropriate PAG and when surface contamination is reduced below the limits on page I-2.
- C. Recovery and re-entry may be accomplished in a phased plan which would permit the re-entry of only essential personnel first, followed by adult family members, then children, etc.

III. RADIOLOGICAL MONITORING

Radiological monitoring, exposure evaluation, and the decision for recovery and reentry will be the responsibility of the Bureau of Land and Waste Management, S.C. Department of Health & Environmental Control. BLWM will consult with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, officials of the fixed nuclear facility, local government and other technical agencies before recommending re-entry.

IV. NOTIFICATION OF RECOVERY AND RE-ENTRY OPERATIONS

The Bureau of Land and Waste Management shall advise the S.C. Emergency Preparedness Division that recovery and re-entry may be made into the evacuated area. EMD is expected to notify other response organizations of the plan of action.

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JANUARY 2000

SOUTH CAROLINA

TECHNICAL RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

APPENDIX VIII

EMERGENCY RADIOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM GUIDANCE

BUREAU OF LAND AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

S. C. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

FEBRUARY 2004

GENERAL GUIDE LINES

As part of the radiological program in South Carolina, the Bureau of Land and Waste Management BLWM maintains an Emergency Radiological Assistance Team (ERAT) to respond to accidents or incidents involving radioactivity. In order to maintain optimum capability and mobility, assignment to the ERAT must be limited to persons with extensive training and knowledge. A team member must be able to function calmly and efficiently under a variety of adverse conditions. Actions by the ERAT are directed toward the radiological aspects of the accident; to evaluate, monitor, and advise with relation to the hazard, control, contamination, and exposure of persons and property. It must be recognized that there are <u>other</u> organizations that may have capability (and authority) to deal with other aspects of the accident. Examples of these are: Fire Fighters, Law Enforcement, Rescue Squads, Medical Personnel, etc. The ERAT must be trained to supplement these existing capabilities.

The following are some general guidelines for all ERAT members. Specific duties are described on the following pages.

- 1. When advised that you have been put on STAND-BY Alert status, remain at one location so that you can be contacted, if needed.
- 2. When advised that you are to report for emergency duty, do so as quickly as possible and be sure that you are entered in the "Emergency Log Book" when you report to your duty station.
- 3. Be prepared for a possible long duty assignment. (It may be overnight or for two or three days in some cases.)
- 4. If your assignment requires that you provide instruments, equipment, and/or supplies, be sure you know the storage location of such items.
- 5. If your assignment requires that you provide a vehicle, have that vehicle full of gasoline, etc. and in proper working condition.
- 6. When directed to report to the site of an emergency, be sure that you have provided yourself with a pocket dosimeter in addition to your TLD badge.
- 7. No member of the Emergency Radiological Assistance Team is authorized to make statements to the news media except ERC. All inquires should be directed to ERC.

- 8. Do not discuss the extent of the emergency, radiation reading, or other matters having to do with the emergency with bystanders or outsiders. All public relations and information will be handled by ERC.
- 9. You will be issued a sequentially numbered Staff Support identification badge which must be prominently displayed to avoid delay in entering the FEOC or the controlled area around the FNF. Vehicle drivers will also be issued a matching placard for the vehicle. These badges and placards are issued by the State Law Enforcement Division for the use of Bureau personnel and are not to be loaned to other individuals. They must be returned at the end of each exercise or emergency response.
- 10. One of the most important actions you can take is to document everything. Record all data, radiation readings, names of persons contacted, actions taken, times, dates, ...everything. WRITE IT DOWN.
- 11. Avail yourself of training opportunities which will increase your knowledge and effectiveness as a member of the Emergency Radiological Assistance Teams.
- 12. At this time there are no provisions to provide funds to members of the ERAT for immediate expenses such as motel rooms, meals, gasoline for private cars, and so forth. Members of the ERAT will be expected to be prepared to pay living expenses during exercise and emergency responses, subject to reimbursement through normal DHEC travel policy.



BLWM EMERGENCY ASSIGNMENTS

Individuals will be given specific assignments by the Manager of NREES, Bureau of Land and Waste Management, of the FEOC Coordinator when the Emergency Radiological Assistance Team is alerted or activated. Functional descriptions and checklists for each position are included in the Standard Technical Operating procedures (not included in the document).

In order to perform the functions which are the Bureau's responsibilities in the event of an accidental or possible release of radioactive material from one of the nuclear power plants in the state, Bureau personnel must be assigned to jobs which will be unlike your normal assignments. The lines of direction and control also change; the normal organizational structure of the Bureau in terms of Divisions is no longer followed. Individuals will be assigned to one or more of the functions described below, and your assignment may change during the course of the emergency response, so it is important to be familiar with the duties of positions other than the one to which you may be initially assigned.

DHEC Radiological Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC)

Coordinated with Director, Emergency Preparedness Director and the Governor's Office liaison.

Assesses probable consequences of accident conditions; recommends preventive or mitigating actions to the Governor and EPD Director to prevent or reduce personal exposure; informs EPD, Governor=s Office, SEOC, Public Information, federal and state agencies of progress and actions during briefings.

DHEC FEOC COORDINATOR Responsible to ERC

Directs and controls FEOC operations, if fully activated, to gather information necessary to assess accident conditions and recommend protective actions and recovery/reentry activities relating to sample collection and access to property.

DHEC DOSE ASSESSMENT COORDINATOR Responsible to ERC

Insures that dose projection calculations are performed in a timely manner to provide dose assessment calculations to the ERC; coordinates with plant liaisons on technical matters; maintains log of exposures received by ERAT members; maintains log of cumulative exposures reported to FEOC by other responding agencies; updates dose projection board.

FIELD DIRECTOR

Responsible to FEOC Director or ERC

Directs placement and operation of Mobile Radiological Laboratory; insures field teams are equipped for activities; performs analysis of samples; collates, summarizes, and transmits field results to FEOC. Insures field team data is transmitted directly to the DHEC Dose Assessment Coordinator in a timely manner.

MRL CHEMISTS

Responsible to Field Director

Analyzes environmental samples and TLD's as required; prepares results for transmission; prepares samples for transport to other laboratory facilities; monitors and decontaminates samples arriving at the Mobile Laboratory.

FIELD TEAM RECORDER

Responsible to Field Director

Monitors all radio transmissions between Field Director and Field Teams; keeps a log of team activities, including location, field readings, and dosimeter results; reports field team personnel exposures and field measurements for updating of the Dose Map.

Maintains and updates an accurate map of dose measurements by the field teams to the Field Director; records all dose data received from Field Team on map; keeps abreast of field activities to answer questions from public information and Law enforcement liaison.

FIELD TEAM Responsible to Field Director

Tasked to directly monitor plume and obtain samples for analysis; gather environmental samples; take direct radiation readings; perform monitoring of equipment and people who MAY have been exposed to airborne contamination; record and transmit radiation readings to Field Team Coordinator.

DHEC LIAISON COORDINATOR Responsible to ERC

Directs and controls all DHEC liaisons; provides technical advise when required on all technical matters relating to the event. Insures that all requests for information are responded to in a timely manner.

DHEC EOF LIAISON Responsible to ERC

Represents ERC at utility Emergency Operations Center (EOF); observes on-site activities and summarizes plant status and prognosis for FEOC Coordinator and ERC; coordinates transmission of environmental data between Field Team Director and utility environmental field teams.

RECEPTION CENTER/COUNTY EOC TECHNICAL LIAISON Responsible to Technical Liaison Coordinator

Represents DHEC at the Reception Center/County EOC as a state Technical Liaison. Will provide technical assistance to the state and local officials tasked with monitoring and decontamination of the public evacuees and vehicles.

MEDIA CENTER TECHNICAL LIAISON Responsible to ERC

Represents DHEC to provide technical assistance to the media center staff on radiological information and verifies data at the media center from other sources. Insures that the latest radiological data is provided to the media center.

<u>COMMUNICATOR/RECORDER</u> Responsible to FEOC Coordinator or ERC based on location

Answers phones; takes written and oral messages; prepares responses based on current status and board information; provides messages to FEOC Coordinator or ERC

During Emergency Operations the Telephone Lines in the Bureau of Land & Waste Management Emergency Operations Center will be utilized in the following manner:

896-4095	ERAT Chief line
896-4096	INCOMING CALLS ONLY
896-4093	OUTGOING CALLS ONLY
896-4094	Outgoing Calls
896-4102	Outgoing Calls
896-4103	Outgoing Calls
896-4104	Outgoing Calls
896-4105	Outgoing Calls
896-4106	Outgoing Calls
896-4107	Outgoing Calls
896-4108	Outgoing Calls
896-4109	Outgoing Calls

896-4110.....FAX.....OMNI G5



TIME REQUIRED FOR BUREAU OF LAND and WASTE MANAGEMENT

Factors influencing response times are:

- -time of day when notification commenced
- use of state or personal vehicles
- weather and road conditions

SOUTH CAROLINA

TECHNICAL RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

APPENDIX IX

TRAINING

BUREAU OF LAND AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

S. C. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

FEBRUARY 2004

APPENDIX IX, TRAINING

I. OBJECTIVE

To assure that radiological emergency response training is provided to those individuals who may be called upon to assist in an emergency.

II. BUREAU OF LAND and WASTE MANAGEMENT/NREES

- A. Each member of the Bureau of Land and Waste Management/Nuclear Response and Emergency Environmental Surveillance technical staff shall be trained in basic health physics, basic radiation protection, and basic emergency response techniques during the first six months of employment. This basic training may consist of on-the-job and in-house training.
- B. Members of the technical staff of Bureau of Land and Waste Management and the Districts shall be provided with the opportunity to attend formal training in radiological emergency response. This training shall include, but not be limited to:
 - 1. Management of Radiation Accidents
 - 2. Accident Assessment
 - 3. Radiological Monitoring
 - 4. Dosimetry and Personnel Monitoring
 - 5. Decontamination

III. OTHER EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS

- A. The Bureau of Land and Waste Management encourages the training of other response organizations such as Highway Patrol, local Law Enforcement, Fire Fighters, Rescue Squads, Hospital emergency personnel, Emergency Management, etc.
- B. The Bureau of Land and Waste Management has a training unit assigned to give training (upon request), to outside agencies in emergency radiological response.
- C. The Bureau of Land and Waste Management is not funded for training of outside agencies in emergency radiological response.

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JANUARY 2000

SOUTH CAROLINA

TECHNICAL RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

APPENDIX X

EXERCISES AND DRILLS

BUREAU OF LAND AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

S. C. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

FEBRUARY 2004

APPENDIX X, EXERCISES AND DRILLS

I. COMMUNICATIONS

The Bureau will test communication links with other state agencies and with Fixed Nuclear Facilities monthly. These tests may consist of test messages or of transmission of the Emergency Classification Levels specified in pages C-2 through C-8.

The SCDHEC mobile radio network is used daily by the Bureau as well as by other bureaus and divisions of the Department. It is felt that formal testing is therefore not required.

II. EXERCISES

The Bureau will participate in the planning and execution of such exercises as the Emergency Preparedness Division requires. Since the Bureau plays an integral role in the assessment of accident consequences, the Bureau will participate to some extent in each exercise.

The Bureau will participate fully in the annual field exercises conducted by EMD to fulfill the requirements of NUREG-0654. Bureau personnel will assume the roles they will undertake in the event of an actual emergency; other agency personnel, such as field monitoring teams from Environmental Quality Control, will augment BLWM/NRES teams and will be used to collect samples. These personnel will also participate in the annual field exercise.

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JANUARY 2000

SOUTH CAROLINA

TECHNICAL RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

APPENDIX XI

LETTERS OF AGREEMENT AND MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

BUREAU OF LAND AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

S.C. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

FEBRUARY 2004

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JUNE 1997

SITE SPECIFIC PLAN

PART 5, SCORERP



VOGTLE ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT

March 2006

VOGTLE ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT (VEGP) SITE SPECIFIC PLAN PART 5, SCORERP TABLE OF CONTENTS

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Vogtle Electric Generating Plant (VEGP) Site Specific Plan, Part 5, South Carolina Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan (SCORERP) provides for the guidance, coordination and utilization of state and other resources in support of local governments in the event of a radiological incident at VEGP, located in Burke County, Georgia. The VEGP Site Specific Plan forms an integral part of the SCORERP and addresses matters pertaining directly to VEGP not already addressed in the SCORERP Basic plan.

II. MISSION

To protect the populace and property in areas that may be affected by a radiological incident at VEGP and to provide for off-site recovery.

III. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. <u>Situation</u>

- VEGP is located in the eastern portion of Burke County, Georgia, approximately 26 miles South East of Augusta, Georgia. The geographic coordinates are 33 8' North Latitude, 81 46' West Longitude (See Figure 1). VEGP is owned by Georgia Power Company and operated by Southern Nuclear Company (SNC) whose corporate headquarters are in Atlanta, Georgia and Birmingham, Alabama respectively.
- 2. VEGP units 1 and 2 became operational in 1987 and 1989 respectively. The facility utilizes two pressurized water reactors manufactured by the Westinghouse Electric Corporation with a total production capacity of 2,430,000 kilowatts of power.
- 3. Portions of Aiken, Allendale and Barnwell Counties in South Carolina and Burke County in Georgia are within the 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) (See Figure 1). All of the affected counties have formulated detailed radiological emergency response annexes as part of their County Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs), and these annexes fully support the operational framework of SCORERP.
- 4. Aiken, Allendale, and Barnwell, and portions of Bamberg, Colleton, Edgefield, Hampton, Lexington, McCormick, Orangeburg, and Saluda Counties of South Carolina lie within the 50-mile Ingestion Pathway Emergency Planning Zone (IPZ) of VEGP (See Figure 2).
- 5. The major portion of the 10-mile EPZ in South Carolina encompasses the Department of Energy (DOE) Savannah River Site (SRS). SRS, pursuant to a
memorandum of agreement will be responsible for all emergency response actions on SRS whenever an emergency occurs at VEGP (See appendix 12 in the Basic Plan).

- 6. There are no prevailing winds in VEGP area.
- B. <u>Assumptions</u>
 - 1. A radiological incident could occur at VEGP that may cause an off-site hazard to residents and property. Planning for a radiological incident will facilitate an effective response.
 - 2. Retention of existing licenses for Nuclear Power Plants (NPP) is dependent on effective emergency operations of state and local jurisdictions and of the licensee, in accordance with NUREG 0654, REV.1, 1980.
 - 3. A radiological incident at VEGP that presents off-site radiological hazards will involve the governments of three or more counties within the 10-mile EPZ. Therefore, state government will be required to provide direction, coordination and support in accordance with the State Code of Regulations 58-1 and 58-101.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

The off-site response to a radiological incident at VEGP will be conducted by Aiken, Allendale, and Barnwell counties and the South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) under the direction of the Governor. Direction and control of state emergency operations will be exercised by the Governor through the Director, SCEMD and the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). All state agencies, departments and local emergency response organizations mobilized pursuant to this plan will be coordinated by the Director, SCEMD. To assure adequate response and efficient use of state personnel and other resources, State Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), which correlate to the ESFs of the National Response Plan (NRP), have been designated. ESF responsibilities and procedures are contained in the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP) and its supporting Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). Federal response to a radiological incident at VEGP in support of the state will be accomplished under the provisions of the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP) and the NRP.

- B. <u>Specific</u>
 - 1. <u>Alert and Notification</u>
 - a. See Annex A.
 - b. Alert and Notification procedures are designed not only to inform and instruct the populace in emergency planning zones, but also to notify

federal, state and local Radiological Emergency Response (RER) forces. In the event of an incident at VEGP, the primary means for notifying off-site response forces is the Emergency Notification Network (ENN), a dedicated circuit ring-down telephone system. Backup to the ENN are commercial telephone lines and the Local Government Radio (LGR). A fixed siren system, National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration Weather Radio (NWR), tone-alert radios and drive-through route alerting are the means used to alert the public within the 10-mile EPZ. Emergency protective action instructions for the public will be broadcast over the Emergency Alert System (EAS).

- 2. <u>State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)</u>
 - a. The SEOC, 2779 Fish Hatchery Road, West Columbia, SC will be activated upon notification of an Alert Emergency Classification Level (ECL). Direction and control of emergency response forces will emanate from the SEOC.
 - b. The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC), under the auspices of ESF-8 and 10, will be co-located in the SEOC. A technical representative from DHEC will also be dispatched to the VEGP Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) located at Southern Nuclear Operating Company, 40 Inverness Center Parkway, Birmingham, Alabama.
 - c. VEGP will provide a technical representative to the SEOC. Representatives from SCEMD will be dispatched to the VEGP EOF in Birmingham, Alabama and the Emergency News Center (ENC) located at the Burke County Office Park, 717 West Sixth Street, Waynesboro, GA. (See Figure 1).
- 3. <u>Local</u>

County/Municipal governments are responsible for local radiological emergency response within their jurisdictions, except for technical radiological assessment. Based upon requests and verification of available resources by SEOC personnel, additional assets may be furnished to aid local agencies.

- 4. <u>Traffic Management</u>
 - a. Upon declaration of a Site Area Emergency ECL, ESF-16 (Emergency Traffic Management) led by the South Carolina Highway Patrol (SCHP), will coordinate the occupation of all Traffic and Access Control Points (TACPs) by state and local law enforcement officers within the 10-mile EPZ. The purpose of TACPs is to provide assistance during an evacuation and prevent access to restricted areas. TACP locations are depicted in Figure 1.

- b. The Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Law Enforcement Division and Burke County (Georgia) Emergency Management Agency (EMA), in coordination with the South Carolina DNR, will conduct water patrol activities to evacuate hunters, fishermen and campers from the affected area of the Savannah River depicted in Figure 1. The Georgia DNR will coordinate with the U.S. Coast Guard to secure the river.
- c. Local authorities are responsible for security and traffic control within their jurisdictions during all phases of a radiological incident. ESF-16 will coordinate requests from local authorities when reinforcements are required.
- 5. <u>Radiological Monitoring and Decontamination</u>
 - a. See Basic Plan, Annex F.
 - b. Radiological monitoring and decontamination of evacuees and emergency workers will be conducted by county teams with technical assistance provided by DHEC, if required.
 - c. Radiological monitoring and decontamination points have been identified by Aiken, Allendale and Barnwell Counties. The location of each monitoring and decontamination point is contained in county EOPs.
- 6. <u>Evacuation</u>
 - a. When a State of Emergency has been declared, the Governor may issue orders to evacuate all or portions of the 10-mile EPZ surrounding VEGP (See Figure 1). Orders for evacuation of the 2-mile EPZ will usually precede orders for evacuation of other zones within the 10-mile EPZ.
 - b. Evacuation will normally be ordered at the General Emergency ECL. Evacuations may be ordered at the Site Area Emergency or Alert ECLs if the potential for further degradation of plant conditions appears imminent.
 - c. During a fast breaking event, evacuation may be recommended by VEGP officials to county authorities who may, in-turn, recommend and coordinate the evacuation of impacted zones.
 - d. The Sheriff (as Chief Law Enforcement Officer of the affected county) will, in coordination with the SCHP and other law enforcement agencies, coordinate evacuation activities in accordance with the affected county EOP.

- e. Residential Population.
 - (1) Population Densities and Evacuation Times:

		Evacuation Times	
Zone	Population	Normal <u>Conditions</u>	Adverse Conditions
G-10	14	1:30	2:00
H-10	40	1:30	2:00
Entire EPZ	54	2:30	3:00

- (2) Evacuation confirmation time is 4-5 hours.
- (3) Population Distribution Map (See Figure 3).
- (4) Savannah River Site (SRS) Evacuation:
 - [a] The majority of that portion of South Carolina, which is in the VEGP 10-mile EPZ, is within the SRS boundary.
 - [b] DOE has determined that personnel on SRS property can be evacuated outside the 10-mile EPZ within 30 minutes of notification to the Savannah River Site Operations Center (SRSOC).
- f. Evacuation Zones, Landmark and Boundary Descriptions:

<u>ZONES</u>	LANDMARK <u>DESCRIPTIONS</u>	BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS
G-10 Aiken	Cowden Plantation	In Aiken County: Zone G-10 is bordered on the North by a line from Grays Landing on the Savannah River to the intersection of the CSX track and Cowden Plantation Road; on the East by SRS boundary and the CSX Line; on the South by the Savannah River and the SRS boundary; and on the West by the Savannah River.
H-10 Allendale Barnwell	Creek Plantation	In Barnwell County: Zone H-10 is bordered on the North by SRS boundary and SC125 extending into Allendale County (the north County boundary); in Allendale County on the East by Creek Plantation Road; on the South by the Savannah River; and in Barnwell County on the West by the SRS boundary.
	g. Aiker routes These	a, Allendale and Barnwell Counties have designated evacuation a for persons living, working and passing through the 10-mile EPZ. a routes lead to reception centers/shelter areas (See Figure 1).

- h. Evacuees who do not have transportation and confined persons who require special transportation will be provided transportation by the affected county. State assistance may be requested. Special transportation needs are addressed in the Aiken, Allendale and Barnwell county EOPs.
- i. All evacuees will be processed through the shelters or reception centers as outlined in Annex B. Each evacuee will be monitored, registered and processed, including those who elect not to accept temporary shelter. For control and re-entry purposes, each county will maintain records for contacting evacuees. Temporary housing should be located at least five miles from the 10-mile EPZ outer boundary (15 miles from the nuclear facility site).
- j. Evacuees may be permitted to enter evacuated areas for special needs, such as feeding and watering livestock, but only after coordination with appropriate authorities at their county EOC.
- 7. <u>Radiological Exposure Control</u>

See Basic Plan, Annex F.

- 8. <u>Transportation</u>
 - a. The only residences in the 10-mile EPZ lie within a small portion of Barnwell County. These residences are in close proximity to SC125, a paved all-weather road. There are no obstacles that would impede rapid evacuation or response.
 - b. Counties and municipal governments have plans for acquiring emergency transportation in the event of a radiological incident. The means for evacuating schools, jails, hospitals, and nursing homes, as well as the evacuation of shut-ins and those without private transportation are identified in county plans.
 - c. State transportation resources may be requested to augment county transportation requirements.
- 9. <u>Medical</u>
 - a. See Annex C.
 - b. See Basic Plan, Annex E.
- 10. <u>Communications</u>
 - a. In the event of an emergency at VEGP, the site is capable of notifying the state and local emergency response networks on a 24-hour basis. The VEGP Emergency Director or his designee is responsible for

notifying the SCWP and Aiken, Allendale and Barnwell county Warning Points or EOCs. Once the VEGP EOF is established, communications will be maintained with the SEOC through the following means:

- (1) The Emergency Notification Network (ENN) is a dedicated telephone system connecting VEGP (Control Room, Technical Support Center (TSC), and EOF) with the SCWP, SCEMD (SEOC), State of Georgia, SRS and County EOCs whose purpose is to provide initial and updated information concerning VEGP. ENN is also used to discuss activation of the NOAA/EAS public notification systems and protective action decision-making.
- (2) Standard commercial telephone lines.
- (3) A radio channeled to the SCEMD Local Government Radio (LGR) network at the VEGP and SRS EOF with the capability of communicating with SEOC, Counties and the DHEC Mobile Radiological Laboratory (MRL).
- (4) Zetron (Southern Link), a radio/telephone system on the VEGP Network. This system has one phone in the SEOC.
- (5) A Decision Line (DL) is located at VEGP, SEOC, GEMA, SRS and Aiken, Allendale, and Barnwell counties in SC, and Burke County in GA. The DL is used primarily for decision-making on protective actions.
- b. County communications officers are responsible for communications, within their jurisdiction, during a radiological emergency. Their responsibilities include the activation of communications systems, the maintenance and operation of primary and alternate means systems on a 24-hour basis, and reporting the systems status during an emergency. The responsible parties are:
 - (1) Aiken County: E911 Dispatcher (Communications Officer) is responsible to the Coordinator of the Division of Emergency Preparedness.
 - (2) Allendale County: E911 Dispatcher (Communications Officer) is responsible to the Director of the Emergency Preparedness Agency.
 - (3) Barnwell County: E911 Dispatcher (Communications Officer) is responsible to the Barnwell County Sheriff, who coordinates with the County Emergency Management Director.
- c. Communications with local governments in the 10-mile EPZ will be tested monthly. Communications with federal emergency response

organizations shall be tested quarterly. Communications between the nuclear site, state, and local emergency operations centers, and field assessment teams shall be tested annually. Communication drills shall also include the aspect of understanding the content of messages.

11. <u>Training</u>:

County directors and directors of state agencies are responsible for assuring radiological emergency response training is conducted in accordance with the Basic Plan, Annex B.

- 12. <u>Drills and Exercises</u>:
 - a. See the Basic Plan, Annex D
 - b. Exercises are designed to test all elements of emergency preparedness plans pertaining to VEGP and the capability of support elements in the 10-mile EPZ cited in such plans. An exercise will be conducted biennially, which will involve mobilizing state and local government personnel and resources adequate to verify capability to respond to an incident scenario (simulated emergency) at VEGP. The exercise will be evaluated and critiqued by federal observers.
 - c. Drills are supervised periods of instruction designed to test, develop and maintain skills of individuals who form a part of radiological emergency response organizations. County directors shall ensure that drills are conducted by qualified instructors in the frequency listed in Basic Plan, Annex D

V. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. State (See Basic Plan, Paragraph V.)
- B. Local (Aiken, Allendale, and Barnwell County EOPs)
- C. Organizational Relationships (See Figure 4).

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. See South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP), Section VIII, "Administration and Logistics".
- B. Counties provide their own administrative and logistics support. Requests for augmentation may be submitted in accordance with the SCEOP.

VII. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

A. <u>SEOC</u>

The SEOC is located at 2779 Fish Hatchery Road, West Columbia, S.C. 29172.

B. <u>County Emergency Operations Centers</u>

- 1. Aiken: Aiken County Council Building, 736 Richland Avenue, Aiken, SC.
- 2. Allendale: Allendale County Courthouse, 297 Barnwell Highway, Allendale, SC.
- 3. Barnwell: Barnwell County Administration Building, 57 Wall Street, Barnwell, SC.

C. <u>Vogtle Electric Generating Plant</u>

VEGP EOF is located at Southern Nuclear Operating Company, 40 Inverness Center Parkway, Birmingham, Alabama.

- D. <u>State of Georgia</u>
 - 1. The Georgia SEOC is located in the basement of Building 2, 925 E. Confederate Avenue SE, Atlanta, Georgia.
 - 2. The Georgia FEOC is located at the intersection of Highway 24 and Perimeter Road in Waynesboro, Georgia.
 - 3. The Burke County, Georgia, EOC is located at the corner of Georgia Highway 24 and Perimeter Road in Waynesboro, Georgia.

TABLE TO FIGURE 1 – VOGTLE ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT 10-MILE EPZ MAP

S-1: SC 125 and SC 63

S-2: SC 57 and SC 63

S-3: SC 125 and Route 12 (Millet Road).

S-4: SC 125 and Route 17 (Furst Mill Road).

Aiken County Traffic and Access Control Points

AK-1: SC 5 and Brown Road

AK-2: SC 5 and Jackson Road

AK-3: SC 5 and Bakers Street

Allendale/Barnwell County Traffic and Access Control Points AL-1: SC 125 and SC 3 (DOT traffic sign, unmanned).

Primary Evacuation Routes

G-10: Brown Road north to SC 5 (Old Jackson HWY), north on SC 5 to SC 302 (Silver Bluff Road, north on SC 302 to Pine Log Road to South Aiken High School.

H-10: SC 125 southeast to US HWY 278, south to Fairfax to Allendale-Fairfax High School.

FIGURE 1 – VOGTLE ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT 10-MILE EPZ MAP



FIGURE 2 – VEGP 50-MILE INGESTION EXPOSURE PATHWAY EMERGENCY PLANNING ZONE





FIGURE 3 - VEGP 10-MILE EPZ POPULATION AND DISTRIBUTION MAP

Changed the scale of the circles

FIGURE 4 – ORGANIZATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS



*Affected South Carolina Counties in 50-Mile EPZ: Aiken, Barnwell, Colleton, Hampton, Orangeburg, Lexington Allendale, Bamberg, Edgefield, McCormick, and Saluda

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I. INTRODUCTION

Annex A establishes procedures for the prompt notification of the public within the 10-mile plume emergency-planning zone (10-mile EPZ) of the VEGP. The procedures described herein focus on state and local coordination of fixed siren activation and broadcast of Emergency Alert System (EAS) messages that contain clear protective action instructions based on decisions by appropriate government off-site response officials (OROs).

II. MISSION

To alert and provide prompt instructions to the public within the VEGP 10-mile EPZ, regarding an incident that is occurring or may occur at the station.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. <u>Alerting</u>

- 1. State agencies and local governments will be notified of an incident at the VEGP as specified in paragraph IV.B. and in the Basic Plan, Annex A.
- 2. Southern Nuclear Operating Company has installed 1 fixed siren at the Creek Plantation, which is located in Barnwell County. The siren's purpose is to alert the public that an incident has occurred at the VEGP and that they should turn on their radios and televisions for further information.
- 3. The Siren will be activated by the Barnwell County WP/EOC and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Weather Radio (NWR) tone-alert system will be activated by GEMA in coordination with the South Carolina SEOC.
- 4. The siren system will produce a three-minute steady signal, and it is capable of repetition.
- 5. The siren system will be tested on the following schedule:
 - a. Silent test weekly.
 - b. Full-cycle test annually.

NOTE: Full-cycle test may substitute for growl test.

- 6. Persons boating or fishing on the Savannah River will be alerted by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Game and Fish Division, and Burke County Emergency Management Agency.
- 7. In the event the siren system is inoperable, Aiken and Barnwell Counties have assessed their current capabilities and have designated specific emergency service vehicles, equipment, and personnel to alert residents.
- B. <u>Notification</u>
 - 1. If an incident occurs at VEGP, the primary means of initial public notification is through the EAS and NWR. Local radio and television stations monitoring EAS will also broadcast information throughout the area.
 - 2. When the SEOC is operational, alert and notification to the public will be accomplished as expeditiously as possible from the time a mutual decision is made by state and local OROs to take protective actions.
 - 3. In a "fast-breaking" situation when urgent public action is required, activation of the alert and notification system must be completed within 15 minutes of the time that state and local OROs receive verified notification from the Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) and mutually agree on appropriate actions.
 - 4. In a "fast-breaking" situation when urgent public action is required and the SEOC <u>is not</u> operational, activation of the alert and notification system must be completed within 15 minutes of the time that state <u>and/or</u> local OROs receive verified notification from the NPP and mutually agree on appropriate protective actions.
 - 5. The public notification system will be fully prepared to broadcast emergency information prior to activation of the siren system.
 - 6. EAS stations for the VEGP 10-Mile EPZ (See Appendix 1).
 - 7. Upon declaration of an ALERT or higher Emergency Classification Level (ECL), the VEGP will establish an Emergency News Center (ENC) located at the Burke County Office Park, 717 West Sixth Street, Waynesboro, Georgia. The South Carolina public information contingent operating there will be controlled, directed, and coordinated by the Governor's Press Secretary or designee. Federal, state, local and VEGP public information will be disseminated from the ENC to ensure effective coordination of all emergency information.
 - 8. A public information contingent will operate from the SEOC until the ENC is established. Media operations in the SEOC will be coordinated by the Governor's Press Secretary or designee.

- 9. Formats for use in supplying emergency information to EAS stations are found in the Basic Plan, Annex C, Appendix 2.
- 10. Residents in the 10-mile EPZ receive Emergency Public Information Calendars printed and disseminated by the Southern Nuclear Operating Company. The calendar not only explains daily plant operations, but also contains the description of evacuation zones, evacuation routes, school pick up points and other important facts, which aid the public in interpreting notification broadcasts.
- C. NOAA Weather Radio Procedures
 - 1. Upon declaration of an emergency at VEGP, the plant notifies GEMA, the SCWP, SRS, and all counties over the dedicated ENN or commercial telephone if the primary system is not operational. Protective Action Recommendations (PAR) will be made by VEGP to the appropriate state(s) for their respective portions of the EPZ.
 - 2. SCEMD and GEMA emergency response officials will coordinate protective actions and the content of NWR messages over the Decision Line.
 - 3. GEMA, upon coordination and agreement of the NWR message with South Carolina, activates the NWR system from the National Weather Service Forecast Office Columbia, SC, via the transmitter located at VEGP using existing GEMA/NWR procedures. (See GEMA SOP 3-5 A, appendix 1) The combined message is thereby sent to all NWR radios in the EPZ (both states) giving initial protective actions for all local planning zones and instructs all to turn to an EAS radio and/or television station.
 - 4. Concurrently with the NWR message transmission, the respective states will cause the counties to sound their sirens, both fixed and mobile.
 - 5. An initial EAS message will have been coordinated between officials of Georgia and South Carolina during the same coordination concerning the NWR message. Initial and follow on EAS messages will be issued by the SEOC. Initial and follow on EAS messages will be relayed to the appropriate EAS Station (WBBQ) for transmission over the EAS Network(s) (see Appendix 1, EAS Operational Area).
 - 6. Subsequent changes of recommended protective actions will be made using the above procedures.

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APPENDIX 1, ANNEX A, STATE EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM FOR THE VEGP OPERATIONAL AREA.

STATION LOCATION	FREQUENCY, DESIGNATION	<u>TELEPHONE</u>
WBBQ-FM, Augusta, GA	104.3, Local Primary-1	(706) 396-6000
WRDW-TV, North Augusta, SC	12, Local Primary-2	(803) 278-1212

All radio and television stations with city of license and cable operators with their franchise agreements in the counties of Aiken, Allendale, Barnwell, Edgefield and McCormick which compose the Aiken/Augusta Local Area will monitor WBBQ-FM, WRDW-TV and NOAA.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Reception centers and shelters are key elements in the evacuation process during a radiological incident. They serve as the focal point during evacuation and provide a place for coordination of registration, radiological monitoring, decontamination and congregate care operations. All shelters listed herein have been selected based on American Red Cross (ARC) criteria and accessibility to evacuees.

II. MISSION

To outline procedures for the operation of reception centers and/or shelters in the event that an incident at VEGP requires the evacuation of personnel from the 10-mile EPZ.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. <u>General</u>

- 1. In the event that evacuation is required, the affected counties will open and operate reception centers and/or shelters. The ARC, in coordination with the county mass care agencies, is responsible for managing shelter operations. ESF-6, at the SEOC, will coordinate with the county mass care agencies to ensure provision of state resources to augment reception center and shelter operations.
- 2. Reception centers and shelters provide indoor facilities for processing evacuees as well as sanitary facilities. They have sufficient parking areas to provide parking for evacuees' vehicles while they are being processed. Reception centers and shelters are staffed by ARC, Department of Social Services (DSS), medical, DHEC and radiological monitoring personnel to provide for:
 - a. Registration of evacuees.
 - b. Assignment of evacuees to additional shelters or temporary lodging facilities if the primary shelter is filled to capacity.
 - c. Radiological monitoring of evacuees and their vehicles for contamination.
 - d. Decontamination of evacuees and their vehicles, if necessary.
 - e. Immediate first aid and coordination of medical care for evacuees.
 - f. Basic personal needs for evacuees.

B. <u>Evacuee Registration</u>

- 1. One of the most important functions of reception centers and shelters is the accurate registration of evacuees. It is vital that accurate records be maintained for purposes of notification for evacuees' re-entry to the evacuated area, notification of emergencies concerning them, accounting for fiscal aspects of the evacuation, and for the basis of establishing legal claims that might arise. Registration forms and location rosters will be maintained at each reception center and shelter in accordance with existing ARC procedures. Evacuees who must be routed to additional shelters or those who do not elect to stay in shelters will be registered by the ARC. DSS and ARC will report every three hours, to ESF-6 at the SEOC, the number of persons remaining in shelters. Affected counties, through their mass care representatives, have the responsibility for maintaining records and contact with evacuees for control and re-entry purposes.
- 2. All evacuees, both ordered and spontaneous, will be processed through their respective shelters, depending on which zones are evacuated. All evacuees will be registered and processed, even those who do not wish to stay in the shelter and make other arrangements.
- 3. The organization and operation of shelters for radiological evacuation is identical to that operation during a natural disaster, except for the added requirement of radiological monitoring and subsequent treatment and/or decontamination when required. Under the technical guidance and advice of DHEC, the County Radiological Officer will assure that evacuees and their vehicles are monitored for radiation and decontaminated. Procedures are detailed in the Basic Plan, Annex F, as well as in each county's EOP.
- 4. The county EOC will coordinate re-entry permits for persons having to return temporarily to evacuated areas.
- 5. In the event residents begin to spontaneously evacuate, or if county officials deem it necessary, primary shelters may be opened prior to a decision at the SEOC for evacuation.
- C. <u>Sheltering</u>
 - 1. Evacuees will be assigned shelter at least 15 miles from the VEGP. In the event that a shelter is filled to capacity, evacuees will be assigned to additional pre-designated shelters.
 - 2. Primary and backup shelters are listed in Appendix 1.

APPENDIX 1, ANNEX B – SHELTERS AND CAPACITIES

I. GENERAL

The shelters listed in this appendix have been surveyed to assure compliance with the American Red Cross Disaster Services Guidelines and Procedures, ARC 3031, dates April 1987.

II. PURPOSE

Shelters are identified as either primary or backup shelters. Based upon historical data from population evacuations following other types of disasters, Federal Emergency Management Agency guidance requires designation of primary shelter space for at least 20% of the 10-mile EPZ population. Backup shelters will be opened based on need.

III. SHELTER LISTING AND CAPACITIES

A.	Primary Shelters	Shelter Capacity
	AIKEN COUNTY:	
	South Aiken High School	1,200
	ALLENDALE COUNTY:	
	Allendale-Fairfax High School	675
	BARNWELL COUNTY:	
	Note: Barnwell County evacuees are she	ltered in Allendale County.
B.	Backup Shelters	
	AIKEN COUNTY:	
	Kennedy Middle School	1,200
	Middlebrook Elementary School	475
	ALLENDALE COUNTY:	
	Allendale Primary School	265

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I. INTRODUCTION

- A. Medical and public health support during a Fixed Nuclear Facility (FNF) radiological incident may require the transportation of radiologically contaminated, injured individuals to medical support facilities.
- B. Letters of Agreement have been obtained with local, primary and backup hospitals having the capability to receive and care for most radiological incidents. Specific letters of agreement for services by designated medical facilities are contained in the Aiken, Allendale and Barnwell County Emergency Operations Plans (EOP) and in Appendices 1 and 2.

II. MISSION

To identify medical and public health support resources that may be required in the event of an incident at the VEGP.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

ESF- 8 is charged with coordinating local health department planning for radiation incidents at FNFs. With regard to the provision of medical services for contaminated individuals, ESF 8 will:

- A. Coordinate the provision of emergency transportation for victims of radiological incidents.
- B. Coordinate the provision of emergency medical supplies and health services to the affected areas.
- C. Coordinate the participation of local primary and backup hospitals or medical facilities that have indicated their willingness and capability to provide emergency medical care to radiologically contaminated individuals.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

The ESF-8 organization for providing emergency transportation and coordinating medical treatment for radiologically contaminated, injured individuals from affected areas surrounding the VEGP consists of the following:

1. Lower Savannah Health District Emergency Preparedness Coordinator.

- 2. DHEC Emergency Preparedness Coordinator.
- 3. DHEC Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Director.
- B. Responsibilities

See Basic Plan, Annex E., paragraph IV.

V. MEDICAL FACILITIES

A. Burke County Hospital in Waynesboro, GA will serve as the primary hospital for the provision of medical care to persons who may have become contaminated/injured as a result of an incident at VEGP.

Burke County Medical Center 351 South Liberty Street Waynesboro, GA RADIOLOGICAL CAPACITY: Ambulatory and non-ambulatory determined by census and staffing capabilities.

B. The Doctors Hospital in Augusta, GA will serve as the backup hospital for the provision of medical care to persons who may have become contaminated/injured as a result of an incident at VEGP.

Doctors Hospital 3651 Wheeler Road Augusta, GA RADIOLOGICAL CAPACITY: Ambulatory and non-ambulatory determined by census and staffing capabilities.

APPENDIX 1, ANNEX C - LETTER OF AGREEMENT WITH BURKE COUNTY HOSPITAL



MEDICAL SPECIALISTS, INC. 305 JONES AVENUE Waynesbord, GA 30830 (706) 554-5147 OR (706) 554-7226 MEDICAL ASSOCIATES 810 CEMETERY ROAD SARDIS, GA 30456 (478) 569 9600 North Jefferson Medical Center 406 Fast Broad Street Wrens, GA 30833

(706) 547-7008

VEGP Annex C

APPENDIX 2, ANNEX C - LETTER OF AGREEMENT WITH DOCTORS HOSPITAL

Joseph M. Still Burn Centers, Onc. & William J. Welsh MD, Plastic & Reconstruction Surgery, P.C./Iba Augusta Cosmetic Surgery

Joseph M. Still, Jr., M.D. F.A.C.S. President

Juan L. Colon-Santini, M.D. F.A.A.P. General Pediatrics

5.M.A. Zaheed Hassan, M.D. M.B.B.S. Plastic Surgery

Hormann K. Orler, M.D. F.A.C.S. Plastic Surgery

Robert F. Mulline, M.D. Burn Surgery

William J. Welsh, M.D. Plastic Surgery

Charles A. Gortler PA-C Physician Assistant

Beretta Craft-Coffman PA-C Physician Assistant

Johnna W. Ruffin PA-C Physician Assistant

Janice M. Samples PA-C Physician Assistant

Donna Grabam RNC5, FNP Nurse Practitioner

Jocelyn S. Hills RNCS, FNP Nurse Practitioner

4.

February 22, 2005

Mr. Lawrence Mayo Emergency Preparedness Coordinator Southern Nuclear Operating Company, Inc. Vogtle Electric Generating Plant P. O. Box 1600 Waynesboro, GA 30830

Dear Mr. Mayo:

This letter serves to confirm that I, the undersigned, agree to treat and assume responsibility for the medical supervision of radioactive contaminated patients from the Vogtle Electric Generating P lant (VEGP) either on the Vogtle site or at Doctors Hospital provided, in my judgement, no other urgent medical dutics preclude my availability.

As part of this agreement, I understand that Southern Nuclear Operating Company, Inc., will provide or pay for the following:

- Provide for facilities to treat emergency patients through a separate agreement with Doctors Hospital.
- 2. Provide special equipment required for detection and control of radioactive contamination.
- 3. Provide annual training in the hospital of about two hours of duration, which will cover the basics of radioactive contamination control and basic radiation protection. This training is presently performed by R adiation Management consultants (RMC) in accordance with a separate agreement with Southern Nuclear Operating Company, Inc.

RMC will also be available to the undersigned for consultation and will dispatch a Radiation Emergency Medical Team to assist in the management of the patients when requested through Southern Nuclear Operating Company, Inc.

> P.O. Box 3725 • Augusta, Georgia 30914-3725 Phone (706) 863-9595 • FAX (706) 868-8375

APPENDIX 2, ANNEX C - LETTER OF AGREEMENT WITH DOCTORS HOSPITAL (continued)

Mr. Lawrence Mayo February 14, 2001 Page Two

- 5. Pay for the physician's time for participation in drills.
- 6. Pay the tuition and travel cost biennially for one physician from Joseph M. Still Burn Centers, Inc. to attend the annual training seminar sponsored by RMC. Any other physician may attend at his/her own expense.

Sincerely,

.

Robert F. Mullins, M. D.

RFM/mkl

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APPENDIX 3 – MAP TO PRIMARY HOSPITAL—BURKE COUNTY MEDICAL CENTER





South Carolina Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan (SCORERP) / South Carolina Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan (SCTRERP) - CROSS-REFERENCE INDEX NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1

NUMBER	CRITERIA	LOCATION (SCORERP)	LOCATION (SCTRERP)
A. Assignment of	of Responsibility (Organization Control):		
A.1.a	Each plan shall identify the state, local, federal and private sector organizations (including utilities) that are intended to be part of the overall response organization for Emergency Planning Zones (EPZ).	IV.A. and B., pg 3-11	
A.1.b	Each organization and sub-organization having an operational role shall specify its concept of operations and its relationship to the total effort.	V. A., pg 12-21 App. 2, pg 2-1 thru 2-4	
A.1.c.	Each plan shall illustrate these interrelationships in a block diagram.	Fig. 1, pg 24	
A.1.d.	Each organization shall identify a specific individual by title who shall be in charge of the emergency response.	IV.A., pg 2-3	
A.1.e.	Each organization shall provide for 24-hour per day emergency response, including 24-hour per day manning of communication links.	IV.A., pg 2	B., II., pg B-1
A.2.a.	Each organization shall specify the functions and responsibilities for major elements and key individuals by title, of emergency response, including the following: Command and Control, Alert and Notification, Communications, Public Information, Accident Assessment, Public Health and Sanitation, Social Services, Fire and Rescue, Traffic Control, Emergency Medical Services, Law Enforcement, Transportation, Protective Response (including authority to request federal assistance and to initiate other protective actions), and Radiological Exposure Control. The description of these functions shall include a clear and concise summary such as a table of primary and support responsibilities using the agency as one axis and the function as the other (see Section B for licensee).	V. AC., pg 12-21 App. 2, pg 2-1 thru 2-4	
A.2.b.	Each plan shall contain (by reference to specific acts, codes or statutes) the legal basis for such authorities.	IX. A. and B., pg 23	A., II., pg A-1

SCORERP / SCTRERP CROSS-REFERENCE (CONTINUED)

<u>NUMBER</u>	CRITERIA	LOCATION (SCORERP)	LOCATION (<u>SCTRERP)</u>
A. Assignment	nt of Responsibility (Organization Control): (Continued)		
A.3.	Each plan shall include written agreements referring to the concept of operations developed between federal state and local agencies and other support organizations having an emergency response role within the Emergency Planning Zones (EPZ). The agreements shall identify the emergency measures to be provided and the mutually acceptable criteria for their implementation, and specify the arrangements for exchange of information. These agreements may contain descriptions of these matters and a signature page in the plan may serve to verify the agreements. The signature page format is appropriate for organizations where response functions are covered by laws, regulations or executive orders where separate written agreements are not necessary.	App. 6-12, pg 6-1 thru 12-8	App. XI, pg XI 1-73
A.4.	Each principal organization shall be capable of continuous (24-hour) operations for a protracted period. The individual in the principal organization who will be responsible for assuring continuity of resources (technical, administrative and material) shall be specified by title.	IV. A. pg 2	
C. Emergenc	y Response Support and Resources:		
C.1.a.	Specific persons by title authorized to request federal assistance (see A.1.d, A.2.a).	Annex H, III.C.4 Pg. H-2	
C.1.b.	Specific federal resources expected, including expected times of arrival at specific nuclear facility sites.	Annex H	C., Table 1, pg C-10
C.1.c.	Specific licensee, state and local resources available to support the federal response, e.g., air fields, command posts, telephone lines, radio frequencies, and telecommunications centers.		XII, pg B-6
C.2.a	Each principal offsite organization may dispatch representatives to the licensee's near-site Emergency Operations Facility (EOF). (State technical analysis representatives at the near-site EOF are preferred.	V. A.(k) pg 12-19	

SCORERP / SCTRERP CROSS-REFERENCE (CONTINUED)

<u>NUMBER</u>	CRITERIA	LOCATION (<u>SCORERP)</u>	LOCATION <u>(SCTRERP)</u>
C. Emergency	y Response Support and Resources: (Continued)		
C.3.	Each organization shall identify radiological laboratories and their general capabilities and expected availability to provide radiological monitoring and analysis services which may be used in an emergency.		App. II, I pg 11-1
C.4.	Each organization shall identify nuclear and other facilities, organizations or individuals which can be relied upon in an emergency to provide assistance. Such assistance shall be identified and supported by appropriate letters of agreement.	App. 6-12 pg 6-1 thru 12-8	App. XI pg XI 1-73
D. Emergenc	y Classification System:		
D.3.	Each state and local organization shall establish an Emergency Classification Level (ECL) and Emergency Action Level (EAL) scheme consistent with that established by the facility licensee.	App. 3 pg 3-1 thru 3-8	B., III.A. – D. pg B-1 - B-3
D.4.	Each state and local organization should have procedures in place that provide for emergency actions to be taken which are consistent with the emergency actions recommended by the nuclear facility licensee, taking into account local off-site conditions that exist at the time of the emergency.	IV. B.1, pg 3-4 Annex A	
E. Notificatio	n Methods and Procedures:		
E.1.	Each organization shall establish procedures which describe mutually agreeable basis for notification of response organizations consistent with the Emergency Classification Level (ECL) and Emergency Action Level (EAL) scheme set forth in Appendix 1. These procedures shall include means for verification of messages. The specific details of verification need not be included in the plan.	IV. B.2 Annex A, III.C. pg A-1 thru A-2	
E.2.	Each organization shall establish procedures for alerting, notifying and mobilizing emergency response personnel.	Annex A pg A-1-1	

SCORERP / SCTRERP CROSS-REFERENCE (CONTINUED)

<u>NUMBER</u>	CRITERIA	LOCATION (SCORERP)	LOCATION (<u>SCTRERP)</u>
E. Notificatio	n Methods and Procedures: (Continued)		
E.5.	State and local government organizations shall establish a system for disseminating to the public appropriate information contained in initial and follow-up messages received from the licensee including the appropriate notification to appropriate media, e.g., the Emergency Alert System (EAS).	IV.2(d) pg. 4 Annex C	
E.6.	Each organization shall establish administrative and physical means, and the time required for notifying and providing prompt instructions to the public within the plume exposure pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ). (See Appendix 3). It shall be the licensee's responsibility to demonstrate that such means exist, regardless of who implements this requirement. It shall be the responsibility of the state and local governments to activate such a system.	IV. B., pg 3 Annex A, figure 1, j	pg A-1-5
E.7.	Each organization shall provide written messages intended for the public, consistent with the licensee's classification scheme. In particular, draft messages to the public giving instructions with regard to specific protective actions to be taken by occupants of affected areas shall be prepared and included as part of the state and local plans. Such messages should include the appropriate aspects of sheltering, ad hoc respiratory protection, e.g., handkerchief over mouth, thyroid blocking agents or evacuation. The role of the licensee is to provide supporting information for the messages. For ad hoc respiratory, see "Respiratory Protective Devices Manual" American Industrial Hygiene Association, 1963 pp. 123-126.	Annex C pg C-3-1 thru C-3-1	2
F. Emergency	y Communications:		
F.1.	The communication plans for emergencies shall include organizational titles and alternates for both ends of the communication links. Each organization shall establish reliable primary and backup means of communication for licensees, local and state response organizations. Such systems should be selected to be compatible with one another. Each plan shall include:		
F.1.a.	Provision for 24-hour per day notification to and activation of the state/local emergency response network; and at a minimum, a telephone link and alternate, including 24-hour per day manning of communications links that initiate emergency response actions.	V. A.4(a)(7) pg 13	
<u>NUMBER</u>	CRITERIA	LOCATION (SCORERP)	LOCATION (<u>SCTRERP)</u>
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F. Emergency	y Communications: (Continued)		
F.1.b.	Provisions for communications with contiguous state/local governments within the Emergency Planning Zones (EPZ).	V. A.4(a)(8) pg 13	
F.1.c.	Provision for communications as needed with federal emergency response organizations.	V. A.4(a)(8) pg 13	
F.1.d.	Provisions for communications between the nuclear facility and the licensee's near-site Emergency Operations Facility (EOF), state and local emergency operations centers, and radiological monitoring teams.	IV. B.10 pg 8-11 App 3 pg 3-1 thru 3-8	
F.1.e.	Provisions for alerting or activating emergency personnel in each response organization.	IV.B.2 pg 4-5 Annex A pg A-1 thru A-1-2	
F.2.	Each organization shall ensure that a coordinated communication link for fixed and mobile medical support facilities exist.	Annex E, V.A pg E-3	
F.3.	Each organization shall conduct periodic testing of the entire emergency communications system (see evaluation criteria H.10, N.2.a., and Appendix 3).	Annex D pg D-1-2	App. X, I. II. pg X-1
G. Public Edu	acation and Information:		
G.1.	Each organization shall provide a coordinated periodic (at least annually) dissemination of information to the public regarding how they will be notified and what their actions should be in an emergency. This information shall include, but not necessarily be limited to:		

<u>NUMBER</u>	CRITERIA	LOCATION (SCORERP)	LOCATION (SCTRERP)
G. Public Edu	cation and Information: (Continued)		
G.1.a.	Educational information on radiation.	Annex C, App. 1, III pg C-1-1	
G.1.b.	Contact for additional information.	Annex C, App. 1,VI.B. pg C-1-4	
G.1.c.	Protective measures, e.g., evacuation routes and relocation centers, sheltering, respiratory protection, and radio-protective drugs.	Annex C, IV.D.5 pg C-1-2	
G.1.d.	Special needs of the handicapped. Means for accomplishing this dissemination may include, but are not necessarily limited to: information in the telephone book; periodic information in utility bills; posting in public areas; and publications distributed on an annual basis.	Annex C, IV.D.6 pg C-1-2	
G.2.	The public information program shall provide the permanent and transient adult population within the plume exposure EPZ an adequate opportunity to become aware of the information annually. The programs should include provision for written material that is likely to be available in a residence during an emergency. Updated information shall be disseminated at least annually. Signs or other measures (e.g., decals, posted notices or other means, placed in hotels, motels, gasoline stations, and phone booths) shall also be used to disseminate to any transient population within the plume exposure pathway EPZ appropriate information that would be helpful if an emergency or accident occurs. Such notices should refer the transient to the telephone directory or other source of local emergency information and guide the visitor to appropriate radio and television frequencies.	V.A.4(a)(22) pg. 14 V.F.12 Pg 21 Annex C, App 1, IV.F-G pg C-1-2	r
G.3.a.	Each principal organization shall designate the points of contact and physical locations for use by news media during an emergency.	Annex C, V.D. Pg C-6	

<u>NUMBER</u>	CRITERIA	LOCATION <u>(SCORERP)</u>	LOCATION (<u>SCTRERP)</u>
G. Public Educa	tion and Information: (Continued)		
G.4.a.	Each principal organization shall designate a spokesperson who should have access to all necessary information.	Annex C, IV pg C-3-thru C-5	
G. Public Educa	tion and Information: (Continued)		
G.4.b.	Each organization shall establish arrangements for timely exchange of information among designated spokespersons.	IV.B.9(c), pg 8-9 Annex C, III.B.4; pg C-2	
G.4.c.	Each organization shall establish coordinated arrangements for dealing with rumors.	IV.B.9(c), pg 8 Annex C, III.C. pg C-2-C-3	
G.5.	Each organization shall conduct coordinated programs at least annually to acquaint news media with the emergency plans, information concerning radiation and points of contact for release of public information in an emergency.	Annex B, IV.G pg B-3	
H. Emergency F	Cacilities and Equipment:		
Н.3.	Each organization shall establish an emergency operations center for use in directing and controlling response functions.	IV.B.3 pg 5	
H.4.	Each organization shall provide for timely activation and staffing of the facilities and centers described in the plan.	IV.B.3.c. pg 5	
Н.7.	Each organization, where appropriate, shall provide for offsite radiological monitoring equipment in the vicinity of the nuclear facility.		B.IV.A. pg B-3-4

<u>NUMBER</u>	CRITERIA	LOCATION <u>(SCORERP)</u>	LOCATION (<u>SCTRERP)</u>
H. Emergenc	y Facilities and Equipment: (Continued)		
H.10.	Each organization shall make provisions to inspect, inventory and operationally check emergency equipment/instruments at least once each calendar quarter and after each use. There shall be sufficient reserves of instruments/equipment to replace those which are removed from emergency kits for calibration or repair. Calibration of equipment shall be at intervals recommended by the supplier of the equipment.	App 4 pg 4-1	
H.11.	Each plan shall, in an appendix, include identification of emergency kits by general category (protective equipment, communications equipment, radiological monitoring equipment and emergency supplies).	App 4 pg 4-1	Appendix IV pg IV-1-IV-5
H.12.	Each organization shall establish a central point (preferably associated with the licensee's near-site Emergency Operations Facility (EOF), for the receipt and analysis of all field monitoring data and coordination of sample media.	Annex F, IV.B. pg F-2-F-3	Appendix II, III pg II-1
I. Incident As	ssessment:		
I.7.	Each organization shall describe the capability and resources for field monitoring within the plume exposure Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) which are an intrinsic part of the concept of operations for the facility.	IV.B.7, pg 7 Annex F, IV.B-D. pg F-2-4	Appendix II pg II-1-4
I.8.	Each organization, where appropriate, shall provide methods, equipment and expertise to make rapid assessments of the actual or potential magnitude and locations of any radiological hazards through liquid or gaseous release pathways. This shall include activation, notification means, field team composition, transportation, communication, monitoring equipment, and estimated deployment times.	Annex F pg F-1-10	Appendix III pg III-1-3
I.9.	Each organization shall have a capability to detect and measure radio-iodine concentrations in air in the plume exposure EPZ as low as 10-7 uCi/cc (microcurie per cubic centimeter) under field conditions. Interference from the presence of noble gas and background radiation shall not decrease the stated minimum detectable activity.		Appendix II pg II-1-4

<u>NUMBER</u>	CRITERIA	LOCATION <u>(SCORERP)</u>	LOCATION <u>(SCTRERP)</u>
I. Incident As	sessment: (Continued)		
I.10.	Each organization shall establish means for relating the various measured parameters (e.g., contamination levels, water and air activity levels) to dose rates for key isotopes (i.e., those given in Table 3, page 18) and gross radioactivity measurements. Provisions shall be made for estimating integrated dose from the projected and actual dose rates and for comparing these estimates with the protective action guides. The detailed provisions shall be described in separate procedures.		Appendix II pg II-1-4
I.11.	Arrangements to locate and track the airborne radioactive plume shall be made, using either or both federal and state resources.		Appendix II pg II-1-4
J. Protective I	Response:		
J.2.	Each licensee shall make provisions for evacuation routes and transportation for on-site individuals to become suitable off-site location, including alternatives for inclement weather, high traffic density and specific radiological conditions.	Site Specific Plans parts 1-6	
J.9.	Each state and local organization shall establish a capability for implementing protective measures based upon protective action guides and other criteria. This shall be consistent with the recommendations of EPA regarding exposure resulting from passage of radioactive airborne plumes (EPA-400/R-92-001) and with those of DHEW (DHHS)/FDA regarding radioactive contamination of human food and animal feeds as published in the Federal Register of October 22, 1982 (47 FR 47073).		Appendix I pg I-1-15
J.10.	The organization's plans to implement protective measures for the plume exposure pathway shall include:		
J.10.a.	Maps showing evacuation routes, evacuation areas, pre-selected radiological sampling and monitoring points, relocation centers in host areas, and shelter areas; (identification of radiological sampling and monitoring points shall include the designators in Table J-1 or an equivalent uniform system described in the plan).	Site Specific Plans parts 1-6	Appendix II pg II-1-4

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>CRITERIA</u>	LOCATION <u>(SCORERP)</u>	LOCATION <u>(SCTRERP)</u>
J. Protective F	Response: (continued)		
J.10.b.	Maps showing population distribution around the nuclear facility. This shall be by evacuation areas (licensees shall also present the information in a sector format).	Site Specific Plans parts 1-6	
J.10.c.	Means for notifying all segments of the transient and resident population.	Annex A, Site Specific Plans parts 1-6	
J.10.d.	Means for protecting those whose mobility may be impaired due to such factors as institutional or other confinement.	IV.7.c. pg 7; Annex F App 2 pg F-2-1 thru F-2-2	
J.10.e.	Provisions for the use of radio-protective drugs, particularly for emergency workers and institutionalized persons within the plume exposure EPZ whose immediate evacuation may be infeasible or very difficult, including quantities, storage and means of distribution.	Annex F, VI.C Table B pg F-7 & App 2-Fig 1 pg F-2-3	Appendix I, IIII. pg 1-8-11
J.10.f.	State and local organizations' plans should include the method by which decisions by the State Health Department for administering radio-protective drugs to the general population are made during an emergency and the pre-determined conditions under which such drugs may be used by off-site workers.	Annex F pg F-1-thru F-4	Appendix I pg I-1-11
J.10.g.	Means of relocation.	IV.B.4., pg 5 Site Specific Plans Parts 1-6-Annex B	
J.10.h.	Relocation centers in host areas which are at least 5 miles, and preferably 10 miles, beyond the boundaries of the plume exposure emergency planning zone (see K.8.)	Site Specific Plans Parts 1-6, Annex B	
J.10.i.	Projected traffic capacities of evacuation routes under emergency conditions.	Site Specific Plans Parts 1-6, para IV.6.e.	

<u>NUMBER</u>	CRITERIA	LOCATION (<u>SCORERP)</u>	LOCATION <u>(SCTRERP)</u>
J. Protective	Response: (Continued)		
J.10.j.	Control of access to evacuated areas and organization responsibilities for such control.	Site Specific Plans Parts 1-6, para IV.6.j.	
J.10.k.	Identification of and means for dealing with potential impediments (e.g., seasonal impassability of roads) to use of evacuation routes and contingency measures.	Site Specific Plans Parts 1-6-IV.4.	*Annex 13 (ESF-13) to SCEOP
J.10.1.	Time estimates for evacuation of various sectors and distances based on a dynamic analysis (time-motion study under various conditions) for the plume exposure pathway emergency planning zone (See Appendix 4).		Appendix I.II. pg I-10-15
J.10.m.	The basis for the choice of recommended protective actions from the plume exposure pathway during emergency conditions. This shall include expected local protection afforded in residential units or other shelter for direct and inhalation exposure, as well as evacuation time estimates.		Appendix I.II. pg I-10-15
J.11.	Each state shall specify the protective measures to be used for the ingestion pathway, including the methods for protecting the public from consumption of contaminated foodstuffs. This shall include criteria for deciding whether dairy animals should be put on stored feed. The plan shall identify procedures for detecting contamination, for establishing the dose commitment consequences of uncontrolled ingestion, and for imposing protection procedures such as impoundment, decontamination, processing, decay, product diversion, and preservation. Maps for recording survey and monitoring data, key land use data (e.g., farming), dairies, food processing plants, water sheds, water supply intake and treatment plants and reservoirs shall be maintained. Provisions for maps showing detailed crop information may be by including reference to their availability and location and a plan for their use. The maps shall start at the facility and include all of the 50-mile ingestion pathway EPZ. Up-to-date lists of the name and location of all facilities which regularly process milk products and other large amounts of food or agricultural products originating in the ingestion pathway Emergency Planning Zone, but located elsewhere, shall be maintained.	Annex G pg G-1-18	Appendix I pg I-4-7

NUMBER	CRITERIA	LOCATION (SCORERP)	LOCATION (SCTRERP)
J. Protective I	Response: (Continued)	<u> </u>	·
J.12.	Each organization shall describe the means for registering and monitoring of evacuees at the relocation centers of host areas.	Annex F, para VII Pg. F-9 Site Specific Plans, Annex B, parts 1-6	Appendix VI, VII pg VI-2-VII-1
K. <u>Radiologic</u>	cal Exposure Control:		
K.3.a.	Each organization shall make the provision for 24-hour-per-day capability to determine the doses received by emergency personnel involved in any nuclear accident, including volunteers. Each organization shall make provisions for distribution of dosimeters, both self-reading and permanent record devices.	para IV.B.7. pg. 7 Annex F	Appendix VI pg VI-1-10
K.3.b.	Each organization shall ensure that dosimeters are read at appropriate frequencies and provide for maintaining dose records for emergency workers involved in any nuclear accident.	Annex F pg F-3-2	Appendix VI pg V!-1-10
K.4.	Each state and local organization shall establish the decision chain for authorizing emergency workers to incur exposures in excess of the EPA General Public Protective Action Guides (i.e., EPA PAGs for the emergency workers and lifesaving activities.	Annex F, VI.A-B. pg F-6 and Table B. pg F-7	Appendix I pg I-1
K.5.a.	Each organization as appropriate, shall specify action levels for determining the need for decontamination.	Annex F, VII.E. pg F-10	Appendix I pg I-1-15
K.5.b.	Each organization, as appropriate, shall establish the means for radiological decontamination of emergency personnel wounds, supplies, instruments, and equipment, and for waste disposal.	Annex F, III, pg F-1 Annex F,VII pg F-9-F10 Annex F, App1 Figure	Appendix VI pg VI-2-10
A,B,C,D			

SCORERP /	SCTRERP CROSS-REFERENCE (CONTINUED)		
<u>NUMBER</u>	CRITERIA	LOCATION (SCORERP)	LOCATION (<u>SCTRERP)</u>
L. Medical an	nd Public Health Support:		
L.1.	Each organization shall arrange for local and backup hospital and medical services having the capability for evaluation of radiation exposure and uptake, including assurance that persons providing these services are adequately prepared to handle contaminated individuals.	Annex E, pg E-1-4 Annex D.III.C.2., pg D-1 Annex E, pg E-1-4	
L.3.	Each state shall develop lists indicating the location of public, private and military hospitals and other emergency medical services facilities within the state or contiguous states considered capable of providing medical support for any contaminated injured individual. The listing shall include the name, location, type of facility and capacity and any special radiological capabilities. These emergency medical services should be able to radiologically monitor contaminated injured personnel, and have facilities and trained personnel able to care for contaminated injured persons.	Annex E, pg B-1-4 Annex E, App 3 pg E-3-1 thru E-3-5	
L.4.	Each organization shall arrange for transporting victims of radiological accidents to medical facilities.	V.A.4.(i), pg 15 Annex E, I; III.A-C, pg E-1 IV.A; pg E-2	
M. <u>Recovery</u>	and Reentry Planning and Post-Accident Operations:		
M.1.	Each organization, as appropriate, shall develop general plans and procedures for reentry and recovery and describe the means by which decisions to relax protective measures (e.g., allow reentry into an evacuated area) are reached. This process should consider both existing and potential conditions.	IV.B.12, pg 12	Appendix VII pg VII-1
M.3.	Each licensee and state plan shall specify means for informing members of the response organizations that a recovery operation is to be initiated, and of any changes in the organization structure that may occur.	IV.B.12, pg 12	Appendix VII, Section IV pg VII-1
M.4.	Each plan shall establish a method for periodically estimating total population exposure.		Appendix III, pg III-3

SCORER / S	CIRERI CROSS-REFERENCE (CONTINUED)	LOCATION	LOCATION
<u>NUMBER</u>	CRITERIA	(SCORERP)	LOCATION (<u>SCTRERP)</u>
N. Exercises ar	d Drills:		
N.1.a.	An exercise is an event that tests the integrated capability and a major portion of the basic elements existing within emergency preparedness plans and organizations. The emergency preparedness exercise shall simulate an emergency that results in off-site radiological releases which would require response by off-site authorities. Exercises shall be conducted as set forth in NRC and FEMA rules.	Annex D pg D-1-2	Appendix X pg X-1
N.1.b.	An exercise shall include mobilization of state and local personnel and resources adequate to verify the capability to respond to an accident scenario requiring response. The organization shall provide for a critique of the annual exercise by federal and state observers/evaluators. The scenario should be varied from year to year such that all major elements of the plans and preparedness organizations are tested within a five-year period. Each organization should make provisions to start an exercise between 6:00 p.m. and midnight, and another between midnight and 6:00 a.m. once every six years. Exercises should be unannounced.	Annex D	Appendix X pg X-1
N.2.	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 shall be supervised and evaluated by a qualified drill instructor. Each organization shall conduct drills, in addition to the annual exercise at the frequencies indicated below:		
N.2.a. <u>Commu</u>	nication Drills		
	Communications with state and local governments within the plume exposure pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) shall be tested monthly. Communications with federal emergency response organizations and states within the ingestion pathway shall be tested quarterly. Communications between the nuclear facility, state and local emergency operations centers, and field assessment teams shall be tested annually. Communications drills shall also include the aspect of understanding the content of messages.	Annex D, III.C.3 pg D-2	Appendix X pg X-1

<u>NUMBER</u>	CRITERIA	LOCATION (SCORERP)	LOCATION <u>(SCTRERP)</u>
N. Exercises a	nd Drills: (Continued		
N.2.d. <u>Radiolo</u>	gical Monitoring Drills		
	Plant environs and radiological monitoring drills (onsite and offsite) shall be conducted annually. These drills shall include collection and analysis of all sample media (e.g., water, vegetation, soil and air), and provisions for communications and record keeping. The state drills need not be at each site. Where appropriate, local organizations shall participate.	Annex D,III.C.2 pg D-2	
N.2.e. <u>Health I</u>	Physics Drills		
(1)	Health physics drills shall be conducted semi-annually which involve response to, and analysis of, simulated elevated airborne and liquid samples and direct radiation measurements in the environment. The state drills need not be at each site.		
(2)	Analysis of in-plant liquid samples with actual elevated radiation levels including use of the post-accident sampling system shall be included in health physics drills by licensees annually.		
N.3.	Each organization shall describe how exercises and drills are to be carried out to allow free play for decision-making and to meet the following objectives. Pending the development of exercise scenarios and exercise evaluation guidance by NRC and FEMA the scenarios for use in exercises and drills shall include, but not limited to, the following:	Annex D, III. pg D-1	
N.3.a.	The basic objective(s) of each drill and exercise and appropriate evaluation criteria.	Annex D, III. B. pg D-1	Appendix X pg X-1
N.3.b.	The date(s), time period, place(s) and participating organizations.	Annex D, III. A-B. pg D-1-2	
N.3.c.	The simulated events.	Annex D, III.B.2. pg D-2	

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SCORERP / S	CTRERP CROSS-REFERENCE (CONTINUED)		
<u>NUMBER</u>	CRITERIA	(SCORERP)	LOCATION (SCTRERP)
N. Exercises a	nd Drills: (Continued		
N.3.d.	A time schedule of real and simulated initiating events.	Annex D	
N.3.e.	A narrative summary describing the conduct of the exercises or drills to include such things as simulated casualties, off-site fire department assistance, rescue of personnel, use of protective clothing, deployment of radiological monitoring teams, and public information activities.	Annex D	
N.3.f.	A description of the arrangements for and advance materials to be provided to official observers.	Annex D. III.B.2 pg D-2	
N.4.	Official observers from federal, state or local governments will observe, evaluate and critique the required exercise to evaluate the ability of organizations to respond as called for in the plan. The critique shall be conducted as soon as practicable after the exercise, and a formal evaluation should result from the critique.	Annex D	
N.5.	Each organization shall establish means for evaluating observer and participant com- ments on areas needing improvement, including emergency plan procedural changes, and for assigning responsibility for implementing corrective actions. Each organization shall establish management control used to ensure that corrective actions are implemented	Annex D ed.	
O. Radiologica	al Emergency Response Training:		
0.1.	Each organization shall assure the training of appropriate individuals.	Annex B, pg B-1-4	Appendix IX, pg IX-1
O.1.b.	Each off-site response organization shall participate in and receive training. Where mutual aid agreements exist between local agencies such as fire, police and ambulance /rescue, the training shall also be offered to the other departments who are members of the mutual aid district.	Annex B pg B-1-4	Appendix IX pg IX-1

SCORERP / S								
<u>NUMBER</u>	CRITERIA	(SCORERP)	(SCTRERP)					
O. <u>Radiologica</u>	1 Emergency Response Training: (Continued)							
O.4.	Each organization shall establish a training program for instructing and qualifying personnel who will implement radiological emergency response plans. The specialized initial training and periodic retraining programs (including the scope, nature and frequency) shall be provided in the following categories:							
O.4.a.	Directors or coordinators of the response organizations.	Annex B.IV, pg B-2 Annex B.V, pg B-3						
O.4.b.	Personnel responsible for accident assessment.		Appendix IX, pg IX-1					
O.4.c.	Radiological monitoring teams and radiological analysis personnel.		Appendix IX, pg IX-1					
O.4.d.	Police, security and fire fighting personnel.	Annex B, IV, pg B-2 Annex B, V, pg B-3						
O.4.f.	First aid and rescue personnel.	Annex B, IV.A-B, Annex B, V. pg B-3						
O.4.h.	Medical support personnel.	Annex B, IV.F, pg B-2 Annex B, V pg B-3						
O.4.j.	Personnel responsible for transmission of emergency information and instructions.	Annex B, V., pg B-3						
O.5.	Each organization shall provide for the initial and annual retraining of personnel with emergency response responsibilities.	Annex B, V. pg B-3						
P. <u>Responsibili</u>	P. <u>Responsibility For The Planning Effort: Development, Periodic Review and Distribution of Emergency Plans</u> :							
P.1. P:\FNF\SCORE	Each organization shall provide for the training of individuals responsible for the planning effort. RP/SCTRERP CROSSWALK\Cross-Reference (NUREG-0654).DOC	Annex B, III.A. pg B-1	17					

SCORERP / SCTRERP CROSS-REFERENCE (CONTINUED)							
<u>NUMBER</u>	CRITERIA	LOCATION (<u>SCORERP)</u>	LOCATION <u>(SCTRERP)</u>				
P. <u>Responsibility</u>	For The Planning Effort: Development, Periodic Review and Distribution of Emergency	Plans: (Continued)					
P.2.	Each organization shall identify by title the individual with the overall authority and responsibility for radiological emergency response planning.	para V. pg 12					
P.3.	Each organization shall designate an Emergency Planning Coordinator with responsibility for the development and updating of emergency plans and coordination of these plans with other response organizations.	para V.(A), pg 12-21					
P.4.	Each organization shall update its plan and agreements as needed, review and certify it to be current on an annual basis. The update shall take into account changes identified by drills and exercises.	para V. pg 12					
P.5.	The emergency response plans and approved changes to the plans shall be forwarded to all organizations and appropriate individuals with responsibility for implementation of the plans. Revised pages shall be dated and marked to show where changes have been made.	para VI., 1-4 pg 21-22					
P.6.	Each plan shall contain a detailed listing of supporting plans and their source.	Appendix 1 pg 1-1					
P.7.	Each plan shall contain as an appendix listing, by title, procedures required to implement the plan. The listing shall include the section(s) of the plan to be implemented by each procedure.	Appendix 2 pg 2-1 thru 2-4					
P.8.	Each plan shall contain a specific table of contents. Plans submitted for review should be cross-referenced to these criteria.	Table of Contents pg i-ii					
P.10.	Each organization shall provide for updating telephone numbers in emergency procedures at least quarterly.	SC State EOP and State V	VP Procedure				

REP Plan **"Crosswalk"** (II. Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria) for Plant Alvin W. Vogtle

NUREG-0654		0654	Responsibility			
Re	eferer	nce	Licensee	State	Local	
Α.	1	a.		Annex D	Burke Co REP	
				Section D, page 7	Section V, page 10	
		b.		REP Base Plan	Burke Co REP	
				Section IV, page 10	Section IV, page 2	
				Section V, page 15		
		C.		REP Base Plan	Burke Co REP	
				Figures 1 & 2 & 3	Attachment B, page 41	
				pages 23 & 24 & 25		
		d.		REP Base Plan	Burke Co REP	
				Section VI, page 16, 6.	Attachment C, page 36	
		e.		Annex D	Burke Co REP	
				Sections A & B,	Attachment F, page 54	
				pages 2-5		
	2	а.		REP Base Plan	Burke Co REP	
				Section IV, A. & B. & C.	Section V, page 10	
				pages 10-14		
		b.		REP Base Plan	Burke Co REP	
				Section II, page 2.	Section III, page 2	
	3			Annex D	← same	
				Section H, page 27		
	4			Annex D, page 1	Burke Co REP	
					Attachment A. 6.	
					page 36	
В.				NA	NA	
C.	1	а		KEP Base Plan	NA I	
				Section V, page 15.		
		D.			NA	
				Section D. 1., page 6		

		C.	NA	NA
	2	а.	REP Base Plan	Burke Co REP
			Section VI, page 29	Attachment A, page A-1
	3		Annex D	NA
			Section D. 6., page 7	
	4		Annex D	← same
			Attachments	
	2			
D.	3		REP Base Flat	
	4		RFP Base Plan	ΝΑ
			Section VL G	
			pages 25-32	
E.	1		REP Base Plan	← same
			Section VI, E.,	
			pages 19 & 20	
	2		REP Base Plan	Burke Co REP
			Section VI, G.,	Attachment A, page 36
			pages 25-32	
	5		Annex D	Burke Co REP
			Section A., 3 & 5,	Attachment J
			page 3	
	6		Annex D	Burke Co REP
			Section A.	Attachment G
			aliu Geivia SUP 3-5	
	7			Burke Co PED
			GENIA SOF 5-5	Attachment G
F	1	а	Annex D	Burke Co RFP
· ·	<u> </u>	<u>م</u>	Section A., page 2.	Attachment F
		b.	Annex D	Burke Co REP
		<u> </u>	Section B., page 4.	Attachment F
		C.	Annex D	NA
			Section B., page 4.	

		d.	Annex D	Burke Co REP
			Section B., page 4.	Attachment F
		е.	Annex D	Burke Co REP
			Section A., page 2.	Attachment F
	2		Annex D	Burke Co REP
			Section F, page 25	Attachments E & F
	3		Annex D	Burke Co REP
			Section B., page 5	Attachment F
G.	1		Annex D	Burke Co REP
			Section C., page 6.	Attachment J
	2		utility responsibility	utility responsibility
	3	а.	Annex D	Burke Co REP
			Section C., page 6	Attachment J
	4	а	Annex D	Burke Co REP
			Section C., page 6.	Attachment J
		b.	Annex D	Burke Co REP
			Section C., page 6	Attachment J
		C.	Annex D	Burke Co REP
			Section C., page 6	Attachment J
	5		Annex D	Burke Co REP
			Section C., page 6.	Attachment J
Η.	3		GEOP	Burke Co EOP
			Base Plan	Appendix B
			Section V., A	
	4		GEOP	Burke Co EOP
			Base Plan	Appendix B
	Ì		Section V., A	
	7		Annex D	Burke Co REP
			Section D., page 7	Attachment E
	1			
	10		Annex D	NA
			Section D.4.,	
			pages 6 & 7.	

	11			DNR-EPD-ERP 1.0	NA
				Appendix A	
	12			REP Base Plan	NA
				Section VI., D., 5	
<u> </u>	7			REP Base Plan	NA
				Section VI., G., 2., b	
	0			Appay D	
	ð			Soction E 1 d 2	
				Section E., T., d., S	
	9			DNR-FPD-FRP 1 0	NA
	10			DNR-EPD-ERP 1.0&7.0	NA
	11			DNR-EPD-ERP 1.0	NA
J.	2			NA	Burke Co REP
					Attachment H
	9			REP Base Plan	Burke Co REP
				Section VI., G	Section IV
	10	а			Burke Co REP
	10	а.			Attachment H
		b.		Burke Co REP	Burke Co REP
		_		Attachment D	Attachment D
		C.		NA	Burke Co REP
					Attachment G., page 56
					-
		d.		NA	Burke Co REP
					Attachment H., D
					(Local SOP)
		е.		Section E 5 a 8 h	Attachment A E 2 9 1
				nane 26	$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}$
				paye 20	
		f		Annex D	Burke Co RFP
				Section F 5 a & b	Attachment A F 3 & 4
				page 26	
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		g.	Annex D	Burke Co REP
			Section E., 1., d.2	Attachment H
			page 12	
		h.	NA	Burke Co REP
				Attachment I
		Ι.	NA	Burke Co REP
				Attachment H., TableH-3
				page 67
		J.	NA	Burke Co REP
				Attachment H., Table H-2
				page 65
				p==9====
		k.	NA	Burke Co REP
				Attachment H
				page 59
			NA	Burke Co REP
				Attachment H TableH-3
				page 67
		m	 REP Base Plan	NA
			Section VI	
	11		 Annex D	NA
			Section F	
	12		ΝΔ	Burke Co REP
	12			Attachment I
ĸ	3	a	REP Base Plan	∠ same
	0	<u> </u>	DNR-EPD-ERP 6.0	
		h	REP Base Plan	∠ same
			DNR-EPD-ERP 6.0	
	Δ		REP Base Plan	∠ same
	-		DNR-EPD-ERP 6.0	< Same
	5	2	REP Base Plan	← same
	5	а.	Section VI G	
			Tables $2 \& 3$	
		h	PEP Base Plan	/ same
		υ.	Section VI C 2 d	
			Joechon vi., G., Z., U.	

L.	1		Annex D	Burke Co REP
			Section F	Section V., F., 8,
			page 25	page 20
				Attachment A, page 36
	2		Annex D	NA
			Secstion F	
			page 25	
	4		Annex D	Burke Co REP
			Section F	Section V., F., 8,
				page 20
				Attachment A, page 36
Μ.	1		REP Base Plan	Burke Co REP
			Section VI., H	Attachment A
			page 44	page 39
	3		Annex D	NA
			Section B, page 5	
	4		REP Base Plan	NA
			Section VI., G., 2., a.	
Ν.		а.	REP Base Plan	Burke Co REP
			Section VII	Attachment K
			Annex D	
			Section G	
		b.	REP Base Plan	Burke Co REP
			Section VII	Attachment K
			Annex D	
			Section G	
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	2	а.	REP Base Plan	Burke Co REP
			Section VII	Attachment F
		<u> </u>		
			Annex D	
		ļ	Section B,	
		ļ	page 5	
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		C.	NA	Burke Co REP
				Attachment K
		d.	REP Base Plan	Burke Co REP
		-	Section VII	Attachment K
			Annex D	
			Section G	
		e.	REP Base Plan	NA
		_	Section VII	
			Annex D	
			Section G	
	3	a.	REP Base Plan	Burke Co REP
	-		Section VII	Attachment K
			Annex D	
			Section G	
		b.	REP Base Plan	Burke Co REP
			Section VII	Attachment K
			Annex D	
			Section G	
		C.	REP Base Plan	Burke Co REP
			Section VII	Attachment K
			Annex D	
			Section G	
		d.	REP Base Plan	Burke Co REP
		-	Section VII	Attachment K
			Annex D	
			Section G	
-	1	e.	REP Base Plan	Burke Co REP
			Section VII	Attachment K
			Annex D	
			Section G	
		f.	REP Base Plan	Burke Co REP
			Section VII	Attachment K

			Annex D	
			Section G	
	4		REP Base Plan	Burke Co REP
			Section VII	Attachment K
			Annex D	
			Section G	
	5		REP Base Plan	Burke Co REP
			Section VII	Attachment K
			Annex D	
			Section G	
Ο.		\leftarrow entire section "O" \rightarrow	REP Base Plan	Burke Co REP
			Section VII	Attachment K
			Annex D	
			Section G	
Ρ.		←entire section "P"→	REP Base Plan	Burke Co REP
			Section VII	Attachment K
			Annex D	
			Section G	

Georgia Emergency Operations Plan



Updated February 2006

PREFACE

This comprehensive state emergency operations plan is developed to ensure mitigation and preparedness, appropriate response and timely recovery from natural and manmade hazards which may affect residents of Georgia. All actions undertaken by emergency management focus on the protection of lives and property, with special sensitivity toward victims and their families. The Georgia Emergency Management Agency encourages education and training to prepare the citizens of Georgia to respond to an emergency or disaster in the most cost-efficient manner.

The Georgia Emergency Operations Plan (GEOP) is organized based on the authority of the state government for emergency management and contains specific Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are the responsibility of the primary state agency or organization for each ESF in coordination with other supporting agencies and organizations.

The plan consists of four sections:

- 1. *Basic Plan*—outlines the legal basis, situations and assumptions, responsibilities, concept of operations, direction and coordination of emergency operations;
- 2. *Appendices*—provide support information referenced in the plan;
- 3. *Emergency Support Function Annexes*—state specific assistance, describes each primary agency's responsibility and authority, including each support agency's and organization's responsibilities and indicates the direction and coordination of each function;

Additionally, in accordance with the National Response Plan (NRP) Support and Incident Annexes will be published as additions to the GEOP as developed.

Support Annexes – provide guidance and describe the functional processes and administrative requirements necessary to ensure efficient and effective of the GEOP incident management objective; and

Incident Annexes – address contingency or hazard situations requiring specialized application of the GEOP. The Incident Annexes describe the missions, policies, responsibilities, and coordination processes that govern the interaction of public and private entities engaged in incident management and emergency response operations across many potential hazards. These arinexes are typically augmented by a variety of supporting plans and operational supplements.



THE STATE OF GEORGIA

EXECUTIVE ORDER

BY THE GOVERNOR:

- WHEREAS: The State of Georgia may be subjected to emergencies and disasters of all types and of various magnitudes; and
- WHEREAS: The State of Georgia should be prepared to respond to the effects of such emergencies and disasters to protect public peace, health and safety and to preserve lives and property of the people; and
- WHEREAS: The effects of such emergencies and disasters may have a harmful effect upon the citizens of Georgia; and
- WHEREAS: The effects of such emergencies and disasters may be mitigated by effective planning and operations; and
- WHEREAS: Such planning and operations should be a coordinated effort of all State Boards, Departments, Agencies, Associations, Institutions and Authorities; and
- WHEREAS: The coordinated effort may best be obtained through the Georgia Emergency Management Agency; and
- WHEREAS: The coordinated effort may include functions that cut across normal departmental or agency lines and may include comparable functions of federal agencies and of other states, local jurisdictions, private sector agencies, and volunteer disaster relief organizations.

NOW, THEREFORE, BY THE AUTHORITY VESTED IN ME AS GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA, IT IS HEREBY

ORDERED: That on behalf of the Governor, the Director of the Georgia Emergency Management Agency shall be authorized to exercise overall direction and coordination of emergency and disaster planning and operations, as stated in the Georgia Emergency Management Act of 1981, as amended, and in accordance with the Governor's Executive Order issued August 25, 2004, establishing the Homeland Security Central Command;

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That on behalf of the Governor, the Director of the Georgia Emergency Management Agency shall be authorized to activate and deactivate the State Operations Center, or other GEMA Command and Control Facilities to exercise overall direction and control of emergency or disaster planning operations. All State Boards, Departments, Agencies, Associations, Institutions and Authorities will support any emergency or disaster as directed;

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That a decision to fully activate the State Emergency Operations Center shall constitute implementation of the Georgia Emergency Operations Plan;

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: The Georgia Emergency Operations Plan shall be the framework for operations should an emergency or disaster strike anywhere in the State;

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That the Plan shall be binding on all local emergency management programs and on all State Boards, Departments, Agencies, Associations, Institutions and Authorities, and the Plan shall serve as the basis to assist all local governments in times of emergency or disaster;

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That the Director of the Georgia Emergency Management Agency shall coordinate the activities of all organizations for emergency management in the State and shall perform other duties as prescribed herein;

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: The primary and support function responsibilities for emergency management services and resources are as follows:

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION Agency/Organization

1. TRANSPORTATION

PRIMARY Department of Transportation Department of Public Safety

SUPPORT

Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia Department of Administrative Services Department of Agriculture Department of Corrections Department of Defense Department of Driver Services Department of Education Department of Human Resources Department of Natural Resources Department of Natural Resources Georgia Building Authority Georgia Emergency Management Agency

2. COMMUNICATIONS

3. PUBLIC WORKS & ENGINEERING

4. FIREFIGHTING

Georgia Forestry Commission

PRIMARY Georgia Emergency Management Agency

SUPPORT

American Radio Relay League, Inc. Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia Department of Administrative Services Department of Defense Department of Natural Resources Department of Public Safety Department of Revenue Department of Transportation Georgia Bureau of Investigation Georgia Bureau of Investigation Georgia Public Broadcasting Georgia Technology Authority Public Service Commission

PRIMARY

Department of Natural Resources Department of Transportation

SUPPORT

Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia Department of Administrative Services Department of Agriculture Department of Community Affairs Department of Corrections Department of Defense Georgia Building Authority Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority Georgia Forestry Commission Public Service Commission

PRIMARY

Georgia Forestry Commission

SUPPORT

Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia Department of Administrative Services Department of Agriculture Department of Corrections Department of Defense Department of Human Resources Department of Natural Resources Department of Public Safety

5. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SERVICES

6. MASS CARE, HOUSING, & HUMAN SERVICES

Department of Transportation Georgia Bureau of Investigation Georgia Emergency Management Agency Office of the Commissioner of Insurance and Fire Safety

PRIMARY

Georgia Emergency Management Agency

SUPPORT

Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia Department of Administrative Services Department of Agriculture Department of Audits and Accounts Department of Community Affairs **Department of Corrections** Department of Defense Department of Economic Development Department of Education Department of Human Resources Department of Natural Resources **Department of Public Safety** Department of Transportation Georgia Building Authority Georgia Bureau of Investigation Georgia Forestry Commission Governor's Office of Consumer Affairs Office of the Commissioner of Insurance and Fire Safety Office of Planning and Budget Georgia Public Safety Training Center **Public Service Commission**

PRIMARY

Department of Human Resources

PRINCIPAL VOLUNTEER AGENCY American Red Cross

SUPPORT

American Red Cross Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia Department of Administrative Services Department of Community Affairs Department of Corrections Department of Defense Department of Education Department of Natural Resources

Department of Public Safety Department of Technical and Adult Education Department of Transportation Department of Veterans Services Georgia Baptist Convention Georgia Building Authority Georgia Forestry Commission Georgia Public Safety Training Center Office of Planning and Budget Prosecuting Attorneys Council of Georgia The Salvation Army

Department of Administrative Services

7. RESOURCE SUPPORT

8. PUBLIC HEALTH & MEDICAL SERVICES

SUPPORT Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council Department of Community Affairs Department of Defense Department of Education Department of Human Resources Georgia Emergency Management Agency Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority Georgia Ports Authority Georgia Potts Authority Georgia Public Safety Training Center Office of Planning and Budget

PRIMARY

PRIMARY

Department of Human Resources

SUPPORT

American Red Cross Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia Department of Administrative Services Department of Agriculture Department of Corrections Department of Defense Department of Education Department of Education Department of Natural Resources Department of Public Safety Department of Public Safety Department of Transportation Georgia Building Authority Georgia Bureau of Investigation Georgia Forestry Commission Georgia Hospital Association 9. SEARCH AND RESCUE

PRIMARY Georgia Emergency Management Agency

Prosecuting Attorneys Council of Georgia

Georgia Nurse Association Georgia Pharmacy Association Georgia Technology Authority

SUPPORT

Department of Administrative Services Department of Corrections Department of Defense Department of Human Resources Department of Natural Resources Department of Public Safety Department of Transportation Georgia Bureau of Investigation

Department of Natural Resources

10. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

11. AGRICULTURE& NATURAL RESOURCES

Georgia Emergency Management Agency

PRIMARY

SUPPORT

Department of Administrative Services Department of Agriculture Department of Corrections Department of Defense Department of Human Resources Department of Public Safety Department of Transportation Georgia Forestry Commission Georgia Public Safety Training Center Public Service Commission

PRIMARY

Department of Agriculture Department of Natural Resources

SUPPORT

Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia Department of Administrative Services Department of Corrections Department of Defense Department of Education Department of Human Resources Department of Labor Department of Public Safety Department of Transportation

Georgia Building Authority Georgia Bureau of Investigation Georgia Emergency Management Agency Georgia Forestry Commission Georgia Public Safety Training Center Georgia Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters

Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia

12. ENERGY

13. PUBLIC SAFETY & SECURITY SERVICES

14. LONG TERM RECOVERY & MITIGATION

PRIMARY

PRIMARY

SUPPORT

Department of Agriculture Public Service Commission

Department of Public Safety Georgia Bureau of Investigation Governor's Office of Consumer Affairs

Department of Administrative Services Department of Defense Department of Natural Resources Department of Public Safety

Department of Transportation Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority

Georgia Forestry Commission Georgia Power Company Georgia Transmission Corporation

SUPPORT

Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia Department of Administrative Services Department of Corrections Department of Defense Department of Human Resources Department of Natural Resources Department of Transportation Department of Veterans Service Georgia Emergency Management Agency Georgia Forestry Commission Georgia Public Safety Training Center Public Service Commission State Board of Pardons and Parole

PRIMARY

Georgia Emergency Management Agency

SUPPORT

Department of Administrative Services

Department of Audits Department of Community Affairs Department of Natural Resources Department of Transportation Georgia Building Authority Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority Georgia Forestry Commission Georgia Residential Finance Authority Office of the Commissioner of Insurance and Fire Safety Office of Planning and Budget Public Service Commission

15. EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

PRIMARY Georgia Emergency Management Agency Office of the Governor

SUPPORT

American Red Cross Association of County Commissioners of Georgia Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia **Criminal Justice Coordinating Council** Department of Administrative Services Department of Agriculture Department of Community Affairs **Department** of Defense Department of Education Department of Human Resources Department of Economic Development Department of Labor Department of Natural Resources Department of Public Safety Department of Technical and Adult Education Department of Transportation Georgia Bureau of Investigation Georgia Forestry Commission Georgia Municipal Association Georgia Public Broadcasting Georgia Public Safety Training Center Peace Officers Standards and Training Council Public Service Commission

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That all other State Boards, Departments, Agencies, Associations, Institutions and Authorities not assigned a primary or support role in emergency services will carry out whatever duties or services as may be specified or directed by the Governor;

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: Each state agency assigned primary Emergency Support Function responsibilities shall provide assistance in preparation and revision of such functions, collaborate with support agencies and maintain supporting plans and accompanying Standard **Operating Procedures;**

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That supporting plans prepared by local governments and by heads of State Boards, Departments, Agencies, Associations, Institutions and Authorities will conform to the guidance issued herein

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That in the event the Governor declares a State of Emergency or Disaster, the Department of Public Safety, assisted by other state law enforcement agencies, including the Georgia Department of Defense, shall, at the direction of the Governor, be authorized to enforce any and all criminal laws of this State, such enforcement not being limited to the enforcement of traffic laws, and said State Boards, Departments, Agencies, Associations, Institutions and Authorities shall assist with evacuations in the State, if required;

IT IS FURTHER

ORDERED: That any Executive Order in conflict with this document is hereby rescinded. ÚĽ.

> This day of February, 2006.

imy feedue

GOVERNOR

ATTEST:

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

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GEOP AT-A-GLANCE

	GEOP Revised 2005		GEOP 2000	NRP 2004
ESF #	ESF Title	Primary Agency	ESF # - ESF Title	ESF # - ESF Title
ESF – 1	Transportation	DOT, DPS	ESF 1 – Transportation	ESF 1 – Transportation
ESF – 2	Communications	GEMA	ESF 2 – Communications	ESF 2 Communications
ESF – 3	Public Works and Engineering	DNR, DOT	ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering	ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering
ESF – 4	Firefighting	GFC	ESF 4 – Firefighting	ESF 4 Firefighting
ESF – 5	Emergency Management	GEMA	ESF 16 – Evacuation ESF 20 – Damage Assessment	ESF 5 – Emergency Management
ESF – 6	Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services	DHR, ARC	ESF 6 – Mass Care	ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services
ESF – 7	Resource Support	DOAS	ESF 7 – Resource Support	ESF 7 – Resource Support
ESF-8	Public Health & Medical Services	DHR	ESF 8 – Health and Medical	ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services
ESF 9	Search and Rescue	GEMA	ESF 9 – Search, Rescue and Recovery	ESF 9 – Urban Search and Rescue
ESF 10	Hazardous Materials	DNR, GEMA	ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials	ESF 10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials
ESF – 11	Agriculture and Natural Resources	GDA, DNR	ESF 11 - Food ESF 14 – Animals & Animal Industry	ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources
ESF – 12	Energy	GDA, PSC	ESF 12 – Energy	ESF 12 – Energy
ESF – 13	Public Safety and Security Services	DPS, GBI, OCA	ESF 15 – Law Enforcement ESF 19 – Deceased Identification and Mortuary Services	ESF 13 - Public Safety and Security Services
ESF – 14	Long Term Recovery and Mitigation	GEMA		ESF 14 – Long Term Recovery and Mitigation
ESF 15	External Affairs	GEMA, Ofc. of the Governor	ESF 5 – Information and Planning ESF 17 – Public Information	ESF 15 –External Affairs
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Department of Banking and Finance	2
Department of Community Affairs	1
Department of Corrections	3
Department of Defense	1
Department of Driver Services	1
Department of Economic Development	3
Department of Education	2
Department of Human Resources	25
Department of Juvenile Justice	1
Department of Labor	2
Department of Law	1
Department of Medical Assistance	1
Department of Natural Resources	3
Department of Public Safety	2
Department of Revenue	1
Department of Technical and Adult Education	1
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United States Army Corps of Engineers	1
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United States Department of Defense	1
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United States Department of Housing and Urban Development	1
United States Department of Interior	1
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BASE PLAN

I. Introduction

This plan establishes guidelines for emergency management preparedness and response within the State of Georgia to: prevent emergency situations, reduce vulnerability, establish capabilities to protect residents from effects of crisis, respond effectively and efficiently to emergencies, and provide for rapid recovery from an emergency or disaster.

Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and accompanying services in Georgia will be maintained to save lives, protect health, prevent or minimize property damage and provide assistance to people and communities threatened by an emergency or disaster.

State personnel and resources will be available when emergency or disaster response and recovery operations exceed local government capabilities. Assistance will be coordinated with local governments, private agencies/organizations, other states and the federal government.

The Georgia Emergency Management Agency Director, on behalf of the Governor, will determine the level and duration of resource commitment. The Governor will declare a State of Emergency and request a Presidential declaration when appropriate.

II. Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to prevent or minimize injury to people and damage to property resulting from emergencies or disasters of natural or man-made origin.

III. Situations and Assumptions

- A. Situations—the state identifies hazards that have the potential to disrupt day-today activities and/or cause extensive property damage, personal injury and/or casualties. Priority for emergency management planning is based on the Hazard Profile contained in Appendix A.
 - 1. Vulnerability Analysis (Demographics)

According to 2001 Census figures, Georgia's population is approximately 8.5 million people. In addition to residents, the state welcomes millions of tourists to the mountain and coastal areas each year. Georgia is one of the fasting growing states in the United States. Emergencies or disasters regardless of

their origin have the potential to result in significant loss of life and property within the state. The following statistics illuminate the vulnerability of Georgia's population:

- Approximately 50% of Georgia's total population lives in the metro Atlanta area.
- Almost 10% of Georgia's total population is 65 and older.
- There are 1.5 million Georgians with disabilities.
- Ten percent of Georgians speak a language other than English at home.
- Twelve percent of Georgia's residents live in mobile homes.
- There are almost 100,000 Georgians without telephone service.
- There are 378 nursing homes in Georgia.
- Georgia has 2069 public and 558 private schools.
- Georgia has 14 military bases
 - Albany Marine Corps Logistics Base
 - Athens Navy Supply Corps School
 - Atlanta Naval Air Station
 - Dobbins Air Reserve Base
 - Fort Benning
 - Fort Gillem
 - Fort Gordon
 - Fort McPherson
 - Fort Stewart
 - Hunter Army Airfield
 - Kings Bay Submarine Base
 - Marine Aircraft Group 42, Atlanta
 - Moody Air Force Base
 - Robins Air Force Base
- 357 of the 500 Fortune 500 companies have headquarters or operations in Georgia
- 2. Hazard Analysis

Georgia faces a number of natural hazards including floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, wild fires, winter storms, drought, and earthquakes. These natural disasters can impact areas from a local neighborhood to the entire state.

a. Tropical Systems – Including Hurricanes, Tropical Storms, and Tropical Depressions

Tropical systems can impact the entire state of Georgia depending on a storm's track and its forward motion. Even the weakest of systems can produce tornadoes and major flooding. Georgia is vulnerable to tropical systems coming from both the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic coast. Hurricanes bring the greatest threats to Georgia's six coastal counties and immediate adjacent seven inland risk counties. The threats from a major hurricane include storm surge, high winds, flooding, and tornadoes. Although coastal Georgia has not experienced a landfall from a major hurricane (category 3 or stronger) since 1900, many major hurricanes have impacted the state.

b. Tornadoes

Georgia usually ranks in the top 15 states in relation to the number of tornadoes reported each year. Between 1950 and 1994, Georgia reported 888 tornadoes, ranking the state 13^{IIII} in the U.S. with an average of 20 per year. Although tornadoes have been reported in every month, most occur in the March to May time frame. There are also a greater number of tornadoes reported in the fall from October to November caused by late fall cold fronts. Although Georgia rarely experiences the most devastating F-4 and F-5 tornadoes experienced in the Midwest, some have occurred in the past. More common are F-0 to F-3 tornadoes with winds in excess of 200 mph. Tornado outbreaks in the past have killed hundreds of Georgians, including storms in Hall County (1936, 203 killed) and Houston County (1953, 18 killed).

c. Floods

Georgia's greatest natural disaster was caused from inland freshwater flooding from Tropical Storm Alberto in 1994 when, Georgia, by some accounts, experienced its worst flooding in modern times. Some areas of Georgia received more than 20 inches of rain from Alberto. An estimated 1700 roads and 600 bridges were forced out of service, and several towns were largely under water. Over 40,000 people were evacuated due to the rising waters, and about 12,000 homes and businesses were destroyed or severely damaged by the flooding. Thirty people were killed—many of these vehicle-related.

Approximately 11,500 Georgians applied for federal disaster assistance, as 55 counties in Georgia were declared disaster areas.

d. Wildfires

Wildfires in Georgia are impacted by long-term drought conditions. A wild fire threat can increase after a hard freeze, when tender vegetation dies and becomes additional fuel for fires. Wildfire risks increase in the fall when the combination of low humidity, freezes, and freshly fallen leaves provide the greatest amount of fire material. Wildfires can become disastrous when they threaten and damage residential and business areas. In some, major evacuations may be required to protect citizens.

Careless burning of debris such as leaves and household garbage, farm machine usage, and lightning strikes causes most wildfires.

e. Winter Storms

Although winter weather is a greater probability in North Georgia's higher elevations, snow and ice storms have threatened south and central Georgia. Ice storms pose some of the greatest risks of long-term damage to the state. A major ice storm, caused by a long period of freezing rain, can devastate the impacted areas with widespread power outages and fallen trees.

f. Droughts

Long-term lack of rainfall can cause major concerns for Georgia's agricultural industry and water supply. When dry conditions persist for more than 1 to 2 years, soil moisture levels decrease dramatically and impact agriculture, trees, and drinking water reservoirs. As previously discussed, long-term drought also increases the threat for wildfires in Georgia.

g. Earthquakes

Earthquakes in Georgia are rare, particularly when they are compared to the long history of damaging earthquakes which are associated with California's active San Andreas fault zone. Georgia, like all the other states east of the Rocky Mountains, does not have active faults, and is not on a tectonic plate boundary. However, damaging earthquakes do occur in the interior of tectonic plates and these intraplate earthquakes can be an important consideration for emergency managers.

Damages from the great eastern United States earthquakes are largely forgotten because the last great earthquake was over 100 years ago. Although large earthquakes are less frequent, some seismologists argue that earthquakes cause damage over much larger areas in the eastern United States than earthquakes of similar size in the western United States. Hence, in Georgia, as in most of the eastern United States, calculations of seismic hazard indicate that large distant earthquakes are likely to cause as much damage in Georgia as earthquakes of any size with epicenters within Georgia. No area in Georgia is immune from the earthquake threat, but northern Georgia has experienced the most earthquakes in recent history. Earthquakes large enough to cause damage could be felt in most if not all of Georgia's Counties. When a damaging earthquake occurs, it will affect an area covering many surrounding counties.

h. Terrorism

The catastrophic attacks on the World Trade Center Building in New York

City and the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City shocked the nation into the reality that there are no domestic safe havens from acts of terrorism. Historically, Georgia has learned first hand of the effects of domestic terrorism from insidious and deliberate attacks at the 1996 Summer Olympic Games and bombings targeting first responders. All of these apparently unrelated events punctuate our state and nation's vulnerability to both international and domestic terrorism, and highlight Georgia's risk of similar attack against its public officials, private and multinational corporations, public infrastructure, and government facilities.

Georgia is affected by two in-state nuclear power plants and three out-ofstate nuclear facilities, is home to a nuclear submarine base, and has the headquarters or offices of 357 of the Fortune 500 companies. Georgia ports are responsible for national and international imports and exports and critical military load-outs. The Atlanta metropolitan area is home to the nation's second busiest airport, is the third largest convention center in the United States, hosts CNN, a global news source, and contains numerous, vital military installations, and military contractors as well as the headquarters for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). There is no question that Georgia is at risk from terrorism.

B. Assumptions—state agencies and/or support organizations assume responsibility for emergency management operations and commit available resources to save lives and to minimize personal injury and property damage. Assistance from other states and the federal government may be available when emergency or disaster response and recovery operations exceed state and local government capabilities.

IV. Concept of Operations

The plan encompasses three levels of government: local, state and federal. The private sector is also a part of this planning process. However, all local and state operations will be in compliance with the National Response Plan (NRP) and National Incident Management System (NIMS) legislation. Emergency operations are initiated at the local jurisdiction. GEMA will process requests for state assistance and request assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for disasters resulting in a Presidential Declaration.

A. Phases of Emergency Management

- 1. Mitigation activities may prevent an emergency or disaster, reduce a community's vulnerability and/or minimize the adverse impact of disasters and emergencies.
- 2. Preparedness activities occur prior to an emergency or disaster to support and enhance response. Planning, training, exercises, community awareness and education are among such activities.

- 3. Response activities address the immediate and short-term effects of an emergency or disaster. These activities help to reduce casualties and damage and to speed recovery. Response includes coordination and direction, communications and warning, evacuation and specific ESF responsibilities.
- 4. Recovery activities involve restoring communities to a day-to-day state. Short-term recovery activities include damage assessment and the return of vital functions to minimum operating standards (i.e., utility and emergency services). Long-term recovery activities may continue for years (i.e., reconstruction and relocation, water treatment plant replacement and well testing on private property).
- B. Local Government Responsibilities
 - Local governments are responsible for emergency management activities within their jurisdiction in order to save lives and protect property. The local Emergency Management Agency (EMA) assumes responsibility for the development and implementation of the Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP).
 - 2. Local governments are encouraged to establish mutual aid agreements with neighboring jurisdictions for emergencies and disasters.
 - 3. The EMA will utilize all available resources from within the jurisdiction, including voluntary and private assets, before requesting state assistance. Documentation of personnel, equipment and resources will be maintained in time of an emergency or disaster for local, state and/or federal purposes.
- C. State Government
 - The State of Georgia implements the National Incident Management System (NIMS) when responding to and managing multi-agency and/or multijurisdictional emergencies and disasters, including terrorist incidents, within Georgia. All state agencies must use NIMS.

NIMS facilitates priority setting, interagency cooperation, and the efficient flow of resources and information. It is important to remember that NIMS is an operational framework. Agencies have not been assigned new authorities or responsibilities for terrorist incidents under this plan.

2. After an emergency or disaster exceeds the local government's capacity to respond, assistance may be requested from other jurisdictions and GEMA. Thus, GEMA has designated areas to target state assistance. (Appendix B contains a Map of GEMA Areas.) The Governor may declare a State of Emergency to activate necessary state resources. If the emergency or disaster exceeds the state's capacity, assistance may be requested through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). The Governor may also request assistance from the President. Upon a Presidential

2006 Georgia Emergency Operations Plan

Declaration, assistance as requested by the state, will be provided through federal ESFs.

- 3. State services and resources are supplements to local governments and are identified in the ESFs of this plan. State agencies and organizations serve as primary and support agencies/organizations for functional responsibilities. (*Appendix C contains a Chart of Primary and Support Agencies.*)
- D. Federal Government

On February 28, 2003, President Bush issued Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5. HSPD-5 directed the Secretary of Homeland Security to administer a National Incident Management System (NIMS). In accordance with the NIMS process, resource and policy issues are addressed at the lowest organizational level practicable. If the issues cannot be resolved at that level, they are forwarded up to the next level of resolution. Reflecting the NIMS construct, the NRP includes the following command and coordination structures:

- Incident Command Posts (ICP) on-scene using the Incident Command System (ICS) and, possibly, the Unified Command;
- Area Command (if needed);
- State, local, and private sector EOCs;
- Joint Field Office (JFO)
- Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) and Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC)
- Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG)
- Homeland Security Council (HSC) and other White House organizations
- 1. Federal assistance will supplement state and local governments and shall be provided under governing authorities. Examples of agencies providing assistance are FEMA, Small Business Administration (SBA) and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Assistance from federal agencies is provided through public laws and regulations.
- Federal assistance made available to relieve the effects of an emergency or disaster will be coordinated by the Governor's authorized representative (GAR).
- 3. Upon a Presidential Declaration, federal regulations require the appointment of the following Joint Field Office (JFO) Coordination group representatives:
 - a. <u>A Principal Federal Official (PFO)</u> The Secretary of Homeland Security designates the PFO to facilitate Federal support to the established ICS/Unified Command structure and to coordinate overall Federal incident management and assistance activities across the spectrum of prevention, responses, and recovery. Depending on the magnitude of the disaster a PFO may not always be designated, in which case the FCO will provide the Federal lead.
 - b. <u>A Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)</u> FEMA will appoint an FCO to serve

as a liaison to the state working in coordination with the GAR.

- c. <u>A State Coordinating Officer</u> will serve as the State's counterpart to the FCO and manage the State's incident management programs and activities, along with the GAR.
- d. <u>A Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR)</u> The GEMA Director or designee will serve in this capacity and execute on behalf of the state necessary documents for federal assistance following a disaster.
- e. <u>Senior Federal Officials (SFO)</u> Officials representing other Federal departments or agencies with primary statutory responsibility for certain aspects of incident management. SFOs utilize existing authorities, expertise, and capabilities to assist in management of the incident working in coordination with members of the JFO Coordination Group.

V. Direction and Coordination

- A. Responsibilities of GEMA and state agencies and organizations:
 - 1. Under provision of the Georgia Emergency Management Act of 1981, as amended, subject to the direction and control of the Governor, the GEMA Director shall be responsible for the program of emergency management in the state. The Director shall coordinate emergency management activities of all agencies/organizations within the state and serve as a liaison with other states and the federal government.
 - 2. The GEMA Director assumes responsibility for direction and coordination of ESFs at the State Operations Center (SOC), 935 East Confederate Avenue, Building 2, Atlanta, Georgia. At the discretion of the GEMA Director and in concurrence with the Governor, a designated alternate SOC may become operational. Each ESF is assigned to a primary state agency and support agencies through the Executive Order of the Governor. All primary and support agencies responding to an emergency or disaster will be coordinated addition. by GEMA. In other assistance through private agencies/organizations will be coordinated as a part of this process.
 - 3. A Forward Emergency Operations Center (FEOC), Mobile Communications Vehicle (MCV) and/or a Mobile Command Post (MCP) may be established at or near an emergency or disaster site. In the event a local jurisdiction is unable to perform responsibilities, the GEMA Director may provide support to assist during an emergency or disaster.
 - 4. ESFs are matched with the National Response Plan (NRP) to assure efficient and effective response. State agencies and organizations with primary ESF responsibilities shall develop and maintain, in coordination with support agencies and organizations, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
 - 5. Disaster preparedness information, training and exercises will be provided by GEMA.
 - 6. GEMA Communications provides warnings and other emergency information of actual, imminent and impending danger or threats to the lives and property

2006 Georgia Emergency Operations Plan

of the citizens of Georgia.

- 7. Upon escalation of an emergency or disaster, the GEMA Director may require partial or full activation of the SOC with representation of primary and/or support agencies and organizations. The SOC is the primary coordination point for state response. The Emergency Coordinator and/or Alternate authorized to act on behalf of the state agency/organization will perform SOC functional responsibilities. Briefings on the situation will be provided in the SOC. Situation reports will be provided to state and local officials.
- 8. If Georgia requires additional assistance with an emergency or disaster, GEMA may seek mutual aid from sister states through Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).
- 9. The GEMA Director and/or authorized representative will work with FEMA. If the situation appears to be approaching disaster status, FEMA will be requested to send a liaison to the SOC. Upon a Presidential Declaration, federal assistance will be provided as requested to the state in accordance with the NRP and as required by The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended. An FCO will be assigned to work with the state upon Presidential Declaration.
- 10. Public information briefings, news releases and all other emergency information generated by state agencies and organizations will be coordinated and/or released through GEMA Public Affairs.
- 11. Expenditure reports that include personnel, travel, supplies and equipment costs must be in accordance with state and federal laws and regulations.
- 12. The GEMA Director will reduce the Activation Level and close the SOC, as appropriate. Emergency operations will cease when the situation can be managed by the local jurisdiction(s). Follow-up with local governments will continue until submission of final reports.
- B. Responsibilities of the GEMA Director include the following:
 - 1. Coordinate execution of ESFs with state agencies/organizations, local and federal governments, other state governments and private agencies/organizations;
 - 2. Maintain surveillance of potentially threatening conditions and direct appropriate communications, warning and preparedness actions;
 - 3. Initiate and/or encourage emergency management agreements with state agencies, private agencies/organizations, local and federal governments and other state agencies;
 - 4. Provide training, technical assistance and planning guidance to state agencies and local governments/agencies;
 - 5. Conduct and participate in periodic exercises to evaluate state and local plans in order to maintain a high standard of preparedness;
 - 6. Maintain, update and distribute all revisions and initiate other actions deemed necessary for effective implementation; and
 - 7. Advise the Governor, state agencies, private agencies/organizations, local governments and federal agencies of the severity and magnitude of an

emergency situation as necessary.

C. Responsibilities of State Agency Heads include the following:

- 1. Appoint a primary and alternate Emergency Coordinator with the authority to commit agency personnel and resources to expedite the provision of services in emergencies and disasters;
- 2. Assume responsibility for preparing and maintaining ESF planning and operational responsibilities as designated by the Governor;
- 3. Prepare and maintain SOPs for ESF responsibilities;
- 4. Assign personnel to augment the SOC, in accordance with emergency and disaster requirements, upon request by the GEMA Director;
- 5. Mobilize and utilize state personnel and resources to meet emergency and disaster requirements as necessary;
- 6. Support and/or conduct training and exercises for state personnel assigned to execute respective ESF responsibilities;
- 7. Coordinate, conduct and support workshop and conference participation of local government and private agency personnel on respective ESF responsibilities;
- 8. Maintain a 24-hour response team and internal notification system for emergency management;
- 9. Collaborate with federal agency representatives on respective ESF responsibilities and assist during a disaster; and
- 10. Review and update respective ESF responsibilities and SOPs.

VI. Funding and Accountability

A. State Funds

Expenditures of state funds will be in accordance with state laws and regulations and subject to state and federal audits. Utilizing emergency powers, the Governor may mobilize all available state resources as necessary to cope with an emergency or disaster. State agencies, local governments and private agencies/organizations are responsible for collecting, reporting and maintaining records of expenditures, including costs for personnel, incurred as a result of an emergency or disaster. These records shall serve as supporting data in order to determine the need for and preparation of requests for federal assistance.

B. Federal Funds

Federal funds provided to the state as a result of a Presidential Declaration will be coordinated through the Governor or his designee. Use of federal funds is subject to verification and state and federal audit. State agencies, local governments and private agencies/organizations are responsible for establishing reporting and accounting systems for emergency and disaster purposes.

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Federal law prohibits the duplication of benefits. Individuals, businesses or other entities shall not receive federal disaster assistance when compensation for the loss has been received from insurance or other sources.

Discrimination against persons on the basis of age, color, economic status, nationality, race, religion, sex or handicap in the administration of emergency services or disaster relief is prohibited.

C. State Agency Accountability

The Governor's Office of Consumer Affairs will monitor emergency/disaster response and recovery and provide protection to consumers.

The Georgia Department of Natural Resources maintains information on the protection of the environment. All actions taken pursuant to repair and restoration will be in compliance with state and federal environmental laws and regulations.

VII. Plan Development and Maintenance

This plan is the principal source of documentation for state emergency management responsibilities. Each primary state agency has the responsibility for developing and maintaining the respective ESF(s) for this plan. Overall coordination of the planning process resides with the Georgia Emergency Management Agency. This responsibility extends to timely plan updates and revisions.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX 1 TRANSPORTATION

Primary Agencies

Department of Transportation (DOT) Department of Public Safety (DPS)

Support Agencies

AGENCY	RESOURCE
Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia	Personnel, Vehicles
Department of Administrative Services	Fuel, Maintenance, Personnel, Procurement, Vehicles
Department of Agriculture	Fuel, Personnel
Department of Corrections	Fuel, Maintenance, Personnel, Vehicles
Department of Defense	Aircraft, Fuel, Mobile Communications, Personnel, Vehicles
Department of Driver Services	Communications, Personnel, Facilities, Technical Assistance
Department of Education	Personnel, Vehicles
Department of Human Resources	Personnel, Vehicles
Department of Natural Resources	Aircraft, Boats, Mobile Communications, Personnel, Vehicles
Georgia Building Authority	Personnel, Vehicles
Georgia Emergency Management Agency	Personnel, Vehicles
Georgia Forestry Commission	Personnel, Vehicles

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

This Emergency Support Function (ESF) supports National Response Plan ESF 1 (Transportation). The Department of Transportation (DOT) is responsible for coordination of state transportation resources, assisting with evacuation and mobilizing transport of supplies and equipment. The Department of Public Safety (DPS) is responsible for air transportation resources. DOT and DPS assume primary responsibility for this function.

B. Scope

To provide coordination of state ground, air and water transportation resources in order to assist state agencies, local jurisdictions and volunteer organizations with evacuation and transport of supplies and equipment during an emergency or disaster.

II. Policies

A. Direction and Control

The agencies with primary responsibility shall provide an Emergency Coordinator and Alternate to meet the responsibilities of the agencies. The designee(s) shall represent the agencies in an emergency or disaster and provide operational support in the State Operations Center when requested.

B. Federal Response

- 1. The United States Department of Transportation (U. S. DOT) will coordinate emergency or disaster response as authorized through a Presidential Declaration to assist state and local governments with personnel, equipment, operations and maintenance.
- 2. U. S. DOT will provide financial assistance to state or local agencies for transportation services and issue necessary rules and regulations.

C. Notifications

1. Local

Local agencies should coordinate with their local emergency management agencies. This will ensure that reimbursements are available if the event is labeled as a State or Federal disaster.

All requests for State assistance shall be routed through Georgia's State Operations Center using the 1-800-TRY-GEMA telephone number. GEMA personnel will notify the primary agencies. The primary agencies will notify support agencies as needed.

2. State

All requests for Federal assistance will be coordinated by GEMA. All public notifications will be addressed in External Affairs (ESF 15).

3. Federal

All notifications of Federal agencies will be provided for in the National Response Plan.

III. Concept of Operations

A. Strategy

- DOT will coordinate with appropriate state agencies to ensure operational readiness. DOT will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
- 2. Transportation will be coordinated with the Public Works and Engineering Emergency Support Function (ESF 3) to ensure the transportation infrastructure is adequate to meet transport needs.
- 3. All designated agencies and organizations will provide personnel, equipment, operations and maintenance at the request of the DOT Emergency Coordinator.

B. Actions

- 1. Mitigation/Preparedness
 - a. Identify available transportation resources;
 - b. Establish a system to respond to requests for transportation assistance;
 - c. Implement a coordinated approach among and between designated state agencies and organizations; and
 - d. Participate in and/or conduct training exercises and tests.
- 2. Response/Recovery
 - a. Respond to assistance requests from local governments and state agencies and organizations requiring transportation support;
 - b. Assist local governments in determining the most viable available transportation networks to, from and within the emergency or disaster area;
 - c. Coordinate the movement and flow of land, air and marine traffic in and to the disaster area for effective transport of relief supplies, personnel and equipment;
 - d. Obtain volunteer transportation services to meet additional transportation needs;
 - e. Coordinate public information and provide updates for ESF 15, External Affairs.
 - f. Continue to render transportation support as long as the situation exists; Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies and other resources utilized and report expenditures to GEMA upon request; and
 - g. Resume day-to-day operations.

IV. References

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended. (<u>http://www.fema.gov/library/stafact.shtm</u>)

V. Terms and Definitions

Transportation network: System of ground, air and marine routes available for use in disaster response.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX 2 COMMUNICATIONS

Primary Agency

Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA)

Support Agencies

AGENCY	RESOURCE
American Radio Relay League, Inc.	Equipment, Personnel
Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia	Facilities, Personnel, Videoconferencing
Department of Administrative Services	Vehicles, Communications
Department of Defense	Communications, Personnel, Infrastructure Repair
Department of Natural Resources	Communications, Facilities, Personnel
Department of Public Safety	Communications, Facilities, Mobile Command Post, Personnel
Department of Revenue	Communications, Personnel
Department of Transportation	Communications, Equipment, Facilities
Georgia Bureau of Investigation	Communications, Personnel
Georgia Forestry Commission	Communications
Georgia Public Broadcasting	Facilities, Radio, Television
Georgia Technology Authority	Personnel, Procurement
Public Service Commission	Personnel

I Introduction

A. Purpose

This Emergency Support Function (ESF) supports National Response Plan ESF 2 (Communications). The Georgia Emergency Management Agency assumes primary responsibility for this function.

The purpose of this ESF is two-fold: First, to provide emergency telecommunications systems and support for use in disaster or emergency situations; and second, to provide for the receipt and dissemination of emergency notifications that include but are not limited to enemy attack, natural and technological disasters, hazardous materials incidents, nuclear fallout and any other large scale emergencies that will affect the state and local governments of Georgia.

B. Scope

To provide communications and warnings to state agencies, first responders and

the public. The following functional values frame the concept of operations for these systems. Communications and warnings systems and their output should be:

- Accurate: Must be correct
- Audience specific: Must reach the intended audience, for example, first responders, state agencies, public or all
- Available: Must reach audience no matter where they are
- Accessible: Must reach all populations, disabled, elderly, hearing impaired, vision impaired, children, and those with literacy limitations.
- Action oriented: Must suggest actions to protect from threat
- Timely: Must deliver information in time to act
- Reliable: Systems must actually deliver information
- Safe: Must not inadvertently create risk to the intended audience
- Secure: Must be able to authenticate that information is from valid, trusted source
- Widely recognized: Need to use system(s) that are familiar to the intended audience

This ESF describes the communications, surveillance and warning systems that will be utilized by federal, state and local agencies and organizations in the event of an emergency. Telecommunications technologies included are radio, television, satellite, land line, cellular and special telephonic capability, fax, Internet, other modem communications, and the Emergency Alert System (EAS) that coordinates all broadcast and cable medium. These systems will be used in support of Georgia's State Operations Center, local governments and the response community.

II. Policies

A. Direction and Control

- 1. This ESF will be activated by the Georgia Emergency Management Agency prior to or following an emergency or disaster. GEMA will serve as the primary agency.
- 2. The primary agency will notify the support agencies as needed.
- **B.** Federal Response
 - 1. Federal response may be initiated by a request from the Governor to FEMA or by special Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) by GEMA.

- 2. When required, the federal government will implement ESF 2 of the National Response Plan to provide communications support to state and/or local jurisdictions. Assistance will be discontinued when state and local requirements no longer exist.
- 3. The Regional Director of FEMA is authorized during or in anticipation of an emergency to establish temporary communications and make these resources available to state and local government officials and other persons deemed appropriate.
- 4. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) operates the Federal National Alert Radio that is available for state use. FEMA Region IV has a number of portable radios and the Mobile Emergency Response System which may be used to augment state communications resources.
- 5. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has limited technology resources but can declare communications emergencies. It is also available for technical assistance.
- 6. The Department of Defense (DOD) has military installations throughout Georgia, and may be called upon for local emergencies.
- 7. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has a wide range of satellite telecommunications technologies which should operate in any emergency regardless of the geographical constraints of the local terrain.
- 8. The General Services Administration (GSA) administers the Federal Telephone System as well as data and radio systems.
- 9. The National Weather Service (NWS) has six (6) forecast offices with responsibilities within Georgia. The locations of the forecast offices include: Peachtree City, Georgia; Tallahassee, Florida; Jacksonville, Florida; Greer, South Carolina; Charleston, South Carolina; and Columbia, South Carolina.
- 10. The United States Forest Service (USFS) has a network of repeaters and mobiles.
- 11. The Department of the Interior (DOI) oversees the National Park Service which administers telecommunications within its jurisdictions.
- 12. The Department of Justice (DOJ) has access to the telecommunications resources of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement-Agency which include repeaters and mobiles. Because of the sensitive nature of DOJ resources, they are not considered viable except in cases of national security.

C. Other

- 1. If GEMA Communications becomes overburdened or destroyed, other resources shall be used to: augment state communication and warning systems; assist with local law enforcement, fire fighting, search and rescue and lifesaving services; and disseminate instructions and operational guidance.
- 2. When possible, information such as damage reports and resource lists should be transmitted via email or fax to reduce the traffic on voice communications technologies. However in an effort to adequately assess damages to facilitate

the appropriate response, all communications technologies will be used.

- D. Notifications
 - 1. Local

Administer all warnings to the public and maintain connection point with 24hour warning facility to be able to receive and distribute information. Local agencies should coordinate with their local emergency management agencies. This will ensure that reimbursements are available if the event is labeled as a State or Federal disaster.

2. State

All requests for Federal assistance will be coordinated by GEMA. All public notifications will be addressed in External Affairs (ESF 15).

3. Federal

All notifications of Federal agencies will be provided for in the National Response Plan.

III. Concept of Operations

- A. Communications
 - 1. Strategy
 - a. GEMA Communications Center serves as the 24 hour State Warning Point for receiving and disseminating alerts and warnings to other state agencies, local governments and the public
 - b. Maintain channels of communication with locals and federal government to ensure optimal information flow.
 - c. Coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness before, during and after an emergency or disaster. GEMA will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and resource deployment.
 - d. Initiate actions appropriate to the functions of communications before, during and after an emergency.
 - e. Maintain capability of the Mobile Communications Vehicle (MCV) to provide on-the-scene coordination of state emergency communications during an emergency or disaster.
 - f. Maintain agreements and contracts to ensure equipment and system maintenance on a 24-hour-a-day basis. Alternate communications systems shall be maintained and tested on a weekly or monthly basis as

appropriate for back up capability.

- 2. Actions
 - a. Mitigation/Preparedness
 - i. Identify and document resources to supplement local communications capabilities. Resources include personnel, equipment, vehicles, and supplies available for use in an emergency;
 - Maintain full staff of communications officers to operate equipment in the Communications Center and Mobile Communications Vehicle (MCV);
 - iii. Maintain communications system in operational condition at all times;
 - iv. Provide the necessary training and equipment for all support agencies;
 - v. Provide reliable communication links for federal, state and local emergency and disaster warning systems to ensure an integrated communication network;
 - vi. Maintain a continuity of operations plan for the Combined Communications Center;
 - vii. Monitor Activation Levels;
 - viii.Participate and/or conduct federal, state and local training exercises and tests as needed. Evaluate performance as required;
 - ix. Conduct regular testing on communications equipment; and
 - x. Define future goals for operational growth.
 - b. Response/Recovery
 - i. Coordinate two-way communication with appropriate state agencies and local governments;
 - ii. Serve as coordinator for Emergency Alert System (EAS) to facilitate statewide warnings or alerts;
 - iii. Provide communication personnel for the MCV; when possible, support MCV operations. Other 911 resources will be used to supplement the MCV in times of disaster;
 - iv. Deploy or arrange for deployment of alternate communication system to replace systems that become inoperable in order to maintain contact with Emergency Operations Centers (e.g., Federal Regional Center, other states, local emergency management agencies), as capabilities allow:
 - v. Collect and provide updates to public information for ESF 15, External Affairs;
 - vi. Disseminate intelligence information to state agencies as appropriate;
 - vii. Complete event specific financial records on personnel, supplies and other resources utilized and report expenditures upon request; and viii. Resume day-to-day operations.

B. Warning

- 1. Strategy
 - a. Serve as the 24-hour State Warning Point for receiving and disseminating alerts and warnings to other state agencies, local governments and the public
 - b. Disseminate accurate, understandable, specific, action-oriented, and locally controlled warning messages. Communicate what, where, when, and how severe the hazard is, how likely the hazard is to occur and what action, if any, should be taken
 - c. Utilize all available communications to verify and disseminate warnings.
 - d. Disseminate advisories through state and local communication networks to alert local governments and county Warning Points to changing conditions. Warnings include but are not limited to National Weather Service and Levi's Call.
 - e. Maintain communications with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), other states and local Emergency Management Agencies to coordinate and provide guidance and assistance regarding national threats or emergencies.
- 2. Actions
 - a. Mitigation/Preparedness
 - i. Maintain the state's warning system;
 - ii. Develop and maintain SOPs including feedback channels for alerting state agencies, local governments and the public;
 - iii. Inventory and review County Warning Points and their capabilities on a regular basis to ensure optimal functionality in an emergency or disaster;
 - iv. Assist local emergency responders in developing their SOPs for implementing warnings;
 - v. Provide reliable communication links for federal, state and local emergency and disaster warning systems to ensure an integrated communication network; and
 - vi. Participate and/or conduct training exercises and tests.
 - b. Response/Recovery
 - i. Prepare warning message such that it is accurate, audience specific, available, accessible, action oriented, timely, reliable, safe, secure, and widely recognized;
 - ii. Implement warning procedures to deliver message utilizing NAWAS; the Georgia Crime Information Center; and the EAS;
 - iii. Send redundant messages via NAWAS, GCIC and EAS to assure

warning delivery;

- iv. Implement feedback mechanism to ensure messages are being delivered accurately and completely;
- v. Notify audiences as appropriate of subsequent warnings;
- vi. Evaluate execution after immediate crisis has passed. Implement improvements as needed; and
- vii. Resume day-to-day operations.

IV. References

- A. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended.(<u>http://www.fema.gov/library/stafact.shtm</u>)
- B. Radiological Plan
- C. Executive Order 3/13/03
- D. "A National Strategy for Integrated Public Warning Policy and Capability, Partnership for Public Warning, February 2003.
- E. "National Strategy for Homeland Security," Office of Homeland Security, July 2002. (<u>http://www.homelandsecurity.org/hls/features/hlsstrategy.pdf</u>)

V. Terms and Definitions

Alert: Three to five minutes of steady sound. Sirens, whistles and other devices are used to activate an alert mode.

EAS: Emergency Alert System: A system coordinated among Federal Communications Commission, National Weather Service, Georgia Emergency Management Agency and local broadcasters to alert the general public to emerging weather conditions.

NAWAS: The National Warning System is a 24-hour private line telephone system used to convey warning to Federal state and local governments, as well as military and citizen populations. It is operated by FEMA.

Public warning: A communication that directs attention to new information about a hazard or a threat. It should communicate what, where, when, and how severe the hazard is, how likely the hazard is to occur and what action is appropriate. It should communicate clearly and succinctly the risk people face and instruct them with specific actions as available.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX 3 PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING

Primary Agencies

Public Works – Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Engineering – Department of Transportation (DOT)

Support Agencies

AGENCY	RESOURCE
Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia	Engineering Equipment, Personnel, Vehicles
Department of Administrative Services	Communications, Procurement, Supplies Vehicles
Department of Agriculture	Chemicals, Emergency Water, Engineering Equipment, Personnel
Department of Community Affairs	Personnel
Department of Corrections	Equipment, Personnel
Department of Defense	Communication Equipment, Generators Vehicles, Personnel, Water Purification
Georgia Building Authority	Personnel, Technical Expertise
Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority	Personnel
Georgia Forestry Commission	Debris Removal, Equipment, Personnel
Public Service Commission	Communications, Personnel

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

This Emergency Support Function (ESF) supports National Response Plan (NRP) ESF 3 (Public Works and Engineering). "Public Works" refers to water and sewer services, including temporary restoration of water systems and provision of water for firefighting. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) assumes the public works responsibility. Engineering activities include: supporting ice, snow and debris removal; determining structural safety of damaged buildings, bridges and highways; and coordinating repairs to public facilities and appropriate construction service (i.e. electrical, plumbing and soils). The Department of Transportation (DOT) assumes the engineering responsibility for this function.

B. Scope

To establish priorities for the control of water resources and use of sewer facilities and provide for coordination of engineering resources and expertise in an emergency or disaster.

II. Policies

A. Direction and Control

The agencies with primary responsibility shall provide an Emergency Coordinator and Alternate Coordinator to meet the responsibilities of the agency. The designees shall represent the agencies in an emergency or disaster and provide operational support in the State Operations Center when requested.

B. Federal Response

Federal disaster assistance programs available with or without a Presidential Declaration have been identified in FEMA Manual 8600.2, Digest *of Federal Assistance Program*. Requests for assistance will be made through the GEMA Director. For federal assistance for highways, disaster requests will be directly submitted to the United States Department of Transportation.

Federal assistance for debris clearance is made available under The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended. Section 403 of this law provides authorization by the President to clear debris and wreckage from a major disaster on publicly and privately owned land and water through federal agencies. Grants may be provided to state and local governments for this purpose.

Under a Presidential Declaration, FEMA may provide emergency debris clearance to protect health and safety, save lives and protect property. This may include debris clearance from roads and facilities necessary to perform emergency tasks and for restoration of essential services.

Through such a Presidential Declaration, a federal agency may perform work or request reimbursement for local/state governments and non-profit organizations as stated in Section 402 (b) of Public Law 93-288, Removal of Debris or Wreckage. The affected local or state government must first arrange an unconditional authorization for removal of such debris or wreckage from public and private property and agree to indemnify the federal government against any claim arising from such removal. All emergency debris and wreckage clearance shall be performed without delay and completed as rapidly as possible.

Federal reimbursement will be made only to local and state governments and

ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering

nonprofit organizations as stated in The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended, for the cost of debris removal. Salvage value of debris or wreckage cleared shall be deducted from federal reimbursement for such expenses.

- C. Notifications
 - 1. Local

Local agencies should coordinate with their local emergency management agencies. This will ensure that reimbursements are available if the event is labeled as a State or Federal disaster. All requests for State assistance shall be routed through the Georgia's State Operations Center using the 1-800-TRY-GEMA telephone number. GEMA personnel will notify the primary agencies. The primary agencies will notify support agencies as needed.

2. State

All requests for Federal assistance will be coordinated by GEMA. All public notifications will be addressed in External Affairs (ESF 15).

3. Federal

All notifications of Federal agencies will be provided for in the National Response Plan.

III. Concept of Operations

A. Public Works (Water/Sewer)

- 1. Strategy
 - a. DNR will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness. DNR will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
 - b. DNR will provide overall guidance concerning water supply matters, sewage treatment and disposal. Protection of health will be an overriding consideration in water conservation and treatment/disposal of sewage.
 - c. Essential water needs will be identified, along with measures for conservation, distribution and use of water. Regulatory standards for the treatment and disposal of waste will be maintained.
 - d. DNR divisions and district offices will provide personnel, supplies, equipment and facilities at the request of the DNR's Emergency Coordinator.

ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering

2. Actions

a. Mitigation/Preparedness

- i. Develop policies for conservation, distribution and use of water;
- ii. Identify, locate and maintain a list of chemicals and/or stockpile chemicals for portability of water supply;
- iii. Establish and enforce sewage treatment and disposal standards; and
- iv. Participate in and/or conduct exercises and tests.

b. Response/Recovery

- i. Establish priorities to repair damaged water/sewer systems and coordinate provision of temporary, alternate or interim sources of water/sewer;
- ii. Identify supporting products and services such as casing, pipes, pumps, valves, generators, cables, staff and transportation to facilitate industry response;
- iii. Implement requirements for water priorities and allocations;
- iv. Assist water suppliers with obtaining specialized personnel, equipment and transportation to repair or restore water systems;
- v. Provide technical assistance on water and sewer systems;
- vi. Advise local governments on building temporary oxidation lagoons for utilization of silt latrines and other expedients;
- vii. Monitor repair and restoration of water/sewer systems;
- viii. Maintain coordination with support agencies and organizations for emergency priorities, repair and restoration;
- ix. Monitor restoration operations until services are restored;
- x. Coordinate public information and provide updates for ESF 15, External Affairs;
- xi. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies and other resources utilized and report expenditures to GEMA upon request; and
- xii. Resume day-to-day operations.
- B. Engineering
 - 1. Strategy
 - a. DOT will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness of engineering services. DOT will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
 - b. Assistance includes: provision of personnel and equipment to: save lives; protect health and safety throughout response; emergency clearance of debris in damaged areas; temporary designation/ construction of access routes (roads, streets, bridges, ports, waterways, airfields and facilities)

necessary for rescue personnel; technical assistance and evaluation for demolition of unsafe structures; engineering services, construction management and inspection; and emergency contracting.

2. Actions

- a. Mitigation/Preparedness
 - i. Develop SOPs;
 - ii. Establish liaison with support agencies and organizations;
 - iii. Maintain an inventory of equipment and supplies required to sustain emergency operations and respective suppliers;
 - iv. Establish operational priorities for restoration of services and resources; and
 - v. Participate in and/or conduct exercises and tests.
- b. Response/Recovery
 - i. Participate in rapid damage assessment to determine potential workload;
 - ii. Maintain liaison with support agencies and organizations regarding repair and restoration priorities;
 - iii. Obtain necessary response resources and arrange for engineering and construction resources;
 - iv. Provide engineering, contracting and procurement assistance for emergency debris clearance, demolition, public works repair and water supply;
 - v. Monitor restoration operations;
 - vi. Coordinate public information and provide updates for ESF 15, External Affairs; and
 - viii. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies and other resources utilized and report expenditures to GEMA upon request;

IV. References

- A. Georgia Water Quality Control Act, Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A.) § 12-5-20 et seq.
- B. Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act, O.C.G.A. § 12-8-20 et seq.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX 4 FIREFIGHTING

Primary Agencies

Georgia Forestry Commission (GFC)

Support Agencies

AGENCY	RESOURCE
Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia	Personnel
Department of Administrative Services	Communications, Equipment, Vehicles
Department of Agriculture	Equipment, Personnel
Department of Corrections	Equipment, Personnel, Vehicles
Department of Defense	Aircraft, Equipment, Personnel
Department of Human Resources	Emergency Medical Services, Equipment
Department of Natural Resources	Equipment, Personnel, Search and Rescue
Department of Public Safety	Aircraft, Escort, Personnel, Search and Rescue, Traffic Control
Department of Transportation	Aircraft, Personnel, Traffic Control, Vehicles
Georgia Bureau of Investigation	Investigations
Georgia Emergency Management Agency	Communications, Equipment, Personnel
Office of the Commissioner of Insurance and Safety Fire	Investigators, Personnel

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

This Emergency Support Function (ESF) supports National Response Plan ESF 4 (Firefighting).

State program assistance for fire fighting shall include actions taken through the application of equipment, staffing and technical expertise to suppress fires. Georgia Forestry Commission (GFC) is responsible for administering this function and suppression of all fires. Assistance is coordinated through the GFC Emergency Coordinator assigned to the State Operations Center. The Georgia Forestry Commission assumes primary responsibility for this function.

B. Scope

To provide comprehensive fire suppression services and assist local governments in their efforts to control rural and wildland/urban interface fires.

II. Policies

A. Direction and Control

The agency with primary responsibility shall provide an Emergency Coordinator and Alternate to meet the responsibilities of the agency. The designee(s) shall represent the agency in an emergency or disaster and provide operational support in the State Operations Center when requested.

B. Federal Response

1. Firefighting

The Department of Agriculture, Forest Service provides the lead federal role in firefighting activities. The Director for Operations, Fire and Aviation Management, Forest Service provides direction. The Forest Service and the Department of Interior Fire Directors at the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) will provide assistance as necessary.

C. Notifications

1. Local

Local agencies should coordinate with their local emergency management agencies. This will ensure that reimbursements are available if the event is labeled as a State or Federal disaster.

All requests for State assistance shall be routed through Georgia's State Operations Center using the 1-800-TRY-GEMA telephone number. GEMA personnel will notify the primary agencies. The primary agencies will notify support agencies as needed.

2. State

All requests for Federal assistance will be coordinated by GEMA. All public notifications will be addressed in External Affairs (ESF 15).

3. Federal

All notifications of Federal agencies will be provided for in the National Response Plan.

III. Concept of Operations

A. Firefighting

- 1. Strategy
 - a. GFC will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness. GFC will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and include county, district and state agencies.
 - b. The Chief Forest Ranger will initiate fire services at the lowest operational level. The District Forester at the request of the Chief Forest Ranger will coordinate escalating emergencies. Coordination with the Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) and other agencies and organizations will begin when a fire reaches a State of Emergency. The GFC Emergency Coordinator through an Incident Command System Fire Team will coordinate fires approaching a State of Emergency or Presidential Declaration.
 - c. Fire situation reports for the affected area(s) will be directed to GFC. The Emergency Coordinator and/or State Forester will:
 - i. Inform the GEMA Director of imminent fire emergency/disaster situations;
 - ii. Implement mutual aid agreements as the situation dictates;
 - iii. Monitor fire suppression activities in the affected area(s);
 - iv. Provide fire and weather forecasts;
 - v. Coordinate deployment of available fire control resources;
 - vi. Local governments are responsible for fire prevention and control within the designated jurisdictions and development of mutual aid agreements. GFC county resources are considered as local resources for responses to fires. Local governments are responsible for requesting state support when a fire exceeds local capabilities; and
 - vii. GFC is responsible for the development, implementation and administration of all state programs, as well as mutual aid agreements, State of Emergency and/or Presidential Declaration assistance. Execution of the Federal/State Agreement for fire management is shared with the GEMA Director.

2. Actions

- a. Mitigation/Preparedness
 - i. Keep fully informed on weather and fire danger;
 - ii. Keep personnel and equipment in a state of readiness;
 - iii. Perform fire prevention activities; and
 - iv. Participate in and/or conduct exercises and tests.

b. Response/Recovery

- i. Fight fires with available resources;
- ii. Coordinate fire services with appropriate agencies and organizations;
- iii. Monitor and "mop-up" all fire until completely suppressed;
- iv. Coordinate public information and provide updates for ESF 15, External Affairs;
- v. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies and other resources utilized and report expenditures to GEMA upon request;
- vi. Provide damage assessment in burned area(s); and

vii. Resume day-to-day operations.

IV. References

A. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-299, as amended

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX 5 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Primary Agency

Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA)

Support Agencies

AGENCY	RESOURCE
Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia	Facilities, Vehicles
Department of Administrative Service	Communications Repair, Procurement
Department of Agriculture	Economic Analysis, Personnel
Department of Audits and Accounts	Accounting, Personnel
Department of Community Affairs	Personnel
Department of Corrections	Equipment, Personnel, Traffic Control, Vehicles
Department of Defense	Communications, Equipment, Personnel, Vehicles
Department of Economic Development	Notification
Department of Education	Facilities, Personnel, Vehicles
Department of Human Resources	Communications, Personnel, Shelters, Vehicles
Department of Natural Resources	Communications, Facilities, Law Enforcement, Personnel, Traffic Control, Vehicles
Department of Public Safety	Aircraft, Communications, Facilities, Personnel, Vehicles
Department of Transportation	Aircraft, Notification, Traffic Control, Vehicles,
Georgia Building Authority	Economic Analysis, Personnel
Georgia Bureau of Investigations	Law Enforcement
Georgia Forestry Commission	Communications, Law Enforcement, Vehicles
Governor's Office of Consumer Affairs	Investigations
Georgia Public Safety Training Center	Personnel, Facilities, Equipment
Office of the Commissioner Insurance and Safety Fire	Investigations
Office of Planning and Budget	Economic Analysis, Personnel
Public Service Commission	Economic Analysis, Personnel

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

This Emergency Support Function (ESF) supports National Response Plan (NRP) ESF 5 (Emergency Management). This ESF involves supporting the overall activities of the State government for all state disaster management efforts. The Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) assumes

primary responsibility for this function.

The function of evacuation does not correspond to any ESF in the NRP. Evacuation is the controlled movement and relocation of persons and property made necessary by the threat or occurrence of an emergency or disaster. GEMA assumes primary responsibility for this function.

The function of damage assessment does not correspond to any ESF in the NRP. Damage assessment includes assessing, recording and reporting damages to public and private property. Assistance includes the application of available personnel, equipment and technical expertise necessary to assess damage to state and/or local facilities and property. GEMA assumes primary responsibility for this function.

B. Scope

The scope of the Emergency Management Services ESF is to provide assistance to local governments for evacuation procedures; and facilitate the assessment of total damages including a formulated estimate of initial government expenditures resulting from an emergency or disaster.

- II. Policies
 - A. Direction and Control

GEMA is the agency with primary responsibility.

B. Federal Response

- Federal assistance for evacuation is available from the United States Department of Energy (DOE), Department of Defense (DOD), United States Coast Guard, Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) - United States Public Health Service (USPHS) and Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) through coordination with the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- 2. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) may provide representatives to accompany State Damage Assessment Teams.
- 3. Provide financial assistance to state or local agencies for services or training of disaster workers and issue such rules and regulations as may be necessary to effectuate this delegation.

C. Notifications

1. Local

Local agencies should coordinate with their local emergency management agencies. This will ensure that reimbursements are available if the event is

ESF-5: Emergency Management
labeled as a State or Federal disaster.

All requests for State assistance shall be routed through Georgia's State Operations Center using the 1-800-TRY-GEMA telephone number. GEMA personnel will notify the primary agencies. The primary agencies will notify support agencies as needed.

2. State

All requests for Federal assistance will be coordinated by GEMA. All public notifications will be addressed in External Affairs (ESF 15).

3. Federal

All notifications of Federal agencies will be provided for in the National Response Plan.

III. Concept of Operations

- A. Coordination
 - 1. Strategy
 - a. GEMA will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness. GEMA will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
 - b. GEMA will continue to maintain, revise, and provided training for the Georgia Emergency Operations Plan (GEOP).
 - c. GEMA will coordinate the Governor's request for disaster assistance to the Federal government.
 - d. GEMA will coordinate disaster operations.
 - e. GEMA will provide support infrastructure in the affected GEMA area for prevention, response, and recovery disaster initiatives.
 - 2. Actions
 - a. Mitigation/Preparedness
 - i. Establishes field facilities, supplies, and equipment to support State activities related to the management of disaster operations;
 - ii. Monitors potential or developing incidents and supports the efforts of operations;
 - iii. Support the implementation of mutual aid agreements;
 - iv. Develops the schedule for staffing and operating the State Operations Center from activation to stand-down; and

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- v. Participate in and/or conduct exercises and tests.
- b. Response/Recovery
 - i. Activates State Operations Center (SOC) when an incident occurs or has the potential to occur;
 - ii. Provide personnel to support positions in the State Operations Center (SOC);
 - iii. Coordinates operations and situational reporting to the Governor's office while the SOC is operational;
 - iv. Provides immediate, short-term planning functions with other agencies operating under a declaration of emergency;
 - v. Track and record data necessary for state or federal declaration;
 - vi. Coordinates the responsible and orderly termination of State assistance;

vii. Prepare information for after-action reports; and viii. Resume day-to-day operations.

B. Evacuation

- 1. Strategy
 - a. GEMA will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness. GEMA will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
 - b. GEMA will monitor conditions that have the potential to require evacuation within the state and implement changes in activation levels.
 - c. GEMA will assist with coordination of evacuation, routing to shelters, personnel, transportation and public information to deal effectively with the situation.
 - d. GEMA will establish priorities for the return of evacuees upon determination of safe conditions.

2. Actions

- a. Mitigation/Preparedness
 - i. Assist communities with development of a system that allows people to move in an orderly fashion;
 - ii. Pre-establish feasible evacuation routes;
 - iii. Establish a system of management and control to regulate the access of roads for evacuation;
 - iv. Plan for and coordinate the basic needs of emergency medical and social services required during and after evacuation; and
 - v. Participate in and/or conduct exercises and tests.

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- b. Response/Recovery
 - Make recommendations concerning evacuation to local jurisdictions;
 - ii. Alert state and local agencies/organizations involved in evacuation operations;
 - iii. Provide support for movement of people, including individuals with special needs, through coordination with appropriate agencies/organizations;
 - iv. Maintain close coordination with Law Enforcement, Mass Care, Food, Health and Medical ESFs, as well as with other agencies/ organizations caring for people with special needs;
 - v. Provide public information on protective actions in the event people cannot or will not evacuate;
 - vi. Coordinate public information and provide updates;
 - vii. Coordinate provision of emergency medical and social services support along the return routes and within the affected area;
 - viii. Provide for traffic control coordination along returning routes;
 - ix. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies and other resources utilized and report expenditures to GEMA upon request; and
 - x. Resume day-to-day operations.
- C. Damage Assessment
 - 1. Strategy
 - a. Timely and accurate information collection, recording and reporting are critical during and after an emergency or disaster to determine the need for state and/or federal assistance and to document local response and recovery expenditures.
 - b. GEMA will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness. GEMA will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
 - c. Coordination of damage assessment and reporting by private and cooperative utility firms located in the affected area will be handled through State Operations Center (SOC).
 - d. Maximum use will be made of private agencies/organizations such as businesses, insurance companies and associations. Coordination of these assets will be accomplished through GEMA.

2. Actions

- a. Mitigation/Preparedness
 - i. Establish, organize, train, equip and provide for the deployment of damage assessment teams into affected area;

- ii. Establish procedures for agencies, organizations and local governments to maintain expenditure and obligation records as required in the GEMA SOP; and
- iii. Participate in and/or conduct exercises and tests.
- b. Response/Recovery
 - i. Dispatch Damage Assessment Coordinator(s) and joint teams to the affected area after an emergency or disaster;
 - ii. Collect, evaluate and disseminate damage assessment reports;
 - iii. Collect, evaluate and disseminate expenditure and obligation reports submitted by local governments and state agencies;
 - iv. Coordinate state and local damage assessment operations with related federal activities;
 - v. Consult with appropriate support agencies/organizations concerning emergency or disaster program implementation;
 - vi. Direct and coordinate state damage assessment activities through the SOC and coordinate with local governments on operations;
 - vii. Assure that damage assessment teams coordinate reports with local governments in the area of operations;
 - viii. Provide benefits to eligible agencies;
 - ix. Follow up until approved projects are completed;
 - x. Coordinate public information and provide updates for the Public Affairs Officer;
 - xi. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies and other resources utilized and report expenditures to GEMA upon request; and
 - xii. Resume day-to-day operations.

IV. References

A. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended.

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EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX 6 MASS CARE, HOUSING, AND HUMAN SERVICES

Primary Agency

Department of Human Resources (DHR)

Principal Voluntary Agency

American Red Cross

Support Agencies

AGENCY	RESOURCE
Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia	Facilities, Personnel
Department of Administrative Services	Procurement
Department of Community Affairs	Emergency Funding, Inventory and Site Preparation, Loan Consultation, Temporary Housing Coordination
Department of Corrections	Equipment, Personnel, Vehicles
Department of Defense	Emergency Food, Equipment, Facilities, First Aid, Personnel
Department of Education	Facilities
Department of Natural Resources	Health and Sanitation Consultation, Personnel, Water Quality Control
Department of Public Safety	Security
Department of Technical and Adult Education	Facilities, Personnel
Department of Transportation	Equipment, Personnel, Vehicles
Department of Veterans Services	Facilities, Personnel
Georgia Baptist Convention	Food, Personnel, Child Care
Georgia Building Authority	Food
Georgia Forestry Commission	Equipment Supplies, Vehicles
Georgia Public Safety Training Center	Storage Facilities
Office of Planning and Budget	Procurement, Funding
Prosecuting Attorney's Council of Georgia	Personnel, Technical Assistance
The Salvation Army	Donated Goods, Food

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

This Emergency Support Function (ESF) supports National Response Plan (NRP) ESF 6 (Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services). Mass care encompasses: sheltering, feeding, first aid at designated sites, and Disaster Welfare Inquiry (DWI) to reunite families or inform family members outside the disaster area. The Department of Human Resources (DHR) has primary state

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agency responsibility for this function. The American Red Cross (ARC) is the principal voluntary organization to support this plan.

B. Scope

The scope of this ESF is to provide a coordinated approach for collection, analysis and dissemination of information in order to facilitate the overall provision of services and resources during an emergency or disaster. This includes a coordinated effort to provide mass care services such as shelter, food and first aid.

II. Policies

A. Direction and Control

The agency with primary responsibility shall provide an Emergency Coordinator and Alternate to fulfill the responsibilities of the agency. The designee(s) shall represent the agency in an emergency or disaster and provide operational support in the State Operations Center when requested.

B. Federal Response

- 1. In a Presidential Declaration, FEMA will provide information and planning support to the state.
- 2. FEMA will collect, analyze and disseminate information from respective federal agencies with ESF responsibilities.
- 3. The General Service Administration (GSA) will provide federal government support for procurement activities. Procurement will be made in accordance with federal laws and regulations.
- 4. Federal laws and regulations authorize emergency purchasing under any "situation of unusual and compelling urgency." All procurement actions made at the request of federal agencies in support of the plan will be in accordance with GSA statutory and administrative requirements and accomplished using appropriate Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) fund citation/reimbursement procedures.
- 5. Federal assistance for evacuation is available from the United States Department of Energy (DOE), Department of Defense (DOD), United States Coast Guard, Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) - United States Public Health Service (USPHS) and Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) through coordination with the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- 6. FEMA Public and Intergovernmental Affairs is responsible for initiating actions required to implement federal activities in response operations.
- 7. FEMA may provide representatives to accompany State Damage Assessment Teams.

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- 8. The American Red Cross (ARC) Vice President of Operations, National Headquarters, will direct the activities of the National Mass Care (ESF 6) and represent ARC on the Catastrophic Disaster Response Group (CDRG) at FEMA.
- 9. The Governor may request federal Individual and Households Program funding to assist individuals and families who, as a result of a major disaster, are unable to meet necessary or serious needs. GEMA/FEMA provide administrative oversight for this program, with staff from DHR. In a disaster, federal agencies are authorized through a Presidential Declaration to provide state and local governments with equipment, facilities, personnel and supplies essential for emergency assistance to disaster victims.
- 10. Provide financial assistance to state or local agencies for services or training of disaster workers and issue such rules and regulations as may be necessary to effectuate this delegation.

C. Notifications

1. Local

Local agencies should coordinate with their local emergency management agencies. This will ensure that reimbursements are available if the event is labeled as a state or federal disaster.

All requests for state assistance shall be routed through Georgia's State Operations Center using the 1-800-TRY-GEMA telephone number. GEMA personnel will notify the primary agencies. The primary agencies will notify support agencies as needed.

2. State

All requests for federal assistance will be coordinated by GEMA. All public notifications will be addressed in External Affairs (ESF 15).

3. Federal

All notifications of federal agencies will be provided for in the National Response Plan.

III. Concept of Operations

A. Mass Care

1. Strategy

- a. Department of Human Resources (DHR) and American Red Cross (ARC) will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness. DHR and ARC will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
- b. ARC provides mass care to disaster victims, including fixed site and mobile feeding, management of congregate shelters for the general population, and bulk distribution of supplies. The ARC will not be responsible for establishing and managing shelters for special needs populations. DHR will be responsible for the operation of special needs shelters, whether co-located with general population shelters managed by the ARC or established in separate locations.
- c. Emergency shelter, mass shelter or other shelters are provided during and after an emergency or disaster where individuals are housed as a result of evacuation or, on a limited scale, pending repair of owner dwellings. An emergency shelter is not intended for prolonged periods of occupancy. The provision of emergency shelter for victims includes: the use of pre-disaster designated shelter sites in existing structures, creation of temporary facilities and use of similar facilities outside the affected area.
- d. The ARC designee will represent the organization in mass care and shelter administrative and operation responsibilities in conjunction with DHR Division of Family and Children Services (DFCS). DFCS will maintain the statewide shelter list and coordinate and implement the Disaster Food Stamp Program.
- e. The provision for feeding disaster victims and emergency workers via fixed sites, mobile feeding units and bulk food distribution will be accomplished in coordination with ARC; Departments of Agriculture, Corrections, Defense and Education; Georgia Building Authority; Georgia Baptist Convention; and other volunteer organizations. Operations will be based on nutritional standards and include special dietary requirements of persons with special needs. DHR will coordinate requests for issuance and distribution of the Disaster Food Stamp Programs through the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).
- f. Emergency first aid services will be provided to disaster victims and workers at all mass care facilities and designated sites within the disaster area. First aid will be available to supplement emergency health and medical services established to meet victims' needs.
- g. ARC Disaster Welfare Information services will be provided to aid in reunification of family members within the affected area who are separated at the time of emergency or disaster.
- h. Requests for emergency clothing, bedding and other items lost, damaged or destroyed as a result of an emergency or disaster will be forwarded to volunteer organizations.
- i. Mass care shelter facilities will receive priority consideration for logistical and accessibility support requirements and structural inspections to ensure health and safety of victims.

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2. Actions

a. Mitigation/Preparedness

- i. Develop memorandums of understanding with volunteer organizations
- ii. Identify and survey shelters to ensure sufficient space and services for victims and essential workers;
- iii. Maintain a list of shelter managers and train personnel in all phases of shelter management;
- iv. Prepare shelter management kits (e.g., registration forms and logs);
- v. Develop public information materials to support shelter operations; and
- vi. Participate in and/or conduct exercises and tests.
- b. Response/Recovery
 - i. Manage and operate general population shelters through ARC and DHR DFCS in coordination with local emergency management agencies (EMAs);
 - ii. Provide mobile feeding and meals at fixed feeding locations;
 - iii. Distribute donated goods and potable water;
 - iv. Provide Disaster Welfare Information services;
 - v. Secure personnel and operate shelters, feeding units, emergency first aid services and Disaster Welfare Information;
 - vi. Secure transportation;
 - vii. Establish communications between shelters, feeding units, emergency first aid services and volunteer location(s);
 - viii.Administer the federal Individuals and Households Program;
 - ix. Close and restore shelters to pre-emergency conditions;
 - x. Coordinate public information and provide updates for ESF 15, External Affairs;
 - xi. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies and other resources utilized and report to GEMA upon request; and
 - xii. Resume day-to-day operations.

IV. References

- A. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended.
- B. ARC Board of Governors' Disaster Services Policy Statement of July 1977.

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EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX 7 RESOURCE SUPPORT

Primary Agency

Department of Administrative Services (DOAS)

Support Agencies

AGENCY	RESOURCE
Board of Regents of the University System of	Consultation, Equipment, Facilities,
Georgia	Laboratory, Personnel
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council	Personnel
Department of Community Affairs	Building Design, Construction Standards, Housing Specifications, Property Information, Purchase Consultations, Technical Assistance
Department of Defense	Aircraft, Helicopters, Personnel, Staging Facilities, Supplies, Vehicles
Department of Education	Communications, Facilities, Personnel
Department of Human Resources	Personnel, Technical Assistance
Georgia Emergency Management Agency	Personnel
Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority	Fuel
Georgia Ports Authority	Storage Facilities
Georgia Public Safety Training Center	Storage Facilities
Office of Planning and Budget	Procurement

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

This Emergency Support Function (ESF) supports National Response Plan (NRP) ESF 7 (Resource Support). There may be shortages of supplies and equipment necessary for responding to an emergency or disaster. This ESF addresses the necessity to evaluate, locate, procure and provide essential materials and resources. The Department of Administrative Services (DOAS) assumes primary responsibility for this function.

B. Scope

To provide an expedient approval and purchase of supplies and equipment essential to emergency or disaster operations.

II. Policies

A. Direction and Control

The agency with primary responsibility shall provide an Emergency Coordinator and Alternate to fulfill the responsibilities of the agency. The designee(s) shall represent the agency in an emergency or disaster and provide operational support in the State Operations Center when requested.

B. Federal Response

- 1. FEMA will collect, analyze and disseminate information from respective federal agencies with ESF responsibilities.
- 2. The General Service Administration (GSA) will provide federal government support for procurement activities. Procurement will be made in accordance with federal laws and regulations.
- 3. Federal laws and regulations authorize emergency purchasing under any "situation of unusual and compelling urgency." All procurement actions made at the request of federal agencies in support of the plan will be in accordance with GSA statutory and administrative requirements and accomplished using appropriate Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) fund citation/reimbursement procedures.
- C. Notifications
 - 1. Local

Local agencies should coordinate with their local emergency management agencies. This will ensure that reimbursements are available if the event is labeled as a state or federal disaster.

All requests for state assistance shall be routed through Georgia's State Operations Center using the 1-800-TRY-GEMA telephone number. GEMA personnel will notify the primary agencies. The primary agencies will notify support agencies as needed.

2. State

All requests for federal assistance will be coordinated by GEMA. All public notifications will be addressed in External Affairs (ESF 15).

3. Federal

All notifications of federal agencies will be provided for in the National Response Plan.

III. Concept of Operations

A. Resource Support

- 1. Strategy
 - a. GEMA will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness. GEMA will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
 - b. State assistance will consist of a cooperative effort between GEMA and each state agency with primary and support ESF responsibilities in order to facilitate borrowing, renting, leasing and purchasing emergency items.
 - c. GEMA is responsible for the implementation and administration of procurement activities necessary to support emergency operations of state agencies.
 - d. All other state agencies will be responsible for requirements to maintain emergency operations and inventory.
 - e. The Emergency Coordinator for each agency will provide information on purchase request needs and will assume responsibility for reimbursement of items utilized by the agency in an emergency or disaster. The cost will be absorbed by the agency through budget approval or reimbursement arrangements made with the Office of Planning and Budget (OPB). All requested logistical resource support will be provided for immediate emergency operations.
 - f. Reasonable efforts will be made to borrow, rent or lease equipment. Purchases will be made only with the joint approval of the appropriate Emergency Coordinator and GEMA Emergency Coordinator and at the discretion of the Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) Director.
 - g. Each state support agency will prepare Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for implementation utilizing available personnel, equipment and resources.
- 2. Actions
 - a. Mitigation/Preparedness
 - i. Develop procedures for recording expenditures for personnel and resources;
 - ii. Enter agreements to ensure prompt resource support where necessary; and
 - iii. Participate in and/or conduct exercises and tests.
 - b. Response/Recovery

- i. Provide procurement support for logistical requirements of agencies responding;
- ii. Alert agencies whose personnel, equipment or other resources may be available;
- iii. Locate, procure and issue necessary resources to state agencies;
- iv. Coordinate public information and provide updates for Public Information;
- v. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies and other resources utilized and report expenditures to GEMA upon request;
- vi. Continue to conduct procurement activities as long as necessary; and
- vii. Resume day-to-day operations.

IV. References

None

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX 8 PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Primary Agency

Department of Human Resources (DHR)

Support Agencies

AGENCY	RESOURCE
American Red Cross	First Aid, Mental Health, Volunteers
Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia	Facilities, Personnel
Department of Administrative Services	Procurement, Vehicles
Department of Agriculture	Animal Disease and Injury, Laboratory Support, Technical Assistance-Food
Department of Corrections	Equipment, Personnel, Vehicles
Department of Defense	Aircraft, Equipment, Helicopters, Personnel, Site Security, Supplies
Department of Education	Facilities, Food
Department of Labor	Employment Counseling, Personnel
Department of Natural Resources	Water Quality Control, Waste Treatment
Department of Public Safety	Aircraft, Communications Equipment, Escort/Traffic Control, Site Security
Department of Technical and Adult Education	Equipment, Personnel
Department of Transportation	Aircraft, Escort/Traffic Control, Technical Assistance-Construction, Vehicles
Georgia Building Authority	Building Design, Construction, Maintenance
Georgia Bureau of Investigation	Investigations, Laboratory Facilities
Georgia Forestry Commission	Vehicles
Georgia Hospital Association	Medical Facilities, Personnel
Georgia Nurse Association	Personnel
Georgia Pharmacy Association	Personnel, Pharmaceuticals, Supplies
Georgia Technology Authority	Communications, Information Technology Support
Prosecuting Attorneys Council of Georgia	Personnel

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

This Emergency Support Function (ESF) supports National Response Plan (NRP) ESF 8 (Public Health and Medical Services). Although the function of *medical care* does not correspond to any unique ESF found in the NRP, it is addressed within ESF 8, Health and Medical Services. This function includes emergency medical services (EMS), hospitals, clinics, first aid stations, facilities,

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and medical care, including doctors, nurses, allied health professionals, technicians and support staff, supplies, pharmaceuticals, vaccines, equipment, immunizations and related services. The Department of Human Resources (DHR) assumes primary responsibility for this function.

Public Health, which also does not correspond to any unique ESF found in the NRP, is addressed within ESF 8, Health and Medical Services. This function includes staff, equipment, supplies and services used in the detection, investigation and control of diseases and health conditions. The DHR assumes primary responsibility for this function.

Similarly, the function of *environmental health* does not correspond to any unique ESF in the NRP; however, it is addressed within ESF 8, Health and Medical Services. This function includes staffing, supplies and equipment essential to: (1) prevent communicable diseases and contamination of food and water and (2) develop and monitor health information, inspection and control of sanitation measures, inspection of individual water supplies, disease vector and epidemic control, laboratory testing, and facility and shelter inspections. The DHR assumes primary responsibility for this function.

The functions of *Crisis Counseling, Grief Assistance and Rehabilitation Services* also do not correspond to any unique ESF in the NRP; however, they are addressed within ESF 8, Health and Medical Services. These functions include professional personnel; services and facilities to address mental health concerns and conditions of victims and responders caused or exacerbated by an emergency or disaster or the associated aftermath. The DHR assumes primary responsibility for this function.

B. Scope

To coordinate and/or deliver public health, environmental health, medical services and mental health services; to facilitate the provision of support and services by private resources; and to coordinate the supplementation of disrupted or overburdened service resources and personnel to relieve suffering and/or trauma of victims.

II. Policies

A. Direction and Control

- 1. This ESF will be activated by the Georgia Emergency Management Agency prior to, during, or following an emergency or disaster. GEMA will notify the primary agency.
- 2. The agency with primary responsibility shall provide an Emergency Coordinator and Alternates to coordinate the responsibilities of the ESF. The

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designee(s) shall represent the agency in an emergency or disaster and provide operational support in the State Operations Center when requested.

- 3. The primary state agency, working with GEMA, will notify the support agencies as needed.
- B. Federal Response
 - 1. It is understood that the next level of response available to the state is a Federal Regional response.
 - 2. In a Presidential Declaration, federal agencies are authorized to provide states and local governments with emergency personnel, equipment, facilities and supplies essential to save lives and to preserve or protect public health and safety.
 - 3. Through an interagency agreement with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Center for Mental Health Services staff helps to ensure that victims of Presidentially declared disasters receive immediate, short-term crisis counseling, as well as ongoing support for emotional recovery.
- C. Other
 - 1. In compliance with Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, to ensure the protection of patient confidentiality, medical information on individual patients will not be released to the general public. Information necessary for medical treatment and the control of diseases and health conditions may be shared among health providers and with Public Health.
 - 2. In circumstances in which a disease or condition is suspected of rapid transmission, the protocols developed within ESF 15 will be employed to disseminate information and risk communication to the public regarding symptoms and appropriate preventative and protective actions.
- D. Notifications
 - 1. Local

Local agencies should coordinate with their local emergency management agencies. This will ensure that reimbursements are available if the event is labeled as a state or federal disaster.

All requests for state assistance shall be routed through Georgia's State Operations Center using the 1-800-TRY-GEMA telephone number. GEMA personnel will notify the primary agency. The primary agency will notify support agencies as needed.

2. State

All requests for federal assistance will be coordinated with GEMA. All public

notifications will be addressed in External Affairs (ESF 15).

3. Federal

All notifications of federal agencies will be provided for in the National Response Plan.

III. Concept of Operations

A. Medical Care

- 1. Strategy
 - a. DHR will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness. DHR will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
 - b. Upon state request, local agencies of DHR units will report to the local emergency management agency (EMA) to assess health and medical services needs associated with the emergency and coordinate assistance through the local Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- 2. Actions
 - a. Mitigation/Preparedness
 - i. Develop and/or maintain relationships with professional associations and private agencies/organizations, including hospitals, that may be of assistance in providing medical services;
 - ii. Identify and document resources to supplement local emergency medical care. Resources include facilities, personnel, equipment, vehicles, and supplies available for use in a medical emergency;
 - iii. Plan for temporary medical facilities where hospitals and medical centers are not available;
 - iv. Assist hospitals and long-term health care facilities, including nursing homes and assisted living centers, in patient evacuation and relocation planning;
 - Continue development of the DHR Emergency Management Team and identification of accompanying resources within DPH, MH/DD/AD and private agencies/organizations resources;
 - vi. Identify, train and provide technical assistance to professional staff and volunteers of emergency medical services; and
 - vii. Participate in and/or conduct training, exercises and tests.
 - b. Response/Recovery

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- i. Coordinate, deliver and/or manage emergency medical personnel, facilities, vehicles, equipment and supplies for victims, including people with special needs;
- ii. Maintain the DPH and GEMA debris removal agreement for disposal of potential health and safety hazards from private property;
- iii. Maintain laboratory facilities capable of analyses necessary for emergency support of health activities;
- iv. Implement plan for temporary medical facilities where hospitals and medical centers are not available;
- v. Assist hospitals and long-term health care facilities, including nursing homes and assisted living centers, in patient evacuation and relocation;
- vi. Provide personnel to designated shelters and other facilities for the provision of health and medical services to disaster victims;
- vii. Coordinate disaster-related public information and risk communication, and provide updates according to ESF 15, External Affairs;
- viii.Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies and other resources utilized and report expenditures to GEMA, upon request; and
- ix. Resume day-to-day operations.

B. Public Health

- 1. Strategy
 - a. DHR will coordinate with the appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness for public health activities. DHR will develop and maintain planning and operations documents to support preparedness and response.
 - b. DHR will assist with staffing, supplies and equipment essential to: detection, identification, investigation, and control and prevention of diseases.
- 2. Actions
 - a. Mitigation/Preparedness
 - i. Develop and/or maintain relationships with professional associations and private agencies/organizations, including hospitals, that may be of assistance in providing public health services;
 - ii. Identify and document resources to supplement local emergency public health services. Resources include facilities, personnel, equipment, vehicles, and supplies available for use in such an emergency;

- iii. Assist hospitals and long-term health care facilities, including nursing homes and assisted living centers, in planning for patient evacuation and relocation planning;
- iv. Continue development of the DHR Emergency Management Team and identification of accompanying resources within DPH, MH/DD/AD and private agencies/organizations resources;
- v. Develop emergency immunization protocols and develop protocols for identification of disease, vector and epidemic control;
- vi. Identify, train and provide technical assistance to professional staff and volunteers of emergency public health services; and
- vii. Participate in and/or conduct training, exercises and tests of public health capabilities.
- b. Response/Recovery
 - i. Coordinate, deliver and/or manage public health activities to include epidemiologic investigations, environmental health response, and laboratory support to assist in the detection, identification, investigation, and control and prevention of diseases;
 - ii. Maintain the DPH and GEMA debris removal agreement for disposal of potential health and safety hazards from private property;
 - iii. Maintain laboratory facilities capable of analyses necessary for emergency support of health activities;
 - iv. Implement plan for temporary medical facilities where needed;
 - v. Assist hospitals and long-term health care facilities, including nursing homes and assisted living centers, in coordination of patient evacuation and relocation;
 - vi. Provide personnel to designated shelters and other facilities for the provision of health services and the coordination of medical services to disaster victims;
 - vii. Coordinate disaster-related public information and risk communication, and provide updates according to ESF 15, External Affairs;
 - viii. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies and other resources utilized and report expenditures to GEMA, upon request; and
 - ix. Resume day-to-day operations.
- C. Environmental Health
 - 1. Strategy
 - a. DHR will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness. DHR will develop and maintain planning

and operations documents to support preparedness and response Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

- b. DHR will assist with staffing, supplies and equipment essential to:
 - i. Prevent communicable diseases and contamination of food and water and;
 - ii. Develop and monitor health information, inspection and control of sanitation measures, inspection of individual water supplies, disease vector and epidemic control, laboratory testing, and facility and shelter inspections. The DHR assumes primary responsibility for this function.

2. Actions

- a. Mitigation/Preparedness
 - i. Foster and/or maintain relationships with professional associations and private agencies/organizations that may be of assistance in environmental health services;
 - ii. Identify and document resources to supplement local emergency care. Resources include facilities, personnel, equipment, vehicles, and supplies available for use in an environmental health emergency;
 - iii. Cooperate with public information officers and other staff to educate the general public regarding environmental health concerns;
 - iv. Monitor and evaluate air, well water and food quality control;
 - v. Develop procedures to control unsanitary conditions;
 - vi. Identify laboratory testing facilities;
 - vii. Continue development of the DHR Emergency Management Team and identification of accompanying resources within DPH and private agencies/organizations resources;
 - viii. Identify, train and provide technical assistance to professional staff and volunteers of emergency environmental health services; and
 - ix. Participate in and/or conduct training exercises and tests.
- b. Response/Recovery
 - i. Coordinate, deliver and/or manage emergency environmental health services for victims;
 - ii. Work with administrators of public information to notify the general public of response actions to the environmental health emergency;
 - iii. Maintain DPH and GEMA debris removal agreement for disposal of potential health and safety hazards from private property;
 - iv. Monitor and evaluate air, water and food quality control;
 - v. Maintain laboratory facilities capable of analyses necessary for emergency support of environmental and health activities;
 - vi. Provide representation to designated shelters and other facilities for

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- the provision of health and medical services to disaster victims;
- vii. Coordinate disaster-related public information and provide updates according to ESF 15, External Affairs;
- viii.Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies and other resources utilized and report expenditures to GEMA, upon request; and
- ix. Resume day-to-day operations.

D. Crisis Counseling

1. Strategy

- a. Offer mental health care to disaster victims, survivors, bystanders, responders and their families and other community care-givers.
- b. DHR will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness. DHR will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
- c. DHR will assess the immediate and long term mental health needs following an emergency or disaster.
- d. DHR Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disabilities/Addictive Diseases (MH/DD/AD) will manage crisis counseling and mental health assistance in coordination with the American Red Cross (ARC), local religious organizations and private agencies/organizations. In the case of an airline accident, federal law designates the ARC as the coordinator of crisis counseling and mental health services. In this case, DHR -MH/DD/AD will coordinate with the ARC and render assistance as requested.

2. Actions

- a. Mitigation/Preparedness
 - i. Develop and/or maintain relationships with professional associations and private agencies/organizations that may be of assistance in mental health and rehabilitation services;
 - ii. Identify and document resources to supplement local emergency care. Resources include facilities, personnel, equipment, vehicles, and supplies available for use in a medical emergency;
 - iii. Provide mental health education on critical incident stress and stress management techniques;
 - iv. Continue development of the DHR Emergency Management Team and identification of accompanying resources within DPH, MH/DD/AD, and private agencies/organizations resources;
 - v. Identify, train and provide technical assistance to professional staff and volunteers of emergency mental health and rehabilitation services; and

- vi. Participate in and/or conduct training exercises and tests.
- b. Response/Recovery
 - i. Coordinate, deliver and/or manage emergency mental health and rehabilitation services for victims including medical services for people with special needs;
 - ii. Provide representation to designated shelters and other facilities for the provision of health and medical services to disaster victims;
 - iii. Provide stress management training support to mental health teams responding to disaster survivors and responders;
 - iv. Manage crisis counseling and mental health assistance including disaster grant programs;
 - v. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies and other resources utilized and report expenditures to GEMA, upon request; and
 - vi. Resume day-to-day operations.

IV. References

A. Georgia Emergency Management Act of 1981, as amended, Official Code of Georgia Annotated § 38-3-22(b)(6) http://www.legis.state.ga.us/cgi-bin/gl codes detail.pl?code=38=3=22)

ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX 9 SEARCH AND RESCUE

Primary Agency

Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA)

Support Agencies

AGENCY	RESOURCE
Department of Administrative Services	Personnel, Vehicles
Department of Corrections	Equipment, Personnel, Tracking Dogs
Department of Defense	Helicopters, Personnel, Search and Rescue, Vehicles
Department of Human Resources	Emergency Medical Services
Department of Natural Resources	Boats, Helicopters, Search and Rescue, Vehicles
Department of Public Safety	Aircraft, Escort, Identification, Personnel, Search and Rescue, Traffic Control
Department of Transportation	Aircraft, Search and Rescue, Vehicles
Georgia Bureau of Investigation	Identification, Investigations

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

This Emergency Support Function (ESF) supports National Response Plan ESF 9 (Urban Search and Rescue).

Search and Rescue includes air, ground and water searches for lost or missing persons and rescue of endangered, sick or injured people. The Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) assumes primary responsibility for this function.

B. Scope

To provide coordination of state resources for search and rescue operations during an emergency or disaster that is beyond the capabilities of local governments within affected areas.

II. Policies

A. Direction and Control

The agency with primary responsibility shall provide an Emergency Coordinator and Alternate to meet the responsibilities of the agency. The designee(s) shall represent the agency in an emergency or disaster and provide operational support in the State Operations Center when requested.

B. Federal Response

1. Search and Rescue

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is authorized to provide federal assistance as emergency protective measures under the provisions of The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended. The GEMA Director will consult with the FEMA Regional Director on federal assistance requests. Upon federal approval, assistance will be coordinated through GEMA.

C. Notifications

1. Local

Local agencies should coordinate with their local emergency management agencies. This will ensure that reimbursements are available if the event is labeled as a state or federal disaster.

All requests for state assistance shall be routed through Georgia's State Operations Center using the 1-800-TRY-GEMA telephone number. GEMA personnel will notify the primary agencies. The primary agencies will notify support agencies as needed.

2. State

All requests for federal assistance will be coordinated by GEMA. All public notifications will be addressed in External Affairs (ESF 15).

3. Federal

All notifications of Federal agencies will be provided for in the National Response Plan.

III. Concept of Operations

A. Search and Rescue

- 1. Strategy
 - a. GEMA will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness. GEMA will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
 - b. GEMA is responsible for the coordination of state search and rescue activities. GEMA will integrate personnel and resources available from other state agencies, local governments and organizations.
 - c. If there is an emergency or disaster, local governments are responsible for the activation of plans and appropriate use of personnel and equipment for search and rescue before requesting state assistance.
 - d. Every effort will be made to support local personnel and resources for regional or statewide response.
 - e. The state will assist local governments in training and certifying personnel and licensing rescue organizations.
- 2. Actions
 - a. Mitigation/Preparedness
 - i. Establish and maintain Search, Rescue and Recovery (SRR) standards for personnel and canine teams who may participate in SRR efforts;
 - ii. Recruit, train, certify and license SRR personnel and canine teams;
 - iii. Develop record reporting procedures to reflect local and state assistance;
 - iv. Establish and maintain search and rescue support and reporting procedures;
 - v. Develop awareness information to local and state organizations about SRR protocols and operations;
 - vi. Promote a survival education program for the public; and
 - vii. Participate in and/or conduct exercises and tests.
 - b. Response/Recovery
 - i. Support search and rescue requests from other local and state agencies and organizations;
 - ii. Modify aspects of this ESF as deemed necessary;
 - iii. Coordinate public information and provide updates for ESF 15, External Affairs;
 - iv. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies and other resources utilized and report expenditures as requested; and

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v. Resume day-to-day operations.

IV. References

A. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX10 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Primary Agencies

Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA)

Support Agencies

AGENCY	RESOURCE
Department of Administrative Services	Communications, Equipment, Procurement, Vehicles
Department of Agriculture	Containment, Disposal, Equipment, Investigation, Personnel, Substance Identification, Technical Advice
Department of Corrections	Equipment, Personnel, Vehicles
Department of Defense	Aircraft, Containment, Control Access to Contaminated Areas, Disposal, Equipment, Helicopters, Investigation, Personnel, Vehicles
Department of Human Resources	Equipment, Health Services, Personnel, Shelters
Department of Public Safety	Aircraft, Communications Equipment, Control Access to Contaminated Areas, Escort of Hazardous Materials, Public Notification, Report Verification, Transportation Assistance, Vehicles
Department of Transportation	Aircraft, Escort of Hazardous Materials, Instruments, Vehicles
Georgia Forestry Commission	Aircraft, Burn Investigations, Communications, Containment, Equipment, Fire Suppression, Personnel, Vehicles
Georgia Public Safety Training Center	Personnel
Public Service Commission	Escort of Hazardous Materials, Instruments

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

This Emergency Support Function (ESF) supports National Response Plan ESF 10 (Hazardous Materials).

An emergency or disaster could result from hazardous and radiological materials being released into the environment. Fixed facilities (e.g., chemical plants, nuclear power plants and facilities, tank farms, laboratories, operating hazardous waste sites) which produce, generate, use, store or dispose of hazardous materials, including radioactive materials, could be damaged so that spill control apparatus and containment measures are not effective. Hazardous materials that are transported may be involved in rail accidents, highway collisions and waterway and airline mishaps. In the event of a radiological emergency, the primary agencies have the authority to protect the health and safety of Georgia citizens by evacuating people from private property, controlling public and private transportation corridors and utilizing all public facilities in support of efforts to protect life and property. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) assume responsibility for this function.

B. Scope

To provide a coordinated response by local, state and federal resources to minimize adverse effects on the population and environment resulting from the release of or exposure to hazardous or radiological materials.

II. Policies

A. Direction and Control

The agency with primary responsibility shall provide an Emergency Coordinator and Alternate to meet the responsibilities of the agency. The designee(s) shall represent the agency in an emergency or disaster and provide operational support in the State Operations Center when requested.

B. Federal Response

1. Hazardous Materials

Upon a Presidential Declaration, the GEMA Director will consult with the Regional Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) concerning assistance. Assistance related to hazardous materials incidents is available from, but not limited to, the following federal agencies:

- a. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- b. Department of Defense (DOD)
- c. United States Coast Guard (USCG)
- d. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)
- e. Department of Energy (DOE)
- f. Department of Health and Human Services United States Public Health Service (USPHS)
- g. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- h. Other

If an emergency or other disaster does not cause actual releases of hazardous materials, there may be concern about facilities located in or near the affected area. These facilities will need to be assessed and monitored. Information submitted in compliance with Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA Title III), Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990 and Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act of 1990 will be useful in identifying such facilities.

C. Notifications

1. Local

Local agencies should coordinate with their local emergency management agencies. This will ensure that reimbursements are available if the event is labeled as a state or federal disaster.

All requests for state assistance shall be routed through Georgia's State Operations Center using the 1-800-TRY-GEMA telephone number. GEMA personnel will notify the primary agencies. The primary agencies will notify support agencies as needed.

2. State

All requests for federal assistance will be coordinated by GEMA. All public notifications will be addressed in External Affairs (ESF 15).

3. Federal

All notifications of federal agencies will be provided for in the National Response Plan.

III. Concept of Operations

A. Hazardous Materials

- 1. Strategy
 - a. DNR and GEMA will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness. DNR and GEMA will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
 - b. DNR will coordinate, integrate and manage overall state efforts to detect, identify, contain, clean up, dispose of or minimize releases of oil or hazardous substances and prevent, mitigate or minimize the threat of potential releases. DNR Environmental Protection Division (EPD) will provide expertise on environmental effects of oil discharges, releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, contaminants and environmental pollution control techniques. In order to ensure efficient response, damage information must be gathered quickly, analyzed and response

priorities established as soon as possible.

- c. GEMA is responsible for coordination of agencies in response to an incident involving a nuclear power plant. All activities will be in accordance with procedures as outlined in the Georgia Radiological Emergency Base Plan.
- d. GEMA is also responsible for training first responders for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) provided through the United States Department of Energy.
- e. This program includes personnel, equipment and technical expertise necessary to contain, counteract and supervise clean up of hazardous materials.
- f. Private industries with hazardous materials must comply with SARA Title III and advise DNR of spills, accidents and other situations that cannot be controlled effectively.
- g. Local government assumes responsibility for the protection and well being of residents. However, owners, shippers and utility companies are responsible for clean up and containment. Local governments, through designated response agencies, will respond to hazardous materials incidents of all types and sizes, make initial assessments as to severity/magnitude of the situation and take appropriate first responder protection measures to prevent or minimize injuries and property damage.

2. Actions

- a. Mitigation/Preparedness
 - i. Prepare an inventory, location of existing threats and facilities list;
 - ii. Plan for responses to hazardous materials incidents;
 - iii. Develop detailed procedures for identification, control and clean up of hazardous materials;
 - iv. Identify training for response personnel through GEMA, Georgia Public Safety Training Center - Fire Academy and manufacturers and transporters of hazardous materials;
 - v. Provide for or obtain training in radiological monitoring for hospital and emergency personnel in self-protection;
 - vi. Maintain a listing of private contractors capable of performing emergency and/or remedial actions associated with a hazardous materials incident;
 - vii. Develop mutual aid agreements with local agencies, other state agencies, contiguous state agencies, federal agencies and private agencies/organizations;
 - viii. Collect and utilize licensing, monitoring and/or transportation information from the local, state or federal agencies and/or private organizations to facilitate emergency response; and
 - ix. Participate in and/or conduct exercises and tests.

b. Response/Recovery

- i. Assess the situation to protect life, health and the environment;
- ii. Review initial reports of an incident and maintain surveillance over reported incidents that may require state personnel and resources;
- iii. Request additional information necessary to evaluate a hazardous materials or radiological incident;
- iv. Provide 24-hour response team capability and dispatch personnel to the incident scene;
- v. Consult with support agencies to determine assistance necessary and/or available to mitigate health and environmental effects;
- vi. Recommend evacuation or other protective measures;
- vii. Determine the extent of the contaminated area and consult with support agencies/organizations to provide access and egress control to contaminated areas;
- viii. Consult with local, state or federal agencies and/or private agencies/organizations about the need for decontamination;
- ix. Coordinate decontamination activities with local, state and federal agencies;
- x. Coordinate with local, state and federal agencies to ensure proper disposal of wastes associated with hazardous materials and assist in monitoring of such shipments to disposal facilities;
- xi. Seek cooperation of response teams, owner/shipper and federal environmental personnel during clean up operations;
- xii. Provide area security and prohibit all unauthorized personnel from entering area;
- xiii. Determine, in coordination with appropriate agencies/organizations, guidelines for reentry of emergency personnel and residents;
- xiv. Conclude clean up operations when all danger is past and the area has been declared safe by responsible personnel and restored to the best condition possible;
- xv. Coordinate public information and provide updates for ESF 15, External Affairs;
- xvi. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies and other resources utilized and report expenditures to GEMA upon request; and
- xvii. Resume day-to-day operations.

IV. References

- A. Georgia Air Quality Control Act
- B. Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act of 1990
- C. Official Code of Georgia Annotated (OCGA) §12-8
- D. The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990
- E. The Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990
- F. Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)
- G. Water Quality Control Act

ESF-10: Hazardous Materials

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 11 AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Primary Agency

Department of Agriculture (GDA) Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

Support Agencies

AGENCY	RESOURCES
Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia	Consultation, Equipment, Facilities, Laboratories, Personnel, Research and Development, Training
Department of Administrative Services	Personnel, Procurement, Vehicles
Department of Corrections	Equipment, Facilities, Food, Helicopters, Personnel, Vehicles
Department of Defense	Aircraft, Biosecurity, Facilities, Food, Perimeter Control, Personnel, Quarantine Enforcement, Security, Surveillance, Disposal, Specialized Equipment and Communications, Supplies, Tents, Vehicles, Water
Department of Education	Consultation, Facilities, Food, Personnel, Training, Water
Department of Human Resources	Food, Food Stamps, Distribution and Preparation, Environmental Health Inspections, Health and Medical, Information Sharing, Personnel, Pet Shelter Site Identification,, Training, Women, Infants and Children Program, Vehicles
Department of Labor	Personnel
Department of Transportation	Aircraft, Construction, Equipment, Food Distribution, Food Escort, Technical Assistance, Traffic Control, Vehicles
Georgia Building Authority	Food
Georgia Bureau of Investigation	Intelligence, Laboratory Facilities, Specialized Communications
Georgia Emergency Management Agency	Facilitation, Communication, Coordination, Equipment, Logistics, Technical Assistance, Administration
Georgia Forestry Commission	Equipment, Personnel, Vehicles. Logistics
Georgia Public Safety Training Center	Food, Personnel
Georgia State Patrol	Aircraft, Communication Equipment, Crisis Management, Escort, Law Enforcement, Quarantine Enforcement, Security, Traffic and Perimeter Control, Transportation
Georgia Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)	Emergency Animal Sheltering, Equipment, Food, Personnel, Supplies, Facilities, Technical Assistance, Veterinary Medical Triage, Water

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

The Georgia Agriculture and Natural Resources Emergency Support Function ESF 11 corresponds with the National Response Plan ESF 11 and addresses (1) the provision of nutrition assistance; (2) control and eradication of an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal disease, highly infective exotic plant disease, or economically devastating plant pest infestation; (3) assurance of food safety and food defense; (4) assistance during a natural disaster affecting animals, production agriculture, animal industry, aquaculture, marine, aquatic and terrestrial wildlife; (5) protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties resources prior to, during, and/or after an incidence of State significance.

The Georgia Department of Agriculture (GDA) has the statutory and regulatory authority to provide for the safety and availability of the food in wholesale, retail and processor stocks. The GDA coordinates with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and the Georgia Department of Human Resources to meet the requirements of this ESF.

B. Scope and Functional Responsibilities

To provide for the following functional responsibilities: identify, secure, and distribute food, bottled beverages, and supplies, and support the provision for sanitary food storage, distribution, and preparation during emergency or disaster; provide for mitigation, response and recovery to natural disasters, and/or acts of terrorism, affecting animals, production agriculture, and the food sector; assist agriculture in an outbreak of a highly infectious/contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic disease, or a highly infective exotic plant disease or an economically devastating plant pest infestation; assist production agriculture, animal industry, aquaculture, the seafood industry, and wildlife adversely affected by a disaster, either natural or man-made; and conserve, rehabilitate, recover and restore natural, cultural, and historic properties prior to, during, and after a man-made or natural disaster.

II. Policies

A. General

- The GDA, as the coordinator of ESF 11 for Agriculture and Natural Resources, organizes the ESF staff based on the Scope and Functional Responsibilities outlined above in Section I.B. ESF 11 organizes and coordinates the capabilities and resources of state government to facilitate the delivery of services, technical assistance, expertise, and other support for incidents that impact Georgia.
- ESF 11 provides for an integrated federal, state, and local response to an outbreak of a highly contagious; an economically devastating animal/zoonotic disease; an outbreak of a highly infective exotic plant disease; an economically devastating plant or animal pest infestation; or a natural disaster affecting Georgia.

- 3. ESF 11 identifies, secures, and arranges for the transportation of food and/or food stamp benefits to affected areas.
- 4. ESF 11 ensures the safety and security of the State's commercial food supply following a potential or actual incident and mitigates the effect of the incident on all affected parts of the State's population and environment.
- 5. The GDA and DNR will coordinate veterinary and wildlife services in areas affected by disease or a natural disaster.
- 6. The GDA and DNR will coordinate with ESF 8 on animal/veterinary wildlife issues in zoonotic diseases and natural disaster issues to save human life and property.
- 7. As the primary agency for NCH (natural, cultural, and historical) resources, the DNR organizes and coordinates the capabilities and resources of the State government to facilitate the delivery of services, technical assistance, expertise, and other support for the protection, conservation, rehabilitation, recovery, and restoration of NCH resources in prevention of, preparedness for, response to, and recovery from an incident of State importance.
- B. Direction and Control
 - 1. The GDA and DNR shall provide Emergency Coordinators and Alternates for the responsibilities of the agencies. The designees shall represent the agencies in an emergency or disaster and provide operational support in the State Operations Center when requested.
 - 2. The GDA, in the event of an animal health emergency, an infective exotic plant disease, an economically devastating plant pest infestation, or a catastrophic event involving harvested, processed, wholesale, retail, warehoused or stored foods and water, may request activation of the state emergency operations plan in support of such an emergency, including acts of terrorism. This may or may not occur in conjunction with an extraordinary declaration of emergency by the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture. The GDA will respond to meet responsibilities of the ESF and its Annexes in a declaration of disaster for any catastrophic or "all hazard" event. In all of these situations the National Incident Management System (NIMS), using the Incident Command System (ICS) structure, will be utilized. In addition, State Agriculture Response Teams (GA-SARTs) may be mobilized.
 - 3. The organizational structure utilized during the activation of ESF 11 is as follows:
 - a. In the event of an outbreak of a highly infectious/contagious or economically devastating animal and/or zoonotic disease:
 - i. The State Veterinarian serves as the principal point of contact with the USDA-APHIS-VS, represented by the USDA Area Veterinarian in Charge in Georgia.
 - ii. The emergency management agencies will activate the State, regional, or local emergency operations centers as needed to be the State's base of operations for interfacing with local governments, State

agencies, and the private sector. Incident Commander(s) may be requested to communicate directly with the EOC and Area Command Staff.

- iii. The State Veterinarian and Area Veterinarian in Charge will establish a Joint Area Command at a designated location to serve as the focal point for coordinating the disease management decision process. The Joint Area Command and the EOC will be staffed by GDA and USDA personnel and supplemented by other state agencies as required. OHS-GEMA will provide communications and logistical support, and the USDA and the University of Georgia will provide diagnostic technical expertise, as required including point detection capability.
- iv. The Joint Area Command may deploy one or more GA-SARTs to assist in managing the incident.
- b. In the event of an outbreak of a highly infective exotic plant disease or economically devastating plant pest infestation:
 - i. The State Plant Health Director of the GDA serves as the principal point of contact with the USDA-APHIS Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ), represented by the State PPQ Director.
 - ii. The emergency management agencies will activate the State, regional, or local emergency operations centers as needed, as the State's base of operations for interfacing with local governments, State agencies, and the private sector.
 - iii. The State Plant Health Director and the State PPQ Director establish a Joint Area Command at a designated location to serve as the focal point for coordinating the disease or pest management decision-making process.
 - iv. The Joint Area Command may deploy one or more GA-SARTs to assist in managing the incident.
- c. Regardless of the nature of the disease or pest emergency the EOC may establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) that functions as the principal source of information about the disease outbreak or pest infestation response in the State. The State JIC coordinates closely with federal officials to ensure consistency in the information released to the communications media and the public.
- d. In assisting with disease response, the local or county government may activate its EOC to provide a local base of operations. A county emergency declaration may be needed to initiate county response activities. The State Agriculture Response Teams (GA-SARTs) will lead the planning and operations functions in any agricultural emergency, and possibly other functions (i.e. incident command, logistics, administration) as determined necessary.
- e. In the event of a food safety emergency, the GDA Consumer Protection Division will be the primary point of contact with the Georgia Food Safety Task Force. However, in the event of a food safety emergency that

pertains to a facility licensed by the GDA Meat Inspection Section, then the State Meat Inspection Director will be the primary point of contact with the Georgia Food Safety Task Force.

- C. Federal Response
 - 1. In a disaster or catastrophic event, federal agencies are authorized through a Presidential Declaration to provide state and local governments with equipment, facilities, personnel and supplies essential for emergency assistance to disaster victims.
 - 2. With an outbreak of a highly infectious/contagious or economically devastating animal disease, highly infective exotic plant disease, or economically devastating plant pest infestation federal agencies are authorized through an extraordinary declaration of emergency by the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture to provide state and local governments with assistance to eradicate such diseases or pests.
 - 3. The Georgia Area Veterinarian in Charge (AVIC) will coordinate activities of the United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Veterinary Services (USDA-APHIS-VS) in the event of an animal emergency.
 - 4. The Georgia USDA PPQ Director will coordinate activities of the USDA PPQ in the event of a plant emergency.
 - 5. The Georgia Food Safety Task Force will coordinate activities of the USDA Food Safety Inspection Service and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (i.e. FDA and CDC) in the event of a food safety or food security incident.
 - 6. Acts of terrorism may be directed to the nation's food supply, livestock herds or poultry flocks either as the target or as a vehicle for weapons of mass destruction. Acts of terrorism are a federal crime, and the response to such events are authorized and outlined in the U.S. Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex of the NRP.

D. Notifications

1. Local

Local agencies should coordinate with their local emergency management agencies. This will ensure that reimbursements are available if the event is labeled as a State or Federal disaster. All requests for State assistance shall be routed through the OHS-GEMA Emergency Operations Center using the 1-800-TRY-GEMA telephone number. GEMA personnel will notify the primary agencies. The primary agencies will notify support agencies as needed.

2. State

All Presidential requests for federal assistance will be coordinated by GEMA. All public notifications will be addressed in Public Information and Planning
(GEOP ESF 15).

3. Federal

All notifications of federal agencies will be provided for in the NRP.

III. Concept of Operations

- A. Animal and Plant Diseases and Pests
 - 1. Strategy
 - a. GDA will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness.
 - b. GDA, in coordination with primary federal agencies and support agencies, will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for prevention, mitigation, response and recovery for agriculture and food incidents.
 - c. These procedures will relate to catastrophic incidents that pose a significant impact on human life, property, or the economy.
 - 2. Response Actions
 - a. Mitigation/Preparedness
 - i. Develop mutual aid agreements with government agencies, professional associations, and private agencies/organizations.
 - ii. Train first responders, community leaders and the agricultural industry at the awareness level in agrosecurity and agroterrorism.
 - iii. Organize, train, and equip State Agriculture Response Teams (GA-SARTs) in GEMA All Hazards Council Areas.
 - iv. Organize, train and equip specialists to operate within the NIMS.
 - v. Provide for surveillance for foreign animal diseases or an animal disease, syndrome, chemical, poison, or toxin that may pose a substantial threat to the animal industries, aquaculture or seafood industries, the economy, or public health of the state.
 - vi. Provide for surveillance for pests which may pose a potential or substantial threat to agriculture, horticulture, economy, or public health of the state.
 - vii. Develop county and local plans and resources to enhance awareness of surveillance for early detection of animal health emergencies and agroterrorism.
 - viii. Conduct training sessions and workshops to assist local communities and support agencies and organizations.
 - ix. Participate in and/or conduct exercises and tests.
 - x. Encourage support agencies to develop emergency operations plans that detail their support functions for ESF 11.

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- b. Response/Recovery
 - i. Collect samples, ensure proper packing and handling, and deliver them to designated laboratories for appropriate testing
 - ii. Manage the crisis response and the resulting consequences, as well as cooperate with law enforcement officials in criminal investigations, if a terrorist act is suspected in connection with an agriculture and food incident
 - iii. Oversee the decontamination and/or destruction of animals, plants, cultured aquatic products, food, and their associated facilities as determined necessary.
 - iv. Quarantine, stop sale, stop movement and place other restrictions under GDA authority of animals, plants, equipment, and products as necessary to control and eradicate diseases and pests.
 - v. Secure supplies, equipment, personnel and technical assistance from support agencies, organizations and other resources to carry out the response plans associated with animal health emergency management or any act of agroterrorism that may pose a substantial threat to the state.
 - vi. Manage and direct evacuation of animals from risk areas and provide technical assistance to prevent animal injury and disease dissemination.
 - vii. Coordinate County Agriculture Response Teams (CARTs) and other local emergency response teams with the statewide support network and the State Agriculture Response Team(s) (GA-SART(s)).
 - viii. Support both intrastate and interstate mutual aid agreements such as the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).
 - ix. Coordinate Veterinary Medical Assistance Team (VMAT) assistance. Take reasonable measures to provide veterinary treatment and humane care of animals.
 - x. Provide consultation and coordinate response with the Department of Human Resources on animal and plant issues which may impact public health.
 - xi. Provide for the inspection and assessment of food animals, aquaculture, and seafood production facilities and product storage facilities through the Georgia Department of Agriculture meat and poultry inspection, seafood inspection, and related food protection units in order to protect public health.
 - xii. Coordinate operations to assure occupational safety measures are followed.
 - xiii. Coordinate with support agencies that have been assigned tasks such as the removal and proper disposal of animal waste and dead animals including cultured aquatic products, seafood, and wildlife.
 - xiv. Coordinate response activities with associated federal agriculture, food agencies, and local public health agencies.

- xv. Continue response activities, augment services to affect rapid recovery, and provide for veterinary medical services through the GA-SART(s).
- xvi. Coordinate damage assessment with the regional coordinator, agricultural and food agencies, and the private sector.
- xvii. Restore equipment and supplies to normal state of operational readiness.
- xviii. Coordinate public information and provide updates for ESF 15 Public Information and Planning.
- xix. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies, and other resources utilized and report to OHS-GEMA upon request.
- xx. Resume day-to-day operations.
- B. Natural Disaster and Animals, Animal Industry, and Wildlife
 - 1. Strategy
 - a. The GDA and the DNR will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness. The GDA will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures to include, but not limited to poultry, cattle, swine, dairy, equine, goats, sheep, and comparison animal industries for a natural disaster. DNR will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures regarding aquaculture, seafood, wildlife, and exotic animals for natural disaster and the preservation of natural, cultural and historic resources.
 - b. DNR has the authority to close seafood harvest areas in the event of natural disasters or emergencies which make seafood unfit for human consumption.
 - c. GDA shall coordinate and support the appropriate agencies to protect the public from disease or injury from animals, animal industry, production agriculture, or aquaculture that have been negatively impacted by a natural disaster. This will also include, but not be limited to, facilitating the evacuation and sheltering of animals and their owners.
 - d. GDA, DNR and support agency offices, divisions and districts will provide personnel, supplies, equipment and facilities at the request of GDA and/or DNR. The GDA and DNR will facilitate and coordinate with support agencies and organizations such as Georgia VOAD (Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster).
 - e. The GDA will mobilize and deploy one or more GA-SART(s) as required to respond to the emergency.
 - f. The GDA will facilitate and coordinate with support agencies and organizations such as the County Agricultural Response Teams (CARTs), Georgia Veterinary Medical Association, Humane Association of Georgia, Inc., Georgia Equine Rescue League, Inc., animal rescue groups, and other private sector entities to meet emergency responsibilities.
 - g. These procedures will relate to catastrophic disasters, both natural and

man-made, that pose a significant impact on human life, property, or the economy.

- 2. Response Actions
 - a. Mitigation/Preparedness
 - i. Develop mutual aid agreements with professional associations and private agencies/organizations.
 - ii. Coordinate with the Department of Human Resources and American Red Cross (ESF 6) in identifying potential pet friendly shelters near approved emergency American Red Cross shelters.
 - iii. Develop a plan for training state and county animal emergency coordinators and other interested persons. This plan will coordinate with the GEMA All Hazards Councils.
 - iv. Develop and maintain a database of all county agricultural emergency plans and a list of all county agricultural emergency coordinators.
 - v. GDA to develop, maintain, and regularly update lists of Georgia animal shelters and confinement areas for dogs, cats and horses. To the extent possible, maintain lists of shelters or confinements for exotic and zoo animals. This data will include personnel and resource information.
 - vi. GDA to assist GA VOAD and county agricultural emergency coordinators in identifying suitable facilities for animal shelter and confinement areas.
 - vii. Encourage support agencies to develop emergency operations plans that support their Emergency Support Function 11 assignments.
 - viii. Conduct training sessions and workshops to assist local communities and support agencies/organizations to develop County Agricultural Response Teams (CARTs) or similar organizations and capabilities.
 - ix. Participate in and/or conduct exercises and tests regularly, to validate this ESF and supporting emergency operations plans.
 - b. Response/Recovery
 - i. Support the disaster response and recovery with all available resources appropriate to the disaster.
 - ii. Coordinate local emergency response teams with the statewide support network.
 - iii. Secure supplies, equipment, personnel, and technical assistance from support agencies/organizations and other resources.
 - iv. Coordinate the assignment of relief personnel and the distribution of supplies from supply areas or staging areas.
 - v. Provide assistance and care for livestock and other animals impacted by the disaster.
 - vi. Close harvest areas in a situation of wild stock seafood potentially contaminated by toxin, pathogen, chemical, oil/petroleum, or other harmful agent through DNR, pursuant to O.C.G.A. Section 27-1-4 (3); 27-4-133 (d) and (h); 27-4-151 (j) and/or 27-4-195, as appropriate.

- vii. Utilize the license database, UGA Marine Extension Service, broadcast media, and the United States Coast Guard assets to notify the fishing public of emergency closures through DNR.
- viii. Assist in determining external resources that may be needed to assess the damage and impact to wildstock, and formulate remediation/restoration strategies through DNR.
- ix. Respond to marine life emergencies utilizing protocols established in DNR Coastal Regional Headquarters' Coastal On-Call Manual to address fish kills and injured or dead sea-turtles, manatees, dolphins, and whales through DNR's Coastal Resources Division and Wildlife Resources Division coordination.
- x. Coordination of specialized personnel and equipment, as well as assessment of oil-soaked birds or other marine life in response to injured or dead wildlife reports.
- xi. Provide damage assessment personnel to assist in determining external response resources that may be needed and formulate remediation/rehabilitation strategies.
- xii. Track the activities of all available animal shelter facilities and confinement areas identified before, during, and after the disaster. This tracking will be based on information provided by the local emergency coordinator, GA VOAD, or GA-SART(s).
- xiii. Manage and direct evacuation of animals from risk areas and provide technical assistance to prevent animal injury and disease dissemination.
- xiv. Coordinate public information with ESF 6 on the location and availability of shelter space, food, and water for animals.
- xv. Coordinate rescue and transport to shelters through GA-SART(s).
- xvi. Coordinate with supporting agencies and Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) for additional emergency animal sheltering and stabling for both large and small animals.
- xvii. Provide assistance to the existing licensed animal shelters.
- xviii. Coordinate the animal medical services needed for animal shelter and confinement areas with the GVMA, the University of Georgia College of Veterinary Medicine (UGA CVM), and the University of Georgia College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences (UGA CAES).
- xix. Organize triage and follow-up medical care with supporting agencies, the GVMA, and the UGA CVM.
- xx. Organize and publicize lost/found data to achieve animal/owner reunion in conjunction with GA VOAD.
- xxi. Assist support agencies for long term maintenance, placement, or disposition of animals which cannot be returned to their normal habitat or which have been separated from their owners.
- xxii. Coordinate the consolidation or closing of animal shelters and/or confinement areas, personnel, and supplies as the need diminishes.
- xxiii. Continue to augment services to establish rapid recovery
- xxiv. Restore equipment and supplies to a normal state of operational

readiness.

- xxv. Coordinate public information and provide updates for ESF 15, Public Information and Planning.
- xxvi. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies, and other resources utilized and report to OHS-GEMA upon request.

xxvii. Resume day-to-day operations.

- C. Nutrition Assistance and Food Safety
 - 1. Strategy
 - a. GDA will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness. GDA will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
 - b. Food and supplies will be transported to designated staging areas. If necessary, the Emergency Food Stamp Program will be requested through the appropriate federal agency. Requests for food, including types, amounts and distribution, will be coordinated through the State Operations Center (SOC). State and local agencies will review inventories, equipment, and transportation.
 - c. GDA is responsible for state controlled wholesale and processor stocks. GDA may access food through these resources.
 - d. All GDA offices, divisions, and districts will provide personnel, supplies, equipment, and facilities at the request of the Emergency Coordinator.
 - e. GDA's Consumer Protection Division will coordinate the surveillance for the natural or man-made chemical or biological adulteration of food stuffs in the harvesting, wholesale, retail, and processing portion of the food chain. GDA will coordinate with appropriate law enforcement when such events may be acts of terrorism.
 - f. GDA's Consumer Protection Division will act as the expert point of contact for law enforcement Information Sharing and Analysis Centers (GISAC) when such information may be related to agroterrorism in the wholesale, retail, and/or processing portion of the food chain.
 - g. GDA will coordinate with and support ESF 8 during acts of agroterror to protect human life and property. GDA will coordinate with and support DHR and Environmental Health in surveillance and response to adulteration of the food chain whether natural or man-made.
 - h. GDA will partner with the University of Georgia Cooperative Extension Service to develop consumer education information in coordination with ESF 15 including, for example, the proper handling and disposal of food stocks and also the cleaning of food storage and preparation equipment.
 - 2. Response Actions
 - a. Mitigation/Preparedness

- i. Coordinate the development of an operational plan that will ensure timely distribution of food and drinking water.
- ii. Participate in and/or conduct exercises and tests with all appropriate agencies and organizations.
- iii. Assess the availability of food supplies and storage facilities capable of storing dry, chilled, or frozen food.
- iv. Assess the availability of handling equipment and personnel for support.
- v. Develop notification procedures for mobilizing food services, personnel, and resources.
- vi. Coordinate the development of policy and procedures with the Georgia Food Safety Task Force for reducing the risk and vulnerability of food to acts of agroterror.
- vii. Coordinate the development of policy and procedures with the Georgia Food Safety Task Force to provide for an efficient and swift response to agroterror in order to protect public health.
- b. Response/Recovery
 - i. Establish linkages with private agencies/organizations involved in congregate meal services.
 - ii. Determine needs of the affected population inclusive of the location of food preparation facilities for congregate feeding.
 - iii. Evaluate available resources relative to need and location.
 - iv. Secure food, transportation, equipment, storage, and distribution facilities.
 - v. Initiate procurement of essential food and supplies not available from existing inventories.
 - vi. Refer victims needing additional food to private agencies/organizations.
 - vii. Coordinate with appropriate law enforcement, as provided in the Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex of the NRP, in events where contamination of the food supply with a chemical or biological agent may have been suspicious or intentional.
 - viii. Designate certain individuals to serve as expert points of contact for law enforcement.
 - ix. Provide for a high state of alert for coordination of communication, surveillance, and response to such credible threats.
 - x. Provide for communication, surveillance, and response with all appropriate agencies in response to an act of agroterror. Coordinate with and support where appropriate ESF 8, the Joint Operations Command (JOC) and Joint Information Command (JIC).
 - xi. Replace products transferred from existing inventories.
 - xii. Phase down feeding operations as victims return home.
 - xiii. Coordinate public information and provide updates for ESF 15, Public Information and Planning.

- xiv. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies, and resources utilized and report expenditures to OHS-GEMA upon request.
- xv. Resume day-to-day operations.
- D. Resources Protection
 - 1. Strategy
 - a. Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR) will coordinate with the appropriate agencies and organizations to insure operational readiness.
 - b. DNR will coordinate with public natural, historic, and cultural properties to develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for disaster prevention, preparedness, and recovery.
 - 2. Response Actions
 - a. Mitigation/ Preparedness
 - i. Participate in mutual aid agreements with government agencies, professional organizations, private agencies, and organizations.
 - ii. Develop inventory of natural, historical, and cultural resources that will be covered by this plan.
 - iii. Participate in and/or conduct workshops for historical and cultural properties to encourage developmental plans for disaster prevention, preparedness, and recovery.
 - b. Response/Recovery
 - i. Support the disaster recovery with all available resources.
 - ii. If criminal activity is suspected, DNR will cooperate with the criminal investigation jointly with appropriate State and Federal law enforcement agencies.
 - iii. Coordinate public information and provide updates for ESF 15, Public Information and Planning.
 - iv. Provide technical assistance to public natural, historic, and cultural properties in damage assessment and requests for assistance from OHS-GEMA and/or FEMA.
 - v. Reopen public natural, historic, and cultural properties as soon as safely possible to the public.
 - vi. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies and resources utilized and report expenditures to OHS-GEMA upon request.
 - vii. Resume day-to-day operations.

IV. References

- A. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended.
- B. Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A.), Titles 4, 26, and 27.
- C. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 9.
- D. National Response Plan ESF 11.
- E. National Response Plan and U. S. Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex 2004.

V. Terms and Definitions

Aquaculture: The extensive or intensive farming of aquatic animals and plants.

Agroterrorism: The intentional use of any chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive (CBRNE) weapon against agricultural or food industries with the intent of destroying these resources and causing serious economic harm.

Bioterrorism: The intentional creation or use of any microorganism, virus, infectious substance, or any component thereof, whether naturally occurring or bioengineered, to cause death, illness, disease, or other biological malfunction in a human, animal, plant, or other living organism in order improperly or illegally influence the conduct of government, to interfere with or disrupt commerce, or to intimidate or coerce a civilian population.

Exotic Plant Disease: Plant disease foreign to Georgia's agricultural ecosystems that has potential significant impact on the State's economy, agriculture, and/or natural resources.

Foreign Animal Disease: An infectious disease in livestock or poultry that results in high morbidity, high mortality, or serious economic harm to animal industries and is not known to exist in the United States or its territories. The disease has the potential to significantly impact Georgia's economic and/or animal health which could restrict the intrastate, interstate, or international movement of livestock or animal products. The diseases of concern are listed by the Office des International Epizooties and the USDA Veterinary Accreditation Reference Guide for Practitioners. A report of a foreign animal disease (FAD) necessitates the dispatch of a Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician (FADD).

Natural Disaster: Any ecological or environmental event such as, but not limited to, hurricanes, blizzards, ice storms, tornadoes, earthquakes, forest fires, power outages, mud slides, and/or chemical/oil spills that adversely affect or threaten animals.

Seafood: Marine and estuarine fauna or flora used as food or of a kind suitable for food and specifically includes, but is not limited to, shrimp taken for bait and horseshoe crabs taken for bait.

Wildlife: Any vertebrate or invertebrate animal life indigenous to this state, or any species introduced or specified by the board and includes fish, except domestic fish

produced by aquaculturists registered under Code Section 27-4-255, mammals, birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles, crustaceans, and mollusks or any part thereof.

Zoonotic Disease: A disease of animals that may be transmitted to humans.

ESF-11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX 12 ENERGY

Primary Agencies

Department of Agriculture (GDA) Public Service Commission (PSC)

Support Agencies

AGENCY	RESOURCE
Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia	Personnel, Vehicles
Department of Administrative Services	Communications Equipment, Fuel, Vehicles
Department of Defense	Communications Equipment, Fuel Equipment, Generators, Personnel
Department of Natural Resources	Communications Equipment, Personnel
Department of Public Safety	Communications Equipment, Fuel Transport, Security
Department of Transportation	Architectural and Engineering Services, Construction Equipment, Fuel Equipment, Generators, Personnel, Vehicles
Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority	Fuel
Georgia Forestry Commission	Fuel
Georgia Power Company	Electric Power, Personnel
Georgia Transmission Corporation	Electric Power, Personnel

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

This Emergency Support Function (ESF) supports National Response Plan ESF 12 (Energy). Energy includes producing, refining, transporting, generating, transmitting, conserving, building and maintaining energy systems and system components.

An emergency or disaster can jeopardize energy lifelines; constrain supply in impacted areas or in areas with supply links to impacted areas and affect transportation, communication and other lifelines necessary for health and safety. There may be widespread and prolonged electrical power failure. Without electrical power, communications will be interrupted, traffic signals will not operate and surface movement may gridlock. Such outages will impact emergency health and safety, access to petroleum products and emergency power. There may be pollution from leaking oil. Fires may ignite on floating oil. Natural gas lines may break, and fire may erupt. Energy services include actions

required for the allocation and distribution of bulk fuels stored or purchased by state agencies in an emergency or disaster. Energy services address the acquisition and restoration of natural gas and electric power services and arrangements for temporary sources of electrical power following an emergency or disaster. The Public Service Commission (PSC) assumes responsibility for coordination of electric power and natural gas. The Department of Agriculture (GDA) – Fuel and Measures Division assumes the responsibility to coordinate petroleum products and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG).

B. Scope

To coordinate the provision of emergency power and fuel for support of immediate response operations and restoration of electric and fuel supply to normal after an emergency or disaster.

II. Policies

A. Direction and Control

The Executive Director of the PSC and the GDA Commissioner shall each provide an Emergency Coordinator and Alternate to meet the emergency responsibilities of the agency. The PSC and GDA designees shall represent the agencies in an emergency or disaster and provide operational support in the State Operations Center when requested.

B. Federal Response

Federal disaster assistance programs available with or without a Presidential Declaration have been identified in FEMA Manual 8600.2, *Digest of Federal Assistance Program*. Requests for assistance will be made through the GEMA Director. For federal assistance for highways, disaster requests will be directly submitted to the United States Department of Transportation.

Federal assistance for debris clearance is made available under The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended. Section 403 of this law provides authorization by the President to clear debris and wreckage from a major disaster on publicly and privately owned land and water through federal agencies. Grants may be provided to state and local governments for this purpose.

Under a Presidential Declaration, FEMA may provide emergency debris clearance to protect health and safety, save lives and protect property. This may include debris clearance from roads and facilities necessary to perform emergency tasks and for restoration of essential services. Through such a Presidential Declaration, a federal agency may perform work or request reimbursement for local/state governments and nonprofit organizations as stated in Section 402 (b) of Public Law 93-288, Removal of Debris or Wreckage. The affected local or state government must first arrange an unconditional authorization for removal of such debris or wreckage from public and private property and agree to indemnify the federal government against any claim arising from such removal. All emergency debris and wreckage clearance shall be performed without delay and completed as rapidly as possible.

Federal reimbursement will be made only to local and state governments and nonprofit organizations as stated in The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended, for the cost of debris removal. Salvage value of debris or wreckage cleared shall be deducted from federal reimbursement for such expenses.

The United States Department of Energy (U. S. DOE) has federal cognizance for energy industries. U. S. DOE assists the military, civilian population, defense industry and allied energy requirements following significant disasters.

U. S. DOE will monitor energy system damage, supply and demand; deploy response teams to repair or restore energy systems; and obtain claim-supporting resources, such as transportation.

- C. Notifications
 - 1. Local

Local agencies should coordinate with their local emergency management agencies. This will ensure that reimbursements are available if the event is labeled as a state or federal disaster.

All requests for State assistance shall be routed through Georgia's State Operations Center using the 1-800-TRY-GEMA telephone number. GEMA personnel will notify the primary agencies. The primary agencies will notify support agencies as needed.

2. State

All requests for federal assistance will be coordinated by GEMA. All public notifications will be addressed in External Affairs (ESF 15).

3. Federal

All notifications of federal agencies will be provided for in the National Response Plan.

III. Concept of Operations

A. Electric Power/Natural Gas

- 1. Strategy
 - a. PSC will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness. PSC will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
 - b. PSC is responsible for implementation and administration of the electric power and natural gas function.
 - c. Owners and operators of private and public utilities systems shall be responsible for activation of plans, allocation of resources, personnel, equipment and services to maintain or restore utility service.
 - d. State program assistance shall include coordination with public and privately owned and operated utility services to ensure equitable provision and/or restoration of services to the public.
- 2. Actions
 - a. Mitigation/ Preparedness
 - i. Develop and maintain listings of suppliers, services, products and locations;
 - ii. Establish liaison with support agencies and organizations;
 - iii. Determine priorities to repair damaged energy systems and coordinate sources of temporary, alternate or interim sources of emergency fuel and power; and
 - iv. Participate in and/or conduct exercises and tests.
 - b. Response/ Recovery
 - i. Analyze affected areas to determine operational priorities and emergency repair needed;
 - ii. Assist in acquisition of specialized personnel from areas not affected by the emergency or disaster to alleviate problems;
 - iii. Coordinate rebuilding processes to restore petroleum and LPG services to affected individuals;
 - iv. Maintain coordination with support agencies and organizations to ensure response and recovery priorities;
 - v. Allocate personnel and resources in accordance with established priorities;
 - vi. Assist energy suppliers in obtaining product, equipment, specialized personnel and transportation to repair or restore energy systems;

- vii. Assist agencies and organizations in obtaining fuel for transportation, communications and disaster operations;
- viii. Obtain security as required;
 - ix. Coordinate public information and provide updates for ESF 15, External Affairs;
 - x. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies and other resources utilized and report expenditures to GEMA upon request; and
 - xi. Resume day-to-day operations.
- B. Petroleum and Liquefied Petroleum Gas
 - 1. Strategy
 - a. GDA will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness. GDA will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
 - b. GDA may seek assistance through the Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority (GEFA) in the location of alternative fuel sources and establishment of distribution priorities.
 - c. State program assistance includes state-controlled resources of petroleum and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) to minimize disruption of normal activities in an affected area. This ESF will be implemented when an emergency or disaster is severe enough to prevent normal replenishment of petroleum or when LPG supplies require redistribution.
 - 2. Actions
 - a. Mitigation/ Preparedness
 - i. Maintain directories of commercial and industrial petroleum and LPG fuel storage handling and distribution facilities within the state;
 - ii. Establish contacts based on location, distribution territory and operating capacity;
 - iii. Establish fuel distribution priorities based on established directories of fuel storage, handling and distribution;
 - iv. Develop mutual aid agreements with the private petroleum and LPG fuel industries; and
 - v. Participate in and/or conduct exercises and tests
 - b. Response/ Recovery
 - i. Analyze affected areas to determine operational priorities and emergency repair needed;
 - ii. Assist in acquisition of specialized personnel from areas not affected by the emergency or disaster to alleviate problems;

- iii. Coordinate rebuilding processes with support agencies to restore petroleum and LPG services to affected individuals;
- iv. Maintain coordination with support agencies and organizations to ensure response and recovery priorities;
- v. Allocate personnel and resources in accordance with established priorities;
- vi. Assist energy suppliers in obtaining product (coordinating with fuel regulatory agencies regarding restrictions), equipment, specialized personnel and transportation to repair or restore energy systems;
- vii. Assist agencies and organizations in obtaining fuel for transportation, communications and disaster operations;
- viii. Obtain security as required;
- ix. Coordinate public information and provide updates for ESF 15, External Affairs;
- x. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies and other resources utilized and report expenditures to GEMA upon request; and
- xi. Resume day-to-day operations.

IV. References

A. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended (<u>http://www.fema.gov/library/stafact.shtm</u>)

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX 13 PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY SERVICES

Primary Agencies

- 1. Law Enforcement (Uniform Patrol, Traffic Control and Security) Department of Public Safety (DPS)
- 2. Victim Recovery and Investigative Support Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI)
- 3. Deceased Identification Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI)
- 4. Fraud and Price Gouging Governor's Office of Consumer Affairs (OCA)

Support Agencies

AGENCY	RESOURCES
Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia	Personnel, Vehicles, Temporary Morgues
Department of Administrative Services	Communications, Personnel, Procurement, Supplies
Department of Corrections	Equipment, Personnel
Department of Defense	Aircraft, Education Facility, Equipment, Facilities, Personnel, Technical Assistance, Temporary Morgues, Training
Department of Human Resources	Health/ Medical and Mental Health Services, Notifications
Department of Natural Resources	Equipment, Facilities, Personnel
Department of Transportation	Equipment, Facilities, Personnel
Department of Veterans Service	Burial Assistance
Georgia Emergency Management Agency	Coordination of Personnel and K9 Teams, Recovery Operations
Georgia Forestry Commission	Equipment, Personnel, Temporary Morgues, Vehicles
Georgia Public Safety Training Center	Equipment, Personnel, Training
Public Service Commission	Equipment Assistance, Transportation
State Board of Pardons and Parole	Equipment, Personnel, Transportation

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

This Emergency Support Function (ESF) as it relates to uniform patrol, traffic control and security supports National Response Plan (NRP) ESF 13 (Public Safety and Security Services). Effective law enforcement is essential during emergencies or disasters to minimize confusion and turmoil. Local law enforcement officials are responsible for enforcement of laws, traffic control, investigation of crimes and other public safety activities within their jurisdictions. The Department of Public Safety (DPS) has primary responsibility for this function as it relates to assisting local law enforcement with uniform patrol duties,

traffic control, and security. The Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI) will assist local law enforcement with the investigation of crimes if requests are made pursuant to O.C.G.A Title 35, Chapter 3.

Victim recovery does not correspond to any ESF in the NRP. This function includes air, ground and water searches for deceased persons. The Georgia Bureau of Investigation assumes primary responsibility for this function.

The function of deceased identification does not correspond to any ESF in the NRP. In an emergency or disaster, the potential exists for injuries as well as fatalities. When fatalities occur, there is a need to establish the coordination and direction necessary for the identification and disposition of deceased victims. The Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI) has primary responsibility for this function. Federal assistance for burial is available for eligible victims through the Veterans and Social Security Administrations. Federal assistance is also available through the implementation of the Individual and Family Grant (IFG) Program.

Price gouging does not correspond to any ESF in the NRP. Under a state of emergency, businesses may not sell any goods or service at prices higher than the prices at which the goods or services were offered before the declaration of the state of emergency. Nor may a business raise the price of supplies or services for the purpose of salvaging, repairing or rebuilding structures damaged as a result of the natural disaster. The Governor's Office of Consumer Affairs (OCA) has primary responsibility for this function; and investigates allegations of illegal pricing. The GBI will support this function when requests are made pursuant to O.C.G.A Title 35, Chapter 3.

All operations will follow the National Incident Management System and Incident Command Protocols.

B. Scope

To provide coordination of state resources to maintain law and order during an emergency or disaster, including traffic and crowd control. Law enforcement supervises the search and rescue operations as well as deceased identification during an emergency or a disaster that are beyond capabilities of local governments within affected areas. In addition, law enforcement investigates criminal allegations relating to consumer complaints of fraud and price gouging.

II. Policies

A. Direction and Control

The agency with primary responsibility shall provide an Emergency Coordinator and Alternate to fulfill the responsibilities of the agency. The designee(s) shall represent the agency in an emergency or disaster and provide operational support in the State Operations Center when requested.

- B. Federal Response
 - 1. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is authorized to provide federal assistance as emergency protective measures under the provisions of The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended. The GEMA Director will consult with the FEMA Regional Director on federal assistance requests. Upon federal approval, assistance will be coordinated through GEMA.
 - 2. Federal assistance is available from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the United States Department of Justice and other federal agencies and will be identified by the GSP in SOPs. Resources will be accessed accordingly.
 - 3. Federal assistance for this function, under The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended, is limited to Presidential Declaration under Section 408, IFG. This assistance is only financial and may be extended to eligible individuals or families for purposes of burial or mortuary expenses.
 - 4. United States military veteran victims may be eligible for mortuary and burial services provided by the United States Veterans Administration on an individual basis whether or not a declaration is established.
 - 5. Social Security Administration burial benefits are available for victims meeting eligibility requirements.
- C. Notifications
 - 1. Local

Local agencies should coordinate with their local emergency management agencies. This will ensure that reimbursements are available if the event is labeled as a state or federal disaster.

All requests for state assistance shall be routed through Georgia's State Operations Center using the 1-800-TRY-GEMA telephone number. GEMA personnel will notify the primary agencies. The primary agencies will notify support agencies as needed.

2. State

All requests for federal assistance will be coordinated by GEMA. All public notifications will be addressed in External Affairs (ESF 15).

3. Federal

All notifications of Federal agencies will be provided for in the National Response Plan.

III. Concept of Operations

A. Law Enforcement - Uniform Patrol, Traffic Control and Security

1. Strategy

- a. Department of Public Safety (DPS) will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness. DPS will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
- b. Primary state resources available in the state for support of law enforcement activities during an emergency include Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI), Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and Department of Corrections (DOC). During an emergency or disaster, these agencies may operate collectively, with GBI providing support as needed. Support will be provided through the normal chain of command, mobilizing resources through Emergency Coordinators.
- c. DPS has uniformed patrol personnel and radio equipped patrol vehicles assigned to troops located throughout the state. Fixed and rotary wing aircraft are available. These resources will be available in an emergency or disaster.
- d. GBI will perform functions related to the prevention and investigation of criminal acts when requested pursuant to O.C.G.A. Title 35, Chapter 3.
- e. The local law enforcement agency in command will retain direction and coordination.
- f. Only when local resources are exhausted should state law enforcement personnel and equipment be requested. At that time, DPS will coordinate state activities relating to uniform patrol, traffic control and security with the local law enforcement having primary jurisdiction.
- g. State law enforcement resources will continue to be regulated through the normal chain of command. However, these resources will be responsive to the needs of the Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) Director in conjunction with the Emergency Coordinator for GSP. State law enforcement resources will be made available to local law enforcement upon request, depending upon availability.
- h. The Governor may authorize use of Department of Defense Georgia National Guard resources to provide law enforcement services should an emergency or disaster situation warrant such action.
- i. Private security agencies or organizations must be trained and sworn as deputies or auxiliary police for use during an emergency or disaster. Such personnel will be the responsibility of the appointing public safety agency.
- 2. Action

- a. Mitigation/Preparedness
 - i. Analyze hazards and determine law enforcement requirements;
 - ii. Identify agencies, organizations and individuals capable of providing support services;
 - iii. Train regular and support personnel in emergency duties; and
 - iv. Participate in and/or conduct exercises and tests.
- b. Response/Recovery
 - i. Provide assistance in support of ESF 2, Communications;
 - ii. Coordinate security for critical facilities, as needed;
 - iii. Support evacuation plans with traffic control, communications, area patrols and security for shelters;
 - iv. Control entry and exit to the emergency or disaster area;
 - v. Control vehicle and individual access to restricted areas;
 - vi. Continue operations necessary to protect people and property;
 - vii. Coordinate public information and provide updates for ESF 15, External Affairs;
 - viii.Assist in return of evacuees;
 - ix. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies and other resources utilized and report expenditures to GEMA; and
 - x. Resume day-to-day operations.
- B. Victim Recovery
 - 1. Strategy
 - a. GBI will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness. GBI will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the recovery of human remains.
 - b. GEMA is responsible for the coordination of state search and rescue activities while GBI is responsible for the search and recovery efforts of human remains. GEMA and GBI will integrate personnel and resources available from other state agencies, local governments and organizations.
 - c. If there is an emergency or disaster, local governments are responsible for the activation of plans and appropriate use of personnel and equipment for search and rescue before requesting state assistance.
 - d. Every effort will be made to support local personnel and resources for regional or statewide response.
 - e. The state will assist local governments in training and certifying personnel and licensing rescue organizations.
 - 2. Actions
 - a. Mitigation/Preparedness

- i. Establish and maintain standards for human remains recovery operations;
- ii. Develop record reporting procedures to reflect local and state assistance;
- iii. Establish and maintain human remains recovery support and reporting procedures;
- iv. Participate in and/or conduct exercises and tests.
- b. Response/Recovery
 - i. Support search and rescue requests from other local and state agencies and organizations;
 - ii. Modify aspects of this ESF that prove impractical;
 - iii. Coordinate public information and provide updates for ESF 15, External Affairs;
 - iv. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies and other resources utilized and report expenditures as requested; and
 - v. Resume day-to-day operations.
- C. Deceased Identification and Mortuary Services
 - 1. Strategy
 - a. GBI will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness. GBI will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
 - b. GBI is responsible for the implementation and administration of this function as related to emergency or disaster assistance. The Deputy Director of the Investigative Division or his designee will coordinate operations for this function.
 - c. GBI shall be responsible for identification of deceased victims upon request of the local government through the Chief Medical Examiner or designee.
 - d. When deaths have been reported, the Chief Medical Examiner or designee shall contact local government(s) and the Department of Human Resources Division of Public Health (DPH) to assess the magnitude of need and to determine appropriate location for mortuary facilities and specify equipment or materials deemed necessary. Every effort shall be made to coordinate GBI procedures with the support of other state and federal agencies and organizations.
 - e. The coordination of refrigeration units, body bags, stretchers, embalming supplies, and other equipment and supplies relating to this function shall be assured. Use of existing morgues and medical examiner personnel will be coordinated with state personnel and dental/medical teams, local resources, volunteer resources, and/or federal resources when applicable.

- 2. Actions
 - a. Mitigation/Preparedness
 - i. Develop plans for recovery, transportation, examination, identification and disposition of the deceased victims;
 - ii. Establish a communications center for information regarding possible victims;
 - iii. Identify agencies, organizations and individuals capable of providing support services for deceased victim identification; and
 - iv. Participate in and/or conduct exercises and tests.
 - b. Response/Recovery
 - i. Support state agencies/organizations and notify National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) and other federal agencies, if applicable;
 - ii. Initiate the notification of the disaster mortuary response teams for assistance in the identification of the deceased if applicable;
 - iii. Document location of bodies at the scene;
 - iv. Authorize removal of bodies;
 - v. Examine and identify victims;
 - vi. Notify next-of-kin in accordance with state and federal requirements;
 - vii. Provide for release or final disposition of bodies;
 - viii. Continue operations necessary for identification and disposition of the deceased and property;
 - ix. Provide a final fatality assessment;
 - x. Coordinate with the coroner who is legally responsible for signing death certificates;
 - xi. Receive required death reports;
 - xii. Coordinate public information and provide updates for ESF 15, External Affairs;
 - xiii. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies and other resources utilized and report expenditures to GEMA upon request; and
 - xiv. Resume day-to-day operations.
- D. Fraud and Price Gouging
 - 1. Strategy
 - a. Governor's Office of Consumer Affairs (OCA) will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness. OCA will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
 - b. OCA is responsible for the implementation and administration of the prohibition of price gouging during a declared state of emergency.

- c. OCA will provide overall guidance concerning pricing practices during a state of emergency.
- d. Owners and operators of private and public businesses shall be responsible for services to maintain prices or increases that accurately reflect the cost of goods or services.
- e. State program assistance shall include coordination with public and privately owned and operated businesses to ensure equitable provision of services.
- 2. Actions
 - a. Mitigation/ Preparedness
 - i. Develop SOPs;
 - ii. Establish liaison with support agencies and organizations;
 - iii. Train regular and support personnel in emergency duties;
 - iv. Establish operational priorities for notification; and
 - v. Participate in and/or conduct exercises and tests.
 - b. Response/Recovery
 - i. Support state agencies/organization in notifying local businesses of the declared state of emergency and price gouging laws;
 - ii. Receive reports of discrepancies in prices for goods or services;
 - iii. Investigate complaints of price inflation;
 - iv. Provide an assessment of the claim;
 - v. Coordinate public information and provide updates for ESF 15, External Affairs; and
 - vi. Resume day-to-day operations.

IV. References

- A. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended
- B. Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A.) § 35-3-151
- C. Georgia Death Investigation Act
- D. Aviation Disaster Family Assistance Act of 1996
- E. Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A.) § 10-393-4

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX 14 LONG-TERM COMMUNITY RECOVERY AND MITIGATION

Primary Agency

Georgia Emergency Management Agency

Support Agencies

AGENCY	RESOURCE
Department of Administrative Service	Personnel, Procurement
Department of Audits	Personnel, Technical Assistance
Department of Community Affairs	Data, Personnel
Department of Natural Resources	Data, Personnel
Department of Transportation	Personnel, Vehicles
Georgia Building Authority	Personnel
Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority	Funding, Personnel, Procurement
Georgia Forestry Commission	Data, Personnel
Georgia Residential Finance Authority	Personnel
Office of the Commissioner of Insurance and Safety Fire	Personnel
Office of Planning and Budget	Funding, Procurement
Public Service Commission	Notification, Funding, Personnel

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

This Emergency Support Function supports National Response Plan (NRP) ESF 14 Long-Term Recovery and Mitigation. Recovery encompasses assistance to state agencies, local governments, and eligible private nonprofit organizations to repair or replace damaged public facilities after a Presidential emergency or major disaster declaration. It also provides for emergency work including debris removal and protective measures to protect public health, safety and improved property. Mitigation is a long-term and ongoing process which includes the development of plans and projects that will reduce or eliminate hazard exposure, thereby reducing potential damages to life and property. GEMA assumes primary responsibility for these functions.

B. Scope

To provide the implementation procedures for public assistance and hazard mitigation following a presidential declaration of an emergency or major disaster in Georgia. This includes the ongoing effort to lessen the impact disasters have on people's lives and property through such items as damage prevention and

flood insurance. Currently hazard mitigation projects can be federally funded under certain types of public assistance, and specific types of hazard mitigation assistance, which includes, but is not limited to: Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMAP) and the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program.

II. Policies

A. Direction and Control

The agency with primary responsibility shall provide an Emergency Coordinator and Alternate to the responsibilities of the agency. The designee(s) shall represent the agency in an emergency or disaster and provide operational support in the State Operations Center when requested.

- B. Federal Response
 - 1. When FEMA Region IV receives the Governor's request for a declaration, the Regional Director will provide written acknowledgment to the Governor.
 - Based on information provided by joint Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDA) and consultations with state and federal officials, the FEMA Regional Director will prepare a summary of the PDA findings. FEMA Region IV will submit the request with a recommendation to the FEMA Director through the Associate Director. The Director will forward the request with a recommendation to the President.
 - 3. The Governor's request for a major disaster declaration may result in either a Presidential Declaration of a major disaster or emergency declaration, or denial. The Governor will be promptly notified as to the decision.
 - 4. After the President's Declaration, the FEMA Associate Director designates the types of assistance to be made available (as directed by the President in his declaration letter) or as he determines necessary. He may authorize all or only particular types of assistance requested by the Governor.
 - 5. The President designates the disaster area and the affected governmental jurisdictions eligible for federal assistance.
 - 6. After a declaration, the Governor or the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) may request additional federal assistance. Such requests must be accompanied by appropriate commitments by state and local governments and assessments to justify the additional assistance. The Governor or the GAR must also provide assurance that the immediate needs are beyond local and state capabilities. The Governor or the GAR may also request that the Regional Director designate additional counties. Both of these supplemental requests must be submitted within 30 days after the incident in order to be considered.
 - 7. Upon the declaration of a major disaster or an emergency, the Governor and the FEMA Regional Director will execute a FEMA-State Agreement. This

agreement imposes binding legal obligations on FEMA and the state as to the conditions for assistance. No FEMA funding will be authorized until this agreement is signed.

- 8. Six months after the date of federal declaration, the state will be notified by FEMA of a "lock-in" amount of federal funds that will be eligible to state and local governments.
- C. Notifications
 - 1. Local

Local agencies should coordinate with their local emergency management agencies. This will ensure that reimbursements are available if the event is labeled as a state or federal disaster.

All requests for state assistance shall be routed through Georgia's State Operations Center using the 1-800-TRY-GEMA telephone number. GEMA personnel will notify the primary agencies. The primary agencies will notify support agencies as needed.

2. State

All requests for federal assistance will be coordinated by GEMA. All public notifications will be addressed in External Affairs (ESF 15).

3. Federal

All notifications of federal agencies will be provided for in the National Response Plan.

III. Concept of Operations

A. Recovery

- 1. Strategy
 - a. Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure readiness. GEMA will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs).
 - b. GEMA is responsible for the implementation and administration of this function as related to emergency disaster assistance. The GEMA Director or designee, through Public Assistance, will coordinate operations for this function.
 - c. GEMA will request qualified personnel from other state agencies to assist in with the DFO, PDA and Project Identification worksheet preparation.

- 2. Actions
 - a. Mitigation/Preparedness
 - i. Develop and maintain state administrative plan for public assistance;
 - ii. Identify key staff positions for emergency assistance;
 - iii. Identify agencies, organizations and individuals to support public assistance recovery operations;
 - iv. Prescribe the administrative procedures to deliver disaster assistance; and
 - v. Participate in and/or conduct exercises and tests.
 - b. Response/Recovery
 - i. Coordinate and conduct joint federal, state and local Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs);
 - ii. Administer and supervise those state responsibilities in public assistance not specifically assigned to other agencies;
 - iii. Publicize program availability;
 - iv. Notify potential applicants of applicant briefings;
 - v. Schedule and conduct applicant briefings;
 - vi. Review and validate eligibility and submit the requests for Public Assistance to FEMA;
 - vii. Coordinate and schedule a Kickoff Meeting with each applicant;
 - viii. Coordinate with each state and local applicant and the Public Assistance Coordinator (PAC) the preparation of the Project Worksheet (PW); the Summary of Small and Large Projects; Project Summary Report; Special Considerations; and Immediate Needs Funding (INF);
 - ix. Prepare, process and approve grant applications;
 - x. Administer grant funds;
 - xi. Prepare reports;
 - xii. Process appeals and time extensions;
 - xiii. Provide GEMA staff to the Disaster Field Office (DFO);
 - xiv. Notify state agencies to provide personnel to the DFO;
 - xv. Supervise the operations and activities of the state component of the DFO;
 - xvi. Coordinate public information and provide updates for ESF 15, External Affairs;
 - xvii. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies and other resources utilized and report to GEMA upon request; and
 - xviii. Resume day-to-day operations.
- B. Mitigation
 - 1. Strategy

- a. Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure readiness. GEMA will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs).
- b. GEMA is responsible for the implementation and administration of this function as related to emergency disaster assistance. The GEMA Director or designee, through Hazard Mitigation, will coordinate operations for this function.
- c. GEMA will request qualified personnel from other state agencies to assist in with the DFO and Project Identification worksheet preparation, as appropriate.
- 2. Actions
 - a. Mitigation/Preparedness
 - i. Develop and maintain state administrative plan for multi-hazard mitigation;
 - ii. Maintain state hazards data to determine overall hazard, risk, and vulnerability exposure;
 - iii. Determine and analyze capabilities and current policies to address hazard, risk, and vulnerability;
 - iv. Establish goals, objectives and projects to reduce risk;
 - v. As part of ongoing roles and responsibilities mentioned in items (a) (iiv) above, produce and maintain federally approved state level Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA2K) plan to ensure state and local eligibility for federal disaster assistance;
 - vi. Develop comprehensive statewide mitigation plan and strategy based on both local and state level hazard assessments;
 - vii. Prioritize future funding opportunities based upon hazard exposure and selected criteria;
 - viii. Serve as lead contact for providing technical support to local government on local planning efforts;
 - ix. Develop public information materials to support mitigation operations; and
 - x. Participate in and/or conduct briefings, reports, plans, data, analysis, product deliverables related to hazard, risk and vulnerability exposure to disasters.
 - b. Response/Recovery
 - i. Administer and supervise those state responsibilities in hazard mitigation not specifically assigned to other agencies;
 - ii. Develop state and local projects to reduce hazard exposure or reduce future disaster damages. These may include, but are not limited to, projects such as: acquisition of damaged property, relocation of

residents of damaged property, retrofitting damaged property, drainage projects, wind retrofit projects, earthquake projects, planning, further data analysis, and warning and communication improvements;

- iii. Make recommendations for any or all of the types of mitigation measures listed above;
- iv. Analyze the structural hazard control or protection measures;
- v. Evaluate the effectiveness of past projects, including losses avoided, and overall cumulative benefits;
- vi. Coordinate public information and provide updates for ESF 15, External Affairs;
- vii. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies and other resources utilized and report to GEMA upon request; and
- viii. Resume day-to-day operations.

IV. References

- A. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 93-288, as amended by PL 106-390 dated October 30, 2000
- B. The Disaster Relief Act of 1970, as amended (the following Sections only: 231, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 301, 302, 303 and 304)
- C. Disaster Assistance Programs, Digest of Federal Disaster Assistance Programs, DAP 21, Federal Emergency Management Agency, June 26, 1989
- D. Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended (PL 81-920)
- E. Title 44, CFR, Part 206 et seq
- F. Title 44 CFR; Part 13 (Final FEMA Common Rule)
- G. Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (PL 93-234)
- H. Presidential Executive Order 12612, dated October 28, 1987(Federalism)
- I. Presidential Executive Order 11990, dated May 24, 1977 (Protection of Wetlands)

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX 15 EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Primary Agency

Georgia Emergency Management Agency Office of the Governor

Support Agencies

AGENCY	RESOURCE
American Red Cross	Information Assistance
Association County Commissioners of Georgia	Notification
Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia	Equipment, Facilities, Personnel
Criminal Justice Coordination Council	Personnel
Department of Administrative Services	Information, Vehicles
Department of Agriculture	Information
Department of Community Affairs	Personnel
Department of Defense	Aircraft, Equipment, Personnel, Vehicles
Department of Education	Personnel
Department of Human Resources	Information, Personnel
Department of Economic Development	Personnel
Department of Labor	Personnel
Department of Natural Resources	Information, Personnel, Technical Assistance
Department of Public Safety	Aircraft, Information, Personnel, Vehicles
Department of Technical and Adult Education	Facilities, Personnel
Department of Transportation	Aircraft, Information, Personnel
Georgia Bureau of Investigation	Information
Georgia Forestry Commission	Information
Georgia Municipal Association	Notification
Georgia Public Broadcasting	Equipment, Facilities, Personnel
Georgia Public Safety Training Center	Equipment, Personnel
Peace Officers Standards and Training Council	Personnel
Public Service Commission	Information

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

This Emergency Support Function (ESF) supports National Response Plan (NRP) ESF 15 (External Affairs). This ESF involves collection and dissemination of information by the Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA). All primary state agencies or organizations with Emergency Support Functions will

provide information to assist with this function during an emergency or disaster. During activation of the State Operations Center (SOC), this function is considered Intelligence (Intel).

The function of providing public information does not correspond to any ESF in the NRP. Before, during and after an emergency or disaster, the public will be apprised through reports to the news media, the GEMA Web site and the Emergency Alert System (EAS). State services and assistance shall include the delineation of emergency responsibilities and actions to provide the public with essential information and documentation by written, verbal or photographic means.

The function includes a provision for providing information in a clear, concise and accurate manner on actions to be taken by local and state governments and actions to be taken by the public. Every effort shall be made to prevent and counter rumors and inaccurate information. Likewise, the appropriate local, state and Congressional elected officials will be notified on the status of response and recovery activities and assisted with constituent inquiries directed to their offices. The Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) assumes primary responsibility for these functions.

B. Scope

To provide a coordinated approach for collection, analysis and dissemination of information in order to facilitate the overall provision of services and resources during an emergency or disaster. This includes providing communications inform news media about emergency preparedness and response for distribution to the public, to assure appropriate agency and organization preparedness and response for protection of life and property and to convey additional information including restrictions and limitations due to an emergency or disaster.

II. Policies

A. Direction and Control

The agency with primary responsibility shall provide an Emergency Coordinator and Alternate to fulfill the responsibilities of the agency. The designee(s) shall represent the agency in an emergency or disaster and provide operational support in the State Operations Center when requested.

B. Federal Response

- 1. In a Presidential Declaration, FEMA will provide information and planning support to the state.
- 2. FEMA will collect, analyze and disseminate information from respective

federal agencies with ESF responsibilities.

- 3. FEMA Public and Intergovernmental Affairs is responsible for initiating actions required to implement federal activities in response operations.
- C. Notifications
 - 1. Local

Local agencies should coordinate with their local emergency management agencies. This will ensure that reimbursements are available if the event is declared as a state or federal disaster.

All requests for state assistance shall be routed through Georgia's State Operations Center using the 1-800-TRY-GEMA telephone number. GEMA personnel will notify the primary agencies. The primary agencies will notify support agencies as needed.

2. State

All requests for federal assistance will be coordinated by GEMA. All public notifications will be addressed in External Affairs (ESF 15).

3. Federal

All notifications of federal agencies will be provided for in the National Response Plan.

III. Concept of Operations

A. Information and Planning

- 1. Strategy
 - a. GEMA will coordinate overall information and planning activities for state agencies and organizations.
 - b. GEMA will coordinate with appropriate agencies to ensure operational readiness of the Intel Function for the State Operations Center (SOC).
- 2. Actions
 - a. Mitigation/Preparedness
 - i. Develop a briefing and reporting system to include an SOC briefing, situation report, public information and federal request format for the

SOC Intel Function;

- ii. Share Intel formats with agencies and organizations that have primary functional responsibilities;
- iii. Update the information and planning system as required; and
- iv. Participate in and/or conduct exercises.
- b. Response/Recovery
 - i. Begin Intel Function upon activation of the SOC;
 - ii. Collect and process information from state agencies and organizations with primary Emergency Support Function responsibilities;
 - iii. Prepare SOC briefings, situation reports and geographic data for mapping to keep state and federal agencies and organizations, officials, local governments and local Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs) abreast of the severity and magnitude and provide updates to Public Affairs for media release;
 - iv. Provide technical assistance information and analysis to the GEMA Director and SOC Chief, upon request;
 - v. Track and record data necessary for federal declaration;
 - vi. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies and other resources utilized and report expenditures upon request;
 - vii.Prepare information for after-action reports; and
 - viii. Resume day-to-day operations.
- B. Public Information
 - 1. Strategy
 - a. Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure emergency operational readiness. GEMA will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
 - b. The GEMA Director or designee(s), through Public Affairs, is responsible for informing the public of emergency and disaster information in the state. Assistance will be provided by public information offices of other state agencies or organizations. GEMA will inform the Governor's Press Secretary of events on a continuing and timely basis.
 - c. GEMA will request qualified personnel from other state agencies to assist as media representative escorts either at the emergency site or at the State Operations Center. State agencies and organizations will provide public information personnel and equipment resources when requested.
 - d. Georgia EAS will be utilized in cooperation with the Federal

Communications Commission, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), GEMA, National Weather Service (NWS), broadcast industry and EAS operational areas. The Georgia EAS Plan will be considered part of the National EAS Plan and activated according to established area, state and federal procedures.

- e. A coordinated effort to report and document the emergency or disaster will be conducted at the State Operations Center (SOC) and scene.
- f. Situation briefings, press conferences, taped messages, photography, news accounts, injury and fatality statistics and other information will be provided to the news media.
- g. GEMA will provide information and briefings for state and federal agencies and will coordinate state and local information and news releases.
- h. GEMA will post disaster related information on the agency's Web site: <u>www.ohs.state.ga.us</u>.
- 2. Actions
 - a. Mitigation/Preparedness
 - i. Build public confidence and good will in emergency preparedness;
 - ii. Educate the public as to the mental and physical stress that may accompany an emergency or disaster;
 - iii. Develop plans to coordinate with major state level news media for emergency operations before, during and after an emergency or disaster;
 - iv. Coordinate with all state agency Public Information Offices and develop a coordinated state news policy;
 - v. Inform the news media that GEMA Public Affairs is the information center for any emergency or disaster; and
 - vi. Participate in and/or conduct exercises and tests.
 - b. Response/Recovery
 - i. Promote the welfare of residents by disseminating emergency information to news media that will foster efficient and positive actions, help prevent public unrest and build morale;
 - ii. Supplement efforts of the local Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs) that do not have emergency public information capability;
 - iii. Establish and staff an Emergency Information Center;
 - iv. Continue dissemination of accurate/timely information to counteract misinformation and public unrest;
 - v. Coordinate public information and provide updates for Public Information;
 - vi. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies and other resources utilized and report expenditures to GEMA upon request; and
 - vii. Resume day-to-day operations.

IV. References

None

ESF-15: External Affairs

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Appendix A Hazard Analysis Summary

Georgia has experienced natural disasters such as floods, tornadoes, and hurricanes. The primary goal of emergency management in the State of Georgia is to ensure preparation to respond and recover from the consequences generated by a hazard. This section of the plan offers a summary of the major hazards for which the state is vulnerable.

- I. Natural Disasters Frequent to Georgia
 - A. Flooding

Overflow of rivers and streams due to severe storms or torrential rains may result as a secondary effect to a tropical storm or hurricane. Different variables impact flooding such as topography, ground saturation, previous rainfall, soil types, drainage, basin size, drainage patterns of streams and vegetative cover. Georgia's red clay contributes to the problem in the piedmont area of the state. Flooding may occur slowly or become a flash flood, such as in the case of a dam failure. Mitigation of this hazard includes mapping of flood plain areas. Preparedness is the process of identifying warning systems, evacuation routes and shelters outside the flood plain. Response and recovery may encompass evacuation, search and rescue, sheltering, food, clothing, health and medical services, damage assessment, debris removal, dam repair and temporary housing.

B. Hurricanes

A tropical cyclone above 74 miles per hour is considered a hurricane and poses threats such as storm surge, high winds, and rainfall. A cyclone develops over tropical waters, generally far removed from land areas and usually moves westward under the influence of easterly winds. Over the Atlantic, Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico, a storm may move westward until it strikes land, moving under the influence of westerly winds of middle latitude and recurring northeastward. Most storms in Georgia approach from the southeast or southwest. Secondary effects, such as tornadoes and flooding, can result from a hurricane and greatly impact inland communities. The period of vulnerability extends from June through November. Mitigation includes activities to lessen the damage from such storms, including identification of flood plains for preservation of lives and property. The development of a plan to evacuate and shelter people ahead of the storm is a component of preparedness. Response and recovery involve assisting with damage assessment, debris removal, securing the perimeter, search and rescue and providing health-related services along with reentry into the community. (Refer to the Hurricane Plan for the State of Georgia prepared by the Georgia

Emergency Management Agency.)

C. Tropical Storms

A well-organized counterclockwise circulation of clouds and winds below 74 miles per hour constitutes a tropical storm. Severe flooding often accompanies a tropical storm. Mitigation includes identification of critical facilities and mapping of flood plains to protect people and property. Identification of shelters and other critical facilities outside the flood plain in order to move people to protective areas is considered preparation. Response is the evacuation and protection of people and property from the path of a severe storm. Reentry into the affected disaster area may include water testing, dam repair, housing relocation and business reconstruction as a part of the recovery process.

D. Tornadoes

Violent whirling wind accompanied by a funnel-shaped cloud is classified as a tornado. Severe weather conditions, such as a thunderstorm or hurricane, can produce a tornado. The extension may be up to 50 miles and move at speeds of 10 to 50 miles per hour. Through combined action of strong rotary winds and the impact of wind-born debris, destruction occurs. The official tornado season begins in March and continues through August, but may occur throughout the year. Weather band radios, tie-downs for mobile homes and warning systems are mitigating activities. Search and rescue damage assessment and public information training are preparedness areas. Safe shelter-in-place is a key to response as well as assistance to persons injured and prevention of fires and looting. After the tornado strikes, search and rescue, sheltering, provision of food and clothing to victims, and damage assessment are essential. Recovery may require total support to clear debris, repair utilities, rebuild and return to a life of normality.

E. Severe Weather (thunderstorms, lightening, hail)

A thunderstorm is a storm with lightning caused by changes in air pressure. In the United States, there are an estimated 20 million cloud-to-ground lightning strikes per year from approximately 100,000 thunderstorms. A thunderstorm may be preceded by dark clouds and sudden wind shifts. These storms may last from several minutes to several hours. Severe thunderstorms can bring heavy rains that can cause flash flooding, strong winds, hail and tornadoes. Some damage to lives and property can be prevented by adequately warning the public about impending storms and educating them about what precautions to take.

F. Winter Weather (snow & ice)

A freezing rain or ice storm occurs when the surface temperature falls below

freezing. High winds accompanied by freezing rain are more likely to become an ice storm. Liquid that falls and freezes on impact results in a coat of ice glazed on exposed objects. An ice storm may range from a thin glaze to a heavy coating. A heavy accumulation of ice, especially when accompanied by high winds, devastates trees and power lines. Streets and highways become extremely hazardous to motorists and pedestrians, trees fall and power outages occur. Mitigation of winter storm damage is best accomplished by using protective construction techniques, such as installation of power lines underground. Plans for large-scale power outages, emergency transportation and delivery of necessities to persons with special needs are among preparations required for this hazard. Response and recovery include deicing roads, clearing debris, repairing power lines and transporting stranded victims out of harm's way. Usually, this hazard is short-term in nature.

G. Wildfires

Seldom do urban fires require state assistance. Rather, localities rely upon mutual aid from neighboring jurisdictions. Wildfires impact timber and forest land. These fires are generally the result of dry conditions combined with lightning or carelessness and spread unconstrained through the environment. Public awareness helps to mitigate such fires. Preparedness may include banning outdoor burning during the dry season. Local fire departments may be required to respond along with forestry services. Recovery may include debris removal and replanting of trees. The period of recovery may vary in scope depending on the devastation of the fire.

H. Heat

High temperatures sustained over an extended period of time may cause heat-related injuries or deaths, especially to infants and young children, elderly residents, persons with disabilities and migrant and/or seasonal farm workers. Mitigation may include: initiating state/community awareness and public education; working with the media to develop warning systems; and requesting that utility companies reduce shut off during a severe heat wave to prevent injury, illness or death. Preparedness involves identification of resources, such as fans, water and ice. Response and recovery include the protection of people from a severe heat index through the distribution of resources and care of individuals.

I. Drought

A drought is a prolonged period without rain, particularly during the planting and growing season in agricultural areas. It can range from two weeks to six months or more and affects water availability and quality. In Georgia, droughts affect municipal and industrial water supplies, stream water quality, recreation at reservoirs, hydropower generation, navigation and agricultural and forest resources. Farmland irrigation is a means of mitigation and preparedness. Additional sources of water may be identified to assist with individual and family consumption during time of response and recovery.

J. Earthquakes

A sudden, violent shaking or movement of the earth's surface caused by the abrupt displacement of rock masses, usually within the upper 10 to 20 miles of the earth's surface, is considered an earthquake. Shaking and vibration of the ground are the most far-reaching effects and cause the most damage to people, buildings and other structures. In Georgia, shaking is the most common phenomenon. Surface faulting, ground failures, landslides and tectonic uplifts are other causes of earthquake damage. Consequences of an earthquake may include fire, hazardous materials release and/or dam failure. Mitigation and preparedness may encompass a vulnerability assessment to determine potential damage to critical facilities, loss of utilities and medical needs. During response and recovery, urban search and rescue, debris removal. restoration of utilities and lifeline repairs and condemnation/demolition of buildings must take place before community rebuilding.

- II. Technological Hazards Frequent to Georgia
 - A. Dam Failure

The possibility of dam failure without warning is extremely remote. Any unsafe condition would normally be detected early and appropriate action initiated. If a controlled release from the spillway should be required or if any possibility of dam failure is indicated, the dam owner or operator will notify the local government and Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA). In turn, GEMA will contact the local Emergency Management Agency and Department of Natural Resources -Safe Dams Program to determine if state assistance is necessary. Failure of a dam may result in imminent danger of flooding. Weathering, mechanical changes and chemical agents can impact a dam. Reservoir sedimentation can significantly reduce flood control capability. Protective construction techniques of dams may assist in mitigating such a hazard. Planning and training to ensure adequate warning communication, identification of evacuation routes and movement to high ground are considered preparedness.

B. Hazardous Materials

Major sources of hazardous materials accidents are spills along roadways, railways, pipelines, rivers and port areas. Hazardous materials are substances that are harmful to the health and/or safety of people and property. Jurisdictions with facilities that produce, process or store hazardous materials

are at risk, as are facilities that treat, store or dispose of hazardous wastes. Mitigation of this hazard may be accomplished by adherence to federal, state and manufacturers' safety standards. Proper packaging, storage and handling will assist in elimination of hazardous materials incidents. Preparation of specialized equipment and training of personnel may be considered preparedness. Response may include a coordinated reaction to fires; injuries; environmental impacts; and nuclear, biological and chemical incidents. The rescue of injured or endangered persons, prevention of container failure, neutralization of the hazard, extinguishing an ignited material and protection against exposure are considered responses. Salvage of materials, debris removal and returning evacuees are a part of recovery.

C. Radiological Incidents/Nuclear Power Plant Accident

The ingestion exposure pathway is within a 50-mile Ingestion Pathway Zone (IPZ) of the Nuclear Power Plant. The IPZ defines the area for which emergency plans are specifically needed to outline and describe actions necessary to protect the health and safety of the population in case of a facility accident. Radioactive materials are produced in the operation of nuclear reactors. Transportation of radiological materials and substances is critical to ensure the safety and protection of the local population. In order to mitigate or eliminate the effects of such an accident, protective measures are necessary. Planning, training and coordination of local, state, federal and utility responsibilities are described in existing plans and SOPs. (These plans include the ten-mile Emergency Planning Zone [EPZ] as a part of the State Base Radiological Emergency Preparedness Plan [REP] and the IPZ, as well as transportation of radioactive materials.) Response may include monitoring for contaminated water, food, livestock and environmental monitoring and/or decontamination of people living in the area. Duration may range from hours to months. The recovery phase ensures that the environment and community are safe to resume normal living. In Georgia, three commercial nuclear power plants affect the state. Six Georgia counties contain a ten-mile EPZ that surrounds these plants.

III. Man-made

A. Civil Disturbance

Public crisis may occur with or without warning resulting in adverse impacts on the population. Civil disturbances may require law enforcement agencies to maintain intelligence on areas prone to uprisings in order to mitigate the hazard. Crowd control, riot, gang and security training may be considered preparedness. Traffic control, security and emergency medical assistance may be necessary to respond. Recovery includes the process of returning to normal, while continuing operations necessary to protect people and property.

B. Transportation Accident

A passenger accident involving an airplane, train, bus or other vehicle is transportation-related. Mitigation is accomplished by proper maintenance of roads, railroad tracks, traffic control devices, training of operators, inspection of vehicles to eliminate safety deficiencies and by careful routing on the safest highways. In such an accident, outlining responsibilities and developing operational plans are encompassed in preparedness. A coordinated approach is critical to response. The recovery phase includes debris removal, repairs to transportation facilities and vehicles and determination of the cause of the accident to prevent reoccurrence. A cargo accident involving chemicals or radiological materials may also be considered as transportation-related.

In Georgia, airports range in size from one of the busiest airports in the United States to small airports with one runway. These airports transport passengers, cargo and equipment over populated areas throughout the state. Although there may be a greater probability of an aircraft accident at or near a major airport, no segment, county or region of Georgia can escape the possibility of an aircraft crash. Local Emergency Management Agency (EMA) staff can handle many accidents involving small aircraft with few passengers. In the case of an airline accident on non-military property that results in mass casualties, the *Aviation Disaster Family Assistance Act of 1996* places primary responsibility for identification and recovery of deceased with the National Transportation Safety Board and coordination for family assistance with the American Red Cross.

C. Terrorism

Often, a terrorist attack is based on a political agenda or national cause. Terrorism is the use of violence to elicit fear and effect change. Terrorists take innocent civilians hostage at gunpoint, plot to assassinate prominent figures, detonate bombs or utilize chemical and/or biological agents in populated areas. Through intelligence, surveillance and sharing of terrorist activities, law enforcement agencies can mitigate such plans. Specialized training in the areas of surveillance, disaster medicine, bomb disposal, decontamination, stress management and grief assistance are included in preparedness. Response must be immediate, coordinated and comprehensive at all levels to include bomb and explosive ordinance disposal, intelligence, security, aviation, transit, traffic and emergency medical and mental health services. The process of recovery may take an extended period of time for the healing of people affected and the recovery of the community.

FREQUENCY TABLE

The following is a table of disaster event probabilities, based on historical data. The frequency time frame is an average of all the recorded occurrences of a given event and should not be considered an absolute indicator of when the next occurrence of an emergency or disaster event will happen.

Hazard	# of Events in Historic Record	#r of Years in Historic Record	# of Events in Past 10 Years	# of Events in Past 20 Years	# of Events in Past 50 Years	Historic Recurrence Interval (years)	Historic Frequency % chance/year	Past 10 Year Record Frequency Per Year	Past 20 Year Record Frequency Per Year	Past 50 Year Record Frequency Per Year
Hurricane Surge - Cat 1	INC	INC	INC	INC	INC	Unknown	Unknown	0	0	0
Hurricane Surge - Cat 2	INC	INC	INC	INC	INC	Unknown	Unknown	0	0	0
Hurricane Surge - Cat 3	INC	INC	INC	INC	INC	Unknown	Unknown	0	0	0
Hurricane Surge - Cat 4	INC	INC	INC	INC	INC	Unknown	Unknown	0	0	0
Hurricane Surge - Cat 5	INC	INC	INC	INC	INC	Unknown	Unknown	0	0	0
Hurricane Wind	8	54	8	8	8	6.75	15.0	0.8	0.4	0.16
Floods	591	54	571	591	591	0.09	1094.0	57.1	29.55	11.82
Wildfire	5	54	5	5	5	10.80	9.0	0.5	0.25	0.1
Earthquake	INC	INC	INC	INC	INC	Unknown	Unknown	0	0	0
Tornado	1199	54	262	451	1167	0.05	2220.0	26.2	22.55	23.34
Thunderstorm Wind	8381	54	4313	7002	8381	0.01	15520.0	431.3	350.1	167.62
Lightning	468	54	448	468	468	0.12	867.0		23.4	9.36
Hail	4298	54	3231	3910	4298	0.01	7959.0	323.1	195.5	85.96
Drought	57	54	57	57	57	0.95	106.0	5.7	2.85	1.14
Extreme Temperature	66	54	66	66	66	0.82	122.0	6.6	3.3	1.32
Snow & Ice	114	54	108	114	114	0.47	211.0	10.8	5.7	2.28
Landslide	INC	INC	INC	INC	INC	Unknown	Unknown	0	0	0
Dam Failure	INC	INC	INC	INC	INC	Unknown	Unknown	0	0	0

State of Georgia Source: NCDC Hazard Database - http://nndc.noaa.gov/?home.shtml

Appendix B Map of OHS-GEMA Areas



Appendix C Chart of Primary and Support Agencies

PRIMARY AND SUPPORT AGENCIES /ORGANIZATIONS P=Primary Agency S=Support Agency	Transportation	Communications	Public Works & Engineering	Firefighting	Emergency Management	Mass Care, Housing & Human Services	Resource Support	Public Health & Medical Services	Search and Rescue	Hazardous Materials	Agriculture and Natural Resources	Energy	Public Safety & Security Services	Long Term Recovery & Mitigation	External Affairs
Emergency Support Function	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
American Radio Relay League, Inc.		S													
American Red Cross						Р		S							s
Association County Commissioners of Georgia															s
Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	s			s	S	S		S
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council							S								S
Department of Administrative Services	s	S	S	S	S	S	Ρ	S	S	S	S	S	s	S	S
Department of Agriculture	S		S	S	S			s		S	Р	Ρ			S
Department of Audits and Accounts					S									S	
Department of Community Affairs			S		S	S	S							S	S
Department of Corrections	S		S	S	s	s		S	S	s	S		S		

GEOP-Appendix C

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PRIMARY AND SUPPORT AGENCIES /ORGANIZATIONS P=Primary Agency S=Support Agency	Transportation	Communications	Public Works & Engineering	Firefighting	Emergency Management	Mass Care, Housing & Human Services	Resource Support	Public Health & Medical Services	Search and Rescue	Hazardous Materials	Agriculture and Natural Resources	Energy	Public Safety & Security Services	Long Term Recovery & Mitigation	External Affairs
Department of Defense	S	s	s	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		S
Department of Economic Development					S										S
Department of Driver Services	S														
Department of Education	S				s	s	S	S			S				S
Department of Human Resources	s			S	s	Р	S	Р	S	S	s		S		S
Department of Labor								S			S			 	S
Department of Natural Resources	S	S	Р	S	S	S		S	s	Р	Р	S	S	S	S
Department of Public Safety	Р	S		S	s	S		s	S	S	S	S	Р		S
Department of Revenue		s													
Department of Technical and Adult Education						s		S							S
Department of Transportation	Р	S	Р	S	s	s		s	s	s	S	S	S	s	s
Department of Veterans Service						s							S		
Georgia Baptist Convention						S									
Georgia Building Authority	S		S		s	s		S			S			S	

PRIMARY AND SUPPORT AGENCIES /ORGANIZATIONS P=Primary Agency S=Support Agency	Transportation	Communications	Public Works & Engineering	Firefighting	Emergency Management	Mass Care, Housing & Human Services	Resource Support	Public Health & Medical Services	Search and Rescue	Hazardous Materials	Agriculture and Natural Resources	Energy	Public Safety & Security Services	Long Term Recovery & Mitigation	External Affairs
Georgia Bureau of Investigation		S		S	S			S	S		S		Р		S
Georgia Emergency Management Agency	S	Р		S	Р		S		Р	Р	S		S	Р	Р
Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority			S				S							s	
Georgia Forestry Commission	S	S	S	Р	S	S		S		S	S	S	S	s	S
Georgia Hospital Association								S	_						
Georgia Municipal Association															S
Georgia Nurse Association								S							
Georgia Pharmacy Association								S							
Georgia Ports Authority							S								
Georgia Power Company												S			
Georgia Public Broadcasting		S													S
Georgia Public Safety Training Center					s	S	S			S	S		S		S
Georgia Residential Finance Authority														S	

PRIMARY AND SUPPORT AGENCIES /ORGANIZATIONS P=Primary Agency S=Support Agency	Transportation	Communications	Public Works & Engineering	Firefighting	Emergency Management	Mass Care, Housing & Human Services	Resource Support	Public Health & Medical Services	Search and Rescue	Hazardous Materials	Agriculture and Natural Resources	Energy	Public Safety & Security Services	Long Term Recovery & Mitigation	External Affairs
Georgia Technology Authority		s					-	S				·			
Georgia Transmission Corporation												S			
Governor's Office of Consumer Affairs					S								Р		
Office of Planning and Budget					S	S	S							s	
Office of the Commissioner of Insurance and Fire Safety				S	S									S	
Office of the Governor															Р
Peace Officers Standards and Training Council															S
Prosecuting Attorneys Council of Georgia						S	L	S							
Public Service Commission		S	S		S					S		Р	S	S	S
State Board of Pardons and Paroles													S		
The Salvation Army						S									
Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster											S	:			

Appendix D Summary of Agency/Organizational Emergency Responsibilities

<u>Agency / Organization</u> American Radio Relay League, Inc. (ARRL)

<u>Mission</u>

The purposes for which our corporation is formed are the following: the promotion of interest in Amateur Radio communication and experimentation; the establishment of Amateur Radio networks to provide electronic communications in the event of disasters or other emergencies; the furtherance of the public welfare; the advancement of the radio art; the fostering and promotion of noncommercial intercommunication by electronic communication; the promotion and conduct of research and development to further the development of electronic communication; the dissemination of technical, educational and scientific information relating to electronic communication; and the printing and publishing of documents, books, magazines, newspapers and pamphlets necessary or incidental to any of the above purposes.

Primary Agency / Organization

None

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 2 – Communications	Equipment, Personnel

Agency Information

ARRL Headquarters 225 Main Street Newington, CT 06111-1494

Voice: 860-594-0200 Fax: 860-594-0259 Web-page: http://www.arrl.org

Agency / Organization American Red Cross (ARC)

<u>Mission</u>

The American Red Cross, a humanitarian organization led by volunteers and guided by its Congressional Charter and the Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross Movement, will provide relief to victims of disasters and help people prevent, prepare for and respond to all emergencies.

Primary Agency / Organization

None

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services	First Aid, Mental Health, Volunteers
ESF 15 – External Affairs	Information Assistance

Agency Information

American Red Cross Metropolitan Atlanta Chapter 1955 Monroe Drive, NE Atlanta, GA 30324-4828

Voice: 404-876-3302 Fax: 404-575-3080 Web-page: http://www.redcrossatlanta.org (or http://www.redcross.org)

<u>Agency / Organization</u> Association County Commissioners of Georgia (ACCG)

<u>Mission</u>

It is the mission of the Association County Commissioners of Georgia to enhance the role, stature and responsiveness of county government in Georgia. Since counties are the level of government closest to the people and serve all the people of the state, ACCG will promote the ability of Georgia counties to provide public services responsibly, efficiently and cost effectively through cooperative legislative action, education of public officials, provision of quality member services and technical assistance, and increasing public awareness of critical local government issues.

Primary Agency / Organization

None

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 15 – External Affairs	Notifications

Agency Information

Association County Commissioners of Georgia 50 Hurt Plaza, Suite 1000 Atlanta, GA 30303

Voice: 404-522-5022 or 800-858-2224 Fax: 404-525-2477 Web-page: http://www.accg.org

Agency / Organization Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia (BOR)

<u>Mission</u>

The mission of the University System of Georgia is to contribute to the educational, cultural, economic, and social advancement of Georgia by providing excellent undergraduate general education and first-rate programs leading to associate, baccalaureate, masters, professional, and doctorate degrees; by pursuing leading-edge basic and applied research, scholarly inquiry, and creative endeavors; and by bringing these intellectual resources, and those of the public libraries, to bear on the economic development of the State and the continuing education of its citizens.

Primary Agency / Organization

None

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 1 – Transportation	Personnel, Vehicles, Videoconferencing
ESF 2 – Communications	Facilities, Personnel, Videoconferencing
ESF 3 – Public Works & Engineering	Engineering Equipment, Personnel, Vehicles
ESF 4 – Firefighting	Personnel
ESF 5 – Emergency Management	Facilities, Vehicles
ESF 8 – Public Health & Medical Services	Facilities, Personnel
	Consultation, Equipment, Facilities,
ESF 11 – Agriculture	Laboratories, Personnel, Research and
	Development, Training
ESF 13 – Public Safety & Security Services	Personnel, Temporary Morgues, Vehicles

Agency Information

Board of Regents University System of Georgia 270 Washington St., SW Atlanta, GA 30334

Voice: 404-656-2250 Fax: 404-651-9301 Web-page: http://www.usg.edu

Agency / Organization Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC)

<u>Mission</u>

The mission of the Council is to serve as a statewide body providing leadership to coordinate, intensify and make more effective the components of the criminal justice system at all levels of government.

Primary Agency / Organization

None

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 7 – Resource Support	Personnel

Agency Information

Criminal Justice Coordinating Council 503 Oak Place, Suite 540 Atlanta, GA 30349

Voice: 404-559-4949 Fax: 404-559-4960 Web-page: http://www.state.ga.us/cjcc

Agency / Organization Department of Administrative Services (DOAS)

Mission

To provide consistent, cost-effective, and efficient consolidated services so Georgia government can more effectively serve the public. We do this by:

aggregating purchases to obtain best value;

•centralizing business support services to achieve economies of scale; and •establishing business practices to achieve fairness and equity.

Primary Agency / Organization

ESF 7 – Resource Support

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource					
ESF 1 – Transportation	Fuel, Maintenance, Personnel, Procurement, Vehicles					
ESF 2 – Communications	Communications, Vehicles,					
ESF 3 – Public Works & Engineering	Communications, Equipment, Fuel, Procurement, Supplies, Vehicles					
ESF 4 – Firefighting	Communications, Equipment, Vehicles					
ESF 5 – Emergency Management	Communications Repair, Procurement					
ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing, Human Services	Procurement					
ESF 8 – Public Health & Medical Services	Procurement, Vehicles					
ESF 9 – Search & Rescue	Personnel, Vehicles					
ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials	Communications, Equipment, Procurement, Vehicles					
ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources	Personnel, Procurement, Vehicles					
ESF 12 – Energy	Communications, Equipment, Fuel, Vehicles					
ESF 13 – Public Safety & Security Services	Communications, Personnel, Procurement, Supplies					
ESF 14 – Long-Term Community Recovery & Mitigation	Personnel, Procurement					
ESF 15 – External Affairs	Information, Vehicles					

Agency Information

Department of Administrative Services 200 Piedmont Avenue, Suite 1804, West Tower Atlanta, GA 30334-9010

Voice: 404-656-5514 Fax: 404-651-9595 Web-page: <u>http://doas.georgia.gov</u>

GEOP-Appendix D Agency/Organizational Responsibilities

Agency / Organization Department of Agriculture (GDA)

<u>Mission</u>

Our mission is to provide excellence in services and regulatory functions, to protect and promote agriculture and consumer interests, and to ensure an abundance of safe food and fiber for Georgia, America and the world by using state-of-the-art technology and a professional workforce.

Primary Agency / Organization

ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources ESF 12 – Energy

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 1 – Transportation	Fuel, Personnel
ESF 4 – Firefighting	Equipment, Personnel,
ESF 8 – Public Health & Medical	Animal Disease and Injury, Laboratory
Services	Support, Technical Assistance – Food

Agency Information

Georgia Department of Agriculture 19 Martin Luther King, Jr., Dr., SW Atlanta, GA 30334

Voice: 404-656-3685 Fax: 404-651-7957 Web-page: http://www.agr.state.ga.us

Agency / Organization Department of Audits and Accounts

<u>Mission</u>

The Department of Audits and Accounts exists to provide decision-makers with credible management information to promote improvements in accountability and stewardship in state and local government.

Primary Agency / Organization

None

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 5 – Emergency Management	Accounting, Personnel
ESF 14 – Long-Term Community Recovery & Mitigation	Personnel, Technical Assistance

Agency Information

Department of Audits and Accounts 254 Washington St., S.W. Atlanta, GA 30334-8400

Voice: 404-656-0493 Fax: 404-657-5538 Web-page: http://www.audits.state.ga.us

Agency / Organization Department of Community Affairs (DCA)

<u>Mission</u>

Establishing partnerships between state government, local governments, and the private sector to create opportunities to improve the quality of life in Georgia.

Primary Agency / Organization

None

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 3 – Public Works & Engineering	Personnel
ESF 5 – Emergency Management	Personnel
ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services	Emergency Funding, Inventory and Site Preparation, Loan Consultation, Temporary Housing Coordination
ESF 7 – Resource Support	Building Design, Construction Standards, Housing Specifications, Property Information, Purchase Consultations, Technical Assistance
ESF 14 – Long-Term Community Recovery & Mitigation	Data, Personnel
ESF 15 – External Affairs	Personnel

Agency Information

Department of Community Affairs 60 Executive Park South, N.E. Atlanta, GA 30329

Voice: 404-679-4940 Fax: 404-679-0589 Web-page: http://www.dca.state.ga.us

Agency / Organization Department of Corrections (DOC)

<u>Mission</u>

Protect the public, victims of crime, and agency staff and reduce crimes committed by sentenced offenders by holding offenders accountable and providing safe and secure facilities, effective community supervision, and effective methods of self-improvement for offenders.

Primary Agency / Organization

None

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 1 – Transportation	Fuel, Maintenance, Personnel, Vehicles
ESF 3 – Public Works & Engineering	Equipment, Personnel
ESF 4 – Firefighting	Equipment, Personnel, Vehicles
ESF 5 – Emergency Management	Equipment, Personnel, Traffic Control, Vehicles
ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services	Equipment, Personnel, Vehicles
ESF 8 – Public Health & Medical Services	Equipment, Personnel, Vehicles
ESF 9 – Search And Rescue	Equipment, Personnel, Tracking Dogs,
ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials	Equipment, Personnel, Vehicles
ESF 11 – Agriculture & Natural Resources	Equipment, Facilities, Food, Helicopters, Personnel, Vehicles
ESF 13 – Public Safety & Security Services	Equipment, Personnel

Agency Information

Department of Corrections 2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive Twin Towers – East, Room 854 Atlanta, GA 30334

Voice: 404-656-9772 Fax: 404-656-6434 Web-page: http://www.dcor.state.ga.us

Agency / Organization Department of Defense (DOD)

<u>Mission</u>

Federal – To train, equip, and lead forces capable of mobilizing and deploying as directed by the National Command Authority.

State – To provide military support to civil authorities during emergency situations such as civil disturbances and natural or man-made disasters.

Primary Agency / Organization

None

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESE 1 – Transportation	Aircraft, Fuel, Mobile Communications,
	Personnel, Vehicles
ESE 2 Communications	Communications, Infrastructure Repair,
	Personnel
ESE 3 Public Works & Engineering	Communications Equipment, Generators,
	Personnel, Vehicles, Water Purification
ESF 4 – Firefighting	Aircraft, Equipment, Personnel,
	Communications, Equipment, Personnel,
ESF 5 – Emergency Management	Vehicles
ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing, & Human	Emergency Food, Equipment, Facilities, First
Services	Aid, Personnel
	Aircraft, Helicopters, Personnel, Staging
ESF 7 – Resource Support	Facilities, Supplies, Vehicles
ESF 8 – Public Health & Medical	Aircraft, Equipment, Helicopters, Personnel,
Services	Site Security, Supplies
	Helicopters, Personnel, Search and Rescue,
ESF 9 – Search and Rescue	Vehicles
	Aircraft, Containment, Control Access to
ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials	Contaminated Areas, Disposal, Equipment,
	Helicopters, Investigation, Personnel, Vehicles
	Aircraft, Biosecurity, Facilities, Food,
ESF 11 – Agriculture & Natural	Perimeter Control, Personnel, Quarantine
resources	Enforcement, Security, Specialized
	Equipment, Supplies, Tents, Vehicles, Water
ESE 12 - Eperav	Communications Equipment, Fuel Equipment,
	Generators, Personnel
ESE 13 - Public Safety & Security	Aircraft, Education Facility, Equipment,
Services	Facilities, Personnel, Technical Assistance,
	Temporary Morgues, Training,
ESF15 – External Affairs	Aircraft, Equipment, Personnel, Vehicles

GEOP-Appendix D Agency/Organizational Responsibilities Page 11

<u>Agency Information</u> Georgia Department of Defense P.O. Box 17965 Atlanta, GA 30316-0965

Voice: 404-624-6001 Fax: Web-page: http://www.dod.state.ga.us

Agency / Organization Department of Driver Services (DDS)

<u>Mission</u>

The mission of the Georgia Department of Driver Services is to continuously be the most customer-focused, results-driven, best managed organization by instilling values and demonstrating that **"We C.A.R.E."** while ensuring public trust and safeguarding the integrity of our services.

Values - "We C.A.R.E."

Communication - Provide information in a consistent, courteous manner. **Accountability** - Empower employees and measure our performance. **Respect** - Listen attentively and assist customers in a timely and professional manner.

Ethics - Demonstrate integrity and honesty in our actions and decisions.

Primary Agency / Organization

None

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 1 – Transportation	Communications, Personnel, Mobile
	Command Post

Agency Information

Georgia Department of Driver Services Post Office Box 80447 2206 Eastview Parkway Conyers, Georgia 30013 Voice: 678-413-8650 Fax: Web-page: <u>http://dds.ga.gov</u>

Agency / Organization Department of Economic Development

<u>Mission</u>

The primary objective of the department is to create jobs, and therefore economic well being, through the promotion of Georgia as a business location or a tourist destination.

Primary Agency / Organization

None

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 5 – Emergency Management	Notification
ESF 15 – External Affairs	Personnel

Agency Information

Georgia Department of Economic Development 75 Fifth St., N.W., Suite 1200 Atlanta, GA 30308

Voice: 404-656-3545 Fax: 404-651-8579 Web-page: http://www.georgia.org

Agency / Organization Department of Education (DOE)

<u>Mission</u>

It is the mission of the Department of Education to function as a service-oriented and policy-driven agency that meets the needs of local school systems as they go about the business of preparing all students for college or a career in a safe and drug-free environment where we ensure that no child is left behind.

Primary Agency / Organization

None

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 1 – Transportation	Personnel, Vehicles
ESF 5 – Emergency Management	Facilities, Personnel, Vehicles
ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing, & Human	Facilities
Services	
ESF 7 – Resource Support	Communications, Facilities, Personnel
ESF 8 – Public Health & Medical Services	Facilities, Food
	Consultations, Facilities, Food, Personnel,
ESF II – Agriculture & Natural Resources	Training, Water
ESF 15 – External Affairs	Personnel

Agency Information

Georgia Department of Education 2066 Twin Towers East Atlanta, GA 30334

Voice: 404-656-2800 Fax: 404-651-8737 Web-page: http://www.doe.k12.ga.us

Agency / Organization Department of Human Resources (DHR)

<u>Mission</u>

The Georgia Department of Human Resources, in partnership with others, will effectively deliver compassionate, innovative, and accountable services to individuals, families and communities.

Primary Agency / Organization

ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing, & Human Services ESF 8 – Public Health & Medical Services

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 1 – Transportation	Personnel, Vehicles
ESF 4 – Firefighting	Emergency Medical Services, Equipment
ESF 5 – Emergency Management	Communications, Equipment, Shelters, Vehicles
ESF 7 – Resource Support	Personnel, Technical Assistance
ESF 9 – Search & Rescue	Emergency Medical Services
ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials	Equipment, Health Services, Personnel, Shelters
ESF 11 – Agriculture & Natural Resources	Distribution and Preparation, Environmental Health Inspections, Food, Food Stamps, Health and Medical, Information Sharing, Personnel, Pet Shelter Site Identification, Training, Women, Infants and Children Program, Vehicles
ESF 13 – Public Safety & Security	Health/Medical and Mental Health Services,
Services	Notifications
ESF 15 – External Affairs	Information, Personnel

Agency Information

Georgia Department of Human Resources 2 Peachtree St., N.W. Suite 29-213 Atlanta, GA 30303

Voice: 404-651-6316 Fax: 404-651-6815 Web-page: http://dhr.georgia.gov

GEOP-Appendix D Agency/Organizational Responsibilities

Agency / Organization Department of Labor (DOL)

<u>Mission</u>

To work with public and private partners in building a world-class workforce system that contributes to Georgia's economic prosperity. We will accomplish this by creating opportunities and providing services that:

- Assist individuals to attain their work goals and increase self-sufficiency through employment, training, comprehensive rehabilitation, and support services, and
- Assist employers to meet their business needs through employee recruitment and selection services, workforce information, and technical support.

Primary Agency / Organization

None

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 8 – Public Health & Medical Services	Employment Counseling, Personnel
ESF 11 – Agriculture & Natural	Personnal
Resources	
ESF 15 – External Affairs	Personnel

Agency Information

Department of Labor 148 Andrew Young International Boulevard, NE Atlanta, GA 30303-1751

Voice: 404-232-3001 Fax: 404-232-3017 Web-page: http://www.dol.state.ga.us

Agency / Organization Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

<u>Mission</u>

The mission of the Department of Natural Resources is to sustain, enhance, protect and conserve Georgia's natural, historic and cultural resources for present and future generations, while recognizing the importance of promoting the development of commerce and industry that utilize sound environmental practices.

Primary Agency / Organization

ESF 3 – Public Works & Engineering ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials ESF 11 – Agriculture & Natural Resources

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESE 1 Transportation	Aircraft, Boats, Mobile Communications,
ESF I – Transportation	Personnel, Vehicles
ESF 2 – Communications	Communications, Facilities, Personnel
ESF 4 – Firefighting	Equipment, Personnel, Search & Rescue
ESE 5 Emorgonov Management	Communications, Facilities, Law Enforcement,
	Personnel, Traffic Control, Vehicles,
ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing, and	Health and Sanitation Consultation, Personnel,
Human Services	Water Quality Control
ESF 8 – Public Health & Medical	Water Quality Control Waste Treatment
Services	
ESF 9 – Search & Rescue	Boats, Helicopters, Search & Rescue, Vehicles
ESF 12 – Energy	Communications Equipment, Personnel
ESF 13 – Public Safety & Security	Equipment Facilities Personnel
Services	
ESF 14 – Long-Term Community	Data Barsannal
Recovery & Mitigation	
ESF 15 – External Affairs	Information, Personnel, Technical Assistance

Agency Information

Georgia Department of Natural Resources 2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, S.E., Suite 1252 East Tower Atlanta, GA 30334

Voice: 404-656-3500 Fax: 404-656-0770 Web-page: <u>http://www.gadnr.org</u>

GEOP-Appendix D Agency/Organizational Responsibilities

Agency / Organization Department of Public Safety (DPS)

<u>Mission</u>

The mission of the Georgia Department of Public Safety is to work cooperatively with all levels of government to provide a safe environment for residents and visitors to our state.

Primary Agency / Organization

ESF 1 – Transportation

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 2 – Communications	Communications, Facilities, Mobile Command Post, Personnel
ESF 4 – Firefighting	Aircraft, Escort, Personnel, Search and Rescue, Traffic Control
ESF 5 – Emergency Management	Aircraft, Communications, Facilities, Personnel, Vehicles
ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing, & Human Services	Security
ESF 8 – Public Health & Medical Services	Aircraft, Communications Equipment, Escort / Traffic Control, Site Security
ESF 9 – Search and Rescue	Aircraft, Escort, Identification, Personnel, Search and Rescue, Traffic Control
ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials	Aircraft, Communications Equipment, Control Access to Contaminated Areas, Escort of Hazardous Materials, Public Notification, Report Verification, Transportation Assistance, Vehicles
ESF 11 – Agriculture & Natural Resources	Aircraft, Communications Equipment, Crisis Management, Escort, Law Enforcement, Quarantine Enforcement, Security, Traffic Control, Transportation
ESF 12 - Energy	Communications Equipment, Fuel, Transport, Security
ESF 13 – Public Safety & Security Services	Aircraft, Communications Equipment, Crisis Management, Escort, Law Enforcement, Quarantine Enforcement, Security, Traffic Control, Transportation
ESF <u>15</u> – External Affairs	Aircraft, Information, Personnel

Agency Information

Department of Public Safety Post Office Box 1456 959 East Confederate Avenue Atlanta, Georgia 30371

Voice: 404-624-7710 Fax: 404-624-6706 Web-page: <u>http://www.dps.ga.gov</u>

Agency / Organization Department of Revenue (DOR)

Mission

The Georgia Department of Revenue - as the primary revenue-producing agency for the State - will administer Georgia's tax laws in a manner that promotes confidence in our competence, fairness, and integrity.

Primary Agency / Organization

None

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 2 – Communications	Communications, Personnel

Agency Information

Department of Revenue 1800 Century Center Blvd., N.E., Suite 2225 Atlanta, GA 30345-3205

Voice: 404-417-4477 Fax: 404-417-4327 Web-page: http://www.gatax.org

Agency / Organization Department of Technical and Adult Education (DTAE)

<u>Mission</u>

The mission of the Department of Technical and Adult Education is to contribute to the economic, educational, and community development of Georgia by providing quality technical education, adult literacy education, continuing education, and customized business and industry workforce training to the citizens of Georgia.

Primary Agency / Organization

None

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing, & Human Services	Facilities, Personnel
ESF 8 – Public Health & Medical Services	Equipment, Personnel
ESF 15 – External Affairs	Facilities, Personnel

Agency Information

Department of Technical and Adult Education 1800 Century Plaza, Suite 400 Atlanta, GA 30345

Voice: 404-679-1600 Fax: 404-679-1610 Web-page: http://www.dtae.org

Agency / Organization Department of Transportation (DOT)

<u>Mission</u>

The Georgia Department of Transportation provides a safe, seamless and sustainable transportation system that supports Georgia's economy and is sensitive to its citizens and environment.

Primary Agency / Organization

ESF 1 – Transportation ESF 3 – Public Works & Engineering

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 2 – Communications	Communications, Equipment, Facilities
ESF 4 – Firefighting	Aircraft, Personnel, Traffic Control, Vehicles
ESF 5 – Emergency Management	Aircraft, Notification, Traffic Control, Vehicles
ESF 6 Mass Care, Housing, & Human Services	Equipment, Personnel, Vehicles
ESF 8 – Public Health & Medical	Aircraft, Escort/Traffic Control, Technical
Services	Assistance – Construction, Vehicles
ESF 9 – Search and Rescue	Aircraft, Search and Rescue, Vehicles
ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials	Aircraft, Escort of Hazardous Materials, Instruments, Vehicles
ESF 11 – Agriculture & Natural Resources	Aircraft, Construction, Equipment, Food Distribution, Food Escort, Technical Assistance, Traffic Control, Vehicles
ESF 12 – Energy	Architectural and Engineering Services, Construction Equipment, Fuel Equipment, Generators, Personnel, Vehicles
ESF 13 – Public Safety & Security Services	Equipment, Facilities, Personnel
ESF 14 – Long-Term Community Recovery & Mitigation	Personnel, Vehicles
ESF 15 – External Affairs	Aircraft, Information, Personnel

Agency Information

Georgia Department of Transportation No. 2 Capitol Square, S.W. Atlanta, GA 30334 Voice: 404-656-5267 Fax: 404-463-6336 Web-page: <u>http://www.dot.state.ga.us</u>

GEOP-Appendix D Agency/Organizational Responsibilities

Agency / Organization Department of Veterans Services (DVS)

Mission

The mission of the Department of Veterans Service is to serve the some 700,000-plus veterans residing in Georgia, their dependents and survivors in all matters pertaining to veterans benefits.

Primary Agency / Organization

None

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing, & Human Services	Facilities, Personnel
ESF 13 – Public Safety & Security Services	Burial Assistance

Agency Information

Department of Veterans Services Suite E970 Floyd Veterans Memorial Building Atlanta, GA 30334-4800

Voice: 404-656-2300 Fax: 404-656-7006 Web-page: http://www.vs.state.ga.us
Agency / Organization Georgia Baptist Convention

<u>Mission</u>

The Disaster Relief Ministry of the Georgia Baptist Convention is ready to respond to the ministry needs of disaster victims in Georgia and across the nation whenever a disaster strikes. They can respond with feeding units, clean up, recovery units and communication units and child care unit. Volunteers are trained in Disaster Relief and are ready to serve in times of disaster.

Primary Agency / Organization

None

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing & Human Services	Child Care, Food, Personnel

Agency Information

Georgia Baptist Convention 2930 Flowers Road South Atlanta, GA 30341

Voice: 770-455-0404 Fax: Web-page: http://www.gabaptist.org

Agency / Organization Georgia Building Authority (GBA)

<u>Mission</u>

Georgia Building Authority ... providing the highest quality property management and other related services for the citizens of Georgia.

Primary Agency / Organization

None

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 1 – Transportation	Personnel, Vehicles
ESF 3 – Public Works & Engineering	Personnel, Technical Expertise
ESF 5 – Emergency Management	Economic Analysis, Personnel,
ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing, & Human	Food
Services	
ESF 8 – Public Health & Medical Services	Building Design, Construction, Maintenance
ESF 11 – Agriculture & Natural Resources	Food
ESF 14 – Long-Term Community Recovery	Personnel
& Mitigation	

Agency Information

Georgia Building Authority 1 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive Atlanta, GA 30334

Voice: 404-656-3253 Fax: 404-657-0337 Web-page: http://www.state.ga.us/gba

Agency / Organization Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI)

<u>Mission</u>

The Mission of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation is to provide the highest quality investigative, scientific, and information services and resources to the criminal justice community and others as authorized by law, for the purpose of maintaining law and order and protecting life and property. A team of skilled and dedicated employees, utilizing innovative programs and state of the art technology, will achieve the Mission.

Primary Agency / Organization

ESF 13 – Law Enforcement Services

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 2 – Communications	Communications, Personnel
ESF 4 – Firefighting	Investigations
ESF 5 – Emergency Management	Law Enforcement
ESF 8 – Public Health & Medical	Investigations, Laboratory Excilition
Services	
ESF 9 – Search and Rescue	Identification, Investigations
ESF 11 – Agriculture & Natural	Intelligence, Laboratory Facilities,
Resources	Specialized Communication
ESF 15 – External Affairs	Information

Agency Information

Georgia Bureau of Investigation

3121 Panthersville Road

P.O. Box 370808 Decatur, GA 30037-0808

Voice: 404-244-2600 Fax: Web-page: http://www.ganet.org/gbi

Agency / Organization Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA)

Mission

GEMA's mission is to provide a comprehensive and aggressive all-hazards approach to homeland security initiatives, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, and special events. The purpose of our mission is to protect life and property and to prevent and/ or reduce the negative impact of natural and manmade events in Georgia.

Primary Agency / Organization

ESF 2 – Communications ESF 5 – Emergency Management ESF 9 – Search and Rescue ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials ESF 14 – Long-Term Community Recovery & Mitigation ESF 15 – External Affairs

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 1 – Transportation	Personnel, Vehicles
ESF 4 – Firefighting	Communications, Equipment, Personnel
ESF 7 – Resource Support	Personnel
ESE 11 – Animals & Natural Resources	Communication, Coordination, Equipment,
	Facilitation, Logistics, Technical Assistance
ESF 13 – Public Safety & Security	Coordination of Personnel and K9 Teams,
Services	Recovery Operations

Agency Information

Georgia Emergency Management Agency P.O. Box 18055 Atlanta, GA 30316-0055

Voice: 1-800-TRY-GEMA (or 404-635-7000) Fax: 404-635-7205 Web-page: http://www.gema.state.ga.us

Agency / Organization Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority (GEFA)

<u>Mission</u>

Provide financing and other support services for infrastructure improvements, energy programs and fuel storage systems that result in a cleaner environment for all Georgians.

Primary Agency / Organization None

none

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 3 – Public Works & Engineering	Personnel
ESF 7 - Resource Support	Fuel
ESF 12 – Energy	Fuel
ESF 14 – Long-Term Community Recovery & Mitigation	Funding, Personnel, Procurement

Agency Information

Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority 100 Peachtree St., N.W., Suite 2090 Atlanta, GA 30309-1911

Voice: 404-656-0938 Fax: 404-656-6416 Web-page: http://www.gefa.org

Agency / Organization Georgia Forestry Commission (GFC)

<u>Mission</u>

The GFC provides leadership, service, and education in protection, management, and wise use of Georgia's forest resources.

Primary Agency / Organization

ESF 4 – Firefighting

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 1 – Transportation	Personnel, Vehicles
ESF 2 – Communications	Communications
ESF 3 – Public Works & Engineering	Debris Removal, Equipment, Personnel
ESF 5 – Emergency Management	Communications, Law Enforcement, Vehicles
ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing & Human Services	Equipment, Supplies, Vehicles
ESF 8 – Public Health & Medical Services	Vehicles
ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials	Aircraft, Burn Investigations, Communications, Containment, Equipment, Fire Suppression, Personnel, Vehicles
ESF 11 – Agriculture & Natural Resources	Equipment, Personnel, Vehicles
ESF 12 – Energy	Fuel
ESF 13 – Public Safety & Security	Equipment, Personnel, Temporary Morgues,
Services	Vehicles
ESF 14 – Long-Term Community Recovery & Mitigation	Data, Personnel
ESF 15 – External Affairs	Information

Agency Information

Georgia Forestry Commission 5645 Riggins Mill Road Dry Branch, GA 31020

Voice: 1-800-GATREES (or 478-751-3500) Fax: 478-751-3465 Web-page: http://www.gfc.state.ga.us

Agency / Organization Georgia Hospital Association (GHA)

Mission

The mission of the Georgia Hospital Association is to advocate for and assist members to improve the delivery of accessible, quality, comprehensive and cost-effective hospital and health services and to improve the overall health status of the community.

Primary Agency / Organization

None

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 8 – Public Health & Medical Services	Medical Facilities, Personnel

Agency Information

Georgia Hospital Association 1675 Terrell Mill Rd Marietta, GA 30067

Voice: 770-249-4500 Fax: 770-955-5801 Web-page: http://www.gha.org

<u>Agency / Organization</u> Georgia Municipal Association (GMA)

Mission

Our purpose is to anticipate and influence the forces shaping Georgia's communities and to provide leadership, tools and services that assist local governments in becoming more innovative, effective and responsive.

Primary Agency / Organization

None

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 15 – External Affairs	Notification

Agency Information

Georgia Municipal Association 201 Pryor Street, SW Atlanta, GA 30303

Voice: 404-688-0472 Fax: 678-686-6289 Web-page: http://www.gmanet.com

Agency / Organization Georgia Nurses Association (GNA)

<u>Mission</u>

"Nurses Shaping the Future of Professional Nursing and Advocating for Quality Health Care"

Founded nearly a century ago for the purpose of uniting our profession, GNA is the state's largest professional nursing association for registered nurses in all practice settings. GNA has provided enormous support to advance the profession as a whole and nurses as individuals. Because the health care arena is in a continuing state of flux, nurses must speak with a collective voice. GNA is positioned to advocate for you while you advocate for your patients. Linked together, we can ensure nursing's agenda is heard in every arena.

Primary Agency / Organization

None

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 8 – Public Health & Medical Services	Personnel

Agency Information

Georgia Nurses Association 3032 Briarcliff Road Atlanta, GA 30329-2655

Voice: 404-325-5536 Fax: 404-325-0407 Web-page: http://www.georgianurses.org

Agency / Organization Georgia Pharmacy Association (GPhA)

Mission

GPhA is committed to promoting and enhancing the profession of pharmacy and the practice standards of its practitioners. Further, the Association endeavors to heighten the public's perception of the profession of pharmacy and pharmacists, and to promote the value of pharmacy services to the health and welfare of the general public.

Primary Agency / Organization

None

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 8 – Public Health & Medical Services	Personnel, Pharmaceuticals, Supplies

Agency Information

Georgia Pharmacy Association 50 Lenox Point, N.E. Atlanta, GA 30324

Voice: 404-231-5074 Fax: 404-237-8435 Web-page: http://www.gpha.org

<u>Agency / Organization</u> Georgia Ports Authority

<u>Mission</u>

The Georgia Ports Authority's mission is to develop, maintain and operate ocean and inland river ports within Georgia; foster international trade and new industry for state and local communities; promote Georgia's agricultural, industrial and natural resources; and maintain the natural quality of the environment.

Primary Agency / Organization

None

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 7 – Resource Support	Storage Facilities

Agency Information

Georgia Ports Authority GPA Administration Building P.O. Box 2406 Savannah, GA 31402 Voice: 912-964-3811 Fax: 912-964-3921 Web-page: http://www.gaports.com

<u>Agency / Organization</u> Georgia Power Company

<u>Mission</u>

Georgia Power, the largest of five electric utilities that make up Southern Company, has been providing electricity to Georgia for more than a century. Georgia Power is an investor-owned, tax-paying utility that serves customers in 57,000 of the state's 59,000 square miles. The company's 2 million customers are in all but six of Georgia's 159 counties. Georgia Power has approximately 8,800 employees throughout the state.

Primary Agency / Organization

None

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 12 – Energy	Electric Power, Personnel

Agency Information

Georgia Power Company 241 Ralph McGill Boulevard, NE Atlanta, GA 30308

Voice: 404-506-6526 Fax: Web-page: http://www.southernco.com/gapower

GEOP-Appendix D Agency/Organizational Responsibilities

Agency / Organization Georgia Public Broadcasting (GPB)

Mission

To create, produce and distribute high quality programs and services that educate, inform and entertain our audiences and enrich the quality of their lives.

Primary Agency / Organization

None

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 2 – Communications	Facilities, Radio, Television
ESF 15 – External Affairs	Equipment, Facilities, Personnel

Agency Information

Georgia Public Broadcasting 260 14th Street, NW Atlanta, GA 30318

Voice: 404-685-2400 Fax: 404-685-2431 Web-page: http://www.gpb.org

GEOP-Appendix D Agency/Organizational Responsibilities

Agency / Organization Georgia Public Safety Training Center (GPSTC)

Mission

The primary objective of the Training Center is to provide high quality, cost effective training to law enforcement, fire service, correctional, emergency medical service, and judicial personnel.

Primary Agency / Organization

None

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services	Storage Facilities
ESF 7 – Resource Support	Storage Facilities
ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials	Personnel
ESF 11 – Agriculture & Natural Resources	Food, Personnel
ESF 13 – Public Safety & Security Services	Equipment, Personnel, Training
ESF 15 – External Affairs	Equipment, Personnel

Agency Information

Georgia Public Safety Training Center 1000 Indian Springs Drive Forsyth, GA 31029

Voice: 478-993-4000 Fax: 478-993-4303 Web-page: http://www.state.ga.us/gpstc

Agency / Organization Georgia Technology Authority (GTA)

Mission

GTA's purpose is to deliver secure, reliable technology services and solutions, and provide guidance and oversight that lead to sound decisions for Georgia government.

Primary Agency / Organization

None

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 2 – Communications	Personnel, Procurement
ESF 8 – Public Health & Medical	Communications, Information Technology
Services	Support

Agency Information

Georgia Technology Authority 100 Peachtree Street, Suite 2300 Atlanta, GA 30303-3404

Voice: 404-463-2300 Fax: Web-page: http://gta.georgia.gov

Agency / Organization Georgia Transmission Corporation (GTC)

Mission

Georgia Transmission Corporation will provide the best in reliable, cost-effective service for its Members.

Primary Agency / Organization

None

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 12 – Energy	Electrical Power, Personnel

Agency Information

Georgia Transmission Corporation 2100 East Exchange Place Tucker, GA 30084

Voice: 770-270-7400 Fax: Web-page: http://www.gatrans.com

Agency / Organization Georgia Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (GVOAD)

<u>Mission</u>

The mission of Georgia VOAD is to coordinate planning efforts by many voluntary organizations responding to disaster. Member organizations provide more effective and less duplication in service by getting together before disasters strike. Once disasters occur, Georgia VOAD encourages members and other voluntary agencies to convene on site. This cooperative effort has proven to be the most effective way for a wide variety of volunteers and organizations to work together in a crisis.

Primary Agency / Organization

None

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 11 – Agriculture & Natural Resources	Emergency Animal Sheltering, Equipment, Facilities, Food, Personnel, Supplies, Technical Assistance, Veterinary Medical Triage, Water

Agency Information

Georgia Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (GaVOAD) 4439 Parkspring Terrace Norcross, GA 30092

Voice: 404-725-6328 Fax: 404-447-1581 Web-page: http://www.geocities.com/gavoad/

<u>Agency / Organization</u> Governor's Office of Consumer Affairs (OCA)

<u>Mission</u>

The Office of Consumer Affairs protects consumers and legitimate business enterprises from unfair and deceptive activities through the enforcement of the Fair Business Practices Act and other related consumer protection statutes.

Primary Agency / Organization

ESF 13 Public Safety & Security Services

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 5 – Emergency Management	Investigations

Agency Information

Governor's Office of Consumer Affairs 2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, Suite 356 Atlanta, GA 30334

Voice: 404-651-8600 Fax: 404-651-9018 Web-page: http://www2.state.ga.us/GaOCA

Agency / Organization Office of Planning and Budget (OPB)

<u>Mission</u>

The mission of the Office of Planning and Budget is to improve state government operations and services by leading and assisting in the evaluation, development and implementation of budgets, plans, programs, and policies. OPB will accomplish this mission with leadership from the Governor and in cooperation with the General Assembly, state agencies, and other public and private organizations.

Primary Agency / Organization

None

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 5 – Emergency Management	Economic Analysis, Personnel
ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services	Funding, Procurement
ESF 7 – Resource Support	Procurement
ESF 14 – Long-Term Community Recovery & Mitigation	Funding, Procurement

Agency Information

Office of Planning and Budget 270 Washington Street, SW Atlanta, GA 30344

Voice: 404-656-3820 Fax: 404-656-3828 Web-page: http://www.opb.state.ga.us

Agency / Organization Office of the Governor

Mission

- Ensure that in all endeavors, stewards of state are mindful of these basic principles:
- Returning Public Trust in Government
- Ensure that in all business matters, strict codes of conduct and ethics are enforced and the leadership throughout state government provides an impeccable example for others to follow.
- Eliminate public doubt in the integrity of state government leadership and business dealings by actively eliminating questionable business practices and activity.
- Ensuring a Public Voice and a Responsive Government
- Bring decision-making closer to those citizens who are affected through local control and recognition of public sentiment on the issues of great concern to the citizens of Georgia.
- Create an open and responsive government that truly serves the needs of Georgia's citizens and actively seeks to provide solutions to chronic problems.
- Inspiring and Empowering Innovation and Productivity
- Inspire innovation and productivity by empowering our state employees on the frontlines by cutting unnecessary bureaucracy, cutting unnecessary regulation, and providing incentives for an effective and efficient state government.
- Ensure that the state is a good steward of the public treasury by creating a resultsoriented government where productivity and results carry a higher priority than the politics-of-the-day.

Primary Agency / Organization

ESF 15 – External Affairs

Support Agency / Organization

None

Agency Information

Office of the Governor Georgia State Capitol Atlanta, GA 30334

Voice: 404-656-1776 Web-page: <u>http://www.gov.state.ga.us</u>

GEOP-Appendix D Agency/Organizational Responsibilities

Agency / Organization Office of the Commissioner of Insurance and Safety Fire

<u>Mission</u>

The mission of the Office of Commissioner of Insurance is to ensure that the public's interests are served through professional oversight of regulated industries, consumer protection, and broad-based educational activities.

Primary Agency / Organization

None

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 4 – Firefighting	Investigators, Personnel
ESF 5 – Emergency Management	Investigations
ESF 14 – Long-Term Community Recovery & Mitigation	Personnel

Agency Information

Office of the Commissioner of Insurance and Safety Fire 2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive West Tower, Suite 704 Atlanta, GA 30334

Voice: 404-656-2070 Fax: 404-657-8542 Web-page: http://www.gainsurance.org

Agency / Organization Peace Officers Standards and Training Council (POST)

<u>Mission</u>

It is the mission of the Georgia Peace Officer Standards and Training Council to provide the citizens of Georgia with qualified, professionally trained, ethical and competent peace officers and criminal justice professionals.

Primary Agency / Organization

None

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 15 – External Affairs	Personnel

Agency Information

The Georgia Peace Officers Standards and Training Council 5000 Austell-Powder Springs Road, Suite 261 Austell, GA 30106

Voice: 770-732-5974 Fax: 770-732-5952 Web-page: http://www.gapost.org

GEOP-Appendix D Agency/Organizational Responsibilities

Agency / Organization Prosecuting Attorneys' Council of Georgia (PAC)

<u>Mission</u>

The Prosecuting Attorneys' Council of Georgia assists the prosecuting attorneys of Georgia who seek justice with honor in their efforts against criminal activity.

Primary Agency / Organization

None

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 8 – Public Health & Medical Services	Personnel

Agency Information

Prosecuting Attorneys' Council of Georgia 104 Marietta Street Suite 400 Atlanta, GA 30303-2743

Voice: 404-969-4001 Fax: 404-969-0020 Web-page: http://www.pacga.org

Agency / Organization Public Service Commission (PSC)

<u>Mission</u>

The mission of the Georgia Public Service Commission is to ensure that consumers receive the best possible value in telecommunications, electric and natural gas services and to improve transportation and pipeline safety.

Primary Agency / Organization

ESF 12 -- Energy

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 2 – Communications	Personnel
ESF 3 – Public Works & Engineering	Communications, Personnel
ESF 4 – Firefighting	Escort of Hazardous Materials, Instruments, Transportation Assistance
ESF 5 – Emergency Management	Economic Analysis, Personnel
ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials	Escort of Hazardous Materials, Instruments
ESF 13 – Public Safety & Security Services	Equipment Assistance, Transportation
ESF 14 – Long-Term Community Recovery & Mitigation	Funding, Notification, Personnel
ESF 15 – External Affairs	Information

Agency Information

Public Service Commission 244 Washington St., SW Atlanta, GA 30334

Voice: 404-656-4501 Fax: 404-656-2341 Web-page: http://www.psc.state.ga.us

Agency / Organization State Board of Pardons and Paroles

<u>Mission</u>

The mission of the State Board of Pardons and Paroles is to:

- Protect the public by thoroughly investigating and processing inmate cases and making responsible, just, and equitable parole decisions while balancing punishment and rehabilitation;
- Respond to the needs and concerns of crime victims and their families
- Use agency and community resources as a bridge to help parolees reach selfsufficiency and stable citizenship
- Supervise parolees skillfully and return to prison those who demonstrate they will not by choice abide by their release conditions.

Primary Agency / Organization

None

Support Agency / Organization

 Emergency Support Function
 Resource

 ESF 13 – Public Safety & Security Services
 Equipment, Personnel, Transportation

Agency Information

State Board of Pardons and Paroles 2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, SE Suite 458, Balcony Level, East Tower Atlanta, GA 30334-4909

Voice: 404-656-5651 Fax: 404-651-8502 Web-page: http://www.pap.state.ga.us

Agency / Organization The Salvation Army

<u>Mission</u>

Whether it be a local incident or a major disaster, Salvation Army staff and volunteers are often the first on the scene and the last to depart, honoring a century-old commitment to serve those in need, at the time of need, and at the place of need.

The red shield continues to be a beacon of compassion; of immediate aid, psychological support and spiritual counsel to individuals and families whose lives have been disrupted or shattered by forces beyond their control.

Salvation Army disaster response teams, coordinated and directed by commissioned officers and trained personnel, supported by volunteers, are "on call" to serve at all disasters and civil disorders which place a community or its populace at risk or which may disrupt or destroy family security and well-being.

Primary Agency / Organization

None

Support Agency / Organization

Emergency Support Function	Resource
ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services	Donated Goods, Food

Agency Information

The Salvation Army USA Southern Territory Headquarters 1424 Northeast Expressway Atlanta, GA 30329-2088

Voice: 404-728-1300 Fax: 404-728-1331 Web page: <u>http://www.salvationarmyusa.org</u>

<u>ACRONYMS</u>

ARRL	American Radio Relay League, Inc.		
ARC	American Red Cross		
ACCG	Association of County Commissioners of Georgia		
BOR	Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia		
CJCC	Criminal Justice Coordinating Council		
DOAS	Department of Administrative Services		
GDA	Department of Agriculture		
DCA	Department of Community Affairs		
DOC	Department of Corrections		
DOD	Department of Defense		
DDS	Department of Driver Services		
DOE	Department of Education		
DHR	Department of Human Resources		
DOL	Department of Labor		
DMVS	Department of Motor Vehicle Safety		
DNR	Department of Natural Resources		
DOR	Department of Revenue		
DTAE	Department of Technical and Adult Education		
DOT	Department of Transportation		
DVS	Department of Veterans Services		
GBA	Georgia Building Authority		
GBI	Georgia Bureau of Investigation		
GEMA	Georgia Emergency Management Agency		
GEFA	Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority		
GFC	Georgia Forestry Commission		
GHA	Georgia Hospital Association		
GMA	Georgia Municipal Association		
GNA	Georgia Nurses Association		
GphA	Georgia Pharmacy Association		
GPA	Georgia Ports Authority		
GPC	Georgia Power Company		
GPB	Georgia Public Broadcasting		
GPSTC	Georgia Public Safety Training Center		
GSP	Georgia State Patrol		
GTA	Georgia Technology Authority		
GTA	Georgia Telephone Association		
GTC	Georgia Transmission Corporation		
GaVOAD	Georgia Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters		
OCA	Governor's Office of Consumer Affairs		
OPB	Office of Planning and Budget		
PAC	Prosecuting Attorneys' Council of Georgia		
POST	Peace Officers Standards and Training Council		
PSC	Public Service Commission		

APPENDIX E

GEORGIA VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE IN DISASTER (VOAD) STATE ASSOCIATIONS AND PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT

VOAD

Adventist Community Services American Family Foundation American Red Cross Atlanta-Fulton County Emergency Management Agency (Affiliate Member) **Church World Service Corporate Response** Federal Emergency Management Agency (Affiliate Member) Georgia Association of Food Banks Georgia Baptist Convention Georgia Emergency Management Agency (Affiliate Member) Georgia Department of Agriculture (Affiliate Member) Georgia Department of Human Resources Georgia Pharmacy Foundation Habitat for Humanity International Humane Associations of Georgia, Inc. Lutheran Ministries of Georgia Mennonite Disaster Service Mormon Disaster Service National VOAD Saint Vincent DePaul Society The Salvation Army United Methodist – North Georgia Conference – Disaster Response Ministry United Methodist Volunteers in Mission United Way 211 (Affiliate Member)

STATE ASSOCIATIONS

Association County Commissioners of Georgia (ACCG) Georgia Association of Chiefs of Police Georgia Municipal Association (GMA) Georgia Sheriffs' Association

PRIVATE SECTOR

AT&T BellSouth Georgia Power Company Georgia Transmission Corporation

APPENDIX F GLOSSARY

Alternate State Operations Center - a site located away from the Primary Emergency Operations Center (EOC) from which civil government officials exercise direction and coordination in an emergency situation.

Damage Assessment -the appraisal or determination of the actual effects on human, economic and natural resources resulting from man-made or natural disasters.

Decontamination (Radiological) - the reduction or removal of contaminating radioactive material from a structure, area, object or person.

Direction and Coordination -the assignment and collaboration of missions, tasks and procedures to operate government during emergency operations.

Disaster -a major occurrence that results in a Presidential Declaration to assist with property damage, public and/or individual assistance.

Emergency -an occurrence or a situation that may threaten lives and/or damage property and results in a State of Emergency being signed into effect by the Governor.

Emergency Alert System (EAS) -a system coordinated among Federal Communications Commission, National Weather Service, Georgia Emergency Management Agency and local broadcasters to alert the general public to emerging weather conditions.

Emergency Management -an organized planning, decision making and assignment process along with coordination of available resources to mitigate, prepare, respond and recover from man-made or natural emergencies or disasters.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) -a protected site from which government officials (municipal, county, state and federal) exercise direction and coordination in an emergency.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) -a functional area of activity established to facilitate the delivery of assistance required during the immediate response phase of a disaster to save lives, protect health and property and maintain public safety. ESFs represent assistance which a state or local jurisdiction will most likely need because of the impact of an emergency/disaster on its own resources and response capabilities or because of the specialized assistance required.

Exercise - a simulated condition of man-made or natural emergency or disaster operations involving planning, preparedness and response.

Evacuees -all persons removed or moving from areas threatened or struck by a disaster.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) -the agency responsible for implementing the Federal Response Plan during a Presidential Declaration and coordinating federal assistance through Emergency Support Functions.

Hazard - a dangerous event or circumstance that may or may not lead to an emergency

or disaster.

Hazardous Materials -a substance or material in a quantity or form that may pose an unreasonable risk to health, safety or property when released in the environment.

Hazardous Materials Incident (Fixed Facility) -any occurrence resulting in the uncontrolled release of materials from a fixed site capable of posing a risk to health, safety and property as determined in the Environmental Protection Agency Resource Conservation and Recovery Act regulations.

Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP) - a clear and concise document describing local actions to be taken stating what action will be taken and who is responsible in the event of an anticipated emergency.

Mitigation -activities that prevent a disaster, reduce the chance of a disaster from happening or reduce the damaging effects of unavoidable disasters.

Mobile Command Post (MCP) - an emergency management vehicle which serves as a base of operation for command and control during an emergency.

Mobile Communications Vehicle (MCV) -an emergency management vehicle which can augment communications ability.

Mobilization - the process of marshaling appropriate personnel to manage resources.

Mutual Aid Agreements - written or unwritten understandings among jurisdictions, agencies or organizations which cover methods and types of assistance available during an emergency or disaster.

Nuclear Power Plant - an electrical generating facility using a nuclear reactor as a power (heat) source.

Preparedness -activities, programs and assistance that exist prior to an emergency that are used to prevent, support and/or enhance response to an emergency or disaster.

Presidential Declaration - a disaster that exceeds the state's capacity to respond, resulting in the Governor's request for federal assistance.

Primary Responsibility - the agency which is assigned to respond to a specific emergency support function during an emergency or disaster.

Public Service Announcements (PSAs) - announcements made by broadcast media, free of charge, for the good of the public.

Recovery - long term activities and programs beyond the initial crisis period of an emergency or disaster designed to return all systems to normal status or to reconstitute these systems to a new condition that is less vulnerable.

Response - activities and programs designed to address the immediate and short-term effects of the onset of an emergency or disaster.

Shelter - a facility that provides temporary care for individuals and families who have been evacuated from their homes by an emergency or disaster.

Shelter Management - an internal organization, administration and operation of a

shelter facility by trained personnel or volunteers.

Shelter Manager - a trained individual who provides for internal organization, administration and operation of a shelter facility.

Site Hardening - actions (e.g., construction, security checks, extended perimeters) taken to make a facility less vulnerable to attack.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) - instructions and directives covering operations and standardized procedures.

Support Responsibility - the agency/organization that is assigned to provide assistance to the primary agency with emergency support function responsibility

GEOP-Appendix F

APPENDIX G AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

- 1. "A National Strategy for Integrated Public Warning Policy and Capability", Partnership for Public Warning, February 2003.
- 2. ARC Board of Governors' Disaster Services Policy Statement of July 1977
- 3. Aviation Disaster Family Assistance Act of 1996
- 4. Executive Order 3/13/03
- 5. Georgia Air Quality Control Act
- 6. Georgia Death Investigation Act
- 7. Georgia Emergency Management Act of 1981, as amended, Official Code of Georgia Annotated § 38-3-22(b)(6)
 - (http://www.legis.state.ga.us/cgibin/gl codes detail.pl?code=38-3-22)
- 8. Georgia Water Quality Control Act, Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A.) § 12-8-20 *et seq.*
- 9. Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act of 1990.
- 10. "National Strategy for Homeland Security", Office of Homeland Security, July 2002. (<u>http://www.homelandsecurity.org/hls/features/hlsstrategy.pdf</u>)
- 11. Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A.) § 4; 12-8; 26; 35-3-151
- 12. Radiological Plan
- 13. The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990
- 14. The Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990
- 15. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended. (<u>http://www.fema.gov/library/stafact.shtm</u>)
- 16. Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)
- 17. Water Quality Control Act
- 18. Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A.) § 10-393-4
- 19. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 93-288, as amended by PL 100-707 dated November 23, 1988.
- 20. The Disaster Relief Act of 1970, as amended (the following Sections only: 231, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 301, 302, 303 and 304).
- 21. Disaster Assistance Programs, Digest of Federal Disaster Assistance Programs, DAP 21, Federal Emergency Management Agency, June 26, 1989.
- 22. Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended (PL 81-920).
- 23. Title 44, CFR, Part 200 et seq.
- 24. Title 44 CFR; Part 13 (Final FEMA Common Rule).
- 25. Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (PL 93-234).
- 26. Presidential Executive Order 12612, dated October 28, 1987(Federalism).
- 27. Presidential Executive Order 11990, dated May 24, 1977 (Protection of Wetlands).

GEORGIA RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

BASE PLAN



RECORD OF CHANGES

Change Number

Date

Entered By

1	Early Phase Protection Action Guides, pg.33	4-23-03	mrr
	Deview and undets Assessible 2 and 2	1 14 04	
2	Review and update Appendix 3, pg.2	1-14-04	11111
3	Review with no update needed	4-11-05	mr
			,



Georgia Emergency Management Agency

Post Office Box 18055 Atlanta, Georgia 30316-0055 Tel: (404) 635-7000 In Georgia 1-800-TRY-GEMA Fax: (404) 635-7205 www.gema.state.ga.us



MEMORANDUM

TO:Holders of the Georgia Radiological Emergency Base PlanFROM:Patrick CochranProgram Manager

Radiological Emergency Preparedness

DATE: January 22, 2004

SUBJECT: GEMA Base Plan Revision

Attached are the revisions to Radiological Emergency Base Plan for Georgia . Please discard the appropriate pages and replace it with the attached current update.



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR Georgia Emergency Management Agency

P.O. Box 18055 Atlanta, Georgia 30316-0055 Tel: (404) 635-7000 In Georgia 1-800-TRY- GEMA FAX: (404) 635-7205



MEMORANDUM

- TO: Holders of the Georgia Radiological Emergency Base Plan
- FROM: Gary W. McConnell, Director

DATE: April 9, 1997

SUBJECT: Change 2



Enclosed is Change 2 to the Georgia Radiological Emergency Base Plan. Please replace the old pages with the updated pages and note the change in the Record of Changes page in the front of the plan.

These changes are editorial in nature and bring the plan in line with current policies and procedures.

GWM/gwg Enclosure


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OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR Georgia Emergency Management Agency

P.O. Box 18055 Atlanta, Georgia 30316-0055 TEL: (404) 224-7800XX 635-7000 In Georgia 1-800-TRY-GEMA FAX: (404) 627-7205XX 635-7205



MEMORANDUM

TO: Holders of the Georgia Radiological Emergency Base Plan, May 1994
 FROM: Dave H. Moffet, Chief of Radiological Programs

DATE: December 11, 1995

SUBJECT: Change 1

Attached is Change 1 of the above mentioned plan. Please remove the appropriate pages from your copy of the plan and replace with the attached pages.

DHM/ib Attachment





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OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR Georgia Emergency Management Agency

P.O. Box 18055 Atlanta, Georgia 30316-0055 TEL: (404) 624-7000 In Georgia 1-800 TRY GEMA FAX: (404) 624-7205



MEMORANDUM

- TO: Holders of the Georgia Radiological Emergency Plan (GA REP) Base Plan
- FROM: Gary W. McConnell, Director

DATE: May 5, 1994

SUBJECT: Plan Update

Enclosed is a complete reprint of the GA REP Base Plan dated May 1994. All changes involve updated telephone numbers, editorial improvements to the plan and revisions incorporated into the plan as a result of new federal guidance. This Plan replaces the version dated June 1993.

Remove pages from the existing plan except for the tab pages and replace with the new plan.

GWM/gwg Enclosure



STATE OF GEORGIA Department of Defense



Georgia Emergency Management Agency

MG JERRY D. SANDERS THE ADJUTANT GENERAL DIRECTOR

P.O. Box 18055 Atlanta, Georgia 30316-0055 TEL: (404) 624-7000

GARY W. MCCONNELL EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

March 20, 1991

MEMORANDUM

TO:

Holders of the Georgia Radiological Emergency Plan (GA REP) Base Plan

Plan Update SUBJECT:

Enclosed is a complete reprint of the GA REP Base Plan dated March 1991. The only significant change from the previous version is the movement of the Department of Human Resources Radioactive Materials Program to the Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division. Also Protective Action Guides (PAGs) have been revised to reflect guidance contained in EPA Manual of Protective Actions for Nuclear Incidents dated January 1990. All remaining changes involve updated telephone numbers and editorial improvements.

This Plan replaces version dated November 1987 with Change 1 dated July 1989.

ICCONNEL J. Executive Director

Enclosure: (as stated)

GWM/d1

Received + Entered NHO 3/25/91



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR Georgia Emergency Management Agency

P.O. Box 18055 Atlanta, Georgia 30316-0055 TEL: (404) 624-7000 FAX: (404) 624-7205



MEMORANDUM

TO: Holders of the Georgia Radiological Emergency Plan (GA REP) Base Plan

FROM: Gary W. McConnell, Director

DATE: June 7, 1993

SUBJECT: Plan Update

Enclosed is a complete reprint of the GA REP Base Plan dated June 1993. All changes involve updated telephone numbers and editorial improvements to the plan. This Plan replaces the version dated March 1991 with Change 1 dated April 1992.

Remove pages from the existing plan except for the tab pages and replace with the new plan.

GWM/gwg Enclosure







Georgia Emergency Management Agency

P.O.Box18055 Atlanta, Georgia 30316-0055

TEL: (404) 624-7000

FAX: (404) 624-7205



GARY W. McCONNELL EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MEMORANDUM

TO: Holders of the Georgia Radiological Emergency Base Plan

FROM: Gary W. McConnell, Director Dividing

DATE: May 8, 1992

SUBJECT: Change 1

Enclosed is Change 1 to the Georgia Radiological Emergency Base Plan. Please replace the old pages with the updated pages and note the change in the Record of Changes page in the front of the plan.

These changes are editorial in nature and bring the plan in line with current policies and procedures.

GWM/dl Enclosure

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- Appendix 2 The Southern Agreement for Mutual State Radiation Assistance (SMRAP) Activation Procedure

- Appendix 3State Agencies' Standard Operating ProceduresAppendix 4List of Supporting Emergency Response PlansAppendix 5List of Radiological Emergency Operations ProceduresAppendix 6Memorandum of Understanding (DNR/DHR) on use of KI

PREFACE

The Georgia Radiological Emergency Plan (GA REP) has been developed on a statewide basis as an integral part of the Georgia Emergency Operations Plan (GEOP). The GEOP is an emergency operations plan for all natural and man-made disasters, accidents and incidents including the threat or actualization of conventional or nuclear war. It is a plan of action developed for use by local and state government officials in preparing for, responding to and recovering from emergencies and disasters throughout the state.

In accordance with the current Governor's Executive Order, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) have the lead agency responsibility for responding to all peacetime radiological emergency situations throughout Georgia. Under the procedure established by this plan, which was developed pursuant to the Governor's Executive Order, the DNR radiological emergency response team assesses the radiological conditions at the site of an incident. Based on this assessment, the Governor may declare a state of emergency. Under the statutory authority granted to the GEMA, pre-established plans and procedures of eight state agencies and local government organizations are automatically activated and coordinated by the GEMA State Operations Center (SOC) in Atlanta or appropriate Forward Emergency Operating Center (FEOC) in the vicinity of fixed nuclear facilities. In the event of a radiological emergency, GEMA has broad legal authority to take whatever actions are deemed necessary to protect the health and safety of Georgia citizens. This authority includes, but is not limited to, evacuation of people from private property, control of public and private transportation corridors and utilization of all public facilities in support of efforts to protect life and property.

The GA REP has been developed in considerable detail in accordance with criteria published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NUREG 0654/FEMA REP-1, Rev. 1). The GA REP is administratively organized into a general Base Plan applicable to all situations on a statewide basis and a specific site plan (annex) for each fixed nuclear power generating facility in the state. Additionally, since the impact zones include a ten-mile radius for evacuation planning and a fifty-mile radius for ingestion exposure planning, specific site plans have also been prepared for fixed nuclear facilities located outside Georgia but whose impact zones fall within the state. Finally, since the transportation of nuclear materials is of important concern in Georgia, a plan for responding to radiological emergencies or incidents associated with transportation accidents has also been prepared as a separate document (Annex H to the GA REP, Transportation).

The GA REP will be reviewed and updated on a periodic basis to incorporate new or revised procedures, regulations and guidance.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE GEORGIA RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

The GA REP is a planning document containing information needed by state and local planners and response personnel. The document is a common source of information for planners to use in the development of operating procedures, user handbooks or other related documents for field use. The GA REP consists of two distinct planning elements. The first element is known as a Base Plan and contains planning information of a generic, non-site specific nature. The Base Plan contains such information as legal authorities, organization, administration and concept of operation. The secondary planning element consists of Plan Annexes which contain detailed, specific information about a particular facility or particular incident situation. Plan Annexes have been developed for the following facilities/situations:

ANNEX A - Edwin I. Hatch Nuclear Plant ANNEX B - Joseph M. Farley Nuclear Plant ANNEX C - United States Department of Energy Savannah River Site ANNEX D - Alvin W. Vogtle Electric Generating Plant ANNEX F - Ingestion Exposure Pathway Plans for Fixed Nuclear Facilities ANNEX G - Georgia Institute of Technology Frank H. Neely Nuclear Research Center ANNEX H - Transportation

The GA REP Base Plan is administratively organized into eight major sections (I-VIII) plus supporting appendices. The Plan Annexes normally consist of eight sections (A-H). In those cases where local government plans are incorporated into the Plan Annex, there will be an additional section (I) added.

Each page of the GA REP Base Plan and Plan Annexes is numbered and identified. This number and identification will normally appear in the upper right corner of the page.

A cross-reference between requirements contained in Paragraph II.A.2.a. of NUREG 0654/FEMA REP-1, Rev. 1 and the State of Georgia Executive Order is provided in Appendix 1 to the GA REP Base Plan.

AUTHENTICATION

Michael G. Sherberger Director Georgia Emergency Management Agency

Date



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I. <u>PURPOSE</u>

This document is promulgated for use in preparing for, responding to and dealing with radiation emergencies throughout the state, excluding the threat or actualization of conventional or nuclear war and terrorism.

Principal objectives are to:

- A. Provide operational assistance and guidance to mitigate effects of, and promote recovery from, a radiation emergency.
- B. Delineate the responsibilities of state and local agencies and establish procedures to provide a coordinated response under appropriate direction and control.
- C. Establish systematic notification, communication and response procedures.
- D. Establish procedures for the release of information to the public and coordination of information between local, state and federal agencies regarding any radiological incident.

II. AUTHORITY AND LEGAL ASPECTS

- A. Georgia Emergency Management Act of 1981, as amended
 - 1. Summary

This Act in part creates a state emergency management agency; authorizes the creation of local organizations for emergency management; confers upon the Governor and upon the executive heads of governing bodies of the state certain emergency powers; and provides for the rendering of mutual aid among the political subdivisions of the state, with other states and with the federal government. In the State of Georgia, "emergency management" means the preparation for the carrying out of all emergency functions to prevent, minimize and repair injury and damage resulting from emergencies, energy emergencies or disasters, or the imminent threat thereof, of either man-made or natural origin. An "emergency" is a sudden, generally unexpected, occurrence or set of circumstances demanding immediate action; a "disaster" is any happening that causes great harm or damage. An "energy emergency" is any condition of substantial danger to the health, safety or welfare of the citizens of Georgia resulting from the operation of any electrical power generating facility; the transport of any energy resource (all forms) by any means whatsoever; the production, use or disposal of any source material, special nuclear material or by-product; or any nuclear incident occurring within or outside the State of Georgia, substantially affecting the health, safety or welfare of the citizens of this state.

2. Emergency Management Powers of the Governor

The Governor is authorized and empowered under Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A.) § 38-3-22 (a brief, not all inclusive listing):

- a. To have general direction and control of the Georgia Emergency Management Agency and to be responsible for the carrying out of the provisions of this chapter, and, in the event of disaster or emergency beyond local control, may assume direct operational control over all or any part of the emergency management functions within this state.
- b. To make, amend and rescind the necessary orders, rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this chapter

with due consideration to the plans of the federal government.

- c. To take such action and give such directions to state and local law enforcement officers and agencies as may be reasonable and necessary for the purpose of securing compliance with the provisions of this chapter and with the orders, rules and regulations made pursuant thereto.
- d. To employ such measures and give such directions to the state or local boards of health as may be reasonably necessary for the purpose of securing compliance with the provisions of this chapter or with the findings or recommendations of such boards of health by reason of conditions arising from emergencies or disasters, man-made or natural, or from the threat of enemy attack or otherwise.
- e. To delegate any authority vested in him under this chapter.
- f. On behalf of this state to enter into reciprocal aid agreements or compacts with other states, with the federal government, either on a statewide basis or local political subdivision basis, or with a neighboring state.
- 3. Emergency Powers of the Governor (a brief, not all inclusive listing):
 - a. In the event of actual or impending emergency or disaster, of natural or man-made origin, or impending or actual enemy attack, within or affecting the State of Georgia, the Governor may declare that a state of emergency or disaster exists.
 - b. A declaration of a state of emergency or disaster shall activate the emergency and disaster response and recovery aspects of the state and local emergency or disaster plans applicable to the political subdivision or area in question and be the authority for the deployment and use of any forces to which the plan or plans apply and for use or distribution of any supplies, equipment and any materials and facilities assembled, stockpiled or arranged to be made available pursuant to this chapter or any other provision of law relating to emergencies or disasters. The Governor shall have and may exercise the following additional emergency powers:

- To enforce all laws, rules and regulations relating to emergency management and to assume direct operational control of all civil forces and helpers in the state;
- (2) To perform and exercise such other functions, powers and duties as may be deemed necessary to promote and secure the safety and protection of the civilian population.
- (3) In addition to any other powers conferred upon the Governor by law, he may:
 - (a) Suspend the provisions of any regulatory statute prescribing the procedures for conduct of state business, or the orders, rules or regulations of any state agency, if strict compliance with the provisions of any statute, order, rule or regulations would in any way prevent, hinder or delay necessary action in coping with the emergency or disaster;
 - (b) Utilize all available resources of the state government and of each political subdivision of the state as reasonably necessary to cope with the emergency or disaster;
 - (c) Transfer the direction, personnel or functions of the state departments and agencies or units thereof for the purpose of performing or facilitating emergency services;
 - (d) Direct and compel the evacuation of all or part of the population from any stricken or threatened area within the state if he deems this action necessary for the preservation of life or other disaster mitigation, response or recovery; and
 - (e) Control ingress and egress to and from a disaster area, the movement of persons within the area and the occupancy or premises therein.

4. Immunity from Liability (O.C.G.A. §§ 38-3-35 and 38-3-51[i])

- a. "Neither the state nor any political subdivision of the state, nor the agents or representatives of the state or any political subdivision thereof, shall be liable for personal injury or property damage sustained by any person appointed or acting as a volunteer emergency management worker or member of any agency engaged in emergency management activity. The foregoing shall not affect the right of any person to receive benefits or compensation to which he might be entitled under Chapter 9 of Title 34, Code Section 38-3-30, any pension law, or any act of Congress." O.C.G.A. § 38-3-35(a).
- b. "Neither the state nor any political subdivision of the state nor, except in cases of willful misconduct, gross negligence, or bad faith, the employees, agents, or representatives of the state or any political subdivision thereof, nor any volunteer or auxiliary emergency management worker or member of any agency engaged in any emergency management activity complying with or reasonably attempting to comply with Articles 1 through 3 of this chapter; or any order, rule, or regulation promulgated pursuant to the provisions of Articles 1 through 3 of this chapter, or pursuant to any ordinance relating to precautionary measures enacted by any political provisions of Articles 1 through 3 of this chapter, or pursuant to any ordinance relating to precautionary measures enacted by any political subdivision of the state shall be liable for the death of or the injury to person or for damage to property, as a result of any such activity." O.C.G.A. § 38-3-35(b).
- c. Also, "[a]ny individual, partnership, association or corporation who acts in accordance with an order, rule or regulation entered by the Governor pursuant to the authority granted by this Code section will not be held liable to any other individual, partnership, association or corporation by reason thereof in any action seeking legal or equitable relief." O.C.G.A. § 38-3-51(i).

B. Governor's Executive Order

The Governor's Executive Order provides current authority and assignment of the various emergency response functions to the appropriate state agencies.

C. Georgia Emergency Operations Plan (GEOP)

The Georgia Emergency Operations Plan for all natural disaster, accident or incidents, including conventional or nuclear war, is binding on all local governments authorized or directed to conduct emergency management operations and on all state departments and agencies.

D. Georgia Radiation Control Act, O.C.G.A. § 31-13-1, et seq., as amended.

Pursuant to the amended statute, O.C.G.A. § 31-13-1, *et seq.*, regarding transfer of functions, and in consideration of the Governor's Executive Order, the following emergency powers are delegated to the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Protection:

- 1. "Whenever the Department of Natural Resources or the Department of Human Resources finds that an emergency exists requiring immediate action to protect the public health and safety, the Department of Natural Resources or the Department of Human Resources, as is appropriate, may, without notice or hearing, issue an order reciting the existence of such emergency and requiring that such action be taken as is necessary to meet the emergency. Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter, such order shall be effective immediately. Any person to whom such order is directed shall comply therewith immediately but on application to the Department of Natural Resources or Department of Human Resources, as is appropriate, shall be afforded a hearing within ten days. On the basis of such hearing, the emergency order shall be continued, modified, or revoked within 30 days after such hearing, as the Department of Natural Resources or the Department of Human Resources, as is appropriate, may deem appropriate under the evidence." O.C.G.A. § 31-13-10(b).
- 2. "In the event of an emergency, the Department of Natural Resources shall have the authority to impound or order the impounding of radioactive materials in the possession of any

person who is not equipped to observe or fails to observe the provisions of this chapter or any rules and regulations issued pursuant to this chapter." O.C.G.A. § 31-13-11(c).

- 3. "The Department of Natural Resources may release such radioactive materials to the owner thereof upon terms and conditions in accordance with this chapter and rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this chapter or may bring an action in the appropriate superior court for an order condemning such radioactive materials and providing for their destruction or other disposition so as to protect the public health and safety." O.C.G.A. § 31-13-11(d).
- E. Georgia Water Quality Control Act of 1974, as amended, O.C.G.A. § 12-5-47.
 - 1. Emergency Orders Board of Natural Resources

"Whenever the division finds that an emergency exists requiring that such action be taken as it deems necessary to meet the emergency, notwithstanding any other provisions of this article, such order shall be effective immediately. Any person to whom such order is directed shall comply therewith immediately but, on application to the division, shall be afforded a hearing as soon as possible. On the basis of such hearing, the division shall continue such order in effect, revoke it, or modify it." O.G.G.A. § 12-5-47.

2. Powers of the Director of the Environmental Protection Division of Department of Natural Resources

The Director shall enforce the provisions of this law and the policies, rules and regulations of the board; exercise all authority and power and perform all duties, functions and responsibilities vested in the division by provisions of state or federal law; and may delegate performance of the same or any part thereof to any one or more employees of the division.

F. Georgia Air Quality Control Act, as amended. O.C.G.A. § 12-9-1, et seq.

Emergency powers of the Director of the Environmental Protection Division:

"Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, the Director, upon receipt of evidence that a pollution source or facility or combination of sources or facilities is presenting an imminent and substantial endangerment to the health of persons, with the concurrence of the Governor, may issue such orders as may be necessary to protect the health of persons who are, or may be, affected by such pollution source (or sources) or facility." O.C.G.A. § 12-9-14.

- G. Georgia Transportation of Hazardous Materials Act, O.C.G.A. § 46-11-1, *et seq.*
 - 1. This chapter, in part, provides for the regulation of radioactive materials on the public roads of Georgia, provides authority to stop and inspect vehicles, provides for recovery from discharges and other provisions. The Department of Motor Vehicle Safety is designated as the agency to implement this chapter. O.C.G.A. § 46-11-2.
 - 2. The Commissioner may require changes in the proposed dates, times, routes, detention, holding or storage of such materials during transport as necessary to maximize protection of the public health, safety, welfare or the environment. O.C.G.A. § 46-11-4(e).
 - 3. In the event of any damage to state property or discharge of hazardous materials from the authorized shipping package or container or any threat of such discharge which results from the transportation, storage, holding, detention, delivery for transport or acceptance for transportation of hazardous materials in this state, the state may recover from any shipper, carrier, bailor, bailee or any other person responsible for such storage, transportation, holding, detention, delivery or acceptance, all costs incurred by the state in the reparation of the damage and all costs incurred in the prevention, abatement or removal of any such discharge or threatened discharge, including reasonable attorney's fees incurred with respect to recovery. O.C.G.A. § 46-11-4(n).
 - 4. The Commissioner is vested with police powers and authority to designate, deputize and delegate to employees of the Department of Motor Vehicle Safety the necessary authority to enforce this chapter, including the power to stop and inspect all motor vehicles using the public highways for purposes of determining whether such vehicles have complied with and are complying with the provisions of this chapter and all other laws regulating the use of the public highways by motor vehicles, and to arrest all persons found in violation thereof. O.C.G.A. § 46-11-6(b).

III. <u>DEFINITIONS</u>

- A. "Radiation emergency" is an actual or threatening situation involving radiation which is endangering or could reasonably be expected to endanger the health or safety of the public, or to cause contamination of the environment, such as:
 - 1. Release of radioactivity from a nuclear facility which causes a potential radiological risk to the public or contamination of the environment.
 - 2. Transportation accidents involving radioactive materials.
 - 3. The loss, theft or abandonment of radioactive material, sources or devices.
 - 4. An accidental overexposure of persons from radiation sources or radiation-producing machines.
- B. "Emergency response" is any action taken to minimize the conservert s of a radiation emergency. The degree of response will be determ the nature and magnitude of the occurrence, which will range from mere notification indicating that no additional response is necessary to implementation of area evacuation.
- C. The Radiation Emergency Coordinator (REC) is the state-level official, normally the Environmental Radiation Program Manager of the Environmental Protection Division (EPD) appointed by the Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources (DNR), who will direct all necessary radiation control response actions until the return of the situation to normal operations.
- D. The State Disaster Coordinator (SDC) (State Director of Emergency Management) is responsible for the provision of direction and control for the operational response activities of the state in time of emergency or disaster. In the absence or disability of the Director, the Assistant Director will assume this responsibility.

IV. <u>RESPONSIBILITIES</u>

A. Principal State Agencies

The following state agencies are assigned lead responsibility for radiation emergencies and overall state preparedness, respectively:

- 1. Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
 - a. Assigned primary responsibility by Executive Order for implementation and administration of the state radiological emergency response function.
 - b. Interacts with appropriate state, local and federal agencies and with private organizations to direct all necessary radiation control actions through a REC in DNR-EPD.
 - c. Provides program assistance in the application of available personnel, equipment and technical expertise as required in situations beyond local government control.
 - d. Requests state agencies' support and federal assistance pursuant to GEOP and this plan as required.
 - e. Performs radiation survey and monitoring and provides protective equipment, as necessary.
 - f. Provides technical advice and assists in substance identification.
- 2. Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA)
 - a. Responsible for general state emergency planning and exercises overall direction and control of emergency or disaster operations as assigned by Executive Order.
 - b. Coordinates emergency activities of DNR with overall state response efforts.
 - c. Activates all or portions of the GEOP to provide the necessary overall coordinated response.
 - d. Provides for the SOC and/or the FEOC to measure communications, as required, through 24-hour radio and

commercial telephone, national warning system (NAWAS), teletype or other communications systems.

- e. Maintains liaison with DNR REC.
- f. Activates public emergency warning and/or evacuation procedures, as needed, pursuant to this plan and the GEOP.
- g. Assists in the performance of radiological monitoring and provides necessary instrumentation.
- h. Provides radiological monitoring training assistance.
- i. Assists in area security and control; requests assistance, if needed.
- j. Provides land or air transportation as requested for radiation safety personnel, other necessary personnel or equipment.
- k. Coordinates public information releases in cooperation with state and local agencies.
- B. Support State Agencies

The following state agencies are prepared to provide related support of this function as indicated pursuant to the GEOP:

1. Department of Human Resources

Coordinates emergency health and social assistance pursuant to the GEOP.

- 2. Georgia State Patrol
 - a. As applicable, assumes control over the on-site situation until the arrival of radiation safety personnel.
 - b. Maintains liaison with DNR REC.
 - c. Provides communication linkage as required.
 - d. Provides land or air transportation or escort as available for radiation safety personnel, other necessary personnel or equipment.

- e. Assists in radiological monitoring as required.
- f. Provides law enforcement assistance for area security or recovery of lost or stolen radioactive material.
- g. Coordinates with DNR Law Enforcement (DNR-LE) and local police.
- h. Assists in public warning or evacuation, as required, including ground and airborne means, as available.
- 3. Department of Agriculture
 - a. Collects samples of food products, livestock, produce and dairy products, as necessary.
 - b. Restricts the sale, production, distribution and warehousing of livestock, produce, dairy and processed food products contaminated beyond safe consumption.
 - c. Assists in disposal of contaminated products.
 - d. Coordinates these activities with United States Department of Agriculture (U.S.D.A.) personnel.
 - e. Maintains liaison with DNR REC for assessing degree of contamination.
- 4. Department of Motor Vehicle Safety
 - a. Assists in traffic control and routing, accident assessment and recovery operations in transportation incidents.
 - b. As requested, provides land, air or water transportation for radiation safety personnel, other necessary personnel or equipment.
 - c. Provides communications linkage as required.
 - d. Assists Georgia State Patrol and DNR-LE in security and radioactive material escort, as requested.
 - e. Provides personnel as required.

- 5. Department of Transportation
 - a. Provides heavy equipment and personnel as required.
 - b. Responds to local and state agencies for transportation needs.
- 6. Georgia Forestry Commission
 - a. Provides land or air transportation as requested for radiation safety personnel, other necessary personnel or equipment.
 - b. Provides personnel and heavy equipment as required to assist in recovery operations.
 - c. Provides communications linkage as necessary.
 - d. Assists in public warning or evacuation as required, including ground and air operations.
- 7. Department of Administrative Services
 - a. Provides for expeditious approval and purchase of equipment and supplies essential to emergency operations.
 - b. Provides land transportation vehicles for emergency personnel.
- 8. Georgia Technology Authority
 - a. Provides emergency communications equipment and repair.
 - b. Provides telecommunications services.
- C. Local Governments

Emergency operations are to be initiated at the lowest level able to respond to the situation effectively. The following are responsibilities of local government as described in the GEOP:

1. Each political subdivision authorized or directed to establish a local emergency management organization will prepare a natural disaster plan in accordance with guidance issued by the Director of GEMA to respond to emergency or disaster conditions within its jurisdiction.

- 2. Local governments will be prepared to implement plans when an emergency or disaster occurs or on order of the Director of GEMA.
- 3. Through these plans, local governments will access and utilize available resources to protect against and deal with an emergency or threatening situation. When resources are inadequate to deal with an emergency, local governments may request state assistance through GEMA.
- 4. Local governments will establish supplementary agreements to interstate compacts or intergovernmental mutual aid agreements, as necessary for effective emergency operations response.
- 5. In addition, local governments will be expected to:
 - a. Maintain direction and control of local emergency operations;
 - b. Cooperate with and assist, as requested, the DNR Radiation Emergency Coordinator with response to the radiation emergency.
- D. Radiation Users, Shippers and Facilities

All radiation users, shippers and facilities, whether licensed or permitted by the State of Georgia or the United States government, are expected to:

- 1. Maintain procedures for notifying the state and local governments of incidents and accidents involving radioactive material;
- 2. Maintain procedures for immediate management of accidents involving radiation sources under their control; and
- 3. Assume responsibility for providing assistance and services for recovery and restoration of normality during and after an occurrence and for complying with applicable Georgia and federal laws, rules and regulations during recovery operations.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES ۷.

Resources Available	State	Local	Utility	NRC [*]	FEMA ^b	DOE	EPAd	USDA°	'NHS	ANI ^a	
Access Control	•	•	•								
Agricultural Protective Measures	•	•						• #			
Communications	•	•	•	1	•□	●■					
Crisis Counseling		•							•□		
Damage Assessment		•	•	•				•=			
Decontamination		•	•				•				
Dispersion Predictions			•	•		•					
Disposal of Contaminated Materials	•	•	•			•					
Dose Reduction	•		•	•							
Environmental Cleanup	•		•								
Evacuation Implementation	•	•									
Evacuation Recommendation	•	•	•	•							
Exposure Control	•		•	•							
Financial Assistance	٠	٠	•	•	•□					•	
Food Embargoes and Assistance	•							•□			
Food Safety	•	•			_			•□	•□		
Law Enforcement	•								ļ		
Long-Term Health Registries Plan	•								•□	1	
Long-Term Radiation Monitoring	•	•	•								
Medical Assistance	•	•	L		•□			 			
Protective Action Guidance				•							
Protective Action Implementation	•	•		ļ			L	L.,		<u> </u>	
Protective Action Recommendations	•	•	•	•							
Public Information	•	•	•0	•0	•0	A 0	▲ 0	AO	A O	•0	
Radiation Monitoring					<u> </u>					<u> </u>	
Recovery Plan	•	•	•	•							
Reentry	•	•	 _	•			•	╞╴╇	↓ ■		
Relocation Assistance	<u> </u>									+	
Response Management	!		1.	_		+	∔	<u> </u>	+	┥	
Return		.↓●		↓●	<u> </u>	+=	↓	 		+	
Sampling/Analysis		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	↓ ■	+		┥	↓	↓ ■	+	
Shelter and Housing			1					•			

RESPONSE RESOURCES CHART

^a Nuclear Regulatory Commission
 ^b Federal Emergency Management Agency
 ^c United States Department of Energy
 ^d United States Environmental Protection Agency
 ^e United States Department of Agriculture
 ^f Health and Human Services
 ^g American Nuclear Institute

LEGEND:

Provided directly by Agency

▲ Provided through the LEAD FEDERAL AGENCY (LFA)

■Obtained through the FEDERAL RADIOLOGICAL MONITORING AND ASSISTANCE CENTER (FRMAC) Dobtained through DISASTER FIELD OFFICE (DFO)

OObtained through JOINT INFORMATION CENTER (JIC)

VI. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

- 1. As the lead radiation emergency response agency, DNR will be involved in virtually all peacetime radiation emergencies, regardless of severity, due to its assigned responsibility and the probable requirements for special techniques, equipment and expert personnel.
- 2. As the overall state coordinating agency, GEMA will coordinate with DNR on emergency response activities with state, county and municipal agencies and departments as stated in the GEOP.
- 3. To the extent available, local resources, personnel, authority and emergency plans will be employed in response to radiation emergencies.
- 4. When requested to assist in response and recovery efforts to radiation emergencies, personnel from local and state agencies will normally be expected to perform functions and activities in which they have expertise but may perform limited radiation safety functions under DNR REC guidance.
- 5. In the case of incidents of limited severity and complexity, direction and control of response and recovery operations will be assumed by the DNR REC, and GEMA will be kept informed of conditions in order to facilitate GEMA response and GEOP activation as deemed necessary.
- 6. When necessitated by the magnitude and severity of an incident, GEMA will activate the GEOP and coordinate overall response and recovery operations with the DNR REC coordinating radiation protection activities through the SDC.
- 7. Departments and agencies will retain their identity and autonomy in conducting emergency operations.
- B. Activation

In the event of a sudden, generally unexpected occurrence or set of circumstances demanding immediate action which involves radioactivity, this plan will be activated:

- 1. By order of the Governor;
- 2. At the request of the SDC; or
- 3. Upon initial notification, by order of the Commissioner of DNR through the REC.
- C. Notification
 - 1. Contact can be made to GEMA through one of their 24-hour emergency numbers or toll free numbers. (See Resource Contacts SOP for site-specific telephone numbers and procedures for notifing fixed nuclear facilities.)
 - 2. Assistance may also be obtained through the DNR-EPD 24-hour emergency number: (404) 656-4863 or 1-800-241-4113.
 - 3. Initial information at the time of request for assistance should include:
 - a. Name of caller and telephone number to be reached within thirty (30) minutes;
 - b. Precise location and approximate time of occurrence; and
 - c. As much information as possible regarding the conditions, kind and quantity of radioactive substances and safety measures that are in effect.
- D. Evaluation and Response
 - 1. The DNR REC, upon receiving notification, will evaluate initial accident information and, directly or indirectly, contact the responsible authority in control of the scene, giving technical advice and direction based on his professional judgment and with regard to health, safety and environmental considerations.
 - 2. Depending upon the magnitude and severity of the incident, DNR radiation emergency personnel and equipment will:
 - a. Respond to the scene by the most rapid mode available, maintaining communications with the emergency coordinator;

- b. Establish contact with law enforcement, emergency management or other authority at the scene;
- c. Evaluate the situation;
- d. Direct necessary immediate action as dictated by the circumstances; and
- e. Contact the emergency coordinator to report status.
- 3. DNR may request additional radiation emergency assistance as previously described.
- 4. Upon notification of a general emergency, site area emergency or an alert classification at a nuclear facility, a primary response team will be dispatched to a FEOC near the site. The primary response team will consist of, but not be limited to, GEMA representatives, the Georgia DNR REC and other designated DNR Radiation Program personnel. Communications will then be established, in accordance with existing procedures, with the SOC in Atlanta as well as with additional state and local emergency response personnel within the ten-mile radius and 50-mile radius emergency planning zones.
- In the event of an emergency, assessment work will be conducted 5. by the state organizations except for some initial evaluations with hand held equipment by local emergency management personnel. DNR contracts with the Georgia Institute of Technology (Georgia Tech) which operates a fully equipped fixed radiochemistry laboratory. During an emergency, DNR's Mobile Radiation Laboratory (MRL) can respond within four hours to any fixed nuclear facility for which plans have been developed. However, the Primary Response Team may respond to the site by air transport generally within two hours. Any environmental samples collected can be dispatched by aircraft to either the state's MRL or Georgia Tech's laboratory in Atlanta. For fixed nuclear facilities for which plans have been developed, ambient radiation monitoring stations are currently in place, and some air sampling stations are situated nearby. In the event of a release of radioactive material from any of the facilities, information concerning radiological conditions could be obtained from these stations. Air samples could be changed prior to arrival of the state's primary team by local emergency response personnel.

- 6. The DNR REC or the SOC staff will contact and advise contiguous states of all available initial accident information in the event of an actual or potential radiological threat to those states. Periodic briefings on the accident situation will be provided to said states until it is mutually agreed to terminate such briefings. As a general rule, the following minimum information will be exchanged or discussed with the adjacent state:
 - a. Type of incident.
 - b. Date, time and location of incident.
 - c. Type of radioactive material involved.
 - d. Extent of radiological contamination and relevant dose projections.
 - e. Prevailing meteorological conditions.
 - f. Emergency measures in effect.
 - g. Potential impact on adjacent state.
 - h. Need for assistance under the Southern Agreement for Mutual State Radiation Assistance Activation Procedure (SMRAP).

Means for notifying adjacent states are discussed in the "Notification" section of Plan Annexes.

E. Emergency Communications

Emergency communications cover two basic time periods. These include the initial notification period by the Facility Operator or on-scene personnel to state and local officials and the continuing communications throughout the duration of an emergency situation. The primary means of Facility Operator communication with the SOC/FEOC and local government will be by the Emergency Notification Network (ENN). The telephone system is designated as a backup to the ENN. A listing of key federal, state and local government organizations and the names of key personnel associated with the agencies, along with telephone numbers, are provided in Section D entitled "Manpower, Equipment and Instrument Resources" of each Plan Annex. Should conditions exist that prohibit the use of the telephone system, secondary radio systems will be utilized. At the present time, all statewide radio networks are utilized on a continuing basis, and procedures exist for their dedicated use in the event of an emergency.

For initial notification, the primary method will be by ENN, telephone or radio from the Facility Operator or on-scene personnel to the responsible state and local agencies. Systems in place at the present time are:

- 1. ENN connecting nuclear power plants with local jurisdictions and the GEMA Communications Center in Atlanta and respective FEOC.
- 2. Direct telephone line between the Facility Operator and the GEMA Communications Center, both of which are staffed on a 24-hour basis.
- 3. Telephone call from the Facility Operator to DNR's 24-hour number. The number is manned after working hours by personnel who can contact an on-call coordinator by telephone or beeper/pager.
- 4. Radio communications from the Facility Operator to local law enforcement agencies for relay by available systems to the GEMA Communications Center and/or DNR in Atlanta.

When a notification call is received by the DNR REC, he will immediately contact the appropriate radiological response team members by telephone, pager or Southern Linc radio. After alerting and dispatching the response team, the DNR REC will notify the appropriate state and federal agencies by telephone.

All communications systems may be utilized for continuing communications during an emergency situation. Representatives of the Georgia Primary Response Team will normally be located at a FEOC adjacent to, or near, the local EOC and will communicate with outside field personnel by radio and telephone. The SOC will maintain communications with the FEOC and all appropriate federal, state, local and private agencies.

All communications systems will be tested by the appropriate agencies on a periodic basis to ensure operational capability.

F. Emergency Response Organization

In a declared emergency, the State of Georgia Response Program would be organized as shown in Figure 1. Command and control of each participating agency would remain a responsibility of the Commissioner/Director of the respective agency. However, coordination of response activities in each agency would likely be handled by the emergency coordinator assigned to each agency. Names and contact procedures of key state management personnel and certain key agency emergency coordinators are maintained in the respective agencies.

In the event of a minor incident in which an emergency was not declared, the incident situation would be handled by the DNR Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT) in close cooperation with appropriate state and local agencies. The actual organization of the DNR team would be tailored based on the actual situation, but in most cases would be organized as shown in Figure 2. The RERT organization depicted in Figure 2 applies to both minor incidents and declared emergency situations.

Response to radiological emergencies at the local level is the responsibility of the local government. In most cases the representative of local government responsible for coordination of emergency action is the local emergency management agency director. In those situations where no formal emergency management program exists, this function is normally handled by the Sheriff's department. A typical organization of the radiological emergency response effort at the local level is depicted in Figure 3.

FIGURE 1

STATE GOVERNMENT **OPERATING IN A** DECLARED RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY



...... Coordination Link

Operational Link

FIGURE 2

TYPICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE RADOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM



FIGURE 3

OPERATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS AMONG COUNTY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS


G. Incident Assessment and Protective Response

This section describes assessment activities performed by the Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT) and the implementation by state and local officials of off-site protective measures to lessen the impact of radiological releases on the general public.

The staffing level and functions performed by state and local agencies are determined to a large extent by the emergency classification as provided by the facility operator. However, the REC or the SDC may elect to implement selected activities at an earlier classification than required by this plan. Section G.1. describes the classifications and required responses by state and local agencies, and the EPA Protective Action Guides (PAGs) used by off site officials for protective action decisions in the Early Phase (Exposure to Airborne Radioactive Materials) and in the Intermediate Phase (Deposited Radioactive Materials).

Incident assessment during the emergency or plume passage (early) phase of a radiological incident involves four (4) separate but interrelated activities: off-site dose projection, radiological field monitoring, limited laboratory radiological analysis and health physics/contamination control. Each of these incident assessment activities is discussed in further detail in Section G.2.

Based on assessments performed by the RERT, the REC will recommend appropriate protective measures to the SDC and local officials. Protective measures and their implementation are discussed in Section G.3.

After plume passage, assessment activities will be focused on determining the consequences of any radioactive materials which may have been deposited as a result of the release. Included in these activities are assessments of radiation doses to the general public due to reentry into evacuated areas and ingestion/inhalation of deposited materials due to incorporation of radioactive materials in food products and water. Details of these assessment activities and protective measures which may be implemented to lessen the potential impact of deposited radioactive materials on agricultural pathways may be found in Annex F (Ingestion Pathway) to this Plan. Reentry monitoring and protective measures are discussed in Section H of this plan. Site-specific locations, which may be monitored or sampled, are listed in Annex F (Sequoyah/Watts Bar and Oconee), Annex A (Hatch), Annex B (Farley), Annex C (Savannah River Site), Annex D (Vogtle) and Annex G (Georgia Institute of Technology).

1. Emergency Classification and PAGs

Incidents at fixed nuclear power facilities are classified as one of four separate emergency classifications. In order of increasing severity, the four emergency classifications are as follows:

- Notification of Unusual Event
- Alert
- □ Site Area Emergency
- General Emergency

The following tables outline the conditions under which each of the four emergency classes may be declared by the facility operator and the resulting off-site actions to be performed by state and/or local agencies.

TEXT CONTINUES ON PAGE 33

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATIONS - FIXED NUCLEAR FACILITIES

Emergency Classification: NOTIFICATION OF UNUSUAL EVENT

Class Description: **Unusual events** are situations which are either in the process of occurring or have occurred, indicating a potential degradation of the level of safety at the plant.

Release Potential: No releases of radioactive material which would require response by off-site agencies are expected unless further degradation of safety systems occurs.

RECOMMENDED RESPONSE ACTIONS

Facility Operator Actions	State/Local Actions	
 Promptly inform state and/or local off- site authorities of nature of unusual condition as soon as possible. Augment on-shift resources. Assess and respond. Close out with summary to off-site authorities, followed by written summary. <u>Or</u> Escalate to a more severe class. 	 Provide fire or security assistance, if requested. Stand by until verbal closeout. <u>or</u> Escalate to a more severe class, if appropriate. 	



EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATIONS - FIXED NUCLEAR FACILITIES

Emergency Classification: ALERT

Class Description: An **Alert** is a situation, which is either in process or has occurred, involving an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety at the plant.

Release Potential: Any release expected to be limited to small fractions of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Protective Action Guides (PAG) exposure levels.

RECOMMENDED RESPONSE ACTIONS			
Facility Operator Actions	State/Local Actions		
 Promptly inform state and/or local authorities of alert status and reason for alert as soon as discovered. Augment resources by activating on-site Technical Support Center and on-site Operations Support. Bring Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) and other key emergency personnel to standby status. Assess and respond. Dispatch on-site monitoring teams and associated communications. Provide periodic plant status updates to off-site authorities (at least every hour). Provide periodic meteorological assessments to off-site authorities and, if any releases are occurring, dose estimates for actual releases. Close out by verbal summary to off-site authorities followed by written summary within eight hours. 	 Provide fire or security assistance if requested. Augment resources by activating near-site EOC and any other primary response centers and Emergency Alert System (EAS) to standby status. Alert key emergency personnel to standby status including monitoring teams and associated communications. Provide confirmatory off-site radiation monitoring and ingestion pathway dose projections if actual releases substantially exceed technical specification limits. Maintain alert status until verbal closeout. Escalate to a more severe class, if appropriate. 		

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATIONS - FIXED NUCLEAR FACILITIES

Emergency Classification: SITE AREA EMERGENCY

Class Description: A **Site Area Emergency** involves a situation which is either in process or has occurred which involves actual or likely major failures of plant functions needed for protection of the public.

Release Potential: Any releases expected to be less than EPA PAGs for exposure except near-site boundary.

RECOMMENDED RESPONSE ACTIONS			
	Facility Operator Actions	State/Local Actions	
 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 	Promptly inform state and/or local off- site authorities of site area emergency classification as soon as discovered. Augment resources by activating on-site technical support center, on-site emergency operations center and near-site EOF. Assess and respond. Dispatch on-site and off-site monitoring teams and associated communications. Provide a dedicated individual for plant status updates to off-site authorities and periodic press briefings (perhaps joint with off-site authorities). Make senior technical and management staff on-site available for consultation with NRC and state on a periodic basis. Provide meteorological and dose estimates to off-site authorities for actual releases via a dedicated individual or automated data transmission.	1. F 2. I 3. F 5. [3. 7 5. [3. 7 5. 1 5. 1 5. 1 5. 1 5. 1 7. 1 8. 0 1 4. 7 7. 1 8. 0 1 1 4. 1 7. 1 1 5. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Provide assistance as requested. If sheltering near the site is desirable, activate public notification system within at least two miles of the plant. Provide public within a ten-mile radius periodic updates on emergency status. Augment resources by activation of near-site EOC and other primary response centers. Dispatch key emergency personnel including monitoring teams and associated communications. Alert to standby status other emergency personnel (e.g., those needed for evacuation) and dispatch personnel to near-site duty stations. Provide off-site monitoring results to licensee and others and jointly assess them. Continuously assess information from licensee and off-site monitoring with regard to changes to protective actions already initiated for public and mobilizing evacuation resources.

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATIONS - FIXED NUCLEAR FACILITIES

Emergency Classification: SITE AREA EMERGENCY

Class Description: A **Site Area Emergency** involves a situation which is either in process or has occurred which involves actual or likely major failures of plant functions needed for protection of the public.

Release Potential: Any releases expected to be less than EPA PAGs for exposure except near-site boundary.

Facility Operator Actions State/Local Actions		State/Local Actions	
C	ontinued	continued	
8.	Provide release and dose projections based on available plant condition information and foreseeable contingencies.	9. Consider recommending placing milk animals within two miles on stored feed and/or extending recommendation to ten miles or	
9.	Close out or recommend reduction in emergency class by briefing off-site authorities at EOC by telephone, followed by written summary within eight hours.	 beyond. 10. Provide press briefings (with licensee if necessary). 11. Maintain site area emergency status until closeout or reduction of emergency class. 	
10.	Escalate to general emergency class.	<u>or</u> 12. Escalate to general emergency class.	

RECOMMENDED RESPONSE ACTIONS

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATIO	IS - FIXED NUCLEAR FACILITIES
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Emergency Classification: GENERAL EMERGENCY

Class Description: A **general emergency** is a situation, which is either in process or has occurred, involving actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting with potential loss of containment integrity.

Release Potential: Releases can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA PAGs for exposure levels off-site for more than the immediate site boundary.

RECOMMENDED RESPONSE ACTIONS			
Facility Operator Actions	State/Local Actions		
 Promptly inform state and local off-site authorities of general emergency status and reason for emergency as soon as discovered (parallel notification of state/local). Augment resources by activating on-site Technical Support Center and on-site EOF. Assess and respond. Dispatch on-site and off-site monitoring teams and associated communications. Provide a dedicated individual for plant status updates to off-site authorities and periodic press briefings (perhaps joint with off-site authorities). Make senior technical and management staff on-site available for consultation with Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and state on a periodic basis. 	 Provide assistance as requested. Activate immediate public notification of emergency status and provide public with periodic updates. Recommend appropriate protective action, i.e., sheltering or evacuation at a minimum two-mile radius and five miles downwind. Augment resources by activating near site EOC and any other primary response centers. Dispatch key emergency personnel, including monitoring teams and associated communications teams. Dispatch other emergency personnel to duty stations within a five-mile radius and alert all others to standby status. Provide off-site monitoring results to licensee and others and jointly assess these. 		

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATIONS - FIXED NUCLEAR FACILITIES

Emergency Classification: GENERAL EMERGENCY

Class Description: A general emergency is a situation, which is either in process or has occurred, involving actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting with potential loss of containment integrity.

Release Potential: Releases can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA PAGs for exposure levels off-site for more than the immediate site boundary.

RECOMMENDED RESPONSE ACTIONS		
Facility Operator Actions	State/Local Actions	
continued	continued	
7. Provide meteorological and dose estimates to off-site authorities for actual releases via a dedicated individual or automated data transmission.	 Continuously assess information from licensee and off-site monitoring with regard to changes to protective actions already initiated for public and mobilizing evacuation resources. 	
8. Provide release and dose projections based on available plant condition information and foreseeable contingencies.	 Consider recommending placing milk animals within ten miles of stored feed and extend distance to 50 miles if required based on status of situation. 	
9. Close out or recommend reduction of emergency class by briefing of off-site authorities at EOC and by telephone followed by written summary within eight hours.	 Provide press briefings (with facility operator if necessary). Maintain general emergency status until closeout or reduction of emergency class. 	

Protective Action Guides (PAGs) for the <u>Early Phase</u> are values of projected doses for both whole body due to external and internal exposure and thyroid exposure due to the inhalation of radioiodines at which protective actions for the general public would be warranted. The following PAG values are consistent with those issued by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Where possible, protective measures would be implemented when projected doses approach the lower end of either the whole body or thyroid dose range. However, the PAGs are presented as ranges to permit flexibility in protective action decision making to deal with such situations as institutionalized populations, adverse weather conditions or other local constraints on the implementation of protective measures.

Protective Action	PAG (Projected Dose)	Comments
Evacuation (or Sheltering ^a)	1-5 rem⁵ (Whole Body TEDE ^c) or	Evacuation or, for some situations, sheltering ^a should normally be initiated at 1 rem
(General Population)	<u>≥</u> 5 rem (Thyroid CDE ^d)	to the whole body or 5 rem to the thyroid.
Administration of stable iodine	≥25 rem ^e	In accordance with MOU ^t fo administration to emergency personnel.
(Emergency Workers)		

EARLY PHASE PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES

^a Sheltering may be the preferred protective action when it will provide protection equal to or greater than evacuation, based on consideration of factors such as source term characteristics and temporal or other site-specific conditions.

^D The sum of the effective dose equivalent resulting from exposure to external sources and the committed effective dose equivalent incurred from all significant inhalation pathways during the early phase. Committed dose equivalents to the thyroid and to the skin may be five and 50 times larger, respectively.

- ^c Total Effective Dose Equivalent
- d Committed Dose Equivalent
- e Committed dose equivalent to the thyroid from radioiodine.
- ¹ Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Environmental Protection Division of the Department of Natural Resources and the Division of Public Health of the Department of Human Resources regarding the use of Potassium lodide (KI) in Emergency Situations for emergency workers. The MOU states the minimum action level for administration of KI is equal to or greater than 50% of 25 rem.

Protective Action Guides (PAGs) for the <u>Intermediate Phase</u> identify the levels of radiation exposure which indicate when relocation from contaminated property is warranted. This phase begins after the source and releases have been brought under control and environmental measurements are available for use as a basis for decisions on protective actions. This phase may overlap the early and late phases and may last from weeks to many months. For the purpose of dose projections, it is assumed to last for one year. Prior to this period, protective actions will be based upon the PAGs for the <u>Early Phase</u>.

The principal pathways for exposure during this phase are expected to be exposure of the whole body to external gamma radiation from deposited radioactive materials (groundshine) and internal exposure from the inhalation of resuspended materials. For reactor incidents, external gamma radiation is expected to be the dominant source.

Protective Action	PAG (Projected Dose) ^a	Comments
Relocate the general population. ^b	≥2 rem	Beta dose to skin may be up to 50 times higher.
Apply simple dose reduction techniques. ^c	< 2 rem	These protective actions should be taken to reduce doses to as low as practicable levels.
^a The projected sum of effective dose equivalent from external gamma radiation and committed effective dose equivalent from inhalation of resuspended materials, from exposure or intake during the first year. Projected dose refers to the dose that would be received in the absence of shielding from structures or the application of dose reduction techniques. These PAGs may not provide adequate protection from some long-lived radionuclides.		

INTERMEDIATE PHASE PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES

^b People previously evacuated from areas outside the relocation zone defined by this PAG may return to occupy their residences. Cases involving relocation of persons at high risk from such action (e.g., patients under intensive care) should be evaluated individually.

^c Simple dose reduction techniques include scrubbing and/or flushing hard surfaces, soaking or plowing soil, minor removal of soil from spots where radioactive materials have concentrated and spending more time than usual indoors or in other low exposure rate areas.

NOTE: The objective of these PAGs is to assure that: (1) doses in any single year after the first will not exceed 0.5 rem and (2) the cumulative dose over 50 years (including the first and second years) will not exceed 5 rem. For source terms from reactor incidents, the above PAG of 2 rem projected dose in the first year is expected to meet both of those objectives through radioactive decay, weathering and normal part-time occupancy in structures.

The Ingestion Pathway is another area of concern during the Intermediate Phase of a nuclear facility accident. The State of Georgia uses the Protective Action Guides (PAGs) recommended in the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) Guidance issued on August 13, 1998, titled "Accidental Radioactive Contamination of Human Food and Animal Feeds: Recommendations for State and Local Agencies." This document provides derived intervention levels which correspond to the concentrations of various radionuclides in a good item which, if present throughout the first year after an accident and in the absence of any intervention, could lead to an individual receiving a radiation dose equal to the PAGs indicated in the table below.

INGESTION PATHWAY PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES

Organs of Interest	Projected Dose (mrem)	
All organs	500 CEDE ^a	
Individual organ or tissue ^a Committed Effective Dose Equivalent (CEDE) is the of multiplied by weighting factors, <u>then summed</u> . In the FE years.	5000 CDE. ^b committed dose equivalents to individual organs or tissues DA guidance document, CEDE is always computed to age 70	
^b Committed Dose Equivalent (CDE) is the dose equivalent accruing in an organ or tissue up to age 70 after the intake of the radionuclide into the body.		

EXPOSURE PATHWAYS, INCIDENT PHASES AND PROTECTIVE ACTIONS

POTENTIAL EXPOSURE PATHWAYS

INCIDENT PHASES

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS

- 1 External radiation from the facility
- 2 External radiation from plume
- 3 Inhalation of activity in plume
- 4 Contamination of skin and clothes
- 5 External radiation from ground deposition of activity
- 6 Ingestion of contaminated food and water
- 7 Inhalation of resuspended activity

Sheltering Evacuation Control of access

Sheltering Evacuation Control of access

Sheltering Administration of KI Evacuation Control of access

Sheltering Evacuation Decontamination of persons

Evacuation Relocation Decontamination of land and property

Food and water controls

Relocation Decontamination of land and property

NOTE: The use of stored animal feed and uncontaminated water to limit the uptake of radionuclides by domestic animals in the food chain can be applicable in any of the phases.



2. Incident Assessment

The RERT performs the incident assessment activities described below to determine the potential radiation dose to the general public in the immediate area of a radiological incident and uses these assessments in determining what, if any, protective measures should be implemented for the protection of the general public.

a. Dose Projections

Protective Action Guides (PAGs) are expressed in terms of projected dose. However, in the early phase of an incident, parameters other than projected dose may provide a more appropriate basis for protective action decisions.

As a part of the emergency planning process for nuclear facilities, each facility operator has developed a set of Emergency Action Levels (EALs), which consist of specific plant conditions or combinations of conditions which warrant the declaration of a particular emergency classification. It is the policy of the State of Georgia to make precautionary protective action decisions based on in-plant data provided by the facility operator whenever possible.

Dose projections based on potential or measured releases of radioactive material will, in most cases, be used to validate protective action decisions previously made based on in-plant parameters. Dose projections may also be used by themselves as the basis for protective actions or for modifications to existing protective actions, particularly for transportation accidents.

DNR currently has the following two (2) dose projection models available for use: **Meteorological Information and Dose Assessment System (MIDAS)** and the **Radiological Assessment System for Consequence Analysis** (RASCAL). Both **MIDAS** (a commercial product developed by PLG, Inc.) and **RASCAL** (developed by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission) will calculate **Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE), Committed Effective Dose Equivalent (CEDE)** and **Committed Dose Equivalent (CDE)** for a variety of release scenarios.

Both dose projection models are available on several DNR laptop computers. Typically, DNR will have access in the field

or in the office to at least two (2) battery-powered computers on which any of these dose projection models can be run.

As a backup to all of these computer methods, DNR personnel are familiar with the methodologies outlined in the NRC Reactor Technical Manual (RTM-96) and will have this document available for reference and use.

b. Field Monitoring

Off-site radiological field monitoring activities are conducted by the RERT, in close cooperation with local agencies and the facility operator, to refine off-site dose projections and to provide a means of assessing the adequacy of protective measures. Field monitoring activities are directed by a Field Team Coordinator (FTC) who will normally be located in the Emergency Operations Facility (EOF). The FTC will coordinate field monitoring activities with facility personnel to avoid unnecessary duplication of efforts and to provide the maximum utilization of available personnel and equipment.

c. Laboratory Radiological Analysis

The primary purpose of laboratory radiological analysis during the plume passage phase of a radiological incident is to determine the amount and isotopic composition in air samples collected by field monitoring teams. These analyses will be performed by Environmental Radiation Laboratory (ERL) staff operating in the EPD Mobile Radiation Laboratory (MRL). The MRL will normally be located adjacent to the state FEOC.

After plume passage, the MRL fixed laboratories will perform radiological analyses on a variety of sample media in support of decisions regarding agricultural concerns and reentry.

d. Health Physics/Contamination Control

During response to a radiological incident, state and local officials will implement health physics and contamination control procedures to limit radiation exposures to the general public and emergency response personnel. The procedures are listed in Appendix 5 of this plan and cover the following subjects:

- (1) Exposure limits for emergency personnel and
- (2) Distribution and administration of potassium iodide (KI) to emergency workers.

Depending on the isotopic composition of any released materials and the overall severity of an incident, REC may elect to utilize the guidance found in Tables 1 through 3 for exposure limits for emergency personnel and for contamination control purposes.

The radiation exposure limits in the procedures referenced in Appendix 5 are administrative limits and may be exceeded for lifesaving purposes or upon the written approval of the REC. However, the REC will not authorize radiation exposures in excess of the limits found in Table 1.

Contamination limits found in Table 2 are to be used for control of contamination on members of the general public and emergency workers. Trained state and local radiation monitors will be posted at locations identified in the site-specific annexes to this plan to check for contamination of personnel who have been within the affected area(s).

All equipment used by state and local personnel within the affected area(s), including vehicles, will be monitored for contamination upon exit from the affected area(s). Attempts will be made to decontaminate to the levels indicated in Table 3 before being released for unrestricted use.

TABLE 1

DOSE LIMITS FOR WORKERS PERFORMING EMERGENCY SERVICES

Dose limit ^a (rem)	Activity	Condition
5	All	
10	Protecting valuable property	Lower dose not practicable
25	Lifesaving or protection of large populations	Lower dose not practicable
>25	Lifesaving or protection of large populations	Only on a voluntary basis to persons fully aware of the risks involved

Sum of external effective dose equivalent and committed effective dose equivalent to nonpregnant adults from exposure and intake during an emergency situation. Workers performing services during emergencies should limit dose to the lens of the eye to three times the listed value and doses to any other organ (including skin and body extremities) to ten times the listed value. These limits apply to all doses from an incident, except those received in unrestricted areas as members of the public during the intermediate phase of the incident.





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TABLE 2

CONTAMINATION SCREENING LEVELS FOR PERSONS, ANIMALS AND OTHER SURFACES AT MONITORING STATIONS IN LOW BACKGROUND RADIATION AREAS

 $(\geq 0.1 \text{ mR/hr Gamma Exposure Rate})$

Condition	Geiger Counter Thin Window ^a Reading	Recommended Action
Before	stimes background	Unconditional release
decontamination		Decontaminate
After simple ^b	≤2 times background	Unconditional release
decontamination effort		Full Decontamination
After full ^c		Unconditional release
decontamination effort		Continue to decontaminate persons
_	≤0.5 mR/h ^d	Release animals
After additional full	≤2 times background	Unconditional release
decontamination effort		Send persons for special evaluation
	≤0.5 mR/h	Release animals
Į	≥0.5 mR/h	Refer or use informed judgment on
		further control of animals

ALPHA SURFACE CONTAMINATION SCREENING LEVELS FOR PERSONS AND ANIMALS

Condition	Alpha Detector	Recommended Action
Before	≤200 dpm	Unconditional release
decontamination	≥200 dpm	Decontaminate
After simple ^b	<i>≤</i> 200 dpm	Unconditional release
decontamination effort	≥200 dpm	Full decontamination
After full ^c	≤200 dpm	Unconditional release
decontamination effort	≥200 dpm	Continue to decontaminate persons
	≤300 dpm	Release animals
After additional full	≤200 dpm	Unconditional release
decontamination effort	≥200 dpm	Send persons for special evaluation
	≤300 dpm	Release animals
	≥300 dpm	Refer or use informed judgment on
		further control of animals

^a Window thickness of approximately 30mg/cm2 is acceptable. Recommended limits for open window readings are expressed as twice the existing background (typically ~ 100 cpm) in the area where measurements are being made.

^b Flushing with water and wiping is an example of a simple decontamination effort.

^c Washing or scrubbing with soap or solvent followed by flushing is an example of a full decontamination effort.

^d Closed shield reading including background.

Note: Transferable contamination (smear) limit is undetectable.

TABLE 3

RECOMMENDED SURFACE CONTAMINATION SCREENING LEVELS FOR EMERGENCY SCREENING OF PERSONS, ANIMALS AND OTHER SURFACES AT SCREENING OR MONITORING STATIONS IN HIGH BACKGROUND RADIATION AREAS

(0.1 mR/h to 5 mR/h Gamma Exposure)

Condition	Geiger Counter Thin Window ^a Reading	Recommended Action	
Before decontamination	< 2 times background and < 0.5 mR/h above background	Unconditional release	
	> 2 times background or > 0.5 mR/h above background	Decontaminate Equipment may be stored or disposed of as appropriate.	
After decontamination	< 2 times background and < 0.5 mR/h above background	Unconditional release	
	> 2 times background or > 0.5 mR/h above background	Continue to decontaminate or refer to low background monitoring and decontamination station. Equipment may also be stored for decay or disposed of as appropriate.	
^a Window thickness of approximately 30mg/cm2 is acceptable. Recommended limits for open window readings are			

Window thickness of approximately 30mg/cm2 is acceptable. Recommended limits for open window readings are expressed as twice the existing background (typically ~ 100 cpm) in the area where measurements are being made.

3. Protective Actions

The primary off-site protective actions for the protection of the general public fall into two (2) broad categories: evacuation and in-place sheltering. In-place sheltering will be considered as a protective measure only if anticipated radiation doses are well below PAG values or if evacuation would subject members of the public to larger radiation doses than if they were sheltered in place. Such a situation could occur if protective action decisions were made and implemented after the arrival of radioactive materials. Sheltering will

also be considered if unusual environmental or safety conditions exist (such as the presence of severe weather, competing disasters, institutionalized individuals or local physical factors) which could or would pose a more severe risk than the projected radiation dose. However, every effort will be made by state and local officials to implement protective actions prior to the arrival of radioactive materials based on projected doses and/or plant conditions. Upon the declaration of a General Emergency the facility operator must recommend protective measures to off-site agencies. The REC will consider these recommendations in formulating a recommendation to the SDC.

a. Protective Action Zones

The Plume Exposure Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ), roughly a ten-mile radius circle surrounding each facility, is subdivided into protective action zones (commonly referred to as "evacuation zones"). The descriptions of these zones are found in the site-specific annexes to this plan for facilities at which the ten-mile EPZ encompasses portions of Georgia. Normally, these zones are described by geographic boundaries such as major roads, simplifying notification of the public concerning protective measures.

b. Public Notification

The methods for informing the public in affected area(s) surrounding nuclear facilities are described in the site-specific annexes to this plan. These methods include, but are not limited to: activation of the Prompt Notification System (PNS), a system of tone alert radios within the ten-mile EPZ; activation of sirens (Vogtle only); broadcast of emergency information by local electronic media and door-to-door backup notification for transient populations are also addressed in the site-specific annexes.

c. Reception Centers/Shelters and Evacuation Routes

Should evacuation be necessary as a result of a radiological incident, local reception centers and emergency shelters would be opened for registration and contamination monitoring of evacuees, if necessary, and for assignment of the evacuees to temporary shelter. The locations and implementation

procedures for the centers are found in the local county plans contained in the site-specific annexes to this plan.

To aid in the evacuation of the general public from affected area(s), predesignated evacuation routes have been established around each facility. Along these routes, traffic control points (TCPs) have been established to maintain traffic flow, to prevent unauthorized access to the affected area(s) and to provide a transfer point for equipment and samples into and out of the affected area(s). TCPs will be staffed by state and/or local law enforcement personnel. The predesignated evacuation routes and TCPs for each facility are presented in the site-specific annexes to this plan.

d. River Operations

Due to the length of time necessary to warn river users and for them to take protective measures, river warning activities will normally be conducted as early as practical during the incident. DNR-LE, working with local agencies and, in the case of navigable waterways, with the United States Coast Guard, will notify river users of the incident and close affected rivers to boat traffic. Implementation procedures for river operations are located in the site-specific annexes to this plan.

e. Other Measures

During the course of an incident, other protective measures, in particular preventive measures regarding the agricultural pathway, may be deemed necessary by the REC, the SDC and other state/local officials. Implementation of such measures will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Local plans also include the notification and, if necessary, the evacuation of handicapped and/or mobility-impaired persons within the ten-mile EPZ.

H. Recovery and Reentry Planning

1. Recovery

Recovery to normal operations will be under the control of SDC. Technical advice will be provided by the REC. Emergency response organizations who had pre-accident emergency response roles will assist in recovery operations and reentry planning These organizations will continue to provide and execution. personnel, equipment resources and expertise on a priority basis. Roles and responsibilities of the various agencies would be similar to or compatible with their "pre-accident" or "accident" roles. The organization of various state agencies in the recovery effort will be similar, if not identical, to the organization depicted in the GEOP. The GEOP prescribes the general organization, roles, responsibilities and operating procedures for all state agencies involved in emergency operations. Should a unique situation present itself in a recovery operation which would require changes to the current plan of operation (GEOP), such changes would be directed by the SDC, and written notice of such changes would be provided to the various response agencies.

During the recovery phase of an operation, periodic briefings will be held between the SDC and the respective support agency coordinators (or managers). The purpose of these briefings will be to determine progress, review current operations, approve new or proposed operations, keep lines of communication open and disseminate information relevant to needed changes/modifications.

During the conduct of recovery operations, technical expertise concerning need for continued radiological evaluation and radiation control will be provided by the REC in consultation with radiological technical personnel. EPD would arrange for the necessary radio-analytical service during the recovery phase. This could be accomplished either by utilizing personnel and equipment resources of the EPD or via contractual services administered by EPD or by a combination of both means.

2. Reentry

Reentry of an area will only be permitted after a thorough evaluation of the existing environmental radiological condition in the area to be reentered. This assessment of environmental radiological conditions will be the responsibility of the EPD. EPD has both a mobile and a fixed radiological laboratory capability which can be used in this effort. EPD will call upon federal resources available through the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC) to assist with these evaluations.

- I. Public Affairs
 - 1. Purpose

The purpose of this section is to describe the public affairs activity and to set forth the rules and requirements needed to operate the activity. This section will also delineate the responsibilities and jurisdictions for public affairs at state and county levels as well as the relationship between the governments and the utility.

2. Goal

The goal of all public affairs personnel must be to release only accurate, timely information that has been confirmed and coordinated because people will take action as a result of what is told to them by public affairs personnel.

- 3. Rules and Requirements
 - a. The Director of GEMA is the sole releasing authority for news releases and other information to the news media and the public regarding the activities of all state agencies involved with any incident or accident at the utility subsequent to the declaration of a state of emergency by the Governor. This information will be released by the GEMA Public Affairs Officer (PAO).
 - b. The local Commission Chairman and/or Mayor (or the local emergency management agency director, acting in their names) are the sole releasing authorities for news releases and other information to the news media and the public regarding the activities of county agencies involved with any incident or accident at the utility. This information will be released by the county PAO in their names.
 - c. All news releases or other information must be coordinated with all appropriate agencies. The state must coordinate with the utility.
 - d. Each public affairs officer must restrict his releases to information concerning his jurisdiction. A county PAO must restrict his information to that concerning his county.

- 4. Jurisdictions
 - a. The GEMA PAO is responsible for all activities concerning actions planned or being taken outside the perimeter of the utility except as specified in 3.d. above.
 - b. The utility public affairs officer is responsible for all activities concerning actions planned or being taken inside the perimeter of the utility.
- 5. Responsibilities
 - a. The utility public affairs officer will establish an Emergency News Center to be manned jointly by the utility, the GEMA PAO, DNR and representatives of appropriate federal agencies. PAOs from counties within the ten-mile EPZ will be stationed either at the Emergency News Center or with the GEMA PAO located in the FEOC.
 - b. The utility and GEMA will ensure that all news releases and other information to be released to the public are fully coordinated with the utility, GEMA and other appropriate agencies.
 - c. The utility will ensure that the Emergency News Center has sufficient administrative support personnel, communications and equipment.
- J. Inclement Weather Operations

Current and projected climatological information will be considered in preparing for, and in implementation of, radiological assessment and recovery operations. In cases of inclement or severe weather conditions, alternate methods of transport to emergency sites and alternative methods of assessing and monitoring radiological consequences will be evaluated. The alternatives will be evaluated in terms of the situation, timing, risks and benefits involved. In all cases, actions taken and roles played by various state agencies will be consistent with the requirements in the GEOP.

Should weather conditions be such that travel by a certain mode is impaired (i.e., flood, snow or ice), alternate transport means will be procured from the appropriate state agency. A delineation of the transportation resources available to the various state agencies is provided in each Plan Annex.

Should weather conditions be such that certain equipment or instruments are rendered inoperable, additional equipment/instrumentation will be procured from the sources specified in Plan Annexes.

Field expedient means for assuring operable equipment in the field **d** uring inclement conditions will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

K. Medical and Public Health Support

Medical and public health support will be furnished as required by local medical facilities/agencies provided that such facilities/agencies are prepared, equipped and trained to provide the required support. In some cases, radiological accidents may occur which cause injury requiring medical attention, but no radiation injury or contamination is involved. In these cases, most local hospitals/medical agencies could likelv accommodate the victims' needs. In situations where radiological accidents occur and radiation injury or contamination is involved, many local hospitals or medical agencies do not have the capability to handle victims. In these cases, victims will be sent to hospitals or medical agencies that have such capabilities. Arrangements for local and backup hospital services will be assured in close proximity to the "plume exposure zone pathways" (ten-mile EPZ) within Georgia. Details of arrangements for medical services and public health support is provided in Section F of each plan annex.

In the event that a radiological accident exceeds the capabilities of a local medical facility/agency to handle, arrangements for additional resources and services shall be made. The additional resources and services could possibly be provided by other medical facilities/agencies within the state or obtained from outside the state. Each Plan Annex contains information regarding local medical facility support and resources outside the state, which may be called upon during a radiological emergency. Also, listed in Appendix 3, are some of the hospitals within the state with capabilities to address a radiological emergency. Section F of the Plan Annex for fixed nuclear facilities provides the following information:

- 1. Medical care facilities,
- 2. Emergency medical communications,
- 3. Transportation of accident victims,
- 4. Training of medical personnel and
- 5. Use and administration of radioprotective drugs.

VII. <u>READINESS</u>

- A. Exercises/Drills
 - 1. Readiness Testing Concept

Two types of readiness functions required by NUREG 0654/FEMA REP-1, Rev. 1 are conducted by the state. They are exercises and drills.

Periodic exercises will be conducted to evaluate major portions of emergency response capabilities. Periodic drills will be conducted to develop and maintain key skills. Deficiencies identified as a result of exercises or drills will be corrected.

- 2. Fixed Nuclear Facility Exercises/Drills
 - a. Radiological exercises for each fixed nuclear facility which has a "plume exposure pathway zone" (ten-mile EPZ) either partially or entirely within the State of Georgia will be held in accordance with current FEMA requirements. For those fixed nuclear facilities having "ingestion pathway zones" (50-mile planning zones), periodic exercises will be held in accordance with current FEMA requirements.

Exercises shall include mobilization of state and/or local emergency response personnel. A sufficient number of personnel and resources will be mobilized to evaluate the capability of state and local agencies to respond.

Provisions shall be made to critique such exercises, provide qualified federal evaluators and develop exercise scenarios. Details on these items are discussed below.

Publicity will be given to exercises through public announcements and press releases. The news media will be provided an opportunity to participate and report findings.

b. A drill is generally defined as a supervised instruction period aimed at testing, developing and maintaining skill in a particular operation. Drills may be a part of an exercise. Four general types of drills are planned. They are: communications drills, medical emergency drills, radiological monitoring drills and health physics drills.

(1) Communications Tests/Drills

Because of ongoing program activities involving radiological surveillance and emergency preparedness functions carried out bv Georgia agencies. communications equipment is tested and utilized on a continuing basis. The tests of communications are carried out more frequently than specified in the NUREG 0654/FEMA REP-1. Rev. 1 criteria. Additionally, drills involving communications and notification are always incorporated as an element of the annual exercise at the fixed nuclear facilities.

(2) Medical Emergency Drills

Certain state radiological emergency response support agencies will participate and will be involved in the planning of medical emergency drills. These drills will normally be held annually. They will be held in conjunction with the appropriate facility operator and local government. A scenario will be developed which is unique to each drill. However, in most cases, the drill will simulate either a radiation accident type injury or injuries involving radiological contamination. Sufficient numbers of response agencies will be mobilized in this drill to test such elements as first aid team preparedness, ambulance service preparedness and hospital preparedness.

(3) Radiological Monitoring Drills

EPD operates a surveillance program in the vicinity of all fixed nuclear facilities which may have an impact on Georgia resources. The surveillance program generally involves continuous external radiation measurements and measurements of radioactivity in soil, water and vegetation. Additionally, for those fixed nuclear facilities which have a ten-mile EPZ in Georgia, additional environmental media samples such as milk, aquatic life and stream sediment are collected and analyzed for radioactive material. The surveillance program for environmental media is conducted on at least a guarterly interval. In some cases, selected

environmental media samples are collected on a monthly basis.

For fixed nuclear power facilities having a ten-mile EPZ in Georgia, an intercomparative radiological surveillance program is in place. This program involves joint collection and splitting of samples for radio-analyses. Analytical results are then compared.

In addition to the radiological surveillance programs described above, radiological surveillance drills will be part of the annual exercise at fixed nuclear power facilities.

(4) Health Physics Drills

Health physics drills involve testing of such elements as radiation exposure control procedures, measurement methods and decontamination methods/procedures. The measurements methods portion will be conducted at least annually at a selected fixed nuclear facility in Georgia. The measurements methods testing will involve measurements of direct radiation and evaluation of radioactive material in such media as air.

3. Critiques/Observers/Evaluation

One of the more important parts of an emergency response program is the review and evaluation of plans tested in an exercise or drill. On the basis of lessons learned from exercising components of the GA REP, appropriate plan revisions will be made. After each exercise/drill has been terminated, a critique will be held and recommendations discussed for improvement. The recommendations will be implemented by each individual state agency as appropriate.

4. Objectives and Scenarios

Objectives and scenarios will be developed for drills and exercises by the State of Georgia. Advance copies of objectives and exercise scenarios will be provided to FEMA as required by current regulations.

Exercise scenarios will be written in a sufficiently broad manner so as to include specific testing of such elements as: contaminated injured patients, response of off-site fire agencies, use of protective clothing, deployment of field monitoring teams, dose projections, shelter versus evacuation decision making and public information activities.

Drill scenarios may be developed for each drill conducted. The scenario will be written in such a manner that testing of the specified drill element is ensured.

At a minimum, all scenarios written for a drill or exercise at a fixed nuclear facility will contain the following elements:

- a. Statement of objective
- b. Participating agencies
- c. Time, date, location and duration of drill/exercise
- d. Description of events to be simulated
- e. Description of exercise/drill elements to be tested
- f. Checklists or data sheets for evaluator/observer use
- g. Date, time and location of critique
- B. Training

Georgia considers that adequately trained emergency response personnel at all levels of government is absolutely essential to ensure the protection of the public health and safety. Because of the turnover in personnel, improvements in technology and the lack of actual emergencies to gain learning experience, it is necessary to continuously upgrade capabilities and retrain personnel.

In Georgia, training programs are implemented at all levels of government. The evaluation of the success of the efforts is carried out after various categories of personnel have responded to real situations, or after participation in drills or exercises conducted on a statewide basis. The results of these evaluations are utilized by the respective organizations to make improvements in the training program.

The training programs are categorized as follows:

1. Federally Sponsored Training of State Personnel

This type training is normally conducted at FEMA's Emergency Management Institute in Emmitsburg, Maryland. Courses include radiological emergency planning, exercise evaluation and dose assessment.

2. State Sponsored Training of State Personnel

This type of training occurs within each of the support agencies designated in the GEOP for peacetime radiological response. The Georgia Department of Public Safety continuously trains its officers at the Georgia Public Safety Training Center. In addition, GEMA continuously operates training programs and exercises to improve coordination, management systems and communications activities.

3. State Sponsored Training of Local Personnel

The staff from GEMA with the assistance of DNR, conducts annual training required by NUREG 0654/FEMA REP-1, Rev. 1 for state and local response personnel.

4. Local Training of Local Personnel

There are three fixed nuclear facilities that have ten-mile radius evacuation zones in the State of Georgia. Each Georgia county within these zones has a detailed plan for response, to include evacuation of the public if required by an emergency. These plans involve local emergency management personnel, law enforcement officers, fire fighting personnel, transportation personnel and municipal officials. Each local organization is responsible for planning and conducting training activities in support of its individual plan. Examples include in-house workshops and seminars on radiation monitoring with hand held equipment, fire fighting drills and law enforcement response.

5. Retraining

In addition to initial training programs on radiological emergency response, the State of Georgia plans to conduct retraining (refresher training) in essential program areas on an annual or as needed basis. The retraining will be provided to those individuals and organizations that provide a key role in radiological emergency response. Emphasis

will be given to the following program areas during retraining sessions: protective actions, accident assessment techniques, emergency plans, roles and responsibilities of response agencies and notification procedures.

6. Special Qualification Training

In order to assure the availability of trained, gualified personnel resources for use in radiological emergency response situations, a special qualification program has been established. The purpose of this program is to qualify selected personnel in critical, highly specialized job functions. On an annual basis, the Radiation Emergency Coordinator will make a determination of specialized Based on this determination, special training training needs. sessions will be held to qualify selected personnel in critical job functions. Among the job functions requiring special gualifications radioactive radiological monitorina. material sample are: collection/handling, first aid/medical assistance, accident and damage assessment and emergency coordination.

The aforementioned initial training, retraining and special qualification programs are only part of the total management control system for the Georgia Radiological Emergency Response Training Program. Other facets of the management control systems include provisions for: program review/evaluation and certification and record keeping. These facets are briefly discussed below.

<u>Program Review/Evaluation</u> - In order to attain maximum benefit from the training program, an annual review/evaluation will be held. The review/evaluation will be conducted by representatives from DNR and GEMA.

<u>Record Keeping/Certification</u> - Records will be maintained by agencies providing training. These records will reflect the type of training given and the number of personnel who attended the course. The records will also contain copies of the lesson plans used. In some instances, certificates of completion will be issued to participants in emergency response training programs.



VIII. PLANNING EFFORT RESPONSIBILITY: DEVELOPMENT, REVIEW AND DISTRIBUTION

A. Development Responsibility

The GA REP has been developed as an integral part of the GEOP which, when activated by the declaration of a State of Emergency, provides for the coordination of all state and local resources by the Director of GEMA on behalf of the Governor. Within this framework, DNR has been designated by Executive Order of the Governor to be the lead state agency for peacetime radiological emergency response. The GA REP has been prepared by GEMA and DNR planners in conjunction with the coordinated efforts of the support state agencies designated in the Governor's Executive Order. The Director of GEMA is responsible for radiological emergency planning and coordination of response activities respectively. GEMA serves as the single interface agency on behalf of Georgia with FEMA.

The GA REP has been developed in accordance with the criteria specified in NUREG 0654/FEMA REP-1, Rev. 1 and has been subjected to a review by the local Federal Regional Assistance Committee. Finally, the arrangement of the plan has been developed in such a manner as to permit implementation and utilization by Georgia emergency response personnel. The format of the plan has been established in such a way as to allow for the most efficient protection of public health and safety as provided for in the State Constitution of Georgia.

B. Planner Training

Personnel involved in radiological emergency response planning will be required to receive periodic training on planning techniques. The principal source of training will come from federally sponsored workshops and training sessions on emergency planning. Additionally, planning personnel may participate in planning training sessions which are either sponsored by states, professional associations (Health Physics Society, American Nuclear Society) or private organizations. Personnel selected for participation in such training programs will normally be personnel in state and local government agencies that have key roles in the emergency planning process.

C. Plan Review and Update

Responsibility for review and update of the GA REP is vested with GEMA in coordination with EPD.

The Environmental Radiation Program Manager of EPD is designated as the individual responsible for ensuring that the technical portions of the plan are reviewed and updated. GEMA will be responsible for overall coordination and distribution.

The GA REP will be reviewed annually and updated as required. Changes will be made based on such factors as experience gained in drills, exercises, response to incidents, changes in state or federal statutes affecting emergency planning, changes in federal or state planning guidelines and changes in operations procedures and mutual assistance/support agreements.

A record of plan changes will be maintained by GEMA. Revised pages to the plan will be dated and changes explained on the plan change instruction sheet.

D. Plan Distribution

The GA REP and approved revisions to the GA REP shall be forwarded to all organizations with responsibility for implementation of the plan or plan elements. Additionally, distribution will be made to members of the public who have made formal written requests for such information.

- E. Supporting Plans and Procedures
 - 1. Supporting Plans

Plans which either augment or complement the GA REP are listed in Appendix 4 of this plan. In development of the GA REP, state planners have coordinated the planning efforts with facility operators and adjacent state radiological emergency planning agencies. This was done in order to facilitate compatibility between plans.

2. Operating Procedures

Written operating procedures are used by various state and local agencies to provide guidance and instruction on how to accomplish certain actions or to operate certain types of equipment. Under the provisions of the GEOP, each agency involved in emergency response activities is required to develop and maintain such procedures. A listing of the radiological emergency operating procedures is provided in Appendix 5 of the GA REP.

State of Georgia GA REP-Base Plan **Appendix 1** Page 1

Cross-Reference Between NUREG 0654/FEMA REP-1, Rev. 1 Item A.2.a. and State of Georgia Executive Order

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NUREG CATEGORY	EXECUTIVE ORDER	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
Command and Control	Direction and Control	Georgia Emergency
		Management Agency
Alerting and Notification	Communications and	Georgia Emergency
	Warning	Management Agency
Communication	Communications and	Georgia Emergency
	Warning	Management Agency
Public Information	Public Information	Georgia Emergency
		Management Agency
Accident Assessment	Hazardous Materials	Department of Natural Resources
Public Health and	Health and Social	Department of Human Resources
Sanitation Resources	Services	
Social Services	Health and Social	Department of Human Resources
	Services	
Fire and Rescue	Fire Services/Search	Georgia Forestry Commission
	and Rescue	Department of Defense
Traffic Control	Police Services	Georgia State Patrol
Emergency Medical	Health and Social	Department of Human Resources
Services	Services	
Law Enforcement	Police Services	Georgia State Patrol
Transportation	Transportation Services	Department of Motor Vehicle Safety
Protective Response	Direction and Control/	Georgia Emergency
	Hazardous Materials	Management Agency
		Department of Natural Resources
Radiological Exposure	Hazardous Materials	Department of Natural Resources
Control		

State of Georgia GA Rep - Base Plan Appendix 2 Page 1

THE SOUTHERN AGREEMENT FOR MUTUAL STATE RADIATION ASSISTANCE ACTIVATION PROCEDURE

A. Requesting State

1. Radiation Control Program

To initiate a request for Southern Agreement for Mutual State Radiation Assistance (SMRAP) assistance from a participating state, the Radiation Control Program personnel determine that assistance is needed and submit a request through channels to the requesting governor's office.

Initial contacts are expected to be made by telephone to expedite actions.

The request for SMRAP assistance should include the following information:

- a. Description of the problem
- b. Type of resources needed
- c. Where resources should be delivered
- d. What state(s) has the resources

Concurrently with above actions, informal telephone communication with Radiation Control Program personnel in participating states is encouraged for the purpose of alerting them to the problem and for obtaining any technical information which will be of use in resolving the problem.

2. Governor's Office

Upon concurrence with the need assessment as requested by the Radiation Control Program personnel, the requesting governor's office contacts the responding governor's office and requests that the specified SMRAP assistance be provided.

- B. Responding State
 - 1. Governor's Office

The responding governor's office agrees to provide SMRAP assistance and authorizes, through channels, the requested resources to be dispatched to the requesting state.

Initial contacts are expected to be made by telephone to expedite actions.

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2. Radiation Control Program

Personnel in the Radiation Control Program should anticipate authorization from the responding governor's office to dispatch requested resources to the state of the requesting governor because of the telephone alert to them from the Radiation Control Program in that state.

Upon receipt of the responding governor's authorization to provide SMRAP assistance the Radiation Control Program should be prepared to expedite response to the request for assistance.

Additional information required from the Radiation Control Program in the requesting state will include:

- a. Clear direction on where to meet or deliver the resources
- b. Estimated time the resources are needed
- c. If the resources include people, what arrangements have been made for housing, et cetera.

State of Georgia GA REP - Base Plan Appendix 3 Page 1

STATE AGENCIES' STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

The responsibilities of the various states agencies operating in a primary or support role in a peacetime radiation emergency are described in general terms in Section IV of this plan. It is the responsibility of those state agencies having a primary or support role to develop and maintain detailed Standard Operating Procedures outlining their functional roles in a disaster or emergency situation, including radiological emergencies. This requirement is delineated by the Governor's Executive Order as related to the GEOP of which the GA REP is an integral part. A listing of medical facilities capable of caring for radiation accident victims is provided on the following page of this appendix.
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MEDICAL FACILITIES WITH CAPABILITIES OF CARING FOR RADIATION ACCIDENT VICTIMS

- 1. Meadows Regional Medical Center 1703 Meadows Lane, Box 1048 Vidalia, Georgia (Toombs) 30475 (912) 537-8921
- 2. Appling Health Care System 163 East Tollison Street Baxley, Georgia (Appling) 31513 (912) 367-9841
- 3. Early Memorial Hospital 630 Columbia Road Blakely, Georgia (Early) 31723 (229) 723-4241
- 4. Doctors Hospital 3561 Wheeler Road Augusta, Georgia (Richmond) 30909 (706) 651-3232
- 5. Burke County Hospital 351 Liberty Street, Box 549 Waynesboro, Georgia (Burke) 30830 (706) 554-4435
- 6. Southeast Alabama Medical Center 1108 Ross Clark Circle Dothan, Alabama (Houston) 36301 (334) 793-8111

State of Georgia GA REP - Base Plan **Appendix 4** Page 1

LIST OF SUPPORTING EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS

The following plans either augment or complement the Georgia Radiological Emergency Plan:

- 1. Georgia Emergency Operations Plan
- 2. Southern Nuclear Operating Company, Edwin I. Hatch Nuclear Plant Emergency Plan
- 3. Southern Nuclear Operating Company, Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Emergency Plan
- 4. Southern Nuclear Operating Company, Joseph M. Farley Nuclear Plant Emergency Plan
- 5. State of Alabama, Alabama Radiation Emergency Plan
- 6. State of South Carolina, South Carolina Operational Radiation Emergency Response Plan
- 7. Savannah River Site Emergency Plan

State of Georgia REP - Base Plan **Appendix 5** Page 1

LIST OF RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PROCEDURES

Provided below is a list of emergency operations procedures and standard operating procedures (SOP) which may be implemented by the appropriate state agencies during a radiological emergency. The listed procedures represent those procedures which are most significant to radiological emergency response and do not constitute an exhaustive listing of all procedures. The procedures listed are subject to periodic review and update. In revising the procedures, changes are generally based on experience gained from drills/exercises and response to actual emergencies.

PROCEDURE/SOP	PROCEDURE TITLE		
DNR-EPD-ERP 1.0	Off Site Field Monitoring Operations		
DNR-EPD-ERP 2.0	Ingestion Pathway/Reentry Field Monitoring		
DNR-EPD-ERP 3.0	Radiological Emergency Coordinator Operations		
DNR-EPD-ERP 4.0	Field Team Coordinator Operations		
DNR-EPD-ERP 5.0	DNR Radiation Programs Safety Procedure		
DNR-EPD-ERP 6.0	Radiation Exposure Control and Thyroid Blocking Agent Procedures for Personnel Entering the Plume Exposure Pathway Area		
DNR-EPD-ERP 7.0	Determination of Airborne I-131 from Field Measurements of Silver Zeolite Cartridges		
DNR-EPD-ERP 8.0	Packaging, Transport and Receipt of Emergency Environmental Samples		
GEMA SOP 1-9	State Operations Center and Mobile Communications Vehicle Standard Operating Procedure		
GEMA SOP 3-1	Activation of the Plant Hatch Prompt Notification System		
GEMA SOP 3-2	Activation of the Plant Farley Prompt Notification System		
GEMA SOP 3-5	Activation of the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Prompt Notification System		



State of Georgia GA REP - Base Plan Appendix 6 Page 1

Gary B. Redding, Acting Commissioner Kathleen E. Toomey, M.D., M.P.H., Division Director

Georgia Department of Human Resources • Division of Public Health Two Peachtree Street NW • Suite 15-470 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303-3186 • Tel: (404) 657-2700 • Fax: (404) 657-2715

May 22, 2001

Mr. Gary W. McConnell Director Georgia Emergency Management Agency 935 East Confederate Avenue Atlanta, Georgia 30316-0055

Dear Mr. McConnell:

This letter is in response to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's decision to offer an initial stock of potassium iodide (KI) to states with populations which live within a 10 mile radius of a nuclear power plant. In my capacity as the State Health Officer, I decline the offer. This position has been developed in coordination with the Georgia Emergency Management Agency and the Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division (EPD). Local emergency management agencies within the affected counties will continue to maintain KI stocks consistent with the need to treat emergency response personnel.

Our emergency plans call for the evacuation of the general population in the event of a nuclear reactor accident. Exercises of the plans indicate that the evacuations can be done in sufficient time to prevent risk to the public.

Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely.

Kathleen E. Toomey, M.D., M.P.H. Director Georgia Division of Public Health

c: Harold Reheis Jim Hardeman Patrick Cochran Lee Smith Audrey Ware

GEORGIA RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

ANNEX D - PLANT VOGTLE



RECORD OF CHANGE

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1	Review and update	4/20/02	Gwg
2	Review and update pg. 21-22	10/01/03	mrr
3	Review and update Pg. 25, 26, 27 & 28	2/27/04	mrr
4	Review and update new Agency name throughout document.	5/30/05	mrr
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ANNEX D

Alvin W. Vogtle Nuclear Plant

This annex addresses emergency planning and response actions related to any release or potential release of radioactive material in excess of normal operating levels which may affect areas beyond the controlled area of the Alvin W. Vogtle Nuclear Plant located in Burke County, Georgia.

The general concept of operation for development and implementation of the Georgia Radiological Emergency Response Plan (GA REP) and supporting site specific annexes is essentially the same as for any other emergency or disaster response planning conducted by the State of Georgia. Specifically, the <u>Georgia Emergency Operations</u> <u>Plan</u> (GEOP) provides for coordinated planning and response actions by all state agencies related to peacetime emergencies. The Executive Order contained in the GEOP assigns primary and support responsibilities for emergency and disaster services to state agencies based on their usual or normal functions and/or special capabilities. The Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency (OHS-GEMA) is designated as the agency to coordinate the activities of all state organizations in preparing for, responding to and recovering from an emergency or disaster situation. (See Preface to GA REP.)

Initial response to any emergency situation is a local responsibility. State assistance will be provided when requested by the local jurisdiction or when local capability to respond is clearly inadequate. Regardless of whether or not the local jurisdiction has requested state assistance, the Governor may declare a state of emergency and direct that the state assume control of emergency operations.

During a radiological emergency at a fixed nuclear facility, it is recognized that local capability to respond is limited and state assistance would probably be required. This annex provides for the notification of and, if necessary, the rapid deployment of state response elements to a near site facility which is designated as the OHS-GEMA Forward Emergency Operations Center (FEOC). The state response element has the capability to operate on a 24-hour basis, both from the FEOC in Waynesboro and the State Operations Center (SOC) in Atlanta. This capability for round-the-clock operation is based on current staffing in principal state response agencies using a 12-hour shift. It is anticipated that augmentation from appropriate federal agencies would be required to assist in radiological monitoring and assessment operations after 24 hours. Accordingly, an early state request for federal assistance would be based on the seriousness of the situation and the estimated duration of the emergency.

The local plan is an integral part of this annex and addresses specific responsibilities and actions of local authorities in responding to a radiological emergency at a fixed nuclear facility.

A. NOTIFICATION METHODS AND PROCEDURES

- 1. Procedure for Notification
 - a. Primary
 - (1) In the event of a radiological emergency at Plant Vogtle, the Plant Emergency Director or his designee will notify state and local authorities utilizing the Emergency Notification Network (ENN)* in accordance with current procedures. The ENN terminal located within the (OHS-GEMA) Communications Center is manned 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

*The ENN is a dedicated circuit with terminals located at the utility, the local Emergency Operations Center (EOC), the OHS-GEMA FEOC, the OHS-GEMA SOC (all manned 24 hours) and designated locations in South Carolina and the Savannah River Site.

- (2) OHS-GEMA, upon notification of an emergency by the facility operator, shall notify the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division (DNR-EPD) in accordance with the current DNR-EPD emergency response notification procedure.
- (3) Other state agencies will be notified by OHS-GEMA as required in accordance with established procedures for activation of the State Operations Center (SOC). (See Section D.)

b. Secondary

In the event the ENN is not operational, the OHS-GEMA Communications Center will be notified by commercial telephone at the 24-hour-a-day number as depicted in OHS-GEMA REP Resource Contacts SOP.

c. Exception

The only exception to the procedure specified above would be the occurrence (or likely occurrence) of a radiological incident classified as a general emergency as cited in Section VI.G. of the GA REP and a concurrent failure of the ENN. During such a situation, the utility will immediately notify, by telephone or radio, the local authorities potentially affected as listed in the local plans (Section I of this Annex). Once this

notification action has been accomplished, OHS-GEMA and DNR-EPD will be notified as quickly as possible via the above procedure.

- 2. Information to be Reported
 - a. Information reported shall be in accordance with the Emergency Notification Form format adopted by the States of Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina and by Georgia Power Company, Duke Power Company, Carolina Power and Light Company, South Carolina Electric and Gas Company and Savannah River Site Operations.
 - b. Authenticity verification.
 - (1) ENN in accordance with published procedure.
 - (2) Commercial telephone call back.
- 3. General Notification of Affected Populace

The general populace will be notified by state and local government of an incident or an emergency situation in accordance with the requirements contained in NUREG-0654/FEMA REP 1, Rev. 1.

4. Prompt Notification of Affected Populace

Prompt notification of the population within the Plume Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) will be conducted in accordance with OHS-GEMA Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) 3-5. This procedure meets all criteria required by NUREG-0654/FEMA REP 1, Rev. 1. (See Attachment G of the local plan.)

5. Information Exchange

Through the local EOC and/or the activated SOC or Forward EOC (FEOC), the general public and government agencies will be kept apprised of the status of the incident. Various mechanisms to transmit this information include telephone, radio systems and news releases to the media. News releases to the media will be coordinated through a joint media center. (See Section C.) An information officer will be assigned to each activated EOC to handle these matters. Agencies involved in radiological emergencies and their respective principal staff members are found in Section D of this annex.

6. Principal Utility Staff

A telephone directory of key personnel at the Southern Nuclear Operating Company who would be involved in radiological emergency response is provided to and maintained by local and state officials.

7. Adjacent States

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State Radiological Program Directors in adjacent states will be notified as soon as practical following a radiological emergency. This notification will be accomplished by the most expeditious means possible. This notification will serve to alert neighboring states of the situation in Georgia and, if necessary, to request assistance through the Southern Mutual Radiation Assistance Pact (SMRAP) agreement.

B. EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

- 1. Communications between Plant Vogtle and the State Operations Center (SOC) will be by ENN and/or telephone. In the event a state response element is dispatched to the State Forward EOC (FEOC), that element will establish communications with the plant and the State SOC by appropriate means (ENN or telephone).
- 2. Operations under Emergency Support Function (ESF) 2 (Communications) of the <u>Georgia Emergency Operations Plan</u> (GEOP) will be utilized as required by the Director of OHS-GEMA, which may include use of the Emergency Alert System, National Warning System (NAWAS) and other state agency radio nets.
- 3. Department of Natural Resources field units will be capable of communicating with the Plant Vogtle Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) on Southern Linc radio or cellular telephone.
- 4. Department of Natural Resources personnel will be capable of communicating with the FEOC and Burke County EOC as well as other state agency units by radio on the Intrastate Coordinating Channel (154.905/154.935 MHz) or the Department of Natural Resources Statewide Repeater System. The Southerm Linc portable radio system may be used for communication between OHS-GEMA, DNR-EDP and Burke County EMA.
- 5. Emergency Operating Centers (EOC) in the vicinity of Plant Vogtle will be:

a. State Forward EOC: Burke County EOC Building Perimeter Road Waynesboro, Georgia

- b. Burke County EOC: Perimeter Road Waynesboro, Georgia
- 6. With few exceptions, communications equipment is used daily by the agencies involved in emergency activities. Any malfunction is detected immediately and repaired, rendering scheduled tests unnecessary. A limited amount of communications equipment in the Plant Vogtle EOF and the Georgia FEOC is not subject to daily use and, therefore, will be tested periodically in accordance with Paragraph N.2.a., NUREG-0654/FEMA REP 1, Rev. 1.
- 7. A quarterly update of emergency response telephone numbers (i.e., OHS-GEMA, DNR, utility and Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA]) will be conducted. All other telephone numbers will be verified during annual plan review.

C. PUBLIC AFFAIRS

1. Control Over News Releases

When the State Operations Center in Atlanta has been activated, only the Public Affairs Director, or his/her designee, will be authorized to issue news releases. Prior to release, all information will be coordinated to the fullest extent practicable with the utility and the State of South Carolina. If subsequent activation of the State FEOC should be required, that facility will assume the primary command-and-control role for the state, including all public affairs activities. If a joint media center is established (among the states of Georgia, South Carolina, Burke County EMA and the utility) all public affairs activities will be coordinated there by designated OHS-GEMA Public Affairs Director. The physical location of the near site joint media center will be in the Burke County Office Park in Waynesboro. In the event that the SOC or FEOC are not activated (i.e., minor incident), news releases may be handled by the DNR-EPD Radiation Emergency Coordinator or the DNR-Public Information Officer in conjunction with the Public Affairs Office at OHS-GEMA.

2. Information to be Released

The types of information to be released will depend upon a number of factors including type of accident; type, quantity and form of material(s) released; meteorological conditions; type of release (air or water); and proximity to population centers.

3. Dissemination of Information

Dissemination of emergency information to the public will be in accordance with Attachment J of the local plan.

4. Rumor Control

Rumor control procedures are addressed in Attachment J to the local plan (paragraph H).

5. General

Section VI.I. of the GA REP addresses the purpose and concept of public information activities in a radiological emergency situation.

D. Manpower, Equipment and Instrument Resources

This section deals with coordination of available resources during a radiological emergency. Resources are generally available from four distinct sources, i.e., federal, state and local government agencies and private firms/organizations.

1. Federal Agency Coordination and Support

A number of federal agencies have a role in radiological emergency response. The types of equipment resources vary greatly from agency to agency and are not delineated in this plan. However, each agency may provide manpower and other support, technical advice and other support on a case-by-case basis.

Presented in the OHS-GEMA REP Resource Contacts SOP is a listing of regional (Southeast USA) federal agencies having a role in radiological emergency response, along with a listing of principal staff and their telephone numbers.

2. State Agency Support/Coordination

The SOC will be activated in accordance with procedures contained in the GEOP and Section VI. of the GA REP. Key state agencies and principal management and emergency response coordinators for the respective agencies are listed in the OHS-GEMA REP Resource Contacts SOP. The organization for state government operating during a radiological emergency is shown in Section VI.F. of the GA REP.

3. Resources in Jurisdictions Adjacent to Facility

Key resources of the state and local organizations and jurisdictions located in the vicinity of SRS that could be called upon in the event of a radiological emergency are also listed in the OHS-GEMA REP Resource Contacts SOP.

4. Inventories of Radiological Instruments

Primary sources of radiological equipment in state government are the Georgia DNR-EPD, Environmental Radiation Program and Radioactive Materials Program, and OHS-GEMA. Portable instrument resources are also available from the Georgia Tech Nuclear Research Center.

<u>DNR-EPD</u> Environmental Radiation Program Portable Instruments - The DNR-EPD Radiation Program has access to portable hand-held betga gamma type detectors, portable low-volume air samplers, pocket dosimeters and portable alpha detection devices.



<u>DNR-EPD Radioactive Materials Program Portable Instruments</u> - The DNR-EPD Radioactive Materials Program has access to beta gamma detecting devices.

<u>OHS-GEMA</u> - OHS-GEMA maintains 13 field-monitoring kits, eight of which are maintained in the six "nuclear counties." Five of the kits are maintained in a calibrated status and "ready reserve" at OHS-GEMA headquarters.

<u>Georgia Tech Nuclear Research Center</u> – The Georgia Tech Nuclear Research Center and the Office of Radiological Safety have portable radiological detection equipment that could be used in an emergency. Equipment includes numerous hand-held survey meters and air samplers.

5. Meteorological Equipment/Facilities

Georgia will be expecting weather information from the SRS Operations Center.

An almost inexhaustible supply of current meteorological information and forecasts can be obtained from the Meteorological and Statistical Unit, Air Quality Control Branch of DNR. This unit receives up-to-the-minute information directly from the National Weather Service (NWS) on a Service Teleprinter and other related equipment. Past, present and future meteorological information (including fallout patterns) can be obtained on a moment's notice for any section of the state. The staff includes personnel trained to take over during an emergency situation and ensure that important information is readily available.

Other sources of meteorological data are the National Weather Service Offices located in Peachtree City; Jacksonville, Florida and Columbia, South Carolina. Of the five offices, the Peachtree City office would be able to supply the most extensive information.

In addition, the Data Transmission Network (DTN), a commercial provider of weather information has terminals in both the SOC and the State Communications Center

In addition to these, the Air Protection Branch of the DNR-EPD has over 70 high-volume air-monitoring stations located throughout the state, some of which have capabilities for monitoring wind speed and direction.

6. Radiological Laboratories

The primary laboratory to conduct analyses for radioactivity in the environment would be DNR-EPD – Environmental Radiation Program labratory. The facility is primarily a low-level laboratory but could be used for radiological emergencies. Laboratory equipment includes Ge(Li) and Nal. detectors, automatic and manual alpha/beta analyzers, liquid scintillation system, alpha spectrometer and environmental TLD readers/annealer.

The Environmental Radiation Program also has a mobile radiological capability. This mobile facility could be driven to the site or the FEOC and used for certain radiological assessments. Radiological instruments in the mobile lab include multichannel analyzer (MCA) with intrinsic germanium (IG) detector, alpha/beta analyzer and liquid scintillation counter.

Other field laboratories, which have similar capabilities, include the Georgia Tech Environmental Resource Center/Georgia Institute Center, the United States Department of Energy and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

7. Equipment Inspection and Calibration

Most equipment and supplies that are to be used during a radiological emergency are also used routinely in support of such program activities as radiological environmental surveillance, Radioactive Material inspections and nonradiological emergency response planning. Since the equipment and supplies are used in such a manner, their operability and performance is checked on a frequent basis. All DNR-EPD portable radiological instruments are calibrated at least annually and after each repair. Operational checks are performed daily when equipment is in use. Radiological laboratory instruments and other equipment are calibrated at a frequency recommended by the supplier.

8. Equipment Inventory

Inventories of radiological emergency response supplies and equipment will be conducted immediately following an incident response. Action will be taken to replace missing equipment if inventories show discrepancies. Normally, quarterly inventories are conducted for essential radiological emergency response equipment.

E. <u>E.RADIATION PROTECTION</u>

This section addresses three principal radiological planning aspects: accident and response assessment, protective response and radiological exposure control. Recovery and reentry planning are addressed in Section VI.H. of the GA REP.

- 1. Accident Response and Assessment
 - a. Deployment of State Response Element (Rapid Assessment)

Because the capability of local personnel for initial assessment and monitoring is limited, a State Response Element may be dispatched by aircraft directly to the OHS-GEMA Forward EOC (FEOC). The State Response Element will normally be composed of the Director of OHS-GEMA, the DNR-EPD Radiation Emergency Coordinator and additional support personnel from these agencies as required within space limitations. In accordance with the Georgia Emergency Operations Plan (GEOP), OHS-GEMA will coordinate the activities of all state agencies involved in emergency response. Direction and control of emergency operations while the State Response Element is in transit will be exercised from the SOC in Atlanta. Personnel in this element will arrive on site within flight time plus approximately thirty minutes for initial mobilization. Additional support personnel and equipment, including the OHS-GEMA Mobile Communications Vehicle (MCV) and the DNR-EPD mobile laboratory, will arrive within driving time plus thirty minutes for initial mobilization. The OHS-GEMA MCV will normally be utilized as a communications backup facility and will be located near the OHS-GEMA FEOC. When operational, the State Response Element will assume control of all operations at the OHS-GEMA FEOC. The SOC in Atlanta will revert to a support role upon activation of the FEOC. Radiological assessment operations will be conducted as discussed below.

b. Deployment of State Response Element (Rapid Assessment Not Required)

In the event of an incident requiring implementation of this plan, but not requiring rapid assessment capability, deployment of the State Response Element will normally be by surface transportation. The composition of the State Response Element and concept of operation will be essentially the same as in rapid assessment. Radiolgical assessment operations will be the responsibility of a primary team consisting of technically qualified personnel from the DNR-EPD

Radiation Program and Radioactive Materials Program. The primary team will be under the command/control of the DNR-EPD Radiation Emergency Coordinator who will be designated as Team Captain. Personnel will carry a complement of portable radiation detectors and protective equipment. The DNR-EPD mobile lab will be placed on alert.

Once on the scene, the primary team will be in a position to make recommendations to the Radiation Emergency Coordinator regarding the need for additional radiological resources. Additional resources for use in radiological survey parties and environmental sample collection are available from such state agencies as Department of Agriculture, Department of Natural Resources, OHS-GEMA, Department of Public Safety and Georgia Forestry Commission.

c. Facility Operator Responsibility

In the event of an accident at Plant Vogtie, the facility personnel have the responsibility for initial accident assessment and notification actions based on that assessment. In Section A of this plan, notification procedures are delineated. Provisions are made in these notification procedures for immediate notification to local authorities prior to notification to the state under certain incident conditions (i.e., General Emergency). If the situation warrants, it is the responsibility of the plant staff to provide recommended protective actions to local authorities until state personnel are in place.

- d. Radiological Assessment
 - (1) Procedures

A Radiological Emergency Response Team using the model specified in Section VI.G.2.a. of the GA REP will perform off site dose projections. In performing these calculations, on-site meteorological information will be obtained from the Southern Nuclear Operating Company and utilized. If, for some reason, no on-site meteorological information is available, meteorological data will be obtained from the most readily available source specified in Section D.5. of this annex. Prior to arrival of state personnel at the FEOC, the Plant Vogtle staff will provide the following information in accordance with current Memorandum of Understanding. (See Section A.2. of this annex.)

(2) Protective Action Recommendations/Orders

- (a) It will be the responsibility of the DNR-EPD Radiation Emergency Coordinator to make appropriate protective action recommendations to the senior OHS-GEMA representative (normally the Director).
- (b) After receipt of protective action recommendations DNR-EPD Radiation from the Emergency Coordinator, the senior OHS-GEMA representative may. in coordination with Burke County officials, recommend appropriate protective action for the affected public. If the situation warrants, the senior OHS-GEMA representative may recommend to the Director of OHS-GEMA that the Governor of Georgia declare that a state of emergency exists. Upon the declaration by the Governor that a state of emergency exists, the Director of OHS-GEMA on behalf of the Governor may direct evacuation or other necessary actions to protect the public.
- Control (3)

The control of field monitoring activities, including dispatch of field teams, receipt of field monitoring data, receipt of laboratory data and analysis of field monitoring data will be coordinated at the FEOC. Standard Southern Nuclear Operating Company 10-mile and 50-mile EPZ maps will be used at the FEOC to record field monitoring data, in addition to the use of data recording forms. These maps, in addition to Georgia Department of Transportation county maps, will be used to dispatch and control field teams and will be available to field teams.

e. Correlation of Dose Projections and Actual Dose Measurements (See section VI.G. of the GA REP)

As an incident progresses, the Radiation Emergency Coordinator will evaluate the need for correlation of dose projections and actual dose measurements. As soon as field measurements are made. they can be compared with "projected" values, but only after sufficient data is gathered will a decision be made as to whether

correlation or scaling factors should be developed for use in the emergency dose projections. Population dose estimates will be made using release rate and meteorological data for the period of release, and data from Southern Nuclear Company, DNR-EPD and TLDs, as well as DOE aerial measurements as such data becomes available. It is anticipated that much of this activity will be coordinated with the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP).

f.

Emergency Communications – Radiological Teams

The primary radiological team referenced in paragraph d. above will be equipped with portable radio communication equipment and vehicular mounted radios. If additional radiological teams are assembled in order to cope with the situation, these teams may be equipped with portable radio equipment to the extent such is available. OHS-GEMA will coordinate acquisition of such resources if needed. In all cases and in situations where portable radio communications are unavailable, commercial telephone numbers for the FEOC will be given to the respective team captains.

g.

Characteristics of Surrounding Area

(1) Maps/Evacuation Routes

Maps provided in the local plan show the major road network around the facility. These roads are expected to be the principal evacuation routes during a serious radiological emergency. Details of evacuation plans are delineated in the local plans in Section I of this annex. The map also shows the population centers surrounding the facility. Primary means of evacuation will be by private automobile.

(2) Evacuation Impediments

There are no significant obstacles to impede the flow of traffic on designated evacuation routes. The routes designated for evacuation are state and federal highways in the vicinity of the facility and are designed in such a manner that at least 850 vehicles per hour per lane could be accommodated in evacuation conditions where weather and darkness were not factors. Under nighttime and poor weather conditions, this rate of evacuation could be reduced up to 50 percent. The climatology of the area is such that

severe weather phenomena, i.e., snow, icing, hurricane, tornado, flooding, are infrequent. All major evacuation routes are above the floodplain of the Savannah River. Should an impediment to an evacuation route be created, the State Emergency Coordinator will designate alternate routes after consultation with local officials, State Department of Transportation officials and representatives of the Department of Public Safety.

(3) Area Affected

The counties within the plume exposure pathway and ingestion pathway are listed below. Additionally, a map showing location of counties in relation to the Vogtle Nuclear Plant is provided as Figure E-1. A description of generic operations relative to Ingestion Exposure Pathway operations is contained in Annex F, Ingestion Pathway, to the Georgia Radiological Emergency Plan (GA REP).

Georgia Counties within Plume Exposure And Ingestion Pathway (Plant Vogtle)

Plume Exposure Pathway (10-Mile EPZ) County*

Burke

Ingestion Exposure Pathway (50-Mile EPZ) Counties

Bulloch Burke Candler Chatham Columbia Effingham Emanuel Glascock Jefferson Jenkins McDuffie Richmond Screven Warren

*A small area in Richmond County located between nine and ten miles from Plant Vogtle has been excluded from the Plume Exposure EPZ. This area (about 1.8 square miles) is a swampy uninhabited area near the Savannah River.

(4) Population Affected

Table E-1 defines the population within the 50-mile radius of Plant Vogtle that could potentially be affected. Detailed discussion of population distribution within the 10-mile radius of the plant is discussed in the local plan in Section I of this annex.

(5) Those portions of the Plume and Ingestion Pathway EPZs, which are in the State of South Carolina, will be addressed in plans prepared by that state.

h. Existing Sampling/Monitoring Network

In the event of a radiological incident involving the release of radioactive material, existing DNR-EPD monitoring resources could be utilized. These resources consist of TLD stations, low-volume air samples and high-volume air samplers, which are part of the Georgia Ambient Air Sampling Network (non-radiological). The TLD stations and low-volume air samplers are operated and maintained by the Environmental Radiation Program of DNR-EPD. All program personnel are familiar with location and necessary procedures for samples. sample handling/preparation and analysis. Local personnel under contract with the DNR-EPD Air Protection Branch generally operate the high-volume samplers of the Georgia Ambient Air Sampling Network. In order to get these samplers into service either the Branch Chief of the DNR-EPD Air Protection Branch or the Section Chief of the Air Protection Evaluation Section is notified, who in turn, notifies the appropriate local contact.

Dairy Operations/Milk Sampling and Control

i.

Because of its effect on certain segments of the population, milk is one of the more important foodstuffs requiring the implementation of control measures in the event of radiological contamination. The Georgia Department of Agriculture is the lead agency responsible for assurance of a safe milk supply. The Commissioner of the Georgia Department of Agriculture has the ultimate responsibility for the control of milk distribution and consumption due to radiological contamination.

Should there be a radiological emergency involving the release of radioactive materials into the environment, and it becomes

necessary to collect raw milk samples from dairy farms near Plant Vogtle. Established procedures require that inspectors from the Department of Agriculture collect the milk samples and turn them over the DNR-EPD. These samples will then be analyzed for their radionuclide content by the DNR-EPD as outlined in their established laboratory procedures.

The Georgia Department of Agriculture maintains a list of the location of dairies operating within the state. Should it become necessary, the Georgia Department of Agriculture will be able to provide the names and locations of dairies within the 50-mile radius of Plant Vogtle.

Major Food Processors

Î.

Should there be an actual or potential contamination of foodstuffs, there will be a need to contact all food processors in the vicinity of Plant Vogtle. The processors will be asked to provide samples to DNR-EDP for laboratory analysis. In an extreme situation, processors will be asked to withhold their products from the market until they can be sampled and analyzed by DNR-EPD in cooperation with DOA. The evaluation of food products will be based upon the PAG for foodstuff contained in the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) publication "Accidental Radioactive Contamination of Human Food and Animal Feeds: Recommendations for State and Local Agencies."

Initial notification to the food processors would come from DOA, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the local Agriculture Stabilization Conservation Service (ASCS) offices, as these groups maintain extensive, up-to-date lists of all the processors in the state. A listing is maintained of the food processors, grain dealers and warehouses and meat processing and packaging facilities located within the 10-mile and 50-mile planning zones surrounding Plant Vogtle.

k. Administrative Information

The emergency coordinator will ensure that steps are taken to record and retain relevant information for future use. The actual documentation of record keeping requirements will be prescribed on a case-by-case basis. However, a number of expedient measures which could be utilized includes logbooks, field notes, data sheets and tape recorders.



2. Protective Response

b.

C.

a. Protective Action Guides (PAGs)

PAGs, which are applicable to SRS are delineated in Section VI.G. of the GA REP. The guides delineated in the referenced section deal with: incident classification and response, protection of foodstuffs, protection of emergency workers and decontamination of land areas.

Removal of Contaminated Foodstuff

After radiological assessments of various foodstuffs have been conducted and results have been evaluated, a need may arise to withhold such foodstuffs from the market. Authority for such action is vested with the Commissioner of DOA. Should such action be required, the Commissioner would implement procedures necessary to withhold foodstuffs from the market. Additionally, DOA has identified important marketing channels and maintains liaison with other agencies such as the State Office of Consumer Affairs, the FDA and USDA.

Sources of Protected Animal Feed

Should a release of radioactive material occur of such magnitude that forage for dairy cattle becomes contaminated above the PAG levels specified in Action V.G. of Annex F, then alternate feed sources must be identified. This function will be handled by the Department of Agriculture. The approach will be on two fronts. First, agriculture inspectors from the Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture will alert dairymen in the affected area to utilize stored feed. Stored feed will consist of those feeds in silos, covered bunkers, protective plastic covering and those stored in grain bins and under shelter. Department of Agriculture personnel in the nearest field office and the Atlanta office will ascertain the availability of feed from commercial or other sources.

Evacuation Planning

d.

Evacuation areas affected by a radiological release will be accomplished via the most expedient methods available. Evacuation routes will normally be the major thoroughfares in close proximity to the site. Details concerning evacuation of potentially affected areas are described in the local plan in Section I of this annex. Resources available to assist in such evacuation include local emergency management personnel, local law enforcement personnel, Department of Public Safety personnel and Department of Transportation personnel. A listing of available resources, which could be used in evacuation, is presented in Section D of this annex.

e. Alternate Protective Measures

(1) General Public

If a decision is made that areas should not be evacuated. there are certain passive and active measures that could be taken to minimize exposure to radiation and radioactive materials from a plume or from deposition on the ground. The first course of action would be to stay indoors. In a residence or building which is without a basement, the centermost room (i.e., the one that provides the greatest shielding characteristics) should be chosen. If a basement is available, personnel should take cover there instead of in a room. Next, all windows and doors should be opened and closed provide necessary makeup briefly to air. Air-conditioning systems in buildings and homes should be shut off, if practical. If air conditioners and fans must be operated, they should only be operated for the time necessary to provide the desired temperature/humidity control.

(2) Industries

For those industries located within the 10-mile radius of the facility, it might not be possible to affect timely evacuation; therefore, consideration must be given to sheltering. The following actions are recommended in the event of an off site release which meets or exceeds the action level.

- (a) Direct all employees to immediately seek shelter in a building.
- (b) Turn off air-conditioning and outside air intake systems. If air conditioners and fans must be operated, they should only be operated for the time necessary to provide desired temperature/humidity control.
- (c) Remain sheltered until otherwise instructed.
- Land and Water Use Information

f.

(1) Land Use

Land use surrounding Plant Vogtle is primarily agricultural in nature. Generally speaking, the area within a 10-mile radius of the plant is of relatively low population density. The area adjacent to the Savannah River is swampy, generally inaccessible and subject to periodic flooding. Agricultural activities consist of row crop production of commodities such as corn, soybeans and small winter and summer grains. Maps showing detailed crop information are impractical to provide due to constantly changing agricultural practices.

Water Use

The Savannah River is the principal waterway in the area. The river is used for the most part for navigation and recreation. The source of most drinking water in the area is from groundwater, i.e., deep wells.

Should there be a radiological incident at Plant Vogtle, a potential exists for contamination of the river. Users of river water downstream from the point of any contamination would be affected. In the event of a waterborne release, samples of river water collected by DNR and/or local emergency

(2)

management personnel would be analyzed for the radionuclide content. These samples would be analyzed by either the DNR-EPD mobile laboratory or a designated fixed laboratory. Should the capacity of state laboratories be exceeded, contract laboratory resources will be utilized.

Should the samples analyzed indicate levels of radioactivity above action points, the users of river water affected would have a need to be notified. The DNR-EPD Water Quality Branch maintains a listing of known domestic and commercial water users downstream of Plant Vogtle. Should there be a requirement to stop river water withdrawals, contact with the known water users downstream would be made by the DNR-EPD Water Quality Branch. If the situation requires immediate notification, the local emergency management agency may be utilized.

The legal authority for emergency activities related to safe drinking water is vested with the Director of DNR-EPD. This authority is granted through the Georgia Safe Drinking Act.

In the event that evacuation is necessary, the boundaries of the evacuated area will be controlled to prevent unauthorized access. The principal means used to accomplish this will be roadblocks on major thoroughfares. These roadblocks will be established by local emergency management, local law enforcement and Department of Public Safety personnel. Radiological survey teams will be assigned to such roadblocks as required. These survey teams will conduct necessary surveys of personnel and equipment leaving the controlled area. The survey team leader will be authorized to release or retain personnel and equipment based upon survey results.

Evacuation Accountability

g.

h.

Access and egress to areas evacuated will be controlled as delineated in Paragraph g above. The mechanism will help control the spread of radioactive material. Aerial reconnaissance of the affected area may be conducted to check on the status of evacuation. If conditions warrant, motorized ground patrols will be used to ascertain status of evacuation. Personnel in an evacuated area will be told by available broadcast systems (vehicular mounted systems, radio and television) that a white flagging device (towel, sheet, handkerchief) should be placed in view in front of the building or residence evacuated. This flagging device will serve to

acknowledge to evacuation personnel that evacuation at that location has been completed.

3. Radiological Exposure Control

a. Protective Actions Guides (PAGs) for Emergency Personnel

Protective Actions Guides for various conditions/situations are presented in Section VI.G. of the GA REP. Among the PAGs listed in this section are those for emergency response personnel involved in rescue or lifesaving missions. If the exposures are on the order of those specified for emergency activities in Section VI.G. of the GA REP, provisions will be made to record and document exposures so that information may be used for further management/utilization for the individual so affected.

b. Dosimetry Evaluations

Personnel engaged in emergency response activities that may lead to radiation exposures will be provided pocket dosimeters. These dosimeters will be the self-reading type. If necessary, TLD chips may be issued to certain personnel or placed in certain areas as a means of assessing exposure. TLD chips collected after the exposure period will be "read" by private vendors. In situations where TLDs or low range pocket dosimeters are not appropriate, exposure controls may be affected by measurement of radiation levels with conventional survey meters and controlling the "staytime" in the area.

Bioassays

C.

A need may arise to evaluate the internal exposure of individuals to various radionuclides. The techniques utilized to perform this evaluation are somewhat dependent on the type and form of material involved. A useful technique for soluble form material would be a bioassay involving analysis of urine, saliva or other body fluids. Also, samples could be sent to commercial labs or other agencies for analyses. A listing of other agencies/commercial labs that could perform such bioassays can be found in the OHS-GEMA REP Resource Contacts SOP.

Should an insoluble material be involved, other techniques are necessary to evaluate internal exposure. Evaluation of acute exposure may sometimes be accomplished by fecal analyses. Evaluation of chronic exposures may be accomplished by wholebody counting.

Personnel Contamination Control/Decontamination

d.

In situations where evacuees become contaminated, radiological survey and decontamination parties will be organized and dispatched to the assembly areas or similar areas where contaminated personnel may be located. These parties will see that decontamination is accomplished. Members of the general public should be decontaminated to background levels (if possible).

Emergency response personnel should be decontaminated to the limits prescribed for decontamination of emergency response personnel in Section VI.G. of the GA REP. Local procedure is contained in Attachment I to the local plan.

TOTAL GEORGIA POPULATION AT RISK 60-MILE INGESTION EXPOSURE PATHWAY ATIPLANT VOOTLE							
Çounty	Population 2000:Census	Percent , at Risk	Population at Risk				
Burke	22,243	100	22,243				
Bulloch	55,983	. 60	33,590				
Candler	9577	20	1915				
Chatham	232,048	100	232,048				
Columbia	89,288	100	89,288				
Effingham	37,535	15	5,630				
Emanuel	21,837	50	10,915				
Glascock	2,556	50	1,278				
Jefferson	17,266	100	17,266				
Jenkins	8,575	100	8,575				
McDuffie	21,231	60	12,739				
Richmond	199,775	100	199,775				
Screven	15,374	100	15,374				
Warren	6,336	10	634				
Total			651,273				

TABLE E-1



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F. Medical/Public Health Support

- 1. Medical Care Facilities
 - a. Primary Medical Care

Agreements (Page 31, Section H) have been made with both the Burke County Medical Center and (Columbia-Augusta Medical Center) Doctor's Hospital for the care of radiological contaminated injured victims in the event of an accident or incident at Plant Alvin W. Vogtle.

b. Intensive Medical Care

In the event a radiation accident victim requires more definitive care than can be provided at the primary or secondary facility, he or she may be transported to the Oak Ridge Associated Universities Medical Division, Oak Ridge Hospital of the Methodist Church (ORHMC), Oak Ridge, Tennessee. ORHMC telephone numbers can be found at the OHS-GEMA REP Resource Contacts SOP.

c. Capabilities

Burke County Hospital has a licensed bed capacity of 40, Doctors Hospital has a licensed bed capacity of 374. These hospitals have the necessary equipment and protective clothing to treat contaminated injured victims. If need arises, each hospital will have at least one (1) medical doctor and one (1) registered nurse available within two (2) hours to supervise treatment of contaminated injured. As many as thirty (30) ambulatory patients can be treated per twentyfour (24) hour period.

A private contract corporation provides training for the hospital staffs. As necessary, supplemental training for Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) and hospital emergency room personnel will be provided by the State of Georgia.

2. Communications

All ambulance services and hospitals within the state are interconnected in a statewide hospital communications network, which operates on 155.340 MHz frequency. This network also provides the capability of communicating with local sheriffs' departments in the event of an emergency. The

frequency of 155.280 MHz is also available for hospital-to hospital communication.

- 3. Transportation of Accident Victims
 - a. Ambulance Service

The Burke County Ambulance Service has agreed to transport accident victims to the primary and secondary medical facilities. University Ambulance Service (Augusta) may be called if additional ambulances are needed.

Telephone numbers for local ambulance services can be found at OHS-GEMA REP Points of Interest SOP.

b. Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic (MAST)

In the event of an accident, which requires immediate transport of a victim for a considerable distance, the services of the MAST facilities at Fort Stewart near Savannah will be requested. Response to requests will be handled on an availability basis.

4. Training of EMTs and Emergency Room Personnel

Appropriate training for EMTs and hospital emergency room personnel will be provided.

5. Radioprotective Drugs

In the event of an accident which involves a sudden environmental release of large quantities of radionuclides, which might include a number of isotopes of radioiodine, it is considered appropriate that authorities be prepared to take effective measures to prevent or curtail markedly the accumulation of radioiodines by the thyroid gland of offsite radiation emergency workers.

Since evacuation or sheltering is considered a more effective measure for the general public, no dependence has been placed on distribution of radioprotective drugs to the general public.

a. Decision Process for Distribution of Radioprotective Drug

If the release data received from the facility indicates a potential for radiation exposures to the thyroid equal to or above the level indicated in the Memorandum of Understanding between DNR-EPD,

5.a (cont.)

DHR-PH, and OHS-GEMA, a recommendation to administer a radioprotective drug to all emergency workers entering the affected areas may be given. The DNR-EPD representative will make this recommendation to OHS-GEMA. (A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between DNR-EPD and the Division of Public Health of DHR is in effect. The MOU outlines the procedures that will be followed in distributing the radioprotective drugs to the emergency workers.) OHS-GEMA, acting on behalf of the Governor, will assure that this directive is communicated to all state and local agencies involved.

b. Distribution of Radioprotective Drug

In the event of an accident, which warrants offsite monitoring or other emergency duties, all state and local emergency workers, prior to entering the area of possible exposure, would report to the FEOC in Burke County for receipt of a radioprotective drug.

6. Medical Consultants

Arrangements have been made for obtaining medical consultative advice during radiological emergencies. Physicians that have agreed to provide assistance to the state during a radiological emergency, along with the methods to contact them can be found in the OHS-GEMA REP Resource Contacts SOP.

- 7. Health System Resources in Contiguous States and Military Facilities
 - a. Contiguous States

Out-of-state medical facilities and health system resources would not be sought or utilized unless all Georgia resources were depleted or a particular resource did not exist in Georgia, but existed out of state. In the event out-of-state health system and medical facility resources were needed, the Oak Ridge Associated Universities Medical Division, ORHMC in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, would be contacted first (see procedure in Paragraph F.1.c. above). Hospital facilities with some capabilities exist in the major cities of neighboring states (e.g., Birmingham, Alabama; Columbia, South Carolina; Charleston, South Carolina; Charlotte, North Carolina; Chattanooga, Tennessee; Jacksonville, Florida; and Knoxville, Tennessee). Requests from supporting states would be made in accordance with the Southerm Mutual Radiation Assistance Plan (SMRAP); however, initial contact and technical discussions of health and safety needs would be

discussed with the appropriate State Radiological Health Director prior to initiating a request for assistance under SMRAP. A listing of phone numbers for adjacent State Radiological Health Directors can be found in the OHS-GEMA REP Resource Contacts SOP.

b. Military Facilities

As a rule, medical and health system resource support from military facilities would not be requested or utilized unless Georgia resources were depleted or unless a particular expertise existed at a particular military facility that did not exist elsewhere in Georgia. The radiological capabilities at military facilities in Georgia vary greatly. In the event support was needed from a military facility located in Georgia, the State Medical Officer would act on behalf of the Governor to request assistance from various military facilities. Initial contact with military authorities would normally be through either the installation commander, installation duty officer or installation medical officer. A directory that lists major military medical facilities in Georgia along with appropriate emergency information phone numbers are contained in the OHS-GEMA REP Resource Contacts SOP.



G. DRILLS/EXERCISES/TRAINING AND REVIEW

1. Drills/Exercises

Major exercises will be scheduled for Plant Vogtle at least every two years. The State of Georgia will fully participate in such exercises at least once every six years. Burke County government is required to participate in a full-scale exercise at least once every two years. Plans for exercises will be coordinated with the Plant Vogtle Emergency Preparedness staff. Development of exercise scenarios, conduct of the exercise, critiques and evaluation will be in accordance with current FEMA guidance.

2. Training

DNR-EPD-Radiation Program and OHS-GEMA will develop a joint radiological training program. This program will be oriented toward providing training to support personnel involved in radiological emergency response. A typical training program will include the following elements

a. Familiarization with emergency plan.

b. Use of radiological survey instruments.

- c. Sample collection procedures.
- d. Health physics fundamentals.
 - (1) Basic radiation protection
 - (2) Protective devices
 - (3) Decontamination procedures
 - (4) Exposure controls
- e. Notification and reporting procedures.

Details of other training programs are provided in Section VII.B. of the GA REP.

3. Review

The emergency response plan (to include the GA REP and annexes) will be reviewed annually. This review will be coordinated by OHS-GEMA and will include appropriate state agencies. Based on the review and


State of Georgia GA REP – Annex D Page 30

experience gained from plan implementation, revisions will be made. Changes or revisions to the plan will be sent to all holders of the plan who either have a key role in radiological emergency response planning or have requested to be on the plan distribution list for the emergency plan and planning information. Further details on plan development, review and distribution are provided in Section VIII of the GA REP.

State of Georgia GA REP – Annex D Page 31

H. <u>AGREEMENTS</u>:

This section contains the following agreements:

Burke County Hospital Columbia-Augusta Medical Center Georgia Power Company/OHS-GEMA

State of Georgia GA REP – Annex D Page 32

I. LOCAL PLANS

Provided in this section are emergency operations plans that have been developed by Burke County Emergency Management Agency for the Vogtle Nuclear Plant. Burke County is the only Georgia county within the 10-mile EPZ for Plant Vogtle. Local plans are not included herein for local agencies that are outside the plume exposure EPZ but within the ingestion pathway EPZ. Ingestion exposure pathway planning for those areas so affected is provided for in the GA REP and in other portions of this annex. The affected jurisdictions will use the state planning information as a supplement to their planning programs.

Burke County Hospital

July 15, 1999

Gary W. McConnell Georgia Emergency Management Agency PO Box 18055 Atlanta, GA 30316

Dear Mr. McConnell:

You are hereby authorized to designate Burke County Hospital as the primary support medical facility in Georgia's Radiological Emergency Plan for Plant Alvin W. Vogtle.

Sincerely,

Will & Gadel

Michael A. Haddle, CPA CEO/CFO



3651 Wheeler Road Augusta, Georgia 30909 (706) 651-3232

www.columbia-augusta.com

July 21, 1999

Mr. Gary W. McConnell Director of Georgia Emergency Management Agency P.O. Box 18055 Atlanta, Georgia 30316

Dear Mr. McConnell:

Columbia-Augusta Medical Center would be pleased to be named in Georgia's Radiological Emergency Plan as a secondary medical support facility for Annex D to Plant Alvin W. Vogtle.

If further information is needed please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Kathy & Matchell

Kathy L. Mitchell, RN,BS Vice President/Patient Care

KLM/sj

J.D. Woodard Executive Vice President Southern Nuclear Operating Company, Inc. 10 Inverness Center Parkway PO: Box 1295 Birmingham, Alabama 35201

Tel 205.992.5086



November 22, 1999

Mr. Gary W. McConnell, Director Georgia Emergency Management Agency P. O. Box 18055 Atlanta, Georgia 30316-0055

Dear Mr. McConnell:

Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) has requested that Southern Nuclear Operating Company (SNC) provide a letter committing the availability of the services of SNC radiation protection technicians to supplement other emergency management workers available to the State of Georgia for medical emergencies involving radioactive contamination. The purpose of this letter is to set forth an offer of the availability of services of Southern Nuclear technicians, pursuant to ξ 38-3-31 (b), <u>Code of Georgia</u>.

As you know, SNC Emergency Plans and Procedures call for health physics technicians to accompany any injured/contaminated plant worker to local medical facilities and provide radiological support. Beyond this obligation, SNC is willing to furnish its radiation protection technician employees at the State of Georgia's request, to any state, county or municipal hospital on an "as available" volunteer basis to provide radioactive contamination survey and control support during radiological emergencies.

Requests for support would be made through existing emergency communication channels in the Emergency Plans. This assistance, unless directly associated with an injured/contaminated plant worker as discussed above, would be provided by SNC within the context of and pursuant to the State of Georgia emergency management statutes, in particular ξ 38-3-35 (b).

McConnell Letter

Georgia Emergency Management Agency Page 2

We are glad to be able to assist the State of Georgia by making available radiological support services. If the State chooses to accept this offer of services, please so indicate by endorsing this letter below and returning to me. Should you have questions, please call Mr. Merrill Maddox at 205/992-6399.

Sincerely, J. D. Woodard

Accepted: mill By Title: Director

JDW/NMM EP-99-050

cc: C. K. Brown W. H. Lee, III L. E. Mayo REES File: EP.01.24



Georgia Emergency Management Agency

Post Office Box 18055 Atlanta, Georgia 30316-0055 Tel: (404) 635-7000 In Georgia 1-800-TRY-GEMA Fax: (404) 635-7205 www.gema.state.ga.us



MEMORANDUM

TO:

Holders of the GEMA SOP 3-5 (Plant Alvin W. Vogtle Prompt Notification System)

FROM: Patrick Cochran () Program Director Radiological Emergency Preparedness

DATE: January 4, 2005

SUBJECT: GEMA SOP 3-5 Revision

Attached is a revision of GEMA SOP 3-5. Please discard the copy you now have. This revision was necessary due to the deletion of Mr. Dan Brown, SOC Director and Mr. Desi Alexander, Commo Supervisor/Manager, with the addition of Mr. Joe Harworth, Radiological Training Officer.

GEMA SOP 3-5 JANUARY 2005

STATE OF GEORGIA GEORGIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

ACTIVATION OF THE PLANT ALVIN W. VOGTLE PROMPT NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

PURPOSE

1:

To set forth procedures and responsibilities for activation of the Alvin W. Vogtle Electric Generating Plant (VEGP) Prompt Notification System (PNS), as required by Appendix 3 of NUREG-0654, FEMA-REP, Rev. 1.

II. <u>GENERAL</u>

The VEGP PNS is a composite system consisting of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio (NWR) and the VEGP Siren System. The NWR is capable of providing an alerting signal and an instructional message as required by NUREG 0654/FEMA-REP-1, Rev. 1. The VEGP Siren System complements the PNS with 47 rotating electronic sirens strategically located throughout the affected area.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Because of the varying emergency responsibilities of the Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA), South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD), and Burke County Emergency Management Agency (BEMA), together with interlocking operational and maintenance responsibilities, this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is subdivided into two parts as follows:
 - 1. GEMA SOP 3-5A/SCEMD SOP, addressing the activation of the activation of the NWR.
 - 2. GEMA/Burke County EMA SOP 3-5B, addressing the activation of the VEGP Siren System.
- B. While these components may be operated independently, for radiological emergency purposes they usually will be operated sequentially to provide maximum warning to the public. The sequence will be activation of the NWR first, followed as soon as possible by activation of the VEGP Siren System.

C. Authorization for activation of the PNS is reserved to only those individuals listed in **ATTACHMENT # 1** to this SOP (3-5). On the specific authorization of any of those Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) personnel listed in the attachment, the National Weather Service Forecast Office (CAEWX) in Columbia South Carolina will activate the PNS. The request will specify the message to be transmitted, the conditions of broadcast, and will be verified.

IV. ADMINISTRATION

- A. The Radiological Program Manager for GEMA will coordinate and publish changes to this SOP as required.
- B. This SOP supersedes GEMA SOP 3-5 that was dated January 2004 with ensuing changes.

Mike Sherberger Director Georgia Emergency Management Agency 11-23-04

Date



GEMA SOP 3-5 JANUARY 2005

Authority for activation of the PLANT ALVIN W. VOGTLE PROMPT NOTIFICATION SYSTEM (PNS) is limited to the following GEMA personnel:

GROUP 1

MIKE SHERBERGER, Director

CHARLEY ENGLISH, Director of Operations

PATRICK COCHRAN, Program Director, Radiological Emergency Preparedness

Upon receipt of authorization from any of those in GROUP 1, the following GEMA staff members are authorized to activate the Plant Vogtle PNS.

GROUP 2

RAY ROMAN, Radiological Emergency Planner

JOE HARWORTH, Radiological Emergency Trainer

NOTE: The National Weather Service (NWS) office in Columbia, South Carolina is authorized to activate the Plant Vogtle PNS upon direction from any of the names listed in GROUP 1 and GROUP 2 above. <u>If the call is from a GROUP 2 designee, it is with the authority of a GROUP 1 member and is therefore authorized.</u>

Standard Operating Procedure Plant Alvin W. Vogtle Prompt Notification System

Attachment # 1

GEMA SOP 3-5A SCEMD SOP JANUARY 2005

STATE OF GEORGIA/STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA GEORGIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY/ SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

ACTIVATION of the VOGTLE ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT NOAA WEATHER RADIO

I. PURPOSE

To set forth procedures and responsibilities for activation of the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant NOAA Weather Radio (NWR), as required in Appendices A and B of the "Agreement for the Operation of a NOAA Weather Radio Transmitter by a Cooperator" (Agreement for Activation and use of NOAA Weather Radio in Response to an Emergency Condition at Georgia Power's Alvin W. Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, effective December 1, 1994).

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Georgia

Authorization for Georgia activation of the NWR is reserved to only those individuals listed in **Attachment # 1** to GEMA SOP 3-5. On the specific authorization of any of those Georgia Emergency Management (GEMA) personnel listed in the attachment, the Columbia, South Carolina Weather Service (CAEWX) will activate the PNS. The request will specify the message to be transmitted, the conditions of broadcast, and will be verified.

B. South Carolina

It is the intention of SCEMD to defer to GEMA for activation of NWR barring unusual circumstances.

III. PROCEDURES

A. Georgia

3.

1. Prior to activation of the National Weather Service Tone Alert Radio (NWR), GEMA will coordinate message content with SCEMD. Coordination will ensure that SCEMD Emergency Alerting System messages are consistent with the NWR message.

2. Coordination with SCEMD will be accomplished by one of the means listed below, directly when conditions allow, or by patch call through the GEMA Radio Operator, if necessary.

a. Commercial telephone 803-737-8500 During non-duty hours, request call back from SCEMD Duty Officer.

- b. Emergency Notification Network (ENN)
- c. FEMA High Frequency (HF) Radio Network (3.975.00)

d. Any means possible.

On the direction as outlined above, the authorized GEMA Staff Member will instruct the GEMA Radio Operator to contact the National Weather Service Office (CAEWX) in Columbia, South Carolina for activation of the National Weather Radio (NWR). The GEMA Radio Operator will be provided a telephone number to reach the GEMA Staff Member (SOC, FEOC, home) who will request CAEWX to activate the NWR.

The GEMA Radio Operator will call CAEWX on the NAWAS circuit with the following message:

"Request Emergency Call to GEMA"

In the event of NAWAS malfunction or the urgency of the situation dictates immediate action, the GEMA Staff Member can contact CAEWX at one of the following commercial numbers:

803-822-8038 - primary number

803-822-8133 - backup number 803-822-8037 - backup number 803-822-8188 - fax number

.

4.

In response to NAWAS (or telephone) contact, CAEWX will call the GEMA Radio Operator at the following number:

404-635-7200

The GEMA Radio Operator will ensure one of the telephone lines connected to the above number remains available to receive the call from CAEWX.

The GEMA Radio Operator will patch the CAEWX call to the number previously provided by the GEMA staff member who will request activation of the NWR. The Radio Operator will remain on the line for any assistance required.

When the CAEWX call is patched, the GEMA staff member will state that the purpose of the contact is to request activation of the NWR, then give his or her name. CAEWX will verify the authenticity of the request by checking the name given against the list of authorized personnel in **Attachment # 1** to GEMA SOP 3-5. (Note: If time is of the essence, the GEMA staff member may elect to contact CAEWX directly by commercial telephone and request activation as specified here and in Paragraph III.A.4 below.)

5. The GEMA staff member will request broadcast on the NWR of one of the prescript messages attached and will specify the desired message by color code and script name.

-YELLOW Script/First Alert (Attachment #1)

-BLUE Script/Shelter Notice (Attachment #2)

-**RED** Script/Evacuation Notice (Attachment #3)

-GREEN Script/All Clear (Attachment #4)

-WHITE Script/Test Message (Attachment #5)

Information needed to complete the wording of the scripts will also be provided to CAEWX, together with the number of times the message is to be automatically repeated on the NWR.

6. The GEMA staff member may request the broadcast of brief nonprescript messages during the duration of the emergency. Exact wording and repetition instructions will be determined by GEMA as the situation develops.

- 7. CAEWX will conduct weekly tests of the NWR equipment to ensure operational capability in accordance with NWS Instructions.
- B. South Carolina (See Paragraph II.B and III.A 1. above)
- IV. This SOP supersedes GEMA SOP 3-5A dated January, 2004 with ensuing changes.

L

11-23-04

Date

MIKE SHERBERGER Director Georgia Emergency Management Agency

20

RONALD C. OSBORNE Director South Carolina Emergency Management Division

6/04

Date

YELLOW Script/First Alert

(Sound Alert Tone)

THE DIRECTOR OF THE GEORGIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY AND THE DIRECTOR OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION REPORT AN EMERGENCY AT PLANT VOGTLE. PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES ARE <u>NOT</u>, REPEAT <u>IS NOT</u> NECESSARY AT THIS TIME. IF SUCH MEASURES DO BECOME ADVISABLE, YOU WILL RECEIVE INSTRUCTIONS ON THIS NOAA WEATHER RADIO, LOCAL RADIO, AND AUGUSTA TELEVISION STATIONS. THIS NOTIFICATION IS FOR THOSE PERSONS WITHIN 10 MILES OF PLANT VOGTLE, WHICH INCLUDES PORTIONS OF BURKE COUNTY, GEORGIA AND THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES OF AIKEN, ALLENDALE, AND BARNWELL. ALTHOUGH AN EMERGENCY CONDITION DOES EXIST AT PLANT VOGTLE, PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES ARE <u>NOT</u>, REPEAT <u>IS NOT</u> NEEDED AT THIS TIME. YOU AND YOUR FAMILY SHOULD BECOME FAMILIAR WITH THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE CALENDAR AND OTHER PRINTED MATERIAL THAT HAVE BEEN PROVIDED YOU BY PLANT VOGTLE.

> Standard Operating Procedure Plant Alvin W. Vogtle Prompt Notification System

ATTACHMENT #1

BLUE Script/Shelter Notice

(Sound Alert Tone)

THE DIRECTOR OF THE GEORGIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY AND THE DIRECTOR OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION REPORT A SERIOUS EMERGENCY AT PLANT VOGTLE. SHELTER SHOULD BE TAKEN BY ALL PERSONS IN (CHECK AS APPROPRIATE):

_____ BURKE COUNTY, GEORGIA IN ZONE (S)_____

_____ AIKEN COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA IN ZONE G-10

_____ ALLENDALE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA IN ZONE H-10

_____ BARNWELL COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA IN ZONE H-10

GO INDOORS, CLOSE WINDOWS AND DOORS. USE AIR CONDITIONING ONLY IF ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY. VERBALLY ADVISE OTHERS IN YOUR AREA TO TAKE SHELTER. YOU AND YOUR FAMILY SHOULD BECOME FAMILIAR WITH THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE CALENDAR AND OTHER PRINTED MATERIAL THAT HAVE BEEN PROVIDED YOU BY PLANT VOGTLE.

FURTHER INFORMATION WILL BE PROVIDED ON THIS NOAA WEATHER RADIO, LOCAL RADIO, AND AUGUSTA TELEVISION STATIONS.

Standard Operating Procedure Plant Alvin W. Vogtle Prompt Notification System

ATTACHMENT # 2

RED Script / Evacuation Notice

(Sound Alert Tone)

BECAUSE OF THE SERIOUS EMERGENCY AT PLANT VOGTLE, (CHECK AS APPROPRIATE):

THE GOVENOR OF GEORGIA AND/OR THE GOVENOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA HAS (HAVE) DIRECTED EVACUATION OF ALL PERSONS FROM (CHECK AS APPROPRIATE) BURKE COUNTY, GEORGIA IN ZONE(S) AIKEN COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA IN ZONE G-10 ALLENDALE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA IN ZONE H-10 BARNWELL COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA IN ZONE H-10

PERSONS WITHIN THIS ZONE (THESE ZONES) SHOULD ACT WITHOUT DELAY. TAKE CLOTHING, BLANKETS, AND NECESSARY MEDICATION. PROVIDE PETS AND LIVESTOCK WITH ADEQUATE FOOD AND WATER FOR SEVERAL DAYS. LOCK YOUR HOME AND DISPLAY A WHITE CLOTH AT THE FRONT OF THE DWELLING TO SHOW YOU HAVE EVACUATED. VERBALLY ADVISE OTHERS IN THE AREA TO EVACUATE. LEND ASSISTANCE WHERE POSSIBLE. FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS AND PROCEDURES AS OUTLINED IN THE CALENDAR AND OTHER MATERIAL THAT HAVE BEEN PROVIDED BY PLANT VOGTLE. PROCEED TO THE RECEPTION CENTER OR SHELTER DESIGNATED FOR YOUR COUNTY.

PLEASE COOPERATE WITH THE AUTHORITIES IN CHARGE OF THIS EVACUATION. FURTHER INFORMATION WILL BE PROVIDED ON THIS NOAA WEATHER RADIO, LOCAL RADIO, AND AUGUSTA TELEVISION STATIONS.

> Standard Operating Procedure Plant Alvin W. Vogtle Prompt Notification System ATTACHMENT #3

> > January 2005

GREEN Script/All Clear

(Sound Alert Tone)

THE DIRECTOR OF THE GEORGIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY AND THE DIRECTOR OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION REPORT THAT THE SERIOUS EMERGENCY CONDITION AT PLANT VOGTLE HAS ENDED. REPEAT - THE EMERGENCY AT PLANT VOGTLE HAS ENDED. THERE IS NO LONGER A THREAT TO PERSONS IN GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA IN THE VICINITY OF THE PLANT. NORMAL ACTIVITIES MAY BE RESUMED.* YOUR COOPERATION IS APPRECIATED.

CITIZENS IN THE AREA SHOULD REMAIN ALERT AND MAINTAIN FAMILIARITY. WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS AND PROCEDURES AS OUTLINED IN THE CALENDAR AND OTHER MATERIAL THAT HAVE BEEN PROVIDED BY PLANT VOGTLE.

- (NOTE: SHOULD THERE BE ANY LIMITATIONS ON NORMAL ACTIVITIES,
- THESE WOULD BE INJECTED AT THIS POINT WITH THE INTRODUCTION "EXCEPT AS FOLLOWS ...")

Standard Operating Procedure Plant Alvin W. Vogtle Prompt Notification System

ATTACHMENT # 4

FOR EXERCISE USE ONLY

WHITE Script/Test Message

(Sound Alert Tone)

THIS IS ONLY A TEST. EMERGENCY RESPONSE AGENCIES IN GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA ARE CONDUCTING A <u>SIMULATED</u> EMERGENCY DRILL AT PLANT VOGTLE.

THIS TEST IS ONLY FOR THOSE PERSONS WITHIN 10 MILES OF PLANT VOGTLE, WHICH INCLUDES PORTIONS OF BURKE COUNTY, GEORGIA AND THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES OF AIKEN, ALLENDALE, AND BARNWELL.

IF AN ACTUAL EMERGENCY <u>HAD</u> OCCURRED AT PLANT VOGTLE, YOU WOULD HAVE BEEN ADVISED OVER THIS RADIO OF THE INCIDENT AND WHATEVER PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES MIGHT HAVE BEEN REQUIRED.

PLEASE MAKE NOTE OF THE TIME YOU HEAR THIS MESSAGE. YOU MAY BE CONTACTED LATER TO DETERMINE WHAT TIME YOU HEARD THIS MESSAGE AND IF IT WAS UNDERSTOOD. THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION. <u>THIS IS</u> <u>ONLY A TEST</u>.

FOR EXERCISE USE ONLY

Standard Operating Procedure Plant Alvin W. Vogtle Prompt Notification System

ATTACHMENT # 5

GEMA/BEMA SOP 3-5B JANUARY 2005

STATE OF GEORGIA GEORGIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY AND BURKE COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

ACTIVATION OF THE PLANT VOGTLE SIREN SYSTEM

<u>PURPOSE</u>

1.

To set forth procedures and responsibilities for activation of the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant (VEGP) Siren System during a radiological emergency, and when testing the system for operability. A physical description of the system is provided in Attachment # 2. Testing and maintenance is addressed in Attachment # 3.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

The VEGP Siren System may be activated by either the State of Georgia or Burke County. For VEGP radiological emergency purposes, the system would usually be activated by state request in conjunction with activation of the NOAA Weather Radio (NWR). In an immediate emergency situation, Burke County Emergency Management Agency (BEMA) may elect to request Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) activation of the NWR in accordance with GEMA SOP 3-5A, and immediately thereafter, activate the Siren System.

B. State of Georgia

Authorization for activation of the VEGP Siren System is reserved to only those individuals listed in **ATTACHMENT # 1** to GEMA SOP 3-5. On the specific authorization of any of those Georgia Emergency Management Agency personnel listed in the attachment, the Burke County Emergency Management Agency will activate the Siren System. Such activation will be coordinated with activation of the NWR and will <u>not</u> be initiated prior to NWR activation unless the NWR is not in service. The request will specify the emergency condition that warrants siren activation and time to activate. GEMA personnel will notify the South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) of impending siren activation in the event the NWR is not to be activated. Since the two elements (NWR and Sirens) will normally be activated in concert, coordination with SCEMD would occur prior to NWR activation as specified in GEMA/SCEMD SOP 3-5A.

C. Burke County

Authorization for county activation of the Siren System lies with the BEMA Director or his designee, under the Chairman of the, Board of Commissioners direction. On the specific authorization of the BEMA Director, county personnel will activate the Siren System using the control panel located at the BEMA Emergency Operations Center (EOC) which is manned on a 24-hour basis. The BEMA Director will coordinate impending activation with GEMA, either on station at the GEMA Forward EOC (FEOC) or at GEMA Headquarters in Atlanta. Coordination with NWR activation will be as specified in II.A and B. above. Siren activation for emergencies not related to VEGP is not addressed in this document. Activation for other emergencies will be the responsibility of BEMA in accordance with separate procedures.

III. PROCEDURES

- A. On direction as outlined in II. A. above, a GEMA staff member will contact BEMA to request activation of the Siren System. BEMA may independently activate the System as specified in II.C. above. The following procedures will be used when GEMA requests activation of the System.
 - 1. If GEMA is operational at the FEOC, activation will be initiated by direct contact with the BEMA Director or his designee.
 - 2. GEMA activation from Atlanta will occur by one of two methods:
 - a. During normal duty hours or when State Emergency Operations Center (SOC) is activated by Emergency Notification Network (ENN) to BEMA Director or his designee.
 - b. During other than normal duty hours, on direction as outlined in II.B. above, a GEMA staff member will instruct the GEMA Radio Operator to contact the BEMA EOC with a request that the EMA Director, or his designee, make an emergency call to GEMA at 404-635-7200. The GEMA Radio Operator will ensure one of the three phone lines connected to the above number remains available to receive the call from BEMA.
 - c. Upon receipt of a call from the BEMA Director, or his designee, the GEMA Radio Operator will patch the call to

the GEMA staff member, who will initiate activation procedures.

B. Activation of the Siren System is implemented by BEMA personnel on duty at the BEMA EOC. When authorized by the BEMA Director, or his designee, the system will be activated in accordance with current written instructions maintained in the BEMA EOC.

C. In the event of a malfunction of the activation equipment, the operator at the BEMA EOC will immediately notify the BEMA Director or his designee. The BEMA Director will contact the VEGP Emergency Offsite Facility (EOF) (or Control Room if EOF is not activated or on standby) and request transmission of appropriate signal(s) through duplicate activation equipment at VEGP.

MIKE SHERBERGER Director Georgia Emergency Management Agency

11-23-04

Date

JESSE E. SANDERS Director Burke County Emergency Management Agency

Date

Authority for activation of the PLANT ALVIN W. VOGTLE PROMPT NOTIFICATION SYSTEM (PNS)/SIREN SYSTEM is limited to the following GEMA personnel:

GROUP 1

MIKE SHERBERGER, Director

CHARLEY ENGLISH, Director of Operations

PATRICK COCHRAN, Program Director, Radiological Emergency Preparedness

Upon receipt of authorization from any of those in GROUP 1, the following GEMA staff members are authorized to activate the Plant Vogtle PNS.

GROUP 2

RAY ROMAN, Radiological Emergency Planner

- **JOE HARWORTH**, Radiological Training Officer
- NOTE: The National Weather Service (NWS) office in Columbia, South Carolina is authorized to activate the Plant Vogtle PNS upon direction from any of the names listed in GROUP 1 and GROUP 2 above. <u>If the call is from a GROUP</u> <u>2 designee, it is with the authority of a GROUP 1 member and is</u> therefore authorized.

Standard Operating Procedure Plant Alvin W. Vogtle Prompt Notification System

> SOP 3-5B Attachment # 1

VEGP SIREN SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The VEGP Siren System consists of 47 rotating electronic sirens mounted on poles strategically located throughout the populated area of the VEGP Emergency Planning Zone. Forty six of these sirens are radio controlled by the Burke County EMA. One is controlled by the Barnwell County Disaster Preparedness Agency in Barnwell, South Carolina. Each siren is capable of making four siren sounds: alert, attack, wail, and air horn. For VEGP emergencies, an alert signal consisting of a long blast of three to five minutes will sound. This alert signal may be repeated one or more times. All residents of the EPZ have been advised by the utility that when they hear this siren warning, they are to go inside and listen for emergency instructions on radio, television, or on the NWR (NOAA Weather Radio). Signs are placed at public locations in the EPZ to provide transients the same information.

Standard Operating Procedure Plant Alvin W. Vogtle Prompt Notification System

> SOP 3-5B Attachment # 2

TESTING AND MAINTENANCE

- 1. The testing and maintenance of the Siren System in the VEGP EPZ is the responsibility of VEGP Nuclear Operations. The performance of these maintenance actions will be conducted by VEGP maintenance personnel or contract personnel, under the direction of the VEGP Emergency Preparedness Staff (a component of Nuclear Operations).
- 2. Annual Siren Exercise

Annually, in coordination with state and local officials, a complete Siren System exercise will be conducted. The system will be activated from the BEMA EOC in the normal mode. Advance notice of the test will be provided to the public. Any failure or inadequacy of coverage detected during the exercise will be repaired by VEGP maintenance or contract personnel, under the direction of the VEGP Emergency Preparedness Staff.

3. Weekly Test

A weekly silent test of the Siren System will be conducted. The time of the weekly test will vary. Procedures for correcting unsatisfactory conditions detected by these tests will be as prescribed in paragraph 2. above.

- 4. The VEGP Siren System testing program will be coordinated as follows:
 - a. VEGP will contact BEMA via phone when problems are encountered with siren activation. Information given will specify siren(s) location(s) and timeframe for repair. Upon completion of repairs, the utility will notify BEMA and advise that the siren(s) is/are operational.
 - b. The scheduling of the testing of the Siren System will be between BEMA, GEMA, and the utility.
 - c. The BEMA Director will be advised of the result of the Siren System test.
- 5. Burke County will maintain current status of the VEGP Siren System operational capability. VEGP maintains operability data for the Siren System.

Standard Operating Procedure Plant Alvin W. Vogtle Prompt Notification System

SOP 3-5B Attachment # 3





PLANT VOGTLE BURKE COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT RADIOLOGICAL

PLAN

May 2005



RECORD OF CHANGE

	- Stublest 7	d Dette a	
1	Review and update	4/20/02	gwg
2	Review and Update Pg. 34, 39, 42 & 43	10/01/03	mr
3	Review and update Pg. 7, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 34, 59, 63, 69, & 72.	2/27/04	mr
4	Review and update new Agency name for Georgia Emergency Management Agency	5/30/05	mrr
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PREFACE

This plan has been developed to supplement the existing Emergency Operations Plan for the Burke County Emergency Management Agency. The plan is keyed to the functions that must be performed to protect the population in the event of a nuclear incident at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant located in Burke County. The plan establishes the department s and agencies that have primary and support functions and outlines the concept of operations and direction and control necessary to support emergency response operations.

Timely warning of a nuclear incident and possible release of radioactive materials within the plant is assured. Officials from the nuclear power plant will be working closely with officials from the responsible departments and agencies of local, state and federal governments in overall emergency planning and operations and will provide notification in the event of a nuclear incident occurs.

Attachments to the plan identify the organizational structure of local government, plan implementation, key personnel roster, Plum Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ), equipment resources, communications, notification and warning procedures, evacuation, reception and care service areas, emergency information and training and exercises requirements.

BURKE COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN FOR NUCLEAR INCIDENTS

I. INTRODUCTION

The Burke County Radiological Emergency Plan has been developed to provide responsibility, concept of operations and direction and control for a coordinated response to an emergency situation occurring from a nuclear incident at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant. The plant is located on the southwestern bank of the Savannah River in Burke County and is approximately fifteen miles east-northeast of Waynesboro. The small township of Girard is approximately seven miles south with the nearest population center being the City of Sardis about twelve miles to the south.

The possibility of a nuclear incident occurring that would release radioactive material outside the plant site and present a health hazard is extremely remote and highly unlikely; however, the possibility exists. In the event such as incident should occur, the release of radioactive materials could constitute a health hazard for a radius up to fifty miles from the plant site. All persons living within the ten mile radius known as the Plume Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) adjacent to the plant may have to be evacuated to a safe area, and the intake of food and water may be restricted within a 50-mile radius (reference State of Georgia Radiological Emergency Plan, Annex F, Ingestion Pathway). This plan is applicable to a nuclear incident occurring at Plant Vogtle that affects the portion of Burke County adjacent to the plant and extending ten miles outward. This area of the county is depicted on the map in Attachment D. For ease of operations and to facilitate accountability during evacuation, the Plume Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) in Burke County has been divided into 11 zones, with each zone lettered and having readily identifiable geographical boundaries. In the event an incident occurs at the plant, evacuation or restrictive measures will be directed only for the population living in the zones within the affected area. Zone boundaries and population distribution for each sector are listed in Tables D-1 and D-2 of Attachment D.

This plan establishes a course of action for key local governmental authorities to exercise direction and control to evacuate the residents from the affected area to a place of safety and/or initiate action to provide in-place protection. In the event of evacuation, the evacuees will move along designated road nets leading to the reception center at the Burke County Comprehensive High School located on Perimeter Road in Waynesboro. Upon arrival at the reception center, all evacuees will be monitored and decontaminated if necessary, registered, and provided shelter, health and social service care within the designated shelter area of the high school.

II. PURPOSE

This plan is designed to provide effective response which will assure the safety of the population in Burke County living within the ten mile radius adjacent to the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant. It has been developed upon the premise that, upon official notification that a nuclear incident has occurred at the plant, portions of, or perhaps the entire area, may have to be evacuated as quickly as possible, and/or other protective action such as in-place sheltering initiated. The plan establishes a system for the expeditious movement of people from the area of danger to a place of safety with minimum confusion and hardship to the evacuees. The plan outlines the activities and functions of city and county officials, departments/agencies heads and personnel and other agencies involved in support of this plan (reference Attachment B). The emergency actions outlined in the plan can be implemented quickly upon proper notification that a nuclear incident has occurred at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant.

III. AUTHORITY - LEGAL BASIS

- A. Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (P.L. 920), as amended.
- B. Georgia Emergency Management Act of 1981, as amended.
- C. State of Georgia Emergency Operations Plan, as revised.
- D. Burke County Resolution dated February 1992.
- E. Burke County Emergency Operations Plan dated February 1992.
- F. Radiation Control Act, Official Code of Georgia Annotated, Chapter 31-13-1-et seq.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Coordination among all responsible departments and agencies will be performed to ensure emergency operational readiness.
 - 1. Burke County Emergency Management Agency will maintain coordination with officials from the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant and representatives from all local and state departments and agencies that are involved in emergency planning and operations relative to an incident at the nuclear power plant. Upon official receipt of notification that a nuclear incident has occurred at the plant, the Emergency Management Director will notify local governmental officials and initiate action consistent with this plan. Attachment B illustrates the operational structure of the county response effort,



Attachment F contains information pertaining to Communications and Attachment G provides information pertaining to Notification and Warning.

- The Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division, will monitor the situation at Plant Vogtle and be responsible for keeping the State Disaster Coordinator (Director, Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency) and pertinent federal agencies informed on planning, training and operational requirements related to environmental health and safety matters.
- 3. The Office of Homeland Security Georgia Emergency Management Agency (OHS-GEMA) will maintain liaison with the Environmental Protection Division, all other state response agencies, officials from Plant Vogtle, Burke County Emergency Management Agency and appropriate federal agencies relative to environmental health and safety factors in the event of a nuclear incident at the plant. Upon official receipt of notification that a nuclear incident has occurred at the plant, OHS-GEMA will notify the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division, Burke County Emergency Management Agency and all state response agencies and will be responsible for overall coordination of emergency response operations.
- 4. Officials at Vogtle Electric Generating Plant will maintain liaison with the OHS-GEMA, Burke County Emergency Management Agency and responsible federal agencies. Plant officials will be responsible for keeping appropriate officials from these local, state and federal agencies informed on emergency plans and will report any emergency situation resulting from a nuclear incident or accident. Incidents will be reported by class as defined in NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1, Rev. 1.

a. Notification of Unusual Event

This condition is declared when unusual events are in process or have occurred which indicate a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant. No releases of radioactive material requiring off-site response or monitoring are expected unless further degradation of safety systems occurs. Plant officials will notify state and local authorities who will stand by until the situation is verbally closed out or escalated to a more severe class.

b. <u>Alert</u>

An Alert condition exists when events are in progress or have occurred which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant. Any releases are expected to be limited to a small fraction of the EPA Protective Action Guideline (PAG) exposure levels.

State and local authorities will be notified of the alert condition, emergency response centers will be activated as a precautionary measure and emergency staff will be placed on an alert status. The alert status will be maintained until verbal closeout or escalation of emergency class.

c. Site Area Emergency

A Site Area Emergency is declared when events are in progress or have occurred which involve actual or likely major failures of plant functions needed for protection of the public. Any releases are not expected to exceed PAG exposure levels, except near the site boundary. State and local authorities will be notified of the condition. State and local Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) will be fully activated and staffed, and appropriate protective action measures will be initiated as deemed necessary. The Site Area Emergency status will be maintained until verbal closeout or redirection/escalation of emergency class.

d. General Emergency

A General Emergency exists when events are in process or have occurred that involve actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting with potential for loss of containment integrity. Releases can be reasonably expected to exceed PAG exposure levels off-site for more than the immediate site area. State and local authorities will be notified of the condition, and plant officials will keep authorities assessed on release and dose projections based on available plant condition and foreseeable contingencies. State and local emergency response plans will be fully implemented and appropriate protective action will be taken to care for the population residing within the affected area. The General Emergency status will be maintained until verbal closeout or reduction of emergency class.

- B. Operations necessary to cope with a nuclear incident at Plant Vogtle include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - 1. The nuclear plant operating staff will ascertain that an incident involving nuclear materials has occurred at the plant, and the operating staff will determine the class of the incident. In accordance with Plant Vogtle's call list, the following departments and agencies will be notified:
 - a. Burke County Emergency Management Agency
 - b. Office of Homeland Security Georgia Emergency Management Agency
 - c. United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission

- 2. The Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division is assigned primary responsibility by Executive Order for implementation and administration of the state radiological emergency response function.
- 3. The Office of Homeland Security Georgia Emergency Management Agency serves as the overall states-coordinating agency and will coordinate the Department of Natural Resources emergency response activities with state, county and municipal department and agencies as stated in the <u>Georgia</u> <u>Emergency Operations Plan.</u>
- 4. The emergency plan at the nuclear power plant will be put into effect immediately, and officials and personnel from the plant will advise and assist local and state agencies in coping with the emergency consistent with available resources and the nature of the incident. Plant personnel and employees that may be released to go home will be processed and evacuated as outlined in Attachment H (Evacuation and Sheltering), Paragraph B.
- 5. Upon receipt of notification that a nuclear incident has occurred at Plant Vogtle, the Burke County Emergency Management Agency Director, or his representative, will place this plan into effect and will initiate emergency operations in accordance with the classification of the incident as shown below (reference Attachment A, Implementation, Paragraph B).

Response activities by Burke County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) will be determined by the assessed severity of the incident as follows:

- a. Notification of Unusual Event
 - (1) Provide fire, medical and security assistance, if requested;
 - (2) Escalate to a more severe class, if appropriate; or
 - (3) Stand by until verbal closeout.
- b. <u>Alert</u>
 - (1) Provide fire, medical and security assistance, if requested.
 - (2) Augment resources, partially activate EOC and bring other response centers and Emergency Alert Systems (EAS) (local radio station) to standby status.

- (3) Alert to standby status key emergency personnel including monitoring teams and associated communications.
- (4) Escalate to a more severe class, if appropriate or
- (5) Maintain alert status until verbal closeout.
- c. Site Area Emergency
 - (1) Provide fire, medical and security assistance, if requested.
 - (2) If protective actions are required or the situation warrants, the OHS-GEMA will activate the Prompt Notification System (PNS) in accordance with OHS-GEMA SOP 3-5 and advise the population of actions required (reference Attachment A, Implementation).
 - (a) The notification system will be augmented by vehicles equipped with sirens and/or public address systems traveling the road net in the affected area to warn the population.
 - (b) If deemed necessary, personnel from the sheriff's, police and fire departments and Emergency Management Agency volunteer force will make door-to-door contact to assure that all residents in the affected area are alerted to the emergency.
 - (c) Boats from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Law Enforcement Section, and/or Burke County Emergency Management Agency will patrol the waterways within the affected area to warn sportsmen.
 - (3) After the Prompt Notification System has been activated, activate EAS (local radio station) and provide the public with periodic updates on the emergency situation in accordance with procedures set forth in Attachment J, Emergency Information.
 - (4) Fully activate the Emergency Operations Center and, if desirable, dispatch a representative to Plant Vogtle near site Emergency Operations Facility (if not done previously).
 - (5) Dispatch the assigned Public Information Officer to the Joint Media Center located at the Burke County Office Park if not already directed by the EMA director.
- (6) Dispatch monitoring teams and other key emergency personnel with associated equipment and communications to duty stations.
- (7) Alert other emergency personnel (e.g., those needed for evacuation and reception/care service) and dispatch personnel to respective duty stations.
- (8) Evacuate handicapped personnel living within the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ (reference Attachment H, Evacuation and Sheltering, Paragraph D).
- (9) Activate reception and care facility to receive evacuees in the event evacuation of the public residing within the affected area is directed (reference Attachment I) and set up decontamination sites for emergency workers, their vehicles and equipment.
- (10) Continuously assess information from Plant Vogtle and OHS-GEMA regarding recommended protective actions for the public.
- (11) Provide press briefings, as set forth in Attachment J, Emergency Information.
- (12) Return any evacuated population to their homes when the affected area is safe for reentry in accordance with the procedures set forth in the GA REP, Section VI.H.2., and Reentry.
- (13) Escalate to <u>General Emergency</u> class if appropriate <u>or</u>
- (14) Maintain Site Area Emergency status until closeout or reduction of emergency class.
- d. <u>General Emergency</u>
 - (1) Provide fire, medical and security assistance, if requested.
 - (2) OHS-GEMA will activate the Prompt Notification System (PNS) in accordance with OHS-GEMA SOP 3-5 and inform the public of the emergency status and advise on recommended protective action (reference Attachment A, Implementation).
 - (a) Vehicles equipped with sirens and/or public address systems traveling the road net in the affected area to warn the population will augment the Prompt Notification System.

- (b) If deemed necessary, personnel from the sheriff's, police and fire departments, and Emergency Management Agency will make door-to-door contact to assure that all residents in the affected area are alerted to the emergency.
- (c) Boats from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Law Enforcement Section, and/or Burke County Emergency Management Agency will patrol the waterways within the affected area to warn sportsmen.
- (3) After the Prompt Notification System has been activated, activate EAS (local radio station) and provide the public with periodic updates on the emergency status in accordance with procedures set forth in Attachment J, Emergency Information.
- (4) Activate the Emergency Operations Center and, if desirable, dispatch a representative to the Plant Vogtle near site Emergency Operations Facility (if not done previously).
- (5) Dispatch monitoring teams and other personnel and associated equipment and communications equipment to duty stations.
- (6) Alert other emergency personnel (e.g., those needed for evacuation and reception/care service) and dispatch personnel to respective duty stations.
- (7) If not completed, evacuate handicapped personnel living within the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ (reference Attachment H, Evacuation and Sheltering, Paragraph D).
- (8) If not completed, activate reception and a care facility to receive evacuees in event evacuation of the public residing within the affected area is directed (reference Attachment I, Reception and Care).
- (9) Coordinate activities with adjacent jurisdictions relative to support needs, e.g., establishing roadblocks at county line road nets and assistance at the reception center/shelter area.
- (10) Continuously assess information from Plant Vogtle and OHS-GEMA regarding recommended protective actions for the public.
- (11) If evacuation is directed, alert reception and care and law enforcement personnel.

- (a) Initiate traffic control procedures and area security, and channel evacuees to the reception and care center.
- (b) Coordinate the movement of school buses and other vehicles used to transport evacuees.
- (c) If not completed, coordinate transportation for the evacuation of schools, other institutions and non-ambulatory persons form the affected area.
- (d) Conduct check of evacuated area to assure that all persons have left (reference Attachment H, Evacuation and Sheltering, Paragraph E.)
- (12) Conduct reception and care service activities consistent with the Burke County Emergency Operations Plan as specified in this plan.
 - (a) If a release has occurred, monitor evacuees for radioactive contamination upon arrival at the Reception and Care Center. Contaminated personnel will proceed through the decontamination area at the center and vehicles will be moved to the designated vehicle parking area for monitoring and decontamination if necessary.
 - (b) Register all evacuees and assign to a shelter area. Provide health, welfare and social service support to care for the evacuees.
- (13) Return the evacuated population to their homes when the affected area is safe for reentry in accordance with procedures set forth in the GA REP, Section VI.H.2., Reentry.
 - (a) Provide traffic control to assure an orderly return of the evacuees to their homes.
 - (b) Provide transportation to return non-ambulatory persons to their homes.
 - (c) Provide technical assistance for the decontamination of homes and property if necessary.
 - (d) Provide guidance on use of water and food supplies for personnel and livestock.

(14) During all phases of operations, provide press briefings in accordance with Attachment J, Emergency Information.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Responsibility for overall radiological emergency response planning, training and operations in Burke County rests with the Chairman, Burke County Board of Commissioners. It is their responsibility to initiate action and provide direction and control at the local level to conduct emergency operations to cope with the effects of a nuclear incident consistent with the incident classification.
- B. The Burke County Emergency Management Director is responsible for actual plan development and updating this plan to keep it current with existing conditions and procedures. He will establish a training program and maintain coordination with the department and agency heads of local governments to make available appropriate personnel for training and participation in drills and exercises. The Director will be responsible for coordinating emergency operations at the local level and keeping local governmental officials advised on the status of the situation. He will maintain coordination with OHS-GEMA, the OHS-GEMA Area 3 Field Coordinator, state support agencies and officials from the nuclear power plant on overall emergency operations and support needs.
- C. The Georgia State Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division is assigned primary responsibility for implementation of Emergency Support Function (ESF) 19 (Hazardous Materials), <u>Georgia Emergency</u> <u>Operations Plan</u>. The State Disaster Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the activities of the Department of Natural Resources, provided for in referenced annex, with overall state response efforts in an emergency or disaster situation.
- D The Office of Homeland Security Georgia Emergency Management Agency is responsible for state emergency planning and will exercise overall direction and control of emergency or disaster operations as assigned by Executive Order.
 - 1. The State Disaster Coordinator, under direction of the Governor, will provide overall coordination between the state agencies supporting this plan and local government in conducting emergency operations.
 - 2. In the event an emergency situation is beyond local control, or after the Governor has declared that a state of emergency exists, the State Disaster Coordinator, under direction of the Governor, may assume direct operational control over all or any necessary part of the emergency operations functions within the state.

- 3. The Director, OHS-GEMA, or other duly appointed OHS-GEMA staff member, will effect overall coordination between the above agencies and coordinate overall operations from the OHS-GEMA Forward EOC (FEOC) in the event a state response element is dispatched to the area.
- E. The Georgia Department of Natural Resources EPD Representative may recommend administering a radioprotective drug (thyroid blocking agent) to emergency workers entering an affected area if release data from the facility indicates a potential for radiation exposure to the thyroid. (A Memorandum of Understanding [MOU] between the Environmental Protection Division of the Department of Natural Resources and the Division of Public Health of the Department of Human Resources is in effect. The MOU outlines the procedures that will be followed in distributing radioprotective drugs to emergency workers.) This recommendation will be made to the State Disaster Coordinator, who will assure that this directive is communicated to local agencies.
 - 1. Radioprotective drugs in quantities sufficient for emergency workers are prepositioned at Burke County EOC. It is the responsibility of the Burke County EMA Director to maintain access to the radioprotective drug twenty-four (24) hours per day.
 - 2. It is the responsibility of OHS-GEMA to maintain a current stock of this drug.
 - 3. In the event the use of the radioprotective drug is authorized for emergency workers, it is the responsibility of the Burke County Emergency Management Director to distribute the drug to personnel under his jurisdiction who may enter the affected area (reference Annex D, Section F, Paragraph 5.b., for distribution to state emergency workers).
 - 4. Emergency response personnel may only be allowed to incur radiation exposures up to the limits set forth in the Protective Action Guide for Emergency Response Personnel in the GA REP, Section VI.G.3. (Emergency Response Personnel). Exposures up to these limits may only be authorized by OHS-GEMA upon receipt of a recommendation from the DNR-EPD Radiation Emergency Coordinator.
- F. Departments/Agencies, Roles and Notification:
 - 1. Burke County Emergency Management Agency will:
 - a. Be notified by one or more of the following agencies:
 - (1) Operating staff from Vogtle Electric Generating Plant.

- (2) Office of Homeland Security Georgia Emergency Management Agency.
- (3) Georgia Department of Natural Resources.
- b. Put this plan into effect immediately (reference Attachment A, Implementation) and, consistent with the incident classification, activate the Emergency Operations Center and notify all local governmental and non-governmental departments and agencies (reference Attachment C, Roster of Key Emergency Staff Personnel) supporting emergency operations to include:
 - (1) Burke County Emergency Management Agency emergency staff.
 - (2) Burke County Sheriff's Department.
 - (3) Burke County and municipal engineering departments.
 - (4) Burke County Board of Education.
 - (5) Burke County and City of Waynesboro Fire Departments (county-wide coverage).
 - (6) Burke County Health Department.
 - (7) Burke County Hospital Administrator
 - (8) Burke County Department of Family and Children Services.
 - (9) American Red Cross representative.
 - (10) Area Engineer, Georgia Department of Transportation.
 - (11) Georgia Forestry Commission, District 3 (Washington).
 - (12) District Office (Thompson), Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Law Enforcement Section.
 - (13) County Agency and Home Economist.
 - (14) Radio Station WYFA (FM 100.9) and WBBQ (AM 1340 and FM 104.3)
- c. Notify all adjacent jurisdictions that are affected by the incident as well as those that can provide support and assistance.



- d. Coordinate emergency operations of all local governmental and non-governmental departments and agencies assigned functional responsibilities in this plan and procure service support consistent with requirements and availability of resources.
- e. Coordinate with OHS-GEMA, OHS-GEMA Area 3 Field Coordinator, the state department and agencies supporting this plan and adjacent jurisdictions on overall emergency operations and service support needs.
- f. Prepare radioprotective drugs for distribution to emergency personnel under local jurisdiction who may enter affected area.
- g. In coordination with Plant Vogtle, OHS-GEMA and Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR-EPD), prepare news releases and information to be disseminated to the public by the news media.
- h. Activate the jurisdiction's Emergency Alert System (EAS) Plan (local radio stations) in accordance with established procedures.
- 2. Burke County Sheriff's Department will:
 - a. Be notified by one or more of the following agencies:
 - (1) Burke County Emergency Management Agency.
 - (2) Office of Homeland Security Georgia Emergency Management Agency.
 - (3) Georgia Department of Public Safety (GSP Post 21, Sylvania).
 - b. Notify City of Waynesboro and Sardis Police Departments.
 - c. Provide security service support at Plant Vogtle if requested.
 - d. Consistent with protective action directed, effect operations to evacuate the population from the affected area to reception centers or assist with inplace sheltering by providing:
 - (1) Dissemination of warning and emergency information and communication support.
 - (2) Traffic control and law enforcement measures.

- (3) Area security and control of ingress and egress within affected area and along evacuation routes.
- (4) Surveillance in affected area to determine that all individuals have been evacuated (reference Attachment H, Evacuation and Sheltering, Paragraph E).

(5) Surveillance and security to safeguard homes in evacuated area.

- e. If in-place sheltering of the population living in the affected area is directed, disseminate emergency information to the public on recommended action and procedures to follow.
- f. Provide assistance to the Burke County Board of Education Police in maintaining area security and law enforcement within the reception and care center located in Waynesboro.
- g. Provide traffic control and law enforcement measures to assist the evacuated population on returning to their homes upon departure from the reception and care center and facilities after emergency is over.
- h. Maintain communications with the Emergency Operations Center on operations and support needs and coordinate with the following agencies on support services:
 - (1) Cities of Waynesboro and Sardis Police Departments.
 - (2) Sheriffs' Department from adjacent jurisdictions.
 - (3) County and municipal engineering departments.

(4) Burke County Hospital.

- (5) Georgia Department of Public Safety (GSP Post 21, Sylvania).
- (6) Region 3 Office (Thomson), Georgia Department of Natural Resource Law Enforcement Section.
- (7) Georgia Department of Transportation (Area Engineer).

(8) Georgia Forestry Commission (County Ranger).

- 3. Cities of Waynesboro and Sardis Police Departments will:
 - a. Be notified by the Burke County Sheriff's Department.

- b. Provide assistance to the Burke County Sheriff's Department in disseminating warning and emergency information, communications support, traffic control, law enforcement and area security as needed during evacuation of population from affected area.
- c. Effect operations to move the evacuated population to the reception and care center located in Waynesboro.
 - (1) Provide traffic control and law enforcement measures.
 - (2) Provide and maintain area security within reception and care areas.
- d. Provide traffic control and law enforcement measures to assist the evacuees on movement to traffic routes leading to their homes upon departure from the reception and care facility. Assist the Burke County Sheriff's Department in the return movement.
- e. Maintain communications with the Emergency Operations Center on operations and support needs and coordinate with the following agencies on support services:
 - (1) Burke County Sheriff's Department.
 - (2) City Police Department from adjacent jurisdictions.
 - (3) County and municipal engineering departments.
 - (4) Georgia Department of Public Safety (GSP Post 21, Sylvania).
 - (5) Georgia Department of Transportation (Area Engineering).
- 4. County and Municipal Engineering Departments (Public Works) will:
 - a. Be notified by the Burke County Emergency Management Agency.
 - b. Provide assistance to the Burke County Sheriff's Department in disseminating warning and emergency information, communications support, traffic control and area security for evacuation purposes.
 - c. Effect operations to provide the following services:
 - (1) Establish road blocks, provide and position route markers and traffic control signs to support evacuation.

- (2) Equipment and manpower for maintenance and sanitation support at reception and care center.
- (3) Garbage and waste pickup and disposal at reception and care center.
- (4) Equipment and manpower for any decontamination measures needed in area affected by incident.
- d. Maintain communications with the Emergency Operations Center on operations and support needs and coordinate with the following agencies on support services:
 - (1) Burke County Sheriff's Department.
 - (2) Cities of Waynesboro and Sardis Police Departments.
 - (3) Burke County Health Department.
 - (4) Burke County Board of Education.
 - (5) Burke County Department of Family and Children Services.
 - (6) Georgia Department of Transportation (Area Engineer).
 - (7) Georgia Department of Public Safety (State patrol personnel in area).
- 5. Burke County Board of Education will:
 - a. Be notified by the Burke County Emergency Management Agency.
 - b. Provide the following services to support emergency operations:
 - (1) Upon receipt of "Alert" notification from the Burke County Emergency Operations Center, contact all key emergency personnel to include school bus drivers and place them on standby status.
 - (2) Maintain communications with the principal (shelter manager) at the school designated as the reception and shelter center. Open center to receive evacuees when requested by the EMA Director or designee.
 - (3) Maintain communications with the Burke County Emergency Operations Center and dispatch representative to center when requested by the EMA Director or designee.

- (4) Provide security at shelter/reception center.
- c. Provide the following resources to support evacuation, reception and care and food service operations:
 - (1) School buses with drivers to assist in moving personnel from the area to be evacuated to reception and care center (Attachment E, EOC, Emergency Equipment and Service Support, paragraph E.2).
 - (2) School facility to provide reception center, shelter and feeding services for the evacuated population (Attachment I, Reception and Care, Table I-1).
 - (3) Manpower for shelter management and to augment the reception and care staff in registering the evacuees, assisting in shelter management and providing food service support.
- d. Maintain communications with the Emergency Operations Center on operations and support needs and coordinate with the following agencies on support services:
 - (1) Burke County Department of Family and Children Services.
 - (2) Burke County Health Department.
 - (3) County and municipal engineering departments.
 - (4) Burke County Sheriff's Department.
 - (5) Cities of Waynesboro, Sardis and Midville Police Departments.
 - (6) American Red Cross.
 - (7) United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, County Agent and Home Economist.
 - (8) State Department of Education.
- 6. Burke County Fire Department will:
 - a. Be notified by the Burke County Emergency Management Agency.
 - b. Provide the following services to support emergency operations:

- (1) Provide fire service support at Plant Vogtle if requested (Burke County Fire Department only).
- (2) Assist the Burke County Sheriff's Department in dissemination of warning and emergency information and provides communications support.
- (3) Provide fire surveillance and suppression service in the reception and care service center area.
- (4) Provide decontamination service in area affected by the incident and at vehicle decontamination point near Reception Center.
- c. Maintain communications with the Emergency Operations Center on operations and support needs and coordinate with the following agencies on support services:
 - (1) Burke County Sheriff's Department.
 - (2) Cities of Waynesboro and Sardis Police Departments.
 - (3) Burke County Board of Education.
 - (4) Burke County Department of Family and Children Services.
 - (5) Burke County Health Department.
 - (6) Georgia Forestry Commission (County Ranger).
 - (7) Fire departments from adjacent jurisdictions.
- 7. Burke County Health Department will:
 - a. Be notified by one or more of the following agencies:
 - (1) Burke County Emergency Management Agency

(2) Georgia Department of Human Resources.

b. Provide the following services to support emergency operations in the reception and care center:

(1) Health service and disease prevention and control measures.

(2) Sanitation services, personal hygiene and waste disposal.

- (3) Procurement of public health service support.
- (4) Perform radiation surveys of evacuees for radioactive material contamination and record results.
- (5) Decontamination of personnel utilizing proper techniques.
- c. Coordinate with and assist the Georgia Department of Natural Resources on radiological protection procedures to include:
 - (1) Identifying health hazards resulting from intake of contaminated food and water (DNR-EPD) will coordinate with the Georgia Department of Agriculture on food products.
 - (2) Providing copies of the recorded radiation survey results.
- d. Coordinate with the EMA Director or designee and the Department of Family and Children Services on assisting with the evacuation of handicapped personnel living within the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ.
- e. Ensure necessary health orders, restrictions and emergency information to the evacuees housed in reception and care facility, as well as the general population of Burke County to include:
 - (1) Disease prevention and control measures.
 - (2) Sanitation and waste disposal.
 - (3) Safe food and water supply.
- f. Maintain communications with the Emergency Operations Center on operations and support needs and coordinate with the following agencies on support services:
 - (1) Georgia Department of Human Resources
 - (2) Burke County Department of Family and Children Services.
 - (3) Burke County Hospital Administrator.
 - (4) Burke County Emergency Medical Service (includes personnel and vehicles).

- (5) Burke County Board of Education.
- (6) Burke County Sheriff's Department.
- (7) United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, County Agent and Home Economist.
- (8) State and local Emergency Management Radiological Protection Officers (RPOs).
- 8. Burke County Hospital will:
 - a. Be notified by one or more of the following agencies:
 - (1) Burke County Emergency Management Agency.
 - (2) Burke County Health Department.
 - b. Provide the following services to support an emergency:
 - (1) Primary facility for the treatment of off-site victims of a radiological accident, including the contaminated injured (see Attachment A, Implementation, paragraphs C.2 and C.3).
 - (2) In-patient hospital care and hospital facility support.
 - (3) Coordination with emergency medical service support (personnel and vehicles).
 - (4) Professional medical service support in reception and care service facility.
 - (5) Procurement of additional medical practitioners and medical service support as necessary.
 - c. Maintain communications with the Emergency Operations Center on operations and support needs and coordinate with the following agencies on support services:
 - (1) Burke County Health Department
 - (2) Georgia Department of Human Resources.
 - (3) Burke County Department of Family and Children Services.

- (4) Local medical professionals (MDs, RNs, LPNs).
- (5) Hospitals from adjacent jurisdictions to include Doctor's Hospital in Augusta (secondary medical care facility for off-site victims of a radiological accident, including the contaminated injured).
- (6) Emergency Medical Service Technicians.
- (7) Burke County Sheriff's Department.
- 9. Burke County Emergency Medical Service will:
 - a. Be notified by one or more of the following agencies:
 - (1) Burke County Emergency Management Agency (911).
 - (2) Alvin W. Vogtle Electric Generating Plant.
 - b. Provide the following services to support emergency operations:
 - (1) Medical assistance at Plant Vogtle is requested.
 - (2) Assist in warning of the public as requested.
 - (3) Evacuate non-ambulatory persons from affected area.
 - (4) Respond as necessary to emergency calls within the 10-mile EPZ.
 - (5) Provide medical support at Reception Center and shelter area.
 - (6) Maintain emergency medical service support within the community.
 - c. Maintain communications with Emergency Operations Center on operations and support needs and coordinate with the following agencies on support services:
 - (1) Burke County Health Department.
 - (2) Burke County Sheriff's Department.
 - (3) Burke County Hospital.
 - (4) Doctor's Hospital in Augusta.

- (5) Hospitals and Emergency Medical Service units from adjacent jurisdictions.
- 10. Burke County Department of Family and Children Services will:
 - a. Be notified by one or more of the following agencies:
 - (1) Burke County Emergency Management Agency.
 - (2) Burke County Health Department.
 - (3) Georgia Department of Human Resources.
 - b. Assist with reception and care operations and social service support for the evacuees in reception and care service facility (see Attachment H).
 - (1) Coordinate with the Burke County Board of Education to determine that the school designated as reception center and/or reception and care facility has been opened.
 - (2) Coordinate with the Shelter Manager on overall operations and provide staff assistance at reception center to register evacuees upon arrival and further assign the evacuees to lodging sections. Maintain records of all assignments.
 - (3) Provide social and welfare services to support the evacuees housed in the reception and care facility.
 - (4) Coordinate with Burke County Health Department on health service, disease prevention and control and sanitation service support.
 - (5) Coordinate with the EMA Director or designee and the County Health Department on assisting with the evacuation of handicapped personnel living within the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ.
 - (6) Coordinate with the County Agency and Home Economist, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Services (ASCS), the Food Service Coordinator, Burke County Board of Education and the American Red Cross on procuring food and maintaining feeding services for the evacuees.

- c. Maintain communications with the Emergency Operations Center on operations and support needs and coordinate with the following agencies on support services:
 - (1) Department of Family and Children Services Region Director (resource staff support).
 - (2) Burke County Board of Education.
 - (3) Burke County Health Department.
 - (4) County Agent, Home Economist, USDA and ASCS.
 - (5) Burke County Hospital.
 - (6) American Red Cross.

(7) Local nursing homes.

- 11. American Red Cross will:
 - a. Be notified by Burke County Emergency Management Agency.
 - b. Provide shelter, welfare and feeding services for evacuees consistent with needs.
 - c. Maintain coordination with Emergency Operations Center on service support and operations.
- 12. Georgia State Department of Public Safety (GSP Post 21, Sylvania) will:
 - a. Be notified by one or more of the following agencies:
 - (1) Georgia State Department of Public Safety Headquarters.
 - (2) Office of Homeland Security Georgia Emergency Management Agency.
 - (3) Burke County Emergency Management Agency.
 - (4) Burke County Sheriff's Department.
 - b. Provide the following services to support emergency operations:

- (1) Traffic control, area security and control ingress and egress in area affected by the incident and along evacuation routes.
- (2) Communication, warning and dissemination of emergency information.
- c. Assist the Burke County Sheriff's Department in evacuating the affected areas, moving the evacuees to reception center and providing surveillance and security in evacuated area as well as reception and care areas.
- d. Carry out emergency operations consistent with primary and support functional responsibilities assigned in the <u>Georgia Emergency Operations</u> <u>Plan</u> in event the Governor declares that a state of emergency exists in the area and/or determines operational requirements exceed local capability.
- e. Maintain coordination with the following agencies on emergency operation and service support:
 - (1) OHS-GEMA and OHS-GEMA Area 3 Field Coordinator.
 - (2) Various state law enforcement agencies providing support services.
 - (3) Burke County Sheriff's Department.
- 13. Georgia State Department of Transportation (Area Engineer) will:
 - a. Be notified by one or more of the following agencies:
 - (1) Georgia Department of Transportation Headquarters or Division Office.
 - (2) Office of Homeland Security Georgia Emergency Management Agency.
 - (3) Georgia Department of Public Safety.
 - (4) Burke County Emergency Management Agency.
 - b. Provide the following services to support emergency operations:
 - (1) Establish road net and road use procedures.
 - (2) Position traffic control signs and route markers and establish road blocks/barricades to control ingress and egress in affected areas and to maintain effective evacuation and return.



- c. Render assistance to city/county public works departments.
- d. Provide heavy equipment and manpower resources as needed.
- e. Carry out emergency operations consistent with primary and support functional responsibilities assigned in the <u>Georgia Emergency Operations</u> <u>Plan</u> in event the Governor declares a state of emergency in the area and/or determines operational requirements exceed local capability.
- f. Maintain coordination with the following agencies on emergency operations and service support:
 - (1) OHS-GEMA and OHS-GEMA Area 3 Field Coordinator.
 - (2) Various state agencies providing support services.
 - (3) Burke County Emergency Operations Center.
 - (4) County and municipal engineering departments.
 - (5) Burke County Sheriff's Department.
- 14. Health District-6 will:
 - a. Be notified by one or more of the following agencies:
 - (1) Burke County Health Department.
 - (2) Burke County Emergency Management Agency.
 - (3) Georgia Department of Human Resources.
 - b. Provide support services to the Burke County Health Department, if requested, at reception and care facilities and in the community to include:
 - (1) Providing medical service support by public health nurses to assess the physical status of evacuees.
 - (2) Ensuring a safe food and water supply.

- (3) Providing health services and disease prevention and control measures.
- (4) Providing sanitation services, personal hygiene and waste disposal.
- (5) Providing mental health services and professional counseling to evacuees.
- c. Maintain communications with the OHS-GEMA State Operations Center (Atlanta) and the Forward Emergency Operating Center (near site).
- 15. Georgia Department of Human Resources will:
 - a. Be notified by one or more of the following agencies:
 - (1) Office of Homeland Security Georgia Emergency Management Agency.
 - (2) Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division.
 - b. Provide health and social services resources to Health District-6 consistent with the primary and support functional responsibilities assigned in the <u>Georgia Emergency Operations Plan</u>, Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8, Health and Medical, if the Governor declares a state of emergency exists and/or determines operational requirements exceed local capability.
 - c. Provide health services to support emergency operations to include:
 - (1) Responding with and manpower resources, as required, to incidents at the Plant Vogtle Nuclear Facility.
 - (2) Providing information, assistance and guidance in conjunction with DNR and Agriculture on health hazards and safety precautions relative to:
 - (a) Food and water quality in area affected by nuclear incident;
 - (b) Providing guidance and instructions to appropriate local and state officials on the issuance and use of Potassium lodide for the emergency workers.

- d. Provide representation at the State Operations Center (Atlanta) and the Georgia Forward Emergency Operations Center (near site) to coordinate delivery of services listed in paragraphs b. and c. above and to provide status reports to appropriate governmental representatives at these operations centers.
- 16. Georgia Department of Natural Resources (Region 3 Office-Thomson) will:
 - a. Be notified by one or more of the following agencies:
 - (1) Georgia Department of Natural Resources Headquarters.
 - (2) Office of Homeland Security Georgia Emergency Management Agency.
 - (3) Burke County Emergency Management Agency.
 - b. Carry out emergency operations consistent with primary and support functional responsibilities assigned in the <u>Georgia Emergency Operations</u> <u>Plan</u> in the event the Governor declares a state of emergency and/or determines operational requirements exceed local capability.
 - c. Maintain coordination with the following agencies on emergency operations and service support:
 - (1) Office of Homeland Security Georgia Emergency Management Agency.
 - (2) Vogtle Electric Generating Plant.
 - (3) Various state agencies providing support services.
 - (4) Burke County Emergency Operations Center.
 - (5) Appropriate federal agencies.

The DNR Law Enforcement Section (District Office-Thompson) will:

- a. Assist in traffic control, area security, communications, warning and dissemination of emergency information.
- b. Conduct water patrol activities in affected area to evacuate fishermen, hunters, campers, etc. from the area.

- c. Establish boundaries and place restrictions upon entry by water into the affected area.
- d. Enforce all laws relative to conduct of effective operations.

The Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division (in Atlanta) will:

- a. Respond with equipment and manpower resources, as required, to incidents at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant.
- b. Make technical assessments of radiological conditions and make recommendations pertaining to protective actions to include:
 - (1) Assessment of radiation levels in the area affected by the incident.
 - (2) Assessment of radioactive contamination of personnel, food and water supply.
 - (3) Establishment of decontamination procedures.
 - (4) Conducting radiological monitoring operations.
 - (5) Restriction on the use of contaminated water supplies.
- 17. Georgia Forestry Commission (District Office) will:
 - a. Be notified by one or more of the following agencies:
 - (1) Georgia Forestry Commission Headquarters.
 - (2) Office of Homeland Security Georgia Emergency Management Agency.
 - (3) Burke County Emergency Management Agency.
 - b. Provide the following services to support emergency operations:
 - (1) Assist in evacuation, area security, communications, warning and dissemination of emergency information.
 - (2) Fire surveillance and suppression service.

- (3) Air and land transportation.
- (4) Disposal equipment and personnel.
- c. Carry out emergency operations consistent with primary and support functional responsibilities assigned in the <u>Georgia Emergency Operations</u> <u>Plan</u> in the event the Governor declares that a state of emergency exists and/or determines operational requirements exceed local capability.
- d. Maintain coordination with the following agencies on emergency operations and service support:
 - (1) OHS-GEMA and OHS-GEMA Area 3 Field Coordinator.
 - (2) Various state agencies providing support services.
 - (3) Burke County Emergency Operations Center.
 - (4) Burke County Sheriff's Department.
 - (5) Cities of Waynesboro and Sardis Fire Departments.
- 18. Georgia Department of Agriculture (District Office, Thomson) will:
 - a. Be notified by one or more of the following agencies:
 - (1) Office of Homeland Security Georgia Emergency Management Agency.
 - (2) Burke County Emergency Management Agency.
 - b. Provide the following services to support emergency operations:
 - (1) Emergency provisions for petroleum and fuel.
 - (2) Food inspection.
 - c. In conjunction with the Georgia Departments of Human Resources and Natural Resources, issue necessary orders and restrictions to safeguard the health and well being of the population.
 - (1) Condemn and seize foods that are unwholesome or unsafe for human consumption.

- (2) Restrict feeding certain foodstuff to farm animals to prevent contamination of food by-products.
- (3) Restrict growing crops for human consumption and for animal feed in unsafe areas.
- d. Maintain coordination with the County Agent, USDA and ASCS offices.
- e. Carry out emergency operations consistent with primary and support functional responsibilities assigned in <u>Georgia Emergency Operations</u> <u>Plan</u> in the event the Governor declares that a state of emergency exists and/or determines operational requirements exceed local capability.
- f. Maintain coordination with the following agencies on emergency operations and service support:
 - (1) Office of Homeland Security-Georgia Emergency Management Agency.
 - (2) Various state agencies providing support services.
 - (3) Burke County Emergency Operations Center.
 - (4) Burke County Health Department.
 - (5) County Agent, USDA and ASCS offices.
- 19. USDA and ASCS offices in Burke County, to include County Agent will:
 - a. Be notified by one or more of the following agencies:
 - (1) Office of Homeland Security Georgia Emergency Management Agency.
 - (2) Georgia Department of Agriculture.
 - (3) Georgia Department of Human Resources.
 - (4) Burke County Emergency Management Agency.
 - b. Provide service support consistent with the emergency situation, assistance requested and guidelines relative to federal disaster assistance programs. General areas administered by USDA and relative to a nuclear incident emergency situation include:



- (1) Crop loss.
- (2) Emergency conservation measures.
- (3) Emergency livestock feed.
- (4) General assistance information (County Agent, USDA).
- (5) Emergency food stamps (USDA Food and Nutrition Service).
- c. Maintain coordination with the following agencies:
 - (1) Office of Homeland Security Georgia Emergency Management Agency.
 - (2) Burke County Emergency Management Agency.
 - (3) Georgia Department of Agriculture.
 - (4) Georgia Department of Natural Resources.
 - (5) Appropriate federal agencies.

C.

- 20. Radio station WYFA (FM 100.9) in Waynesboro and WBBQ (AM 1340 and FM 104.3) in Augusta will:
 - a. Be notified by one or more of the following agencies:
 - (1) Burke County Emergency Management Agency.
 - (2) Office of Homeland Security Georgia Emergency Management Agency.
 - (3) Georgia Department of Natural Resources.
 - b. In coordination with local governmental officials, Burke County Emergency Management Agency, Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency, Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division and officials from Plant Vogtle, and in accordance with Attachment J, Emergency Information, provide the following services to support emergency operations:

- (1) Broadcast all alert warnings, emergency information, instructions and pertinent information requiring timely and expeditious dissemination.
- (2) Broadcast emergency information and instructions to the populace to ensure their support and assistance.
- (3) Broadcast instructions and information relative to recovery operations.
- c. Maintain communications with the Burke County Emergency Operations Center on operations and coordinate with the following agencies to provide service support and release information:
 - (1) Office of Homeland Security Georgia Emergency Management Agency.
 - (2) Burke County Emergency Management Agency.
 - (3) Georgia Department of Natural Resources.
 - (4) Vogtle Electric Generating Plant.

In the event local Emergency Alert System (EAS) (local radio station) stations must be activated, the EMA Director or designee will activate the stations in accordance with procedures outlined in the jurisdiction's Emergency Alert System Plan.

VI. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. Direction and control to initiate action and conduct emergency operations necessary to protect the population of Burke County from the effects of a nuclear incident occurring at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant will be exercised by the Chairman, Burke County Board of Commissioners. In his absence, the duly appointed representative from the elected county government will exercise direction and control.
- B. When local resources are clearly not adequate to deal with the emergency created by the nuclear incident, or the incident is of such magnitude the Governor may declare a state of emergency or disaster and direct execution of the <u>Georgia Emergency Operations Plan</u>, whereby heads of state departments or agencies will execute emergency service functions assigned in the Governor's Executive Order and Exhibit D listed in the plan.
- C. Direction and control of state emergency management operations will be exercised by the Governor through the Director, OHS-GEMA, in his role as State

Disaster Coordinator. All state department and agencies and local governmental emergency services mobilized pursuant to this plan will be coordinated by the State Disaster Coordinator to assure maximum response and efficient use of personnel and other resources. In the event the emergency situation is beyond local control, the State Disaster Coordinator (Director, OHS-GEMA), under the direction of the Governor, may assume direct operational control over all or any necessary part of the emergency operations functions.

- D. This plan will be reviewed, updated or revised on an annual basis, or as otherwise required. All changes will be dated by page, added to plan and recorded on Record of Changes included in Annex D.
- E. The various departments/agencies of local government supporting this plan will develop Standing Operating Procedures to support functional assignments.

VII. EFFECTIVE DATE

This plan is effective immediately and will be activated upon direction of the Chairman, Burke County Board of Commissioners.

Chairman Burke County Board of Commissioners

<u>5/17/2,005</u> Date

Director

2005 05

Burke County Emergency Management Agency

ATTACHMENTS:

A - Implementation

- **B** Operational Relationships Among County Response Organizations
- C Roster of Key Emergency Staff Personnel
- D Affected Area (Map 1, Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ and Evacuation Zones) (Table D-1, Geographical Boundaries of Evacuation Zones) (Table D-2, Population Distribution Within Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ)
- E EOC, Emergency Equipment and Service Support
- **F** Communications
- G Notification and Warning
- H Evacuation and Sheltering
 (Map 2, Evacuation Routes, Traffic Control Points, Boat Landings, Reception Center, Hospital and EOC Locations)
 (Table H-1, Key Global Positioning System Locations)
 (Table H-2, Primary Evacuation Routes and Traffic Control Points)
 (Table H-3, EPZ Vehicle Totals/Total Evacuation Time Estimates)
- I Reception and Care (Table I, Reception and Care Facility Capacities)
- J Emergency Information
- K Training and Exercises

ATTACHMENT A

IMPLEMENTATION

A. Activation of Radiological Emergency Plan

This plan will be activated by the Burke County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) Director or his designee upon receipt of notification from officials at Plant Vogtle and/or Office of OHS-GEMA that an incident has occurred at Plant Vogtle.

- 1. The EMA Director will initiate emergency operations in accordance with the incident classification.
- 2. If the situation dictates, the Director will fully activate the Burke County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and contact members of the key emergency staff by telephone, radio or pagers and if necessary by personal contact.
- 3. The staff personnel will report to the EOC and initiate emergency response activities consistent with the incident classification and recommend protective measures for the health and safety of the population within the area affected by the incident.
- 4. When deemed necessary, the EMA Director will dispatch a representative to Plant Vogtle's near site Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) to coordinate initial off-site response activities and serve in liaison capacity.
- 5. The Public Information Officer assigned to the Joint Media Center located at Burke County Office Park will normally report to the center when a Site Area Emergency is declared or sooner if directed by the EMA Director.
- 6. The EMA Director will develop and maintain a twelve (12) hour shift roster for key staff personnel. Department/agency personnel will be assigned to shifts and/or operate on day-to-day shift schedules.

B. Notification of the Public

In the event an incident occurs at Plant Vogtle that poses a threat to the safety of people living in the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ within Burke County, plant officials will notify the Burke County Emergency Management Agency and OHS-GEMA and recommend the necessary protective actions.

- The Prompt Notification System (PNS) will be activated in accordance with OHS-GEMA SOP 3-5 (Parts A and B, NOAA Weather Radio with a tone alert and voice message, and the backup siren system), and the public will be provided emergency information and instructions in accordance with Attachment J, Emergency Information.
- 2. Consistent with an accident classification, the EMA Director will activate the Emergency Alert System (EAS) (local radio station) Plan and have additional information and instructions broadcast to the public (reference Attachment J, Paragraph G).
- 3. In the event that officials from Burke County desire to initiate protective action measures, the Burke County EMA Director, acting upon direction from local elected officials, will initiate action to activate the Prompt Notification System in accordance with OHS-GEMA SOP 3-5. (See Attachment G, Notification and Warning.)

C. <u>Response</u>

Response will begin at the time the Radiological Emergency Plan and Emergency Operations Center are activated as described above in Section A of this attachment.

- The primary medical facility for the care of off-site victims of an incident at Plant Vogtle, including the contaminated injured, will be Burke County Hospital in Waynesboro, Georgia. Should the capacity of this facility be exceeded, the secondary medical facility for the care of these victims will be Doctor's Hospital located on Wheeler Road in Augusta, Georgia (for procedures relative to use of primary and secondary medical facilities, see Annex D, Section F).
- In the event a radiation accident victim requires more definitive care than can be provided at the primary or secondary facility, he may be transported to the Oak Ridge Associated Universities Medical Division, Oak Ridge Hospital of the Methodist Church (ORHMC), Oak Ridge, Tennessee (reference Annex D, Section F for telephone numbers).
- 3. If fire, emergency medical and security service support is needed at the plant site, plant officials will contact the Burke County EOC and request assistance.
- 4. The Burke County Emergency Management staff, all local governmental department/agency personnel and EMA volunteers assigned functional and support responsibilities in this plan will respond to the incident under direction and/or coordination of the Burke County EMA Director.

5. Overall direction and control to initiate action and conduct emergency operations will be exercised in accordance with this plan, the <u>Burke County Emergency</u> <u>Operations Plan</u> and <u>Georgia Emergency Operations Plan</u>.

D. Public Information

Dissemination of information to the public and the news media will be coordinated and controlled by the Public Affairs and Public Information Officers from Georgia Power, OHS-GEMA and Burke County Emergency Management Agency operating out of the designated Joint Media Center at the Burke County Office Park. These officials will obtain first hand information from the individuals in charge of the various response activities and disseminate the information to the press and public through regularly scheduled press releases or as otherwise required (reference Attachment J, Emergency Information).

E. Protective Actions

1. Evacuation

The decision to evacuate the population from an area affected by an incident at Plant Vogtle will originate from the Chairman, Burke County Board of Commissioners, if, upon recommendations from Plant Vogtle officials, he deems the situation to be an immediate threat to the citizens of Burke County. Otherwise, the Chairman will base his decision upon advice and guidance from the OHS-GEMA, consistent with recommendation from the Environmental Protection Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources (reference GA REP, Section VI.G.).

2. Sheltering

The decision to shelter the population in an area affected by an incident at Plant Vogtle will originate from the Chairman, Burke County Board of Commissioners in coordination with officials from Plant Vogtle, Office of Homeland Security - Georgia Emergency Management Agency and Environmental Protection Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources (reference GA REP, Section VI.G.).

3. Radioprotective Drugs

If the release data received from the facility indicated a potential for hazardous exposure to the thyroid, a recommendation to administer a radioprotective drug to all emergency workers entering the affected area may be given. This recommendation will be made to the State Disaster Coordinator by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources' EPD Representative. (See Section V.,

Responsibilities, E). The State Disaster Coordinator or his representative, acting in behalf of the Governor, will ensure that this directive is communicated to the state and local agencies involved.

- 4. Radiological Exposure Control
 - a. Field monitoring operations may initially be conducted by Burke County Emergency Management Agency until state agency monitoring support arrives. At that time, the local teams will join state agency teams for continuation of monitoring operations. Prior to arrival of state agency teams, the local monitoring teams may collect and report data to the Burke County EOC for relay to DNR-EPD.
 - b. Personnel engaged in emergency response activities that may lead to radiation exposures will be provided pocket dosimeters. Generally, these will be the self-reading, low range and high range dosimeters. TLDs will be used as well. Personnel engaged in field monitoring operations will use equipment designed for taking environmental direct radiation readings, soil and vegetation samples and air samples. Generally, only low range survey meter (0-50 mr/hr) will be used for monitoring personnel and vehicles.
 - c. All emergency personnel entering the affected area will carry "exposure control forms" to record exposure received while operating in this area. These forms will be returned to the Burke County EMA Radiation Officer upon return from the area. A continuous 24-hour per day capability will be maintained to determine doses received by emergency response personnel, including volunteers.
 - d. Exposure control and contamination guidelines will be in accordance with Protective Action Guides (PAGs) for emergency response personnel as listed in the GA REP.
 - e. Dosimetry kits developed for use by personnel entering the affected area will contain appropriate criteria and instructions for exposure control and reporting procedures, contamination, decontamination procedures and location of decontamination areas for personnel, equipment and vehicles.

F. Reentry and Recovery

Reentry and recovery operations will be initiated only when plant officials verify that the emergency situation has been eliminated and state officials, acting on their field data, ascertain that there is no longer a threat to the health and safety of persons living nearby. Local officials will maintain coordination with OHS-GEMA on the

situation, and decisions will be made in accordance with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Protective Action Guidelines (PAGs).

G. Supporting Plans and Documents

- 1. This plan will be implemented and executed in accordance with the authority of state laws as listed in the GA REP, Section II, and county and municipal laws as listed in Section III of this plan.
- 2. This plan will be executed within the organizational and functional parameters of the following supporting state and local plans:
 - (a) Burke County Emergency Operations Plan.
 - (b) State of Georgia Emergency Operations Plan.
 - (c) State of Georgia Radiological Emergency Plan (GA REP).
 - (d) State of Georgia Radiological Emergency Plan, Annex D (Plant Vogtle).

H. Distribution

The Burke County Emergency Management Agency office will maintain a list of all parties receiving a copy of this plan and will, as necessary, furnish all addresses with changes or revisions to the plan.

ATTACHMENT B

OPERATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS AMONG COUNTY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS



ATTACHMENT C

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ATTACHMENT D

AFFECTED AREA

Α.

Β.

In the event that a major incident should occur at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, it is envisioned that an area 10 miles in radius from the plant site could possibly be affected. This area is known as the Plume Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ). Weather and wind conditions will play a major role in the direction, distance and lateral spread that a plume may extend when drifting from the plant site. Normally, the lateral pattern will spread wider as the down wind movement increases.

The total area of the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ that extends into Burke County has been divided into zones having readily identifiable boundaries (highways, roads, rivers). Each zone is identified with a letter system. Protective action measures (sheltering or evacuation) will be based on this zone scheme and will be transmitted to local authorities and the general public accordingly. Radiation protection operations can readily determine which zones are affected by an incident at the plant, thus providing reliable information and instructions to the population living in the affected area. Evacuation and/or restrictions would normally be directed only within the boundaries of the zones determined to be affected by the incident.

The portion of Burke County that is in the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ is depicted on Map 1. There are eleven zones located in the county. The approximate two-mile radius around the plant that extends into Burke County is included on Zone A. Zones B-5 through F-5 includes the approximate two to five mile radius and Zones B-10 through F-10 includes the approximate five to ten mile radius. Geographical boundaries of each zone are listed in Table D-1.

The Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ consists primarily of a rural farming area with no concentrated population centers, recreational areas (except fishing and hunting sites near and along the Savannah River), and hotel or tourists centers. Most of the traffic on the road nets within the area is local residents and Plant Vogtle personnel. Georgia Highway 23 is the major roadway through the area and is located beyond the five-mile radius. There are no schools or institutions within the EPZ. Throughout the area are several commercial establishments (convenience stores). Population studies indicate that transient population is minimal within the area. Population distribution for general public, transient population and Plant Vogtle site work force are listed in Table D-2.



TABLE D-1

GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARIES OF EVACUATION ZONES

А

Northeast Savannah River Southeast, south/southwest and west-northwest 2-mile boundary

B-5

North	2-mile boundary
West	Ebenezer Church Road
Southwest	Georgia Highway 23
South	Chance Road
Southeast	Griffin's Landing Road
Northeast	Savannah River

B-10

Northwest	Griffin's Landing Road
West	Dixon Road and east boundary, City of Girard
Southwest	Stoney Bluff Road
Southeast	10-mile boundary, Royal Road and then 10-mile boundary
Northeast	Savannah River
(Includes Brig	ham and Griffin Landings)

C-5

Northwest	Jack DeLaigle Road
Southwest	Georgia Highway 23
East	Ebenezer Church Road and then 2-mile boundary
(Includes the Pla	ant Vogtle Recreation Area)

C-10

North	Georgia Highway 23, Chance Road and then Griffin Landing Road		
West	Buck Road, Briar Creek Road and Georgia Highway 23		
South	Johnson Road, Ellison Bridge Road, Murray Hill Road and then 10-mile boundary		
Northeast	Stoney Bluff Road		
East	East boundary, City of Girard and Dixon Road		
(Includes the	Town of Girard)		

D-5

North	Hancock Landing Road
West	Hancock Landing Road and Thomas Road
South	Thomas Road
Southeast	Jack DeLaigle Road
East	2-mile boundary

TABLE D-1 (continued)

D-10

NorthThomas Road, then Jack DeLaigle Road and Georgia Highway 23NorthwestHancock Landing Road and Botsford Church RoadWestSeven Oak Road, Thompson Bridge Road and Hatcher Mill RoadSouthWest Quaker Road, Gordon Road and Tom Bargereon RoadEastGeorgia Highway 23, Briar Creek Road and Buck Road(Includes the Boll Weevil Plantation)

E-5

North	Ben Hatcher Road and River Road	
East	2-mile boundary	
South	Hancock Landing Road	
Southwest Nathaniel Howard Road		
(Includes the	DeLaigle Trailer Park)	

E-10

Northeast	Nathaniel Howard Road
North	Ben Hatcher Road, Georgia Highway 23 and Georgia Highway 80
West	10-mile boundary
South	Bates Road and Thompson Bridge Road
East	Seven oak Road
Southeast	Botsford Church Road and Hancock Landing Road
(Includes a po	ortion of the Shell Bluff Community)

F-5

North	Savannah River
East	Savannah River
West	5-mile boundary and River Road
South	River Road and 2-mile boundary

F-10

Northeast	Savannah River
North	Richmond County Line
West	10-mile boundary and Georgia Highway 23
South	Ben Hatcher Road
East	River Road and 5-mile boundary
(Includes She	ell Bluff Landing and a portion of the Shell Bluff Community)

TABLE D-2

BURKE COUNTY POPULATION DISTRIBUTION WITHIN PLUME EXPOSURE PATHWAY EPZ*

PERMANENT POPULATION	
ZONE	POPULATION
A	94
B-5	81
C-5	40
D-5	77
E-5	109
F-5	172
B-10	265
C-10	749
D-10	618
E-10	518
F-10	425
TOTAL	3148

EPZ MILES	POPULATION
0 to 2	94
2 to 5	479
5 to 10	2575
TOTAL	3148

* Population count in the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ within Burke County is under continuous review by officials from the Southern Nuclear Operating Company as well as local authorities.

TRANSIENT POPULATION

The transient population in the Burke County portion of the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ is comprised of non-resident (1) hunters, fishermen, other sportsmen. (Most of this activity is near the four public and private landings identified on Map 2. The roads that lead to the landings are the only means for access to the river due to existence of massive swamp areas elsewhere); (2) motorists passing through the areas; (3) employees working in the area (i.e., the Vogtle work force, farmers and forestry workers) and (4) individuals making occasional brief visits to attend church, the Plant Vogtle Visitors Center, commercial establishments or other such reasons.

TABLE D-2 (continued)

Langing	Ropulation Estimate
R1 – Shell Bluff	50
R2 – Hancock	50
R3 – Griffin's	50
R4 – Brigham's	50
Total	200

The above population data is based on fall weekend periods during the hunting season (normally mid-September through early January). Law enforcement officials estimate that this figure would be one-half or less during the remainder of year.

WORK FORCE AT PLANT VOGTLE

The Plant Vogtle site employment is approximately 500 for normal daytime operations. There is a variance from time to time because of outages, etc. Plant Vogtle personnel will keep Burke County EMA apprised of employment figures during an emergency.

INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION

There are no schools or institutions located with the Plume Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone.

ATTACHMENT E

EOC, EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT AND SERVICE SUPPORT

- A. The Burke County EOC located on Perimeter Road in Waynesboro provides adequate space, communications and supporting equipment to allow local governments and the OHS-GEMA FEOC, co-located with the EOC, to conduct sustained operations during an emergency situation.
- B. An inventory of equipment, vehicles and communication support systems housed in or located at the EOC is maintained by the Burke County EMA. In addition, all governmental and volunteer agencies maintain an inventory list of equipment and supplies necessary for the day to day activities and sustained emergency operations.
- C. Additional radiological monitoring and protective equipment for support is available from various state agencies.
- D. Locally held radiological monitoring equipment is exchanged for refurbishment on an annual basis.
- E. General Inventory, Local Governments (Municipal and County)
- F. Maintenance of Equipment and Vehicles
 - 1. All locally held and owned equipment and vehicles are employed daily in routine performance of assigned responsibilities and, therefore, kept operationally ready. Those items of equipment used on an infrequent basis are checked for operational readiness quarterly.
 - 2. The Burke County Public Works Department maintains equipment and vehicles owned by Burke County. Special repair needs are done on contract basis.
 - 3. The Burke County Board of Education maintains all buses and equipment at the bus maintenance shop.
 - 4. The municipal governments maintain respective vehicles and equipment at local maintenance shops or on contract basis.
- G. Mutual Aid Support From Adjacent Jurisdictions
 - 1. Burke County Sheriff's Department.

- a. Richmond County Police Department.
- b. Jefferson County Sheriff's Department.
- c. Emanuel County Sheriff's Department.
- d. Jenkins County Sheriff's Department.
- e. Screven County Sheriff's Department.
- 2. Burke County Emergency Management Agency
 - a. Richmond County Emergency Management Agency.
 - b. Jefferson County Emergency Management Agency.
 - c. Emanuel County Emergency Management Agency.
 - d. Screven County Emergency Management Agency.
- 3. Hospital and emergency medical service support is available from all above jurisdictions. Common communications on statewide hospital/emergency medical service is available.
- 4. As appropriate, training will be conducted for personnel providing support service within the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ. Otherwise, use of support service personnel will be limited to normal day-to-day functional assignments.
- H. Wrecker Service
 - 1. Service is available from the private sector on 24-hour basis. Listings are maintained in the Burke County EOC.
 - 2. Burke County Public Works Department will provide equipment to maintain roadway clearance as needed. The Georgia Department of Transportation will provide assistance when requested.

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ATTACHMENT F

COMMUNICATIONS

- A. The Burke County Emergency Management Agency can be contacted 24 hours daily through either regular telephone, OHS-GEMA statewide radio network, Burke County Sheriff's Department/ICC radio network, (ENN) by OHS-GEMA, Plant Vogtle and SRS officials (dedicated circuit), Burke County EMA radio network and the State Fire Mutual Aid Radio Network or State HEAR (EMS)..
- B. The primary means of communication among local governments and respective department/agency personnel within the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ are telephone and each department/agency radio network link with the EMA EOC. If the primary communications links are unavailable for use, the OHS-GEMA statewide radio network and/or the Sheriff's/ICC radio network are available for backup communications.
 - 1. The Burke County Emergency Management Agency and Sheriff's Department are linked to the OHS-GEMA SOC by above channels.
 - 2. When the OHS-GEMA FEOC is activated, Burke County EMA will be linked with the FEOC by all above channels. The FEOC will be linked to DNR Radiological Field Team radio networks.
- C. To ensure rapid notification of an incident, Plant Vogtle officials will use the ENN installed between the site and the OHS-GEMA SOC and the Burke County EOC. Burke County EMA radio network will serve as a backup channel between Plant Vogtle EOF and Burke County EOC.
- D. The Burke County EMA's emergency workers and other emergency response personnel will be notified by a "fan out" call list utilizing the telephone, the above radio network channels and pagers. Reference Section V, Paragraph F and Attachment C of this plan for notification procedures.
- E. In accordance with the GEOP, OHS-GEMA will assume operational control and coordinate the response activities of all state and federal agencies. This eliminates any requirement for direct contact between Burke County EMA and federal response agencies.
- F. The authenticity of messages received by dedicated circuits, through OHS-GEMA radio network, Burke County EMA radio network, or Sheriff's/ICC radio network, will be accepted without challenge. Messages received via commercial telephone line



G. The requirement for testing the Emergency Management Agency radio networks and Sheriff's/ICC radio networks are minimal because the systems are in daily use. For this reason, malfunctions are detected immediately and systems are repaired. The same applies for all other radio networks utilized by Burke County EMA, i.e., municipal police, fire departments, hospital/emergency medical service and city/county public works departments.

The backup radio frequencies are used daily; however, a test on Burke County EMA radio network is conducted on a monthly basis between Plant Vogtle EOF and Burke County EOC.

ATTACHMENT G

NOTIFICATION AND WARNING

A. Prompt Notification System (PNS)

Plant Vogtle officials have installed emergency notification system in Plume Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) by placing tone alert radio receivers in each household and business and outdoor sirens throughout the area (reference OHS-GEMA SOP 3-5, Parts A and B). The total system meets the performance specifications for notification as required by NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1. The system will be used to alert the population living in the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ that a problem exists at the power plant and advise them to turn on their radios/television sets for emergency information and instructions.

B. Supplementary Notification System

As a backup system and for use as deemed necessary, the population living in the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ may be notified of an emergency situation at the plant by means of the following local area resources:

- 1. Law enforcement vehicles equipped with sirens or public address systems traveling the road network throughout the affected area.
- 2. Burke County Emergency Management Agency and Department of Natural Resources Law Enforcement Section vehicles will move through wooded areas near boat landings, and boats will travel portions of the Savannah River in the affected area of EPZ to warm sportsmen. The United States Coast Guard will close or authorize the state to close the river to water traffic at points outside the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ. Reference Map 2, Evacuation, for location of control points and boat landings.
- 3. Emergency Management Agency workers and volunteers traveling the road network area in EPZ for door-to-door canvass.
- 4. Locally based state agency personnel from Departments of Transportation, Natural Resources Law Enforcement Section, Public Safety and Forestry Commission traveling road network in affected area to assist in warning the public, transients, farm workers and timber personnel.
- 5. Activation of local EAS (local radio station) by designated officials of local government and broadcasting information and instructions to the public.

Utilization of local radio station(s) and, if required, activation of the Emergency Alert System by designated local officials in order to broadcast information and instructions to the public.

C. Notification Time

- Employment of the Prompt Notification System described above in Paragraph A will provide both an alert signal and an informational or instructional message to the population within the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ within 15 minutes after OHS-GEMA (or Burke County EMA) has decided an incident at Plant Vogtle warrants activation of the system.
- 2. Notification to hunters, fishermen and other sportsmen will be performed on an area wide basis and will be completed within 45 minutes. The Burke County Sheriff's Department and Emergency Management Agency will maintain close coordination with hunting clubs that use the area for necessary assistance.
- 3. Notification and evacuation procedures for handicapped persons living in Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ are addressed in Standing Operating Procedures maintained by Burke County Emergency Management Agency, Health Department and Department of Family and Children Services.

D. Notification Procedures

In the event of a radiological emergency at plant Vogtle, the Georgia Power Company official designated as Emergency Director will be responsible for notifying state and local authorities utilizing the Emergency Notification Network (ENN) in accordance with Section E, <u>Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Emergency Plan</u>, Volume 1.

- 1. Should the ENN become inoperable, Burke County Emergency Operations Center will be notified at the 24 hours a day telephone number.
- 2. The Burke County EMA radio network will serve as a backup channel between Plant Vogtle EOF and Burke County EOC.
- 3. In the event the above procedures are not successful, the Burke County Sheriff's Department will be notified at their 24 hours a day telephone number.
- 4. As specified in the Burke County EMA Central Dispatcher's procedure, the Central Dispatcher will contact the most senior EMA official available, in accordance with the following line of succession: EMA Director/Chief, Assistant Chief, Battalion Chief and Chief of Operations.

- 5. The Burke County Emergency Management Agency's key staff, emergency workers and other emergency response personnel will be notified in accordance with procedures outlined in Section V, paragraph F and Attachment C of this plan.
- 6. Burke County EMA will initiate request through OHS-GEMA for assistance from DOE Savannah River Site and/or State of South Carolina relative to notification and warning of transient population along Savannah River.

ATTACHMENT H

EVACUATION AND SHELTERING

A. Evacuation routes, traffic control points, boat landing areas on river, reception center, hospital and EOC locations are depicted on Map 2 and maps located in EOC. Table H-1 depicts GPS Locations of Key Facilities, H-2 further expands the evacuation routes and Table H-3 provides vehicle totals and evacuation time estimates. The selected evacuation routes are adequate to move the population from any part of or the entire Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ and channel the evacuees to the Reception Center at the Burke County Comprehensive High School located at 1057 Perimeter Road in Waynesboro. Georgia Highways 24 and 56 serve as main routes with Highway 24 channeling evacuees northwest to Perimeter Road and Highway 56 channeling evacuees southwest to Perimeter Road.

Movement of evacuees along the predetermined routes could be affected by one or more of the following factors related to the incident at the nuclear power plant:

- 1. A General Emergency resulting in a major release which affects a large area could dictate rerouting the evacuation traffic.
- 2. A light wind causing the plume containing radioactive materials to drift slowly over all or a portion of an evacuation route would require rerouting the evacuation route.
- 3. A temperature inversion, i.e., a reversal of the normal atmospheric temperature gradient, causing releases of radioactive materials to remain near the ground surface could result in rerouting of the evacuation traffic.
- B. There are no physical barriers to the movement of evacuation traffic within the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ. Adequate traffic control points, road blocks and route markers will be manned and set up to keep the traffic flow moving out of the affected area and deny access into area (reference Table H-1). The principal routes have the capacity to carry approximately 550 vehicles per lane per hour in one direction at a safe, constant flow where weather and darkness are not factors. Under nighttime and poor weather conditions, this rate of traffic flow could be reduced up to thirty (30) percent. (The vehicle rate and percentage reduction are based on a study of the road system designated for evacuation routes. Reference Annex D, Section E, paragraph 1.g.).

In the event an incident should occur at Plant Vogtle that would require evacuation, approximately 95 percent of the total plant work force would be processed and released in accordance with procedures set forth in Section J of the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Emergency Plan. Plant personnel and employees that may be

released to go home will move along designated evacuation routes leading to the Reception Center in Waynesboro <u>if a release has occurred</u> and their homes are in the affected area. If their homes are outside of the affected area, they will move along designated routes that will clear them to routes leading to their homes.

- C. Actual and/or projected releases of radioactive material for the Plant Vogtle facility in conjunction with meteorological conditions and/or field samples will be the basis for determining which zones to evacuate. (See Map 1, Attachment D.)
- D. Privately owned vehicles will be the primary mode of transportation if evacuation is directed. County school buses, traveling their regular routes will provide transportation to those individuals lacking personal transportation. Standing Operating Procedures (SOP) for the case of handicapped individuals is maintained in the Burke County EOC. A roster of the individuals residing within the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ is included in the SOP. Special equipped vehicles will be dispatched directly to the homes of handicapped and/or non-ambulatory individuals requiring special transportation means. The EMA Director will coordinate with the Burke County Health Department and Burke County Department of Family and Children Services on implementation of the SOP to assure that the handicapped are safely evacuated from the area and proper care provided.

There are no schools or institutional facilities within the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ that will require special consideration in an evacuation.

E. Evacuation confirmation process determines whether the evacuation has been completed. Specifically, confirmation of the evacuation is performed to assure that the entire population has left the affected area and to assist those persons having difficulties in evacuating.

Evacuation confirmation will be accomplished by the Burke County Sheriff's Department and supporting law enforcement agency personnel that will traverse roadways throughout the affected area to ensure that the residential population has evacuated their homes. Personnel from Burke County EMA and Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Law Enforcement section, will move along the Savannah River and tributaries in boats to ensure that hunters and fishermen have evacuated the area. Additional assistance is available from other state agencies, i.e., Georgia Forestry Commission and Department of Transportation (reference Attachment G, Paragraph B). Officials from Plant Vogtle will advise Burke County EOC when evacuation is confirmed at the plant site.

F. Sheltering of the population residing in an affected area within the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ will be based upon existing conditions and recommendations from officials at Plant Vogtle, OHS-GEMA and Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division and:

- 1. May be desirable within at least two miles of Plant Vogtle if a <u>Site Area</u> <u>Emergency</u> is declared.
- 2. Should be recommended for area within two miles of plant site boundary and five miles downwind when a <u>General Emergency</u> is declared and evacuation has not been recommended at that time.
- 3. Will be necessary when evacuation of affected area cannot be accomplished in ample time due to:
 - a. Sudden airborne release of radioactive materials during an incident at Plant Vogtle that covers a large area.
 - b. Projected whole body and/or thyroid doses would exceed Protective Action Guides (PAGs) before evacuation could be completed.
- 4. The population within affected area will be provided guidance on what to do if sheltering or evacuation is directed (reference Attachment J, Sections F.9 and F.10).
- G. Evacuation planning measures and protection afforded by sheltering are addressed in the GA REP, Section VI.G. Further references are in Annex D, Section E. Attachment A, Section E of this plan provides for implementation of protective actions.



TABLE H-1

KEY GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (GPS) LOCATIONS

Following is a list of key locations in Burke County as identified by the Global Positioning System (GPS).

LOCATION	<u>LATTITUDE/LONGITUDE</u>
Burke County Emergency Operations Center	33.04.26N
and State Forward Emergency Operations Center	81.59.42W
SCHOOLS	
Burke County Comprehensive High School	33.05.11N
(Reception Center/Shelter)	81.59.30W
Burke County Alternative School	33.04.52N
	82.01.21W
Wavnesboro Elementary	33.05.36N
	82.01.15W
Blakney Elementary/Junior High	33.05.00N
_ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	81.00.48W
TRAFFIC CONTROL POINTS	
1. Georgia Highway 56 (River Road) at McBean Club Ro	ad 33.14.17N/81.53.35W
2. Georgia Highway 23 at Spring Branch Church Road	33.10.48N/81.55.04W
3. Georgia Highway 80 at Georgia Highway 23	33.09.18N/81.53.59W
4. Georgia Highway 23 at Botsford Church Road/Ha	Incock 33.06.49N/81.51.15W
Landing Road	
5. Botsford Church Road at Seven Oaks Road	33.06.01N/81.52.52W
6. Cates Mead Road at Seven Oaks Road	33.07.19N/81.53.26W
7. Georgia Highway 80 at Shell Bluff Spur	33.08.45N/81.54.27W
8. Georgia Highway 56 at Georgia Highway 80	33.07.50N/81.57.22W
9. Georgia Highway 56 at Cates Mead Road	33.07.16N/81.57.40W
10. Georgia Highway 56 at Perimeter Road	33.05.59N/81.59.51W
11. Reception Center at Perimeter Road	33.04.26N/81.59.42W
12. Georgia Highway 24 at Perimeter Road	33.04.26N/81.59.42W
13. Thompson Bridge Road at Hatches Mill Road	33.04.21N/81.52.50W
14. Georgia Highway 24 at Tom Bargereon Road	32.59.44N/81.48.30W
15. Georgia Highway 25 at 10m Bargareon Road	33.00.05N/81.45.12W
16. Ellison Bridge Road at Johnson Road	32.59.2017/81.43.41W
17. Ellison Bridge Road at Murray Hill Road	32.59.57 N/81.42.21W
18. Millinaven Road at Stanov Duff Dead. Coordin Light	33.00.47 N/81.41.41V
19. Millinaven Road at Stoney Bull Road, Georgia Highwa	ay 23 33.02.2019/81.42.4399
20. Stolley bluir Road at Diver Boad	33.01.14N/01.39.11VV
21. Royal Road at River Road 22. VEGD main access road at Divor Dood	33.03.1219/01.30.4/W
22. VEGF Main access Ivau at River Ruau 23. River Road at Hancock Landing Road	33.07.4011/01.40.27W
20. Niver Ruau at Hanourk Lanunity Ruau 24. Jack Del aidle Road at Ebenazar Church Road	33.03.2111/01.47.31VV
27. Jack DeLaigie Maa at Ebenezer Unutur NUau	JJ.U/.ZJIN/01.40.43W



TABLE H-1 (continued)

LATTITUDE/LONGITUDE

33.13.34N/81.49.22W

33.09.40N/81.46.01W

33.06.53N/81.42.13W

33.05.51N/81.39.10W

BOAT LANDINGS

Shell Bluff

Hancock Landing

Griffin's Landing

Brigham's Landing

HOSPITAL

Burke County Hospital

33.05.00N/81.00.48W

TABLE H-2

PRIMARY EVACUATION ROUTES AND TRAFFIC CONTROL POINTS

Georgia Highway 56, Southwest to Waynesboro (Major Access Routes)

- Ben Hatcher Road to Georgia Highway 80 and Georgia Highway 80 to Georgia Highway 56
- Hancock Landing Road to Botsford Church Road to Seven Oaks Road to Cates Mead Road to Georgia Highway 56

Georgia Highway 24, Northwest to Waynesboro (Major Access Routes)

- Brigham's Landing Road to Georgia Highway 23 to Tom Bargereon Road to Georgia Highway 24
- Royal Road to Stoney Bluff Road to Georgia Highway 23 to Tom Bargereon Road to Georgia Highway 24
- Briar Creek Road to Thompson Bridge Road to Georgia Highway 24
- Georgia Highway 23 to Thompson Bridge Road to Georgia Highway 24

TRAFFIC CONTROL POINTS

EOC Map Number	Location
1	Georgia Highway 56 SP (River Road) at McBean Club Road
2	Georgia Highway 23 at Spring Branch Church Road
3	Georgia Highway 80 at Georgia Highway 23
. 4	Georgia Highway 23 at Botsford Church Road/Hancock Landing Road
5	Botsford Church Road at Seven Oaks Road
6	Cates Mead Road at Seven Oaks Road
7	Georgia Highway 80 at Shell Bluff Spur
. 8	Georgia Highway 56 at Georgia Highway 80
9	Georgia Highway 56 at Cates Mead Road
10	Georgia Highway 56 at Perimeter Road
11	Entrance to Reception Center, Perimeter Road
12	Georgia Highway 24 at Perimeter Road
13	Thompson Bridge Road at Hatcher's Mill Road
14	Georgia Highway 24 at Tom Bargereon Road
15	Georgia Highway 23 at Tom Bargereon Road
16	Ellison Bridge Road at Johnson Road
17	Ellison Bridge Road at Murray Hill Road
18	Millhaven Road at Bethlehem Church
19	Millhaven Road, Stoney Bluff Road, Georgia Highway 23 Intersection in Girard
20	Stoney Bluff Road at Intersection of Oak Grove Church

Traffic Control Points (continued)

EOC Map Number

Location

- 21 Royal Road at River Road
- 22 VEGP main access road at River Road
- 23 River Road at Hancock Landing Road
- 24 Intersection at Jack DeLaigle Road and Ebenezer Church Road

Each traffic control point will be manned and/or roadblocks will be employed to channel the evacuees out of the affected area and to deny access into the area. Route markers will be placed along the evacuation routes at critical intersections and at roadblock locations to assist the traffic flow and increase movement time.

TABLE H-3

EPZ VEHICLE TOTALS

Vehicle totals are included for all population groups. Totals for permanent residential population are based on three persons per household traveling in one vehicle, while the transient population and Plant Vogtle work force vehicle totals are based on one person per vehicle. Approximately 80 percent of the work force would evacuate the plant site in event of a severe incident at the plant (i.e. declaration of Site Area/General Emergency).

VEHICLE TOTALS				
Zone	Residential Population	Transient Population	Vogtle Work Force	
0 to 2 miles	94	0	*500	
0 to 5 miles	573	100	0	
5 to 10 miles	2575	100	0	
0 to 10 miles	3148	200	500	

Resident Population (3146) 3 persons per vehicle - 1050 Transient Population (200) 1 person per vehicle - 200 *Work Force, (80% of 500) 1 person per vehicle - 400

EVACUATION TIME ESTIMATE SUMMARY

Time estimates include movement of the entire residential and transient population plus approximately 80 percent of the plant work force. Estimates include both fair and adverse weather conditions during weekday, weeknight and weekend time frames. Severe weather conditions, i.e., snowstorm, winter freeze or heavy rains, could increase time estimates by 30 percent.

Time estimates will vary among the population groups evacuating the area. The transient group, including hunters and fishermen, will require a longer evacuation time period due to time involved in notifying the personnel and moving to their vehicles. All estimates include time periods for response after notification and travel time required to move out of affected areas. An average preparation time of 30 minutes is included for the residential population and Plant Vogtle work force. Estimates for the transient population include 15 to 45 minutes to receive notification and 15 to 60 minutes required for personnel to reach their vehicles and be ready to evacuate area.

The evacuation time estimates listed reflect the entire 0-2 mile, 0-5 mile and 0-10 mile radius within the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ. There will be little difference in estimates

if all zones within each radius should be evacuated and/or designated zones within each radius should be evacuated.

			ondakie	ELANT	WORKF	ORCE
Radius	- Wee	(day		right -		kend
		NV alfaet		Winenser.		dveise
0-2 mile	90	120	75	100	80	105
0-2 mile 0-5 mile	90 100	120 130	75 85	100 115	80 90	105 120

EVACUATION TIME ESTIMATES (MINUTES)

EANS			orano) Muele		alej <u>ele</u> k L	10-2 = 4 ¥
Radius		torsy.		fair bit a s	- Weel	vejalo ¹ .
0-5 mile	150	225	180	270	150 150	225
0-10 mile	150	225	180	270	150	225

(Schools and Institutions)

There are no schools or institutions within the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ.

ATTACHMENT I

RECEPTION AND CARE

A. Reception Center and Shelter Facility

The Burke County Comprehensive High School located at 1057 Perimeter Road, Waynesboro, Georgia 30830 is the only facility designated to serve as the Reception Center and Shelter Area to receive, process and house evacuees. (See Map 2.) Adequate space and suitable accommodations are available within the facility to care for the population located within the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ of Burke County. The facility is approximately 15 miles from Plant Vogtle.

If the entire population within the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ of Burke County should have to be evacuated, the facility listed above would provide more than adequate space and accommodations to process and care for the entire population within the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ. (See Table I-1.) It is anticipated that many of the individuals and families that are evacuated will move into the homes of friends and relatives after they have been processed at the Reception Center. Regardless of where evacuees are eventually lodged, it is imperative that all evacuees report to the Reception Center for:

- Screening for contamination, if necessary.
- Decontamination, if necessary.
- Registration and accountability.
- Emergency information and instructions.
- Assignment to lodging space, if requested.

The facility designated for Reception and Care Services will provide the following accommodations:

- Reception Center will have adequate shower space (gymnasium) for personnel decontamination.
- The facility has a kitchen and dining areas suitable to prepare food and feed the housed personnel.
- Adequate lavatories and toilet facilities are available.
 - Adequate space is available for sleeping quarters.



- First aid stations.
- B. Reception and Care Services

Reception and care services will be conducted in accordance with this plan and the <u>Burke County Emergency Operations Plan</u>. Specific primary and support functional responsibilities for local and state governmental departments and agencies are outlined in Paragraph V, Responsibilities, of this plan. Checklists have been developed for all local governmental and local based state governmental departments/agencies providing service support.

- 1. Monitoring equipment and trained monitoring personnel from local and state agencies will be assigned to the Reception Center to monitor evacuees arriving from the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ. The personnel should be capable of monitoring all potentially contaminated residents and transients from the EPZ within 10 to 12 hours after their arrival at the center.
- 2. Trained Shelter Managers and staff will be assigned to the Reception Center and Shelter Area to conduct operations necessary to receive, process, shelter and care for evacuees assigned to this facility.
- 3. Upon activation of the Burke County EOC, the Shelter Manager (normally the school principal) will establish and maintain coordination and communications with the EOC; school officials; and local, state and private departments, agencies and organizations supporting Reception and Care Service operations. Promptly after a decision is reached that evacuation of people from the EPZ is likely or is mandated, the Shelter Manager will maintain close coordination with school officials on opening the facility as needed.
- 4. School system personnel will be available at the facility to maintain coordination with the Shelter Manager and staff on support needs and facility maintenance.
- 5. Schematic drawings of the Reception and Care Service Area have been prepared and placed in the center and attached to specific checklists to illustrate the following:
 - a. Vehicle entrance to area.
 - b. Evacuee unloading and monitoring point.
 - c. Path for contaminated personnel to decontamination area, to registration area and to shelter area.

- d. Path for non-contaminated personnel to registration and shelter areas.
- e. Registration and shelter assignment areas.
- 6. All evacuees' vehicles will be parked in a designated area in close proximity to the reception center complex.
- C. Decontamination Areas
 - 1. Contaminated evacuees will be processed through decontamination area located in gymnasium at Burke County Comprehensive High School (shower area).
 - 2. Evacuees' vehicles will be surveyed for contamination consistent with available manpower, and those found to be contaminated will be decontaminated at a designated site.
 - 3. All local and state emergency workers returning from the affected area will report to the vehicle decontamination point in the field area near the Burke County Comprehensive High School recreation area off Perimeter Road. Personnel and vehicles will be monitored, and contaminated personnel will move to the decontamination area (gymnasium) in the Burke County Comprehensive High School for decontamination. Vehicles will be decontaminated at water point on field.
 - 4. Ambulances used to transport off-site patients, upon completion of their mission, will be directed to the vehicle decontamination area for vehicle and personnel decontamination.
- D. Checklists further expand reception and care services such as health, medical, welfare and social service. Support will be provided by the American Red Cross and local parochial groups. Consistent with needs, additional service support is available from state and federal agencies through the State Disaster Coordinator (Director, Office of Homeland Security Georgia Emergency Management Agency).

TABLE I

*RECEPTION AND CARE FACILITY CAPABILITIES

Processing Capability

<u>Facility</u>

Students Present Students Not Present

4,675

5,980

Burke Co Comprehensive High School 1057 Perimeter Road Waynesboro, GA 30830 (Primary)

* For cross reference of total evacuees in the EPZ, see Attachment D.

ATTACHMENT J

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

- A. Emergency information is classified into two broad categories. The first is pre-emergency information which is used to educate the citizens about Plant Vogtle and, in general, what protective actions should be taken should there be a health threatening accident at the plant. The second category is actual emergency information issued in response to a confirmed incident and provides the public with specific information regarding what protective actions should be taken.
- B. Working jointly, the public information officers for the utility and public affairs officers for OHS-GEMA and Burke County EMA will coordinate the preparation of emergency information material to be distributed, at least annually, to residents in the Plume Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ). This emergency information material will address such topics as the nature of radiation, where to obtain more detailed information, notification procedures, and protective actions, identification of evacuation zones and routes and location of reception and care centers. The material will be mailed and/or delivered by Southern Nuclear Operating Company personnel to each household, to include handicapped personnel that have been issued tone activated radios.

Information will be provided to transients in the Burke County portion of the EPZ as follows:

- 1. Posted signs at strategic locations in the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ, such as commercial establishments, gas stations, churches, the Vogtle Visitors Center and public recreational areas, and in the Augusta Office of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.
- 2. The Vogtle emergency public brochure will be made available within the EPZ to transients at commercial establishments, churches, the motel, hunting clubs and the Vogtle Visitors Center and through residents whose land is used by non-residents (e.g., the occasional non-resident hunter). The brochure will also be provided to timber company offices outside of the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ for distribution to employees who enter the EPZ to visit company land holdings and to the Augusta Office of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service for distribution to farmers who farm, but do not reside, in the EPZ.
- C. Public Affairs and Public Information Officers from the utility, OHS-GEMA and Burke County will develop fill-in-the-blank news releases dealing with various aspects of the Plant Vogtle operation and emergency procedures. These news releases will be available for adaptation to the current emergency situation.

- D. The news media will be invited to participate in Plant Vogtle's emergency exercises to acquaint them with emergency planning, organization and execution of emergency response operations. A training and orientation program will be conducted annually to keep media personnel informed of their roles during an actual emergency.
- E. In the event of an incident at the plant which threatens the off-site population, the designated point of contact for the news media is the Joint Media Center, located at Burke County Office Park. From this location, the public affairs and public information officers from state, local EMA and the utility will carefully coordinate, approve and disseminate information regarding the incident through regularly scheduled press conferences releases. Prior to dissemination, these news releases will be generated by a Public Information Officer located in the FEOC. Technical content and emergency instructions from local and state input will be approved for release by signature from the FEOC Chief and the Radiation Emergency Coordinator. Coordination with the county PIO representative and/or EMA Director and the utility will also occur prior to release. Should the incident occur prior to ENC activation, this sequence of events will take place from the SOC in Atlanta.
- F. During an actual emergency, the population in the affected area will be kept informed by local radio broadcasts of information coordinated through the public affairs and public information officers of the state, local EMA and utility. The public will be kept informed of the following:
 - 1. Whether a nuclear incident poses a threat or has occurred at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant.
 - 2. Identification of government and utility agencies authorized to disseminate information.
 - 3. Type of emergency and nature of the hazard.
 - 4. Potential risk to the population or absence of any risk.
 - 5. Area affected if a risk exists.
 - 6. Protective measures to be taken by residents in the affected area.
 - 7. Official communication channels over which additional information will be given.
 - 8. Emergency response organizations, departments and agencies involved in conduct of operations and recovery.

- 9. The following are general instructions to be given the population residing in the affected area if evacuation is directed:
 - a. Begin evacuation upon receipt of information released through official broadcast; Prompt Notification System, tone alert radio receivers; outdoor siren system; sound of sirens from official vehicles; or, when advised, through door-to-door notification by official personnel.
 - b. Follow instructions given over radio station WYFA (100.9) in Waynesboro or WBBQ (AM 1340 and FM 104.3) in Augusta; over Augusta television stations, Channels 6, 12 or 26; or by official personnel entering the affected area.
 - c. Plan to take the following items:
 - (1) Change of clothing.
 - (2) Important papers.
 - (3) Special medications and non-food supplies for infants.
 - (4) Do not carry food, pets, firearms or alcoholic beverages.
 - (5) Prior to departure, close all windows and doors in the home and turn off gas and electricity.
 - (6) After securing the home, tie a white cloth or towel on the front door of the home or mailbox to notify law enforcement and Emergency Management Agency officials or other emergency personnel of departure.
 - d. Follow local road nets that lead to the evacuation routes prescribed by local officials. Pick up pedestrians along the routes. Do not move against the flow of traffic or through roadblocks or any restricted area.
 - e. If transportation is not available, coordinate a ride with neighbors or remain at your home. Transportation will be furnished for individuals and families. School buses and other official vehicles will move through the affected area to pick up anyone requiring transportation. Special equipped vehicles will be dispatched to pick up handicapped and non-ambulatory individuals.
 - f. Notify the Burke County Emergency Management Office or Burke County Sheriff's Department of emergency transportation needs for persons requiring special care.



- h. For additional information, contact the Burke County Emergency Management Office.
- i. Remember, follow instructions. Time is important move out of area quickly but safely. Go directly to the Reception Center.
- G. The following are general instructions to be given to the population residing in the area affected if evacuation is not necessary and sheltering is required:
 - a. Move inside home or shelter area upon receipt of official information.
 - b. Follow instructions given over radio station WYFA (100.9) in Waynesboro and WBBQ (AM 1340 and FM 104.3) in Augusta; over Augusta television stations, Channels 6, 12 or 26; over tone alert radio receivers; or by official personnel entering the affected area on:
 - (1) Protective measures to be taken:
 - (a) Remain inside the home.
 - (b) Close all windows and doors.
 - (c) Seek best-protected area in home.
 - (d) Improvise ventilation controls as respiratory protection.
 - (2) Restrictive measures on:
 - (a) Consumption of food and water.
 - (b) Use of crops and animal by-products for food.
 - (c) Other restrictions placed by Departments of Agriculture, Human Resources and Natural Resources.

- (3) Contamination and decontamination procedures.
- H. To facilitate dissemination of accurate information to the public, written messages keyed to specific types of incidents will be prepared in advance of an actual emergency. These "prescript" messages will include instructions pertaining to sheltering, evacuation and other protective actions.

Copies of the messages will be included in a package for the Emergency Management Director and Public Information Officers and will be disseminated to the public through EAS (local radio station) broadcast when appropriate. All EAS (local radio station) messages will be coordinated with the state and utility prior to release.

I. Rumor control measures will be initiated through a coordinated effort by officials and public affairs and public information officers from state, local EMA and the utility located at the Joint Media Center. A telephone number will be provided for public use that will enable concerned citizens to receive accurate and reliable information. Coordination will be maintained with the broadcast media on supportive assistance to keep the public advised and aware of the emergency situation.

ATTACHMENT K

TRAINING AND EXERCISES

A. Training

Burke County Emergency Management personnel as well as other governmental department/agency personnel and emergency workers train regularly through state and locally sponsored programs. The OHS-GEMA Training Office assists and monitors local training activities.

- 1. Training in radiological monitoring and decontamination is provided by the OHS-GEMA Radiological Programs and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division as needed to local emergency management organizations and other response organizations, such as police, fire, EMS and public works.
- 2. The Radiological Programs Section of OHS-GEMA provides training as needed to reception and care center, shelter and decontamination center staffs.
- 3. Specialized initial training and periodic retraining programs are conducted for the personnel involved in conducting radiological emergency response operations. Training modules have been developed and are used by qualified instructors who conduct the training courses. Each module provides objectives and scope related to the particular course of instruction (reference OHS-GEMA 4-2, Radiological Emergency Series Instructor Guide).

The training program is designed for local officials; EMA Director and staff; personnel involved in accident assessment, radiological monitoring, law enforcement, security and fire fighting operations; and first aid and rescue, medical, communications and mutual aid support.

- 4. The local Emergency Management Director and staff, other local officials and department/agency personnel are provided emergency preparedness training through OHS-GEMA sponsored Professional Development Series courses. This program enhances the capabilities of these officials to carry out their responsibilities in administration, planning and response.
- 5. Refresher training for local rescue specialist and other emergency workers is provided in conjunction with OHS-GEMA rules and regulations certification requirements as follows:

a. Rescue Specialist - every 3 years.
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- b. First Aid every 3 years.
- c. Emergency Medical Technician every 2 years.
- d. Fire Fighting every 2 years.
- e. Hazardous Materials as requested.
- f. Radiological Protection every 2 years.
- g. Crash Victim Extrication as requested.
- See the GA REP, Section VII.B., and the Plant Vogtle Plan, Annex D, Section G, for additional training programs for the enhancement of local emergency preparedness.

B. Exercises and Drills

6.

To ensure that county emergency preparedness is kept at a high level of readiness, periodic local exercises and drills will be conducted to test plans and personnel and to identify any organizational or operational deficiencies.

Procedures and guidelines will be established to assist in evaluating the formal critique. The Emergency Management Director or designated Planning Coordinator will be responsible for revising this plan to reflect the findings of the critique.

- 1. Plant Vogtle will conduct an exercise on an annual basis, and Burke County will conduct at least one full-scale exercise every two years. An exercise involving full state participation will be held at least every six years.
- 2. Communication drills between Burke County EMA and OHS-GEMA will be conducted monthly. Drills between the plant and Burke County EMA will be held at least once a year.
- 3. Scenarios for exercises and drills will be developed locally and in cooperation with plant officials and state agencies. Each scenario will address the following elements:
 - Basic objectives and appropriate evaluation criteria.
 - Date, time period, place and participating organizations.
 - Simulated events.

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- Time schedules of real and simulated initiating events.
- Narrative summary describing the conduct of the drill or exercise.
- Participation of qualified observers.

Each scenario will contain timed messages and actions scripted in a real time sequence to simulate events as they would unfold in an actual emergency. The exercise and drill scripts will address, as appropriate, simulated casualties; fire, police, rescue and other support personnel; use of specialized equipment; radiological monitoring teams; communications; and public information (see the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Emergency Plan, Volume 1, Section N, Exercises and Drills). The EMA Director will coordinate with OHS-GEMA on use of state and federal agencies as observers or evaluators. OHS-GEMA will provide advance notification to federal agencies if they become involved.

C. Checklists

To enhance the training program and further ensure emergency operational readiness, checklists have been prepared for local officials and department/agency personnel. Each checklist has been developed to correspond with the Emergency Action Level guidelines in reference to an incident at the nuclear power plant. Each checklist expands the functional responsibilities of local governmental departments/agencies as outlined in Section V of this plan. Checklists have been prepared for the following:

- 1. Emergency Management Agency Director
- 2. Local Elected Officials
- 3. Public Information Officer
- 4. Sheriff's Department
- 5. City Police Departments
- 6. City and County Fire Departments
- 7. Emergency Medical Service
- 8. County Department of Family and Children Services
- 9. County Health Department

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- 10. Board of Education (County School Superintendent)
- 11. County and Municipal Engineering Department (Public Works)
- 12. Hospital Administrator
- 13. County Ranger, Georgia Forestry Commission
- 14. County Ranger, DNR, Law Enforcement
- 15. County Agent, USDA
- 16. Radiation Protection Officer
- 17. Shelter Manager
- **D.** Operational Procedures
 - 1. Decontamination Procedures Personnel, Vehicles and Equipment
 - 2. Use of Radiological Drugs (Emergency Workers Only)
 - 3. Radiation Exposure Control Criteria
 - 4. Standing Operating Procedures for Communication Center Dispatchers
 - 5. Standing Operating Procedures for Care of Handicapped Personnel

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I. GENERAL

A. <u>Purpose</u>

To provide for the Radiological Emergency Response to protect the populace and property of Barnwell County from harmful effects of ionizing radiation in the event of a radiological accident at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant.

B. <u>Authority</u>

- 1. South Carolina Legislative Act Number 199, Section 21, 1979 which places Emergency Preparedness responsibilities under the Office of the Adjutant General and provides for Emergency Preparedness.
- 2. South Carolina Legislative Act Number 223 of 1967 with subsequent amendments, which assigns State Radiological duties to the Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC).
- 3. Barnwell County Resolution dated March 7, 2000.

C. <u>Reference</u>

- 1. South Carolina Emergency Operation Plan, February 1999 as amended.
- South Carolina Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan, (SCOREP) (EPD) October 1997 as amended.
- South Carolina Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan, (SCTREP) (DHEC) October 1998 as amended.
- 4. Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Site Specific Radiological Emergency Response Plan, Part 5, to the South Carolina Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan, June 1997 as amended.
- 5. NUREG-0654/FEMA REP-1, November 1980.
- 6. NUREG-0610, FNF Emergency Action Levels, September, 1979.
- D. <u>Maps</u>
 - 1. VEGP, 10-Mile EPZ (Attachment 1)
 - 2. VEGP, 50-Mile EPZ (Attachment 2)

E. <u>Definitions</u>

- 1. <u>Administrative Decision Line (ADL)</u> A dedicated telephone line facilitating communications between the Georgia and South Carolina SEOCs, FEOCs and the Plant Vogtle EOF during an emergency. This line will be used for the discussion and coordination of protective action decisions and other coordination issues.
- 2. <u>The County</u> Barnwell County, South Carolina.
- 3. <u>DHEC/BRH</u> -- South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control/Bureau of Radiological Health.
- 4. <u>Emergency Operations Center (EOC)</u> A facility with the necessary communications from which essential functions are directed and controlled by county government.
- 5. <u>Emergency Planning Zones (EPZ) of the Off-Site Area</u>
 - a. Ten-Mile Plume Exposure Pathway Zone -- An approximate ten-mile radius centered on a Fixed Nuclear Facility having an operational nuclear reactor. This EPZ is divided into two-five-and-ten mile zones which are further divided into sub-sectors for area identification. The EPZ represents that area in which, under a worst case nuclear accident, ionizing radiation could spread and from which the population might have to be evacuated. (Attachment 1.)
 - b. Fifty-Mile Ingestion Pathway -- A fifty-mile radius (approximate) centered on an FNF. This EPZ is that area which must be monitored and for which plans made to prevent human ingestion of ionizing radiation from food products such as milk, vegetables, and water that may have been contaminated. Plans must be made also for protection of animals from ingestion of contaminated feed and water. (Attachment 2.)
- 6. <u>Emergency Radiological Assistance Team (ERAT)</u> -- A team of Bureau of Radiological Health personnel trained in radiological accident response.
- 7. <u>Fixed Nuclear Facility (FNF)</u> -- A permanently located nuclear facility, which could present a radiological hazard off site from the facility.
- 8. <u>Forward Emergency Operations Center (FEOC)</u> -- A facility located within the periphery of a disaster area where state government exercises direction and control of forces and resources.

- 9. <u>LGR -- South Carolina EPD Local Government Radio</u> -- A state-owned radio system that provides command and control functions for state deployed forces. County governments are also members of this network.
- 10. <u>Off-Site</u> -- All land and water areas outside the FNF site boundary and within Barnwell County that could be affected by a radiological incident at the Savannah River Plant. Such area is under the operational control of the local jurisdiction affected and for which the jurisdiction is responsible for Radiological Emergency Response Planning.
- 11. <u>On-Site</u> -- All land and water areas within the FNF's site boundary. That area cannot be used for Radiological Emergency Response Planning without authorization from the facility operators.
- 12. <u>Price-Anderson Act</u> -- Federal legislation which establishes an insurance pool over and beyond that available to the nuclear industry through private insurance firms. It would enable those affected by a radiological accident to recover through the Federal government certain losses that are not covered by private insurance policies.
- 13. <u>Radiation Protective Actions</u> -- Actions taken to avoid or reduce the effects of ionizing radiation releases due to a radiological incident.
- 14. <u>Radiological Accident</u> -- Any unexpected occurrence of a condition which could or does result in the exposure of the public to any source of ionizing radiation.
- 15. <u>RER</u> -- Radiological Emergency Response.
- 16. <u>State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)</u> -- A facility with the necessary communication control capabilities from which essentially all disaster functions are directed and controlled by the Governor. The SEOC is located at 1100 Fish Hatchery Road West Columbia, South Carolina.
- 17. <u>The State</u> -- The State of South Carolina.
- 18. <u>Prompt Notification System</u> -- An integrated system of mobile sirens and NOAA-activated tone alert radios which blankets the 10-mile EPZ and provides a means for notifying residents and transients of an emergency at Plant Vogtle.
- 19. <u>RERP</u> -- Radiological Emergency Response Plan.
- 20. <u>SRS</u> -- Savannah River Site.
- 21. <u>VEGP</u> -- Vogtle Electric Generating Plant.

F. Organization

The principal organizations, including utilities that are part of the overall response organization for emergency planning zones are listed below:

- 1. Federal: See the S.C. Operational Emergency Response Plan.
- 2. State: See the S.C. Operational Emergency Response Plan.
- 3. County:
 - a. The Barnwell County Radiological Emergency Response (RER) Organization consists of those agencies/organizations specified in the Barnwell County Emergency Operations Plan.
 - h. Appendix 1, Barnwell County RER organization.
- 4. Private Sector:

The principal organizations in the private sector that are part of the overall response for emergency planning zones are:

- a. Georgia Power Company and Southern Nuclear Operating Company (Vogtle Electric Generating Plant).
- b. Bell South Telephone Company.
- c. Williston Telephone Company.
- d. Radio and Television Companies.
- e. Private Hospitals.
- f. The Salvation Army.
- g. The American Red Cross.
- h. Volunteer Organizations.

II. SITUATION

A. <u>National</u>

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), through NUREG-0654, November 1980, has specified criteria that the state, and the local governments, which lie within the Emergency Planning Zones, must meet in order to provide for off-site Radiological

Emergency Response to protect the populace and property vulnerable to the effects of ionizing radiation in the event of a nuclear accident. The Department of Energy (DOE) exercises authority over the Savannah River Plant. The criteria are specific, precise and detailed. It varies from natural and man-made disaster planning as follows:

- 1. The NRC has federal responsibility for RER within the boundaries of the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, which is specified as "on-site." The state and Barnwell County have no responsibility on-site other than that negotiated through written agreement with the facility.
- 2. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has federal agency responsibility for RER "off-site." The state secures federal assistance and support through FEMA and through letters of agreement with other state and federal agencies. Federal support off-site in any case will be requested only by the state.
- 3. The capability to warn the populace in a five-mile EPZ within 15 minutes and those in the ten-mile EPZ within 45 minutes from the time the County officials decide to order prompt notification. (NOTE: No Public lands of Barnwell County are within the five-mile EPZ, however Savannah River Site (Government Property) is within the 5 mile EPZ and they have the emergency action responsibility for this area.)
- 4. An emergency classification system for nuclear power reactor accidents with attendant facility, state, and local actions to be taken is specified.
- 5. Command, control, and communications capabilities and procedures are precisely stated.
- 6. Public Information requirements are continuous and must be specifically stated in the Plans.
- 7. Specified exercises and drills for Radiological Emergency Response are required.
- 8. Radiological Emergency Response training for response forces will be detailed in the Plan and given as programmed.
- 9. Periodic review/update of RER Plans is required.
- 10. Local and state plans <u>must</u> include each aspect of the criteria in NUREG-0654 as referenced for each planning entity so that the plan may be considered adequate.

B. <u>State</u>

The State of South Carolina has four nuclear power generating stations (Robinson, Oconee, V.C. Summer and Catawba) currently in operation, and is affected by several in adjacent state.

C. Local

1. An area in southwestern Barnwell County lies within the 10-mile EPZ of VEGP. The area is part of the privately owned Creek Plantation and lies approximately 9.2 miles cast-southeast of Plant Vogtle. There are 27 permanent residents.

Saint Mary's Baptist church is located on Hwy 125 across from Creek Plantation. The congregation consists of about 110 people.

- 2. Boundaries of the zone (shown as H-10 on Attachment 1, this Annex) are the Barnwell County line on the east, the Savannah River on the south, S.C. Route 125 on the north, and on the west a dirt road one-half mile east of the entrance to Creek Plantation that stretches southward from Route 125 to the river on Plantation property.
- 3. Vogtle Electric Generating Plant
 - a. The Vogtle Electric Generating Plant is located in Burke County, Georgia, northwest of Barnwell (SC) County. (Longitude 81°45' West: Latitude 330° 45' North).
 - b. The Vogtle Electric Generating Plant (VEGP) is a two-unit pressurized water reactor operated by Southern Nuclear Operating Company for Georgia Power Company. The plant is on a 3,169-acre site located in the eastern portion of Burke County, Georgia, approximately 23 river miles upstream from the intersection of the Savannah River with U.S. Highway 301. Anachment 1 shows the site.
 - c. The nuclear-fueled reactors are contained within steel-reinforced concrete structures.
 - d. The plant cooling system consists of two cooling towers, which make use of water drawn from and discharged into the Savannah River.
 - e. When completed, each unit of VEGP will be capable of generating 1,160 net megawatts of electricity.

D. <u>Supporting Organizations</u>

- 1. South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, Bureau of Radiological Health. (South Carolina Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan, 1998 as amended.)
- 2. South Carolina Office of the Adjutant General, Emergency Management Division, which coordinates all state agency support in accordance with the South Carolina Emergency Operation Plan (SCEOP), February 1999, and subsequent Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Site Specific Radiological Emergency Response Plans.
- 3. American Red Cross (ARC):

ARC will manage shelters assisted by the Department of Social Services and will provide food, bedding, and clothing. ARC will register evacuces upon arrival at designated shelters. Emergency Medical Services will receive assistance from ARC in providing medical care to evacuees.

4. Salvation Army:

Salvation Army will assist in feeding, housing, and clothing individuals in emergency situations. They will aid in identifying and registering evacuees, as well as provide furniture, bedding, and household needs to disaster victims.

- 5. Barnwell County will provide sheltering and EWS Service for evacuces.
- 6. Barnwell County has mutual aid agreements with adjacent counties for emergency support. (See Appendix 9.)
- E. <u>Assumption</u>

A radiological accident will occur at Vogile Electric Generating Plant in the State of Georgia that could have ionizing radiation effects of varying degree on Barnwell County. Emergency response capabilities will be needed at the local level to meet the emergency situations.

- F. Wind Data
 - 1. Vogtle Electric Generating Plant is located in Burke County, Georgia, northnorthwest of Barnwell County. Wind frequency percentages and directions from the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant are as follows:

Direction	Designator	Percentage
North	(N)	5.3
	App.F-Q2-7	

Appendix F - Q2 TLE RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLA			
North Northeast	(NNE)		
Northeast	(NE)	6.9	
East Northeast	(ENE)	5.8	
East	(E)	4.4	
East Southeast	(ESE)	4.5	
Southeast	(SE)	4.9	
South Southeast	(SSE)	4.5	
South	(S)	5.8	
South Southwest	(SSW)	5.8	
Southwest	(SW)	7.1	
West Southwest	(WSW)	9.2	
West	(W)	10.3	
West Northwest	(WNW)	8.3	
Northwest	(NW)	6.9	
North Northwest	(NNW)	4.2	

(Wind percentages were obtained from the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Final Safety Analysis Report.)

2. As a result, a radiological accident at Vogtle Electric Generating Plant could have an ionizing radiation effect of varying intensities on Barnwell County.

G. <u>Planning Basis</u>

- 1. Any radiological accident in South Carolina or adjacent states that presents an off-site radiological hazard to Barowell County is the initial responsibility of Barowell County.
- 2. Technological radiological emergency response support will be furnished to Barnwell County by Vogtle Electric Generating Plant and the South Carolina Bureau of Radiological Health.
- 3. The first three hours from notification of a radiological accident at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant are critical to the county. The county will be prepared to initiate an immediate Radiological Emergency Response in reaction to the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant and DHEC's assessments and by notification by Emergency Management Division. Such response will be in absence of full state support, except that which may be immediately available within the county. State forces will react in accordance with the State RERP.
- 4. State response and support will be available within three hours of the initiation of an emergency condition. Immediate technological support will be available from BRH based on the most expeditious means of transportation to the County from Columbia.

- 5. Barnwell County may cease direct contact with the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant upon notification by state that the Emergency Operations Center is operational.
- 6. State resource support will be requested only after exhaustion or overload of county resources or for resources not usually available to Barnwell County.
- 7. Municipal emergency response forces will coordinate in support as required.

III. MISSION

Barnwell County will provide for the protection of the county populace and their property from the effects of ionizing radiation from a radiological accident at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant through an organized and coordinated Radiological Emergency Response.

IV. EXECUTION

- A. <u>Concept of Operations</u>
 - 1. Successful accomplishment of the mission is visualized to include the following requirements for Radiological Emergency Response:
 - a. Capability to warn the populace within the ten-mile EPZ in Barnwell County, which consists only of transients, within 45 minutes from the decision to order prompt notification. (NOTE: No part of Barnwell County is within the five-mile EPZ.)
 - b. Coordination and control.
 - c. Exhaustive Public Information.
 - d. Communications.
 - e. Training of response forces.
 - f. Exercising and testing.
 - g. Integration with other than county agencies.
 - h. Capability to selectively evacuate and/or shelter the populace.
 - i. Capability to provide for recovery through decontamination.
 - j. Periodic updating and rewriting of response plans.

- k. Procurement and maintenance of Radiological Emergency Response Equipment.
- 2. Two distinct aspects of Radiological Emergency Response capability are required based on time limits:
 - a. <u>Immediate Reaction</u>

The county is prepared to immediately initiate the Radiological Emergency Response Plan in the event of a sudden and uncontrollable radiological accident that could affect off-site areas within a very short time frame and before the state could position support or control. In such a situation, the county must react to the facility assessment and immediately provide for such protective actions as are recommended by the facility to include possible evacuation and/or sheltering of the populace. This occurrence has a low probability.

b. Escalating Reaction

The county would be provided longer reaction time to assemble forces and to execute the plan in this situation. The radiological accident would intensify over a longer time frame, which would allow state forces to be positioned to assume overall coordination and technical instruction. In such case, the county would be instructed by the state as opposed to the facility for required protective actions.

- 3. In the event of an immediate action requirement, Barnwell County activates its Radiological Emergency Response right away and carries out protective action instructions issued by authorities from the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant. State government is informed through the State Emergency Operations Center and immediately places the State RERP into action. The county continues operations within its own resources until such time as state support is operational in the area of the accident and assistance can be provided by the county. The Vogtle Electric Generating Plant will establish an emergency operations facility as part of their RERP.
- 4. In the event of escalating reaction, time should be available to alert and assemble county and state response forces, inform the public, and prepare for protective actions. The state would, through BRH, establish technological coordination with the Emergency Operations Facility (Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Training Center) located in Burke County. Georgia and assess the radiological situation. BRH would recommend protective actions to the Emergency Operations Center, which would direct protective actions to affected areas of the county and would provide for coordination of evacuation, radiological monitoring, decontamination, registration, and sheltering of evacuees.

The state will assist county efforts in monitoring and decontamination of personnel and vehicles from contaminated areas. The county will provide security of evacuated areas and assist in return of the populace to their homes upon clearance of radiological hazards.

5. In either reaction situation, the combined and total efforts of the facility, the county and the state, will be utilized to reduce and neutralize any radiological hazard.

B. Direction and Control

4.

The direction and control for Barnwell County is as follows:

- 1. Chairman, County Council.
- 2. County Administrator.
- 3. Emergency Management Director.
 - Support Services: Transportation (ESF1) Communications (ESF 2) Public Works and Engineering (ESF 3) Fire Fighting (ESF 4) Information and Planning (ESF 5) Mass Care (ESF 6) Resource Support (ESF 7) Health and Medical (ESF 8) Search and Rescue (ESF 9) Hazardous Materials Accidents (ESF 10) Food Services (ESF 11) Energy and Utilities (ESF 12) Law Enforcement (ESF 13) Volunteer Services (ESF 14) Military Services (ESF 15) Evacuation and Traffic Control (ESF 16) Animal Emergency (ESF17) Special Medical Needs (ESF 20) Emergency Operations Center (Appendix B) Fixed Nuclear Facility (Annex Q1)
- C. <u>Communication/Warning</u>
 - 1. ESF 2 Communication.
 - 2. The design objective for warning the population shall be as follows:

- a. To provide both an alert signal and an informational or instructional message to the population on an area wide basis throughout the 10-mile EPZ, within 15 minutes after decision to activate the Prompt Notification System is made.
- b. To insure that the initial notification system will assure direct coverage of essentially 100% of the population within 5 miles of the site. (No Public Lands of Barnwell County are within 5 miles of VEGP. There is no resident population within the plume EPZ in Barnwell County.)
- c. Special arrangements will be made to assure 100% coverage within 45 minutes of the population who may not have received the initial notification within the entire plume exposure EPZ.
- 3. The County Warning Point is located in the Barnwell County Administration Building E-911 Communications Center 57 Wall Street, Barnwell, S.C.
- 4. The County Warning Point provides 24-hour emergency response.
- 5. Initial warning of a radiological emergency and any changes in emergency classifications (Unusual Event, Alert, Site Area Emergency, and General Emergency) will be provided to the County Warning Point by VEGP directly using the Emergency Notification Network (ENN), with Backup ENN, Southern LINC Radio Telephone and commercial telephone providing a backup. The State and County Warning Points receive this warning simultaneously. These warning points are staffed on a 24 hour basis.
- 6. In addition to the ENN, and Southern LINC Radio Telephone; counties and the State EPD are equipped with a facsimile machine to receive hard copy transmissions from VEGP. This can be used for hard copy transmission of technical or administrative information.
- 7. Once Barnwell County has been notified of a <u>Site Area Emergency</u> or a <u>General</u> <u>Emergency</u> at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant (VEGP) and protective actions are determined, the public notification system will be activated.
- 8. The dispatcher at the County Warning Point will follow procedure and notify key EOC staff included in the Assignment of Responsibility for RFR Planning (Appendix 2, Tab B). The notification will serve to either put key personnel on a standby status, or to mobilize them to activate the emergency response organization.
- 9. See ESF 2 and Appendix 2, this annex, for procedures for alerting county warning teams and residents of the 10-mile EPZ.

- 10. See ESF 2, Public Information (SCOREP)
- D. <u>Notification Communication/Emergency Classification Levels</u>
 - 1. Follow-up contacts between South Carolina EPD and the county will be via commercial telephone with the South Carolina EPD LGR network as a backup system.
 - 2. Based on the emergency classification, local government and State Radiological Response Forces will react on a continuous 24-hour basis in accordance with RER plans.
 - 3. VEGP has responsibility for classification of an emergency in accordance with NUREG-0654. State and local Emergency Management officials will review and certify their agreement with VEGP's EALs annually. The following EAL notification procedures will be followed:

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION LEVELS, SCORERP, NOTIFICATION OF UNUSUAL EVENT

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CLASS NOTIFICATION OF UNUSUAL EVENT			
Unusual events are in process or have occurred which indicate a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant. No releases of radioactive material requiring off-site response or monitoring are expected unless further degradation of safety systems occur.			
LICENSEE ACTIONS	STATE ACTIONS	LOCAL ACTIONS	
 Promptly inform Highway Department Warning Point (HDWP) and affected counties of nature of unusual condition as soon as discovered. Augment on-shift resources. Augment on-shift resources. Assess and respond. Escalate to a more severe class, if appropriate. Close out with verbal summary to off-site authorities followed by written summary within 24 hours. 	 HDWP notifies FPD and DHEC. EPD verifies county notification. DHEC assesses situation with plant and confirms with EPD. FPD notifies Governor's Office & OTAG. Escalate response to more severe class; if appropriate. Stand by until verbal closeout. 	 Provide fire, medical, or security assistance if required. Escalate response to more severe class if so notified. Stand by until verbal close out. 	

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION LEVELS, SCORERP, ALERT

CLASS	ALERT	
Events are in process or have occurred which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant. CLASS DESCRIPTION Any releases expected to be limited to small fractions of the EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels.		
LICENSEE ACTIONS	STATE ACTIONS	LOCAL ACTIONS
1) Promptly inform Highway Department Warning Point (HDWP) and affected counties of Alert status.	 HDWP notifies EPD and DHEC EPD verifies county notification 	 Provide fire, medical, or security assistance on request. Augment resources and
2) Augment resources, activate on-site Technical Support Center and on-site Operational Support Center. Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) and other	 3) DHEC assesses situation with plant and confirms with EPD. Recommends response required. 4) EBD notifies Covernor's 	 bring EOC(s) to standby status. Consider activation of EOC(s) downwind from facility. 3) Bring alert and notification systems to standby status
3) Assess and respond.4) Consider activating the	4) ErD notifies Governors Office, OTAG, North Carolina, Georgia and FEMA.	 4) Activate siren system and EBS in 10-mile EPZ if recommended.
Joint Information Center/ Media Center.	5) Governor considers declaring a State of Emergency.	5) Alert key personnel to standby status.
 Dispatch on-site monitoring teams and associated communications. 	6) Alert key emergency response personnel and communications to stand	6) Escalate to more severe class if notified.
6) Provide periodic plant status updates to off-site authorities (at least every 15 minutes).	 by status. 7) EPD staff activates SEOC. Dispatch and activate FEOC if 	 7) Maintain Alert status until verbal closeout or reduction or emergency class.
 7) Provide periodic meteorological assessments to off-site authorities, and dose estimates for actual releases. 8) Escalate to a more severe class, if appropriate. 	recommended. 8) Dispatch Public Information group to the Joint Information Center, if activated.	

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION LEVELS, SCORERP, ALERT

CLASS	ALERT	
Events are in process or have occurred which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant. CLASS DESCRIPTION Any releases expected to be limited to small fractions of the EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels.		
LICENSEE ACTIONS	STATE ACTIONS	LOCAL ACTIONS
9) Close out or recommend reduction in emergency class to off-site authorities followed by written summary within 8 hours.	 9) Coordinate activation of siren system and EBS in 10-mile EPZ if recommended. 10) Consider precautionary evacuation of schools within 5-mile EPZ and 10-mile downwind. 11) Provide any assistance requested from counties and facility. 12) Escalate response to more severe class if appropriate. 13) Maintain Alert status until verbal closcout or reduction of emergency class. 	

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION LEVELS, SCORERP, SITE AREA EMERGENCY

CLASS SITE AREA EMERGENCY			
Events are in process or have occurred which involve an actual or likely major failures of plant functions needed for protection of the public. Any releases not expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels except near-site boundary.			
LICENSEE ACTIONS	STATE ACTIONS	LOCAL ACTIONS	
 Promptly inform SEOC/ FEOU and affected counties of Site Area Emergency status and reason for emergency. If SEOC/ FEOC not operational, notify Highway Department Warning Point (HDWP) and affected counties. Augment resources by activating on-site Technical Support Center, on-site Operational Support Center and near-site Emergency 	 HDWP notifies EPD and DHFC. EPD verifies county notification. DHEC assesses situation with plant and confirms with EPD. DHEC/EPD recommend protective actions to Governor. EPD relays protective 	 Activate EOC and emergency personnel to full status, Dispatch representatives to the Joint Information Center. Issue dosimeters to emergency workers. Be prepared to assist with radiological monitoring on request. 	
Operations Facility (EOF). 3) Assess and respond.	action decision to counties.	5) After coordination with SEOC/FEOC, activate public alert system in	
 4) Dispatch on-site and off- site monitoring teams and communications. 5) Activate Joint Information Center/Media Center. 	6) Coordinate activation of public alert system and EBS in 10-mile EPZ so residents will turn on radios/televisions. Provide public with periodic updates.	 10-mile EPZ (fixed, mobile or electronic tone signal). 6) Broadcast notification information on direction of the County PIO at the Joint Information Center. 	
6) Provide a dedicated individual for plant status updates to off-site authorities and periodic press briefings.	 7) Activate SEOC if not already operational. 8) EPD notifies state response forces to send representatives to SEOC/FEOC. 	 7) Prepare to activate Reception Centers and Shelters as needed. 8) Establish predetermined Traffic Control Points. 	

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EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION I	EVELS, SCORERP, SITE ARE	A EMERGENCY
CLASS SITE AREA EMERGENCY Events are in process or have occurred which involve an actual or likely major failures of plant functions needed for protection of the public. Any releases not expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline		
LICENSEE ACTIONS	are levels except near-site bounda	I OCAL ACTIONS
 7) Make senior technical and management staff on-site available for consultation with NRC and State on a periodic basis. 8) Provide meteorological and dose estimates to off site authorities for actual release via a dedicated individual or automated data transmission system. 9) Provide release and dose projections based on available plant condition information and foreseeable contingencies. 10) Escatate to General Emergency Class, if appropriate. 11) Close out or recommend reduction in emergency class by briefing the off-site authorities at EOF and by phone followed by written summary within 8 hours. 	 9) EPD notifies Governor's Office, OTAG, North Carolina, Georgia and FEMA. 10) EPD considers dispatching the FEOC. 11) EPD dispatches State liaison to affected county EOC(s). 12) Dispatch Public Information group to the Joint Information Center. Provide periodic press updates for public within at least 10-mile EPZ. 13) Place on standby status other emergency personnel (e.g. those required for evacuation and dispatch to near-site duty stations). 14) DHEC/EPD recommends if Potassium Iodide should be distributed to emergency workers. 15) Establish 2-mile road blocks and control access to the area on order. 	 9) Direct protective actions as recommended and deemed appropriate. 10) Request State assistance as needed. 11) In an immediate emergency and FEOC/SEOC are not operational: (a) Initiate protective actions recommended by plant as appropriate; (b) Activate the public alert system and EBS for 10-mile EPZ; and (c) Take actions appropriate at Alert. 12) Escalate to General Emergency if required. 13) Maintain Site Area Emergency status until closcout or reduction of emergency class.

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EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION LEVELS, SCORERP, SITE AREA EMERGENCY _____

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CLASS SITE AREA EMERGENCY		
Events are in process or have occurred which involve an actual or likely major failures of plant functions needed for protection of the public. Any releases not expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels except near-site boundary.		
LICENSF.E ACTIONS	STATE ACTIONS	LOCAL ACTIONS
LICENSEE ACTIONS	 STATE ACTIONS 16) Consider precautionary evacuation of 2-mile EPZ and sheltering of downwind areas. 17) Consider evacuation of lakes, rivers, and forests. 18) Provide assistance requested by county and facility. 19) Escalate to General Emergency, if appropriate. 20) Maintain Site Area Emergency status until closeout or reduction of emergency class. 	LOCALACTIONS

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION LEVELS, SCORERP, GENERAL EMERGENCY

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CLASS	GENERAL EMERGENCY	
Events are in process or have occurred which involve actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting with potential for loss on containment integrity. Release can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels off-site for more than the immediate site area.		
LICENSEE ACTIONS	STATE ACTIONS	LOCAL ACTIONS
 Promptly inform SEOC/ FEOC and affected counties of General Emergency status and reason for emergency. If SEOC/FEOC not operational, notify Highway Department Warning Point (HDWP) and affected counties. Recommend protective actions necessary for public 	 HDWP notifies EPD and DHEC. DHEC coordinates with EPD and recommends protective actions. EPD verifies county notification. DHEC/EPD recommend areas requiring evacuation and/or sheltering, if required, to 	 Activate Reception Centers and Shelters as needed. Conduct evacuation and/or sheltering as ordered by Governor. Conduct off site radiological monitoring and decontamination as required.
 protection. 3) Augment resources by activating on-site Technical Support Center, on-site Operational Support Center and near-site Emergency Operations Facility (EOF). 4) Assess and respond. 	 the Governor. 4) EPD obtains Governor's order for evacuation and/or sheltering if required. 5) EPD refays Governor's decision to affected counties. 	 4) Broadcast notification information on direction of the County PIO at the Joint Information Center. 5) Provide security for evacuated area. 6) Request state assistance as needed.
5) Dispatch on-site and off- site monitoring teams and communications.	6) Coordinate activation of public alert system and EBS in 10-mile EPZ.	7) Direct protective actions as recommended and deemed appropriate.
6) Provide a dedicated individual for plant status updates to off-site authorities and periodic press briefings.	7) EPD notifies FEMA, North Carolina and Georgia.	

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION LEVELS, SCORERP, GENERAL EMERGENCY

CLASS	GENERAL EMERGENCY			
Events are in process or have occurred which involve actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting with potential for loss on containment integrity. Release can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels off-site for more than immediate site area.				
LICENSEE ACTIONS	STATE ACTIONS	LOCAL ACTIONS		
 7) Make senior technical and management staff on site available for consultation with NRC and State on a periodic basis. 8) Provide meteorological and dose estimates to off-site authorities for actual releases via a dedicated individual or automated data transmission. 9) Provide release and dose projections based on available plant condition information and foreseeable contingencies. 10) Close out or recommend reduction of emergency class by briefing of off-site authorities at EOC and by phone followed by written summary within 8 hours. 	 8) FPD coordinates evacuation, sheltering, and radiological monitoring if required. 9) Provide periodic press updates for public within at least 10-mile EPZ. 10) Consider distribution of Potassium Iodide tablets to emergency rosponse organizations. 11) Coordinate and allocate state support resources. 12) Request Federal support as needed. 13) Provide protective actions in 50-mile Ingestion Pathway EPZ. 14) In an immediate emergency and FEOC/ SEOC is not operational, state forces will rapidly take appropriate actions required at Alert and Site Area Emergency to achieve requisite direction and control. 15) Maintain General Emergency 	 8) In an immediate emergency and FEOC/ SEOC is not operational: (a) Initiate protective actions recommended by plant as appropriate; (b) activate the public alert system and EBS for 10-mile EPZ; (c) Take actions appropriate at Alert and Site Area Emergency. 9) Maintain General Emergency status until closeout or reduction of emergency class. 		
	status until closeout or reduction in emergency classification.			

E. <u>Public Information</u>

- L. See section D of Annex A in SCORERP, Part 7, for a description of the Public Education and Information Program in South Carolina. The following discussion contains a description of the transient population and dissemination of pre-emergency information in Barnwell County. The transient population in this part of the EPZ is limited to Creek Plantation employees and visitors, motorists on Route 125, and any Scaboard Coast Line crew operating in the area. The Creek Plantation management will be provided with a supply of the Vogtle emergency public information brochure (Appendix 2, Tab C), for distribution to all employees and visitors to the plantation. The Seaboard Coast Line railroad will also be provided with a supply of the emergency public information brochures for distribution to all railroad employees who work in the EPZ. Finally, the local telephone directory will include emergency public information such as means of notification, actions to be taken if a warning is received, and appropriate EAS stations for the area.
- 2. Attachment I, Evacuation Sectors, Routes, Shelters, and Procedures.
- 3. Public Information, SCORERP.
- 4. EAS/ETV Procedures, Annex A, to Part 5 of Vogtle Site Specific.
- F. Public Health and Sanitation

Public Works and Engineering (ESF 3), Fire Fighting (ESF 4), Information and Planning (ESF 5), Mass Care (ESF 6), Resource Support (ESF 7), Health and Medical (ESF 8), Search and Rescue (ESF 9)

- G. <u>Mass Carc</u>
 - I. ESF 6.
 - 2. Attachment 1, Map, Evacuation Sectors, Routes, Shelter Areas, Shelters, and Procedures.
 - 3. On notification that an evacuation of the population of all or a portion of the tenmile EPZ has been ordered, or is being considered, the Barnwell County DSS will provide emergency workers who will assist the Red Cross at the predesignated shelters. Evacuees will be directed through these shelters to be monitored and registered.
 - 4. Appendix 11 to this Annex. List of shelters and capacities.
 - 5. See Basic Plan, Attachment 4 for supporting county's plans.

H. Fire and Rescue

- 1. ESF 4, Fire Fighting.
- 2. ESF 9, Search and Rescue.
- I. <u>Health and Medical Service (EMS)</u>

ESF 8

- J. Law Enforcement
 - 1. ESF 13, Law Enforcement to Barnwell County EOP.
 - 2. Attachment 1, Map, Traffic Control Points and Routes. South Carolina Highway Patrol will operate state traffic control points on roads leading into EPZ from the county. Staffing of predetermined traffic control points will be assigned to county law enforcement. Barnwell Coanty will assist as needed.

K. <u>Transportation</u>

- 1. ESF 1, Transportation.
- 2. In the event of an evacuation of the populace of the 10-mile EPZ, the limited populace within the EPZ is expected to evacuate using available personal vehicles. County resources will be made available, if required, for special cases.
- 3. Designated emergency medical service vehicles will accomplish transportation of contaminated victims. Protective measures will be taken to prevent the spread of any contamination from the victims. Upon arrival at a designated medical facility and removal of the victims, both the vehicle and attendants will go through decontamination procedures.

L. Protective Response

- 1. The South Carolina Technical RERP provides for protective action guides and other criteria consistent with existing EPA guides. Barnwell County provides the mechanism for implementing protective actions such as sheltering and/or evacuation of the county populace in and from sectors recommended by BRH and ordered by the Governor of the State.
- 2. Radio Protective Drugs Emergency Workers:

The State of South Carolina provides for policies and procedures for storing and distributing Radio Protective drugs to <u>all</u> emergency workers including Barnwell County, See S.C. Technical RERP.

3. Radio Protective Drugs (KI) - Local Populace :

The State of South Carolina and Barnwell County will not prescribe and issue Radio Protective drugs to the general populace of the county. See S.C. Technical RERP. This decision rests upon the Board of Commissioners of the Department of Health and Environmental Control.

4. Protective Sheltering:

In the event of an accident at Vogtle Electric Generating Plant resulting in the release of a radioactive plume, it may be necessary for the populace to stay in place at their respective locations. Certain procedures would be taken by the populace as recommended by the facility of BRH:

- a. Stay inside their homes with all windows and doors closed.
- b. All air conditioners, attic fans, etc., should remain turned off.
- c. Anyone outside should, immediately upon entering the home, remove all clothing and take a thorough shower. Removed clothing should be placed inside a closed container.
- d. Hot water heaters should be turned off.
- 5. Evacuation:
 - a. The population distribution of the 10-mile EPZ located in Barnwell County is as follows:

Sector	Population Evacuation Tim	ies <u>(Minutes</u>) Average <u>Weather</u>	Adverse Weather
H-10	27 Residents* 200 Transients**	155	160

- b. Barnwell County will evacuate to shelters in Allendale County, which are more than 15 miles from VEGP. (See Attachment 3.)
- c. Site specific issues include:

- (1) Access to the evacuated area will be stringently enforced by local law enforcement, and only pre-designated forms of identification will allow entrance to the evacuated area (see Appendix 4 to this Annex).
- (2) Evacuation estimates have been computed to give local officials time data when evacuation decisions become necessary.

* The residents are located in Barnwell County but will evacuate through Barnwell County.

** Sector H-10 is estimated to have a potential of 200 transients. Sector H-10 encompasses portions of both Barnwell and Allendale Counties, which are in the VEGP EPZ but outside the Savannah River Site.

M. Radiological Monitoring and Decontamination

- 1. Ten-Mile FPZ:
 - a. Under DHEC's supervision, the Barnwell County Radiological Officer will direct all county radiological monitoring teams, which will monitor the following:
 - (1) Local RER personnel.
 - (2) Local emergency vehicles at decontamination points.
 - (3) Evacuces and their vehicles at shelters.
 - b. Monitoring team assignments listed in Appendix 3, Annex S (Radiological Protection) will be utilized to complete the above task. Teams and individual monitors will be assigned by the county Radiological Officer to the locations and tasks required.
 - c. Equipment to be utilized by monitoring teams.
 - d. If radiation is detected, decontamination will occur as outlined in Appendix 9. After decontamination, people and vehicles will be remonitored.
 - e. Barnwell County will maintain monitoring records for evacues and their vehicles. Monitors at the shelters will complete the form below and forward information to the Radiological Officer on a regular basis. If an exposure increase is noted for a specific area, the Radiological Officer will be immediately notified.

MONITOR REPORT

- (1) Name of Evacuee
- (2) Address
- (3) Reading
- (4) Time of Reading
- (5) Clothing/Material Involved
- (6) Problem areas/requests
- (7) Monitor Identification
- f. Procedures for monitoring RER personnel are detailed in Paragraph IV.N.
- g. The Radiological Officer is responsible for notifying DHEC of any significant radiological exposure.
- h. Non-radiological accident assessment is outlined in Annex T to the EOP.
- 2. Ingestion Pathway Monitoring:
 - a. DHEC will coordinate the monitoring and technical assessment of the 50-Mile EPZ.
 - b. Under DHEC's supervision, Barnwell County may be requested to monitor and to possibly provide soil, crop, and milk samples for analysis.
 - c. Monitoring teams will give reports to DHEC on a regular basis, and these reports will be prepared on the forms shown below:
 - (1) Monitoring Teams:
 - (a) Radioactive level reading upon arrival at assigned area. half hourly thereafter until terminated.
 - (b) Significant elevation or decrease of radioactivity reported immediately.
 - (c) Report format (Report by line item).

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MONITOR REPORT

1)	Location(Sufficient detail for plotting)			
2)	Reading			
3)	Time of Reading			
4)	Clothing/Food Stuffs Involved			
5)	Problem Areas/Requests			
6)	Monitor Identification			
(2)	Decontamination Teams:			
	(a)	Report to DIJEC/BR11 at assigned ar	ca.	
	(b)	Report to completion of task.		
	(c)	Report format (Report by line item).		
<u>DFCC</u>	NTAM	INATION REPORT		
5)	Team Identification			
2)	Area Decontaminated			
3)	Time Required for Completion			
4)	Personnel Utilized (Numbers)			
5)	Equipment Utilized (Type & Numbers)			
6)	Problem Areas/Requests			
	d. See Ingestion Pathway Procedures, SCOREP			
	e.	See STRERP.		

- Decontamination: З.
 - Decontamination of the 10-mile EPZ and the 50-mile EPZ will be a. coordinated by DHEC. Barnwell County will be requested to

decontaminate local RER personnel, evacuees, and vehicles under DHEC's guidance.

- b. Procedures for decontamination are outlined in Appendix 9.
- c. See Decontamination, SCORERP.
- d. Contaminated personnel and equipment will be decontaminated according to Appendix 7, STRERP.
- e. Barnwell County will maintain exposure records of evacuces. Monitors at the shelters will obtain, record, and report, as a minimum, the information listed below for each contaminated person:
 - (1) Name
 - (2) Address
 - (3) Type Instrument Used and Reading Obtained
 - (4) Time of Reading
 - (5) Effectiveness of Decontamination
 - (6) Location and Name of Monitor
- N. Radiation Exposure Control
 - <u>Emergency workers</u> (individuals whose emergency job is inside the EPZ) and Radiation Workers (individuals whose emergency job is outside the EPZ) in Barnwell County who have a responsibility which could result in their exposure to radiation from an accident at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant will be issued dosimeters. Emergency workers will be issued two dosimeters: (1) a CDV-742, which can accumulate exposure readings from 0-200 R; and (2) a CDV-730, which can accumulate exposure readings from 0-20 R and one permanent record dosimeter (PRD). <u>Radiation Workers</u> will be issued one permanent record dosimeter PRD and one direct reading dosimeter (CDV-730).
 - 2. Priority of issue of dosimeters will be to persons working with:
 - a. Law enforcement
 - b. Fire-fighting
 - c. Rescue and Emergency Medical Services

Dosimeters and dosimeter chargers will be permanently assigned to the chiefs of each of the emergency services listed above for subsequent issue to their personnel who are required to perform a service under this plan at time of emergency.

- 3. Additional dosimeters and chargers will be available at the Barnwell County Emergency Management Office for further emergency uses.
- 4. Emergency service chiefs or their designated representatives will sign for any equipment issued and will be responsible for its return to the EOC.
- 5. All dosincters will be issued to emergency personnel from the service chief's office. Before distribution, each worker will check his equipment for functionality and sign a clearance sheet to insure that all equipment can be accounted for at the end of a shift.
- 6. Each emergency/radiation worker who is issued a dosimeter will be responsible for reading and recording his own dose rate as well as for submitting the accumulated dosage to his superior. (See dose record form, Appendix 7.)
- 7. Chiefs of services will compile dosage reports and submit them to the Radiological Officer on a daily basis before midnight.
- 8. The Radiological Officer will maintain permanent dose file cards for all emergency personnel and he is responsible for having this information available to the Burean of Radiological Health upon request.
- 9. Each individual will recharge dosimeters after his shift dosage has been determined. Re-chargers will be located in the service chief's office.
- 10. Approximately one hour before a shift change, the Radiological Officer or the Emergency Management Director will brief the service chiefs on the dose rates calculated for specific area at that time interval. This briefing will be held in the EOC. Service Chiefs will be instructed to closely monitor personnel who are working in contaminated areas and to arrange personnel rotations to limit accumulated dosages.
 - a. If a dosimeter reads 0.1R, instruct that worker to notify EOC.,
 - b. If a dosimeter shows a maximum reading of LR, instruct that worker to notify the EOC and return to this department for further instructions and decontamination.

- 11. Each service chief will arrange communication checks with his field personnel to determine dose rates on a 24-hour basis for the duration of the accident.
- 12. Exposure control will be regulated by guidelines from South Carolina Technical RERP. In the event workers must incur doses in excess of EPA established standards, authorization to do so will come from the Chairman, Barnwell County Council or his representative. All decisions will be discussed and authorization will be granted only when the exceeding or excess dose is absolutely necessary.

O. <u>Medical</u>

- Contaminated victims will be treated at Columbia Augusta Medical Center, Augusta, Georgia; should a radiological accident occur at Vogile Electric Generating Plant. See Annex C, Health and Medical Support to Part 5, Vogile Site Specific to SCORERP.
- 2. The training of persons providing medical services to contaminated victims is the responsibility of DHEC.
- 3. Transportation of contaminated victims is outlined in Paragraph IV.K., Transportation, in this Annex.

P. <u>Recovery and Re-entry</u>

- 1. Barnwell County will rely on South Carolina Technical RERP and its procedures as carried out by DHEC for relaxing protective measures. Notification to relax protective measures will come from the SCEOC to Barnwell County's EOC.
- 2. Barnwell County will follow procedures as directed by the State Technical RERP for general recovery plans.

Q. Equipment

- 1. Radiation detection equipment assigned to Barnwell County monitoring stations may be used within its limitations for monitoring purposes, under the guidelines of BRH.
- 2. See Paragraph IV.N., Radiological Exposure Control, this Annex.
- 3. Barnwell County does not have any off-site radiological monitoring equipment to set up near the nuclear facility. In-place monitoring and sampling stations have been established by BRH as outlined in STRERP.

- 4. BRH provides monitoring service and has available at the DHEC Central Office the following supplies:
 - a. Radiation monitoring equipment, including personnel dosincters (PRD's), portable survey meters and air samplers.
 - b. Protective clothing.
 - c. Sampling equipment for water, air, milk, vegetation, soil, etc.
 - d. Bio-assay collecting containers.
 - c. Decontamination supplies and equipment.
 - I. Up-to-date set of maps showing environs of each nuclear facility are maintained in the Central Office and aboard the Mobile Radiological Laboratory. These maps show the location of each nuclear facility, motoring and sampling locations, hospitals, and landing strips, etc.
 - g. See STRERP for further details.
- 5. BRH also maintains a Mobile Radiological Laboratory (MRL) equipped with emergency response supplies and equipment. The MRL can be dispatched to an accident site to perform field sample analyses, radiological monitoring, and decontamination tasks. The MRL is equipped with radio communications on the state-wide DHEC network and on the South Carolina Emergency Management Division state-wide network.
- 6. The receipt and analysis of all field monitoring data and the coordination of sample media will be handled by BRH as outlined in STRERP.
- 7. Identification of emergency kits:
 - a. Protective Equipment See STRERP.
 - b. Communications Equipment See ESF 2, Communications, Barnwell EOP, See also Paragraph VLB., Communications, this Annex.
 - e. Radiological Monitoring Equipment See Paragraph IV.Q., Equipment, this Annex. See also STRERP.
 - d. Emergency Supplies -- Barnwell County has no emergency supplies on hand other than those supplies used by emergency response teams on a
daily basis. See ESF 7 Resource Support, Barnwell County EOP for procedures to procure any emergency supplies from state resources.

8. Each emergency service is responsible for operationally checking its equipment quarterly and after each use. Calibration of equipment shall be at intervals recommended by the supplier of equipment.

R. Exercise and Drills

Barnwell County will participate in Radiological Emergency Response Exercises in conjunction with exercises at the facility. Exercises will be conducted on a frequency and as set forth in FEMA and NRC Rules.

- I. Exercises:
 - a. Barnwell County will participate in Radiological Emergency Response Exercises prepared by EPD, DHEC and the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant. These exercises will be observed and evaluated by federal and/or state and local official.
 - b. Exercises will be conducted under varying weather conditions. Once every six years an exercise must commence between 1800 and 2400 and between 2400 and 0600.
- 2. Drills:

Barnwell County will conduct and participate in subsystem drills, in addition to the annual RER exercise. Such drills will be supervised and evaluated by a qualified instructor. Each emergency service organization/component will conduct drills as indicated below:

a. <u>Communication Drills</u>

Communications between the county, the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant and the EPD will be tested monthly. Such drills will include the understanding and transmission of emergency messages.

b. Medical Emergency Drills

Medical Emergency Drills will be conducted at unannounced frequencies. A drill involving a simulated contaminated individual will be performed biannually.

c. Radiological Monitoring Drills

Conducted in coordination with DHEC/BRH. See STRERP.

d. <u>Health Physics Drills</u>

Conducted in coordination with DHEC/BRH. See STRERP.

3. Conduct of Exercise:

Exercises and drills will be designed and executed in such a manner to allow free play for decision making and to meet the following objectives: NOTE: (Barnwell County is not responsible for designing and conducting RER <u>exercises</u>. This responsibility rests with the facility and the state. Barnwell County will provide for organizational drills).

- a. Drills in Barnwell County will consist of the following, with a basic objective of qualification:
 - (1) Notification Communications.
 - (2) Notification Warning Procedures.
 - (3) Shelter Procedures and Sheltering.
 - (4) Emergency Operations Center: Operations, Procedures and Communications.
 - (5) Medical Emergency Response Capability.
 - (6) Rescue Response Capability.
 - (7) Law Enforcement Traffic Control and Security Capability.
 - (8) Fire Response Capability.
- b. Evaluation will be provided for every drill. A critique will be made and retraining, if required, will be conducted.
- c. The EPD will be notified of each drill and requested to observe.
- d. Each drill will be planned and prepared to include the following:
 - (1) Date, time period, place and participating county organizations.
 - (2) Simulated events.

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- (3) A time schedule of real, initiating and anticipated events. (Scenario)
- (4) A narrative summary describing the conduct of the exercise.
- (5) Description of arrangements for advanced materials to be issued to official observers.
- (6) Evaluating, critiquing, and method of implementing corrective actions.
- e. For RER exercises with the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant or the state, Bartwell County is a participant and does not conduct such exercises. See SCORERP and State RERP for conduct of exercises.

S. Radiological Emergency Response Training

The Barnwell County Emergency Management Agency is responsible for training offsite emergency personnel to respond effectively to an accident involving Vogtle Electric Ciencrating Plant. Personnel to receive initial and follow-up training are: law enforcement, fire, rescue, emergency medical, shelter managers, and radiological defense personnel.

The annual training program for off-site emergency response personnel shall consist of classroom training, tabletop exercises and governmental conferences. In addition, such emergency service and governmental officials with emergency assignment will participate in an annual radiological emergency response exercise with the facility.

- 1. Barnwell County Emergency Management Director:
 - a. The County Emergency Management Director will receive initial and follow-up training by the SCEPD. Training will consist of daily responsibilities, radiological defense, governmental conferences, management seminars, workshops, and career development courses. (Reference SCORERP, Annex B.)
 - b. The County Emergency Management Director is responsible for the county training program to include responsibilities of county government and specific duties of the emergency services. Assistance will be obtained from the SCEPD. (Reference SCORERP, Annex B.)
- 2. Accident Assessment:

Accident assessment is a state responsibility. (Scc STRERP.)

3. Radiological Monitoring Teams and Radiological Analysis Personnel:

Radiological Protection Officer and Monitors:

a. Barnwell County Emergency Management Director has the overall responsibility of training Radiological Monitors. The county has a Radiological Officer who is responsible for conducting training and refresher courses and his instructors training is from the State Emergency Management Division, Radiological Section. Instructors take periodic refresher courses. In order to become a local radiological monitor, one must take the standard 12-hour course and make a passing grade on the final exam.

A refresher course is given every year, and it must be taken to remain certified. Monitors must also participate in exercises and drills that involve radiological monitoring.

This radiological monitoring is designed for RER, however, the basic principles of the instruction is translatable to FNF accidents for understanding of conditions, nuclear theory, and sheltering. Should lowlevel monitoring instrumentation become available to the county, previously trained monitors could be easily trained.

- b. Radiological monitoring is offered to the following county and municipal agencies:
 - (1) County Law Enforcement
 - (2) County Volunteer Rescue Squads
 - (3) Volunteer Fire Departments
 - (4) County EMS
 - (5) Municipal Fire Departments
 - (6) Municipal Police Departments
 - (7) Local Red Cross Workers
- 4. Police, Security and Fire Fighting Personnel:

Law enforcement and fire fighting personnel will be trained locally with assistance from SCEPD and applicable state agencies. Annually, these personnel will receive training to cover responsibilities, notification and alert procedures, sector assignments and familiarization with their service SOP. Governmental conferences, tabletop exercises and participation in the annual radiological emergency response exercise with the facility will do this.

5. First Aid and Rescue Personnel:

Rescue Squads and the Emergency Medical Service will be trained locally with assistance from SCEPD and applicable state agencies. Annually, these personnel will receive training to cover responsibilities, notification and alert procedures, sector assignments and familiarization with their service SOP. This will be done by governmental conferences, tabletop exercises and participation in the annual radiological emergency response exercise with the facility.

6. Medical Support Personnel:

Training of medical support personnel is a DHEC responsibility. (Reference SCORERP, Annex B.)

7. Public Information and Instructions:

The Public Information Officer will receive initial training by Barnwell County EPA with assistance from SCEPD. Training will include responsibilities, RER Plan, dissemination of information and development of an SOP. Follow-up training will consist of participation in tabletop exercises, governmental conferences and the annual RER exercise.

- T. <u>Coordinating Instructions</u>
 - 1. This Radiological Emergency Response Plan will be reviewed/updated annually prior to the anniversary of the Plan.
 - 2. Supporting RER Standing Operating Procedures will be reviewed/updated by responsible agencies at the time of the RERP update.
 - Population risk factors for radioactive exposures in all categories are as shown in the South Carolina Peacetime Radiological Emergency Response Plan. Any changes to such criteria will be directed by BRII.
 - 4. All radiological emergency response personnel, employees or volunteers, must receive radiological emergency response training as outlined in Paragraph IV.S., above.
 - 5. All telephone numbers will be updated quarterly by Barnwell County Emergency Management.

6. Letters of Agreement and Mutual Aid Pacts for RER will be initiated and promulgated.

V. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. Administration
 - 1. Barnwell County EOP.
 - 2. South Carolina Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan, October 1997.
 - 3. South Carolina Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan, October 1998.
 - 4. Administrative matters not contained in the above will be directed to the EOC.
 - 5. Personnel effectiveness reports to EOC.
- B. Logistics
 - I. Barnwell County EOP.
 - 2. South Carolina Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan. October 1997.
 - South Carolina Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan, October 1998.
 - 4. Logistical matters not contained above will be directed to the EOC.
 - 5. Equipment and transportation effectiveness reports to the EOC.

VI. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. Direction and Control
 - 1. The Barnwell County EOC is located in the Lower Level of the County Administration Building at 57 Walt Street, Barnwell, SC and will be made operational immediately upon receipt of an Emergency Action Condition requiring activation.
 - 2. The State EOC is located in the basement of the Rutledge Building, 1429 Senate Street, Columbia, S. C.

- 3. The Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Operations Facility (EOF) is located at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Training Center. The EOF will be staffed by Southern Nuclear Operating Company Personnel. The Technical Support Center is located near the station control room.
- 4. Adjacent County EOC's are located at:

Aiken County Council Building, 736 Richland Avenue. Aiken, S.C.

- 5. Chairman, Barnwell County Council will provide county liaison with communications capability to the State FEOC, adjacent affected county EOC's and Georgia Power Company's EOF.
- 6. The Barnwell County Council will provide liaison to operate shelters if evacuation is required.
- 7. Chiefs of Services or their designated representatives will be present in the Barnwell County EOC to direct and control their service(s) upon direction of council.
- 8. The EOC will provide space and communications for State and federal liaison personnel.
- 9. The Barnwell County Airport is a General Aviation facility located on Route 278, 1.0 miles northwest of the Town of Barnwell. It consists of a two-paved 5,000-foot runway. On-site capacity exists for storage of 4,000 gallons of AVGAS and jet-fuel. A part-time Fixed Base Operator (FBO) is available.

The alternate is Bush Field in Augusta, GA., a commercial airport 35 air miles west-northwest of Barnwell.

B. <u>Conununications/Warning</u>

- 1. During an emergency in Barnwell County which results in the opening of the Emergency Operations Center, continuous communications with the different agencies that respond is most vital. The following communications will be used:
 - a. County Law Enforcement Radio System

The following frequencies will be utilized to coordinate county & municipal law enforcement personnel.

- (1) The Barnwell County Sheriff's Department transmits and receives on 453.800 MHz. The City of Barnwell also transmit and receives on 453.800 MHz so that inter jurisdictional communication is possible.
- (2) See ESF 2, Communications.

b. <u>Fire and Rescue Service</u>

- All Barnwell County Fire Departments utilize frequency 154.400 MHz for communications.
- (2) All rescue squads utilize frequency and 155.205 MHz for communications.
- (3) See Annex F (Fire Service) Barnwell County EOP.
- (4) See Annex G (Rescue Service) Barnwell County EOP.
- c. <u>County Emergency Medical Service</u>

The Hospital and Emergency Medical Service (EMS), can communicate with the Sheriffs and all the Rescue Squads via their base station on 155,205 MHz.

d. <u>SLED Telctype</u>

The SLED releippe is located in the County Sheriff's Dispatch Section at the County Law Enforcement Center. It can be used to send and receive messages to the South Carolina Emergency Management Division and other counties.

- e. Other public and private communication systems, such as telephone companies, electric and gas companies, school bus maintenance shops, etc., having an emergency communications capability, when needed and having a desire to assist.
- 2. Upon establishment of the State EOC South Carolina Emergency Management Division will provide the Barnwell County EOC temporarily a two-way radio capable of communicating in the South Carolina Emergency Management Division radio system.
- 3. See Annex B, Communications to the Barrwell County EOP.
- 4. Annex Λ-2, Communication to the South Carolina Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.
- C. <u>Reports</u>
 - 1. South Carolina Emergency Operation Plan, October 1997 as amended.
 - 2. Civil Defense Operational Reporting System (CEDORS) will be in accordance with CPG2 10/7 Local Government Operational Situation Reporting Procedures.
 - 3. Situation reports will be submitted to the Barnwell County EOC as necessary and/or as required. These reports will include such information as follows:
 - a. Agencies activated; operations undertaken and personnel/equipment strength.
 - b. <u>Status of evacuation (if undertaken)</u>
 - (1) Area and number of population affected.
 - (2) Location and number of persons in shelter on an hourly basis to include by age and sex.
 - (3) Completion time of evacuation.
 - c. <u>Casualties</u>
 - (1) Radiation related and where hospitalized or stored.
 - (2) Non-radiation related and where hospitalized/stored.
 - (3) Nature and extent of injuries (death) of casualties.

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d.	Nature and extent to include time estimate of additional assistance and
	support required specifically defined as to Who, What, When, Where,
	and Why.

- e. After Action reports required from each Emergency Response Service to include:
 - (1) Number of personnel involved (total).
 - (2) Hours devoted by personnel (total).
 - (3) Average hours devoted by personnel.
 - (4) Equipment involved and cost estimate for each piece of equipment for operation.
 - (5) Support received from non-county assets.
 - (6) Overall dollar cost for the service for the operation.

f. Damage Reports

- (1) County property.
- (2) Personal property to include animals and crops.

Barnwell County Administrator

Date

Barnwell County Emergency Management Director Date

ATTACHMENTS

- Attachment 1 Map, Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, 10-Mile EPZ, S.C. Primary Highways, Sectors, Evacuation Routes, Shelters, Traffic Control Points, Procedures.
- Attachment 2 Map, Vogtle Electric Generating Plant 50-Mile IPZ.
- Attachment 3 Map, Population Distribution of the Barnwell County 10-Mile and 50-Mile IPZ's.
 - Tab A Traffic Capacities for Evacuation Routes.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - County Organization Chart.

- Tab A Responsibility Summary Table.
- Appendix 2 Procedures for Alerting and Notifying Residents and Warning Teams of the 10 Mile EPZ.
 - Tab A -Emergency Notification Message Form
 - Tab B General Alert List
 - Tab C -Plant Vogtle Emergency Information Calendar.
 - Tab D -EPD 43 Accident/Incident Report Form.
- Appendix 3 Traffic Control Procedures.
- Appendix 4 Two-Mile Evacuation and Roadblock Plan for Vogtle Electric Generating Plant.
- Appendix 5 Nursing Homes, Industries, and Schools in the 10-Mile EPZ of Barnwell County.
- Appendix 6 SLED SOP.
- Appendix 7 Dose Rate Record.
- Appendix 8 Procedures to Implement the Barnwell County RERP.
- Appendix 9 Radiological Decontamination.
 - Tab A Decontamination Procedures.
- Appendix 10 Letters of Agreement.
- Appendix 11 Shehers and Capacities.

ATTACHMENT I TO ANNEX Q2

Map, Vogile Electric Generating Plant, 10-Mile EPZ, S.C. Primary Highways, Sectors, Evacuation Routes, Shelters, Traffic Control Points, and Procedures.

ATTACHMENT 2 TO ANNEX Q2,

Map, Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, 50-Mile IPZ.

ATTACHMENT 3 TO ANNEX Q2.

Map, Population Distribution of the Bamwell County 10-Mile and 50-Mile IPZ.

ATTACHMENT 3, TAB A TO ANNEX $\mathrm{Q2}$ - TRAFFIC CAPACITIES FOR EVACUATION ROUTES.

Traffic Capacities for Evacuation Routes.

		Number of	r!	Roadway2 Distance To	Chuise	Capae
County	<u>Secondary</u>	Lanes	Pavoment	<u>Obstruction</u>	Speed	<u>(vph)</u>
Aiken	Rt. 437 (Brown Road), east of Route 5	2	Din	6 ît.	25mph	1288
	Rt. 5, between Route 437 and Route 63	2	Paved	6 ft.	35niph	1400
	Ri. 63, between Route 5 and Route 57	2	Paved	6 fi.	35mph	1400
	Rt. 57, between Route 63 and Route 278	2	Paved	6 fi.	35mph	1400
	HWY 278. Route 57 and Route 302	2	Paved	6 ft.	35mpli	1400
	R t. 302	2	Paved	6 ft.	35mpb	1512
Bamwell South of	l Rt. 493, Route 125	2	Paved	6 ft.	35mph	1400
Baruwel	Rt. 125	2	Paved	6 ft.	35mph	1624

¹ In both directions.

 2 Capacity is defined in vehicles per hour, for both directions of travel.

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APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX Q2, ORGANIZATION CHART.

APPENDIX 1, TAB A TO ANNEX Q2 - RESPONSIBILITY SUMMARY TABLE.

FUNCTION	AGENCY	<u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>	
		Primary Support	
Command &	Barnwell County Council		
Control	Chairman	X	
	County Administrator	X	
	Director, Emergency Man-		
	agement Division	х	
	Chiefs. County Emergency		
	Services	Х	
Warning	Barnwell County Shoriff	х	
Radiological	(Transient)		
Emergency	Barnwell County Sheriff	Х	
Response	(Transient)		
1	Barnwell County Sheriff	Х	
	(Residents)		
	Barnwell County Sheriff	Х	
	(Residents)		
	Emergency Management	x	
	Radio & TV Stations	X	
	S.C. Educational Network	\mathbf{X}	
	State Law Enforcement Div.	X	
	(SLED) (When requested)		
	Municipalities	Х	
Notification	Sheriff	Х	
Communications	Director, Emergency Man-		
	agement	x	
	Utilities	X	
	Telephone Companies	X	
	Local Government and		
	Municipalities	X	
	Chiefs, County Emergency		
	Services	X	
Public	PIO Officer (County)	Х	
Information	Director, Emergency Man-		
	agement	Х	
	Barnwell County Council		
	Chairman	X	
	Local Newspapers	X	
	TV & Radio Serving County	X	

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APPENDIX 1, TAB A TO ANNEX Q2 RESPONSIBILITY SUMMARY TABLE (CONTINUED)

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FUNCTION	AGENCY	<u>RESPONSIBILITY</u> Primary Support
	Municipalities	x
	Utility	X
Accident	Dept. of Health & Environ-	
Assessment	mental Control	Х
(Nuclear	RAP & IRAP (Upon Request)	X
Accident)	Director, Emergency Man-	
	agement Division	X
Social	County Dept. of Social	
Services	Services	X
(EWS)	School Districts	Х
	County Red Cross	х
	Salvation Army (When	
	Available)	Х
Fire Service	Chief, Fire Service	X
	Local & Fire Departments	X
	S.C. Forestry Commission	Х
	S.C. Office of Fire Marshal	Х
	Adjacent Counties (Mutual	
	Agreement)	Х
Rescue	Chief, Rescue Service	х
Service	Local Rescue Squads	Х
	S.C. Wildlife & Marine	
	Resources	Х
	S.C. Forestry Commission	x
	S.C. Aeronautics Commission	х
	S.C. Civil Air Patrol	х
	Adjacent Counties (Mutual	
	Agreement)	Х
Traffic	Barnwell County Sheriff	X
Control,	(Transients)	
Security &	Barnwell County Sheriff	X
Law Enforce-	(Transients)	
ment	Barnwell County Sheriff	Х
	(Residents)	

APPENDIX 1, TAB A TO ANNEX Q2 - RESPONSIBILITY SUMMARY TABLE (CONTINUED)

FUNCTION	AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITY Primary Support
	Barnwell County Sheriff	x
	(Residents)	V
	Municipal Police Forces	A
	State Law Enforcement Div.	X
	S.C. Wildlife & Marine	V
	Resources	
	S.C. Highway Parol	
	S.C. Army National Guard (If Available)	Х
Emergency	Chief, County Emergency	
Medical	Medical Services	X
Services	County Rescue Service	X
(EMS)	County Ambulance Service	X
	Hospitals (Serving EPZ)	X
	Adjacent Counties (Mutual	-
	Agreement)	X
Transportation	County School Bus	
	Maintenance Supervisor	X
	Local Trucking Firms	X
	S.C. Public Service Comm.	X
	S.C. Aeronautics Commission	X
	S.C. Adjutant General	X
	Adjacent Counties (Mutual	
	Agreement)	Х
Protective	Barnwell County Council	
Response	Chairman	X
	County Emergency Welfare	
	Services	X
	Sheriff's Office	X
	Director, Emergency Man-	
	agement	Х
	Chiefs, County Emergency	V
	Services	Х
Radiological	S.C. Dept. of Health & En-	V
Exposure	vironmental Control (DHEC)	λ

APPENDIX 1, TAB A TO ANNEX Q2 - RESPONSIBILITY SUMMARY TABLE (CONTINUED)

<u>FUNCTION</u>	AGENCY	<u>RESPONSIBILITY</u> Primary Support
Control	Director, Emergency Management	Y
	Barnwell County Council	~
	Chairman	Х
Corrective Actions and	Director, Emergency Management	x
Plan Changes	Chiefs, County Emergency	
-	Service	Х

APPENDIX 2 TO ANNEX Q2 PROCEDURES FOR ALERTING AND NOTIFYING RESIDENTS AND WARNING TEAMS OF THE 10-MILE EPZ.

L GENERAL

Purpose

To describe procedures, organization, and facilities used to alert and notify the populace in the Plunic Exposure (10-mile) EPZ in the event of a radiological emergency at Vogtle Electric Generating Plant.

II. EXECUTION

- A. General
 - I. Alert

Sirens, both fixed and mobile and tone alert radios will be used to ALERT both the residents and transient population in the VEGP 10-mile EPZ.

2. Notification

The resident populace will be initially notified through the NOAA tone-alert radio, telephone and through mobile sound equipment for the transient population. Follow-up public information will be made by the respective states over the Emergency Alert System (EAS). Savannah River Site (SRS) will notify workers and members of the public within their boundaries, including persons traveling through SRS on the public highway and hunters.

- B. <u>Concept of Operations</u>
 - 1. Alerting
 - a. State agencies and local governments are notified of radiological emergencies as specified in Annex A, SCORERP.
 - b. In the event there is an <u>immediate</u> declaration of Site Area Emergency or General Emergency by VEGP and the SEOC is not operational, the decision to sound the signals and to issue emergency instructions to the public will be made and executed by county authorities based on recommendations by VEGP officials.

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- c. Once the SEOC is operational, the decision to sound alerting signals will be made by the Executive Group of the State Emergency Organization (SEO).
- d. Sirens will be activated by County EOCs and the NOAA tone-alert system will be activated by the Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) in coordination with the South Carolina EOC. Alerting of persons boating or fishing on the Savannah River will be accomplished by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Game and Fish Division, and Burke County EMA in coordination with the South Carolina Department of Wildlife.
- 2. Notification
 - a. The primary means of notification is the NOAA tone-alert radio system. It will be utilized to provide the initial notification of the public for residents. The transient population will be primarily notified by mobile sound equipment.
 - b. The EAS will be utilized as the primary means for follow-up public information. Follow-up emergency action messages will be formulated and coordinated by the respective state EOCs. The message(s) will be relayed by the State PIO Organization at the Emergency News Center (ENC).

C. State Procedures

- Upon declaration of an emergency at the VEGP, the plant notifies GEMA, the S.C. Highway Department Warning Point (SCEPD), SRS, and all counties over the dedicated Emergency Notification Network (ENN), (SEOC), if operational). Backup ENN and commercial telephone will be used as backup means of notification. Recommendations will be made by VEGP to the appropriate state(s) for their respective portions of the EPZ.
- 2. SCEPD and GEMA emergency response officials will coordinate protective actions and the content of NOAA messages over the Administrative Decision Line (ADL).
- 3. If Georgia and South Carolina SEOCs are operational, protective actions will be coordinated.
- 4. The Georgia EMA, upon coordination and agreement of the NOAA message with South Carolina, activates the NOAA message from the Augusta Weather

Service, via the transmitter located at VEGP using existing GEMA/NOAA procedures. The combined message is thereby sent to all NOAA radios in the EPZ (both states) giving initial protective actions for all local planning zones and instructs all to turn to an EAS radio and/or television station.

- 5. Concurrently with the NOAA message transmission, the respective states will eause the counties to sound their sirens, both fixed and mobile.
- 6. An initial EAS message will have been coordinated between officials of Georgia and South Carolina during the same coordination concerning the NOAA message. The EAS message will be transmitted to the respective states' Public Information personnel at the Emergency News Center for transmission over the EAS network(s) in their respective state(s). (See Appendices 1 and 2, EAS Operational Areas.)
- Subsequent changes of recommended protective actions will be made using the above procedures.
- D. Public Information

Emergency Public Information will be issued by the South Carolina spokesperson from the Emergency News Center located in the Burke County Office Park on Georgia Highway 80/56 in Waynesboro. Georgia, in coordination with the State of South Carolina, SRS, respective counties and the Georgia Power Company.

- E. County Procedures
 - 1. Receipt of Warning
 - a. If an emergency is declared at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, authorized VEGP personnel will notify the Barnwell County Law Enforcement Center Warning Point simultaneously with state and other county warning points by Emergency Notification Network (ENN) phones, or commercial telephone. Verification of the call will be established to insure authenticity.
 - b. In the event the Prompt Notification System is accidentally activated, corrective procedures will be followed.
 - c. Scc ESF 2, to the County EOP.
 - 2. Dissemination of the Warning

Upon confirmation of an immediate General Emergency, the dispatcher will immediately notify/advise any one of the following Bamwell County officials:

Barnwell County Director Emergency Management Agency Office Phone: 259-7013 Home Phone: 584-3343

Barnwell County Sheriff Office Phone: 259-3083 (24-Hour) 259-1727

Barrowell County Council Chairman Office Phone: Home Phone: 259-3986

Barnwell County Administrator Office Phone: 541-1010 Home Phone: 259-1405

Each of these officials has the authority to request activation of the Prompt Notification System and the EAS message system.

- 3. In cases where immediate response is required to protect the populace, one of the above listed Barnwell County officials will direct activation of the Emergency Alert System and issuance of appropriate messages.
- 4. If the radiological situation allows orderly activation of the SEOC, EAS activation will be made after consultation between Georgia Emergency Management Agency and S.C. Emergency Management Division regarding protective actions.

F. Methods of Notifying the Population of the 10-Mile EPZ

1. Barnwell County has no resident population within the VEGP plume EPZ. The population here consists only of transients. If the decision is made to activate the prompt notification system. The fixed siren located in Barnwell County will be audible in the Barnwell County portion of the VEGP EPZ and constitutes the initial means of prompt notification. In addition, the Barnwell County Sheriff's Office will dispatch warning teams using vehicles equipped with sirens, bullhorns, loudspeakers, or other public address systems to warn transient population within that portion of Barnwell County that falls within the VEGP

plume EPZ. Those warning teams will proceed to and drive through that part of the plume EPZ disseminating appropriate warning messages. Those warning teams will provide notification within 45-minutes to any transients in that part of the plume EPZ who were not warned by the initial notification.

In addition to providing additional warning to the Barawell County portion of the VEGP plume EPZ, the Barawell warning teams will also provide initial notification to transients in the Barawell County portion of the VEGP EPZ.

2. Warning teams consist of the following along with assigned areas of responsibility:

Sheriff's Office - Sector II-10 in Barnwell County including Creek Plantation (off Rt. 125).

Other police, fire and rescue units are available to augment above resources if necessary.

- 3. Notification of Warning Teams
 - a. Rescue -- pager or telephone.
 - h. Fire Departments radio or telephone.
 - c. Police Departments --- radio or telephone.
 - d. All units above can be contacted/controlled from Barnwell County Law Enforcement Center.
- 4. Warning Messages to be Disseminated will consist of one of the following:
 - a. Attention -- A radiological accident occurred at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant at (date/time) that could cause harm to persons in this neighborhood. You are requested to stay inside your homes and businesses with doors and windows closed. Turn on your radio or TV to receive further information.
 - b. Attention -- A radiological accident occurred at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant at (date/time) that could cause harm to persons in this neighborhood. We urge you to leave your homes or businesses in a safe, orderly manner and report to your assigned shelters. Turn on your radio or TV to receive further information.

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c. Attention – The Governor of South Carolina has declared a state of emergency due to an accident at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant at (date/time). You are requested to begin movement to your shelter in accordance with instructions listed in the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant brochure and information furnished by radio and TV stations.

G. Emergency Alert System (EAS)

EAS will be activated along with the prompt notification system. Information advising the population of protective actions will be given out over the EAS via standard messages in place at the EAS stations. (See Appendix 3, Annex C, SCORERP)

The widest coverage by the EAS will be utilized to convey the public warning and follow-up messages.

H. Alert and Notification Communications Directory (Tab E).

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APPENDIX 2, TAB A TO ANNEX Q2 - EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION MESSAGE FORM (ENMF)

(INSERT ENMF)

APPENDIX 2, TAB A TO ANNEX Q2 \times EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION MESSAGE FORM (ENMF)

(INSERT ENMF)

APPENDIX 2, TAB B TO ANNEX Q1 - GENERAL ALERT LIST.

EMERGENCY TITLE

TELEPHONE NUMBERS BUSINESS RESIDENCE

Chairman, County Council County Administrator Director, Emergency Management Warning Officer Communications/Law Enforcement Public Information Chief, Emergency Welfare Service Shelter Officer Chief, Transportation Service Chief, Fire Service County Rescue Squad Public Works Chief, Emergency Medical Service Radiological Officer County Attorney MAYORS OF MUNICIPALITIES MUNICIPALITY Barnwell **Blackville** Hilda Snelling Williston

TELEPHONE

APPENDIX 2, TAB C TO ANNEX Q2 - PLANT VOCTLE EMERGENCY INFORMATION CALENDAR

(INSERT CALENDAR)

APPENDIX 2 TO ANNEX Q2 - EPD-43 ACCIDENT/INCIDENT REPORT FORM.

(INSERT EPD-43)

APPENDIX 2 TO ANNEX Q2 - EPD ACCIDENT/INCIDENT REPORT FORM - (CONTINUED)

APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX Q2 - TRAFFIC CONTROL PROCEDURES.

The following is an evacuation and road-block plan to be used when ordered by proper authorities regarding a nuclear accident at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant.

Evacuation data was evaluated to identify key intersection locations where potential vehicle conflicts during an evacuation would warrant management or control. The locations identified for traffic control are identified below:

Aiken County:

- o Route 437 (Browns Road) at Route 5 (direct traffic north on Route 5; restrict vehicles from traveling south on Route 437).
- o Route 5 at Route 299 (direct traffic north on Route 5).
- 0 Route 5 at Route 63 (direct traffic west on Route 63).
- 0 Route 63 at Route 125 (allow traffic to flow on Route 63).
- o Route 63 at Route 57 (direct traffic north on Route 57).

Bamwell County:

o Route 125 at Route 493 (direct traffic south on Route 125).

Allendale County:

- o Route 125 at Route 12 (direct traffic south on Route 125).
- o Route 125 at Route 17 (direct traffic south on Route 125).

These locations are illustrated in Attachment 3.

The responsibility for traffic control during an evacuation of the South Carolina portion of the VEGP EPZ will be shared by Aiken and Barnwell County Emergency Management Law Enforcement Agency personnel and State as available. Barnwell County Law Enforcement personnel will be available as backup to Allendale personnel if required. Each traffic management location will be manned and/or road blocks will be positioned to direct evacues out of the EPZ and to restrict unauthorized access in the affected area. Route markers will be placed along the evacuation route at the above critical location to promote more efficient traffic flow out of the EPZ.

The stationing of traffic controllers at these Traffic Management Locations would not be expected to significantly reduce the time required to evacuate the South Carolina portion of the EPZ, since the time estimates are most influenced by the various preparations and mobilization times. However, controllers at these key locations would reduce the number of vehicle conflicts and promote progress movement through the area. The traffic controllers would also act to instill confidence in evacues by directing evacuating traffic in the most efficient manuer possible and by being available to respond to unpredictable or changing events.

APPENDIX 4 TO ANNEX Q2 - NURSING HOMES, INDUSTRIES AND SCHOOLS IN THE 10-MILE EPZ OF BARNWELL COUNTY.

There are no schools, hospitals, nursing homes, or industries located in the Barnwell County portion of the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant EPZ.

APPENDIX 5 TO ANNEX Q2 - STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION (SLED), SOP.

The security identification that will be used to control egress and ingress in the case of a nuclear emergency is as follows:

PUBLIC SAFETY

All bona fide uniforms of public safety agencies will be honored. This includes but is not limited to the uniforms of Police, Fire and Emergency Medical Personnel. Personnel of public safety agencies and/or National Guard who are not in uniform will display appropriate agency identification or obtain an Approved Identification Pass from the SLED representative at the SEOC or FEOC.

STAFF SUPPORT

All personnel of agencies and organizations supporting governmental response to a nuclear emergency will be issued Approved Identification Passes.

NEWS MEDIA

Members of the media should display official identification from their employing or sponsoring organization. Generally, the media will be directed to a near site media center and not to the Forward Emergency Operating Center.

<u>CIVILIANS</u>

A pass is available for evacuees who may be authorized re-entry to an evacuated area in the event of urgent duties.
Barnwell County Emergency Operations Plan Appendix F - Q2 VOGTLE RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

APPENDIX 6 TO ANNEX Q2- RADIATION RATE RECORD.

RADIATION EXPOSURE RECORD

NAME	
AGE	·
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER	
DOSIMETER SERIAL NUMBER	

DATE	INITIAL READING	FINAL READING	EXPOSURE	
	<u> </u>			
			·	
		 _		
	_			
		·		
		•		
			<u> </u>	
DATE	ТОТА	TOTAL EXPOSURE		
SIGNATURE				
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Barnwell County Emergency Operations Plan Appendix F - Q2 VOGTLE RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

APPENDIX 7 TO ANNEX Q2 - PROCEDURES TO IMPLEMENT THE BARNWELL COUNTY RER PLAN.

NUREG-0654 Criteria II P:7

- 1. IICA Aiken Regional Medical Centers Operational Procedures.
- 2. <u>Standing Operations Procedures</u>, State Emergency Operations Center, Emergency Management Division, Office of the Adjutant General.
- 3. <u>Local Government Radio/Signal Operating Instructions</u>, Emergency Management Division, Office of the Adjutant General.
- 4. <u>Duty Officer/Staff Duty Officer Instructional Manual</u>, Emergency Management Division, Office of the Adjutant General.
- 5. <u>Standard Operating Procedures, EMS Division</u>, South Carolina Department of Health & Environmental Control.
- 6. <u>Chief Elected Official</u>, Implementing Procedures.
- 7. <u>Emergency Management Agency</u>, Implementing Procedures.
- 8. <u>Barnwell County Sheriff's Office</u>, Implementing Procedures.
- 9. <u>Rescue Squad/Ambulance</u>, Implementing Procedures.
- 10. <u>Shelter Manager</u>, Implementing Procedures.
- 11. <u>County Law Enforcement Communications Center</u>, Implementing Procedures.

Barnwell County Emergency Operations Plan Appendix F - Q2 VOGTLE RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

APPENDIX 8 TO ANNEX Q2 - RADIOLOGICAL DECONTAMINATION

A. <u>General</u>

- 1. Radiological decontamination is the reduction or removal of contaminating radiological material from structures, areas, objects or persons. The object is to reduce the contamination to an acceptable level with the least expenditure of labor and materials, and with radiation exposure to decontaminate personnel commensurate with the urgency of the task.
- 2. Decontamination procedures will be implemented on the recommendations of DHEC, Bureau of Radiological Health.

B. <u>Execution</u>

- 1. Decontamination points will be established at the following locations and be under direction of the Radiological Officer:
 - a. <u>Shelters</u>

Barnwell High School Guinard Butler Elementary School

b. <u>Decontamination Points</u>:

Personnel Vehicles: Chem. Nuclear Systems

Official Vehicles: Chem. Nuclear Systems

C. <u>Procedures</u>

- 1. The method of decontamination will depend upon the type and extent of contamination.
- 2. Personnel and Clothing:

As described in Tab A.

- 3. Decontamination of food and water will be conducted under the technical advice/supervision of DHEC/BRH.
- 4. Contaminated areas will be roped off and marked with <u>CAUTION-RADIOACTIVITY</u> signs.
- 5. Action levels for decontamination will be conducted as outlined in Appendix I STRERP.

Barnwell County Emergency Operations Plan Annex Q-2 FIXED NUCLEAR FACILITY RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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TAB A TO APPENDIX 8

Barnwell County Emergency Operations Plan Annex Q-2 FIXED NUCLEAR FACILITY RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

APPENDIX 9 TO ANNEX Q2- LETTERS OF AGREEMENTS

Letters of agreements are on file in Barnwell County Emergency Management Office.

Barnwell County Emergency Operations Plan Annex Q-2 FIXED NUCLEAR FACILITY RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

APPENDIX 10 TO ANNEX Q2 - DESIGNATED SHELTERS IN BARNWELL COUNTY FOR EVACUEES FROM BARNWELL COUNTY, S.C.

I. GENERAL

The shelters listed in this appendix are in compliance with American Red Cross Disaster Services Guidelines and Procedures, ARC 3074, dated August 1976.

II. PURPOSE

The shelter marked with an asterisk below is the primary shelter. As primary shelter, it is opened immediately upon notification that an incident has occurred and that sheltering will be required for evacues. The alternate shelter will be opened as needed. These shelters will accommodate 100% of the population.

III. Shelter Listing with phone number is indicated below:

<u>COUNTY</u>	NAME/ADDRESS	CAPACITY
BARNWELL	*Barnwell High School Jackson Street, Barnwell, SC Phone: 803-541-1300	675
BARNWELL	Guinard Butler Middle School Allen Street Barnwell, S.C. Phone: 803-541-1370	265

ANNEX Q2, FIXED NUCLEAR FACILITY (FNF) RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN (RERP) TO THE AIKEN COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (EOP). VOGTLE ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT.

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ATTACHMENTS

- Map, Vogtle Electric Generating Plant,
 10-Mile EPZ, S.C. Primary Highways, Sectors, Evacuation Routes, Shelters, Traffic Control Points, Procedures.
- 2. Map, Vogtle Electric Generating Plant 50-Mile IPZ.
- 3. Map, Population Distribution of the Aiken County 10-Mile EPZ and 50-Mile IPZ.
 - TAB A Traffic Capacities for Evacuation Routes

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Appendix 5	- State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) SOP.
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- Appendix 10 Shelters and Capacities.
- Appendix 11 Emergency Action Levels (EAL)
- Appendix 12 Emergency Response/ Notification Telephone List.

ANNEX Q2, FIXED NUCLEAR FACILITY (FNF) RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN (RERP) TO THE AIKEN COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (EOP). VOGTLE ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT.

- I. GENERAL
 - A. <u>Purpose</u>

To provide for the Radiological Emergency Response to protect the populace and property of Aiken County from harmful effects of ionizing radiation in the event of a radiological accident at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant.

- B. <u>Authority</u>
 - 1. South Carolina Legislative Act Number 199, Section 21, 1979 which places Emergency Preparedness responsibilities under the Office of the Adjutant General and provides for Emergency Preparedness.
 - 2. South Carolina Legislative Act Number 223 of 1967 with subsequent amendments, which assigns State Radiological duties to the Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC).
 - 3. Aiken County Ordinance 75-3-19, dated April 19, 1975 and amended on January 4, 1984.
- C. <u>Reference</u>
 - 1. South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan, February 1999.
 - 2. South Carolina Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan (SCRERP), October 1997, as amended.
 - 3. South Carolina Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan (SCTRERP), October 1998 (DHEC), as amended.
 - 4. Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Site Specific Radiological Emergency Response Plan, Part 5, to the South Carolina Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan, October 1997.

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- 5. NUREG-0654/FEMA REP-1, November 1980.
- 6. NUREG-0610, FNF Emergency Action Levels (EALs), September, 1979.

D. <u>Maps</u>

- 1. VEGP, 10-Mile EPZ (Attachment 1)
- 2. VEGP, 50-Mile EPZ (Attachment 2)
- E. <u>Definitions</u>
 - 1. <u>Administrative Decision Line (ADL)</u> -- A dedicated telephone line facilitating communications between the Georgia and South Carolina SEOCs, FEOCs and the Plant Vogtle EOF during an emergency. This line will be used for the discussion and coordination of protective action decisions and other coordination issues.
 - 2. <u>The County</u> -- Aiken County, South Carolina.
 - 3. <u>DHEC/BRH</u> -- South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control/Bureau of Radiological Health.
 - 4. <u>Emergency Operations Center (EOC)</u> -- A facility with the necessary communications from which essential functions are directed and controlled by county government.
 - 5. Emergency Planning Zones (EPZ) of the Off-Site Area
 - a. Ten-Mile Plume Exposure Pathway Zone -- An approximate ten-mile radius centered on a Fixed Nuclear Facility having an operational nuclear reactor. This EPZ is divided into two-five-and-ten mile zones, which are further divided into subsectors for area identification. The EPZ represents that area in which, under a worst case nuclear accident, ionizing radiation could spread and from which the population might have to be evacuated. (Attachment 1.)
 - b. Fifty-Mile Ingestion Pathway -- A fifty-mile radius

(approximate) centered on an FNF. This EPZ is that area which must be monitored and for which plans made to prevent human ingestion of ionizing radiation from food products such as milk, vegetables, and water that may have been contaminated. Plans must be made also for protection of animals from ingestion of contaminated feed and water. (Attachment 2.)

- 6. <u>Emergency Radiological Assistance Team (ERAT)</u> -- A team of Bureau of Radiological Health personnel trained in radiological accident response.
- 7. <u>Fixed Nuclear Facility (FNF)</u> -- A permanently located nuclear facility which could present a radiological hazard off-site from the facility.
- 8. <u>Forward Emergency Operations Center (FEOC)</u> -- A facility located within the periphery of a disaster area where state government exercises direction and control of forces and resources.
- 9. <u>LGR -- South Carolina Environmental Protection Division</u> (EPD) Local Government Radio -- A state-owned radio system that provides command and control functions for state deployed forces. County governments are also members of this network.
- 10. <u>Off-Site</u> -- All land and water areas outside the FNF site boundary and within Aiken County that could be affected by a radiological incident at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant. Such area is under the operational control of the local jurisdiction affected and for which the jurisdiction is responsible for Radiological Emergency Response Planning.
- 11. <u>On-Site</u> -- All land and water areas within the FNF's site boundary. That area cannot be used for Radiological Emergency Response Planning without authorization from the facility operators.
- 12. <u>Price-Anderson Act</u> -- Federal legislation which establishes an insurance pool over and beyond that available to the nuclear industry through private insurance firms. It would enable those affected by a radiological accident to recover through

the Federal government certain losses that are not covered by private insurance policies.

- 13. <u>Radiation Protective Actions</u> -- Actions taken to avoid or reduce the effects of ionizing radiation releases due to a radiological incident.
- 14. <u>Radiological Accident</u> -- Any unexpected occurrence of a condition which could or does result in the exposure of the public to any source of ionizing radiation.
- 15. <u>RER</u> -- Radiological Emergency Response.
- 16. <u>State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)</u> -- A facility with the necessary communication control capabilities from which essentially all disaster functions are directed and controlled by the Governor. The SEOC is located in the basement of the Rutledge Building, 1429 Senate Street, Columbia, South Carolina.
- 17. <u>The State</u> -- The State of South Carolina.
- 18. <u>Prompt Notification System</u> -- An integrated system of mobile sirens and NOAA-activated tone alert radios which blankets the 10-mile EPZ and provides a means for notifying residents and transients of an emergency at Plant Vogtle.
- 19. <u>RERP</u> -- Radiological Emergency Response Plan.
- 20. <u>SRS</u> -- Savannah River Site.
- 21. <u>VEGP</u> -- Vogtle Electric Generating Plant.

F. <u>Organization</u>

The principal organizations, including utilities, that are part of the overall response organization for emergency planning zones are listed below:

1. Federal:

See the S.C. Operational Emergency Response Plan.

2. State:

See the S.C. Operational Emergency Response Plan.

- 3. County:
 - a. The Aiken County Radiological Emergency Response (RER) Organization consists of those agencies/organizations specified in the Aiken County Emergency Operations Plan.
 - b. Appendix 1, Aiken County RER organization.
- 4. Private Sector:

The principal organizations in the private sector that are part of the overall response for emergency planning zones are:

- a. Georgia Power Company and Southern Nuclear Operating Company.
- b. Southern Bell Telephone Company.
- c. General Telephone Company.
- d. Radio and Television Companies.
- e. Private Hospitals.
- f. The Salvation Army.
- g. The American Red Cross.
- h. Volunteer Organizations.
- II. SITUATION
 - A. <u>National</u>

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), through NUREG-0654, November 1980, has specified criteria state and local governments within the Emergency Planning Zones must meet in order to provide for off-site Radiological Emergency Response to protect the populace and property vulnerable to the effects of ionizing radiation in the event of a nuclear accident. The Department of Energy (DOE) exercises authority over the Savannah River Plant. The criteria are specific, precise and detailed. It varies from natural and man-made disaster planning as follows:

- 1. The NRC has federal responsibility for RER within the boundaries of the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, which is specified as "on-site." The state and Aiken County have no responsibility on-site other than that negotiated through written agreement with the facility.
- 2. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has federal agency responsibility for RER "off-site." The state secures federal assistance and support through FEMA and through letters of agreement with other state and federal agencies. Federal support off-site in any case will be requested only by the state.
- 3. The capability to warn the populace in a five-mile EPZ within 15 minutes and those in the ten-mile EPZ within 45 minutes from the time the County officials decide to order prompt notification. (NOTE: No part of Aiken County is located within the five mile EPZ, except portions of SRS, which has emergency action responsibilities for this section.)
- 4. An emergency classification system for nuclear power reactor accidents with attendant facility, state, and local actions to be taken is specified.
- 5. Command, control, and communications capabilities and procedures are precisely stated.
- 6. Public Information requirements are continuous and must be specifically stated in the Plans.
- 7. Specified exercises and drills for Radiological Emergency Responses are required.
- 8. Radiological Emergency Response training for response forces will be detailed in the Plan and given as programmed.
- 9. Periodic review/update of RER Plans is required.

- 10. Local and state plans <u>must</u> include each aspect of the criteria in NUREG-0654 as referenced for each planning entity for the plan to be considered adequate.
- B. <u>State</u>

The State of South Carolina has four nuclear power generating stations (Robinson, Oconee, V.C. Summer and Catawba) currently in operation and is affected by several in adjacent states.

- C. Local,
 - 1. An area of approximately 6.5 square miles in the southwest section of Aiken County lies within the 10-mile portion of the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant (VEGP) EPZ. The area consists of a privately owned and uninhabited game preserve with controlled seasonal public access. This tract of land is known as the Cowden Plantation and is located on the left descending bank of the Savannah River, south southwest of Jackson, S. C., adjacent to the Savannah River Plant Site (SRS). For planning purposes, this sector is designated Sector G-10 (see Attachment 1, to this Annex). Sector G-10 is approximately 8 miles from VEGP.
 - 2. Sector G-10 is bounded on the south and west by the Savannah River; on the southeast by SRS on the northeast by the CSX Railroad Track; and on the north by a gravel surface road leading to Gray's Landing boat ramp on the Savannah River.
 - 3. A larger portion of Aiken County also falls within the VEGP EPZ but consists of land under the control of SRS. SRS or it's contractors controls all land, facilities and personnel within its 192,000 acres. Emergency preparedness plans have been prepared by the Department of Energy, Savannah River Operations office for that portion of SRS within the VEGP EPZ.
 - 3. Vogtle Electric Generating Plant

- a. The Vogtle Electric Generating Plant is located in Burke County, Georgia, southwest of Aiken (SC) County. (Longitude 81 45' West; Latitude 33, 45' North).
- b. The Vogtle Electric Generating Plant (VEGP) is a twounit pressurized water reactor operated by Southern Nuclear Operating Company for Georgia Power Company. The plant is on a 3,169-acre site located in the eastern portion of Burke County, Georgia, approximately 23 river miles upstream from the intersection of the Savannah River with U.S. Highway 301.
- c. The nuclear fueled reactors are contained within steel-reinforced concrete structures.
- d. The cooling towers at VEGP are used to dissipate the heat into the atmosphere instead of the Savannah River. Water used to cool the plant condensers will be drawn from the Savannah River to the cooling tower basins. Four river water make-up pumps supply water to the cooling tower basins.
- e. Each unit of VEGP is capable of generating 1,160 net megawatts of electricity.

D. <u>Supporting Organizations</u>

- 1. South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, Bureau of Radiological Health. (South Carolina Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan, October 1998, as amended.)
- 2. South Carolina Office of the Adjutant General, Emergency Preparedness Division, which coordinates all state agency support in accordance with the South Carolina Emergency Operation Plan, February 1999, and subsequent Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Site Specific Radiological Emergency Response Plans.
- 3. American Red Cross (ARC):

ARC will manage shelters assisted by the Department of Social Services and will provide food, bedding, and clothing. ARC will register evacuees upon arrival at designated shelters. Emergency Medical Services will receive assistance from ARC in providing medical care to evacuees.

4. Salvation Army:

Salvation Army will assist in feeding, housing, and clothing individuals in emergency situations. They will aid in identifying and registering evacuees, as well as provide furniture, bedding, and household needs to disaster victims.

- 5. Aiken County will provide sheltering and Emergency Welfare Service (EWS) for evacuees.
- 6. Aiken County has mutual aid agreements with adjacent counties for emergency support. (See Appendix 9.)

E. Assumption

A radiological accident will occur at Vogtle Electric Generating Plant in the State of Georgia that could have ionizing radiation effects of varying degree on Aiken County. Emergency response capabilities will be needed at the local level to meet the emergency situations.

F. <u>Wind Data</u>

1. Vogtle Electric Generating Plant is located in Burke County, Georgia, southwest of Aiken County. Wind frequency percentages and directions from the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant are as follows:

<u>Direction</u>	Designator	Percentage
North	(N)	5.3
North Northeast	(NNE)	6.1
Northeast	(NE)	6.9

East Northeast	(ENE)	5.8
East	(E)	4.4
East Southeast	(ESE)	4.5
Southeast	(SE)	4.9
South Southeast	(SSE)	4.5
South	(S)	5.8
South Southwest	(SSW)	5.8
Southwest	(SW)	7.1
West Southwest	(WSW)	9.2
West	(W)	10.3
West Northwest	(WNW)	8.3
Northwest	(NW)	6.9
North Northwest	(NNW)	4.2

(Wind percentages were obtained from the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Final Safety Analysis Report.)

- 2. As a result, a radiological accident at Vogtle Electric Generating Plant could have an ionizing radiation effect of varying intensities on Aiken County.
- G. Planning Basis
 - 1. Any radiological accident in South Carolina or adjacent states presenting an off-site radiological hazard to Aiken County is the initial responsibility of Aiken County.
 - 2. Technological radiological emergency response support will be furnished to Aiken County by Vogtle Electric Generating Plant and the South Carolina Bureau of Radiological Health.
 - 3. The first three hours from notification of a radiological accident at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant are critical to the county. The county will be prepared to initiate an immediate Radiological Emergency Response in reaction to the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant and DHEC's assessments and by notification by Emergency Preparedness Division. Such response will be in absence of full state support, except that which may be immediately available within the county. State forces will react in accordance with the State RERP.
 - 4. State response and support will be available within three hours of the initiation of an emergency condition. Immediate technological support will be available from DHEC/BRH based on the most expeditious means of transportation to the County from Columbia.

- 5. Aiken County will cease direct contact with the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant upon notification by state that the State Forward Emergency Operations Center is operational. This does not include Aiken County pre-negotiated agreements for support to the facility.
- 6. State resource support will be requested only after exhaustion or overload of county resources or for resources not usually available to Aiken County.
- 7. Municipal emergency response forces will coordinate in support as required.
- III. MISSION

Aiken County will provide for the protection of the county populace and their property from the effects of ionizing radiation from a radiological accident at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant through an organized and coordinated Radiological Emergency Response.

- IV. EXECUTION
 - A. Concept of Operations
 - 1. Successful accomplishment of the mission is visualized to include the following requirements for Radiological Emergency Response:
 - a. Capability to warn the populace within the ten-mile EPZ in Aiken County, which consists only of transients, within 45 minutes from the decision to order prompt notification. (NOTE: No part of Aiken County is within the five-mile EPZ.)
 - b. Coordination and control.
 - c. Exhaustive Public Information.
 - d. Communications.
 - e. Training of response forces.
 - f. Exercising and testing.

- g. Integration with other than county agencies.
- h. Capability to selectively evacuate and/or shelter the populace.
- i. Capability to provide for recovery through decontamination.
- j. Periodic updating and rewriting of response plans.
- k. Procurement and maintenance of Radiological Emergency Response Equipment.
- 2. Two distinct aspects of Radiological Emergency Response capability are required based on time limits:
 - a. <u>Immediate Reaction</u>

The county is prepared to immediately initiate the Radiological Emergency Response Plan in the event of a sudden and uncontrollable radiological accident that could affect off-site areas within a very short time frame and before the state could position support or control. In such a situation, the county must react to the facility assessment and immediately provide for such protective actions as are recommended by the facility to include possible evacuation and/or sheltering of the populace. This occurrence has a low probability.

b. Escalating Reaction

The county would be provided longer reaction time to assemble forces and to execute the plan in this situation. The radiological accident would intensify over a longer time frame, which would allow state forces to be positioned to assume overall coordination and technical instruction. In such case, the county would be instructed by the state as opposed to the facility for required protective actions.

3. In the event of an immediate action requirement, Aiken

County activates its Radiological Emergency Response right away and carries out protective action instructions issued by authorities from the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant. State government is informed through the State Emergency Operations Center and immediately places the State RERP into action. The county continues operations within its own resources until such time as state support is operational in the area of the accident. The Vogtle Electric Generating Plant will establish an emergency operations facility as part of their RERP.

4. In the event of escalating reaction, time should be available to alert and assemble county and state response forces, inform the public, and prepare for protective actions. The state would, through DHEC/BRH, establish technological coordination with the Emergency Operations Facility (Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Training Center), located in Burke County, Georgia and assess the radiological situation. DHEC/BRH would recommend protective actions to the State Forward Emergency Operations Center, which would direct protective actions to affected areas of the county and would provide for coordination, registration, and sheltering of evacuees.

The state will assist county efforts in monitoring and decontamination of personnel and vehicles from contaminated areas. The county will provide security of evacuated areas and assist in return of the populace to their homes upon clearance of radiological hazards.

5. In either reaction situation, the combined and total efforts of the facility, the county and the state, will be utilized to reduce and neutralize any radiological hazard.

B. Direction and Control

The direction and control for Aiken County is as follows:

- 1. Chairman, County Council.
- 2. County Administrator.

- 3. Emergency Preparedness Coordinator.
- 4. Support Services:

Emergency Operations Center (Aiken EOP, Sec. IV-C) **Communications (ESF-2)** Public Information (ESF-5) Law Enforcement (ESF-13) Fire Control (ESF-4) Rescue and Ambulance Services (ESF-8) Medical Service (MS), (ESF-8A) Emergency Medical Service (Ambulance) (ESF-8A) Mental Health (ESF-6) Emergency Welfare Service/Shelter (ESF-6) Transportation (ESF-1) Engineering and Public Works (ESF-3) Supply and Procurement (ESF-7) Evacuation (ESF-13) Hazardous Materials Accidents (ESF-10) Fixed Nuclear Facility (Annex Q2) Radiological Protection (ESF-10) Damage Assessment (ESF-3) Hazard Mitigation (ESF-10)

- C. <u>Warning</u>
 - 1. Aiken EOP Sec. V, Warning
 - 2. The design objective for warning the population shall be as follows:
 - a. To provide both an alert signal and an informational or instructional message to the population on an area wide basis throughout the 10-mile EPZ, within 15 minutes after decision to activate the Prompt Notification System is made.
 - b. To ensure that the initial notification system will assure direct coverage of essentially 100% of the population within 5 miles of the site. (No part of Aiken County is within 5 miles of VEGP. There is no resident population within the plume EPZ in Aiken County.)

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- c. Special arrangements will be made to assure 100% coverage within 45 minutes of the population who may not have received the initial notification within the entire plume exposure EPZ.
- 3. The County Warning Point is located in the Aiken County Dispatch Center, 420 Hampton Avenue, Aiken, SC.
- 4. The County Warning Point provides 24-hour emergency response.
- 5. Initial warning of a radiological emergency and any changes in emergency classifications (Unusual Event, Alert, Site Area Emergency, General Emergency) will be provided to the County Warning Point by VEGP directly using the Emergency Notification Network (ENN), with commercial telephone providing a backup. The State and County Warning Points receive this warning simultaneously. These warning points are staffed on a 24-hour basis.
- 6. In addition to the ENN, each county and the State EPD is equipped with a facsimile machine to receive hard copy transmissions from VEGP. This can be used for hard copy transmission of technical or administrative information.
- 7. Once Aiken County has been notified of a <u>Site Area</u> <u>Emergency</u> or a <u>General Emergency</u> at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant (VEGP) and protective actions are determined, the public notification system will be activated.
- 8. The dispatcher at the County Warning Point will follow his procedure and notify key EOC staff included in the Assignment of Responsibility for RER Planning (Appendix 2, Tab B). The notification will serve to either put key personnel on a standby status, or to mobilize them to activate the emergency response organization.
- 9. See Aiken EOP Sec. V and Appendix 2, this annex, for procedures for alerting county warning teams and residents of the 10-mile EPZ.
- 10. See ESF-5, Public Information.

D. Notification Communication/Emergency Classification Levels

- 1. Follow-up contacts between South Carolina EPD and the county will be via commercial telephone with the South Carolina EPD LGR network as a backup system.
- Based on the emergency classification, local government and State Radiological Response Forces will react on a continuous 24-hour basis in accordance with RER plans.
- 3. VEGP has responsibility for classification of an emergency in accordance with NUREG-0654. State and local emergency preparedness officials will review and certify their agreement with VEGP's EALs annually. The following EAL notification procedures will be followed: (See insert after APPENDIX 10)

E. <u>Public Information</u>

- 1. See section D of Annex A in SCOREP, Part 7, for a description of the Public Education and Information Program in South Carolina. The following discussion contains a description of the transient population and dissemination of pre-emergency information in Aiken County. The transient population in this part of the EPZ is limited to visitors and employees of the Cowden Plantation, as well as any CSX line crew operating in this area.
- 2. Attachment 1, Evacuation Sectors, Routes, Shelters, and Procedures.
- 3. Annex C, Public Information, SCORERP.
- 4. EAS/ETV Procedures, Annex A, to Part 5 of Vogtle Site Specific.
- F. <u>Public Health and Sanitation</u>

Annex H, Medical Service to Aiken County EOP 1999 and Annex M, Engineering and Public Works to Aiken County EOP 1999.

G. <u>Social Services</u>

- 1. Annex K, Emergency Welfare Service (EWS) and Shelter to Aiken County EOP.
- 2. Attachment 1, Map, Evacuation Sectors, Routes, Shelter Areas, Shelters, and Procedures.
- 3. On notification that an evacuation of the population of all or a portion of the ten-mile EPZ has been ordered, or is being considered, the Aiken County DSS will provide emergency workers who will assist the Red Cross at the predesignated shelter. Evacuees will be directed through these shelters to be monitored and registered.
- 4. Appendix 11 to this Annex. List of shelters and capacities.
- 5. See Basic Plan, Attachment 4 for supporting county's plans.
- H. Fire and Rescue
 - 1. Annex F, Fire Service to Aiken County EOP.

2. Annex G, Rescue and Ambulance Services to Aiken County EOP.

I. <u>Emergency Medical Service (EMS)</u>

Annex H, Aiken County Emergency Medical Service (EMS)

- J. Law Enforcement
 - 1. Annex E, Law Enforcement to Aiken County EOP 1999.
 - 2. Attachment 1, Map, Traffic Control Points and Routes. South Carolina Highway Patrol will operate state traffic control points on roads leading into EPZ from the county. Staffing of predetermined traffic control points will be assigned to county law enforcement. Aiken County will assist as needed.
- K. <u>Transportation</u>
 - 1. Annex L, Transportation to Aiken County EOP 1999.

- 2. In the event of an evacuation of the populace of the 10-mile EPZ, the limited populace within the EPZ is expected to evacuate using available personal vehicles. County resources will be made available, if required, for special cases.
- 3. Transportation of contaminated victims will be accomplished by designated emergency medical service vehicles of the Aiken County Emergency Medical Service. Protective measures will be taken to prevent the spread of any contamination from the victims. Upon arrival at a designated medical facility and removal of the victims, both the vehicle and attendants will go through decontamination procedures.

L. <u>Protective Response</u>

- 1. The South Carolina Technical RERP provides for protective action guides and other criteria consistent with existing EPA guides. Aiken County provides the mechanism for implementing protective actions such as sheltering and/or evacuation of the county populace in and from sectors recommended by DHEC/BRH and ordered by the Governor of the State.
- 2. Radiological Protective Drugs Emergency Workers:

The State of South Carolina provides for policies and procedures for storing and distributing Radio Protective drugs to <u>all</u> emergency workers including Aiken County. See S.C. Technical RERP.

3. Radiological Protective Drugs - Local Populace:

The State of South Carolina and Aiken County will not prescribe and issue Radio Protective drugs to the general populace of the county. See S.C. Technical RERP. This decision rests upon the Board of Commissioners of the Department of Health and Environmental Control.

4. **Protective Sheltering:**

In the event of an accident at Vogtle Electric Generating Plant resulting in the release of a radioactive plume, it may be necessary for the populace to stay in place at their respective locations. Certain procedures would be taken by the populace as recommended by DHEC/BRH:

- a. Stay inside their homes with all windows and doors closed.
- b. All air conditioners, attic fans, etc., should remain turned off.
- c. Anyone outside should, immediately upon entering the home, remove all clothing and take a thorough shower. Removed clothing should be placed inside a closed container.
- d. Hot water heaters should be turned off.

5. Evacuation:

a. The population distribution of the 10-mile EPZ located in Aiken County is as follows:

Sector Population		Evacuation Times (Minutes)	
		Average Weather	Adverse Weather
G-10	0 Residents 200 Transient	s* 155	160

- b. Aiken County will evacuate to shelters in Aiken County that are more than 15 miles from VEGP. (See Attachment 3.)
- c. Site specific issues include:
 - (1) Access to the evacuated area will be stringently enforced by local law enforcement, and only predesignated forms of identification will allow entrance to the evacuated area (see Appendix 4 to this Annex).
 - (2) Evacuation estimates have been computed to give local officials time data when evacuation decisions become necessary.

* Sector G-10 is estimated to have a potential of 200 transients. Sector G-10 encompasses portions of Aiken County that is in the VEGP EPZ but outside the Savannah River Site.

M. <u>Radiological Monitoring and Decontamination</u>

- 1. Ten-Mile EPZ:
 - a. Under DHEC's supervision, the Aiken County Radiological Officer will direct all county radiological monitoring teams, which will monitor the following:
 - (1) Local RER personnel.
 - (2) Local emergency vehicles at decontamination points.
 - (3) Evacuees and their vehicles at shelters.
 - b. Monitoring team assignments listed in Appendix 3, Annex S (Radiological Protection) will be utilized to complete the above task. Teams and individual monitors will be assigned by the county Radiological Officer to the locations and tasks required.
 - c. Equipment to be utilized by monitoring teams listed in Appendix 4 to Annex S (Radiological Protection) Aiken County EOP 1999.
 - If radiation is detected, decontamination will occur as outlined in Appendix 9. After decontamination, people and vehicles will be remonitored.
 - e. Aiken County will maintain monitoring records for evacuees and their vehicles. Monitors at the shelters will complete the form below and forward information to the Radiological Officer on a regular basis. If an exposure increase is noted for a specific area, the Radiological Officer will be immediately notified.

MONITOR REPORT

- (1) Name of Evacuee
- (2) Address
- (3) Reading
- (4) Time of Reading
- (5) Clothing/Material Involved
- (6) Problem areas/requests
- (7) Monitor Identification
- f. Procedures for monitoring RER personnel are detailed in Paragraph IV.N.
- g. The Radiological Officer is responsible for notifying DHEC of any significant radiological exposure.
- h. Non-radiological accident assessment is outlined in Annex T to the EOP.
- 2. Ingestion Pathway Monitoring:
 - a. DHEC will coordinate the monitoring and technical assessment of the 50-Mile EPZ.
 - b. Under DHEC's supervision, Aiken County maybe requested to monitor and to possibly provide soil, crop, and milk samples for analysis.
 - c. Monitoring teams will give reports to DHEC on a regular basis, and these reports will be prepared on the forms shown below:
 - (1) Monitoring Teams:
 - (a) Radioactive level reading upon arrival at assigned area, half hourly thereafter until terminated.

- (b) Significant elevation or decrease of radioactivity reported immediately.
- © Report format (Report by line item).

MONITOR REPORT

1) Location <u>(Sufficient detail for</u> plotting)

- 2) Reading _____
- 3) Time of Reading _____
- 4) Clothing/Food Stuffs

Involved _____

- 5) Problem Areas/Requests ____
- 6) Monitor Identification ____
- (2) Decontamination Teams:
 - (a) Report to DHEC/BRH at assigned area.
 - (b) Report to completion of task.
 - (C) Report format (Report by line item).

DECONTAMINATION REPORT

- 1) Team (dentification _ _ _
- 2) Area Decontaminated _____
- 3) Time Required for Completion

- 4) Personnel Utilized (Numbers)
- 5) Equipment Utilized (Type & Numbers)
- 6) Problem Areas/Requests ____
- d. See Ingestion Pathway Procedures, South Carolina Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan (SCORERP).
- e. See South Carolina Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan (SCTRERP).

3. Decontamination:

- a. Decontamination of the 10-mile EPZ and the 50-mile EPZ will be coordinated by DHEC. Aiken County will be requested to decontaminate local RER personnel, evacuees, and vehicles under DHEC's guidance.
- b. Procedures for decontamination are outlined in Appendix 9.
- c. See Decontamination, (SCORERP).
- d. Contaminated personnel and equipment will be decontaminated according to Appendix 7, SCTRERP.
- e. Aiken County will maintain exposure records of evacuees. Monitors at the shelters will obtain, record, and report, as a minimum, the information listed below for each contaminated person:
 - (1) Name
 - (2) Address
 - (3) Type Instrument Used and Reading Obtained
 - (4) Time of Reading

- (5) Effectiveness of Decontamination
- (6) Location and Name of Monitor

N. Radiation Exposure Control

- 1. <u>Emergency workers</u> (individuals whose emergency job is inside the EPZ) and Radiation Workers (individuals whose emergency job is outside the EPZ) in Aiken County who have a responsibility which could result in their exposure to radiation from an accident at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant will be issued dosimeters. Emergency workers or emergency worker teams, both inside and outside the 10-mile EPZ, will be issued one permanent record dosimeter TLD and one direct reading dosimeter.
- 2. Priority of issue of dosimeters will be to persons working with:
 - a. Law enforcement
 - b. Firefighting
 - c. Rescue and Emergency Medical Services
- 3. Additional dosimeters and chargers are available at the Aiken County Emergency Preparedness Office for further emergency uses.
- 4. Emergency service chiefs or their designated representatives will sign for any equipment issued and will be responsible for its return to the EOC.
- 5. All dosimeters will be issued to emergency personnel from the Radiological Defense Officer or team supervisor. Before distribution, each worker will check his equipment for function ability and sign a clearance sheet to insure that all equipment can be accounted for at the end of a shift.
- 6. Each emergency/radiation worker who is issued a dosimeter will be responsible for reading and recording his own dose rate as well as for submitting the accumulated dosage to his

superior. (See dose record form, Appendix 7.)

- 7. Team Supervisor will compile dosage reports and submit them to the Radiological Officer on a daily basis before midnight.
- 8. The Radiological Officer will maintain permanent dose file cards for all emergency personnel and he is responsible for having this information available to the Bureau of Radiological Health upon request.
- 9. Dosimeters will be recharged by each individual after his shift dosage has been determined.
- 10. Approximately one hour before a shift change, the Radiological Officer or the Emergency Preparedness Coordinator will brief the team supervisor on the dose rates calculated for specific area at that time interval. This briefing will be held in the EOC. Team supervisor will be instructed to closely monitor personnel who are working in contaminated areas and to arrange personnel rotations to limit accumulated dosages.
 - a. If a dosimeter reads 0.1R, instruct the worker to notify the EOC.
 - b. If a dosimeter shows a maximum reading of 1R, instruct that worker to notify the EOC and proceed to the Emergency Worker Decon area.
- 11. Each team supervisor will arrange communication checks with his field personnel to determine dose rates on a 24-hour basis for the duration of the accident.
- 12. Exposure control will be regulated by guidelines from South Carolina Technical RERP. In the event workers must incur doses in excess of EPA established standards, authorization to do so will come from the Chairman, Aiken County Council or his representative. All decisions will be discussed and authorization will be granted only when the exceeding or excess doses is absolutely necessary.
- O. <u>Medical</u>

- 1. Contaminated victims will be treated at Aiken Regional Medical Center, S.C., or at Doctor's Hospital should a radiological accident occur at Vogtle Electric Generating Plant. See Annex C, Medical and Public Health, to Part 5. Vogtle Site Specific to SCORERP.
- 2. The training of persons providing medical services to contaminated victims is the responsibility of DHEC. See Annex B, Training, SCORERP.
- 3. Transportation of contaminated victims is outlined in Paragraph IV.K, Transportation, in this Annex.

P. <u>Recovery and Re-entry</u>

- 1. Aiken County will rely on South Carolina Technical RERP and its procedures as carried out by DHEC for relaxing protective measures. Notification to relax protective measures will come from the State Forward EOC to Aiken County's EOC.
- 2. Aiken County will follow procedures as directed by the State Technical RERP for general recovery plans.

Q. Equipment

- 1. Radiation detection equipment assigned to Aiken County monitoring stations in Appendix 4 to Annex S (Radiological Protection) may be used within its limitations for monitoring purposes, under the guidelines of BRH.
- 2. See Paragraph IV.N., Radiological Exposure Control, this Annex.
- 3. Aiken County does not have any off-site radiological monitoring equipment to set up near the nuclear facility. Inplace monitoring and sampling stations have been established by DHEC/BRH as outlined in SCTRERP.
- 4. DHEC/BRH provides monitoring service and has available at the DHEC Central Office the following supplies:
 - a. Radiation monitoring equipment, including personnel dosimeters (TLD's), portable survey meters and air

samplers.

- b. Protective clothing.
- c. Sampling equipment for water, air, milk, vegetation, soil, etc.
- d. Bio-assay collecting containers.
- e. Decontamination supplies and equipment.
- f. Up-to-date set of maps showing environs of each nuclear facility are maintained in the Central Office and aboard the Mobile Radiological Laboratory (MRL). These maps show the location of each nuclear facility, motoring and sampling locations, hospitals, and landing strips, etc.
- g. See SCTRERP for further details.
- 5. DHEC/BRH also maintains a Mobile Radiological Laboratory (MRL) equipped with emergency response supplies and equipment. The MRL can be dispatched to an accident site to perform field sample analyses, radiological monitoring, and decontamination tasks. The MRL is equipped with radio communications on the statewide DHEC network and on the South Carolina Emergency Preparedness Division statewide network.
- 6. The receipt and analysis of all field monitoring data and the coordination of sample media will be handled by DHEC/BRH as outlined in SCTRERP.
- 7. Identification of emergency kits:
 - a. Protective Equipment See SCTRERP.
 - b. Communications Equipment See Annex B, Communications, Aiken EOP. See also Paragraph VI.B., Communications, this Annex.
 - c. Radiological Monitoring Equipment See Paragraph IV.Q., Equipment, this Annex. See also Annex S,
Radiological Protection, Aiken County EOP. See also SCTRERP.

- Emergency Supplies --- Aiken County has no emergency supplies on hand other than those supplies used by emergency response teams on a daily basis. See Annex N, Supply and Procurement, Aiken County EOP for procedures to procure any emergency supplies from state resources. See Resource Appendix of each Annex EOP for a list of equipment on hand.
- 8. Each emergency service is responsible for operationally checking its equipment at least once each calendar quarter and after each use. Calibration of equipment shall be at intervals recommended by the supplier of equipment.
- R. Exercise and Drills

Aiken County will participate in Radiological Emergency Response Exercises in conjunction with exercises at the facility. Exercises will be conducted on a frequency and as set forth in FEMA and NRC Rules.

- 1. Exercises:
 - a. Aiken County will participate in Radiological Emergency Response Exercises prepared by EPD, DHEC and the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant. These exercises will be observed and evaluated by federal and/or state and local officials.
 - b. Exercises will be conducted under varying weather conditions. Once every six years an exercise must commence between 1800 and 2400 and between 2400 and 0600.
- 2. Drills:

Aiken County will conduct and participate in subsystem drills, in addition to the annual RER exercise. Such drills will be supervised and evaluated by a qualified instructor. Each emergency service organization/component will conduct drills as indicated below:

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a. <u>Communication Drills</u>

Communications between the county, the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant and the EPD will be tested monthly. Such drills will include the understanding and transmission of emergency messages.

b. <u>Medical Emergency Drills</u>

Medical Emergency Drills will be conducted at unannounced frequencies, no less than two per year. A drill involving a simulated contaminated individual will be performed at least once a year.

- c. <u>Radiological Monitoring Drills</u> Conducted in coordination with DHEC/BRH. See SCTRERP.
- d. <u>Health Physics Drills</u>

Conducted in coordination with DHEC/BRH. See STRERP.

3. Conduct of Exercise:

Exercises and drills will be designed and executed in such a manner to allow free play for decision making and to meet the following objectives: NOTE: (Aiken County is not responsible for designing and conducting RER <u>exercises</u>. This responsibility rests with the facility and the state. Aiken County will provide for organizational drills).

- a. Drills in Aiken County will consist of the following, with a basic objective of qualification:
 - (1) Notification Communications.
 - (2) Notification and Warning Procedures.
 - (3) Shelter Procedures and Sheltering.
 - (4) Emergency Operations Center; Operations,

Procedures and Communications.

- (5) Medical Emergency Response Capability.
- (6) Rescue and Ambulance Response Capability.
- (7) Law Enforcement Traffic Control and Security Capability.
- (8) Fire Response Capability.
- b. Evaluation will be provided for every drill. A critique will be made and retraining, if required, will be conducted.
- c. The EPD will be notified of each drill and requested to observe.
- d. Each drill will be planned and prepared to include the following:
 - (1) Date, time period, place and participating county organizations.
 - (2) Simulated events.
 - (3) A time schedule of real, initiating and anticipated events. (Scenario)
 - (4) A narrative summary describing the conduct of the exercise.
 - (5) Description of arrangements for advanced materials to be issued to official observers.
 - (6) Evaluating, critiquing, and method of implementing corrective actions.
- e. For RER exercises with the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant or the state, Aiken County is a participant and does not conduct such exercises. See SCORERP, Annex D, Exercise Plan, State RERP for conduct of exercises.

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S. Radiological Emergency Response Training

The Aiken County Emergency Preparedness Division is responsible for training off-site emergency personnel to respond effectively to an accident involving Vogtle Electric Generating Plant. Personnel to receive initial and follow-up training are: law enforcement, fire, rescue, emergency medical, shelter managers, and radiological defense personnel.

The annual training program for off-site emergency response personnel shall consist of classroom training, tabletop exercises and governmental conferences. In addition, such emergency service and governmental officials with emergency assignment will participate in an annual radiological emergency response exercise with the facility.

- 1. Aiken County Emergency Preparedness Coordinator:
 - a. The County Emergency Preparedness Coordinator will receive initial and follow-up training by the SCEPD. Training will consist of daily responsibilities, radiological defense, governmental conferences, management seminars, workshops, and career development courses. (Reference SCORERP, Annex B.)
 - b. The County Emergency Preparedness Coordinator is responsible for the county training program to include responsibilities of county government and specific duties of the emergency services. Assistance will be obtained from the SCEPD. (Reference SCORERP, Annex 8.)
- 2. Accident Assessment:

Accident assessment is a state responsibility. (See SCTRERP.)

3. Radiological Monitoring Teams and Radiological Analysis Personnel:

Radiological Protection Officer and Monitors:

a. Aiken County Emergency Preparedness Coordinator has the overall responsibility of training Radiological Monitors. The county has a Radiological Officer who is responsible for conducting training and refresher courses and his instructors training is from the State Emergency Preparedness Division, Radiological Section. Instructors take periodic refresher courses. In order to become a local radiological monitor, one must take the standard 12-hour course and make a passing grade on the final exam.

A refresher course is given every year, and it must be taken to remain certified. Monitors must also participate in exercises and drills that involve radiological monitoring.

This radiological monitoring is designed for RER, however, the basic principles of the instruction is translatable to FNF accidents for understanding of conditions, nuclear theory, and sheltering. Should low-level monitoring instrumentation become available to the county, previously trained monitors could be easily trained.

- b. Radiological monitoring is offered to the following county and municipal agencies:
 - (1) County Law Enforcement
 - (2) County Volunteer Rescue Service
 - (3) Volunteer Fire Departments
 - (4) County EMS
 - (5) Municipal Fire Departments
 - (6) Municipal Police Departments
 - (7) Local Red Cross Workers
- 4. Police, Security and Fire Fighting Personnel:

Law enforcement and fire fighting personnel will be trained locally with assistance from SCEPD and applicable state agencies. Annually, these personnel will receive training to cover responsibilities, notification and alert procedures, sector assignments and familiarization with their service SOP. This will be done by governmental conferences, tabletop exercises and participation in the annual radiological emergency response exercise with the facility.

5. First Aid and Rescue Personnel:

Rescue Squads and the Emergency Medical Service will be trained locally with assistance from SCEPD and applicable state agencies. Annually, these personnel will receive training to cover responsibilities, notification and alert procedures, sector assignments and familiarization with their service SOP. This will be done by governmental conferences, tabletop exercises and participation in the annual radiological emergency response exercise with the facility.

6. Medical Support Personnel:

Training of medical support personnel is a DHEC responsibility. (Reference SCORERP, Annex B.)

7. Public Information and Instructions: The Public Information Officer will receive initial training by Aiken County EPD with assistance from SCEPD. Training will include responsibilities, RER Plan, dissemination of information and development of an SOP. Follow-up training will consist of participation in tabletop exercises, governmental conferences and the annual RER exercise.

T. <u>Coordinating Instructions</u>

- 1. This Radiological Emergency Response Plan will be reviewed/updated annually prior to the anniversary of the Plan.
- 2. Supporting RER Standing Operating Procedures will be reviewed/updated by responsible agencies at the time of the RERP update.
- 3. Population risk factors for radioactive exposures in all categories are as shown in the South Carolina Peacetime

Radiological Emergency Response Plan. Any changes to such criteria will be directed by DHEC/BRH.

- 4. All radiological emergency response personnel, employees or volunteers, must receive radiological emergency response training as outlined in Paragraph IV.S., above.
- 5. All telephone numbers will be updated quarterly by Aiken County Emergency Preparedness Division.
- 6. Letters of Agreement and Mutual Aid Pacts for RER will be initiated and promulgated.

V. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. Administration
 - 1. Aiken County EOP.
 - 2. South Carolina Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan, October 1997.
 - 3. South Carolina Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan, October 1998.
 - 4. Administrative matters not contained in the above will be directed to the EOC.
 - 5. Personnel effectiveness reports to EOC.
- B. Logistics
 - 1. Aiken County EOP.
 - 2. South Carolina Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan, October 1997.
 - 3. South Carolina Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan, October 1998.
 - 4. Logistical matters not contained above will be directed to the EOC.

5. Equipment and transportation effectiveness reports to the EOC.

VI. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. Direction and Control
 - 1. The Aiken County EOC is located in the County Council Building, at 736 Richland Avenue, West, Aiken, SC and will be made operational immediately upon receipt of an Emergency Action Condition requiring activation.
 - 2. The State FEOC is located is the state control headquarters and will be located at:
 - a. Primary -- National Guard Armory Graniteville, S.C.
 - b. Alternate -- National Guard Armory Highway 3 Barnwell, S.C.
 - 3. The State EOC is located in the basement of the Rutledge Building, 1429 Senate Street, Columbia, and S. C.
 - 4. The Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Operations Facility (EOF) is located at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Training Center. The EOF will be staffed by Southern Nuclear Operating Company personnel. The Technical Support Center is located near the station control room.
 - 5. Adjacent County EOC's are located at:
 - a. Augusta/Richmond County Emergency Management,
 - b. Barnwell County EOC, 57 Wall Street, Barnwell, S.C.
 - c. Edgefield County Administration Building,
 - d. Allendale County EOC James Brandt Building, Allendale
 - 6. Chairman, Aiken County Council will provide county liaison with communications capability to the State FEOC, adjacent affected county EOC's and Georgia Power Company's EOF.

- 7. The Aiken County Council will provide liaison to operate shelters if evacuation is required.
- 8. Chiefs of Services or their designated representatives will be present in the Aiken County EOC to direct and control their service(s) upon direction of council.
- 9. The EOC will provide space and communications for State and federal liaison personnel.
- 10. The Aiken Municipal Airport, capable of supporting General Aviation aircraft, is located off U.S. Route I, seven miles north of Aiken, S.C. (Lat 33 38'57"N; Long 81 41'03"W). The 5,000-foot primary runway, 3800-foot secondary runway and Helipad are paved. There is 24-hour radio coverage. Aiken Municipal Airport has storage capacities of 10,000 gallons of AVGAS and 12,000 gallons of jet fuel. The fixed Base Operator (FBO) is Aiken Aviation, Inc.

The alternate is Bush Field in Augusta, Georgia. Bush Field is a commercial airport, 27 miles southeast of Aiken Municipal Airport, and is capable of accommodating larger commercial jet aircraft.

- B. <u>Communications</u>
 - 1. During an emergency in Aiken County which results in the opening of the Emergency Operations Center, continuous communications with the different agencies that respond is most vital. The following communications will be used:
 - a. County Law Enforcement Radio System

The following frequencies will be utilized to coordinate county municipal law enforcement personnel.

(1) The Aiken County Sheriff's Department transmits on 453.550 MHz and receives on 458.550 MHz.

They can also transmit and receive on 453.550 MHz which is the police network. The City of

Aiken transmits on 453.650 Mhz and receives on 458.650 MHz. The city of North Augusta transmits on 453.750 and receives on 458.750. The small towns of New Ellenton, Jackson, and Wagener transmit and receive on the Sheriff's frequency.

- (2) See ESF-2, Communications, Aiken County EOP.
- b. Fire and Rescue Service
 - (1) All Aiken County Fire Departments utilize frequency 46.06 MHz for communications.
 - (2) All rescue squads utilize frequency and 155.400 and 155.220 MHz for communications.
 - (3) See ESF-4 (Fire Service) Aiken County EOP.
 - (4) See ESF-8 (Rescue and Ambulance Services) Aiken County EOP.
- c. <u>County Emergency Medical Service</u>

The Hospital and Emergency Medical Service (EMS), can communicate with the Sheriffs and all the Rescue Squads via their base station on 155.400 MHz.

d. <u>State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) Teletype</u>

The SLED teletype is located in the County Sheriff's Dispatch Section at the County Law Enforcement Center. It can be used to send and receive messages to the South Carolina Emergency Preparedness Division and other counties.

e. Other public and private communication systems, such as telephone companies, electric and gas companies, school bus maintenance shops, etc., having an emergency communications capability, when needed and having a desire to assist.

- 2. See ESF-2, Communications to the Aiken County EOP.
- 3. See Aiken EOP, Sec. IV-C, Communication to the South Carolina Comprehensive Emergency Preparedness Plan.

C. <u>Reports</u>

- 1. Aiken County South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan, Annex C-3, October 1997 as amended.
- 2. Civil Defense Operational Reporting System (CEDORS) will be in accordance with CPG2 - 10/7 Local Government Operational Situation Reporting Procedures.
- 3. Situation reports will be submitted to the Aiken County EOC as necessary and/or as required. These reports will include such information as follows:
 - a. Agencies activated, operations undertaken and personnel/equipment strength.
 - b. <u>Status of evacuation (if undertaken)</u>
 - (1) Area and number of population affected.
 - (2) Location and number of persons in shelter on an hourly basis to include by age and sex.
 - (3) Completion time of evacuation.
 - c. <u>Casualties</u>
 - (1) Radiation related and where hospitalized/stored.
 - (2) Non-radiation related and where hospitalized/stored.
 - (3) Nature and extent of injuries (death) of casualties.
 - d. Nature and extent to include time estimate of

additional assistance and support required specifically defined as to Who, What, When, Where, and Why.

- e. After Action reports required from each Emergency Response Service to include:
 - (1) Number of personnel involved (total).
 - (2) Hours devoted by personnel (total).
 - (3) Average hours devoted by personnel.
 - (4) Equipment involved and cost estimate for each piece of equipment for operation.
 - (5) Support received from non-county assets.
- (6) Overall dollar cost for the service for the operation.

f. Damage Reports

- (1) County property.
- (2) Personal property to include animals and crops.

Aiken County Administrator

Date

Coordinator, Aiken County Emergency Preparedness Division Date

ATTACHMENTS

- Attachment 1 Map, Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, 10-Mile IPZ, S.C. Primary Highways, Sectors, Evacuation Routes, Shelters, Traffic Control Points, Procedures.
- Attachment 2 Map, Vogtle Electric Generating Plant 50-Mile EPZ.
- Attachment 3 Map. Population Distribution of the Aiken County 10-Mile and 50-Mile EPZ's.
 - Tab A Traffic Capacities for Evacuation Routes.

APPENDICES

- Appendix 1 County Organization Chart.
 - Tab A Responsibility Summary Table.
- Appendix 2 Procedures for Alerting and Notifying Residents and Warning Teams of the 10-Mile EPZ.
 - Tab A Emergency Notification Message Form.
 - Tab B -Plant Vogtle Emergency Information Calendar.
 - Tab C EPD-43 Accident/Incident Report Form.
- Appendix 3 Traffic Control Procedures.
- Appendix 4 Nursing Homes, Industries, and Schools in the 10-Mile EPZ of Aiken County.
- Appendix 5 State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) SOP.
- Appendix 6 Dose Rate Record.
- Appendix 7 Procedures to Implement the Aiken County RERP.
- Appendix 8 Radiological Decontamination.
 - Tab A Decontamination Procedures.
- Appendix 9 Letters of Agreement.
- Appendix10 Shelters and Capacities.

- Appendix 11- Emergency Action Levels.
- Appendix 12- Emergency Notification/Response Telephone List

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ATTACHMENT 1 TO ANNEX Q2

Map, Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, 10-Mile EPZ, S.C. Primary Highways. Sectors, Evacuation Routes, Shelters, Traffic Control Points, Procedures. ATTACHMENT 2 TO ANNEX Q2,

Map, Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, 50-Mile IPZ.

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ATTACHMENT 3 TO ANNEX Q2.

Map, Population Distribution of the Aiken County 10-Milc and 50-Mile IPZ.

ATTACHMENT 3, TAB A TO ANNEX Q2 - TRAFFIC CAPACITIES FOR EVACUATION ROUTES.

Traffic Capacities for Evacuation Routes.

		Number ¹		Roadway ²		
		of		Distanc	e To Cruise	Capac.
<u>County</u>	Roadway Section	Lanes	<u>Pavement</u>	<u>Obstruc</u>	<u>tion Speed</u>	(vph)
Aiken	Route 2035 (Brown Road), east of Route 5	2	Dirt	6 ft.	25mph	1288
	Route 5, between Route 2035 and Route 63	2	Paved	6 ft.	35 mp h	1 400
	Route 63,between Route 5 and Route 57	2	Paved	6 ft.	35mph	1400
	Route 57, between Route 63 and Route 278	2	Paved	6 ft.	35mph	1400
	Route 278, between Route 57 and Route 302	2	Paved	6 ft.	35mph	1400
	Route 302	2	Paved	6 ft.	35mph	1512
Aiken R	oute 493, South of Route 125	2	Paved	6 ft.	35mph	1400
Aiken R	loute 125	2	Paved	6 ft.	35mph	1624

¹ In both directions.

² Capacity is defined in vehicles per hour, for both directions of travel.

APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX Q2, ORGANIZATION CHART.

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FUNCTION	AGENCY	RESPONSIE Primary Su	ILITY Ipport
Command &	Aiken County Council	v	
Control	Chairman	X	v
	County Administrator		X
	Director, Emergency Pre-		~
	paredness Division		~
	Chiefs, County Emergency		v
	Services		X
Warning	Aiken County Sheriff	X	
(Radiological	(Transient)		
Emergency	Aiken County Sheriff		Х
Response	(Transient)		м
	Aiken County Sheriff		X
	(Residents)		v
	Aiken County Sheriff		X
	(Residents)		v
	Emergency Preparedness Div.		X
	Radio & TV Stations		X
	S.C. Educational Network		÷
	State Law Enforcement Div.		~
	(SLED) (When requested)		v
	Municipalities		~
Notification	Sheriff	Х	
Communications	Director, Emergency Prepardness		
•••••••••••••	Division Utilities		Х
	Telephone Companies		Х
	Local Government and		
	Municipalities		Х
	Chiefs, County Emergency		
	Services		Х
Public	PIO Officer (County)	x	
Information	Director, Emergency Pre-		
	paredness Division		Х
	Aiken County Council		
	Chairman		X
	Local Newspapers		Х

APPENDIX 1, TAB A TO ANNEX Q2 - RESPONSIBILITY SUMMARY TABLE.

FUNCTION	AGENCY	RESPONSIBIL Primary Sup	<u>ITY</u> port
	TV & Radio Serving County Municipalities Utility+9		X X X
Accident Assessment (Nuclear Accident)	Dept. of Health & Environ- mental Control RAP & IRAP (Upon Request) Director, Emergency Preparedness	x	x
···· · ,	Division		x
Social Services (EWS)	County Dept. of Social Services School Districts County Red Cross Salvation Army (When	x	X X
	Available)		X
Fire Service	Chief, Fire Service Local & Fire Departments S.C. Forestry Commission S.C. Office of Fire Marshal Adjacent Counties (Mutual Agreement)	X	X X X X
Rescue Service	Chief, Rescue Service Local Rescue Squads S.C. Wildlife & Marine Resources S.C. Forestry Commission S.C. Aeronautics Commission S.C. Civil Air Patrol Adjacent Counties (Mutual Agreement)	X	x x x x x x
Traffic Control,	Aiken County Sheriff (Transients)	X	

APPENDIX 1, TAB A TO ANNEX Q2 - RESPONSIBILITY SUMMARY TABLE (CONTINUED)

APPENDIX 1, TAB A TO ANNEX Q2 - RESPONSIBILITY SUMMARY TABLE (CONTINUED)

Security & Aiken County Sheriff > Law Enforce- (Transients) ment Aiken County Sheriff > (Residents) > Municipal Police Forces > State Law Enforcement Div. > S.C. Wildlife & Marine >	<u>Υ</u> <u>srt</u>
ment Aiken County Sheriff > (Residents) Municipal Police Forces > State Law Enforcement Div. > S.C. Wildlife & Marine	(
Municipal Police Forces >>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>	(
State Law Enforcement Div. >	κ
	<
Resources >	K
S.C. Highway Patrol	ζ
S.C. Army National Guard > (If Available)	(
Emergency Chief, County Emergency	
Medical Medical Service A	~
(FMS) County Ambulance Service)	ς κ
Hospitals (Serving EP7)	x
Adjacent Counties (Mutual	•
Agreement)	X
Transpor- County School Bus Main-	
tation tenance supervisor X	v
S C Public Service Comm	Ŷ
S.C. Aeronautics Commission	X
S.C. Adjutant General	X
Adjacent Counties (Mutual	
Agreement)	X
Protective Aiken County Council	
Response Chairman X	
Sheriff's Office	x

APPENDIX 1, TAB A TO ANNEX Q2 - RESPONSIBILITY SUMMARY TABLE (CONTINUED)

FUNCTION	AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITY Primary Support
	Director, Emergency Pre- paredness Division Chiefs County Emergency	x
	Services	x
Radiological Exposure	S.C. Dept. of Health & En- vironmental Control (DHEC)	x
Control	Director, Emergency Pre- paredness Division Aiken County Council	X
	Chairman	X
Corrective Actions and Plan Changes	Director, Emergency Prepared- ness Agency Chieft, County Emergency	X
rian changes	Service	x

APPENDIX 2 TO ANNEX Q2 - PROCEDURES FOR ALERTING AND NOTIFYING RESIDENTS AND WARNING TEAMS OF THE 10-MILE EPZ.

I. GENERAL

Purpose

To describe procedures, organization, and facilities used to alert and notify the populace in the Plume Exposure (10-mile) EPZ in the event of a radiological emergency at Vogtle Electric Generating Plant.

II. EXECUTION

- A. <u>General</u>
 - 1. Alert

Tone alert radios will be used to ALERT both the residents and transient population in the VEGP 10-mile EPZ.

2. Notification

The resident populace will be initially notified through the NOAA tone-alert radio and through mobile sound equipment for the transient population. Follow-up public information will be made by the respective states over the Emergency Alert System (EAS). Savannah River Site (SRS) will notify workers and members of the public within their boundaries, including persons traveling through SRS on the public highway and hunters.

- B. <u>Concept of Operations</u>
 - 1. Alerting
 - a. State agencies and local governments are notified of radiological emergencies as specified in Annex A, SCORERP.
 - b. In the event there is an <u>immediate</u> declaration of Site Area Emergency or General Emergency by VEGP and the SEOC/FEOC is not operational, the decision to

sound the signals and to issue emergency instructions to the public will be made and executed by county authorities based on recommendations by VEGP officials.

- c. Once the SEOC/FEOC is operational, the decision to sound alerting signals will be made by the Executive Group of the State Emergency Organization (SEO).
- d. NOAA tone-alert system will be activated by the Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) in coordination with the South Carolina FEOC/SEOC. Alerting of persons boating or fishing on the Savannah River will be accomplished by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Game and Fish Division, and Burke County EMA in coordination with the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources.

2. Notification

- a. The primary means of notification is the NOAA tonealert radio system. It will be utilized to provide the initial notification of the public. The transient population will be primarily notified by mobile sound equipment.
- b. The EAS will be utilized as the primary means for <u>follow-up</u> public information. Follow-up emergency action messages will be formulated and coordinated by the respective state EOCs. The message(s) will be relayed by the State PIO Organization at the Emergency News Center (ENC).

C. <u>State Procedures</u>

1. Upon declaration of an emergency at the VEGP, the plant notifies GEMA, the S.C. Emergency Preparedness Warning Point (SCEPD), SRS, and all counties over the dedicated Emergency Notification Network (ENN), (SEOC/FEOC, if operational). Commercial telephone will be used as backup means of notification. Recommendations will be made by VEGP to the appropriate state(s) for their respective portions of the EPZ.

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- 2. SCEPD and GEMA emergency response officials will coordinate protective actions and the content of NOAA messages over the Administrative Decision Line (ADL).
- 3. If Georgia and South Carolina SEOCs are operational, protective actions will be coordinated.
- 4. The Georgia EMA, upon coordination and agreement of the NOAA message with South Carolina, activates the NOAA message from the Columbia Weather Service, via the transmitter located at VEGP using existing GEMA/NOAA procedures. The combined message is thereby sent to all NOAA radios in the EPZ (both states) giving initial protective actions for all local planning zones and instructs all to turn to an EAS radio and/or television station.
- 5. An initial EAS message will have been coordinated between officials of Georgia and South Carolina during the same coordination concerning the NOAA message. The EAS message will be transmitted to the respective states' Public Information personnel at the Emergency News Center for transmission over the EAS network(s) in their respective state(s). (See Appendices 1 and 2, EAS Operational Areas.)
- 6. Subsequent changes of recommended protective actions will be made using the above procedures.
- D. <u>Public Information</u>

Emergency Public Information will be issued by the South Carolina spokesperson from the Emergency News Center located in the Burke County Office Park on Georgia Highway 80/56 in Waynesboro, Georgia, in coordination with the State of South Carolina, SRS, respective counties and the Georgia Power Company.

- E. <u>County Procedures</u>
 - 1. Receipt of Warning
 - a. If an emergency is declared at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, authorized VEGP personnel will notify the Aiken County Communications Center

Warning Point simultaneously with state and other county warning points by Emergency Notification Network (ENN) phones, or commercial telephone. Verification of the call will be established to insure authenticity.

- b. In the event the Prompt Notification System is accidentally activated, corrective procedures will be followed.
- c. See Aiken EOP, Sec V.
- 2. Dissemination of the Warning

Upon confirmation of an immediate General Emergency, the dispatcher will immediately notify/advise any one of the following Aiken County officials:

Aiken County Emergency Preparedness Coordinator Emergency Preparedness Division

Aiken County Sheriff

Aiken County Council Chairman

Aiken County Administrator

Each of these officials has the authority to request activation of the Prompt Notification System and the EAS message system.

- 3. In cases where immediate response is required to protect the populace, one of the above listed Aiken County officials will direct activation of the Emergency Alerting System and issuance of appropriate messages.
- If the radiological situation allows orderly activation of the SEOC/FEOC, EAS activation will be made after consultation between Georgia Emergency Management Agency and S.C. Emergency Preparedness Division regarding protective actions.

F. <u>Methods of Notifying the Population of the 10-Mile EPZ</u>

1. Aiken County has no resident population within the VEGP plume EPZ. The population here consists only of transients. If the decision is made to activate the prompt notification system, the tone alert radios located in Aiken County will be audible in the Aiken County portion of the VEGP EPZ and constitutes the initial means of prompt notification. In addition, the Aiken County Sheriff's Office will dispatch warning teams using vehicles equipped with sirens, bullhorns, loudspeakers, or other public address systems to warn transient population within that portion of Aiken County that falls within the VEGP plume EPZ. Those warning teams will proceed to and drive through that part of the plume EPZ disseminating appropriate warning messages. Those warning teams will provide notification within 45-minutes to any transients in that part of the plume EPZ who were not warned by the initial notification.

> In addition to providing additional warning to the Aiken County portion of the VEGP plume EPZ, the Aiken warning teams will also provide initial notification to transients in the Aiken County portion of the VEGP EPZ.

2. Warning teams consist of the following along with assigned areas of responsibility:

Sheriff's Office - Sector G-10 in Aiken County including Cowden Plantation.

Other police, fire and rescue units are available to augment above resources if necessary.

- 3. Notification of Warning Teams
 - a. Rescue -- radio, pager or telephone.
 - b. Fire Departments -- radio or telephone.
 - c. Police Departments --- radio or telephone.
 - d. All units above can be contacted/controlled from the Aiken County Communications Center.

- 4. Warning Messages to be disseminated will consist of one of the following:
 - a. Attention -- A radiological accident occurred at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant at (date/time) that could cause harm to persons in this neighborhood. You are requested to stay inside your homes and businesses with doors and windows closed. Turn on your radio or TV to receive further information.
 - b. Attention -- A radiological accident occurred at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant at (date/time) that could cause harm to persons in this neighborhood. We urge you to leave your homes or businesses in a safe, orderly manner and report to your assigned shelters. Turn on your radio or TV to receive further information.
 - c. Attention -- The Governor of South Carolina has declared a state of emergency due to an accident at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant at (date/time). You are requested to begin movement to your shelter in accordance with instructions listed in the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant brochure and information furnished by radio and TV stations.

G. <u>Emergency Alert System (EAS)</u>

EAS will be activated along with the prompt notification system. Information advising the population of protective actions will be given out over the EAS via standard messages in place at the EAS stations. (See Appendix 3, Annex C, SCORERP)

The widest coverage by the EAS will be utilized to convey the public warning and follow-up messages.

H. Alert and Notification Communications Directory (Tab E).

APPENDIX 2, TAB A TO ANNEX Q2 - EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION MESSAGE FORM (ENMF)

(INSERT ENMF)

APPENDIX 2, TAB C TO ANNEX Q2 - PLANT VOGTLE EMERGENCY INFORMATION CALENDAR

(INSERT CALENDAR)

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APPENDIX 2 TO ANNEX Q2 - EPD-43 ACCIDENT/INCIDENT REPORT FORM.

(INSERT EPD-43)

APPENDIX 2 TO ANNEX Q2 - EPD ACCIDENT/INCIDENT REPORT FORM - (CONTINUED)

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APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX Q2 - TRAFFIC CONTROL PROCEDURES.

The following is an evacuation and roadblock plan to be used when ordered by proper authorities regarding a nuclear accident at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant.

Evacuation data was evaluated to identify key intersection locations where potential vehicle conflicts during an evacuation would warrant management or control. The locations identified for traffic control are identified below:

Aiken County:

- o Route 2035 (Brown Road) at Route 5 (direct traffic north on Route 5; restrict vehicles from traveling south on Route 2035).
- o Route 5 at Route 299 (direct traffic north on Route 5).
- o Route 5 at Route 63 (direct traffic west on Route 63).
- o Route 63 at Route 125 (allow traffic to flow on Route 63).
- o Route 63 at Route 57 (direct traffic north on Route 57).

Barnwell County:

o Route 125 at Route 493 (direct traffic south on Route 125).

Allendale County:

- o Route 125 at Route 12 (direct traffic south on Route 125).
- o Route 125 at Route 17 (direct traffic south on Route 125).

These locations are illustrated in Attachment 3.

The responsibility for traffic control during an evacuation of the South Carolina portion of the VEGP EPZ will be shared by Aiken and Allendale County emergency management, law enforcement agency personnel, and State as available. Barnwell County law enforcement personnel will be available as backup to Allendale personnel if required. Each traffic management location will be manned and/or roadblocks will be positioned to direct evacuees out of the EPZ and to restrict unauthorized access in the

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affected area. Route markers will be placed along the evacuation route at the above critical location to promote more efficient traffic flow out of the EPZ.

The stationing of traffic controllers at these Traffic Management Locations would not be expected to significantly reduce the time required to evacuate the South Carolina portion of the EPZ, since the time estimates are most influenced by the various preparations and mobilization times. However, controllers at these key locations would reduce the number of vehicle conflicts and promote movement through the area. Also the traffic controllers will instill confidence in evacuees by directing evacuating traffic in the most efficient manner possible, and by being available to respond to unpredictable or changing events. APPENDIX 5 TO ANNEX Q2 - NURSING HOMES, INDUSTRIES AND SCHOOLS IN THE 10-MILE EPZ OF AIKEN COUNTY.

There are no schools, hospitals, nursing homes, or industries located in the Aiken County portion of the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant EPZ.
APPENDIX 6 TO ANNEX Q2 - STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION (SLED), SOP.

The security identification that will be used to control egress and ingress in the case of a nuclear emergency is as follows:

PUBLIC SAFETY

All bona fide uniforms of public safety agencies will be honored. This includes but is not limited to the uniforms of Police, Fire and Emergency Medical Personnel. Personnel of public safety agencies and/or National Guard who are not in uniform will display appropriate agency identification or obtain an Approved Identification Pass from the SLED representative at the SEOC or FEOC.

STAFF SUPPORT

All personnel of agencies and organizations supporting governmental response to a nuclear emergency will be issued Approved Identification Passes.

NEWS MEDIA

Members of the media should display official identification from their employing or sponsoring organization. Generally, the media will be directed to a near site media center and not to the Forward Emergency Operating Center.

CIVILIANS

A pass is available for evacuees who may be authorized re-entry to an evacuated area in the event of urgent duties.

APPENDIX 7 TO ANNEX Q2- DOSE RATE RECORD.

RADIATION EXPOSURE RECORD

NAME
AGE
SOCIAL SECURITY MIMBER
DOSIMETER SERIAL NUMBER

DATE	INITIAL READING	FINAL R E ADING	EXPOSURE
· <u> </u>			
DATE		TOTAL EXPOSURE	
SIGNATURE			

APPENDIX 8 TO ANNEX Q2 - PROCEDURES TO IMPLEMENT THE AIKEN COUNTY RER PLAN.

NUREG-0654 Criteria II P:7

- 1. <u>Aiken Regional Medical Centers Operational Procedures.</u>
- 2. <u>Standing Operations Procedures</u>, State Emergency Operations Center, Emergency Preparedness Division, Office of the Adjutant General.
- 3. <u>Local Government Radio/Signal Operating Instructions</u>, Emergency Preparedness Division, Office of the Adjutant General.
- 4. <u>Duty Officer/Staff_Duty Officer_Instructional_Manual</u>, Emergency Preparedness Division, Office of the Adjutant General.
- 5. <u>Standard Operating Procedures, EMS Division</u>, South Carolina Department of Health & Environmental Control.
- 6. <u>Chief Elected Official</u>, Implementing Procedures.
- 7. Emergency Preparedness Agency, Implementing Procedures.
- 8. <u>Aiken County Sheriff's Office</u>. Implementing Procedures.
- 9. <u>Rescue Squad/Ambulance</u>, Implementing Procedures.
- 10. <u>Shelter Manager</u>, Implementing Procedures.
- 11. <u>County Communications Center</u>, Implementing Procedures.

APPENDIX TO ANNEX Q2 - RADIOLOGICAL DECONTAMINATION

A. <u>General</u>

- 1. Radiological decontamination is the reduction or removal of contaminating radiological material from structures, areas, objects or persons. The object is to reduce the contamination to an acceptable level with the least expenditure of labor and materials, and with radiation exposure to decontaminate personnel commensurate with the urgency of the task.
- 2. Decontamination procedures will be implemented on the recommendations of DHEC, Bureau of Radiological Health.

B. <u>Execution</u>

- 1. Decontamination points will be established at the following locations and be under direction of the Radiological Officer:
 - a. <u>Shelters</u>

South Aiken High School

Kennedy Middle School

b. <u>Decontamination Points</u>:

South Aiken High School

Redcliffe Elementary School

- C. Procedures
 - 1. The method of decontamination will depend upon the type and extent of contamination.
 - 2. Personnel and Clothing:

As described in Tab A.

3. Decontamination of food and water will be conducted under the technical advice/supervision of DHEC/BRH.

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- 4. Contaminated areas will be roped off and marked with <u>CAUTION-</u> <u>RADIOACTIVITY</u> signs.
- 5. Action levels for decontamination will be conducted as outlined in Appendix I STRERP.

TAB A TO APPENDIX 8

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APPENDIX 9 TO ANNEX Q2- LETTERS OF AGREEMENTS

Letters of agreements are on file in Aiken County Emergency Preparedness Office.

APPENDIX 10 TO ANNEX Q2 - DESIGNATED SHELTERS IN AIKEN COUNTY FOR EVACUEES FROM AIKEN COUNTY, S.C.

I. GENERAL

The shelters listed in this appendix are in compliance with American Red Cross Disaster Services Guidelines and Procedures, ARC 3074, dated August 1976.

II. PURPOSE

The shelter marked with an asterisk below is the primary shelter. As primary shelter, it is opened immediately upon notification that an incident has occurred and that sheltering will be required for evacuees. The alternate shelter will be opened as needed. These shelters will accommodate 100% of the population.

III. Shelter Listing with phone number is indicated below:

COUNTY	NAME/ADDRESS	<u>CAPACITY</u>
AIKEN	South Aiken High School Pine Log Road Aiken,S.C.	1200
AIKEN	*Kennedy Middle School Pine Log Road Aiken, S.C.	1200

* Alternate Shelter

APPENDIX 11 TO ANNEX Q2 EMERGENCY ACTION LEVELS Page 1

·				
CLASS NOTIFICATION OF UNUSUAL EVENTS				
CLASS DESCRIPTION Unusual events are in process or have occurred which indicate a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant. No releases of radioactive material requiring off-site response of monitoring are expected unless further degradation of safety systems occur.				
LICENSEE ACTIONS	STATE ACTIONS	LOCAL ACTIONS		
 Promptly inform SCOPS Warning Point and affected counties for nature of unusual conditions as soon as discovered. Augment on-shift resources. Assess and respond. Escalate to a more severe class, if appropriate. Close out with verbal 	 SC DPSWP notifies EDP and DHEC. EPD verifies county notification. DHEC assesses situation with plant and confirms with EPD. EPD notifies Governor's Office & OTAG. Escalate response to more severe class; if appropriate. 	 Provide fire. medical, or security assistance if required. Escalate response to more severe class if so notified. Stand by until verbal close out. 		
summary to off-site authorities followed by written summary within 24 hours.	6) Stand by until verbal closeout.			

Emergency Action Levels Page 2

CLASS	ALERT				
CLASS DESCRIPTION Events are in process or have occurred which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant. Any release expected to be limited to small fractions of the EPA Protective Actions Guidelines exposure levels.					
	STATE ACTIONS				
1) Promptly inform SCDPS Warning Point and affected counties of Alert status	1) SC DPSWP notifies EPD and DHEC.	1) Provide fire, medial, or security assistance on request.			
 Augment resources, activate on-site Technical Support Center (TSC) and on-site Operational Support Center (OSC). Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) and other key personnel to standby. Assess and respond. Consider activating the Joint Information Center. Dispatch on-site monitoring teams and associated communications. Provide periodic plant status update to off-site authorities (at least every 60 minutes) Provide periodic meteorological assessments to off-site authorities and close estimates for actual releases. Escalate to a more sever s class, if appropriate 	 2) EPD verifies county notification. 3) DHEC assess situation with plant and confirms with EPD. Recommends response required. 4) EPD notifies Governor's Office, OTAG, North Carolina, Georgia and FEMA. 5) Governor considers declaring a State of Emergency. 6) Alert key emergency response personnel and communications to standby status. 7) EPD staff activates SEOC. Consider dispatch and activation of FEOC. 8) Dispatch Public Information group to the Joint Information Center, if activated. 	 2) Augment resource and bring EOC(s) to standby status. Consider activation of EOC(s) downwind from facility. 3) Bring alert and notification systems to standby status. 4) Activate siren system and EBS in 10-mile EPZ if recommended. 5) Alert key personnel to standby status. 6) Escalate to more severe class if notified. 7) Maintain Alert status until verbal closeout or reduction or emergency class. 			

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Emergency Action Level

<u>CLASS</u> G	LASS GENERAL EMERGENCY			
CLASS DESCRIPTION Events are in process or have occurred which involve actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting with potential for loss on containment integrity. Release can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels off-site for more than the immediate site area.				
	STATE ACTIONS	LOCAL ACTIONS		
 Make senior technical and management staff on-site available for consolation with NRC and State on a periodic basis. Provide meteorological and dose estimates to off-site authorities for actual releases via a dedicated individual or automated data transmission. Provide release and dose projections based on available plan condition information and foreseeable contingencies. Close out or recommend reduction of emergency class by briefing of off-site authorities at EOC and by phone followed by written summary within 8 hours. 	 EPD coordinates evacuation, sheltering, and radiological monitoring if required. Provide periodic press updates for public within at least 10-mile EPZ. Consider distribution of Potassium lodide tablets to emergency response organization. Coordinate and allocate state support resource. Request Federal support as needed. Provide protective actions in 50-mile Ingestion Pathway EPZ. In an immediate emergency and DEOC/FEOC is not operational, state forces will rapidly take appropriate actions required at Alert and Site Area Emergency to achieve requisite directions and control. Maintain General Emergency status until closeout or reduction in emergency class. 	 In an immediate energency and SEOC/FEOC is not operational: a) Initiate protective actions recommended by plant as appropriate: b) Activate the public alert system and E6S for 10-mile EPZ:(c) Take actions appropriate at Alert and Site Area Emergency. Maintain General Emergency status until closeout or reduction of emergency class. 		

Emergency Action Levels

CLASS	ALERT			
CLASS DESCRIPTION Events are in process or have occurred which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant. Any release expected to be limited to small fractions of the EP/ Protective Action Guideline exposure levels.				
LICENSEE ACTIONS	STATE ACTIONS			
9) Close out or recommend reduction in emergency class to off-site authorities followed by written summary within 8 hours.	 9) Coordinate activation of siren systems and EBS In 10-mile EPZ if recommended. 10) Consider precautionary evacuation of schools within the 5-mile EPZ and 10-mile downwind. Consider notification of 50-mile EPZ counties. 11) Consider precautionary evacuation of schools within 5-mile EPZ and 10-mile downwind. 11) Consider precautionary evacuation of schools within 5-mile EPZ and 10-mile downwind. 12) Provide any assistance requested from counties and facility. 13) Escalate response to more severe from counties and facility. 14) Maintain Alert status until verbal closeout or reduction of emergency class 			

ANNEX Q2, FIXED NUCLEAR FACILITY (FNF) RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN (RERP) TO THE ALLENDALE COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (EOP)

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ANNEX Q2, FIXED NUCLEAR FACILITY (FNF) RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN (RERP) TO THE ALLENDALE COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (EOP)

All FNF and RERP will be trained on the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and integrate those principles into all FNF and RERP planning and response operations.

Ensure all FNF and RERP personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning. As a minimum, primary action officers for all FNF and RERP agencies will complete FEMA's NIMS Awareness Course, or an equivalent course.

I. GENERAL

A. Purpose

To provide for the Radiological Emergency Response to protect the populace and property of Allendale County from harmful effects of ionizing radiation in the event of a radiological accident at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant.

B. Authority

- 1. South Carolina Legislative Act Number 199, Section 21, 1979 which places Emergency Management responsibilities under the Office of the Adjutant General and provides for Emergency Management.
- 2. South Carolina Legislative Act Number 223 of 1967 with subsequent amendments, which assigns State Radiological duties to the Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC).
- 3. Allendale County Resolution dated April 21, 1979 and revised August 21, 1986.

C. Reference

- 1. South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan.
- 2. South Carolina Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan.
- 3. South Carolina Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan.
- 4. Vogtle Electric Generating Plan Site Specific Radiological Emergency Response Plan, to the South Carolina Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan.
- 5. NUREG-0654/FEMA REP-1.
- NUREG-0610, FNF Emergency Action Levels.

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D. Maps

1. Allendale County Special Map, sectors, shelters evacuations routes, instructions and traffic control points. (Attachment 1).

E. Definitions

- 1. Administrative Decision Line (ADL) A dedicated telephone line facilitating communications between the Georgia and South Carolina SEOCs, FEOCs and the Plant Vogtle EOF during an emergency. This line will be used for the discussion and coordination of protective action decisions and other coordination issues.
- 2. **DHEC** South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control.
- 3. The County Allendale County, South Carolina.
- 4. **DHEC** South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control.
- 5. Emergency Operations Center (EOC) -- A facility with the necessary communications from which essential functions are directed and controlled by county government.

6. Emergency Planning Zones (EPZ) of the Off-Site Area

- a. Ten-Mile Plume Exposure Pathway Zone -- An approximate ten-mile radius centered on a Fixed Nuclear Facility having an operational nuclear reactor. This EPZ is divided into two-five-and-ten mile zones which are further divided into sub-sectors for area identification. The EPZ represents that area in which, under a worst case nuclear accident, ionizing radiation could spread and from which the population might have to be evacuated. (Attachment 2.)
- b. Fifty-Mile Ingestion Pathway -- A fifty-mile radius (approximate) centered on an FNF. This EPZ is that area which must be monitored and for which plans made to prevent human ingestion of ionizing radiation from food products such as milk, vegetables, and water that may have been contaminated. Plans must be made also for protection of animals from ingestion of contaminated feed and water. (Attachment 2.)

- 7. Emergency Radiological Assistance Team (ERAT) -- A team of Bureau of Radiological Health personnel trained in radiological accident response.
- 8. Fixed Nuclear Facility (FNF) -- A permanently located nuclear facility, which could present a radiological hazard off-site from the facility.
- **9.** Forward Emergency Operations Center (FEOC) -- A facility located within the periphery of a disaster area where state government exercises direction and control of forces and resources.
- LGR South Carolina EMD Local Government Radio A stateowned radio system that provides command and control functions for state deployed forces. County governments are also members of this network.
- 11. Off-Site -- All land and water areas outside the FNF site boundary and within Allendale County that could be affected by a radiological incident at the Savannah River Plant. Such area is under the operational control of the local jurisdiction affected and for which the jurisdiction is responsible for Radiological Emergency Response Planning.
- 12. On-Site -- All land and water areas within the FNF's site boundary. That area cannot be used for Radiological Emergency Response Planning without authorization from the facility operators.
- 13. **Price-Anderson Act** Federal legislation which establishes an insurance pool over and beyond that available to the nuclear industry through private insurance firms. It would enable those affected by a radiological accident to recover through the Federal government certain losses that are not covered by private insurance policies.
- 14. **Prompt Notification System** An integrated system of sirens and NOAA-activated tone alert radios which blankets the 10-mile EPZ and provides a means for notifying residents and transients of an emergency at Plant Vogtle.
- 15. **Radiation Protective Actions** Actions taken to avoid or reduce the effects of ionizing radiation releases due to a radiological incident.
- Radiological Accident -- Any unexpected occurrence of a condition which could or does result in the exposure of the public to any source of ionizing radiation.
- 17. **RER** Radiological Emergency Response
- 18. RERP -- Radiological Emergency Response Plan.

- 19. SRS Savannah River Site
- 20. State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) -- A facility with the necessary communication control capabilities from which essentially all disaster functions are directed and controlled by the Governor. The SEOC is located in the basement of the 1100 Fish Hatchery Road, Columbia, South Carolina.
- 21. The State The State of South Carolina.
- 22. VEGP -- Vogtle Electric Generating Plant.

F. Organization

The principal organizations, including utilities that are part of the overall response organization for emergency planning zones are listed below:

1. Federal:

See the S.C. Operational Emergency Response Plan.

2. State:

See the S.C. Operational Emergency Response Plan.

3. County:

- a. The Allendale County Radiological Emergency Response (RER) Organization consists of those agencies/organizations specified in the Allendale County Emergency Operations Plan.
- h. Appendix 2, Allendale County RER organization.

4. Private Sector:

The principal organizations in the private sector that are part of the overall response for emergency planning zones are:

- a. Georgia Power Company and Southern Nuclear Operating Company (Vogtle Electric Generating Plant).
- **b**. Southern Bell Telephone Company.
- c. General Telephone Company.
- d. Radio and Television Companies.
- e. Private Hospitals.

- **f.** The Salvation Army.
- g. The American Red Cross,
- h. Volunteer Organizations.

H. SITUATION

A. National

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), through NUREG-0654, and FEMA REP1, RER1, November, 1980, has specified criteria that the state, and the local governments which lie within the Emergency Planning Zones must meet in order to provide for off site Radiological Emergency Response to protect the populace and property vulnerable to the effects of ionizing radiation in the event of a nuclear accident. The Department of Energy (DOE) exercises authority over the Savannah River Plant. The criteria is specific, precise and detailed. It varies from natural and man-made disaster planning as follows:

- 1. The NRC has federal responsibility for RER within the boundaries of the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, which is specified as "onsite." The state and Allendale County have no responsibility on site other than that negotiated through written agreement with the facility..
- 2. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has federal agency responsibility for RER "off-site." The state secures federal assistance and support through FEMA and through letters of agreement with other state and federal agencies. Federal support off-site in any case will be requested **only** by the state.
- 3. The capability to warn the populace in Allendale County Sector H-10.
- 4. An emergency classification system for nuclear power reactor accidents with attendant facility, state, and local actions to be taken is specified.
- 5. Command, control, and communications capabilities and procedures are precisely stated.
- 6. Public Information requirements are continuous and must be specifically stated in the Plans.

- 7. Specified exercises and drills for Radiological Emergency Response are required.
- 8. Radiological Emergency Response training for response forces will be detailed in the Plan and given as programmed.
- 9. Periodic review/update of RER Plans is required.
- 10. Local and state plans must include each aspect of the criteria in NUREG-0654, FEMA REP1, as referenced for each planning entity so that the plan may be considered adequate.

B. State

The State of South Carolina has four nuclear power generating stations (Robinson, Oconec, V.C. Summer and Catawba) currently in operation, and is affected by several in adjacent states.

C. Local

- 1. A small portion of Allendale County lies within the 10-mile EPZ of the Vogtle Electric Generating Plan. Included in this zone are approximately 1.5 square miles of land 37 residents. The area is part of the privately owned Creek Plantation and lies approximately 9.2 miles cast-southeast of Plant Vogtle.
- 2. The remainder of Allendale County lies within the 50-mile EPZ Ingestion Pathway, in which approximately 10,200 people reside. The County as a gently rolling topography. Approximately 48,000 acres of Allendale is uninhabited forest. Crop and meat production data is available through the County/Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service.

3. Vogtle Electric Generating Plant

- a. The Vogtle Electric Generating Plant is located in Burke County, Georgia, northwest of Allendale (SC) County. (Longitude 81°45' West; Latitude 330° 45' North) will produce 1,200 megawatts of electricity from its 2 nuclear reactor units.
- **b.** The containment buildings, which house the reactors, are donied structures rising approximately 200 feet above graded level with 3 feet, 9 inches thick steel reinforced concrete walls and a 3 feet, 9 inches thick dome.

- **c.** The containment spray system is a system design to limit the peak pressure after a LOCA (loss of coolant accident).
- d. The cooling towers at Vogtle Electric Generating Plant are a passive system designed to limit the heat input to the Savannah River. This function is accomplished by dissipating the heat into the atmosphere instead of the Savannah River. There are 2 cooling towers on-site.
- e. Water used to cool the plant condensers will be drawn from the Savannah River to the cooling tower basins. Water from the Savannah River will not come into contact with fuel elements.
- 4. Agreement exists between the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant and Allendale County for RER support.

D. Supporting Organizations

- 1. South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. (South Carolina Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan, 1985.)
- 2. South Carolina Office of the Adjutant General, Emergency Management Division, which coordinates all state agency support in accordance with the South Carolina Emergency Operation Plan (SCEOP), October 1997, and subsequent Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Site Specific Radiological Emergency Response Plans.

3. American Red Cross (ARC);

ARC will manage shelters assisted by the Department of Social Services and will provide food, bedding, and clothing. ARC will register evacuees upon arrival at designated shelters. Emergency Medical Services will receive assistance from ARC in providing medical care to evacuees.

4. Salvation Army:

Salvation Army will assist in feeding, housing, and clothing individuals in emergency situations. They will aid in identifying and registering evacuees, as well as provide furniture, bedding, and household needs to disaster victims.

5. Hampton, Bamberg, Aiken and Barnwell Counties will provide sheltering and EWS Service for evacuess.

6. Allendale County has signed the state-wide mutual aid agreements.

E. Assumption

A radiological accident could occur at Vogtle Electric Generating Plant in the State of Georgia that could have ionizing radiation effects of varying degree on Allendale County. Emergency response capabilities will be needed at the local level to meet the emergency situations.

F. Wind Data

1. Vogtle Electric Concrating Plant is located in Burke County, Georgia, north-northwest of Allendale County. Wind frequency percentages and directions from the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant are as follows:

Direction		Percentage	
North	(N)	5.3	
North Northeast	(NNE)	6.1	
Northeast	(NE)	6.9	
East Northeast	(ENE)	5.8	
East	(E)	4.4	
East Southeast	(ESE)	4.5	
Southeast	(SE)	4.9	
South Southeast	(SSE)	4.5	
South	(S)	5.8	
South Southwest	(SSW)	5.8	
Southwest	(SW)	7.1	
West Southwest	(WSW)	9.2	
West	(W)	10.3	
West Northwest	(WNW)	8.3	
Northwest	(NW)	6.9	
North Northwest	(NNW)	4.2	

(Wind percentages were obtained from the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Final Safety Analysis Report.)

2. As a result, a radiological accident at Vogtle Electric Generating Plant could have an ionizing radiation effect of varying intensities on Allendale County.

G. Planning Basis

- 1. Any radiological accident in South Carolina or adjacent states that presents an off-site radiological hazard to Allendale County is the initial responsibility of Allendale County.
- 2. Technological radiological emergency response support will be

furnished to Allendale County by Vogtle Electric Generating Plant and DHEC.

- 3. The first three hours from notification of a radiological accident at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant are critical to the county. The county will be prepared to initiate an immediate Radiological Emergency Response in reaction to the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant and DHEC's assessments and by notification by Emergency Management Division. Such response will be in absence of full state support, except that which may be immediately available within the county. State forces will react in accordance with the State RERP.
- 4. State response and support will be available within three hours of the initiation of an emergency condition. Immediate technological support will be available from DHEC based on the most expeditious means of transportation to the County from Columbia.
- 5. Allendale County will cease direct contact with the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant upon notification by state that the State Forward Emergency Operations Center is operational. This does not include Allendale County pre-negotiated agreements for support to the facility.
- 6. State resource support will be requested only after exhaustion or overload of county resources or for resources not usually available to Allendale County.
- 7. Municipal emergency response forces will coordinate in support as required.

III. MISSION

Allendale County will provide for the protection of the county populace and their property from the effects of ionizing radiation from a radiological accident at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant through an organized and coordinated Radiological Emergency Response.

IV. EXECUTION

A. Concept of Operations

- 1. Successful accomplishment of the mission is visualized to include the following requirements for Radiological Emergency Response:
 - a. Capability to warn the populace within the ten-mile EPZ in Allendale County, which consists only of transients,
 - b. Coordination and control.
 - c. Exhaustive Public Information.

- d. Communications.
- c. Training of response forces.
- **f.** Excretising and testing.
- g. Integration with other than county agencies.
- h. Capability to selectively evacuate and/or shelter the populace.
- i. Capability to provide for recovery through decontamination.
- j. Periodic updating and rewriting of response plans.
- Procurement and maintenance of Radiological Emergency Response Equipment.
- 2. Two distinct aspects of Radiological Emergency Response capability are required based on time limits:

a. Immediate Reaction

The county is prepared to immediately initiate the Radiological Emergency Response Plan in the event of a sudden and uncontrollable radiological accident that could affect off site areas within a very short time frame and before the state could position support or control. In such a situation, the county must react to the facility assessment and inmediately provide for such protective actions as are recommended by the facility to include possible evacuation and/or sheltering of the populace. This occurrence has a low probability.

b. Escalating Reaction

The county would be provided longer reaction time to assemble forces and to execute the plan in this situation. The radiological accident would intensify over a longer time frame, which would allow state forces to be positioned to assume overall coordination and technical instruction. In such case, the county would be instructed by the state as opposed to the facility for required protective actions.

3. In the event of an immediate action requirement, Allendale County

activates its Radiological Emergency Response right away and carries out protective action instructions issued by authorities from the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant. State government is informed through the State Emergency Operations Center and immediately places the State RERP into action. The county continues operations within its own resources until such time as state support is operational in the area of the accident and assistance can be provided by the county. The Vogtle Electric Generating Plant will establish an emergency operations facility as part of their RERP. The county will provide Vogtle Generating Plant with pre-negotiated support form county resources.

4. In the event of escalating reaction, time should be available to alert and assemble county and state response forces, inform the public, and prepare for protective actions. The state would, through DHEC, establish technological coordination with the Emergency Operations Facility (Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Training Center) located in Burke County, Georgia and assess the radiological situation. DHEC would recommend protective actions to the State Forward Emergency Operations Center, which would direct protective actions to affected areas of the county and would provide for coordination of evacuation, radiological monitoring, decontamination, registration, and sheltering of evacuess.

The state will assist county efforts in monitoring and decontamination of personnel and vehicles from contaminated areas. The county will provide security of evacuated areas and assist in return of the populace to their homes upon clearance of radiological hazards.

5. In either reaction situation, the combined and total efforts of the facility, the county and the state, will be utilized to reduce and neutralize any radiological hazard.

B. Direction and Control

The direction and control for Allendale County is as follows:

- 1. Chairman, County Council.
- 2. County Administrator.
- 3. Emergency Management Director (EMA)

4. Support Services:

Emergency Operations Center (Annex A) Communications (Annex B) Warning (Annex C) Public Information (Annex D) Law Enforcement (Annex E) Fire Control (Annex F) Rescue (Annex G) Medical Service (MS). (Annex H) Emergency Medical Service (Amb.) (Annex I) Mental Health (Annex J) Emergency Welfare Service/Shelter (Annex K) Transportation (Annex L) Engineering and Public Works (Annex M) Supply and Procurement (Annex N) Evacuation (Annex O) Hazardous Materials Accidents (Annex P) Fixed Nuclear Facility (Annex Q2) War (Annex R) Radiological Protection (Annex S) Damage Assessment (Annex T)

C. Warning

- 1. Annex C, Warning to EOP. (SCOREP)
- 2. The design objective for warning the population shall be as follows:
 - a. To provide both an alert signal and an informational or instructional message to the population on an area wide basis throughout the 10-mile EPZ, within 15 minutes after decision to activate the Prompt Notification System is made.
 - b. (No Public Lands of Barnwell County is within 5 miles of VEGP. There is no resident population within the plume EPZ in Barnwell County.)
 - c. Special arrangements will be made to assure 100% coverage within 45 minutes of the population who may not have received the initial notification within the entire plume exposure EPZ.
- 3. The County Warning Point is located at the 911 Communications Center, 66 Law Enforcement Court, Allendale, South Carolina 29810.
- 4. The County Warning Point provides 24-hour emergency response.

- 5. Initial warning of a radiological emergency and any changes in emergency classifications (Unusual Event, Alen, Site Area Emergency, General Emergency) will be provided to the County Warning Point by VEGP directly using the Emergency Notification Network (ENN), with Backup ENN, Southern LINC Radio Telephone and commercial telephone providing a backup. The State and County Warning Points receive this warning simultaneously. These warning points are staffed on a 24-hour basis.
- 6. In the event that an unusual event, alert, site area emergency or an oscalating General Emergency occurs at Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, Allendale County will be alerted by the S.C. Emergency Management Division.
- 7. Once Allendale County has been notified of a Site Area Emergency or a General Emergency at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant (VEGP) and protective actions are determined, the public notification system will be activated.
- 8. The dispatcher at the County Warning Point will follow procedure and notify the Emergency Management Director who then will notify key EOC staff included in the Assignment of Responsibility for RER Planning. The notification will serve to either put key personnel on a standby status, or to mobilize them to activate the emergency response organization.

D. Notification Communication/Emergency Classification Levels

- 1. Annex C, Warning to EOP.
- 2. VEGP has responsibility for classification of an emergency in accordance with NUREG-0654. State and local Emergency Management officials will review and certify their agreement with VEGP's EALs annually. The following EAL notification procedures will be followed:

Emergency Action Levels

Page 1

CLASS

NOTIFICATION OF UNUSUAL EVENT

CLASS DESCRIPTION - Unusual events are in process or have occurred which indicate a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant. No releases of radioactive material requiring off-site response or monitoring are expected unless further degradation of safety systems occur.

	LICENSEE ACTIONS		STATE ACTIONS		LOCAL ACTIONS
1)	Promptly inform Highway Department Warning Point (HDWP) and affected counties of nature of unusual condition as soon as discovered.	1) 2) 3)	HDWP patifies EMD and DHEC. EMD verifies county notification. DHEC assesses situation with plant and confirms with	1) 2]	Provide fire, medical, or security assistance if required Escalate response to more severe class if so nonfied.
21	Augment on-shift resources.		EMD.	3)	Stand by until verbal close out,
3)	Assess and respond.	4)	EMD notifies Governor's Office & OTAG.		
4) 5)	Escalate to a more severe class, if appropriate. Close our with verbal summary to off-site authorities followed by written summary within 24 hours.	5)	Office & OTAG. Escalate response to more severe class: if appropriate. Stand by until verbal closeout.		
		L		L	

Emergency Action Levels

Page 2

CLASS		ALERT			
CLASS DESCRIPTION - Events are in process or have occurred which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant. Any releases expected to be limited to small fractions of the EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels.					
	LICENSEE ACTIONS	STATE ACTIONS	LOCAL ACTIONS		
 1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 6) 7) 8) 	 Promptly inform Highway Department Warning Point and affected counties of Alert status. Augment resources, activate on-site Technical Support Center (TSC) and on site Operational Support Center (OSC). Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) and other key personnel to standby. Assess and respond. Consider activating the Joint Information Center. Dispatch on site monitoring teams and associated communications. Provide periodic plant status updates to off-site authorities (at least every 15 minutes). Provide periodic meteorological assessments to off-site authorities, and dose estimates for actual releases. Escalate to a more severe class, if appropriate. 	 HDWP notifies EMD and DHEC EMD verifies county notification. DHEC assesses situation with plant and confirms with EMD. Recommends response required. EMD notifies Governor's Office. OT AG, North Carolina, Georgia and FEMA. Governor considers declaring a State of Emergency. Alert key emergency response personnel and communications to stand by status. EMD staff activates SEOC. Consider dispatch. Dispatch Public Information group to the Joint Information Center, if activated. 	 Provide fire, medical or security assistance on request. Augment resources and bring EOC(s) to standby status. Consider activation of EOC(s) downwind from facility. Bring alert and notification systems to standby status. Activate siren system and EBS in 10-Mile LPZ if recommended. Alert key personnel to standby status. Escalate to more severe class if notified. Maintain Alert status until verbal closeout or reduction or emergency class. 		

Emergency Action Levels Page 3

CLASS			
CLASS DESCRIPTION • Events are in process or have occurred which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant. Any releases expected to be limited to small fractions of the EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels.			
LICENSEE ACTIONS	STATE ACTIONS	LOCAL ACTIONS	
9) Closcont or recommend reduction in emergency el- to off site authorities followed by written summ within b hours.	 9)Coordinate Activation of siren system and EBS in 10-Mile EPZ if recommended. ary 10) Consider precautionary evacuation of schools within 5-Mile EPZ and 10-Mile downwind. (1) Provide assistance requested from counties and facility. 12) Escalate response to more severe class if appropriate. 13) Maintain Alert status until verbal closeout or reduction of emergency. 		

Emergency Action Levels

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CLASS

GENERAL EMERGENCY

CLASS DESCRIPTION - Events are in process or have occurred which involve an actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting with potential for loss on containment integrity. Release can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels offsite for more than the immediate site area.

	LICENSEE ACTIONS		STATE ACTIONS		LOCAL ACTIONS
 	Promptly inform SEOC/FEOC and affected counties of General	1)	HDWP notifies EMD and DHEC, DHEC coordinates with EMD and recommends	Ð	Activate Reception Centers shelters as needed.
1	Emergency status and reason for emergency. If		protective actions.	?)	Conduct evacuation and/or sheltering as ordered by
	SEOCA/EOC not operational, notify Highway	2)	TiMD verifies county notification.	3	Governor.
	Warning Point and affected counties.	3)	DREC/EMD recommend areas requiring evacuation and/or sheltering, if required.		monitoring and decontamination as required.
2)	Recommend protective actions necessary for public		to the Governor.	4ï)	Broadcast notification information of
	protection.	4) 	EMD obtains Governor's order for evacuation and/or		the County PIO at the 3fC.
31)	Augment resources by activating on-site TSC, on-	<i>E</i> ,	sheltering if required.	5 	evacuated area.
.1 እ	site OSC and near-site BOF.	ה) 	decision to affected counties.	6)	Request state assistance as
÷J	Assess and respond.	6)	Coordinate activation of	 	
5)	Dispatch on-site and off-site monitoring teams and communications.	 	public alert system and EBS in 10 Mile EPZ.	7}	Direct protective actions as recommended and deemed appropriate.
6)	Provide a dedicated	(7)	EMD notifies FFMA. North Caroling and Georgia.	8)	In an immodiate emergency
	individual for plant status updates to off-site authorities	8)	EMD coordinates		and SEOCV/EOC is not operational: (a)Initiate
,	and periodic press briefings.	{	evacuation, sheltering, and radiological monitoring if)	protective actions recommended by plant as
2)	Make serior technical and management staff on-sile		required.		appropriate; (b) activate the public atert system and EBS
	available for consultation with NRC and State on a periodic basis.	9)	Provide periodic press updates for public within at least 10-Mile EPZ.		for 10-Mile EPZs (c) Take actions appropriate at Alert and Site Area Emergency.
8)	Provide meteorological and dose estimates to off-site authorities for actual releases via a dedicated individual or	 10) 	Consider distribution of Potassium fodide tablets to emergency response	9)	Maintain General Emergency status until closeout of reduction of emergency class.

Emergency Action Levels

Page 5

CLASS

GENERAL EMERGENCY

CLASS DESCRIPTION - Events are in process or have occurred which involve an actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting with potential for loss on containment integrity. Release can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels offsite for more than the immediate site area.

LICENSEE ACTIONS	STATE ACTIONS	LOCAL ACTIONS
automated data transmission.	organizations, 11) Coordinate and allocate state support recources	
projections based on available plant condition information and foresceable contingencies.	 12) Request Federal Support as needed. 	
 10) Close out or recommend reduction of emergency class by briefing or off-site 	 13) Provide protective actions in 50-Mile Ingestion Pathway EPZ. 	
authorities at EOC and by phone followed by written summary within 8 hours.	 14) In an immediate emergency and SEOC/FEOC is not operational, state forces will rapidly take appropriate actions required at Alert and Site Area Emergency to achieve requisite direction and control. 	
	(5) Maintain General Emergency status until closeout or reduction in emergency class.	

Emergency Action Levels

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CLASS

SITE AREA EMERGENCY

CLASS DESCRIPTION - Events are in process or have occurred which involve an actual or likely major failures of plant functions needed for protection of the public. Any releases not expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels except near-site boundary.

 	LICENSEE ACTIONS	 	STATE ACTIONS		LOCAL ACTIONS
l)	Promptly inform SEOC/FUCC and affected counties of Site Area	b.	HDWP notifies EMD and DHEC.	1	Activate EOC and emergency personnel to full status.
	Emergency status and reason for emergency. If SEOC/FEOC not	2)	EMD verifies county notification.	2)	Dispatch representatives to the Joint Information Center.
	operational, notify SC DPSWP and affected counties.	3)	DHEC assesses situation with plant and confirms with EMD.	3)	issue dosimeters to emorgency workers.
2)	Augment resources by activating on-site Technical Support Capter and pear site	 4) 	DHEC/EMD recommend protective actions to Commerce	4)	Be prepared to assist with radiclogical monitoring on request.
	Emergency Operations Facility (EOF).	5)	EMD relays protective action decision to counties.	51	After coordination with SEOC/FFOC, activate public alert system in 10-Mile EPZ
3)	Assess and respond.	6)	Coordinate activation of		(fixed mobile or electronic tene signal).
-,	monitoring teams and communications.		public alert system and EBS in 10-Mile EPZ so residents will turn on radios/televisions. Provide	6)	Broadcast notification information on direction of County P10 at the Joint
5)	Activate Joint Information Center.	1	public with periodic updates.	ł	Information Center.
6)	Provide a dedicated individual for plant status	'7)	Activate SEOC if not already operational.	7)	Prepare to activate Reception Centers & Shelters as needed.
	updates to off-site authorities and periodic press briefings.	8)	EMD notifies state response forces to send representatives to SEOCATOC.	8)	Establish predetermined Traffic Control Points.
7)	Make senior technical and management staff on-site available for consultation with NRC and State on a periodic basis.	9)	EMD notifies Governor's Office, OTAG, North Carolina, Georgia and FEMA	(9)	Direct protective actions as recommended and deemed appropriate.
81	Provide meteorological and dose estimates to off-site	103	EMD considers dispatch and activation of FEOC.	, 10)	Request State assistance as needed.
	authoritics for actual release via a dedicated individual or automated data transmission	11)	EMD dispatches State liaison to affected county EOC(s).	11)	In an immediate emergency and SEOC/FEOC are not operational: (a) Initiate

Emergency Action Levels Page 7 CLASS

SITE AREA EMERGENCY

CLASS DESCRIPTION - Events are in process or have occurred which involve an actual or likely major failures of plant functions needed for protection of the public. Any releases not expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels except near-site boundary.

LICENSEF ACTIONS	STATE ACTIONS	LOCAL ACTIONS
 -system 9) Provide release and dose projections based on available plant condition information and foreseeable contingencies. (0) Escalate to General Emergency Class, if appropriate. 11) Closeout or recommend reduction in emergency class by briefing the off-site authorities at EOF and by phone followed by written summary within 8 hours. 	 Dispatch Public Information group to the Joint Information Center. Provide periodic press updates for public within at least 10 Mile EPZ. Place on standby status other emergency personnel (e.g. those required for evacuation and dispatch to near-site duty stations). DHEC/EMID recommends if Potassium Iodide should be distributed to emergency workers. Establish 2-mile road blocks and control access to the area on order. Consider precautionary evacuation of 2-Mile FPZ and sheltering of downwind areas. Consider evacuation of lakes, rivers, and forests. Provide assistance requested by county and facility. Escalate to General Emergency, if appropriate. Maiotain Site Area Umergency status until closeout or reduction of emergency class. 	 protective actions recommended by plant as appropriate; (b) Activate the public alert system and EBS for 10-Mile EPZ; and (c)Take actions appropriate at Alert. 12) Escalate to General Emergency if required. 13) Maintain Site Area Emergency status until closeour or reduction of emergency class.
E. Public Information

- 1. Annex D, Public Information to EOP.
- 2. Attachment 1, Evacuation Sectors, Routes, Shelters, and Procedures.
- 3. Annex C, Public Information. SCORERP.
- 4. EAS/ETV Procedures, Annex A, to Part 5 of Vogtle Site Specific.

F. Public Health and Sanitation

Annex H, Medical Service to EOP and Annex M, Engineering and Public Works to EOP.

G. Social Services

- 1. Annex K, Emergency Welfare Service (EWS) and Shelter to EOP.
- 2. Attachment 1, Map, Evacuation Sectors, Routes, Shelter Areas, Shelters, and Procedures.
- 3. On notification that an evacuation of the population of all or a portion of the ten-mile EPZ has been ordered, or is being considered, the Allendale County DSS will provide emergency workers who will assist the Red Cross at the pre-designated shelters. Evacuees will be directed through these shelters to be monitored and registered.
- 4. Appendix 11 to this Annex. List of shelters and capacities.
- 5. See Basic Plan, Attachment 4 for supporting county's plans.

H. Fire and Rescue

- 1. Annex F, Fire Service to EOP.
- 2. Annex G, Rescue Service to EOP.

I. Emergency Medical Service (EMS)

Annex H, Emergency Medical Service (Ambulance) (EMS)

J. Law Enforcement

1. Annex E, Law Enforcement to Allendale County EOP.

2. Attachment 1, Map, Traffic Control Points and Routes. South Carolina Highway Patrol will operate state traffic control points on roads leading into EPZ from the county. Staffing of predetermined traffic control points will be assigned to county law enforcement. Allendale County will assist as needed.

K. Transportation

- 1. Annex L, Transportation to EOP.
- 2. In the event of an evacuation of the populace of the 10-mile EPZ, emergency transportation will be necessary. There are no public or private schools in the 10-mile EPZ. Residents without privately owned vehicles will require transportation.
 - a. There are approximately 31 school buses in the Allendale County attendance area.
 - b. Ambulances will be dispatched to transport any nonambulatory resident. School buses and available county owned vehicles will also be available.
 - c. Transportation of contaminated victims will be accomplished by designated ambulances of the Allendale County Emergency Medical Service. Protective measures will be taken to prevent the spread of any contamination from the victim. Upon arrival of the medical facility and removal of the victim, both ambulance and attendants will go through a decontamination station.
 - d. Any resident in the 10-EPZ who does not have transportation will call dispatch center for transportation. Trans will be provided by the county trans officer.
 - e. Allendale County will utilize all available school buses and county owned vehicles to transport any residents without transportation. Non-ambulatory residents will be transported by the Allendale Medical Service. Residents without transportation will be transported to their pre-designated shelters.
 - f. The counties adjacent to Allendale County (Aiken, Barnwell, Hampton, and Bamberg) have approximately 150 school buses at their disposal. Once these buses have been used to return their students home, the buses can be made available to Allendale County.

L. Protective Response

1. The South Carolina Technical RERP provides for protective action guides and other criteria consistent with existing EPA guides. Allendate County provides the mechanism for implementing protective actions such as sheltering and/or evacuation of the county populace in and from sectors recommended by DHEC/ SCEMD and ordered by the Governor of the State.

2. Radio Protective Drugs - Emergency Workers:

The State of South Carolina provides for policies and procedures for storing and distributing Radio Protective drugs to all emergency workers including Allendale County.

3. Radio Protective Drugs - Local Populace:

The State of South Carolina and Allendale County will not prescribe and issue Radio Protective drugs to the general populace of the county. See S.C. Technical RERP. This decision rests upon the Board of Commissioners of the Department of Health and Environmental Control.

4. **Protective Sheltcring:**

In the event of an accident at VEGP resulting in the release of a radioactive plume, it may be necessary for the populace to stay in place at their respective locations. Certain procedures would be taken by the populace as recommended by the facility of DHEC/SCEMD and ordered by the Government.

- **a.** Stay inside their homes with all windows and doors closed.
- b. All air conditioners, attic fans, etc., should remain nimed off.
- c. Anyone outside should, immediately upon entering the home, remove all clothing and take a thorough shower. Removed clothing should be placed inside a closed container.
- **d.** Hot gas water heaters should be turned off.

5. Evacuation:

a. The population distribution of the 10-mile EPZ located in Allendale County is as follows:

Sector	Population	Evacuation Times (Minutes)		
		Average Weather	Adverse <u>Weather</u>	
*H-10	37	155	160	
	200 Transients	115	120	

- The residents of are located in Barnwell County (sector H-10), but will evacuate through Allendale County.
 - b. All sectors will evacuate to the Allendale Elementary school, Allendale-Fairfax Highway, Allendale, South Carolina.
 - c. The site specific part of the SCORERP provide the maps.
 - 1. Maps of evacuation sectors, traffic routes, shelter areas, assembly areas, and shelters.
 - 2. Population distribution may of permanent and maximum (including transients) persons within sectors around the plant.
 - 3. Evacuation routes will be controlled by the South Carolina Highway Patrol at specific Traffic and Access Control Points.(TACP)
 - 4. Traffic capacities projections on the evacuation routes may be found in Tab A.
 - 5. Special evacuation problems will be identified by Transportation Coordinator. Alternative protective actions that will reduce ionization exposure will be specified by DHEC.
 - Access to the evacuated area will be stringently enforced by local law enforcement, and only predesignated forms of identification will allow entrance to the evacuated area.

7. Evacuation estimates have been computed and will be updated by Vogtle Electric Generating Plant to give local officials time data when evacuation decisions become necessary. Areas for which evacuation estimates are required encompass the entire 10-mile radius.

M. Radiological Monitoring and Decontamination

1. Ten-Mile EPZ:

- a. The Allendale County Radiological Officer will direct all county radiological monitoring teams, which will monitor the following:
 - (1) Local RER personnel.
 - (2) Local emergency vehicles at decontamination points.
 - (3) Evacuees and their vehicles at shelters.
- b. Monitoring team assignments listed in Appendix 3, use the SOP, Annex S (Radiological Protection) will be utilized to complete the above task. Teams and individual monitors will be assigned by the county Radiological Officer to the locations and tasks required.
- c. Equipment to be utilized by monitoring teams listed in SOP Appendix 4 to Annex S (Radiological Protection).
- **d.** If radiation is detected, decontamination will occur as outlined in SOP Appendix 9. After decontamination, people and vehicles will be re-monitored.
- c. Allendale County will maintain monitoring records for evacuees and their vehicles. Monitors at the shelters will complete the form below and forward information to the Radiological Officer on a regular basis. If an exposure increase is noted for a specific area, the Radiological Officer will be immediately notified.

MONITOR REPORT

- (1) Name of Evacuce
- (2) Address
- (3) Reading
- (4) Time of Reading

- (5) Clothing/Material Involved
- (6) Problem areas/requests
- (7) Monitor Identification
- f. Procedures for monitoring RER personnel are detailed in SOP Paragraph IV.N.
- g. The Radiological Officer is responsible for notifying DHEC of any significant radiological exposure.
- h. Non-radiological accident assessment is outlined in Annex T to the EOP.

2. Ingestion Pathway Monitoring:

- a. DHEC will coordinate the monitoring and technical assessment of the 50-Mile EPZ.
- **b.** Under DHEC's supervision, Allendale County may be requested to monitor and to possibly provide soil, crop, and milk samples for analysis.
- c. Monitoring teams will give reports to DHEC on a regular basis, and these reports will be prepared on the forms shown below:

(1) Monitoring Teams:

- (a) Radioactive level reading upon arrival at assigned area, half hourly thereafter until terminated.
- (b) Significant elevation or decrease of radioactivity reported immediately.
- (c) Report format (Report by line itcm).

MONITOR REPORT

- 1) Location (Sufficient detail for plotting)_____
- 2) Reading _____
- 3) Time of Reading _____

- Clothing/Food Stuffs
 Involved ______
- 5) Problem Areas/Requests ____
- 6) Monitor Identification ____

(2) Decontamination Teams:

- (a) Report to DHEC at assigned area.
- (b) Report to completion of task.
- (c) Report format (Report by line item).

DECONTAMINATION REPORT

- 1) Team Identification _____
- 2) Area Decontaminated _____
- 3) Time Required for Completion
- 4) Personnel Utilized (Numbers)
- 5) Equipment Utilized (Type & Numbers)

- 6) Problem Areas/Requests _____
- d. See Ingestion Pathway Procedures, SCOREP
- e. Sec STRERP.

3. Decoutamination:

- a. Decontamination of the 10-mile EPZ and the 50-mile EPZ will be coordinated by DHEC. Allendate County will be requested to decontaminate local RER personnel, evacuees, and vehicles.
- b. Procedures for decontamination are outlined in Appendix 9.
- c. See Decontamination, SOP.

- **d.** Contaminated personnel and equipment will be decontaminated according to Appendix 7, SOP.
- e. Allendale County will maintain exposure records of evacuces. Monitors at the shelters will obtain, record, and report, as a minimum, the information listed below for each contaminated person: Use Form...
 - (1) Name
 - (2) Address
 - (3) Type Instrument Used and Reading Obtained
 - (4) Time of Reading
 - (5) Effectiveness of Decontamination
 - (6) Location and Name of Monitor

N. Radiation Exposure Control

- 1. Emergency Workers in Allendale County who have a responsibility which could result in their exposure to radiation from an accident at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant will be issued dosimeters. Each worker shall be issued two dosimeters: (1) permanent record dosimeter (PRD), and (2) a self reading dosimeter (SRD).
- 2. Priority of issue of dosimeters will be to persons working with:
 - a. Law enforcement
 - b. Fire-fighting
 - c. Rescue and Emergency Medical Services

Dosincters and dosimeter chargers will be permanently assigned to the chiefs of each of the emergency services listed above for subsequent issue to their personnel who are required to perform a service under this plan at time of emergency.

- 3. Additional dosimeters and chargers will be available at the Allendale County Emergency Management Office for further emergency uses.
- 4. Emergency service chiefs or their designated representatives will sign for any equipment issued and will be responsible for its return to the EOC.
- 5. All dosimeters will be issued to emergency personnel from the service chief's office. Before distribution, each worker will check his equipment for functionality and sign a clearance sheet to insure that all equipment can be accounted for at the end of a shift.
- 6. Each emergency/radiation worker who is issued a dosimeter will be responsible for reading and recording his own dose rate as well as for submitting the accumulated dosage to his superior. (See dose record form, Appendix 7.)
- 7. Chiefs of services will compile dosage reports and submit them to the Radiological Officer on a daily basis before midnight.
- 8. The Radiological Officer will maintain permanent dose file cards for all emergency personnel and he is responsible for having this information available to the Bureau of Radiological Health upon request.
- 9. Each individual will recharge dosimeters after his shift dosage has been determined. Re-chargers will be located in the service chief's office.
- 10. Approximately one hour before a shift change, the Radiological Officer or the Emergency Management Director will brief the service chiefs on the dose rates calculated for specific area at that time interval. This briefing will be held in the EOC. Service Chiefs will be instructed to closely monitor personnel who are working in contaminated areas and to arrange personnel rotations to limit accumulated dosages.
 - **a.** If a dosimeter reads 0.4R, instruct that worker to call in and report.
 - b. If a dosimeter shows a maximum reading of 1R, instruct that worker to return to this department for further instructions and decontamination.
- 11. Each service chief will arrange communication checks with his field personnel to determine dose rates on a 24-hour basis for the duration of the accident.
- 12. Exposure control will be law, SCORERP. In the event workers must

incur doses in excess of SCORERP standards, authorization to do so will come from the Chairman. Allendate County Council or his representative. All decisions will be discussed and authorization will be granted only when the exceeding or excess dose is absolutely necessary.

O. Medical

- 1. Contaminated victims will be treated at Doctor's Hospital should a radiological accident occur at Vogtle Electric Generating Plant.
- 2. The training of persons providing medical services to contaminated victims is the responsibility of DHEC. See Annex B. Training, SCORERP.
- **3.** Transportation of contaminated victims is outlined in Paragraph IV.K., Transportation, in this Annex.

P. Recovery and Re-entry

- 1. Allendale County will rely on South Carolina Technical RERP and its procedures as carried out by DHEC for relaxing protective measures. Notification to relax protective measures will come from the SEOC
- 2. Allendale County will follow procedures as directed by the State Technical RERP for general recovery plans.

Q. Equipment

- 1. Radiation detection equipment assigned to Allendale County monitoring stations in Appendix 4 to Annex S (Radiological Protection) may be used within its limitations for monitoring purposes.
- 2. See Paragraph IV.N., Radiological Exposure Control, this Annex.
- 3. Allendale County does not have any off-site radiological monitoring equipment to set up near the nuclear facility. In-place monitoring and sampling stations have been established by DHEC as outlined in STRERP.
- 4. DHEC provides monitoring service and has available at the DHEC Central Office the following supplies:
 - a. Radiation monitoring equipment, including personnel dosimeters (PRD's), portable survey meters and air samplers.
 - b. Protective clothing.

- c. Sampling equipment for water, air, milk, vegetation, soil, etc.
- d. Bio-assay collecting containers.
- e. Decontamination supplies and equipment.
- f. Up-to-date set of maps showing environs of each nuclear facility are maintained in the Central Office and aboard the Mobile Radiological Laboratory. These maps show the location of each nuclear facility, motoring and sampling locations, hospitals, and landing strips, etc.
- g. See STRERP for further details.
- 5. DHEC also maintains a Mobile Radiological Laboratory (MRL) equipped with emergency response supplies and equipment. The MRL can be dispatched to an accident site to perform field sample analyses, radiological monitoring, and decontamination tasks. The MRL is equipped with radio communications on the state-wide DHEC network and on the South Carolina Emergency Management Division state-wide network.
- 6. The receipt and analysis of all field monitoring data and the coordination of sample media will be handled by DHEC as outlined in STRERP.

7. Identification of emergency kits:

- **a.** Protective Equipment See STRERP.
- b. Communications Equipment See Annex B, Communications, Allendale EOP, See also Paragraph VI.B., Communications, this Annex.
- c. Radiological Monitoring Equipment See Paragraph IV.Q., Equipment, this Annex. See also Annex S, Radiological Protection, Allendale County EOP. See also STRERP.
- d. Emergency Supplies -- Allendale County has no emergency supplies on hand other than those supplies used by emergency response teams on a daily basis. See Annex N, Supply and Procurement, Allendale County EOP for procedures to procure any emergency supplies from state resources. See Resource Appendix of each Annex EOP for a list of equipment on hand.
- 8. Each emergency service is responsible for operationally checking its equipment quarterly and after each use. Calibration of equipment shall be at intervals recommended by the supplier of equipment.

R. Exercise and Drills

Allendale County will participate in Radiological Emergency Response Exercises in conjunction with exercises at the facility. Exercises will be conducted on a frequency and as set forth in FEMA and NRC Rules.

1. Exercises:

a. Allendate County will participate in Radiological Emergency Response Exercises prepared by EMD, DHEC and theVEGP. These exercises will be observed and evaluated by federal and/or state and local official.

2. Drills:

Allendale County will conduct and participate in subsystem drills, in addition to the bi-annual RER exercise. Such drills will be supervised and evaluated by a qualified instructor. Each emergency service organization/component will conduct drills as indicated below;

a. Communication Drills

Communications between the county, the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant and the EMD will be tested monthly. Such drills will include the understanding and transmission of emergency messages.

b. Medical Emergency Drills

Medical Emergency Drills will be conducted a unannounced frequencies. A drill involving a simulated contaminated individual will be performed biannually.

c. Radiological Monitoring Drills

Conducted in coordination with DHEC. See STRERP.

d. Health Physics Drills

Conducted by DHEC. See STRERP.

3. Conduct of Exercise:

Exercises and drills will be designed and executed in such a manner to allow free play for decision making and to meet the following objectives:

- **a.** Drills in Allendale County will consist of the following, with a basic objective of qualification:
 - (1) Notification Communications.
 - (2) Notification Warning Procedures.
 - (3) Shelter Procedures and Sheltering.
 - (4) Emergency Operations Center, Operations, Procedures and Communications.
 - (5) Medical Emergency Response Capability.
 - (6) Rescue Response Capability.
 - (7) Law Enforcement Traffic Control and Security Capability.
 - (8) Fire Response Capability.
- **b.** Evaluation will be provided for every drill. A critique will be made and retraining, if required, will be conducted.
- c. The EMD will be notified of each drill and requested to observe.
- **d.** Each drill will be planned and prepared to include the following:
 - (1) Date, time period, place and participating county organizations.
 - (2) Simulated events.
 - (3) A time schedule of real, initiating and anticipated events. (Scenario)
 - (4) A narrative summary describing the conduct of the exercise.
 - (5) Description of arrangements for advanced materials to be issued to official observers.

- (6) Evaluating, critiquing, and method of implementing corrective actions.
- e. For RER exercises with the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant or the state, Allendale County is a participant and does not conduct such exercises. See SCORERP, Annex D, Exercise Plan, State RERP for conduct of exercises.

S. Radiological Emergency Response Training

The Allendale Emergency Management Agency is responsible for training off-site emergency personnel to respond effectively to an accident involving VEGP. Personnel to receive initial and follow-up training are: law enforcement, fire, rescue, emergency medical, shelter managers, and radiological defense personnel.

The annual training program for off-site emergency response personnel shall consist of classroom training, tabletop exercises and governmental conferences. In addition, such emergency service and governmental officials with emergency assignment will participate in an annual radiological emergency response exercise with the facility.

1. Allendale County Emergency Management Director:

- a. The County Emergency Management Director will receive initial and follow-up training by the SCEMD. Training will consist of daily responsibilities, radiological defense, governmental conferences, management seminars, workshops, and career development courses. (Reference SCORERP, Annex B.)
- b. The County Emergency Management Director is responsible for the county training program to include responsibilities of county government and specific duties of the emergency services. Assistance will be obtained from the SCEMD. (Reference SCORERP, Annex B.)

2. Accident Assessment:

Accident assessment is a state responsibility. (See STRERP.)

- Radiological Monitoring Teams and Radiological Analysis Personnel: Radiological Protection Officer and Monitors:
 - a. Allendale County Emergency Management Director has the overall responsibility of training Radiological Monitors and is responsible for conducting training and refresher courses and his instructors training is from the State Emergency Management Division, REP Program Section. Instructors

take periodic refresher courses. In order to become a local radiological monitor, one must take the standard fundamentals course for Radiological Monitors and Emergency Workers.

A refresher course is given every year, and it must be taken to remain certified. Monitors must also participate in exercises and drills that involve radiological monitoring.

This radiological monitoring is designed for RER, however, the basic principles of the instruction is translatable to FNF accidents for understanding of conditions, nuclear theory, and sheltering. Should low-level monitoring instrumentation become available to the county, previously trained monitors could be easily trained.

- b. Radiological monitoring is offered to the following county and municipal agencies:
 - (1) County Law Enforcement
 - (2) County Volumeer Rescue Service
 - (3) Volunteer Fire Departments
 - (4) County EMS
 - (5) Municipal Fire Departments
 - (6) Municipal Police Departments
 - (7) Local Red Cross Workers

4. Police, Security and Fire Fighting Personnel:

Law enforcement and fire fighting personnel will be trained locally with assistance from SCEMD and applicable state agencies. Annually, these personnel will receive training to cover responsibilities, notification and alert procedures, sector assignments and familiarization with their service SOP. Governmental conferences, tabletop exercises and participation in the annual radiological emergency response exercise with the facility will do this.

5. First Aid and Rescue Personnel:

Rescue Squads and the Emergency Medical Service will be trained locally with assistance from SCEMD and applicable state agencies. Annually, these personnel will receive training to cover responsibilities, notification and alert procedures, sector assignments and familiarization with their service SOP. This will be done by governmental conferences, tabletop exercises and participation in the annual radiological emergency response exercise with the facility.

6. Medical Support Personnel:

Training of medical support personnel is a DHEC responsibility. (Reference SCORERP, Annex B.)

7. Public Information and Instructions:

The Public Information Officer will receive initial training by Allendale County EMD with assistance from SCEMD. Training will include responsibilities, RER Plan, dissemination of information and development of an SOP. Follow-up training will consist of participation in tabletop exercises, governmental conferences and the annual RER exercise.

T. Coordinating Instructions

- 1. This Radiological Emergency Response Plan will be reviewed/updated annually prior to the anniversary of the Plan by the county office with primary responsibility.
- 2. Supporting RER Standing Operating Procedures will be reviewed/updated by responsible agencies at the time of the RERP update.
- 3. All radiological emergency response personnel, employees or volunteers, must receive radiological emergency response training as outlined in Paragraph IV.S., above.
- 4. All telephone numbers will be updated quarterly by Allendale County Emergency Management Agency.
- 5. Letters of Agreement and Mutual Aid Pacts for RER will be initiated and promulgated.

V. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. Administration

- **1.** Allendale County EOP.
- 2. South Carolina Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan.
- 3. South Carolina Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan.
- 4. Administrative matters not contained in the above will be directed to the EOC.

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5. Personael effectiveness reports to EOC.

B. Logistics

- 1. Allendale County EOP.
- 2. South Carolina Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan.
- 3. South Carolina Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan.
- 4. Logistical matters not contained above will be directed to the EOC.
- 5. Equipment and transportation effectiveness reports to the EOC.

VI. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

A. Direction and Control

- 1. The Allendale County EOC is located in the James B. Brant Building Auditorium, 398 Barnwell-Allendale Highway, Allendale, South Carolina and will be made operational immediately upon receipt of an Emergency Action Condition requiring activation.
- 2. The State EOC is located at 1100 Fish Hatchery Road, Columbia, South Carolina.
- **3.** The Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Operations Facility (EOF) is located at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Training Center.

The EOF will be staffed by Southern Nuclear Operating Company Personnel. The Technical Support Center is located near the station control room.

4. Adjacent County EOC's are located at:

Aiken County Council Building, 736 Richland Avenue, Aiken, S.C.

- 5. Chairman, Allendale County Council will provide county liaison with communications capability to the State SEOC, adjacent affected county EOC's and Georgia Power Company's EOF.
- 6. The Allendale County Council will provide liaison to operate shelters if evacuation is required.
- 7. Chiefs of Services or their designated representatives will be present in the Allendale County EOC to direct and control their service(s) upon direction of council.
- 8. The EOC will provide space and communications for State and federal liaison personnel.

B. Communications

1. During an emergency in Allendale County which results in the opening of the Emergency Operations Center, continuous communications with the different agencies that respond is most vital. The following communications will be used:

a. County Law Enforcement Radio System

The following frequencies will be utilized to coordinate county & municipal law enforcement personnel.

- (1) The Allendale County Sheriff's Department transmits and receives on 458.250 MHz. This can also transmit and receive on 458.250 MHz which is the police network. In addition, they have the regional frequency to transmit on 458.250 MHz. The City of Allendale and Fairfax transmit receive on 458.250 MHz.
- (2) See Annex B. Communications, Allendale County EOP.

b. Fire and Rescue Service

- (1) All Allendale County Fire Departments utilize frequency 154.175 MHz for communications.
- (2) All rescue squads utilize frequency 155.220 MHz for communications.
- (3) See Annex F (Fire Service) Allendale County EOP.
- (4) See Annex G (Rescue Service) Allendale County EOP.

c. County Emergency Medical Service

The Hospital and Emergency Medical Service (EMS), can communicate with the Sheriffs and all the Rescue Squads via their base station on 155.340 MHz.

d. SLED Teletype

The SLED teletype is located in the County Sheriff's Dispatch Section at the County Law Enforcement Center. It can be used to send and receive messages to the South Carolina Emergency Management Division and other counties.

- c. Other public and private communication systems, such as telephone companies, electric and gas companies, school bus maintenance shops, etc., having an emergency communications capability, when needed and having a desire to assist.
- 2. Upon establishment of the State SEOC South Carolina Emergency Management Division will provide the Atlendale County EOC temporarily a two-way radio capable of communicating in the South Carolina Emergency Management Division radio system.
- 3. See Annex B, Communications to the Allendale County EOP.
- 4. Annex A 2, Communication to the South Carolina Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

C. Reports

- 1. South Carolina Emergency Operation Plan, October 1997 as amended.
- 2. Situation reports will be submitted to the Allendale County EOC as necessary and/or as required. These reports will include such information as follows:
 - **a.** Agencies activated; operations undertaken and personnel/equipment strength.

b. Status of evacuation (if undertaken)

- (1) Area and number of population officied.
- (2) Location and number of persons in shelter on an hourly basis to include by age and sex.
- (3) Completion time of evacuation.

c. Casualties

- (1) Radiation related and where hospitalized or stored.
- (2) Non-radiation related and where hospitalized/stored.
- (3) Nature and extent of injuries (death) of casualties.
- d. Nature and extent to include time estimate of additional assistance and support required specifically defined as to Who, What, When, Where, and Why.

- e. After Action reports required from each Emergency Response Service to include:
 - (1) Number of personnel involved (total).
 - (2) Hours devoted by personnel (total).
 - (3) Average hours devoted by personnel.
 - (4) Equipment involved and cost estimate for each piece of equipment for operation.
 - (5) Support received from non-county assets.
 - (6) Overall dollar cost for the service for the operation.

f. Damage Reports

- (1) County property.
- (2) Personal property to include animals and crops.

Allendale County Administrator

	_
Date	

Director, Allendale County Emergency Management Date

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1	-Map, Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, 10 Mile EPZ, S.C. Primary Highways, Sectors, Evacuation Routes, Shelters, Traffic Control Points, Procedures,
Atlachment 2	-Map, Vogtle Electric Generating Plant 50-Mile IPZ.
Attachment 3	-Map, Population Distribution of the Allendale County 10-Mile EPZ.
Tub A	-Traffic Capacities for Evacuation Routes.
APPENDICES	
Appendix 1 Tab A	-County Organization Chart. -Responsibility Summary Table.
Appendix 2	-Procedures for Alerting and Notifying Residents and Warning Teams of the 10-Mile EPZ.
Tab A	-Warning Message - Nuclear Facility to State/Local Government.
Tab B	-General Alert List.
TAD C Tab Ti	-Vogle Electric Generaling Plant calendar. -EMD Form 43 Accident Puport
	-Linny Form 4.5, Accident Report
Appendix 3	-Traffic Control Points and Evacuation Routes for the 10-Mile EPZ.
Appendix 4	-Two-Mile Evacuation and Road Block Plan for Vogtle Electric Generating Plant.
Appendix 5	-Nursing Homes, Industries, and Schools in the 10-Mile EPZ of Allendale County.
Appendix 6	-SLED SOP.
Appendix 7	-Dose Rate Record.
Appendix 8	-Procedures to Implement the Allendale County RERP.
Appendix 9	-Radiological Decontamination
Тар А	-Decontamination Procedures.
Appendix 10	-Letters of Agreement.
Appendix 11	-Shelters and Capacities.

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ATTACHMENT 3, TAB A TO ANNEX Q2 - TRAFFIC CAPACITIES FOR

EVACUATION ROUTES.

Traffic Capacities for Evacuation Routes.

Given the low population levels of the EPZ of Allendale County, the load capacities of the evacuation routes are sufficient to handle the expected volume of traffic.

APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX Q2, ORGANIZATION CHART.



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Locas and Constants Mithematics

FUNCTION	AGENCY	RESPONSIBILTIY	
	سے ایک یہ سارے اسے ایک ہے۔ ایک میں ایک ایک ا	Primary	Support
Command & Control	Allendale County Council Chairman County Administrator Director, Emergency Management Div. Chiefs, County Emergency Services	x	X X X
Warning (Radiological Emergency Response)	Sheriff Emergency Management Division Savannah River Site Radio & TV Stations S.C. Educational Network State Law Enforcement Div. (SLED) (when requested) Municipalities		X X X X X X
Notification Communications	Sheriff Director, Emergency Management Div. Utilities Telephone Companies Local Government & Municipalities Chiefs, County Emergency Services	X	X X X X X X
Public Information	PIO Officer (County) Director, Emergency Management Div, Allendale County Council Chairman Local Newspapers TV & Radio Serving County Municipalities Utility	x	X X X X X X X
Accident Assessment (Nuclear Accident)	Dept. of Health & Environmental Contro RAP & IRAP (Upon Request) Director, Emergency Management Div.	i x	x X
Social Services (EWS)	County Dept. of Social Services School Districts County Red Cross Salvation Army (When Available)	x	X X X
		I	

APPENDIX 1, TAB A TO ANNEX Q2 - RESPONSIBILITY SUMMARY TABLE

FUNCTION	AGENCY	RESPONSIBILTIY	
L		Primary	Support
Fire Service	Chief, Fire Service Local & Fire Departments S.C. Forestry Commission S.C. Office of Fire Marshal Adjacent Counties (Mutual Agreement)	X	X X X X
Rescue Service	Chief, Rescue Service Local Rescue Squads S.C. Wildlife & Marine Resources S.C. Forestry Commission S.C. Aeronautics Commission S.C. Civil Air Patrol Adjacent Counties (Mutual Agreement)	X	X X X X X X X
Traffic Control, Security & Law Enforcement	Allendale County Sheriff Municipal Police Forces State Law Enforcement Div. S.C. Wildlife & Marine Resources S.C. Highway Patrol S.C. Army National Guard (If Available)	X	X X X X X X
Emergency Medical Services (EMS)	Chief, County Emergency Medical Serv. County Rescue Service County Ambulance Service Hospitals (Serving EPZ) Adjacent Counties (Mutual Agreement)	x	X X X X X
Transportation	County School Bus Maintenance Supervisor Local Trucking Firms S.C. Public Service Comm. S.C. Aeronautics Commission S. C. Adjutant General Adjacent Counties (Mutual Agreement)	x	X X X X X X
Protective Response	Allendale County Council Chairman County Emergency Welfare Services Sheriff's Office Director, Emergency Management Div. Chiefs, County Emergency Services	X	X X X X

APPENDIX 1, TAB A TO ANNEX Q2 – RESPONSIBILITY SUMMARY TABLE (CONTINUED)

FUNCTION	UNCTION AGENCY RESPONSIB		IBILTIY
		Primary	Support
Radiological Exposure Control	S.C. Dept. of Health & Environmental Control (DHEC) Director, Emergency Management Div. Allendale County Council Chairman	X	X X

APPENDIX I, TAB A TO ANNEX Q2 - RESPONSIBILITY SUMMARY TABLE (CONTINUED)

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APPENDIX 2 TO ANNEX Q2 –PROCEDURES FOR ALERTING AND NOTIFYING RESIDENTS AND WARNING TEAMS OF THE 10-MILE EPZ.

A. Purpose

Specify the standard operating procedures for alerting and advising the population of the 10-Mile EPZ.

B. Procedures

1. Receipt of Warning:

- a. If an immediate site area or General Emergency occurs at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, authorized personnel will notify the Allendale County Central Dispatch Communications Center by telephone, or radio on frequency 458.250 MHz.
- b. The dispatcher on duty will verify that the caller is authorized to issue emergency messages by consulting the authentication code list.
- e. If the fixed siren system is accidentally sounded, the warning point will immediately notify the radio and television stations servicing the Alfendale County area to broadcast sample release No. 11 in Annex D, Public Information.
- d. See Appendices 1 and 2 to Annex C.

2. Dissemination of the Warning:

Upon confirmation of an immediate General Emergency, the dispatcher will immediately notify/advise any one of the following Allendale County officials:

- a. Allendale County Emergency Management Agency
- b. Allendale County Sheriff Department
- c. Allendale County Council Chairman

Each of these officials has the authority to activate the siren alert system.

C. Siren Alert System

A fixed siren alert system has been installed in the 10-Mile EPZ (Siren is located in Barnwell County).

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D. Emergency Alerting System (EAS)

EAS must be activated along with the alert siren system. Information advising the population of protective actions will be given out over the EAS. See Annex D, Public Information.

E. Alternate Method of Notifying the population of the 10-Mile EPZ

- 1. Should problems develop with the siren alert system, warning teams would proceed immediately to pre-assigned areas utilizing mobile sirens, loudspeakers and horns to notify the public of the situation.
- 2. Warning teams consist of the following along with assigned areas of responsibility:

Sector H-10 Martin/Millett Fire Dept.

3. Notification of Warning Teams:

- a. Rescue pager or telephone.
- b. Fire Departments pager, radio or telephone.
- c. Police Departments pager, radio or telephone.
- **d.** All units above can be contacted/controlled from Allendale County Central Dispatch Communication Room.

F. Warning Messages to be Disseminated Will Consist of One of the Following:

- 1. Attention A radiological accident occurred at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant at (date/time) that could cause harm to persons in this neighborhood. You are requested to stay inside your homes and business with doors and windows closed. Turn on your radio or TV to receive further information.
- 2. Attention A radiological accident occurred at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant at (date/time) that could cause harm to persons in this neighborhood. We urge you to leave your homes or businesses in a safe, orderly manner and report to your assigned shelters. Turn on your radio or TV to receive further information.
- 3. Attention The Governor of South Carolina has declared a state of emergency due to an accident at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant at (date/time).

Your are requested to begin movement to your shelter in accordance with instructions listed in the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Calendar and information furnished by radio and TV stations.

G. Public Information Officer

- 1. The Emergency Management Director/County Manager will direct the PIO to activate the Emergency Public Information System and to issue appropriate messages.
- 2. The widest coverage by Media and EAS will be utilized to covey the public warning and follow-up messages.

APPENDIX 2, TAB A TO ANNEX Q2 - WARNING MESSAGE - NUCLEAR

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16 APPROVED BY:			TIME/DATE:	J_J

** Information may not be available on initial notifications.

APPENDIX 2, TAB TO ANNEX Q2 ~ WARNING MESSAGE ~ NUCLEAR FACILITY TO STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Insert Creen Shoot Page 2

INSTRUCTIONS MESSAGE RECEIVER

Person receiving this message, record your signature, duty position, agency and time/date of receipt message.

SIGNATURE:	DUTY POSITION:		·
AGENCY:		/	<u> </u>
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MESSAGE SENDER

Record the name, title, agency and time/date of agencies notified per alert procedures.

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APPENDIX 2, TAB B TO ANNEX Q2 - GENERAL ALERT LIST.

EMERGENCY TITLE	TELEPHONE NUMBERS		
	BUSINESS	RESIDENCE	
Council Chairman	632-3352	632-3217	
County Administrator	584-3438		
EPA Director	584-4081		
Warning Officer/Sheriff	584-2361		
Chief, Law Enforcement	584-2177 632-3222		
Communications Officer	584-2339 584-2361		
Transportation Officer	584-2311 584-4603		
Fire Service Chief	584-3218 584-2333		
Chief, Rescue Squad Coor.	584-3443		
Chief, Engincering	584-3438		
Radiological Officer	584-2177		
Sheiter	584-4081 584-4040		
EWS	584-3956 584-7048/7	049	
Damage Assessment Officer	584-2572		
Financial Advisor	584-3876		
Legal Advisor	584-7676		
Supply & Procurement	584-7040		
APPENDIX 2, TAB B TO ANNEX Q2 - GENERAL ALERT LIST. (CONTINUED)

CITYMAYORS OF MUNICIPALITIESALLENDALE584-4619CITYMANAGERS OF MUNICIPALITIESFAIRFAX632-3111

APPENIX 2, TAB C TO ANNEX Q2 – VOGTLE ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT CALENDAR

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APPENDIX 2, TAB D TO ANNEX Q2 – EMD FORM 43, ACCIDENT REPORT FORM

ATTACHMENT 1-A SC EMD ACCIDENT/INCIDENT REPORT

		Initial□
		Follow-up
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	(Name/Fille)	T
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APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX Q2 – TRAFFIC CONTROL POINTS AND EVACUATION ROUTES FOR THE 10-MILE EPZ.

The following is an evacuation and road block plan to be used when ordered by the proper authorities regarding a nuclear accident at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant.

Evacuation data was evaluated to identify key intersection locations where potential vehicle conflicts during an evacuation would warrant management or control. The locations identified for traffic control are identified below:

Allendale County:

- Route 125 at Route 12 (direct traffic south on Route 125).
- Route 125 at Route 17 (direct traffic south on Route 125).

These locations are illustrated in Attachment 1.

These responsibility for traffic control during an evacuation of the South Carolina portion of the VEGP EPZ will be shared by Aikon and Allendale County Emergency Management Law Enforcement Agency personnel, and State as available. Barnwell County Law Enforcement personnel will be available as backup to Allendale personnel if required. Each traffic management location will be manned and/or road blocks will be positioned to direct evacuees out of the EPZ and to restrict unauthorized access in the alfected area. Route markers will be placed along the evacuation route at the above critical location to promote more efficient traffic flow out of the EPZ.

APPENDIX 4 TO ANNEX Q2 – TWO-MILE EVACUATION AND ROAD BLOCK PLAN FOR VOGTLE ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT.

ON FILE AT THE ALLENDALE COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY.

APPENDIX 5 TO ANNEX Q2 - NURSING HOMES, INDUSTRIES AND SCHOOLS IN THE 10-MILE EPZ OF ALLENDALE COUNTY.

THERE ARE NO SCHOOLS, NURSING HOMES OR INDUSTRIES LOCATED WITHIN ALLENDALE COUNTY'S 10-MILE EPZ OR VEGP.

APPENDIX 6 TO ANNEX Q2 - STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT, SOP.

The security identification that will be used to control egress and ingress in the case of a nuclear emergency is as follows:

Law Enforcement: All bonafide uniforms, including the National Guard uniform, will be honored. Plain clothes officers will be issued a yellow and blue lapel badge with the letters LE clearly visible marked on it as a sequential number by which it is issued. There will be a corresponding placard for the automobile dashboard.

Staff Support: All agencies' personnel involved in support of an accident but are neither law enforcement not plant employees will be issued a green and white lapel badge with a flag on it clearly visible with the letters SS, also to be sequentially numbered by which it

Q2-66

will be issued. There will be a corresponding placard for the automobile dashboard.

Facility Personnel: Each facility will be issued a large block of yellow and black lapel badges that are to be issued to their people by the sequential number. These will also have clearly visible the traditional nuclear emblem. They are to be pre-issued only to the key emergency personnel and to the other employees as they come to work. There will likewise be a corresponding placard for the automobile dash.

News Media: The State of South Carolina issues to media representatives a permanent press pass with photograph. Names are recorded on computer for quick security check. There will be temporary press ID's issued at the time of an incident with an expiration date affixed to it for media persons not previously issued one.

Civilians: A pass for evacuees to enter their premises in the evacuated area for the purpose of tending to urgent duties, such as feeding livestock, will be available. It is a white and orange lapel badge and is sequentially numbered. An accompany placard for the automobile dash will be distributed. Both will be issued from the FEOC with a time limitation specified for remaining in the evacuated area.

All of the IDs will be issued by number and they will be audited periodically. A photocopy of all lds will be attached to this section for clarification.

APPENDIX 7 TO ANNEX Q2 - DOSE RATE RECORD.

RADIATION EXPOSURE RECORD

NAME_			
AGE	DATE OF BIR	тн	
HOME ADDR	ESS		
SOCIAL SECU	JRITY NUMBER		···
DOSIMETER	SERIAL NUMBER		
AGENCY/ORG	JANIZATION NAME	·····	
	INITIAL	FINAL	
DATE	READING	READING	EXPOSURE
			• <u> </u>
			·
·			
			·
·			
DATE	TOTAL EXPOSURE		~
SIGNATURE_			

APPENDIX 8 TO ANNEX Q2 - PROCEDURES TO IMPLEMENT THE ALLENDALE COUNTY RER PLAN

NUREG-0654 Criteria II p:7

- 1. Aiken Regional Hospital Medical Center Operational Procedures.
- 2. Spent Fuel Transportation Plan VFGP.
- 3. Engineering Study for Radio Controlled Outdoor Siren Alerting System for VEGP Prepared by Federal Signal Corporation.
- 4. **Standing Operations Procedures,** State Emergency Operations Center, Emergency Management Division, Office of the Adjutant Central.
- 5. Local Government Radio/Signal Operating Instructions, Emergency Management Division, Office of the Adjutant General.
- 6. **Duty Officer/Staff Duty Officer Instructional Manual**, Emergency Management Division, Office of the Adjutant General.
- 7. Emergency Health Plan for South Carolina, South Carolina Department of Health & Environmental Control.

APPENDIX 9 TO ANNEX Q2 - RADIOLOGICAL DECONTAMINATION

A. GENERAL

- 1. Radiological decontamination is the reduction or removal of contaminating radiological material from structures, areas, objects or persons. The object is to reduce the contamination to an acceptable level with the least expenditure of labor and materials, and with radiation exposure to decontaminate personnel commensurate with the orgency of the task.
- 2. Decontamination procedures will be implemented on the recommendations of DHEC, Department of Health and Environmental Control.

B. EXECUTION

- 1. Decontamination points will be established at the following locations and be under direction of the Radiological Officer:
 - a. People: Allendale Elementary School
 - **b.** Vehicles:

Personal: Allendale Elementary School Emergency Services: Allendale Elementary School and RSC building Hwy, 278 E., Allendale SC

C. PROCEDURES

- 1. The method of decontamination will depend upon the type and extent of contamination.
- 2. Personnel and Clothing:

As described in Tab A.

- 3. Decontamination of food and water will be conducted under the technical advice/supervision of DHEC.
- 4. Contaminated areas will be roped off and marked with CAUTION-RADIOACTIVITY.
- 5. Action levels of decontamination will be conducted as outlined in Appendix I = STRERP.

D. DISPOSAL

1. Contaminated clothing will be placed in sealed drums for decontamination or disposal. Run-off water from washing vehicles and equipment will be disposed of in one of the manners listed below:

- **a.** Retain the water in holding tanks or pond type storage for treatment and disposal under the tech superintendent of DHEC.
- b. Water with low level contamination may be disposed of in storm sewers, drains, or running water (stream).
- 2. Personnel detailed to perform decontamination will record their dosimeter reading after each task performed.
- 3. A list of commercial facilities in the state capable of washing decontaminated clothing will be made available by the South Carolina Emergency Management Division.

METHOD	SURFACE	ACTION	TECHNIQUE
Soup and Water	Skin and hands	Emulsifies and dissolves	Wash 2-3 minutes and
,		contaminate.	monitor. Do not wash
			more than 3/4 times.
Soap and Water	Tair	Same as Above	Wash several times. If
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		contamination is not
	{		lowerca to acceptable
	{		levels, sneve the near
	I		decontamination
			methods
	}		heprox.
Lava soan soft brush	Skin and hands	Emulsifies, dissolves,	Use light pressure with
and water		and erodes.	heavy lather. Wash for 2
······	{		minutes. 3 times. Rinse
			and monitor. Use care
· · · · ·		1	not to scratch or erode }
			the skin. Apply lanolin or
			hand crears to prevent
			chapping.
Tide or other detergent	Sang as above	Same as above	Make toto a paste. Use
(plain)	}		with additional water
			with a mad scrubbing
			action, use care notice
			crode the sett.
Mixture of 50% Tide and	Skin and hands	Emulsifics. dissolves.	Make into a paste. Use
50% commeal		and croxles.	with additional water
			with a huld scrubbing
			action. Use care not to
			erode the skin.
5% water solution of a	Same as above	Same as above	Use with water. Rub for a
mixture of 30% Tide,			minute and rinse.
65% Calgon. 5%			
Carbose (carboxymethy)			
cellulos¢)			
A propagation of RCC	Same as ubavo	Suma ac abruss	the with additional
Carbose 3% Tide 10%	CHAIR AS MINING	, an reas abone	water, Rub for 1 minute
Vareana and 88% mater			and wine all Follow
homogenized into a			with Janolin or
cream.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		handeream.

PERSONNEL DECONTAMINATION

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PERSONNEL DECONTAMINATION

METHOD	SURFACE	ACTION	TECHNIQUE
Litanium dioxide paste. Prepare paste by mixing precipitated titanium dioxide (a very thick slurry, never permitted to dry) with a small amount of tanotin. If not successful, go on to the next step.	Skin, bands, and extremities. Do not use near face or other openings.	Same as zhove	Work the paste into the affected area for 2 onautes. Roise and wash with soap and warm water. Monitor.
Mix equal volumes of a saturated solution of potassium permanganale and 0.2 M sulfuric acid. (Saturated solution of KmuO4 is 6.4 grams per 1(x) of H20.) Continue with next step.	Skin, hands, and extremitics. Do not use near face or other openings.	Dissolves contautinant absorbed in the epidermis.	Pour over wer bands, tubbing the surface and using handbrush for not more than 2 minutes, Rinse with water.
Apply a freshly prepared 5% solution of solution acid sulfite. (solution made by dissolving 5gm of HellSO, crystals in 100 ml distilled water.)	Same as above	Remove the preinanganale stain	Apply in same manner as above: Apply for not more than 2 minutes. The above procedure may be repeated. Apply lamohn or hand cream when completed.
T/lushin <u>r</u>	Eyes, ear, nose, and mouth	Physical removal by flushing	Roll back the eyelid as far as possible, flush with large amounts of water. If Isotonic irrigants are available, obtain them without delay. Apply to eye continually and then flush with large amounts of water. (Isotonic irrigan (0.9% MaCI solution): 9 grans MaCI in beaker, fill to 3000ce with water.) Can be purchased from drug suppliers, etc.

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METROD	SURFACE	ACTION	TECHNIQUE Further decontamination should be done under medical supervision
Flushing	Wounds	Physical removal by flushing	Wash wound with large amounts of water and spread edges to stimulate bleeding, if not profuse. If profuse stop bleeding first, clean edges of wound, bandage, and if any contamination remains, n may be removed by normal cleaning methods, as above.
Sweating	Skin of hands and feet	Physical tentival by sweating	Place hand or foot in plastic glove or booty. Fape shut Place near source of heat for 10-15 minutes or until hand or foot is sweating profusely. Remove glove and then wash using standard techniques. Or gloves can be worn for several bours using only body heat.

PERSONNEL DECONTAMINATION

Q2-74

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1. Statistics are supported as a second supported to be a supported by an and the support of the support of

METHOD	SURFACE	ACTION	TECHNIQUE
Vacuum cleaning	Dry Sulfaces	Removes contaminated	Use conventional
	1	dust by suction.	vacuum technique with
			efficient filler.
Water	All nenporons surfaces	Dissolves and erodes	For large surfaces, hose
	(metal, painted, plasue,		with high-pressure water
	etc.)	}	at an optimum distance
		}	of 15 to 20 feet. Spray
	1		vertical surfaces at an
		ľ	angle of incidence of 30
			to 10; work from top to
	L.		recontrimunation Work
	C.		anwind to avoid spray.
	Ń		Determine cleaning rate
	ļ		sible: otherwise, use a
		}	rate of 4 square teet per
		l I	minute.
Water (coot'd)	All surfaces	Dissolves and erodes.	For small surfaces, hlet
) up liquid and liandwipe,
	}	j –	with water and
			appropriate commercial
			delergent, surface.
Sicam	Nonporous surfaces	Same as above	Work from top to bottom
	(especially painted or		from upwind. Clean
	oiled surfaces.)	1	surface at a rate of 4
	1		square feet per minutes.
			The cleaning efficiency
	l,		of steam will be greatly
			detocount
	j -		detergent.
Octergonts	Nonporous surfaces	Emulsifies contaminant	Rub surface 1 minute
	(metal, painted, glass.	and increases wetting	with a rag moistened with
	plastic, etc.)	priver of water and	defergent solution then
		cleaning entitiency of	dear surface of the ray
		angang).	for each application. Use
	1		a power rotary brush with
)	[pressure feed for more
			efficient cleaning. Apply
			solution from a distance
		L	with pressure.

AREA AND MATERIAL DECONTAMINATION

METHOD	SURFACE	ACTION	TECHNIQUE
			Do not allow solution onto surfaces. Mist application is all that is necessary.
Complexing agents	Nonporous surfaces (cspecially unweathered surfaces; i.e., no rust or calcareous growth).	Forms soluble complexes with contaminated material.	Complexing agent solution should contain 3% (by weight of agent). Spray surface with solution. Keep surface moist 30 minutes, fush material off with water. Complexing agents may be used on vertical and overlical surfaces by adding chemical foam (sodium carbonate or aluminum sulfate).
Örganic solvents	Nonporous surface (greasy or waxed) surfaces, paint or plastic finishes, etc.)	Dissolves organic materials (cil. paint, etc.)	Immerse entire unit in solvent or apply by wiping procedure (see Detergents).
Inorganic acids	Metal surfaces (especially with parous deposits: i.c rust or calcareous growth); circulatory pipe systems.	Dissolves porous deposits.	Use dip-bath procedure for movable items. Acid should be kept at a concentration of 1 to 2 normal (9 to 18 % hydrochloric, 3 to 6% sulfurie acid). Leave on weathered surfaces for 1 hour. Flush surface with water, scrub with a water-detergent solution, and tinse. Leave in pipe circulatory system 2 to 4 hours; flush with plain water, a water-detergent solution then again with plain water

AREA AND MATERIAL DECONTAMINATION (Continued)

Q2-76

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2.5 President and any president standard standards of the second standard standard standards.

METHOD	SURFACE	ACTION	TECHNIQUE
Acid mixtures:	Nonporous surfaces	Dissolves porous	Same as for inorganic
Hydrochlorie.	(especially with porous	deposits.	acids. A typical mixture
Sulfarie.	deposits); circulatory		consists of 0.1 gal.
Acetic.	pine systems.		Hydrochloric acid. 0.2 lb
Citric acids.	{		sodium acetate and 1 gal.
}			water solutions.
	P 		
Caustics:	Painted surface	Softens paint (harsh	Allow paint remover
flyc (sodium	(horizontal)	inethod)	solution to remain on
bydroxide)			surface until paint is
Calcium hydroxide	1	l	softened to the point
Potassium hydroxide	-		where it may be washed
5		t	off with water Remove
}			remaining paint with l
ł			longhandled scrapers.
	1		Typical paint remover
1		(· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	solution: 10 gal water, 4
)		((b. Lye. 6 lb. Bouer)
)			compound. 0.75 lb.
)		I ,	Cornstarch.
) Tais Sum abrashata	Dunnand untravas	Softany noine (nikl	Apply bot 10% solution
	famed Surfaces	nethyl)	by rubbing and wining
	(vertical, tive)		paredure (See
			Detergent
			Dentigent
Abrasion	Nondorous surfaces	Removes surface.	Use conventional
			procedures, such as
{			sanding, filing and
			chipping: keep surface
			damp to avoid dust
			hazard.
Sandhlasting	Nonporous surfaces	Removes surface.	Keep sand wet to lessen
			spread of contamination.
			Collect used abrasive or
			flush away with water.
Vacuum blasting	Perous and nonporous	Removes surface; traps	Hold fool thish to surface
	surfaces	and controls	to prevent escape or
		contaminaled waste.	containingtion.

AREA AND MATERIAL DECONTAMINATION (Continued)

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APPENDIX 10 TO ANNEX Q2 - LETTERS OF AGREEMENT.

ON FILE AT ALLENDALE COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY.

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APPENDIX 11 TO B - SHELTERS AND CAPACITIES.

I. GENERAL

The shelters listed in this appendix are in compliance with American Red Cross Disaster Service Guidelines and procedures, ARC 3074, dated August 1976.

H. PURPOSE

The shelters marked with an asterisk is the primary shelter. As a primary shelter they are opened immediately upon notification that an incident has occurred and that sheltering will be required for evacuees. These shelters are identified to accommodate 100% of evacuating sectors population with secondary shelters opened as the primary shelter population indicates the need to open secondary shelters.

III. SHELTER LISTING AND CAPACITIES

<u>Shelter</u>

Capacity

675

*Allendale Elementary School

***PRIMARY SHELTER**

Final Sheet of Enclosure

April 2006

Evacuation Time Estimates for the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant





8555 United Plaza Boulevard, Suite 100 Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70809 (225) 952-8191 or (800) 977-8191 www.iem.com

Prepared By

IEM Four United Plaza 8555 United Plaza Blvd., Suite 100 Baton Rouge, LA 70809

Prepared For

Southern Nuclear Operating Company (SNC) 40 Inverness Center Parkway Birmingham, AL 35242

Prepared Under

Contract Number / Purchase Order Number: SN060013

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Executive Summary

In order to ensure the safety of the public living in the vicinity of nuclear power plants in the nation, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) requires the plants to update their evacuation times estimates (ETEs) within the 10-mile radius emergency planning zone (EPZ) as local conditions change (e.g., change in the type of effectiveness of public notification system).

Southern Nuclear Operating Company (SNC) contracted IEM to estimate ETEs for the projected 2006 and 2010 populations within the 10-mile emergency planning zone (EPZ) surrounding Vogtle Electric Generating Plant (VEGP). This document describes the methods used to obtain population data and to estimate the ETEs. It reports the estimated population figures, evacuation road network information, and ETEs.

The total permanent resident populations within the 10-mile EPZ for VEGP are estimated to be 3,017 for 2006 and 3,224 for 2010. This population is broken down by protective action zone (PAZ) and by sector and ring within the report. There is not a major change in the permanent population figures because the power station is located in a densely-wooded rural area, and no significant change in the land-use pattern is expected around the plant in the next four years. Transient population consists of workers employed within the area and recreational sportsmen on the Savannah River. Special facilities populations are composed of students, teachers, and other employees at the Lord's House of Praise Christian School and employees of the VEGP.

IEM used PTV Vision VISUM, a computer simulation model, to perform the ETE analyses. In order to represent the most realistic emergencies, ETEs have been prepared for several temporal, seasonal, and weather conditions. Evacuations for the nine geographic evacuation areas were modeled individually in each of three seasonal scenarios: Winter Weekday, Winter Weeknight, and Fall Weekend. The winter weekday and weeknight scenarios also represent summer weekday and weeknight scenarios because the population remain the same. The fall weekend scenarios are the same as the other weekends except for areas on and around the Savannah River, which include an increased population due to recreational sportsmen.

All these scenarios were considered under both fair and adverse weather conditions. ETEs for 2006 fair weather conditions ranged from 1 hour and 25 minutes to 1 hour and 45 minutes. ETEs for 2006 adverse weather conditions ranged from 1 hour 40 minutes to 1 hour 55 minutes. ETEs for 2010 fair weather conditions ranged from 1 hour 45 minutes to 1 hour 55 minutes. ETEs for 2010 adverse weather conditions ranged from 2 hours 5 minutes to 2 hours 45 minutes.

In conclusion, based on the data gathered and the results of the evacuation study conducted, IEM believes that the existing evacuation strategy is functional for

both 2006 and 2010 conditions, given the lack of severe congestion or very high ETEs.

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1.0 Introduction

The Vogtle Electric Generating Plant (VEGP) is a two-unit pressurized water reactor operated by Southern Nuclear Operating Company (SNC). In order to ensure the safety of the public living in the vicinity of the power plant, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) requires nuclear power plants in the nation to conduct evacuation studies for the population within the 10-mile radius emergency planning zone (EPZ) at regular intervals. The population evacuation study fulfills regulatory requirements outlined in the NRC's and Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) *Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants* (NUREG-0654), Appendix 4.¹

SNC contracted IEM, Inc. to perform a population evacuation study for the 10mile radius EPZ surrounding VEGP. This document presents the results of this study. It describes the assumptions and methodologies used by IEM to obtain population and evacuation network data and to perform evacuation time estimates (ETE) analyses. ETEs in this evacuation study incorporate the projected population numbers of years 2006 and 2010. The 2010 population numbers also include the projected construction workforce for the projected site expansion. This document reports the updated population figures, evacuation road network information, and ETEs.

The study is consistent with the requirements specified in Appendix 4 of NUREG-0654. If and wherever appropriate, the study uses guidance contained in NUREG/CR-6863 and NUREG/CR-6864, Volume 1.^{2,3} The study is intended to provide information for State, local, and VEGP emergency management personnel to effectively plan for an event at the plant.

¹ NRC and FEMA. Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants. NUREG-0654, FEMA-REP-1. November 1980. Online: http://www.nrc.gov.edgesuite.net/reading-rm/doc-collections/nuregs/staff/sr0654/sr0654r1.pdf (last accessed March 20, 2006).

² NRC. Development of Evacuation Time Estimate Studies for Nuclear Power Plants. NUREG/CR-6863. January 2005. Online: http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/nuregs/contract/cr6863/cr6863.pdf (last accessed March 20, 2006).

³ NRC. Identification and Analysis of Factors Affecting Emergency Evacuations Emergency Evacuations, Volume 1. NUREG/CR-6864. January 2005. Online: http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doccollections/nuregs/contract/cr6864/v1/cr6864v1.pdf (last accessed March 20, 2006).

1.1. Site Location

VEGP is located on the southwestern bank of the Savannah River in Burke County, Georgia. The plant is approximately 15 miles east-northeast of the City of Waynesboro. The small town of Girard is approximately seven miles south of the plant. The closest population center is the town of Sardis, which is approximately 12 miles south of the plant. Figure 1 shows location of the VEGP site.



Figure 1: Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Site Location

1.2. Emergency Planning Zone

The plume exposure pathway EPZ includes the majority of the 10-mile geographic area surrounding VEGP. The VEGP EPZ covers areas in both Georgia and South Carolina. The land within the plume exposure pathway is divided almost equally by the Savannah River. The EPZ covers portions of the counties of Burke and Richmond, Georgia, and Barnwell, Allendale, and Aiken, South Carolina. Burke County has the largest resident population within the EPZ. This population is small and dispersed.

The major portion of the EPZ in South Carolina is within the United States Department of Energy's (DOE) Savannah River Site (SRS). DOE's Savannah River Operations Office (DOE-SR), pursuant to a memorandum of agreement between Georgia Power Company (GPC), as assigned to SNC, will be responsible for all emergency response actions on the SRS whenever an emergency occurs at VEGP⁴. For this reason, a portion of the VEGP EPZ located in Barnwell County in South Carolina contained by the DOE-SR facility is not included in the study.

The areas in South Carolina that are not Federally-owned or controlled are along the Savannah River lowlands in Aiken, Allendale, and Barnwell counties. The segment in Aiken County, approximately 8–10 miles north-northwest of VEGP, is part of the Cowden Plantation, which has no resident population. The segments in Barnwell and Allendale counties, approximately 9–10 miles east-southeast of VEGP, are largely comprised of portions of the Creek Plantation, a horse farm. Within the South Carolina portion of the EPZ, the only housing is located within the Creek Plantation in Barnwell County, where there are only a limited number of permanent residences.

⁴ A copy of the memorandum of agreement is provided in Appendix A. It can also be found in Appendix 5 of the VEGP emergency plan.

NUREG-0654 recommends that the EPZ be subdivided into evacuation areas, for performing the evacuation time estimate analyses (see Table 1).⁵

Radius	Area
Approximately 2 miles	Four 90° sectors
Approximately 5 miles	Four 90° sectors
Approximately 10 miles (EPZ)	Four 90° sectors
Approximately 10 miles (EBZ)	Entiro EDZ

Table 1: Evacuation Areas for ETE Analysis

Approximately 10 miles (EPZ) Entire EPZ

Based on the geography and political boundaries in the EPZ, one 0–2 mile area, two 0–5 mile areas, and four 0–10 mile areas are defined for the VEGP EPZ. For evacuation and emergency response planning purposes, these areas have been further divided into 13 protective action zones (PAZ).⁶ The PAZ descriptions were obtained and verified from Appendix 4 of the VEGP Emergency Plan⁷, the 2006 public outreach calendar⁸, and the State of Georgia Radiological Emergency Plan: Appendix D—Burke County Plan.⁹ The zones were selected based on existing political boundaries and prominent physical features—either natural (e.g., rivers and lakes) or man-made (e.g., roads)—to enhance direction and coordination of the public in the affected area.

⁵ NUREG-0654. p. 4-4.

⁶ Protective Action Zone is also referred to as "Zone" in this document.

⁷ VEGP. VEGP Emergency Plan, 46-49.

⁸ Plant Vogtle Emergency Information Calendar 2006.

⁹ Georgia Emergency Management Agency. State of Georgia Radiological Emergency Plan: Appendix D— Burke County Plan, Georgia Annex D and Burke RERP..46–47. May 2005.



Figure 2 is a map of the evacuation zones for VEGP. Appendix B contains boundary descriptions of the zones within the 10-mile EPZ for VEGP.

Figure 2: VEGP EPZ Boundary and Protective Action Zones

The relationship between the evacuation areas and evacuation zones is summarized in Table 2.

Evacuation Area	Protective Action Zones
0-2 Miles	Α
0–5 Miles, 90° S	A, B-5, and C-5
0–5 Miles, 90° NW	A, D-5, E-5, and F-5
0-5 Miles, (except SRS)	A, B-5, C-5, D-5, E-5, and F-5
0-10 Miles, 90° S	A, B-5, C-5, B-10, C-10, and D-10
0-10 Miles, 90° NW	A, D-5, E-5, F-5, E-10, and F-10
0-10 Miles, 90° N	G-10
0-10 Miles, 90° E	H-10
0-10 Miles, Full EPZ	All 13 evacuation zones

Table 2: Summary of Evacuation Areas and Protective Action Zones

2.0 Assumptions and Methodology

2.1. General Assumptions

The general assumptions made to model the population evacuation study are outlined below:

- The ETEs include the times associated with warning diffusion, public mobilization, and travel time out of the EPZ.
- Following initial notification, all persons within the EPZ will evacuate. Evacuation of the EPZ will be considered complete after all evacuating vehicles are outside the EPZ.
- Existing lane utilization patterns will prevail during the course of the evacuation. There will be traffic control points in the network to allow efficient flow of traffic towards the reception centers.
- Reception centers are modeled as defined in the 2006 public outreach calendar¹⁰.
- All households having more than one vehicle will use only use one automobile. This is consistent with empirical data, which indicates that family members, where possible, prefer to evacuate as a unit.¹¹

¹⁰ Plant Vogtle Emergency Information Calendar 2006.

¹¹ R.W. Perry, M.K. Lindell, M.R. Greene. Evacuation Planning in Emergency Management. 1981.

- Non-auto-owning households will evacuate with neighbors, friends, and relatives, or they will be evacuated through coordinated efforts by State and county emergency management officials. This is also consistent with the 2006 public outreach calendar.
- To model the population evacuation during adverse weather conditions, the speed limits are reduced by 40%, and the road capacities are reduced by 25%. This is consistent with research that concludes that during the adverse weather conditions, drivers may reduce their velocity by nearly 40%, which can result in a 25–30% reduction in capacity.¹² Weather-related capacity reductions of 20–25% are generally used in current evacuation studies for bad weather roadway conditions.¹³

2.2. Methodology

IEM used PTV Vision VISUM, a computer simulation model, to perform the ETEs for the VEGP site.¹⁴ PTV Vision is the leading software suite for transportation planning and operations analyses used in more than 70 countries. Detailed information on the evacuation time analysis methodology using VISUM is provided in Section 5.2. PTV Vision quality assurance and industry acceptance information is provided in Appendix D.

2.3. Sources of Data

The most up-to-date data sources were reviewed and analyzed to prepare appropriate input data for running the traffic simulation and providing the best ETEs. These data sources are explained below:

- Population estimates were based on data obtained from Synergos Technologies, contact with individual facilities, and discussions with the SNC emergency planning staff.
- The peak estimated employment level at VEGP reflects office or operations personnel, as well as 2010 projections for construction workforce in that scenario.
- Roadway geometric data were obtained from PTV. PTV data is based on high-quality, regularly updated, NAVTEQ street network data. NAVTEQ networks are detailed, including neighborhood streets in every community in North America. This data was validated by IEM during a "ground truthing" field trip in February 2006.

¹² National Research Council, Committee on Weather Research for Surface Transportation. *Where the Weather Meets the Road: A Research Agenda for Improving Road Weather Services;* Transportation Research Board (TRB), Board on Atmospheric Services. 2004.

 ¹³ Urbanik, T. E. and J. D. Jamison, State of the Art in Evacuation Time Estimate Studies for Nuclear Power Plants (NUREG/CR-4831; PNL-7776). Richland, WA: Pacific Northwest Laboratory, 1992. Page 5.
 ¹⁴ PTV Vision can be found online at http://www.ptvamerica.com.

- Roadway and intersection approach capacities were calculated using the concepts and procedures defined in the Highway Capacity Manual¹⁵.
- Warning diffusion and mobilization times were based on the data presented in *Evaluating Protective Actions for Chemical Agent Emergencies*.¹⁶ This data was collected during evacuations executed in response to large-scale chemical spills, and it explicitly incorporates the time required for communication of the warning (warning diffusion) and the time required for an individual to respond to the warning (mobilization). The data collected in this meta-study were based on transient, permanent, and special populations. Section 5.1.1 of this report provides more information on warning diffusion and mobilization time assumptions.
- Vehicle occupancy rates for the different population categories were derived based on average household size and discussions with the SNC emergency planning staff. Section 3.0 provides more information on population and vehicle demand assumptions.

2.4. Scenarios Modeled

As per NUREG-0654 guidelines, ETEs have been prepared for several temporal, seasonal, and weather conditions. Based on the discussion with the SNC emergency planning staff, estimates have been prepared for winter weekday fair and adverse weather conditions, winter weeknight fair and adverse weather conditions, and fall weekend fair and adverse weather conditions. Fair weather refers to conditions where roads are clear and dry and visibility is not impaired. Adverse weather refers to conditions where road capacities are reduced by 25% and speed limits are reduced by 40%. Evacuation conditions are modeled for the populations of the years 2006 and 2010. The 2010 population estimates also include the construction workforce for the planned two new units.¹⁷ Table 3 presents the snapshot of the ETE scenarios that were modeled for the study.

2006		2010	
Fair Weather	Adverse Weather	Fair Weather	Adverse Weather
Winter Weekday	Winter Weekday	Winter Weekday	Winter Weekday
Winter Weeknight	Winter Weeknight	Winter Weeknight	Winter Weeknight
Fall Weekend	Fall Weekend	Fall Weekend	Fall Weekend

Table 3: ETE Scenarios Modeled

¹⁵ Transportation Research Board, National Research Council. *Highway Capacity Manual*. Washington, D.C. 2000.

¹⁶ Rogers, G. O., et al., *Evaluating Protective Actions for Chemical Agent Emergencies* (ORNL-6615). Oak Ridge, TN: Oak Ridge National Laboratory, 1990.

¹⁷ The construction work force population figures are based on the projected construction plan for the two new units provided by the SNC emergency planning staff.

The various population components for different scenarios are summarized below:

- Winter Weekday: This situation represents a typical weekday period when the VEGP workforce is at a full, daytime level. Assumptions on the population levels for this condition include the following:
 - Permanent residents within the EPZ will evacuate from their place of residence.
 - The VEGP site employment is at an estimated peak daytime level.
 - For the 2010 scenarios only, one-fourth of the construction workforce is deployed at the VEGP site. Out of rest of the construction workers, the temporary construction workers are located within the 10-mile EPZ at a temporary housing site, and the permanent construction workers are located outside the 10-mile EPZ.
 - School is in session.
- Winter Weeknight: This situation reflects a typical nighttime period when the workforce is at a nighttime level. Assumptions on the population levels for this condition include the following:
 - Permanent residents within the EPZ will evacuate from their place of residence.
 - The VEGP site is staffed at an estimated peak nighttime level.
 - For the 2010 scenarios only, one-fourth of the construction workforce is deployed at the VEGP site. Out of rest of the construction workers, the temporary construction workers are located within the 10-mile EPZ at a temporary housing site, and the permanent construction workers are located outside the 10-mile EPZ.
- Fall Weekend: The fall weekend situation represents a daytime period when recreational activities are at peak levels. This condition would most likely occur during any weekend day during the hunting season (i.e., September 15 through January 6), when there would be a large number of hunters and fishermen at various points along the Savannah River. Assumptions on the population levels for this condition include the following:
 - Permanent residents within the EPZ will evacuate from their place of residence.
 - The VEGP site is at an estimated peak weekend level.
 - For the 2010 scenarios only, one-fourth of the construction workforce is deployed at the VEGP site. Out of rest of the construction workers, the temporary construction workers are located within the 10-mile EPZ at a temporary housing site, and the permanent construction workers are located outside the 10-mile EPZ.
 - Recreational activities are at a peak estimated level.

3.0 Population and Vehicle Demand Estimation

IEM identified three population categories within the EPZ surrounding VEGP, as specified in the NUREG-0654 guidelines. These populations include the permanent resident population, the transient population, and the special facility population. Because the VEGP power station is located in a densely-wooded area, there are no special facility populations within the 10-mile EPZ other than a private school (The Lord's House of Praise Christian School). The majority of the population consists of permanent residents and a varying number of recreational visitors mainly located on or around the Savannah River.

IEM derived the 2006 population estimates, as well as business location data, from 2005 fourth-quarter population estimates obtained from Synergos Technologies, Inc.¹⁸ These population estimates formed the basis for determining the evacuee demand used in the analyses for any given evacuation scenario. Local school data were obtained from commercially available geographic information system (GIS) data and through contact with individual facilities. The recreational visitors' population figures were based on the discussion with the SNC emergency planning staff. The populations from these sources were assigned to each zone.

SNC also asked IEM to provide population projections for the year 2010. Synergos Technologies provided general estimates for 2010 population projections. The same calculations and assumptions used in calculating 2006 population figures were applied to derive the 2010 population figures. This ensures consistency in comparing ETEs for 2006 and 2010 populations for the area considered.

3.1. Permanent Residents

IEM obtained permanent resident population data from the Synergos Technologies January 2006 data release. IEM used GIS software to process the geographic data and associated population counts for census blocks in each of the counties surrounding the VEGP. IEM then aggregated these populations over each zone to generate a permanent resident population count, which is comprised of the nighttime population.

To calculate population by each zone and radial sector, census block population was aggregated within each of the sectors. Since boundaries of the sectors do not follow census block boundaries, many of the blocks had to be divided into subareas based on sector boundaries. To do this, IEM overlaid the census blocks with the EPZ zones and 10-mile radius sectors. The blocks were then split into sub-

¹⁸ Synergos Technologies, Inc. http://www.synergos-tech.com.
areas and allocated the block population to the sub-areas based on an area ratio method. The populations of the block sub-areas within the sector boundaries were then aggregated for each radius sector.

The area ratio method assigns each sub-area a portion of the block population based on the ratio of the area of each block part to the area of the entire block. For example, if a particular sub-area contains one-fourth the area of the total block area, the sub-area receives one-fourth of the block's total population. Figure 3 illustrates this principle, in which one-fourth of the total area is located in the subarea and it includes one-fourth of the population. The area ratio method assumes that the population within the block is evenly distributed, a reasonable assumption in most cases.

The populations of the block sub-areas within the sector boundaries were then aggregated for each sector. This method was also used in the few instances in which the PAZ boundaries did not follow block boundaries, making it necessary to split blocks along a particular zone boundary.



Figure 3: An Example of the Area Ratio Method Applied to a Census Block Divided into Sub-Areas

The permanent resident population is divided into auto-owning versus non-autoowning populations.

3.1.1. Auto-Owning Population

It was assumed that one vehicle would evacuate from each permanent resident household. This assumption is consistent with the research indicating the tendency of evacuees to evacuate, where possible, as a family unit.¹⁹ The population projections and estimates indicate that 92% of the households within the EPZ have at least one vehicle-per-household. The data also indicates an average household size of 2.75 persons for the VEGP EPZ.

3.1.2. Non-Auto-Owning Population

The population projections and estimates indicate that 8% of the households within the EPZ do not own a vehicle. It is assumed that privately-owned vehicles of friends and/or relatives will be available to evacuate this population component (this is also recommended in the 2006 public outreach calendar).²⁰ This assumption is used since it provides the most realistic representation of evacuation traffic generated from the non-auto-owning households, which would account for vehicles within the network following internal routes to collect non-auto-owning passengers.

For an estimate of the vehicle demand associated with the permanent population (auto-owning and non-auto-owning), IEM used a vehicle occupancy rate of 3.0. This is based on the assumptions stated above that a family will evacuate in a vehicle and non-auto-owning households will evacuate with neighbors, friends, and relatives—or they will be evacuated through coordinated efforts by State and county emergency management officials.

Table 4 shows the distribution of the 2006 and 2010 total permanent resident population by sector and ring, while Figure 4 and Figure 5 present the same data graphically. Table 5 shows the distribution of the permanent resident population by zone, and Figure 6 and Figure 7 present this data graphically.

¹⁹ R.W. Perry, M.K. Lindell, M.R. Greene. Evacuation Planning in Emergency Management. 1981.

²⁰ Plant Vogtle Emergency Information Calendar 2006. p 6.

Sector ²¹	Ring ²²	Permanen Popu	t Resident lation
		2006	2010
N	2	3	3
N	5	18	16
N	10	3	0
NNW	2	13	14
NNW	5	47	46
NNW	10	13	14
NW	2	17	17
NW	5	122	193
NW	10	160	169
WNW	2	16	17
WNW	5	147	160
WNW	10	172	180
W	2	6	6
W	5	72	75
w	10	408	456
WSW	2	3	3
wsw	5	82	85
WSW	10	500	560
sw	2	2	2
SW	5	7	7
SW	10	121	125
SSW	2	0	0
SSW	5	6	6
SSW	10	57	59
S	2	0	0

Table 4: 2006 and 2010 Permanent ResidentPopulation Distribution by Sector and Ring

²¹ There are a total of 12 sectors, each measured 22.5°. Sectors of 22.5° are designated by compass direction going outward from the plant on the centerline of the sector (e.g., the sector from 348.75° to 11.25° is designated "N" for north). The remaining 11 sectors are designated NNW, NW, WNW, W, WSW, SW, SSW, S, etc.

 $^{^{22}}$ Rings are defined as the area between two circles of radius 0 and 2 miles, 2 and 5 miles, and 5 and 10 miles.

Sector ²¹	Ring ²²	Permanent Resident Population		
		2006	2010	
S	5	25	25	
S	10	253	253	
SSE	2	0	0	
SSE	5	17	17	
SSE	10	485	478	
SE	2	0	0	
SE	5	22	22	
SE	10	184	180	
ESE	2	0	0	
ESE	5	5	5	
ESE	10	31	31	



Figure 4: 2006 VEGP Sector and Ring Permanent Resident Population Map



Figure 5: 2010 VEGP Sector and Ring Permanent Resident Population Map

Zone	Permanent Resident Populatio		
_	2006	2010	
А	60	62	
B-5	65	65	
B-10	277	273	
C-5	5	5	
C-10	565	558	
D-5	111	115	
D-10	610	631	
E-5	157	164	
E-10	582	678	
F-5	221	293	
F-10	344	360	
G-10	0	0	
H-10	20	20	

Table 5: 2006 and 2010 Permanent Resident Population Distribution by Zones





Figure 6: 2006 VEGP Zone Permanent Resident Populations Map



Figure 7: 2010 VEGP Zone Permanent Resident Populations Map

3.2. Transient Populations

The transient population for the VEGP EPZ area is derived from a combination of daytime populations, recreation populations, and employment data. These populations were combined with other contributors, such as the percentage of the population that is of working-age, to daytime population estimations and assigned to loading points in a manner similar to the permanent resident populations. The daytime populations incorporate employment and workforce information, such as county working-age population and unemployment statistics.

The recreational population shown for the VEGP area considers the use of private land and wildlife management areas by hunters and fisherman along the Savannah River. Through conversations with the SNC emergency planning staff, IEM was able to estimate recreational population approximates within the EPZ. There are three public boat landings in the VEGP EPZ. Two are in Burke County, Georgia—the Vogtle boat landing in zone B-5 and Brigham's Landing in zone B-10. The third boat landing is in Aiken County, South Carolina—Grays Landing located in zone G-10. It is estimated that there will be 200 hunters/fishermen in zones G-10 and H-10 during the hunting season.

A vehicle occupancy rate of 1.0 was used to estimate the number of vehicles to be evacuated by the transient population.

Table 6 shows the distribution of the 2006 and 2010 transient population by sector and ring, while Figure 8and Figure 9 present the same data graphically. Table 7 shows the distribution of the permanent resident population by zone, and Figure 10 and Figure 11 present this data graphically. There is no change between the 2006 and 2010 transient population figures, except for the sectors NW and WSW between 5 to 10-mile radius rings. This is because the power station is located in a densely-wooded rural area and no significant change in the land-use pattern is expected around the plant in next four years.

Sector	Ring	Transient Population	
		2006	2010
Ν	2	0	0
Ν	5	3	3
Ν	10	24	24
NNW	2	2	2
NNW	5	8	8
NNW	10	153	153
NW	2	2	2

Table 6: 2006 and 2010 Transient Population Distribution by Sector and Ring

and the second se	and the second second	Statement and the statement of the local division of the local div	Carlos Solida and a state of the second state of the	
Sector	Ring	Transient	Popula tion	
		2006	2010	
NW	5	8	8	
NW	10	51	52	
WNW	2	1	1	
WNW	5	9	9	
WNW	10	28	28	
W	2	1	1	
W	5	7	7	
W	10	21	21	
WSW	2	1	1	
WSW	5	7	7	
WSW	10	82	83	
SW	2	1	1	
SW	5	2	2	
SW	10	12	12	
SSW	2	1	1	
SSW	5	2	2	
SSW	10	9	9	
S	2	1	1	
S	5	1	1	
S	10	9	9	
SSE	2	1	1	
SSE	5	3	3	
SSE	10	6	6	
SE	2	0	0	
SE	5	43	43	
SE	10	13	13	
ESE	2	0	0	
ESE	5	16	16	
ESE	10	223	223	
COLUMN STREET, SALES	COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE	Call of the local of the local division of t	and the second se	



Figure 8: 2006 VEGP Sector and Ring Transient Populations Map

IEM, Inc. 2006



Figure 9: 2010 VEGP Sector and Ring Transient Populations Map

Zone	Transient Population		
	2006	2010	
A	11	11	
B-5	56	56	
B-10	44	44	
C-5	3	3	
C-10	12	12	
D-5	9	9	
D-10	32	32	
E-5	10	10	
E-10	95	96	
F-5	21	21	
F-10	58	59	
G-10	200	200	
H-10	200	200	

 Table 7: 2006 and 2010 Transient Population Distribution by Zones



Figure 10: 2006 VEGP Zone Transient Populations Map



Figure 11: 2010 VEGP Zone Transient Populations Map

3.3. Special Facility and Other Special Consideration Populations

There are two facilities with in the VEGP EPZ that are classified as special facility (i.e., employers, schools, or other facilities with more than 50 employees or residents). The special facilities include the Vogtle Electric Generator Plant and

the Lord's House of Praise Christian School. Although there are only two large facilities, the modeled population for the ETE estimates were not limited to these large facilities only. It included employment from all businesses for which IEM had relevant information.

For the 2010 VEGP workplace estimates, IEM worked closely with the SNC emergency planners to get workforce and construction workers estimates. By 2010, the SNC emergency planning staff estimates that 3,045 construction workers will be onsite. The construction workforce is divided up into four crews. Two crews are assumed to work four shifts of 10 hours, and the remaining two crews are assumed to work three shifts of 12 hours. Therefore, only one-fourth of the construction workers are assumed to be deployed at any time at the VEGP site. Table 8 shows the special facility population within the EPZ.

The construction workforce is divided into two categories: permanent and temporary. The permanent construction workers would stay for a period of two years or longer and would bring families. The temporary construction workers would stay for less than two years and would not bring family. The permanent construction workers are assumed to be housed outside the VEGP EPZ, and the temporary construction workers are assumed to be housed inside the VEGP EPZ at a temporary housing location. SNC emergency planners estimate that a total of 94 temporary workers would be living at the temporary housing location in 2010. Figure 12 shows the distribution of special facility and temporary construction workers around VEGP in 2010.

A vehicle occupancy rate of 1.5 was used to estimate the number of vehicles to be evacuated by the VEGP onsite population, as was discussed with the SNC emergency planning staff. It was based on the assumption that one to two persons will use one vehicle. Therefore, an average value of 1.5 persons per vehicle is a reasonable assumption.

The population of Lord's House of Praise Christian School consists of approximately 50 students and 20 teachers and staff. After consultation with SNC emergency planners, the students were assumed to evacuate via two buses, with the remaining school population departing in their own cars (occupancy rate of 1.0).

Facility Name	Address	Zone	County	Special F Populatio	acility on
				2006	2010
VEGP	PO Box 1600, Waynesboro, GA 30830	Α	Burke	805	1,566
Lords House of Praise Christian School	162 Daybreak Road Waynesboro, GA 30830	E-10	Burke	70	70

Table 8: 2006 and 2010 Special Facility Population



Figure 12: 2010 VEGP Special Facility Populations Map

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4.0 The Evacuation Roadway Network

The evacuation routes were modeled based on the information provided in the 2006 VEGP Public Outreach Calendar. Additional information regarding the evacuation routes was obtained from Section 4, Appendix 6 of the VEGP Emergency Plan. The maps and descriptions in both documents were also used as the basis of network verification activity by IEM.

The public outreach calendar included a detailed description of the evacuation routes for each zone within the 10-mile radius. It provided descriptive information on recommended protective actions and the names and locations of reception centers for each zone. The map in the calendar clearly marked the evacuation routes and the direction of evacuation. The relocation centers are located well beyond the 10-mile EPZ.

IEM personnel drove along the designated evacuation routes in the direction of an evacuation, as marked on the public outreach calendar, to ensure complete and accurate information about the physical state of the roads. Any differences between information indicated in the calendar, NAVTEQ data, and existing field conditions were noted and, where necessary, were incorporated into the analyses. The differences that were noted are described later in this section. Figure 13 shows the entire evacuation network.





4.1. Network Definition

IEM performed a complete review of the evacuation roadway network. The evacuation network was developed using published evacuation routes and GIS road network data representing roads available from NAVTEQ and the U.S.

Census Bureau (USCB).^{23,24} The high accuracy NAVTEQ street network GIS data, obtained for the PTV Vision simulation software, was used for field validation purposes and to build the digital evacuation network database. The USCB data is included in the Census Bureau's Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Reference (TIGER) files, and was used to supplement the NAVTEQ data where required.²⁵ To ensure the accuracy of this data, the entire evacuation network, including those roads outside the 10-mile EPZ leading to the reception centers, was verified by traveling each route in the network in the direction of evacuation and collecting detailed information regarding the properties of each road section using a Global Positioning System (GPS)-enabled device. The GPS allowed locating—with a high degree of precision—any sections that had changed in channelization, curvature, speed limits, or other necessary network information.

The specific network attributes that were collected during the field trip included number of lanes, speed, turns, traffic controls, pavement type and width, shoulder width, and any other information required to model the traffic capacity of each link in the network.

4.2. Evacuation Route Descriptions

The evacuation network modeled for the ETE analyses covers Burke County in Georgia and Aiken, Barnwell, and Allendale Counties in South Carolina. The evacuation routes were originally developed to permit a general radial travel pattern away from the plant toward the designated reception center. Figure 14 shows the designated reception centers, and Table 9 provides the street address and evacuation route number information (as mentioned in the 2006 public outreach calendar) for the individual reception renters.

Reception Center	Address	Evacuation Routes
Burke County High School	1057 Perimeter Road Waynesboro, GA 30830	1, 2, 3, 4
South Aiken High School	232 E Pine Log Rd Aiken, SC 29803	5
Allendale-Fairfax High School	3581 Allendale-Fairfax Highway Fairfax, SC 29827	6

Table 9: Reception Centers

http://www.ptvamerica.com/navteq_tiles/index.html (last accessed March 31, 2006).

²³ PTV America, Inc. "NAVTEQ Data for PTV VISION." Online:

²⁴ US Census Bureau. Online: http://www.census.gov.

²⁵ U.S. Census Bureau. "TIGER[®], TIGER/Line[®] and TIGER-Related Products." Online: http://www.census.gov/geo/www/tiger/index.html (last accessed March 21, 2006).



Figure 14: VEGP EPZ Boundary, Evacuation Zones, and Reception Centers

The evacuation route network is composed of three kinds of roads: highways, major arterial (roads connecting to highways), and minor arterial or connector roads (residential roads connecting to major arterial roads). Examples of highways are Georgia State Highways 23 and 80. Examples of major arterials are Ben Hatcher Road and Thompson Bridge Road. Examples of connector roads are Claxton-Lively Road and Thomas Road. The connector roads, although not part of the evacuation routes as described in the VEGP calendar, actually load the evacuee population (in cars) onto the evacuation routes composed of highways, major, and minor arterial roads. Following is a description of the evacuation routes as taken from the calendar (also see Figure 15, Figure 16, and Figure 17):

Evacuation Route 1

 Ben Hatcher Road to Shell Bluff Spur to Georgia Highway 80 to Georgia Highway 56 to Perimeter Rd. to Burke County High School.

Evacuation Route 2

 Hancock Landing Road to Botsford Church Road to Seven Oaks Road to Cates Mead Road to Highway 56 to Perimeter Rd. to Burke County High School.

Evacuation Route 3

• Ebenezer Church Road to Highway 23 to Thompson Bridge Road to Georgia Highway 24 to Perimeter Rd. to Burke County High School.

Evacuation Route 4

- Brigham's Landing Road to Georgia Highway 23 to Tom Bargeron Road to Georgia Highway 24 to Perimeter Rd. to Burke County High School.
- Royal Road to Stoney Bluff Road to Georgia Highway 23 to Tom Bargeron Road to Georgia Highway 24 to Perimeter Rd. to Burke County High School.

Evacuation Route 5 (Zone G-10, Cowden Plantation)

 West on County Road 5 to County Road 63 north to County Road 57 west to U.S. Highway 278 north to South Carolina Highway 302 north to South Aiken High School.

Evacuation Route 6 (Zone H-10, Creek Plantation)

 South on South Carolina Highway 125 to U.S. Highway 278 to Allendale-Fairfax High School.



Figure 15: Burke County Evacuation Routes

Rd

Paved

-- Unpaved

Screven Co.



Figure 16: Aiken County Evacuation Route



Figure 17: Barnwell County and Allendale County Evacuation Route

4.3. Evacuation Network Characteristics

The evacuation network, as modeled using the NAVTEQ street network data, contains a total of 578 links²⁶ and includes the connector roads. The total length of the network is about 241.5 miles. Detailed information regarding the roads that make up the evacuation network is provided in Appendix C.

The highways (e.g., GA 23, GA 24, GA 56, GA 80, SC 125, and SC 302) generally have a posted speed limit of 55 mph. The major and minor arterial or connector roads (e.g., Seven Oaks Road and Ben Hatcher Road) generally have a posted speed limit of 45 mph. On some of the roads, especially the highways, the posted speed limit decreases to 35 mph near city limit boundaries. Nearly all the links in the evacuation network (including highways) generally have one lane available in the direction of evacuation. Perimeter Road is the only road that has at least two lanes available in the direction of evacuation. Other roads that have network links with two lanes are River Road, SC 302 (Pine Log Road inside Aiken City limits), and SC 125 (Augusta Highway in Allendale City limits).

Traffic control along the evacuation routes is mostly managed using stop signs. Traffic lights were found at Perimeter Road, Pine Log Road, and Augusta Highway.

During the road network review, IEM personnel noted some differences between documented and field validated information, as summarized in Table 10 and shown in Figure 18.

Feature (Road) Name	Documented Information	Field Verified Information
Ben Hatcher Road	Unpaved Road	Paved (Asphalt) Road
Jack Delaigle Road	Unpaved Road	Paved (Asphalt) Road
Vogtle Boat Ramp Road	Unmapped	Dirt Road

Table 10: Differences between Documented and Field Data

²⁶ A link is defined as a road section where its characteristics (e.g. speed limit and number of lanes) are constant. An intersection starts a new link or end a link.



Figure 18: Evacuation Network: Differences between Documented and Field Validated Information

5.0 Evacuation Time Estimate Methodology

ETEs are developed using VISUM, one of the core components of the PTV Vision software suite. VISUM is used to estimate evacuation times for different scenarios (e.g., day vs. night or fair vs. adverse weather) for user-defined spatial networks. Information provided by VISUM includes evacuation or clearance times, operational characteristics (e.g., average evacuation speed, average distance traveled), points of congestion, and other data necessary to evaluate evacuation plans.

The evacuation network was defined based on the information provided in 2006 public outreach calendar. IEM subject matter experts drove the designated routes to ensure complete and accurate information about the state of the roads and to evaluate the appropriate selection of routes given the current conditions onsite.

Population (number of cars) loaded onto the network is based on the data and methods described above in the Section 3.0. Loading times for the evacuation network are described below. Additional details about the methodology are included in the following sections.

5.1. Assumptions

Key assumptions that have a substantial impact on the results of the analysis are detailed in the following sections. Any assumptions associated with the development of population estimates are included in Section 3.0.

5.1.1. Loading of the Evacuation Network

The timing of network loading²⁷ is derived from data presented in *Evaluating Protective Actions for Chemical Agent Emergencies.*²⁸ This data was collected during evacuations executed in response to large-scale chemical spills and explicitly incorporates the time required for communication of the warning (warning diffusion) and the time required for an individual to respond to the warning (mobilization). The data collected in this meta-study was based on transient, permanent, and special populations and is therefore appropriate to use as "general" warning diffusion and public mobilization curves for all three population types.

The underlying assumption regarding the applicability of Rogers' mobilization curves in the ETE study is that public perception of radiological emergencies differs from the actual characteristic of such an event. The familiarity of the hazard and the social assessment of the risks associated with the hazards are among the underlying forces that guide the decision-making process in an

²⁷ Loading is defined as the appearance of evacuating vehicles on the roads.

²⁸ Rogers, G. O., et al., *Evaluating Protective Actions for Chemical Agent Emergencies* (ORNL-6615), Oak Ridge, TN: Oak Ridge National Laboratory, 1990.

evacuation scenario. People are more likely to respond to calls for evacuation when the assessment of threat in the community is high and dangers to life and property are recognized. The reality may be different. The alarm associated with social response in a radiological emergency makes the use of Rogers' mobilization curves prudent for the ETE study.

It should also be noted that these curves were developed from the empirical data collected from real-life evacuations in response to actual events. No similar study developed specifically for radiological events is readily available. Therefore, the widely accepted Rogers' mobilization curves were used for this study. The implications of assuming public behavior in absence of real data are unknown. Actual data taken from a somewhat similar real-life scenario and similar public response is more applicable than some manufactured assumptions about how people will behave.

The specific timing used for warning diffusion is detailed in Figure 19. Since the distribution of times depends on the warning system employed, the alert and notification (A&N) systems around the site were evaluated based on the description in the emergency plans. The warning diffusion time distribution was chosen based on the availability of sirens, tone alert radios (TAR), and the emergency alert system (EAS) in the EPZ. Any deviations from this assumption will impact the evacuation times. For example, any loss of the capability of the A&N components will potentially increase the evacuation times. For example, Figure 19 shows that if only sirens and EAS are used, the evacuation times will be longer since it takes comparatively longer time for warning to diffuse.

The mobilization curve (Figure 20) is combined with the warning diffusion curve to form a composite loading curve that reflects the actual time distribution of cars loaded on the network. It is important to note that the starting point for this curve is the time at which public notification begins—not the start time of a hypothetical event.



Figure 19: Warning Diffusion for Selected Notification Systems²⁹

²⁹ Ibid.



Figure 20: Population Mobilization Times³⁰

Because the evacuation of students from Lord's House of Praise Christian School would require the arrival of buses from Burke County Emergency Management, their loading times were modeled differently. Conversations with the SNC emergency planners estimated that a total of 40 minutes would be necessary for the buses to arrive and be loaded, so the buses were assumed to depart at this time. Teachers and other staff were also assumed to depart at this time, as their presence would be necessary at the school for as long as students remained there. The school is located near the edge of the EPZ and has a small population; therefore, it would not have a significant impact on the ETEs.

³⁰ Ibid.

5.2. Evacuation Simulation

Evacuations were simulated using the population and vehicle demand data, evacuation network data, and loading distribution data discussed in the previous sections. VISUM was used to simulate evacuations. Figure 21 describes the framework of the analysis and three of its main features: the demand model, the network model, and the impact model.



Figure 21: ETEs Analysis Framework using VISUM

5.2.1. The Demand Model

The demand model contains the travel demand data. The total number of vehicles originating from a zone is calculated by dividing a population with its expected vehicle occupancy rate. The total number of vehicles originating from a zone is then distributed to different time intervals based on the loading distribution curve for the zone. The loading distribution curve for the zone depends on the warning system available for that zone. The travel demand is described by an origin-destination (OD) matrix. The OD matrix refers to a time interval and the total number of vehicles departing in that time interval.

5.2.2. The Network Model

The network model describes the relevant supply data of an evacuation network. The supply data consists of traffic zones, nodes, links, speed limits, and capacities. Traffic zones describe areas with particular boundaries based on demography, topography, land characteristics, access routes, and local jurisdictions. They are origin and destination of trips within the evacuation network. Nodes define positions of intersections in the evacuation network. Links connect nodes and, therefore, describe the road infrastructure. Every network object is described by its attributes (e.g., speed limits and capacities for the links). Travel times of vehicles depend on the speed permitted on the links used and the capacity of the links used. The capacity of a transportation facility is the maximum hourly rate at which vehicles can be expected to traverse a point or a uniform section of a lane or roadway during a given time period under prevailing roadway, traffic, and control conditions. The capacity calculations in the analysis are based on the Transportation Research Board's Highway Capacity Manual³¹.

5.2.3. The Impact Model

The impact model takes its input data from the demand model and the network model. VISUM provides different impact models to analyze and evaluate the evacuation network. A user model simulates the behavior of travelers. It calculates traffic volumes and service indicators, such as travel time. VISUM provides six traffic assignment procedures. Five procedures are static assignment procedures with no explicit time modeling, and the sixth procedures uses a timedynamic model of the traffic flow. The dynamic stochastic assignment procedure was used for analyzing evacuation times. This procedure accounts for the inherent variability of travelers by not requiring them to take the optimal route but one of several of the shortest paths available to them. It also models how traffic flows change over the course of time and how the results affect the decisions of subsequent travelers entering the roadway network. This time-dynamic functionality allows for loading of the network via distributions, as when using a range of mobilization times.

The ETE is measured by noting when the last car passes the boundary of the EPZ. VISUM displays the calculated results in graphic and tabular forms and allows graphical analysis of results. In this way, for example, routes per OD pair, traffic flow, and isochrones can be displayed and analyzed.

³¹ Transportation Research Board, National Research Council. *Highway Capacity Manual*. Washington, D.C. 2000.

6.0 Analysis of Evacuation Times

In accordance with guidelines in NUREG-0654, Rev. 1, the EPZ has been divided into 13 PAZs, which were then grouped into nine evacuation areas used to perform ETEs: one comprising 2-mile radius, two within the five-mile radius, the entire five-mile radius, four within the ten-mile radius, and the entire ten-mile EPZ. The PAZs and evacuation areas were defined in the Vogtle Emergency Plan and described in Section 1.0 of this document.

Evacuees inside the 10-mile EPZ are broken down into three segments: permanent residents, transients, and special facilities. The transient population consists of workers employed within the area and recreational sportsmen located near one of the boat ramps on the Savannah River. The population in special facilities is composed of students, teachers, and other employees at the Lord's House of Praise Christian School and employees of VEGP. In the 2010 scenario, construction employees are included among the VEGP employees. The population of the EPZ is described in more detail in Section 3.0

The South Carolina portion of the EPZ is covered almost entirely by the Savannah River Site, so only two of the PAZs, G-10 and H-10, are located on this side of the river. The population within G-10, which is covered by Cowden Plantation, is assumed to consist solely of sportsmen. PAZ H-10, which consists primarily of Creek Plantation, has a similar number of sportsmen, and has a small permanent population.

Five roads within the evacuation network cross the EPZ boundary: Georgia Highway 80, Cates Mead Road, Thompson Bridge Road, Tom Bargeron Road, and South Carolina Highway 125. Evacuees in PAZ G-10 are considered to exit the evacuation network via private roads within Cowden Plantation. All other vehicles exited the EPZ on one of these five roads.

6.1. Summary of ETE Results

Evacuations for the nine geographic evacuation areas were modeled individually in each of three seasonal scenarios: Winter Weekday, Winter Weeknight, and Fall Weekend. Sportsmen were considered to be at their peak in the Fall Weekend scenario and zero in the other cases. These scenarios were considered under both normal and adverse weather conditions. In the latter case, the speed limits and capacities of the evacuation routes were reduced by 40% and 25%, respectively. Each PAZ had been assigned a set of evacuation routes by VEGP planners, and these route restrictions were reflected in the models. Additionally, each of these 54 cases was modeled for 2006 and 2010. By the latter year, plant expansion was expected to have started, so construction workers were added to the model.

The evacuation time estimate results are displayed in Table 11. Evacuation times listed include warning diffusion, public mobilization, and travel time out of the EPZ. It is important to note that the evacuation time is the time from the moment at which public notification begins—not the start time of a hypothetical event. The seasonal scenarios are abbreviated, with "Day" representing Winter Weekday, "Night" corresponding to Winter Weeknight, and "Weekend" meaning Fall Weekend. No estimates were prepared for the 10-mile 90° N evacuation area in the Winter Weekday and Weeknight scenarios, as it had no population to evacuate in those cases.
			2006					2010					
		Fair Weather		Adverse Weather		Fair Weather			Adverse Weather				
Evacuation Area	PAZs Impacted	Day	Night	Weekend	Day	Night	Weekend	Day	Night	Weekend	Day	Night	Weekend
0-2 Miles	A	100	85	85	115	100	100	115	105	105	160	125	125
0–5 Miles, 90 S	A, B-5, C-5	100	85	90	115	100	105	115	105	105	160	125	125
0–5 Miles, 90 NW	A, D-5, E-5, F-5	105	90	90	115	105	115	115	105	105	160	125	125
0–5 Miles	A, B-5, C-5, D-5, E-5, F-5	105	100	100	115	105	115	115	105	105	160	125	125
0-10 Miles, 90 S	A, B-5, C-5, B-10, C-10, D-10	105	100	100	115	115	115	115	105	105	160	125	125
0–10 Miles, 90 NW	A, D-5, E-5, F-5, E-10, F-10	105	100	100	115	115	115	115	105	105	160	125	125
0–10 Miles, 90 N	G-10	**	**	75	**	**	80	**	**	75	**	**	80
0–10 Miles, 90 E	H-10	40	40	80	40	40	80	40	40	80	40	40	80
0-10 Miles	All 13 Evacuation Zones	105	100	100	115	115	115	115	105	105	165	125	125

Table 11 : ETEs in Minutes

Note:

1: ** : No estimates were prepared for G-10 in the Winter Weekday and Weeknight scenarios, as it had no population to evacuate in those cases.

2. The scenarios are each considered individually; if combinations of the geographic evacuation areas are to be evacuated together, the larger of the two numbers should be used as the evacuation time. For example, if PAZs A (2-mile scenario) and H-10 (10-mile 90° E scenario) were to be evacuated on a normal 2006 winter weekday, the ETE would be the greater of the two ETEs or 100 minutes.

6.2. Discussion of Scenario Results

6.2.1. Evacuation Area 1: 0-2 Miles

Year 2006

For 2006, this evacuation area contains small populations of residents and nonplant employees, but most of its evacuees are employees of VEGP. For winter weekdays, the Vogtle workforce is assumed to be at its maximum level. This results in the largest number of evacuees of the three seasonal scenarios, and, therefore, the longest evacuation time of 100 minutes in fair weather. In adverse weather conditions, where speed limits and capacities are reduced, the evacuation times increase by 15% to 115 minutes. In the Winter Weeknight and Fall Weekend scenarios, the Vogtle workforce is at a minimum, and residents are expected to be at home. The smaller number of evacuees is reflected in the shorter evacuation times (85 minutes in fair weather and 100 minutes in adverse weather conditions) compared to the Winter Weekday scenario. Congestion is not sufficient to cause traffic "jamming" in any of these cases, where speeds of travel drop sharply and road throughput is reduced to stop-and-go traffic.

Year 2010

In the 2010 simulations, large numbers of construction workers are expected to be working at the plant in all seasons and times of day. This additional population causes traffic congestion and queuing in the evacuation network for a limited time period. The effect on the evacuation time estimates is mild, for the most part. In normal weather, evacuation times increase by 5–25% from those in 2006 (from 85–100 minutes in 2006 to 105–115 minutes in 2010). Also, in the weeknight and weekend adverse weather scenarios, 2010 ETEs were found to be 20% greater than the corresponding 2006 values.

However, the congestion and queuing are increased when adverse weather conditions are applied to the Winter Weekday scenario when the Vogtle workforce is at its peak. In this case, evacuations are expected to take nearly 40% longer in 2010 (160 minutes) than in 2006 (115 minutes). The queuing is maximum on the VEGP evacuation route, with Ebenezer Church Road and Thompson Bridge Road each exhibiting volumes exceeding their capacities.

6.2.2. Evacuation Area 2: 0–5 Miles 90° S

In this scenario, PAZs B-5 and C-5 evacuate in addition to the population within the two-mile radius. These two zones add small residential and employment populations, as well as the sportsmen using the Vogtle Boat Ramp south of the plant.

The ETEs for this scenario (for both 2006 and 2010) are very similar to those for the 2-mile radius. This is because the people within the two-mile radius compose a large portion of the total population and have the farthest distance to travel to

Evacuation Time Estimates for the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant

exit the EPZ. As a result, they typically take the longest to reach the boundary, making their movement the limiting factor in any evacuation. As an example, consider the 2006 normal weekday evacuation times for different PAZs within the 0-5 mile 90° S evacuation area:

PAZ	Time to Exit EPZ
A (2-mile radius)	100
B-5	70
C-5	35

Evacuees originating in zones B-5 and C-5, which were not a part of the two-mile evacuation area, reach the EPZ boundary in significantly less time than those within the two-mile radius. However, because zone A requires the same time to evacuate, the total ETE remains the same.

This phenomenon is a general feature of the ETEs in that year, weather, and season tend to have more effect on the evacuation times than the geographic region being evacuated. The exceptions to this trend are the two evacuation areas that do not include the two-mile radius, 10-mile 90° E and 10-mile 90° N.

An additional and related result of the sparse population in the area is that congestion does not occur on roads outside of the Vogtle evacuation route.

6.2.3. Evacuation Area 3: 0–5 Miles 90° NW

This evacuation area is made up of the two-mile radius and D-5, E-5, and F-5, the three PAZs inside the five-mile radius to the north and west of the plant. Worker and residential population in these PAZs total approximately 200 in the Winter Weekday scenario and nearly 500 in the Winter Weeknight and Fall Weekend scenarios. As with the 0–5 Miles 90° S evacuation area, this extra population has less distance to travel than evacuees from VEGP and therefore have little effect on the ETEs compared to the 2-Miles evacuation area.

6.2.4. Evacuation Area 4: 0–5 Miles (except Savannah River Site)

All of the population inside the five-mile radius is contained in this evacuation area, making it a combination of the 0-5 Miles 90° S and 0-5 Miles 90° NW areas. As a result, the ETE results are similar to those for these two evacuation areas.

6.2.5. Evacuation Area 5: 0–10 Miles 90° S

This evacuation area consists of the 0–5 Miles 90° S evacuation area and three additional PAZs, B-10, C-10, and D-10. These PAZs contribute roughly 200 evacuating vehicles from residents and employees in the Winter Weekday scenario and approximately 500 vehicles in the Winter Weeknight and Fall

Weekend scenarios. Zone B-10 also contains a small population of sportsmen in the weekend scenario. As with other scenarios, however, these vehicles exit the EPZ before the last of the evacuees from PAZ A, so they have little effect on the ETEs.

6.2.6. Evacuation Area 6: 0–10 Miles 90° NW

This evacuation area consists of the 0–5 Miles 90° NW evacuation area and two additional PAZs, E-10 and F-10. These PAZs contribute roughly 300 evacuating vehicles from residents and employees in the Weekday, Weeknight, and Weekend scenarios. As with other scenarios, however, these vehicles exit the EPZ before the last of the evacuees from PAZ A, so they have little effect on the ETEs.

Also, Lord's House of Praise Christian School, the only special facility in the EPZ other than VEGP, is located in PAZ E-10 in this evacuation area. Its students are assumed to evacuate via two buses, with the teachers and other employees traveling via car. The school is located just inside the 10-mile boundary, so its evacuees reached the EPZ boundary before some of those from other areas, which had no impact on the ETEs.

6.2.7. Evacuation Area 7: 0–10 Miles 90° N

This evacuation area consists of one PAZ, G-10. This zone is covered entirely by Cowden Plantation and contains neither public road nor inhabited buildings. Evacuees are assumed to travel the short distance to the 10-mile boundary via private routes within the plantation. It has no population in the Winter Weekday and Weeknight scenarios, but it has a significant population of sportsmen in the Fall Weekend scenario. With little expectation for growth, the number of sportsmen is kept the same for the 2006 and 2010 scenarios, resulting in identical ETEs (75 minutes in normal weather and 80 minutes in bad weather) for the two years. The ETEs only increase by five minutes under adverse weather conditions, as the reduced speed limits and capacities have only minor effects given the small distance traveled to exit the EPZ.

6.2.8. Evacuation Area 8: 0–10 Miles 90° E

Only one PAZ, H-10, is included in this evacuation area. This zone bridges Barnwell and Allendale counties near the 10-mile radius in South Carolina and is covered largely by Creek Plantation. It has a small residential population and, in the Fall Weekend scenario, a somewhat larger population of sportsmen. The close proximity of evacuees to the EPZ boundary means that evacuation times for this zone are comprised largely of notification and mobilization time and very little travel time, resulting in the short ETEs for this evacuation area. Weekend results are somewhat higher due to the additional sportsmen in this scenario, while the effects of adverse weather conditions are muted by the short distance of travel. Even though all evacuees from this zone use the same road, South Carolina Highway 125, congestion is not an issue in any scenarios due to the small number of evacuees.

6.2.9. Evacuation Area 9: 0–10 Miles (whole EPZ)

This scenario requires evacuation of the entire population within the EPZ. In a more densely-populated area, this might have resulted in congestion and higher evacuation times than in the smaller evacuation areas. The population around VEGP, however, is small enough that the additional evacuees do not cause a significant slowing of vehicles on the road network. Congestion in the 2010 scenario is almost identical to that found for evacuation of the 0-2 Miles area.

6.2.10. Wind from 20°–55° Subset (VEGP South Route Evacuation)

The VEGP Document 91403- C^{32} , which details how an evacuation of the plant is to be carried out, documents two scenarios in which Vogtle employees are to evacuate via different routes. The West Route, which is modeled in all of the scenarios discussed above, is to be used if the wind is blowing in the 325° range between 55°-20°. The alternative South Route is only to be implemented if the wind blows from within the remaining 35° range from 20° to 55°. The latter case is discussed in this section.

The effects of evacuating Plant Vogtle via the South Route were investigated by testing a representative case, Winter Weekday 0-10 Miles 90° S, in each combination of year and weather condition. This scenario was chosen because it represented the largest population of evacuees among scenarios where the wind could blow from between 20° and 55°. These results were then compared to those found for evacuation via the West Route. The ETEs for these scenarios can be found in Table 12.

Scenario	ETE with South Route Evacuation	ETE with West Route Evacuation
2006, Normal Weather	105	105
2006, Adverse Weather	120	115
2010, Normal Weather	130	115
2010, Adverse Weather	220	160

Table 1	12: Sout	h Route	ETE vs.	West	Route	ETE

Altering the evacuation route for the plant employees increases evacuation times by 0-60 minutes. The change has little effect on the ETEs for the 2006 scenarios, as the South Route has sufficient capacity to handle the number of evacuees, which allows them to reach the boundary in the same amount of time.

³² VEGP Site Dismissal, 12/15/2004.

This change for the 2010 scenarios (with the additional construction workers), proves enough to overload the route, creating more congestion than in the West Route scenarios and increasing the ETEs. The additional queuing stems from the South Route, including an unpaved three-mile section of River Road. The capacity on this section is lower than at any point along the West Route and creates queuing responsible for increasing the total travel times.

7.0 Supplemental Analysis

The analyses related to confirmation of evacuation and potential mitigating measures to effectively manage the traffic flow were performed and are provide in the following sections.

7.1. Confirmation of Evacuation

The confirmation of evacuation process determines if the evacuation has been completed. The time required for confirmation of evacuation is dependent upon the method employed. The most time-consuming method typically employed is to use ground vehicles. The time required involves the driving time for each route selected. Given the lack of congestion evident around VEGP in 2006, the evacuation confirmation process in this case would not need to wait for the bulk of the evacuation to complete. This indicates that the confirmation could be completed concurrently with the evacuation. Substantial congestion was, however, observed in 2010 scenarios, so confirmation in this case is recommended to be conducted after the evacuation had completed.

Informing people to leave some standard signs on their doors or windows when they leave their houses would help the authorities in the confirmation of evacuation. Presence of Traffic Control Points (TCPs) and Access Control Points (ACPs) at strategic locations within the evacuation network could provide realtime feedback regarding the progress of the evacuation process. All evacuees are recommended to sign in at the designated county reception centers as they arrive. This procedure helps the authorities to account for the population within the designated county. This can be accounted as one of the means of confirmation of evacuation, only under the assumption that all the evacuees would actually report to the reception centers and nowhere else. Telephoning people at their homes could also be considered as a possible means of ensuring completion of evacuation.

As noted in the VEGP Emergency Plan and Burke County Radiological Emergency Response Plan (RERP), "Evacuation confirmation will be accomplished by the Burke County Sheriffs Department and supporting law enforcement agency personnel that will traverse roadways throughout the affected area to ensure that the residential population has evacuated their homes. Personnel from Burke County EMA and Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Law Enforcement section, will move along the Savannah River and tributaries in boats to ensure that hunters and fishermen have evacuated the area. Additional assistance is available from other state agencies, i.e., Georgia Forestry Commission and Department of Transportation."

The actual time associated with the confirmation process would depend on both the number of personnel and the amount of equipment available. These resources may change significantly under various emergency conditions.

7.2. Evacuation Traffic Management Locations and Other Potential Mitigating Measures

In order to efficiently promote smooth movement of traffic flow during an evacuation, several TCPs locations were developed and are listed in the Burke County RERP, Aiken County RERP, Allendale County RERP, and Barnwell County RERP. These TCPs are listed in Table 13 and Table 14 and shown in graphically Figure 22. The responsibility of supervising traffic controls during an evacuation will be shared between the State's and counties' emergency management and law enforcement agency personnel, as available. Each TCP will be manned and/or road blocks will be established to direct evacuees out of the EPZ and to deny access into the affected area. Also, route markers will be placed along the evacuation routes at critical intersections and road block locations to promote more efficient traffic flow out from the EPZ.

Location No.	Description
1	Georgia Highway 56 SP (River Road) at McBean Club Road
2	Georgia Highway 23 at Spring Branch Church Road
3	Georgia Highway 80 at Georgia Highway 23
4	Georgia Highway 23 at Hancock Landing Road
5	Botsford Church Road at Seven Oaks Road
6	Sam Mead Road at Seven Oaks Road
7	Georgia Highway 80 at Shell Bluff Spur
8	Georgia Highway 56 at Georgia Highway 80
9	Georgia Highway 56 at Cates Mead Road
10	Georgia Highway 56 at Perimeter Road
11	Entrance to Reception Center, Perimeter Road
12	Georgia Highway 24 at Perimeter Road
13	Thompson Bridge Road at Hatchers Mill Road
14	Georgia Highway 24 at Tom Bargeron Road
15	Georgia Highway 23 at Johnson Road
16	Ellison Bridge Road at Johnson Road

Table 13: Georgia Traffic Control Points for the VEGP EPZ

Location No.	Description
17	Ellison Bridge Road at Murray Hill Road
18	Millhaven Road, 1 mile south of Givens Church Road
19	Millhaven Road, Stony Bluff Road, Georgia Highway 23 Intersection in Girard
20	Stony Bluff Road at Intersection at Oak Grove Church
21	Royal Road at River Road
22	VEGP Main Access Road at River Road
23	River Road at Hancock Landing Road
24	Jack Delaigle Road at Ebenezer Church Road

Table 14: South Carolina Traffic Control Points for the VEGP EPZ

County	Location No.	Description
Aiken County	1	Route 437 (Browns Road) at Route 5 (direct traffice north on Route 5: restrict vehicles from traveling south on Route 437)
	2	Route 5 at Route 299 (direct traffice north on Route 5)
	3	Route 5 at Route 63 (direct traffic west on Route 63)
	4	Route 63 at Route 125 (allow traffic to flow on Route 63)
	5	Route 63 at Route 57 (direct traffic north on Route 57)
Barnwell County	6	Route 125 at Route 493 (direct traffic south on Route 125)
Allendale County	7	Route 125 at Route 12 (direct traffic south on Route 125)
	8	Route 125 at Route 17 (direct traffic south on Route 125)



Figure 22: Traffic Control Points

8.0 Conclusion

Travel time is primarily affected by the conditions on the evacuation network, including any areas prone to congestion during times of large volume. As no areas of congestion were identified for the 2006 scenarios, improvement in this area is not necessary at this time. In 2010 scenarios, a large number of workers at the plant for the construction of new reactor units is expected to cause traffic congestion for a limited time period during the evacuation. In conclusion, based on the data gathered and the results of the evacuation study conducted, IEM believes that the existing evacuation strategy is functional for both 2006 and 2010 conditions, given the lack of severe congestion or very high ETEs.

Appendix A: MOA between DOE-SR and VEGP

The following pages contain Appendix 5, "Memorandum of Agreement with Department of Energy—Savannah River," of the *Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Emergency Plan*.



Department of Energy Savannah River Operations Office P.O. Box A Aiken, South Carolina 29802 APR 1 2 1999



Mr. J. B. Beasley, Jr. Vice President – Nuclear Vogtle Project Southern Nuclear Operating Company Birmingham, Alabama 35201

Dear Mr. Beasley:

SUBJECT: Vogtle Electric Generating Plant (VEGP) Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)

Enclosed is your copy of the executed MOA between the Department of Energy Savannah River Operations Office and the Southern Nuclear Operating Company (SNC) for planning and responding to emergencies originating at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant (VEGP) and the Savannah River Site (SRS).

We appreciate the continued support of SNC and the staff at VEGP in promoting effective emergency preparedness and response activities for our respective facilities. Our staffs are working together to identify more effective ways that we can communicate with the states and demonstrate that we are hearing and addressing their concerns. In the near future I intend to submit to you a revised MOA which includes provisions for notifying the states and/or each other upon the impending release of tritiated water. Our goal would be to assure that government entities with interests in downstream Savannah River water quality will not be surprised by intentional releases of tritium in the water, and there will be no need for SRS to demonstrate when tritium detected in the water is not from SRS facilities. Again, I thank you for your support,

Please contact me or Lon Sjostrom of my staff at (803) 725-5562, if you have any questions.

Sincerely.



VF-99-0033

Enclosure: Memorandum of Agreement

cc w/enci: Lawrence E. Mayo, SNC Merrill Maddox, SNC

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY SAVANNAH RIVER OPERATIONS OFFICE AND SOUTHERN NUCLEAR OPERATING COMPANY

I. PURPOSE

This Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is between the United States Department of Energy Savannah River Operations Office (DOE-SR) and the Southern Nuclear Operating Company (SNC) and provides for planning and responding to emergencies originating at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant (VEGP), and the Savannah River Site (SRS).

II. RESPONSIBILITIES

DOE-SR is the responsible authority for SRS and as such, is responsible for the protection of all persons and for the direction and control of all emergency response actions on SRS for emergencies occurring at or affecting SRS, including emergencies originating at VEGP.

SNC is responsible for the protection of all persons and for the direction and control of all emergency response actions on the VEGP site for emergencies occurring at or affecting VEGP, including emergencies originating at SRS.

III. AGREEMENT

SNC and DOE-SR agree as follows:

- A. In the event an emergency is declared at VEGP:
 - 1. SNC will:
 - a. notify the Savannah River Site Operations Center through the Emergency Notification Network within 15 minutes of an emergency declaration;
 - b. utilize the Emergency Notification form to provide information concerning the emergency, including meteorological and radiological data and any protective action recommendations;
 - c. provide periodic follow-up information to DOE-SR in accordance with the VEGP emergency plan;
 - d. dispatch a technical liaison to the SRS Emergency Operations Center if requested by SRS.

2. DOE-SR will:

- a. provide for the prompt notification of all persons on SRS within VEGP's plume exposure pathway Emergency Planning Zone;
- assess the radiological hazard on SRS and decide upon and implement any protective actions necessary to protect the health and safety of affected persons on SRS, including access control;
- perform radiological monitoring on SRS as requested by SNC or the State of South Carolina and provide monitoring results to SNC and to the States of South Carolina and Georgia;
- provide resources and support as identified in the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP) to address ingestion pathway concerns;
- e. provide meteorological data to SNC, as requested; and
- f. advise SNC and the States of South Carolina and Georgia of public information activities concerning the SRS to the maximum extent possible, and provide a spokesperson to the VEGP Emergency News Center when significant media/public interest in SRS activities is anticipated.
- g. as the Regional Coordinating Office for DOE Region 3, respond to requests for radiological assistance from SNC, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), or the States of South Carolina or Georgia in the event of an incident involving the actual or potential release of radiological materials. This assistance will be provided under the Radiological Assistance Program (RAP) and will be limited to technical advice and resources for 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.
- h. as the Regional Coordinating Office for DOE Region 3, advise SNC, the NRC, or the States of South Carolina or Georgia of additional DOE Emergency Response assets available to assist in the response.
- B. In the event an emergency is declared at SRS:
 - 1. DOE-SR will:
 - a. notify VEGP personnel through the Emergency Notification Network within 15 minutes of an emergency declaration;
 - b. utilize the Emergency Notification form to provide information concerning the emergency, including meteorological and radiological data and any protective action recommendations;

- c. dispatch a technical liaison to the VEGP Emergency Operations Facility, as requested by SNC;
- provide periodic follow-up information to SNC in accordance with the SRS emergency plan;
- provide resources and support as identified in the FRERP to address ingestion pathway concerns.
- 2. SNC will:
 - provide for the prompt notification of all persons on the VEGP site within the SRS plume exposure pathway Emergency Planning Zone;
 - assess the radiological hazard on the VEGP site, and decide upon and implement any protective actions necessary to protect the health and safety of affected persons on the VEGP site;
 - c. perform radiological monitoring as requested by DOE-SR or the States of Georgia and South Carolina and provide results to DOE-SR and to the States of Georgia and South Carolina; and
 - d. provide meteorological data to DOE-SR, as requested.
- C. The parties will also:
 - provide a twenty-four hour point of contact at VEGP and SRS for notification purposes;
 - 2. maintain effective lines of communication during an emergency;
 - participate in each other's emergency response exercises as requested and agreed upon.

IV. TERMS OF AGREEMENT

- A. This MOA shall become effective upon the latter date of signature of the parties.
- B. This MOA supersedes a previous MOA dated January 3, 1986, between the United States Department of Energy Savannah River Operations Office and the Georgia Power Company, as assigned.
- C. This MOA may be amended by mutual consent of the parties concerned or terminated by either party upon giving at least thirty (30) days written notice to the other party.

Greg Rudy

4/12/99 Date

Manager Savannah River Operations Office United States Department of Energy

J. B. Beasley, Jr.

Southern Nuclear Operating Company Vice President - Nuclear Vogtle Project

12/11/98 Date

---- Nothing Follows-

Appendix B: Geographical Boundaries of Evacuation Zones

Evacuation Zones	Geographical Boundaries
A	Northeast—Savannah River
	Southeast, South/Southwest and West Northwest—2-mile area
B-5	North—2-mile area
	West-Ebenezer Church Road
	Southwest—GA Highway 23
	South—Chance Road
	Southeast—Griffin's Landing Road
	Northeast—Savannah River
B-10	Northwest—Griffin's Landing Road
	West—Dixon Road and City of Girard eastern boundary
	Southwest—Stony Bluff Road
	Southeast—Royal Road and then 10-mile area
	Northeast—Savannah River
C- 5	Northwest—Jack Delaigle Road
	Southwest—GA Highway 23
	East—Ebenezer Church Road
C-10	NorthChance Road and GA Highway 23
	West—Brier Creek Road, Buck Road, and GA Highway 23
	South—Johnson Road, Ellison Bridge Road, Murray Hill Road, and the 10- mile area
	Southeast—Stony Bluff Road
	East—City of Girard eastern boundary and Dixon Road
D-5	North—Hancock Landing Road
	West—Hancock Landing Road and Thomas Road
	Southwest—Hatchers Mill Road and Thompson Bridge Road
	South—Gordon Road and Tom Bargeron Road
	East-GA Highway 23, Brier Creek Road, and Buck Road
E-5	North—Ben Hatcher Road
	East—River Road
	South—Hancock Landing Road
	West-Nathaniel Howard Road

Evacuation Zones	Geographical Boundaries					
E-10	Northeast—Nathaniel Howard Road					
	North—GA Highway 80, GA Highway 23, and Ben Hatcher Road					
	West—10-mile area and Bates Road					
	South—Thompson Bridge, Seven Oaks Road, and Botsford Church Road					
	East—Hancock Landing Road					
F-5	North—Savannah River					
	East—Savannah River					
	West—5-mile radius and River Road					
	South—2-mile area					
F-10	Northeast—Savannah River					
	West—10-mile radius and GA Highway 23					
	South—Ben Hatcher Road					
	East—River Road and the 5-mile area					
G-10	North—Gray's Landing on the Savannah River to the CSX track and Cowden Plantation Road					
	East—SRS boundary and the CSX line					
	South—Savanna River and the SRS boundary					
	West—Savannah River					
	Northeast—CSX track					
H-10	North—the SRS boundary and S125 extending into Allendale County's northern boundary					
	East—Creek Plantation Road					
	South—Savannah River					
	West—SRS boundary					

Evacuation Time Estimates for the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant

Road Name	Number of Links	Length (miles)	Number of Lanes	Speed Limit	Туре
Academy Ave/Brigham Landing Rd	2	0.72	1	35	Evacuation
Alledale-Fairfax Hwy	21	2.04	1	55	Evacuation
Augusta Hwy	25	8.32	1	55	Evacuation
Baker St	4	0.76	1	30	Evacuation
Bates Rd	3	1.98	1	35	Connector
Ben Hatcher Rd	9	4.36	1	45	Evacuation
Bottsford Church Rd	8	1.32	1	45	Evacuation
Bottsford Church Rd/Hancock Landing Rd	2	0.65	1	45	Evacuation
Brigham Landing Rd	8	5.04	1	35	Evacuation
Brown Rd	5	2.23	1	45	Evacuation
Brown-Mobley Rd	5	3.93	1	35	Connector
Burke County High Sc	1	0.03	1	20	Evacuation
C C Rd	1	0.18	1	45	Evacuation
Cates-Mead Rd	11	3.82	1	45	Evacuation
Cates-Mead Rd/Cates Head Rd	1	0.34	1	45	Evacuation
Claxton Rd	6	1.98	1	45	Connector
Claxton-Lively Rd	11	3.83	1	45	Connector
Clayton Rd/Claxton Rd	1	0.38	1	45	Connector
Cox Place Rd	1	1.89	1	25	Connector
Creek Rd	13	5.39	1	45	Evacuation

Appendix C: Evacuation Network Links (Detailed Information)

Road Name	Number of Links	Length (miles)	Number of Lanes	Speed Limit	Туре
Earl Dixon Rd	2	2.04	1	25	Connector
Ebenezer Church Rd	2	3.80	1	45	Evacuation
Ellison Bridge Rd	3	1.42	1	45	Connector
GA Highway 23	38	19.05	1	55	Connector
GA Highway 24	32	12.19	2	55	Evacuation
GA Highway 56	22	3.29	2	55	Evacuation
GA Highway 80	14	8.94	1	55	Evacuation
Givens Church Rd	6	2.30	1	45	Connector
Glisson Rd	3	2.53	1	25	Connector
Godbee Rd	1	0.62	1	25	Connector
Gordon Rd	4	1.60	1	25	Connector
Green Pond Rd	8	2.76	1	50	Evacuation
Griffin Landing Rd	11	4.60	1	45	Connector
Griffin Rd	2	1.77	1	25	Connector
Hancock Landing Rd	6	2.10	1	45	Evacuation
Hancock Rd	14	4.62	1	45	Evacuation
Hatcher Mill Rd	3	2.10	1	25	Connector
Hatchers Mill Rd	1	0.54	1	25	Connector
JCT SC 125/Atomic & Baker/McElMurray	1	0.01	1	30	Evacuation
Jack Delaigle Rd	6	2.88	1	40	Evacuation
Jackson Rd	5	1.02	1	45	Evacuation
Jackson St	4	0.85	1	45	Evacuation

Road Name	Number of Links	Length (miles)	Number of Lanes	Speed Limit	Туре
Johnson Rd	4	1.71	1	45	Connector
Judge Anderson Rd	1	1.67	1	35	Connector
Long Rd	5	0.96	1	45	Connector
Main St	18	2.69	1	55	Evacuation
Mcbean Club Rd	1	0.58	1	35	Connector
Mcelmurray Farm Rd	7	2.90	1	45	Evacuation
Milhouse Rd	1	0.33	1	45	Evacuation
Millhaven Rd	9	4.27	1	45	Connector
Murray Hill Rd	2	1.60	1	45	Connector
Nathaniel Howard Rd	3	2.70	1	25	Connector
No Name (connected to Thompson Bridge)*	1	1.21	1	25	Connector
Perimeter Rd	9	2.38	2	55	Evacuation
Pine Log Rd	7	0.66	2	35	Evacuation
River Rd	36	23.11	1	55	Connector
Riverside Dr	2	0.52	1	25	Connector
Royal Rd	4	5.46	1	25	Connector
S Aiken Blvd	1	0.13	1	20	Evacuation
SC Highway 125	16	11.52	1	55	Evacuation
SC Highway 302	28	7.11	1	55	Evacuation
Sam Mead Rd	3	1.31	1	35	Connector

* This particular road has no name, and is located in zone D-10.

Road Name	Number of Links	Length (miles)	Number of Lanes	Speed Limit	Туре
Sc-S-6-493	2	2.43	1	40	Evacuation
Seven Oaks Rd	1	0.24	1	45	Connector
Seven Oaks-Shell Bluff Rd	13	3.11	1	45	Connector
Shell Bluff Landing Rd	5	2.21	1	45	Evacuation
Shell Bluff Spur Rd	3	0.84	1	45	Evacuation
Silver Bluff Rd Sw	16	1.33	1	35	Evacuation
Silver Bluff Rd Sw/Pine Log Rd	4	0.50	1	35	Evacuation
Son Delaigle Rd	1	2.01	1	25	Connector
Stoney Bluff Rd	10	3.64	1	45	Evacuation
Sweet Water Rd	1	0.58	1	45	Connector
Thankful Church Rd	4	1.82	1	25	Connector
Thomas Rd	2	1.45	1	25	Evacuation
Thompson Bridge Rd	12	10.16	1	45	Evacuation
Tom Bargeron Rd	10	3.61	1	45	Connector
Vine Rd	1	1.23	1	25	Connector
Vogtle Main Plant Access Rd	3	1.30	3	35	Connector
Vogtle Plant Rd	4	0.97	1	45	Evacuation
Vogtle Visitor Center Access Rd	1	0.83	2	35	Connector
Williston Rd	1	0.28	1	55	Evacuation

Appendix D: PTV Vision Quality Assurance and Industry Acceptance Information

March 28, 2006

Akhil Chauhan Transportation Analyst/Modeler IEM, Inc. 8555 United Plaza Blvd. Baton Rouge, LA 70809

RE: PTV Vision[®] Quality Assurance and Industry Acceptance

Dear Mr. Chauhan:

Per your request, I am providing the following information concerning quality assurance and industry acceptance of the PTV Vision traffic simulation and transportation planning software.

PTV AG has performed extensive research and development of the PTV Vision software since 1992. The basis of the VISSIM simulation model is the car-following and lane-changing models developed at the University of Karlsruhe, Germany since 1974. The first commercial release of VISSIM was in 1993. The VISSIM simulation model components have been validated by PTV for accuracy and performance based on field data in Germany and the United States.

A comprehensive quality assurance procedure is conducted before each service pack and major software release by PTV, ensuring consistency of the results within acceptable stochastic variation. A summary of changes/improvements/fixes for each service pack are provided in the release_notes_..._e.txt file included with any service pack.

There are over 430 users of the VISSIM simulation software in North America and over 800 users worldwide. There are over 200 users of the VISUM planning software in North America and over 600 user worldwide. In total, there are over 850 VISSIM licenses and over 350 VISUM licenses within North America. PTV Vision is accepted and used by over 90 academic agencies in the United States and Canada, 18 State Department of Transportation agencies in United States, 3 Provincial Transport Ministries in Canada, and the Federal Highway Administration.



PTV America, Inc. 1300 N Market Street, Suite 603 Wilmington, DE 19801-1809

Phone: 302-654-4384 Fax: 302-691-4740 www.stvernerice.com The following public agencies are currently using VISSIM:

- Arkansas State Highway Dept,
- CALTRANS,
- Colorado DOT,
- Florida DOT,
- Idaho DOT,
- Kansas DOT,
- Louisiana DOT,
- Michigan DOT,
- Missouri DOT,
- Nevada DOT,
- New Mexico DOT,
- NYSDOT.
- Ohio DOT,
- Oregon DOT,
- South Carolina DOT,
- UDOT,
- Washington DOT

The following public agencies are currently using VISUM:

- AGFTC, Fort Edward NY
- BMPO, Bend OR
- BMTS, Binghamton NY
- CAMPO, Corvallis OR
- CDTC, Albany NY
- El Paso MPO, El Paso TX
- Farmington MPO, Farmington NM
- KMPO, Coeur D'Alene ID
- Las Cruces MPO, Las Cruces NM
- LCOG, Eugene OR
- METRO, Portland OR
- MWVCOG, Salem OR
- NOCTC, Goshen NY
- PPACG, Colorado Springs CO
- RATS, Rockford IL
- Santa Fe MPO, Santa Fe NM
- Skagit COG, Mount Vernon WA
- Southwest WA RTC, Vancouver WA
- SRTC, Spokane WA
- WVTC, Wenatchee, WA
- YVCOG, Yakima WA



PTV America, Inc. 1300 N Market Street, Suite 603 Wilmington, DE 19801-1809

 Phone:
 302-654-4384

 Fax:
 302-691-4740

 www.ptvemarica.com

If you have any questions about the PTV Vision software, feel free to contact me at 302-654-4384.

Sincerely yours,

F de

Kiel Ova, P.E., PTOE Project Manager



PTV America, inc. 1300 N Market Street, Suite 603 Wilmington, DE 19801-1809

 Phone:
 302-654-4384

 Fax:
 302 691-4740

 www.ptvamerica.com

Burke County

Emergency Management Agency



277 Highway 24 South Waynesboro, Georgia 30830 TEL: (706) 554-6651 FAX: (706) 554-4660 E-Mail: <u>burkeema2@burke.net</u> Dedicated To The Protection Of Life And Property Rusty Sanders - Chief



April 2,2004

Mr. W. F. (Skip) Kitchens General Manager Vogtle Electric Generating Plant 7821 River Road Waynesboro, Georgia 30830

Dear Mr. Kitchens:

This letter serves to confirm that Burke County Emergency Management Agency, the undersigned, confirms their responsibility to respond to all calls involving fire, rescue, sickness or injury, including casualties arising from radiation accident at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant (VEGP).

As part of this agreement, we understand that Southern Company is financially responsible for any modification of the present ambulance service equipment that may be required of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or other expenses required for the treatment of patients exposed to radioactive material. This is to include special training of ambulance service personnel and for special equipment that may be required.

Written procedures prepared by Radiation Management Consultants (RMC) (or by some other consultant) detailing actions to be taken for the care of these patients have been implemented. It is understood our personnel will receive personal instruction regarding this plan of action and will participate in periodic drills with respect to this plan of action.

Burke County Emergency Management accepts the responsibility to receive, monitor and decontaminate VEGP personnel, once dismissed from the site. The Burke County emergency plan and procedures have established reception centers to receive members of the general public as well as personnel dismissed from VEGP. Burke County has sufficiently trained personnel to staff the reception centers and operate the portal monitors which are designed for persons and vehicles. Burke County EMA also agrees that the monitoring equipment will be made available as needed to support drills, exercises, and/or actual events not only for Vogtle Electric Generating Plant but for any of the plants operated by Southern Nuclear.



Emergency Management Agency 277 Highway 24 South Waynesboro, Georgia 30830 TEL: (706) 554-6651 FAX: (706) 554-4660

Burke County



E-Mail: <u>burkecma2@burke.net</u> Dedicated To The Protection Of Life And Property Rusty Sanders - Chief

Burke County Emergency Management personnel will also participate in on-site training offered by Plant Vogtle/Southern Company and in periodic fire and rescue drills and exercise when needed.

This letter supercedes any letters written before the above date concerning these matters. Please be assured of our cooperation.

Respectfully Yours Quater Dankers Jesse E. (Rusty) Sanders Burke County EMA Director



P. 2

February 15, 2005

Mr. Lawrence Mayo Emergency Preparedness Coordinator Vogtle Electric Generating Plant P.O. Box 1600 Waynesboro, Georgia 30830

Dear Mr. Mayo,

WJBF-TV stands ready to alert viewers about any emergency that could threaten life and property. Should an incident occur at Plant Vogtle prompting notice to plant workers or the public-at-large, please immediately relay that information to us so that we may disseminate it in the best interest of the public. As you coordinate with other emergency responders and authorities, please ask that they do the same. WJBF-TV is a member of the Emergency Alert System and would broadcast any EAS messages related to such an incident.

The station can respond quickly and be on the air in short order after you notify a key contact person. Please find attached a list of contact information for station personnel charged with initiating emergency coverage. The list is organized in order of importance. Please start at the top and work your way down until you get an affirmed response. Could you please send a like list of your contact personnel so that we can have it in case of emergency.

Please be assured of our carnest intent to work with you to get the word out as quickly as possible should the need arise.

Sincerely,

Gene Kirkconnell Vice President/General Manager

Cc: WJBF-TV Department Heads

WJBFODTY

1001 Reynolds Street • P.O. Box 1404 = Augusta, GA 30901/30903 • Phone: 706-722-6664 • Fax: 706-722-0022 A MEDIA GENERAL STATION



November 3, 2005

Mr. Lawrence Mayo **Emergency Preparedness Coordinator Vogtle Electric Generating Plant** Post Office Box 1600 Waynesboro, GA 30803

Dear Mr. Mayo:

In the event of a serious emergency at Plant Vogtle, WRDW-TV is willing to broadcast emergency information and instructions provided by authorities of local or state emergency management or other civilian authorities. WRDW-TV is a member of the Emergency Broadcasting System and would broadcast any EBS message related to any such emergency.

WRDW-TV is on the air 24 hours a day. However, should we be off air for some reason when such an emergency occurs, it is estimated we can be ready to broadcast within about 30 minutes after one of the key persons is notified. These key persons may be reached through the following phone numbers:

> John Ray, President/General Manager 706/650-1335

Edward Elser, Chief Engineer 706/399-0247

Estelle Parsley, News Director 706/651-0115

Please be assured of the cooperation of this station.

Sincer Khn Rav

President/General Manager

JLR:jmt

P.O. Box 1212 Augusta, GA 30903-1212 1301 Georgia Avenue North Augusta, SC 29841 (803) 278-1212 🔳 Fax (803) 279-8316



February 13, 2004

Mr. Lawrence E. Mayo Emergency Preparedness Coordinator Vogtle Electric Generating Plant P.O. Box 1600 Waynesboro, GA. 30830

Dear Mr. Mayo:

In the event of a serious emergency at Plant Vogtle, WAGT Television, Inc., is willing to broadcast emergency information and instructions provided by authorities of local or State Emergency Management or other civilian authorities. WAGT is a member of the Emergency Broadcasting System and would broadcast any EBS message related to any such emergency.

This station is willing and able to go on the air on short notice should such an emergency occur when we are off the air. It is estimated that this situation can be ready to broadcast within 30-45 minutes after one of the key persons is notified.

For your files, the direct telephone number to the newsroom is (706) 826-0001. You can reach the newsroom via e-mail at <u>news@wagt.com</u> or Greg Schieferstein, News Director at <u>gregs@wagt.com</u>.

Please be assured on the cooperation of this station.

Sinchrely,

John Mann

President/General Manager

cc: Greg Schieferstein, News Director Don Mathews, Operations Manager



905 BROAD ST. - Alleusta GA 20901 - DA Roy 1576 - Alleure GA 20802 1575 TOTAL P.02



February 15, 2005

Lawrence E. Mayo Emergency Preparedness Coordinator Southern Nuclear Operating Company Vogtle Electric Generating Plant P. O. Box 1600 Waynesboro, GA 30830

SENT VIA FAX: 706-724-0654

RE: Emergency Medical Assistance Program for 2005

Dear Mr. Mayo:

This confirms an agreement between Radiation Management Consultants (RMC) and Southern Nuclear Operating Company wherein RMC agrees to furnish certain services to Vogtle Electric Generating Plant. These services comprise a program that is identified by RMC as an Emergency Medical Assistance Program (EMAP). This agreement remains in effect from January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005. The EMAP program contains the following provisions:

- 1. Twenty-four hour per day availability of expert medical consultation on the evaluation of radiation injuries.
- 2. Twenty-four hour per day availability of RMC's Radiation Emergency Medical Team (REM-Team) comprised of physicians, Certified Health Physicists and a technician with portable instrumentation to travel to your location and assist hospital personnel, attending physicians and/or plant personnel in the initial evaluation of radiation injuries.
- 3. Availablity of and assistance with transfer of patients to Definitive Care Centers established and maintained at Loyola University Medical Center, Chicago, IL (or any other qualified medical center, at the client's discretion) for the treatment of radiation injuries.
- 4. Twenty-four hour per day availability of RMC's dose assessment capabilities including:
 - A. Access to a bioassay laboratory for urine, fecal, sputum and tissue analysis.
 - B. Mobile Whole Body Counting facilities
 - C. Experienced Certified Health Physicists and Physician Team for evaluation of radiation exposures.

February 15, 2005 Southern Nuclear Operating Company Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Page #2

- 5. Annual training for the plant personnel in the handling and treatment of injured/contaminated patient(s).
- 6. Annual training for EMS personnel in the rescue and transport of injured/contaminated patient(s).
- 7. Annual training for hospital personnel in the handling, treatment and evaluation of injured/contaminated patient(s).
- 8. Annual radiation emergency medical drill to include preparation of accident scenarios. A drill observer will be provided, who will furnish drill evaluation reports related to observations made at the plant, ambulance and hospital.
- 9. Annual inventories of support hospital radiation emergency medical supplies and equipment.
- 10. Performance of an annual telephone number verification as well as a review of the hospital procedural manual; revise and distribute changes to the manual under controlled document distribution system.
- 11. Accident Response: Consultation and laboratory services under RMC's employment and control are at no extra charge, except for travel, lodging and meals.
- 12. Preparation of incident/accident reports for NRC and other regulatory bodies at no additional charge.
- 13. Legal and medical appearances as required and requested by Southern Nuclear Operating Company/Vogtle Plant personnel.

RADIATION MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS, INC.

Roger E. Linnemann, M President

RMC:jb

Shayne George October 21, 2005 51-204

Please review the attached letter of agreement. If the letter is correct, please sign and date in the space provided below. If you feel the letter needs updating please phone June McBride (706) 826-3945 let us know that this is being done.

All correspondence and/or questions should be directed to Lawrence Mayo, Emergency Preparedness Coordinator, (706) 826-3356. Your continued support of our Emergency Preparedness program is greatly appreciated.

Nike ,

June J. McBride Administration Assistant for Emergency Preparedness Coordinator

JJMC/jjmc

The attached current letter of agreement with the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant is correct and needs no updating.

Signed

Title

Fax To: June J. McBride Administration Assistant for Emergency Preparedness Coordinator Vogtle Electric Generating Plant 706-724-0654 – Fax # EUF #2



3651 Wheeler Road Augusta, Georgia 30909 (706) 651-3232

www.doctors-hospital.net

December 30, 2003

Mr. Lawrence E. Mayo Emergency Preparedness Coordinator Vogtle Electric Generating Plant P. O. Box 1600 Waynesboro, GA 30830

Dear Mr. Mayo:

The purpose of this letter is to reconfirm that Doctors Hospital would accept the radiologically contaminated injured patients arising from incidents or emergencies at Plant Vogtle. We realize that Georgia Power Company or Southern Nuclear Operating Company would be financially responsible for any modifications to our facility that may be required by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or others, for the treatment of patients exposed to radioactive materials. This may also include special training of hospital personnel, as may be required, and also the cost of any special equipment, as may be required.

It is my understanding that your organization has shared with our staff written procedures prepared by Radiation Management Corporation, which would detail the actions that would be necessary to take care of these patients. Our personnel are available to receive instructions from Radiation Management Corporation regarding your proposed plan of action. We would also be willing to participate in periodic drills with respect to your plan of action.

Please feel free to contact me at 706-651-2451 concerning any questions that you may have.

Sincerely,

Terry J. G nn

President/CEO

Copy: J. B. Beasley, Jr., General Manager Martha Garner, R.N., Director of Emergency Department Dell Oliver, Chief Nursing Officer Mark Newton, M.D., Medical Director of Emergency Department Ted Newton, R.N., Hospital Safety Officer

Enclosure

TJF/ds

12/15/2005 THU 14:38 FAX 17087240654 02/24/2005 13:30 FAX 7088688375

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PAGE 02/04 kano2 20002

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	Augusta Cosmetic Durgnry
anaph M. (1881), je., M.D. F.A.C.S. Praideni	February 22, 2005
Kon L. Colen-Santini, M.D.	
F.A.A.P. General Padiatrics	Mr. Lawrence Mayo
	Emergency Proparedness Coordinator
ALA. Zahand Manma ALD.	Southern Nuclear Operating Company, Inc.
M.F.S.S.	Vogtle Electric Generating Plant
Plactic Surgery	P. O. Box 1600
	Waynesboro, GA 30830
Icomonie K. Orlin, M.D.	
Plastic Surgery	Dear Mr. Mayo:
labort F. Mullin, M.D.	This letter serves to confirm that 1, the undersigned, agree to treat
Burn Surgery	and assume responsibility for the medical supervision of
	radioactive contaminated patients from the Vortle Electric
William J. Welch, M.D.	Generating Plant (VEGP) either on the Vogtle site or at Doctors
Linnard Sollifes A	Hospital provided in my judgement no other urgent medical
	duties preclude my svailability
PAC	and provided in a contract.
Physician Assistant	As nort of this agreement I understand that Southern Nuclear
}	Operating Company los will provide or now for the following
Innita Craft-Coffetion	Obviounts Company, me., will bloade of bay for meromowing.
Physician Assistant	1 Describe for familities to treat an econory action to these of a
· · · · · · ·	1. Provide for recipites to near entergency patients through a
ebawa W. Ruffin	separate agroement with Doctors Hospital.
PA-C	
Physician Assistant	2. Provide special equipment required for detection and
	control of radioactive contamination.
anice M. Sumpion	
Physician Assistant	3. Provide annual training in the hospital of about two hours
·	of duration, which will cover the basics of radioactive
Donas Graham	contamination control and basic radiation protection. This
RNCS, FNP	training is presently performed by Radiation Management
Nume Practicipater	consultants (RMC) in accordance with a separate
	agreement with Southern Nuclear Operating Company. Inc.
ocalyn S. Milis	
Nurse Practitioner	4 RMC will also be available to the undersigned for
	annultation and will dispatch a Padiation Renatorer
	Medical Team to particle in the manufacture of the nations
	when converted through Southern Nuclear Origination
	Luman refraced that the statistic sector to hereard

P.O. Box 3725 • Augusta, Georgia 30914-3725 Phone (706) 863-9595 • FAX (706) 868-8375
12/15/2005 THU 14:36 FAX 17067240654 02/25/2005 13:30 FAX 70686668375 VEGP EF UTTICE STILL BURN CENTERS INC

Mr. Lawrence Mayo February 14, 2001 Page Two

5. Pay for the physician's time for participation in drills.

6. Pay the tuition and travel cost biennially for one physician from Joseph M. Still Burn Centers, Inc. to attend the annual training seminar sponsored by RMC. Any other physician may attend at his/her own expense.

Sincerely,

Robert F. Mullins, M. D.

RFM/mkl

LETTER OF AGREEMENT WITH **VOGTLE ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT**

BURKE MEDICAL CENTER confirms acceptance of casualties arising from radiation accidents at Vogtle Electric Generating Plant.

Southern Nuclear Operating Company has provided space, equipment and fixtures in the hospital required by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or others, for the treatment of patients exposed to radioactive materials. Hospital personnel have been trained as required.

Written procedures, prepared by Radiation Management Corporation, detailing actions to be taken for the care of these patients are in Hospital personnel have received training from RMC place. regarding this plan of action and participates in periodic drills with respect to the plan of action.

A. Rova

ninistrator Burke Medical Center

Men

Lawrence Mavo **Emergency Preparedness Vogtle Electric Generating Plant**

12/23/2003



PEDIATRICS Shelley A. Griffin, M.D., F.A.A.P.

FAMILY MEDICINE Joseph L. Jackson, M.D., F.A.A.F.P.

JOSEPH L. JACKSON, JR., M.D.

FAMILY MEDICINE / OBSTETRICS Frank L. Carter, Jr., M.D. Johnny F. Christian, M.D.

> INTERNAL MEDICINE GASTROENTEROLOGY Harvey J. Sanders, Jr., M.D.

PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS

Andrea B. Doak, PA-C Robin Shellito, PA-C

NURSE PRACTITIONERS Angie Powell, APRN, BC Shelley Mallard, APRN, BC

PRACTICE ADMINISTRATOR JAMES B. TURNER February 16, 2005

Mr. Lawrence Mayo Emergency Preparedness Coordinator Southern Nuclear Operating Co., Inc. Vogtle Electric Generating Plant P. O. Box 1600 Waynesboro, GA. 30830

Dear Mr. Mayo,

This letter serves to confirm that we, the undersigned, agree to treat and assume responsibility for the medical supervision of radioactive contaminated patients from the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant (VEGP) either on the Vogtle Site or at the Burke Medical Center provided, in our judgment, no other urgent medical duties preclude our availability.

As part of this agreement, we understand that Georgia Power Company will provide or pay for the following:

- 1) Provide for the facilities to treat emergency patients through a separate Agreement with Burke Medical Center.
- 2) Provide special equipment required for detection and control of radioactive contamination.
- 3) Provide annual training in the hospital of about two hours' duration, which will cover the basics of radioactive contamination control and basic radiation protection. This training is presently performed by Radiation Management Consultants (RMC) in accordance with a separate agreement by Georgia Power Company.
- 4) RMC will also be available to the undersigned for consultation and will dispatch a Radiation Emergency Medical Team to assist in the management of the patients when requested through Georgia Power Company.
- 5) Pay for the physician's time for participation in drills.
- 6) Pay for tuition and travel cost biannually for one physician from Medical Specialist, Inc. to attend the annual training seminar sponsored by RMC. Any other physician may attend at his own expense.

Sincerely,



OFFICE LOCATIONS

MEDICAL SPECIALISTS, INC. 305 JONES AVENUE WAYNESBORO, GA 30830 (706) 554-5147 OR (706) 554-7226 MEDICAL ASSOCIATES 810 CEMETERY ROAD SARDIS, GA 30456 (478) 569-9600

North Jefferson Medical Center 406 East Broad Street Wrens, GA 30833 (706) 547-7008

son, Jr., M.D.

Christian, M.D.



Westinghouse Electric Company Nuclear Services P.O. Box 355 Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15230-0355 USA

GP-17860 December 13, 2005

Mr. D. E. Grissette Vice President, Nuclear Vogtle Project Southern Nuclear Operating Company, Inc. P. O. Box 1295 Birmingham, Alabama 35201

SOUTHERN NUCLEAR OPERATING COMPANY VOGTLE ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT UNITS 1 AND 2 <u>Revision to Westinghouse Emergency Response Plan</u>

Dear Mr. Grissette:

Westinghouse is committed to Plant Vogtle to provide technical support services during a nuclear plant emergency. The Westinghouse Emergency Response Plan exists primarily for instances following an abnormal occurrence involving a nuclear plant that releases or hs the potential of releasing above normal amounts of radioactivity.

Westinghouse emergency assistance is available on a 24 hour per day, seven day per week basis. In the event of a request from Southern Nuclear / Plant Vogtle personnel, Westinghouse will activate all appropriate features of our Emergency Response Plan to support your needs.

In the event of a site emergency, the following Westinghouse personnel may be contacted:

Primary Contact:	Ron Cowman	(706) 826-4176
1 st Alternate:	Ed Arnold	(412) 374-3365
2 nd Alternate:	Lee Stern	(412) 374-6528

The most recent version of the Westinghouse Response Plan roster is attached for your information. It contains after hours / alternate numbers for contacting the above three individuals as well as additional key Westinghouse personnel. Entries marked with an asterisk (*) indicate a change from the previous issue of the roster.

Mr. Grissette

GP-17860 December 13, 2005

Should you have any questions or require additional information, please feel free to contact me at (412) 374-3365.

Sincerely,

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC COMPANY

Ecald

E. C. Arnold, Manager Southern Nuclear Projects

/jag

Mr. Grissette

GP-17860 December 13, 2005

- cc: R. H. Parker (SNC Document Mgmt.)*
 J. G. Aufdenkampe*
 R. S. Cowman*
 T. E. Tynan*
 N. J. Stringfellow*
 S. C. Swanson*
 P. D. Rushton*
 - J. J. McBride*
 - J. L. Tain*

* w/att.

Original Electronically Approved in EDMS 2000

-

Mr. Grissette

GP-17860 December 13, 2005

bcc:	E. C. Arnold	East 5-6
	L. Stern	East 5-6
	Vogtle Letter Files	East 5-6

17067240654;# 2/ 3 To: Key Holm-



December 22, 2003

Mr. W. F. Kitchens General Manager Southern Nuclear Operating Company Vogtle Electric Generating Plant 7821 River Road P. O. Box 1600 Waynesboro, GA 30830



Subject: Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Units 1 & 2 Bechtel Job 23162 Emergency Preparedness Program Bechtel File X7BD78-02-1 Letter No.: BV-GP-03-00007

Dear Mr. Kitchens:

This letter is intended to confirm our understanding as to the manner in which Bechtel is prepared to support your Emergency Preparedness Program at Vogtic Electric Generating Plant.

The current agreement that is in place and applicable for such support is:

Agreement for Engineering and Technical Service between Southern Nuclear Operating Company, Inc. (SNC) and Bechtel Power Corporation, Contract C-90-000221, Amendment 3, dated August 20, 1996, SNC Blanket Purchase Order Number B9193-0000.

In event of any emergency at the Vogile Blectric Generating Plant, any requested support involving services to be performed by Bechtel would be furnished under the above referenced Agreement.

Should any questions arise, please contact me at (301) 228-6049.

Very truly yours,

J. R. Love NOPS Project Manager

JEL/dfs

BECHTEL POWER CORPORATION

5275 Westuiew Drive Frederick, MD 21709-8306 USA tal (301) 228-6009

. .

Mr. J. G. Aufdenkampe BV-GP-03-00007 Page 2

cc: <u>Southern Nuclear Operating Company</u>
D. H. Jones (copy of letter) (Birmingham)
J. B. Pappas (copy of letter) (Birmingham)
L. E. Mayo (copy of letter) (Vogtle Site)
J. A. Gasser (copy of letter) (Birmingham)
J. E. Garlington (copy of letter) (Birmingham)

Bechtel Power Corporation

J. E. Love (copy of letter)

L. L. Rowe (copy of letter)

Emergency Alert System Policies and Procedures for Clear Channel Augusta Georgia

All Clear Channel operators are required to log all EAS activity and verify normal operation of EAS equipment daily.

WBBQ FM and WIBL FM are the Local Primary 1 (LP1), and Local Primary 2 (LP2), respectively for the Augusta, Georgia area. Listed below are the sources that WBBQ and WIBL monitor for EAS activations, the counties covered, and the EAS event types that are **immediately** relayed without operator intervention.

WBBQ / WIBL Monitor Sources:

1	WQZY FM	Georgia Main
2	EmNet Satellite	Georgia Secondary
3	WCOS FM	South Carolina Main
4	WLJK FM	South Carolina Secondary
5	NOAA Wrens Ga.	Georgia and South Carolina
6	Alternate Redundancy	WBBQ and WIBL monitor each other
7	Dial In Phone	This input is switched automatically.

Counties Covered in Georgia:

Burke, Columbia, Glascock, Jefferson, Jenkins, Lincoln, McDuffie, Richmond, Warren.

Counties Covered in South Carolina:

Aiken, Allendale, Barnwell, Edgefield, McCormick.

Event Types Relayed immediately without operator intervention:

Administrative Message, High Wind Warning, Severe Thunderstorm Warning, Blizzard Warning, Civil Emergency Message, Emergency Action Notification, Hurricane Warning, Emergency Action Termination, Tornado Warning, Immediate Evacuation, Flash Flood Warning, National Periodic Test, Winter Storm Warning, Flood Warning, Required Monthly Test, Required Weekly Test, Child Abduction Emergency, Civil Danger Warning, Earthquake Warning, Fire Warning, Hazardous Materials Warning, Law Enforcement Warning, Local Area Emergency, National Information Center, Nuclear Power Plant Warning, Radiological Hazard Warning, Shelter in Place Warning, Tropical Storm Warning.

Page 1 of 2

Local Activation:

Local activations by officials are accomplished through EAS equipment connected through phone lines. This type of activation is **immediately** relayed **without operator intervention**.

WBBQ FM and WIBL FM employees do not, under any circumstances, manually activate EAS from our studios, even if supported by e-mails, vocal request, or faxes.

Manual studio activation of the EAS can only be achieved by a request from officials who are present at our studio site with proper photo identifications. The official must be at the studios at the time of the request. The official will be asked to fill out a request form and will be expected to voice the audio portion of the activation. Activation will take place only after approval by the Clear Channel General Manager, Director of Operation, or Director of Engineering.

WEKL, WKSP, WPCH, WPRW, and WSGF immediately relay without operator intervention any activation from WBBQ or WIBL.

Page 2 of 2

8-08-1997 2:42PM FROM WSFO_CAE 8038228188 01/10/1000 140 14.33 FAA 1/00/240034 EUN 52 6-09-1995 4:13PM FROM WSFO_CAE 8038228188

AGREEMENT FOR THE OPERATION OF A NOAA WEATHER RADIO TRANSMITTER BY A COOPERATOR

This agreement is entered into between the United States of America, Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. National Weather Service, hereinafter referred to as "NWS", and Georgia Power Company, hereinafter referred to as the "Cooperator".

WITNBSSETH:

WHEREAS, Cooperator operates a nuclear power plant, known as the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, hereinafter referred to as VEGE, and is required by law to fulfill the requirements in Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 50.47(b)(5) and Appendix E, Section IV.D.3 to Part 50, to provide a system for prompt notification to the public; and

WHEREAS, NWS operates a continuous metaorological and hydrological information and warning radio system, known as NOAA Weather Radio (NWR), which can provide a means for Cooperator to satisfy said emergency notification requirements; and

WHEREAS, Cooperator and NWS desire to provide for the installation and operation of a NWR transmitter in the VEGP area and to provide for said emergency notification means.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the benefits of this agreement to each party, the parties agree as follows:

- 1. Cooperator shall provide all information required for the radio frequency license application and operate the transmitter strictly in accordance with the license.
- 2.

All costs associated with the VEGP NWR transmitter, with the exception of cost for energy provided by NWS under Section 13 below, will be borne by Cooperator. This includes, but is not limited to, costs for:

- a) purchase of equipment
- b) installation
- c) operation, including power -
- d) maintenance
- e) communications links from the NWS to the transmitter, and

f) 'removal or replacement of equipment.

Page 1 of 4

8-08-1997 2:43PM FROM WSFO_CAE 8038228188 "6-09-1997 2:43PM FROM WSFO_CAE 8038228188

2

3.

Cooperator will provide dual transmitting equipment as specified by NWS. Cooperator is solely responsible for all aspects of equipment installation, including any necessary permits. However, connection to the NWR control console shall be under the direction of a NWS electronic technician and in accordance with the best modern practice. The design of any device used by Cooperator or his agent to connect to the NWS control console, as well as its final construction, must be inspected and approved by NWS before the connection is made. The cooperator's equipment will be designed such that it will be matched, balanced and isolated from NWS's control console-to-transmitter communications link.

- 4. Cooperator will use qualified and licensed radio technicians for all transmitter maintenance. Cooperator will use its best efforts in maintaining the transmitter to ensure that outages are kept to a minimum, that breakdowns and malfunctions are quickly acted upon, and that equipment performs routinely within the technical specifications of said equipment and terms of the license.
- 5. Cooperator will monitor the broadcast and will notify the Columbia, South Carolina NWS office whenever the transmitter goes off the air and also when it again becomes operational.
- 6. Cooperator will perform an immediate technical check-out of the transmitter when such check-out is requested by NWS as a result of any Radio Frequency Interference problem.
- 7. NWS will be allowed to check periodically the effect of Cooperator equipment on NWS equipment.
- 8. NWS will maintain control over all broadcast content with the exception of messages issued in connection with an emergency at the VEGP facility.
- 9. All messages broadcast in connection with a VEGP emergency will be received through the Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) or through the South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) as described in Appendix A to this Agreement.
- 10. Cooperator will hold and save the United States Government, its officers, agents, and employees harmless from liability of any nature of any kind, including costs and expenses for or on account of any or all suits or damages of any charter whatsoever resulting from injuries or damages sustained by any person or persons or property by virtue of performance of this Agreement.

Page 2 of 4

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B-08-1997 2:43PM FROM WSFO_CAE 8038228188

- 11. Cooperator will hold NWS free of any liability for loss or damage to Cooperator property installed to carry out this Agreement.
- 12. NWS will obtain the radio frequency license for the transmitter. The license will remain the property of NWS.
- 13. NWS will, if necessary, furnish electrical energy required for the equipment at the console site, if this can be done easily within existing electrical service.
- 14. NWS will, if necessary, allow Cooperator to install, at Cooperator 5 expanse, special electrical circuits for its equipment at the console site provided the circuit design and related installation are first approved by NWS in writing.
- 15. NWS personnel will exercise reasonable care to protect property of Cooperator.
- 16. NWS will activate the notification system with the alert signal and broadcast messages relating to a VEGP emergency when requested by authorized officials in accordance with Appendix A.
- 17. NWS will provide standard NWS programming over the . transmitters (including the use of the warning alarm) as required by NWS directives.
- 18. NWS will maintain the recorder console in compliance with NWS directives so as to minimize downtime.
- 19. NWS will participate in a yearly drill to test the use of the NWS equipment as a public notification system.
- 20. NWS and Cooperator will coordinate and jointly issue a public announcement describing the service to be provided as a result of this Agreement. If the service is terminated for any reason, the parties will also coordinate a public statement explaining the reason(s) for termination.
- 21. The provisions of the Agreement shall be carried out by the parties with no compensation due either party.
- 22. This agreement may be amended, modified, or terminated at any time by mutual consent of the parties hereto. It may be terminated by either party upon giving at least 60 days prior written notics, although to the extent possible, recognizing the importance of this project, the parties hereto will strive to give one year's notice of intention to terminate.

Page 3 of 4

8-08-1997 2:44PM FROM WSF0_CAE 8038228188

P.6 12006 P.5

IN WITNESS WHERETO, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement effective as of the latest date written below:

Bress K ? Chi Carri

Dean P. Gulézian Director NWS Eastern Region

3. . Gasser

Vice President Project Vogtle Southern Nuclear Operating Company

27,2003 Date

Date

Page 4 of 4

8-08-1997 2:44PM

APPENDIX A

STATE OF GEORGIA/STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

AGREEMENT FOR ACTIVATION AND USE OF NOAA WEATHER RADIO IN RESPONSE TO AN EMERGENCY AT GEORGIA POWER'S

ALVIN W. VOGTLE ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT

THIS AGREEMENT is entered into among the Georgia Emergency Management Agency, hereinafter referred to as GEMA, the South Carolina Emergency Management Division, hereinafter referred to as SCEMD, and the United States Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service, hereinafter referred to as the NWS.

THIS AGREEMENT is fully part of the "Agreement for the Operation of a NOAA Weather Radio Transmitter by a Cooperator", hereafter referred to as the Basic Agreement, and is referenced in the Basic Agreement as Appendix A.

THIS AGREEMENT covers the responsibilities and operational considerations among GEMA, SCEMD and the NWS relative to the use of the NOAA Weather Radio (NWR) to alert persons living in the proximity of the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, hereinafter referred to as VEGP, in the event of an emergency condition at the plant. This Agreement fulfills, in part, the requirements set forth by NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1, Revision 1, Criteria for Preparation and Avaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants, and Appendix 3 thereto.

P. 6

8-08-1997 2:44PM FROM WSFO_CAE 8038228188

P.8 12/1018 P.7

RESPONSIBILITIES

A. THE NWS AGREES

1. To promptly activate the NWR and broadcast messages relating to the VEGP emergency when requested by GEMA; the messages which may be broadcast include but are not limited to prescripted emergency messages.

2. That all prescripted emergency messages held in the possession of NWS be given reasonable protection from misuse or accidental broadcast.

B. GEMA AGREES

1. To provide jointly with the South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD), a "Standing Operating Procedure" defining procedures for the activation of the NWR, verification of authenticity and the emergency messages for broadcast over NWR.

2. To make requests over NAWAS or, as backup, commercial telephone for activation of the NWR.

3. To coordinate impending activation of the NWR with SCEMD and, if requested, will include protective actions instructions for South Carolina residents potentially affected.

C. SCEND AGREES

1. To defer to GEMA for activation of NWR.

2. To coordinate with GEMA impending activation of the NWR, and if appropriate, include protective action instructions for South Carolina residents potentially affected.

3. To provide jointly with GBMA an SOP defining procedures for activation of the NWR, and if appropriate, provide information needed to complete the wording of scripts as they pertain to South Carolina.

<u>PUBLICITY</u> - The mutual role of GBMA, SCEMD and the NWS will be recognized in all press releases, public presentation or other public information/education activities carried out in regard to promoting the services provided for in the Basic Agreement. 8-08-1997 2:45PM FROM WSFO_CAE 8038228188 41/10/2003,180 14.31 FAL 100/240034 EUF #2 6-29-1996 4:16PM FROM WSFO_CAE 8038228186

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P. 9

AMENDMENTS AND TERMINATION

This Agreement may be amended at any time by mutual consent of GEMA, SCEMD and the NWS. This Agreement may be terminated in accordance with the provisions of the Basic Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF GEMA, SCEMD and the NWS have executed this Agreement effective as of the latest date written below.

For the Georgia Emergency Management Agancy

mi

Mike G. Sherberger Director

For the South Carolina Emergency Management Division

2/10/03 Date

Ron Osborne Director

For the United States of America Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Weather Service

Dean P. Gulezian Director, NWS Eastern Region

13 (03 Date

GOUD - RADIO BROADCASTING, NC.

P.O. BOX 442 - HWY. 125 N.W. ALLENDALE, SOUTH CAROLINA 20016

TEL MO-404-4500

RADED STATICHS; 1000 - AN

Jab. 10. 1993

Mr. W. D. Shipman Constal Managet Yestle Electric Generating Plant P D Dog 1600 Waynasbore, Ca. 30830

Dear Mr. Shiyasa:

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In the event of a serious snergency at Plant Togtle , WDOG A H & P H are willing to breadcast energency information and instructions provided by Authorities of local or state energency management or other civilian authorities. WDOG is a number of the Inergency Broadcusting Byston and would broadcast any ELS pessage rolated to any such energenty,

This station is willing and able to go on the air on short notice abould such on emergency accur when we are off the air. It is estimated that this statom can be ready to broadcast within fifteen minutes after one of the kay persons(listed below) is notified.

1. Carl Gooding... Sex. Mgr. and Chief Bag. (803) MCHINGT

384-3847

2. January 91. 101-101-101-101-101

Sincerely, E.Carl Gooding

Pres. and C M

16

12/13/2005 16:10 FAX 7063967100

12/13/2005 TUE 15:05 FAX 17067240854 FEB-15-2005 15:49 Beasley_Broadcasting VEGP BP Office 002/002

H. WS/WS \$ 002

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NEW Hing

AIP Was Maria and A

706-269-7003

706-359-7100

December 11, 2002

Lawrence E. Mayo Emergency Preparedones Coordinator Vogtle Electric Generating Plant P.O. Box 1600 Waynesboro, GA 30830

Re: Emergency Proparedness Letter of Agreement

Dear Mr. Mayo:

١.

In response to your request for an updated "Verification/Letter of Agreement" please accept this letter as our official notification that in the event of a minimus emergency at Plant Vogtle, WKXC-FM/KICKS 99 will broadcast any energy cary information and instructions.

All information and/or instructions must be provided to WKXC by official authorities of local/state Energency Management or other official civilian authorities.

WKXC is a member of the Emergency Alert System and will broadcust any EAS message related to any much emergency.

We are in a position to go on the air comediately thould such an emergency occur, 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

If you have any further questions or comments place call me at (803) 279-2099.

Sincert T. Gentry Program Di CXC/KICKS 99 ector.

TOTAL P.03

October 21, 2005

Coursey

Please review the attached letter of agreement. If the letter is correct, please sign and date in the space provided below. If you feel the letter needs updating please phone June McBride (706) 826-3945 let us know that this is being done.

All correspondence and/or questions should be directed to Lawrence Mayo, Emergency Preparedness Coordinator, (706) 826-3356. Your continued support of our Emergency Preparedness program is greatly appreciated.

mide

June J. McBride Administration Assistant for Emergency Preparedness Coordinator

JJMC/jjmc

The attached current letter of agreement with the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant is correct and needs no updating.

BURKE COUNTY HERAFF Signer Title Date

Fax To: June J. McBride Administration Assistant for Emergency Preparedness Coordinator Vogtle Electric Generating Plant 706-724-0654

C

Burke County Sheriff's Office



Gregory T. Coursey Sheriff

25 Highway 24 South + P.O. Boz 702 + Waynesbere, Georgia 30630 + Telephone 705-664-2133

JUNE 24, 1994

HR. J. B. BEASLEY, JR. GENERAL MANAGER VOGTLE ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT P.O. BOX 1600 WAYNEEBORO, GEORGIA 30630

DEAR MR. BEASLEY:

I HAVE BEEN FULLY BRIEFED CONCERNING THE SUPPORT DESIRED FROM MY AGENCY IN THE EVENT OF A SECURITY OF RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY CONDITION AT PLANT VOGTLE.

IT IS AGREED THAT IN THE EVENT OF A SECURITY EMERGENCY, THE BURKE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE WILL PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO YOU IN FIVE (5) TO FIFTEEN (15) MINUTES INITIALLY AND ADDITIONAL RESPONSE IN THIRTY (30) MINUTES WHEN REQUESTED BY THE GENERAL MANAGER, THE MUCLEAR SECURITY MANAGER OR THEIR DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVES. THE ASSISTANCE PROVIDED WOULD BE:

- 1. TRAFFIC CONTROL ON ACCESS ROADS TO THE PLANT;
- 2. BACRUP COMMUNICATIONS, IF HECEBBARY;
- 3. SUPPORT FOR ELINIBATION OF INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL THREATS;
- 4. PROTECTIVE ACTION TO THE PUBLIC AS REQUESTED.

IN THE EVENT OF A RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY, SUPPORT WILL BE PROVIDED AS REQUESTED THROUGH THE BURKE COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (ENA).

YOURS FOR BETTER LAW ENFORCEMENT.

SHERIFT OUNTY, GEORGIA BUREE

GTC/nb

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institute of Nuclear Power Operations Suite 100 700 Galleria Parkway, SE Atlanta, GA 30339-5957 770-644-8000 FAX 770-644-8549

September 30, 2005

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen:

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 03-001. 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) 644-8304 or e-mail <u>mossdj@inpo.org</u>.

Sincerely,

David J. Moss

Manager Radiological Protection & Emergency Preparedness

DJM:ncs

E05-5Q009

02/09/2005 13:38 17065546407

- -

EOF #2

B. J'amar Murray, M.B.

ALLEY & ACTE

<u>}</u>

ţ

111 AL STREET WINNEERORD, OA 20830 (704) 5542176 643 (704) 3546467

December 28, 1997

g. J. B. Bessley James 1 Mangar Fostle Electric Generating Plant P. 0. 188 1600 Myzastoro, GR. 10830

beer Mr. Beesley:

This latter merves to confirm that I, the undersigned, agree to treat and assume responsibility for the medical supervision of redjoective contestanted patients from the Vogile Electric demonstring Plant (VEEP) wither on the Wogile Site or at the Backs County Respital provided in my judgeset no other urgent sudical denias precises my evaluability.

he part of this egrement, I understand that Southern Moclass Coursting, Inc., will provide or pay for the following:

- a. Provide for facilities to treat energy petients through a superate agreement with the Borks County Respital.
- b. Provide special equipment required for detection and control of redicective contamination.
- c. Provide summil training in the houghtal of shout 2 hours duration, which will cover the busice of redirective contemination control and basic redistion protection. This training is presently performed by Indistict Mesqueent Consultants (NEC) is accordance with a separate agreement with Southern Medianer Operating, Inc.
- d. MC will also be available to the undersigned for consultation and will dispetch a Indistion Energoncy Hedical Team to shelet in the asseguence of the patients when separated through Southern Maximur Operating, Inc.
- Per for the physician's then for perticipation in drills.
- f. By the tritica and travel costs Mannally for the training equipar spranskal by J

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sincerely, 1. Z ir micro, 10

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WFXG





9233 Withington Rd. P.C. Box 204545 Augustu, GA 50817 (739) 920-5405 FAX (708) 920-5405

2/16/05

September 25, 1996

Lawrence E. Mayo Mr. J. N. Roberts

Emergency Properadoces Coordinator Vogile Electric Generating Plant 7821 River Road Post Office Bax 1600 Weynetbaro, GA 30830

Dear Mr. Roberts:

In the event of a suices emergency at Plant Vogde, WFRG-TV is willing to broadcast emergency information and instructions provided by authorities of local or State Emergency Management or other civilian nuthorities. WFRG is a member of the Emergency Broadcasting System and would broadcast any EBS memory related to any such immrgancy.

This station is willing and able to go on the air on short notice should such an emergency occur when we are all the air. It is estimated that this simulion can be ready to broadcast within 20 - 45 minutes after one of the key persons are notified.

Please be assured of the cooperation of this station.

Baut

V. J. General Manager

)@/k

AGREEMENT BETWEEN GEORGIA POWER COMPANY AND AIKEN COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into as of the ______ day of <u>Aueust</u>, 199<u>3</u>, by and between Georgia Power Company ("Company"), a Georgia corporation having its principal place of business in Atlanta, Georgia, and Aiken County, South Carolina, a body politic and Corporate and a political subdivision of the State of South Carolina, hereinafter referred to as "County", 828 Richland Avenue, West, Aiken, South Carolina 29801.

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, Company has constructed, is the owner of, is the licensed operator of, and is currently operating, for the purpose of generating electric current, Units 1 and 2 of the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, federally licensed nuclear facilities located in Burke County, Georgia and

WHEREAS, advance planning is necessary to assure that the health and safety of the public will be protected in the unlikely event of a radiological emergency associated with the operation of said nuclear plant; and

WHEREAS, Company has developed a Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Emergency Plan so that in the unlikely event of an emergency, appropriate federal, state and local government officials are notified and appropriate monitoring and onsite measures are taken to protect the public; and

WHEREAS, County is responsible for the health, safety, security and welfare of its citizens; and

WHEREAS, local governments have the responsibility to develop and maintain effective response capability to support emergency actions; and

WHEREAS, County has the overall responsibility for emergency preparedness and local response in County concerning an incident at Vogtle Electric Generating Plant; and

WHEREAS, County is responsible for coordinating and for submitting to the South Carolina Emergency Preparedness Division ("SCEPD") changes to the Radiological Emergency Plan ("REP") for County and for annually certifying REP currentness to SCEPD; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") has been designated by the President to take the lead in offsite radiological emergency planning and response and to review and assess state and local plans for adequacy; and

WHEREAS, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission ("NRC") will review the FEMA findings and determinations on the adequacy and capability of implementation of state and local plans and make decisions with regard to the overall (onsite and offsite) state of emergency preparedness; and

The second second

WHEREAS, NRC has adopted a regulation requiring that REPs meeting the FEMA-NRC criteria of NUREG-0654/FEMA REP-1 be implemented and maintained; and

WHEREAS, County has prepared a REP for radiological emergencies associated with the operation of Vogtle Electric Generating Plant; and

WHEREAS, maintaining the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant REP in accordance with the FEMA-NRC criteria and participating in exercises as required by NRC and FEMA regulations requires resources and results in costs (hereinafter referred to as "incremental costs") above and beyond those which would be required and incurred by County solely to meet its statutory duties to protect public health and safety; and

WHEREAS, Company, in order properly to fulfill its statutorily mandated duty to make adequate electric service available for the people of the State of Georgia and to provide for the continued operation of Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, and solely to achieve this goal, has previously provided County with some of the funds necessary to meet the incremental cost of implementing a REP which sufficiently complies with the applicable regulations and related guidelines of the NRC so as to avoid an ordered shutdown of these units; and

WHEREAS, the State and local governments have completed development and implementation of a REP but must continue to maintain the REP current and periodically participate in REP exercises and drills to sufficiently comply with the applicable regulations and guidelines related thereto, for FENA and the NRC; and

WHEREAS, Company has agreed to pay to County the funds specified herein which shall constitute Company's total responsibility for the incremental cost incurred by County in performing the obligations hereunder; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Energy, Savannah River Site utilizes County Emergency Preparedness resources and provides the County with some REP related funding; and

WHEREAS, the parties desire to terminate REP funding provided under the Agreement Between Georgia Power Company and Aiken County and South Carolina Emergency Preparedness Division dated as of 1986, and to substitute funding under this new Agreement which shall provide sufficient funds for meeting the incremental costs associated with maintaining the REP for the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant to comply sufficiently with applicable regulations and related guidelines of FEMA and the NRC;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing premises and mutual covenants hereinafter set forth, the parties agree as follows:

1. <u>TERM</u>. This Agreement shall be for a term of four (4) Contract Years from July 1, 1993 and thereafter shall automatically renew for successive terms of one (1) Contract Year unless terminated by either party by giving written notice to the other party at least thirty (30) days prior to the then-current term. Each Contract Year shall commence on July 1 and shall end on June 30 of the succeeding year.

2. <u>RESPONSIBILITIES OF COUNTY</u>.

2.1 County shall maintain, coordinating with SCEPD and appropriate agencies and political subdivisions, County REPs (offsite contingency plans) for the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant in accordance with criteria established by FEMA and the NRC. In performing this task, County shall be responsible for assuring the performance of all necessary related County activities, including staffing, planning, coordination with local government, administration, equipment maintenance and replacement and logistical support.

2.2 Each County agency shall participate as required by NRC and FEMA regulations in annual Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Emergency exercises sufficiently to maintain FEMA approval of the county and state Vogtle Electric Generating Plant site specific REP. In performing this task, County shall be responsible for assuring the performance of all necessary related County activities, including staffing, planning, coordination with local governments, administration, and logistical support.

2.3. County shall utilize the funds provided by Company to meet the incremental costs described in Exhibit A hereto. Provided, however, that none of the funds provided by Company to County hereunder may be utilized to pay all or any part of the salary of an elected official that do not relate to REP activities.

- 2.4. (a) If, during any Contract Year that this Agreement is in effect, County determines that it is necessary to request one-time additional funding for non-recurring exceptional needs necessary for REP program maintenance or for the purchase of replacement equipment which will be used to support REP maintenance activities and REP emergency operations, County shall submit to Company a written request for such funds.
 - (b) Each such written request shall clearly and in detail (1) describe the purpose for which the requested funds will be used, (2) state the amount of funds requested, (3) state the total cost of the project to be undertaken or the equipment to be purchased, (4) describe the reason such undertaking or equipment is necessary for maintaining REP activities and REP emergency operations, (5) other sources and amounts of funds, if any, and (6) state its time table for committing its own funds if any.
 - (c) To enable Company to thoroughly evaluate such written request, County shall furnish to the Company such additional substantiating documentation and information concerning the use of the requested funds as Company may request.
 - (d) All funds provided to County under Section 2.4 shall be used strictly for the purposes stated in the request for funds

submitted pursuant to Section 2.4.(a) above and in Section 2.3. Any such funds furnished by Company which are not expended by County for such purposes shall be promptly refunded to Company.

(e) Company reserves the right to set forth special terms and conditions in connection with its provision of funds under Section 2.4.

2.5 The funds provided to County under this Agreement are intended to augment emergency preparedness activities and are not a substitute for current or past County budget expenses allocated for local emergency preparedness agencies. These funds shall not affect present or future County budget requirements normally allocated for local emergency preparedness activities.

2.6 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, the parties hereto acknowledge that County cannot bind future County Council budgets in future budget years.

3. <u>RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMPANY</u>.

3.1 For the first Contract Year this Agreement is in effect, Company shall place on deposit with County the total amount reflected in Exhibit A attached hereto and made a part hereof, such deposit to be made in four (4) equal quarterly payments. Each quarter of the second and subsequent Contract Years of this Agreement, Company shall place on deposit with County an amount equal to one-fourth of: (1) the previous Contract Year's deposit for salary, adjusted by a percentage equal to twelve (12) month Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers; plus (2) the total amount of items other than salary specified on Exhibit A. Such monies shall be transferred to the budget of County solely for use in REP activities as specified in Exhibit A. Acceptance of such monies constitutes County's ratification of this Agreement. Unexpended monies shall accrue in each Exhibit A category from Contract Year to Contract Year.

3.2 Upon receiving all necessary information from County concerning a request for supplemental funds for nonrecurring exceptional needs necessary for REP program maintenance or for the purchase of replacement equipment, Company shall within a reasonable time evaluate and submit to County a written response to such request.

4. <u>USE OF EQUIPMENT</u>

4.1 Any equipment purchased with supplemental funds furnished hereunder shall be used in support of REP maintenance activities and REP emergency operations. Upon request, Company, in its sole discretion, may approve in writing the use by County of such equipment for purposes other than REP support provided that County ensures that such use does not interfere with the timely availability of the equipment for REP support and does not expose the equipment to unusual or excessive wear and tear. County agrees to promptly report and replace or repair at no expense to Company any such equipment that is damaged or lost during, or as the result of, such other use.

4.2 County shall be responsible for maintaining any equipment purchased with funds furnished hereunder in good working order at all times.

4.3 In the event this Agreement is terminated for any reason, County shall, with respect to any equipment purchased hereunder that has a remaining useful life at the time of termination, continue to use such equipment in support of REP maintenance activities and REP emergency operations and comply with the provisions of Paragraphs 4.1 and 4.2 above for the remaining useful life of such equipment.

5. **DISCLAIMER**

Company makes no warranties or representations whatsoever, either express or implied, to County or to any third party as to the condition, safety, reliability or adaptability of any equipment to be purchased in part with funds provided under this Agreement, for use in County's emergency management activities, as Company's participation in each project is limited solely to the contribution of funds hereunder. The parties agree that Company shall have no control over, or authority, responsibility or liability for, the procurement, use or operation of any such equipment.

6. <u>RELATIONSHIP OF PARTIES</u>

No person performing services under this Agreement (other than a person directly employed by Company) shall be considered as an agent or employee of Company unless specifically designated by Company in writing as an agent. Company assumes no liability to County, or agency thereof, or to any third party for damages to property, both real and personal, or personal injury (including death) which might arise out of or be in any way connected with any act or omission on the part of any person not directly employed by Company or designated by Company in writing as an agent in connection with service performed under this Agreement. In no event shall this Agreement be construed to confer any benefits or rights or any parties other than any affiliate of this Company that owns or operates the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant.

7. <u>RECORDS</u>.

County agrees to receive and manage, in accordance with generally accepted accounting procedures, the funds advanced by Company under this Agreement. A separate funding account, in county accounting records, shall be maintained for the receipt and disbursement of such funds.

8. ASSIGNMENT.

Company shall have the right to assign this Agreement to any affiliate or subsidiary of Company upon written notice to County.

9. AUDIT RIGHTS.

Company (or its designated representatives) shall have the right to examine and audit all books, records, vouchers, and accounts of County that pertain to the receipt, disbursement, and use of the sums advanced pursuant to this Agreement. Any such examination or audits shall be conducted during regular business hours and, to the extent possible, with reasonable advance notice.

10. TERMINATION AND MODIFICATION.

10.1 Company may terminate this Agreement upon written notice to County in the event: (1) of a change in the applicable federal, state or local laws or regulations which authorizes or provides for alternative funding for the purposes set forth herein; (2) Vogtle Electric Generating Plant ceases operation or (3) the direct supervision of County's emergency management agency is transferred or delegated from the Aiken County Council to another agency. In the event of termination under this Section 10, County shall refund to Company within sixty (60) days of such termination all of the funds furnished hereunder which are unexpended and unobligated as of the date the notice of termination was given by Company.

10.2 In the event of significant change in FEMA or NRC REP requirements, County and Company shall review the impact of any such change upon this Agreement and shall mutually determine, on the basis of such review, what course of action, if any, the parties shall take with respect to this Agreement. In the event of a drastic and sudden increase in the inflation rate or in any of the non-salary categories listed on Exhibit A, which change would, if Exhibit A were not revised, cause financial hardship to County, Company and County agree to review Exhibit A and, if they are in agreement that modifications are warranted, to make appropriate modifications thereto. Notwithstanding any other provision hereof, nothing in this Agreement shall require Company to enter into a modification of the Agreement or Exhibit A unless Company, in its sole discretion, elects to do so.

11. ADMINISTRATION OF THIS AGREEMENT.

In all matters relating to this Agreement, Company's Vice President or his designee shall act for Company, and the Chairman, Aiken County Council or his designee shall act for County.

12. WAIVER OF BREACH.

The waiver by Company of a breach of any provision of this Agreement by County shall not operate or be construed as a waiver of any other or subsequent breach by County.

13. ENTIRE AGREEMENT.

This instrument contains the entire Agreement and understanding between the parties and there are no oral understandings, terms or conditions not herein recited. No party has relied upon any representation, either expressed or implied, not contained in this Agreement. All prior understandings, terms and conditions relating to requests by County for funding relating to the maintenance of REPs are deemed to be merged in this instrument, and the same may not be changed or supplemented orally.

14. GOVERNING LAW.

This Agreement shall be construed and enforced in accordance with the Laws of the State of South Carolina.

15. SEVERABILITY.

The unenforceability or invalidity of any particular provision of this Agreement shall not affect its other provision, and to the extent necessary to give such other provisions effect, they shall be deemed severable.

16. JURISDICTION.

The principal place of business for the purpose of this Contract is South Carolina and any litigation arising from the Contract shall be proper only in a Court of competent jurisdiction in Aiken County, South Carolina.

17. SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY.

Aiken County specifically claims sovereign immunity from claims, suits, or causes of action, to the extent allowed by law, and this immunity is part of any agreement or contract with Aiken County.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement by their duly authorized representatives of the date first above written.

GEORGIA POWER COMPANY

Vice President - Nuclear

Vogtle Project Witness: Man Jo Carrel

AIKEN COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Canor A Ulanu Cehairman, Aiken County

Council

Witness: 20000

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APPROVED AS TO FORM AND CONTENT BELL AND SURASKY, PA N COUNTY ATTORNEY

AGREEMENT BETWEEN GEORGIA POWER COMPANY AND ALLENDALE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into as of the $\underline{24}$ day of $\underline{\sqrt{une}}$, 199,3, by and between Georgia Power Company ("Company"), a Georgia corporation having its principal place of business in Atlanta, Georgia, and Allendale County, South Carolina ("County").

<u>WITNESSETH</u>:

WHEREAS, Company has constructed, is the owner of, is the licensed operator of, and is currently operating, for the purpose of generating electric current, Units 1 and 2 of the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, federally licensed nuclear facilities located in Burke County, Georgia and

WHEREAS, advance planning is necessary to assure that the health and safety of the public will be protected in the unlikely event of a radiological emergency associated with the operation of said nuclear plant; and

WHEREAS, Company has developed a Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Emergency Plan so that in the unlikely event of an emergency, appropriate federal, state and local government officials are notified and appropriate monitoring and onsite measures are taken to protect the public; and

WHEREAS, County is responsible for the health, safety, security and welfare of its citizens; and

WHEREAS, local governments have the responsibility to develop and maintain effective response capability to support emergency actions; and

WHEREAS, County has the overall responsibility for emergency preparedness and local response in County concerning an incident at Vogtle Electric Generating Plant; and

WHEREAS, County is responsible for coordinating and for submitting to the South Carolina Emergency Preparedness Division ("SCEPD") changes to the Radiological Emergency Plan ("REP") for County and for annually certifying REP currentness to SCEPD; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") has been designated by the President to take the lead in offsite radiological emergency planning and response and to review and assess state and local plans for adequacy; and

WHEREAS, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission ("NRC") will review the FENA findings and determinations on the adequacy and capability of implementation of state and local plans and make decisions with regard to the overall (onsite and offsite) state of emergency preparedness; and

WHEREAS, NRC has adopted a regulation requiring that REPs meeting the FEMA-

WHEREAS, NRC has adopted a regulation requiring that REPs meeting the FEMA-NRC criteria of NUREG-0654/FEMA REP-1 be implemented and maintained; and

WHEREAS, County has prepared a REP for radiological emergencies associated with the operation of Vogtle Electric Generating Plant; and

WHEREAS, maintaining the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant REP in accordance with the FEMA-NRC criteria and participating in exercises as required by NRC and FEMA regulations requires resources and results in costs (hereinafter referred to as "incremental costs") above and beyond those which would be required and incurred by County solely to meet its statutory duties to protect public health and safety; and

WHEREAS, Company, in order properly to fulfill its statutorily mandated duty to make adequate electric service available for the people of the State of Georgia and to provide for the continued operation of Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, and solely to achieve this goal, has previously provided County with some of the funds necessary to meet the incremental cost of implementing a REP which sufficiently complies with the applicable regulations and related guidelines of the NRC so as to avoid an ordered shutdown of these units; and

WHEREAS, the State and local governments have completed development and implementation of a REP but must continue to maintain the REP current and periodically participate in REP exercises and drills to sufficiently comply with the applicable regulations and guidelines related thereto, for FEMA and the NRC; and

WHEREAS, Company has agreed to pay to County the funds specified herein which shall constitute Company's total responsibility for the incremental cost incurred by County in performing the obligations hereunder; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Energy, Savannah River Site utilizes County Emergency Preparedness resources and provides the County with some REP related funding; and

WHEREAS, the parties desire to terminate REP funding provided under the Agreement Between Georgia Power Company and Allendale County and South Carolina Emergency Preparedness Division, dated as of July 8, 1986, and to substitute funding under this new Agreement which shall provide sufficient funds for meeting the incremental costs associated with maintaining the REP for the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant to comply sufficiently with applicable regulations and related guidelines of FEMA and the NRC;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing premises and mutual covenants hereinafter set forth, the parties agree as follows:

1. <u>IERM</u>. This Agreement shall be for a term of four (4) Contract Years from July 1, 1993 and thereafter shall automatically renew for successive terms of one (1) Contract Year unless terminated by either party by giving written notice to the other party at least thirty (30) days prior to the then-current term. Each Contract Year shall commence on July 1 and shall end on June 30 of the succeeding year.

2. <u>RESPONSIBILITIES OF COUNTY</u>.

2.1 County shall maintain, coordinating with SCEPD and appropriate agencies and political subdivisions, County REPs (offsite contingency plans) for the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant in accordance with criteria established by FEMA and the NRC. In performing this task, County shall be responsible for assuring the performance of all necessary related County activities, including staffing, planning, coordination with local government, administration, equipment maintenance and replacement and logistical support.

2.2 Each County agency shall participate as required by NRC and FEMA regulations in annual Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Emergency exercises sufficiently to maintain FEMA approval of the county and state Vogtle Electric Generating Plant site specific REP. In performing this task, County shall be responsible for assuring the performance of all necessary related County activities, including staffing, planning, coordination with local governments, administration, and logistical support.

2.3. County shall utilize the funds provided by Company to meet the incremental costs described in Exhibit A hereto. Provided, however, that none of the funds provided by Company to County hereunder may be utilized to pay all or any part of the salary of an elected official that do not relate to REP activities.

- 2.4. (a) If, during any Contract Year that this Agreement is in effect, County determines that it is necessary to request one-time additional funding for non-recurring exceptional needs necessary for REP program maintenance or for the purchase of replacement equipment which will be used to support REP maintenance activities and REP emergency operations, County shall submit to Company a written request for such funds.
 - (b) Each such written request shall clearly and in detail (1) describe the purpose for which the requested funds will be used, (2) state the amount of funds requested, (3) state the total cost of the project to be undertaken or the equipment to be purchased, (4) describe the reason such undertaking or equipment is necessary for maintaining REP activities and REP emergency operations, (5) other sources and amounts of funds, if any, and (6) state its time table for committing its own funds if any.
 - (c) To enable Company to thoroughly evaluate such written request, County shall furnish to the Company such additional substantiating documentation and information concerning the use of the requested funds as Company may request.
 - (d) All funds provided to County under Section 2.4 shall be used strictly for the purposes stated in the request for funds submitted pursuant to Section 2.4.(a) above and in Section 2.3. Any such funds furnished by Company which are not

expended by County for such purposes shall be promptly refunded to Company.

(e) Company reserves the right to set forth special terms and conditions in connection with its provision of funds under Section 2.4.

2.5 The funds provided to County under this Agreement are intended to augment emergency preparedness activities and are not a substitute for current or past County budget expenses allocated for local emergency preparedness agencies. These funds shall not affect present or future County budget requirements normally allocated for local emergency preparedness activities.

3. <u>**RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMPANY.</u>**</u>

3.1 For the first Contract Year this Agreement is in effect, Company shall place on deposit with County the total amount reflected in Exhibit A attached hereto and made a part hereof, such deposit to be made in four (4) equal quarterly payments. Each quarter of the second and subsequent Contract Years of this Agreement, Company shall place on deposit with County an amount equal to one-fourth of: (1) the previous Contract Year's deposit for salary, adjusted by a percentage equal to twelve (12) month Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers; plus (2) the total amount of items other than salary specified on Exhibit A. Such monies shall be transferred to the budget of County solely for use in REP activities as specified in Exhibit A. Acceptance of such monies constitutes County's ratification of this Agreement. Unexpended monies shall accrue in each Exhibit A category from Contract Year to Contract Year.

3.2 Upon receiving all necessary information from County concerning a request for supplemental funds for nonrecurring exceptional needs necessary for REP program maintenance or for the purchase of replacement equipment, Company shall within a reasonable time evaluate and submit to County a written response to such request.

4. <u>USE OF EQUIPMENT</u>

4.1 Any equipment purchased with supplemental funds furnished hereunder shall be used in support of REP maintenance activities and REP emergency operations. Upon request, Company, in its sole discretion, may approve in writing the use by County of such equipment for purposes other than REP support provided that County ensures that such use does not interfere with the timely availability of the equipment for REP support and does not expose the equipment to unusual or excessive wear and tear. County agrees to promptly report and replace or repair at no expense to Company any such equipment that is damaged or lost during, or as the result of, such other use.

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4.2 County shall be responsible for maintaining any equipment purchased with funds furnished hereunder in good working order at all times.

4.3 In the event this Agreement is terminated for any reason, County shall, with respect to any equipment purchased hereunder that has a remaining useful life at the time of termination, continue to use such equipment in support of REP maintenance activities and REP emergency operations and comply with the provisions of Paragraphs 4.1 and 4.2 above for the remaining useful life of such equipment.

5. DISCLAIMER

Company makes no warranties or representations whatsoever, either express or implied, to County or to any third party as to the condition, safety, reliability or adaptability of any equipment to be purchased in part with funds provided under this Agreement, for use in County's emergency management activities, as Company's participation in each project is limited solely to the contribution of funds hereunder. The parties agree that Company shall have no control over, or authority, responsibility or liability for, the procurement, use or operation of any such equipment.

6. <u>RELATIONSHIP OF PARTIES</u>

No person performing services under this Agreement (other than a person directly employed by Company) shall be considered as an agent or employee of Company unless specifically designated by Company in writing as an agent. Company assumes no liability to County, or agency thereof, or to any third party for damages to property, both real and personal, or personal injury (including death) which might arise out of or be in any way connected with any act or omission on the part of any person not directly employed by Company or designated by Company in writing as an agent in connection with service performed under this Agreement. In no event shall this Agreement be construed to confer any benefits or rights or any parties other than any affiliate of this Company that owns or operates the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant.

7. <u>RECORDS</u>.

County agrees to receive and manage, in accordance with generally accepted accounting procedures, the funds advanced by Company under this Agreement. A separate funding account, in county accounting records, shall be maintained for the receipt and disbursement of such funds.

8. <u>ASSIGNMENT</u>.

Company shall have the right to assign this Agreement to any affiliate or subsidiary of Company upon written notice to County.

9. AUDIT RIGHTS.

Company (or its designated representatives) shall have the right to examine and audit all books, records, vouchers, and accounts of County that pertain to the receipt, disbursement, and use of the sums advanced pursuant to this Agreement. Any such examination or audits shall be conducted during regular business hours and, to the extent possible, with reasonable advance notice.

10. TERMINATION AND MODIFICATION.

10.1 Company may terminate this Agreement upon written notice to County in the event: (1) of a change in the applicable federal, state or local laws or regulations which authorizes or provides for alternative funding for the purposes set forth herein; (2) Vogtle Electric Generating Plant ceases operation or (3) the direct supervision of County's emergency management agency is transferred or delegated from the Allendale County Council to another agency. In the event of termination under this Section 10, County shall refund to Company within sixty (60) days of such termination all of the funds furnished hereunder which are unexpended and unobligated as of the date the notice of termination was given by Company.

10.2 In the event of significant change in FEMA or NRC REP requirements, County and Company shall review the impact of any such change upon this Agreement and shall mutually determine, on the basis of such review, what course of action, if any, the parties shall take with respect to this Agreement. In the event of a drastic and sudden increase in the inflation rate or in any of the non-salary categories listed on Exhibit A, which change would, if Exhibit A were not revised, cause financial hardship to County, Company and County agree to review Exhibit A and, if they are in agreement that modifications are warranted, to make appropriate modifications thereto. Notwithstanding any other provision hereof, nothing in this Agreement shall require Company to enter into a modification, elects to do so.

11. ADMINISTRATION OF THIS AGREEMENT.

In all matters relating to this Agreement, Company's Vice President or his designee shall act for Company, and the Chairman, Allendale County Council or his designee shall act for County.

12. WAIVER OF BREACH.

The waiver by Company of a breach of any provision of this Agreement by County shall not operate or be construed as a waiver of any other or subsequent breach by County.

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13. <u>ENTIRE AGREEMENT</u>.

This instrument contains the entire Agreement and understanding between the parties and there are no oral understandings, terms or conditions not herein recited. No party has relied upon any representation, either expressed or implied, not contained in this Agreement. All prior understandings, terms and conditions relating to requests by County for funding relating to the maintenance of REPs are deemed to be merged in this instrument, and the same may not be changed or supplemented orally.

14. <u>GOVERNING LAW</u>.

This Agreement shall be construed and enforced in accordance with the Laws of the State of South Carolina.

15. <u>SEVERABILITY</u>.

The unenforceability or invalidity of any particular provision of this Agreement shall not affect its other provision, and to the extent necessary to give such other provisions effect, they shall be deemed severable.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement by their duly authorized representatives of the date first above written.

GEORGIA POWER COMPANY

By: C.M. G. Vice President - Nuglear

Vogtle Project

Witness: Mary N. Bentley

ALLENDALE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Stairman, Allendale County

Council

Witness:

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AGREEMENT BETWEEN SOUTHERN NUCLEAR OPERATING COMPANY, INC. AND BARNWELL COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into as of the 10^{12} day of 5000, 1999, by and between Southern Nuclear Operating Company, Inc. ("Company"), a Delaware Corporation having its principal place of business in Birmingham, Alabama, and Barnwell County, South Carolina ("County").

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, Georgia Power Company has constructed for the purpose of generating electric current, and is the owner of, Units 1 and 2 of the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, federally licensed nuclear facilities located in Burke County, Georgia; and

WHEREAS, Company is the exclusive licensed operator of and is currently operating Vogtle Electric Generating Plant; and

WHEREAS, advance planning is necessary to assure that the health and safety of the public will be protected in the unlikely event of a radiological emergency associated with the operation of said nuclear plant; and

WHEREAS, Company has developed a Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Emergency Plan so that in the unlikely event of a radiological emergency, appropriate federal, state and local government officials are notified and appropriate monitoring and onsite measures are taken to protect the public; and

WHEREAS, County is responsible for the health, safety, security and welfare of its citizens; and

WHEREAS, local governments have the responsibility to develop and maintain effective response capability to support emergency actions; and

WHEREAS, County has the overall responsibility for emergency preparedness and local response in County concerning an incident at Vogtle Electric Generating Plant; and

WHEREAS, County is responsible for coordinating and for submitting to the South Carolina Emergency Preparedness Division ("SCEPD") changes to the Radiological Emergency Plan ("REP") for County and for annually certifying REP currentness to GEMA; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") has been designated by the President to take the lead in offsite radiological emergency planning and response and to review and assess state and local plans for adequacy; and

WHEREAS, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission ("NRC") will review the FEMA findings and determinations on the adequacy and capability of implementation of state and local plans and make decisions with regard to the overall (onsite and offsite) state of emergency preparedness; and

WHEREAS, NRC has adopted a regulation requiring that REPs meeting the FEMA-NRC criteria of NUREG-0654/FEMA REP-1 be implemented and maintained; and

WHEREAS, County has prepared a REP for radiological emergencies associated with the operation of Vogtle Electric Generating Plant; and

WHEREAS, maintaining the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant REP in accordance with the FEMA-NRC criteria and participating in exercises as required by NRC and FEMA regulations requires resources which results in costs (hereinafter referred to as "incremental costs") above and beyond those which would be required and incurred by County solely to meet its statutory duties to protect public health and safety; and

WHEREAS, Georgia Power Company, in order properly to fulfill its statutorily mandated duty to make adequate electric service available for the people of the State of Georgia and to provide for the continued operation of Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, and solely to achieve this goal, has previously provided County with some of the funds necessary to meet the incremental cost of implementing a REP which sufficiently complies with the applicable regulations and related guidelines of the NRC so as to avoid an ordered shutdown of these units; and

WHEREAS, the State and local governments have completed development and implementation of a REP but must continue to maintain the REP current and periodically participate in REP exercises and drills to sufficiently comply with the applicable regulations and guidelines related thereto, for FEMA and the NRC; and

WHEREAS, Company recognizes that County now utilizes the services of a full time Director of Emergency Services and supporting staff, and

WHEREAS, Company has agreed to pay to County the funds specified herein which shall constitute Company's total responsibility for the incremental costs incurred by County in performing the obligations hereunder; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Energy, Savannah River Site, utilizes County Emergency Preparedness resources and provides the County with some REP related funding; and

WHEREAS, the parties desire to terminate the Agreement Between Georgia Power Company, and Barnwell County, South Carolina, dated as of June 28, 1993, as assigned to Southern Nuclear, and to substitute this new superseding Agreement which shall provide sufficient funds for meeting the incremental costs associated with maintaining the REP for the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant to comply sufficiently with applicable regulations and related guidelines of FEMA and the NRC;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing premises and mutual covenants hereinafter set forth, the parties agree as follows:

1. TERM

This Agreement shall be for a term of four (4) Contract Years from July 1, 1999 and thereafter shall automatically renew for successive terms of one (1) Contract Year unless terminated by either party by giving written notice to the other party at least thirty (30) days prior to the then-current term. Each Contract Year shall commence on July 1 and shall end on June 30 of the succeeding year. In the event of cancellation, County shall refund to the Company all unobligated and unexpended funds at the end of the then-current term.

2. **RESPONSIBILITIES OF COUNTY**

2.1 County shall maintain, coordinating with SCEPD and appropriate agencies and political subdivisions, County REPs (offsite contingency plans) for the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant in accordance with criteria established by FEMA and the NRC. In performing this task, County shall be responsible for assuring the performance of all necessary related County activities, including without limitation, staffing, planning, coordination with local governments, administration, and logistical support.

2.2 Each County agency shall participate as required by NRC and FEMA regulations in annual Vogtle Electric Generating Plant emergency exercises sufficiently to maintain FEMA approval of the county and state Vogtle Electric Generating Plant site specific REP. In performing this task, County shall be responsible for assuring the performance of all necessary related County activities, including without limitation, staffing, planning, coordination with local governments, administration, and logistical support.

2.3 County shall utilize the funds provided by Company to meet the incremental costs described in Exhibit A hereto. Unexpended monies shall accrue in each Exhibit A category from Contract Year to Contract Year. None of the funds provided by Company to County hereunder may be utilized to pay all or any part of the salary of an elected official.

- 2.4 (a) If, during any Contract Year that this Agreement is in effect, County determines that it is necessary to request one-time additional funding for non-recurring exceptional needs necessary for REP program maintenance or for the purchase of additional equipment which will be used to support REP maintenance activities and REP emergency operations, County shall submit to Company a written request for such funds.
 - (b) Each such written request shall clearly and in detail (1) describe the purpose for which the requested funds will be used, (2) state the amount of funds that will be used, (3) state the total cost of the equipment to be purchased, (4) describe the reason such undertaking or equipment is necessary for maintaining REP activities and REP emergency operations, (5) state the source and amount of any other funds to be used for the equipment, and (6) state County's timetable for committing its own funding, if any.
 - (c) To enable Company to thoroughly evaluate such written request, County shall furnish to the Company such additional substantiating documentation and information concerning the use of the requested funds as Company may request.
 - (d) All funds provided to County under Section 2.4 shall be used strictly for the purposes stated in the request for funds submitted pursuant to Section 2.4.(a) above and in Section 2.3. Any such funds furnished by Company which are not expended by County for such purposes shall be promptly refunded to Company.
 - (e) Company reserves the right to set forth special terms and conditions in connection with its provision of funds under Section 2.4.

2.5 The funds provided to County under this Agreement are intended to augment emergency preparedness activities and are not a substitute for current or past budget expenses allocated for local emergency preparedness agencies. These funds shall not affect present or future budget requirements normally allocated for local emergency preparedness activities.

2.6 All unexpended and unobligated funds previously provided under the Agreement Between Southern Nuclear Operating Company, Inc., and Barnwell County, South Carolina, dated as of June 28, 1993, as assigned to Southern Nuclear, shall be refunded by County to the Company.

3. **RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMPANY**

3.1 For the first Contract Year this Agreement is in effect, Company shall place on deposit with County the total amount reflected in Exhibit A attached hereto and made a part hereof, such deposit to be made in four (4) equal quarterly payments. Such monies shall be transferred to the budget of County solely for use in REP activities as specified in Exhibit A. Acceptance of such monies constitutes County's ratification of this Agreement. Unexpended monies shall accrue in each Exhibit A category from Contract Year to Contract Year.

3.2 Upon receiving all necessary information from County concerning a request for supplemental funds for nonrecurring exceptional needs necessary for REP program maintenance or for the purchase of additional equipment, Company shall within a reasonable time evaluate and submit to County a written response to such request.

4. USE OF EQUIPMENT

4.1 Any equipment purchased with supplemental funds furnished hereunder shall be used in support of REP maintenance activities and REP emergency operations. Upon request, Company in its sole discretion, may approve in writing the use by County of such equipment for purposes other than REP support provided that County ensures that such use does not interfere with the timely availability of the equipment for REP support and does not expose the equipment to unusual or excessive wear and tear. County agrees to promptly report and replace or repair at no expense to Company any such equipment that is damaged or lost during, or as the result of, such other use.

4.2 County shall be responsible for maintaining any equipment purchased with funds furnished hereunder in good working order at all times.

4.3 In the event this Agreement is terminated for any reason, County shall, with respect to any equipment purchased bereunder that has a remaining useful life at the time of termination, continue to use such equipment in support of REP maintenance activities and REP emergency operations and comply with the provisions of Paragraphs 4.1 and 4.2 above for the remaining useful life of such equipment.

5. DISCLAIMER

Company makes no warranties or representations whatsoever, either express or implied, to County or to any third party as to the condition, safety, reliability or adaptability of any equipment to be purchased in whole or in part with funds provided under this Agreement, for use in County's emergency management activities, as Company's participation in each project is limited solely to the contribution of funds hereunder. The parties agree that Company shall have no control over, or authority, responsibility, or liability for, the procurement, use or operation of any such equipment.

6. RELATIONSHIP OF PARTIES

No person performing services under this Agreement (other than a person directly employed by Company) shall be considered as an agent or employee of Company unless specifically designated by Company in writing as an agent. Company assumes no liability to County, or agency thereof, or to any third party for damages to property, both real and personal, or personal injury (including death) which might arise out of or be in any way connected with any act or omission on the part of any person not directly employed by Company or designated by Company in writing as an agent in connection with service performed under this Agreement. In no event shall this Agreement be construed to confer any benefits or rights or any parties other than any affiliate of this Company that owns or operates the Vogile Electric Generating Plant.

7. RECORDS

County agrees to receive and manage, in accordance with generally accepted accounting procedures, the funds advanced by Company under this Agreement. A separate funding account, in county accounting records, shall be maintained for the receipt and disbursement of such funds.

8. ASSIGNMENT

Company shall have the right to assign this Agreement to any affiliate or subsidiary of Company upon written notice to County.

9. AUDIT RIGHTS

Company (or its designated representatives) shall have the right to examine and audit all books, records, vouchers, and accounts of County that pertain to the receipt, disbursement, and use of the sums advanced pursuant to this Agreement. Any such examination or audits shall be conducted during regular business hours and, to the extent possible, with reasonable advance notice.

10. TERMINATION AND MODIFICATION

10.1 Company may terminate this Agreement upon written notice to County in the event: (1) of a change in the applicable federal, state or local laws or regulations which authorizes or provides for alternative funding for the purposes set forth herein; (2) Vogtle Electric Generating Plant ceases operation or (3) the direct supervision of County's emergency management agency is transferred or delegated from the Barnwell County Council to another agency. In the event of termination under this Section 10., County shall refund to Company within sixty (60) days of such termination all of the funds furnished hereunder which are unexpended and unobligated as of the date the notice of termination was given by Company.

10.2 In the event of significant change in FEMA or NRC REP requirements, County and Company shall review the impact of any such change upon this Agreement and shall mutually determine, on the basis of such review, what course of action, if any, the parties shall take with respect to this Agreement. In the event of a drastic and sudden increase in the inflation rate or in any of the non-salary categories

listed on Exhibit A, which change would, if Exhibit A were not revised, cause financial hardship to County, Company and County agree to review Exhibit A and, if they are in agreement that modifications are warranted, to make appropriate modifications thereto. Notwithstanding any other provision hereof, nothing in this Agreement shall require Company to enter into a modification of the Agreement or Exhibit A unless Company, in its sole discretion, elects to do so.

11. ADMINISTRATION OF THIS AGREEMENT

In all matters relating to this Agreement, Company's Vice President or his designee shall act for Company, and the Chairman, Barnwell County Council or his designee shall act for County.

12. WAIVER OF BREACH

The waiver by Company of a breach of any provision of this Agreement by County shall not operate or be construed as a waiver of any other or subsequent breach by County.

13. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

This instrument contains the entire Agreement and understanding between the parties and there are no oral understandings, terms or conditions not herein recited. No party has relied upon any representation, either expressed or implied, not contained in this Agreement. All prior understandings, terms and conditions relating to requests by County for funding relating to the maintenance of REPs are deemed to be merged in this instrument, and the same may not be changed or supplemented orally.

14. GOVERNING LAW

This Agreement shall be construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of South Carolina.

15. SEVERABILITY

The unenforceability or invalidity of any particular provision of this Agreement shall not affect its other provision, and to the extent necessary to give such other provisions effect, they shall be deemed severable.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement by their duly authorized representatives of the date first above written.

SOUTHERN NUCLEAR OPERATING COMPANY

Dente C. Spinks

By: Vice President -/

BARNWELL COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Verger R. askley

Gradey B Chairman, Barnwell County Council

AGREENENT BETWEEN GEORGIA POWER COMPANY AND BURKE COUNTY, GEORGIA

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into as of the $\underline{24'}$ day of \underline{MARCH} , 1992, by and between Georgia Power Company ("Company"), a Georgia corporation having its principal place of business in Atlanta, Georgia, and Burke County, Georgia ("County").

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, Company has constructed, is the owner of, is the licensed operator of, and is currently operating, for the purpose of generating electric current, Units 1 and 2 of the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, federally licensed nuclear facilities located in Burke County, Georgia and

WHEREAS, advance planning is necessary to assure that the health and safety of the public will be protected in the unlikely event of a radiological emergency associated with the operation of said nuclear plant; and

WHEREAS, Company has developed a Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Emergency Plan so that in the unlikely event of an emergency, appropriate federal, state and local government officials are notified and appropriate monitoring and onsite measures are taken to protect the public; and

WHEREAS, County is responsible for the health, safety, security and welfare of its citizens; and

WHEREAS, local governments have the responsibility to develop and maintain effective response capability to support emergency actions; and

WHEREAS, County has the overall responsibility for emergency preparedness and local response in County concerning an incident at Vogtle Electric Generating Plant; and

WHEREAS, County is responsible for coordinating and for submitting to Georgia Emergency Management Agency ("GEMA") changes to the Radiological Emergency Plan ("REP") for County and for annually certifying REP currentness to GEMA; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FENA") has been designated by the President to take the lead in offsite radiological emergency planning and response and to review and assess state and local plans for adequacy; and

MHEREAS, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission ("NRC") will review the FEMA findings and determinations on the adequacy and capability of implementation of state and local plans and make decisions with regard to the overall (onsite and offsite) state of emergency preparedness; and WHEREAS, NRC has adopted a regulation requiring that REPs meeting the FENA-NRC criteria of NUREG-0654/FEMA REP-1 be implemented and maintained; and

WHEREAS, County has prepared a REP for radiological emergencies associated with the operation of Vogtle Electric Generating Plant; and

WHEREAS, maintaining the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant REP in accordance with the FEMA-NRC criteria and participating in exercises as required by NRC and FEMA regulations requires resources and results in costs (hereinafter referred to as "incremental costs") above and beyond those which would be required and incurred by County solely to meet its statutory duties to protect public health and safety; and

WHEREAS, Company, in order properly to fulfill its statutorily mandated duty to make adequate electric service available for the people of the State of Georgia and to provide for the continued operation of Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, and solely to achieve this goal, has previously provided County with some of the funds necessary to meet the incremental cost of implementing a REP which sufficiently complies with the applicable regulations and related guidelines of the NRC so as to avoid an ordered shutdown of these units; and

WHEREAS, the State and local governments have completed development and implementation of a REP but must continue to maintain the REP current and periodically participate in REP exercises and drills to sufficiently comply with the applicable regulations and guidelines related thereto, for FEMA and the NRC; and

WHEREAS, Company has agreed to pay to County the funds specified herein which shall constitute Company's total responsibility for the incremental cost incurred by County in performing the obligations hereunder; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Energy, Savannah River Site utilizes County Emergency Preparedness resources and provides the County with some REP related funding; and

WHEREAS, the parties desire to terminate REP funding provided under the Agreement Between Georgia Power Company and County dated as of August 12, 1986, as amended, and to substitute funding under this new Agreement which shall provide sufficient funds for meeting the incremental costs associated with maintaining the REP for the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant to comply sufficiently with applicable regulations and related guidelines of FEMA and the NRC;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing premises and mutual covenants hereinafter set forth, the parties agree as follows:

1. <u>TERM</u>. This Agreement shall be for a term of four (4) Contract Years from July 1, 1993 and thereafter shall automatically renew for successive terms of one (1) Contract Year unless terminated by either party by giving written notice to the other party at least thirty (30) days prior to the then-current term. Each Contract Year shall commence on July 1 and shall end on June 30 of the succeeding year.

2. <u>RESPONSIBILITIES OF COUNTY</u>.

2.1 County shall maintain, coordinating with GENA and appropriate agencies and political subdivisions, County REPs (offsite contingency plans) for the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant in accordance with criteria established by FEMA and the NRC. In performing this task, County shall be responsible for assuring the performance of all necessary related County activities, including staffing, planning, coordination with local government, administration, equipment maintenance and replacement and logistical support.

2.2 Each County agency shall participate as required by NRC and FEMA regulations in annual Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Emergency exercises sufficiently to maintain FEMA approval of the county and state Vogtle Electric Generating Plant site specific REP. In performing this task, County shall be responsible for assuring the performance of all necessary related County activities, including staffing, planning, coordination with local governments, administration, and logistical support.

2.3. County shall utilize the funds provided by Company to meet the incremental costs described in Exhibit A hereto. Provided, however, that none of the funds provided by Company to County hereunder may be utilized to pay all or any part of the salary of an elected official that do not relate to REP activities.

- 2.4. (a) If, during any Contract Year that this Agreement is in effect, County determines that it is necessary to request one-time additional funding for non-recurring exceptional needs necessary for REP program maintenance or for the purchase of replacement equipment which will be used to support REP maintenance activities and REP emergency operations, County shall submit to Company a written request for such funds.
 - (b) Each such written request shall clearly and in detail (1) describe the purpose for which the requested funds will be used, (2) state the amount of funds requested, (3) state the total cost of the project to be undertaken or the equipment to be purchased, (4) describe the reason such undertaking or equipment is necessary for maintaining REP activities and REP emergency operations, (5) other sources and amounts of funds, if any, and (6) state its time table for committing its own funds if any.
 - (c) To enable Company to thoroughly evaluate such written request, County shall furnish to the Company such additional substantiating documentation and information concerning the use of the requested funds as Company may request.
 - (d) All funds provided to County under Section 2.4 shall be used strictly for the purposes stated in the request for funds

submitted pursuant to Section 2.4.(a) above and in Section 2.3. Any such funds furnished by Company which are not expended by County for such purposes shall be promptly refunded to Company.

(e) Company reserves the right to set forth special terms and conditions in connection with its provision of funds under Section 2.4.

2.5 The funds provided to County under this Agreement are intended to augment emergency preparedness activities and are not a substitute for current or past County budget expenses allocated for local emergency preparedness agencies. These funds shall not affect present or future County budget requirements normally allocated for local emergency preparedness activities.

3. <u>RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMPANY</u>.

3.1 For the first Contract Year this Agreement is in effect, Company shall place on deposit with County the total amount reflected in Exhibit A attached hereto and made a part hereof, such deposit to be made in four (4) equal quarterly payments. Each quarter of the second and subsequent Contract Years of this Agreement, Company shall place on deposit with County an amount equal to one-fourth of: (1) the previous Contract Year's deposit for salary, adjusted by a percentage equal to twelve (12) month Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers; plus (2) the total amount of items other than salary specified on Exhibit A. Such monies shall be transferred to the budget of County solely for use in REP activities as specified in Exhibit A. Acceptance of such monies constitutes County's ratification of this Agreement. Unexpended monies shall accrue in each Exhibit A category from Contract Year to Contract Year.

3.2 Upon receiving all necessary information from County concerning a request for supplemental funds for nonrecurring exceptional needs necessary for REP program maintenance or for the purchase of replacement equipment, Company shall within a reasonable time evaluate and submit to County a written response to such request.

4. <u>USE_OF_EQUIPMENT</u>

4.1 Any equipment purchased with supplemental funds furnished hereunder shall be used in support of REP maintenance activities and REP emergency operations. Upon request, Company, in its sole discretion, may approve in writing the use by County of such equipment for purposes other than REP support provided that County ensures that such use does not interfere with the timely availability of the equipment for REP support and does not expose the equipment to unusual or excessive wear and tear. County agrees to promptly report and replace or repair at no expense to Company any such equipment that is damaged or lost during, or as the result of, such other use. 4.2 County shall be responsible for maintaining any equipment purchased with funds furnished hereunder in good working order at all times.

4.3 In the event this Agreement is terminated for any reason, County shall, with respect to any equipment purchased hereunder that has a remaining useful life at the time of termination, continue to use such equipment in support of REP maintenance activities and REP emergency operations and comply with the provisions of Paragraphs 4.1 and 4.2 above for the remaining useful life of such equipment.

5. **DISCLAIMER**

Company makes no warranties or representations whatsoever, either express or implied, to County or to any third party as to the condition, safety, reliability or adaptability of any equipment to be purchased in part with funds provided under this Agreement, for use in County's emergency management activities, as Company's participation in each project is limited solely to the contribution of funds hereunder. The parties agree that Company shall have no control over, or authority, responsibility or liability for, the procurement, use or operation of any such equipment.

6. <u>RELATIONSHIP OF PARTIES</u>

No person performing services under this Agreement (other than a person directly employed by Company) shall be considered as an agent or employee of Company unless specifically designated by Company in writing as an agent. Company assumes no liability to County, or agency thereof, or to any third party for damages to property, both real and personal, or personal injury (including death) which might arise out of or be in any way connected with any act or omission on the part of any person not directly employed by Company or designated by Company in writing as an agent in connection with service performed under this Agreement. In no event shall this Agreement be construed to confer any benefits or rights or any parties other than any affiliate of this Company that owns or operates the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant.

7. <u>RECORDS</u>.

County agrees to receive and manage, in accordance with generally accepted accounting procedures, the funds advanced by Company under this Agreement. A separate funding account, in county accounting records, shall be maintained for the receipt and disbursement of such funds.

8. <u>ASSIGNMENT</u>.

Company shall have the right to assign this Agreement to any affiliate or subsidiary of Company upon written notice to County.

9. <u>AUDIT RIGHTS</u>.

Company (or its designated representatives) shall have the right to

examine and audit all books, records, vouchers, and accounts of County that pertain to the receipt, disbursement, and use of the sums advanced pursuant to this Agreement. Any such examination or audits shall be conducted during regular business hours and, to the extent possible, with reasonable advance notice.

10. TERMINATION AND MODIFICATION.

10.1 Company may terminate this Agreement upon written notice to County in the event: (1) of a change in the applicable federal, state or local laws or regulations which authorizes or provides for alternative funding for the purposes set forth herein; (2) Vogtie Electric Generating Plant ceases operation or (3) the direct supervision of County's emergency management agency is transferred or delegated from the Burke County Commission to another agency or individual. In the event of termination under this Section 10, County shall refund to Company within sixty (50) days of such termination all of the funds furnished hereunder which are unexpended and unobligated as of the date the notice of termination was given by Company.

10.2 In the event of significant change in FENA or NRC REP requirements, County and Company shall review the impact of any such change upon this Agreement and shall mutually determine, on the basis of such review, what course of action, if any, the parties shall take with respect to this Agreement. In the event of a drastic and sudden increase in the inflation rate or in any of the non-salary categories listed on Exhibit A, which change would, if Exhibit A were not revised, cause financial hardship to County, Company and County agree to review Exhibit A and, if they are in agreement that modifications are warranted, to make appropriate modifications thereto. Notwithstanding any other provision hereof, nothing in this Agreement shall require Company to enter into a modification, elects to do so.

11. ADMINISTRATION OF THIS AGREEMENT.

In all matters relating to this Agreement, Company's Vice President or his designee shall act for Company, and the Chairman, Burke County Commission or his designee shall act for County.

12. WAIVER OF BREACH.

The waiver by Company of a breach of any provision of this Agreement by County shall not operate or be construed as a waiver of any other or subsequent breach by County.

13. ENTIRE AGREEMENT.

This instrument contains the entire Agreement and understanding between the parties and there are no oral understandings, terms or conditions not herein recited. No party has relied upon any representation, either expressed or implied, not contained in this Agreement. All prior understandings, terms and conditions relating to requests by County for funding relating to the maintenance of REPs are deemed to be merged in this instrument, and the same may not be changed or supplemented orally.

14. GOVERNING LAW.

This Agreement shall be construed and enforced in accordance with the Laws of the State of Georgia.

15. SEVERABILITY.

The unenforceability or invalidity of any particular provision of this Agreement shall not affect its other provision, and to the extent necessary to give such other provisions effect, they shall be deemed severable.

IN NITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement by their duly authorized representatives of the date first above written.

GEORGIA POWER COMPANY

By:

Vice President -/Nuclear Vogtle Project

Witness: Mary M. Bertley

BURKE COUNTY, GEORGIA

By: Chairman, Burke County Commission Witness:

GRANT AGREEMENT BETWEEN GEORGIA POWER COMPANY AND GEORGIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

THIS AGREEMENT, effective the βt day of γt 1996, by and between Georgia Power Company, a Georgia corporation having its principal place of business in Atlanta, Georgia (the "Company"), and the Georgia Emergency Management Agency ("GEMA"), supersedes the prior agreement between Georgia Power Company and GEMA dated May 29, 1984 and effective June 1, 1984 (the "Prior Agreement").

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the Company has constructed, for the purpose of generating electric current, the Edwin I. Hatch Nuclear Plant ("Plant Hatch"), a federally licensed nuclear facility located in Appling County, Georgia, and Vogtle Electric Generating Plant ("Plant Vogtle"), a federally licensed facility located in Burke County, Georgia; and

WHEREAS, the Company has implemented radiological emergency plans ("REPs") to assure that, in the unlikely event of a radiological emergency associated with the operation of Plants Hatch or Vogtle appropriate federal, state and local government officials are notified and appropriate monitoring and on-site measures are taken to protect the public; and

WHEREAS, the State of Georgia is responsible for the health, safety, security and welfare of its citizens and has by law mandated the development of emergency response plans and capabilities at each level of government for dealing with natural or man-made disasters, including, but not limited to, radiological emergencies associated with the operation of fixed nuclear facilities; and

WHEREAS, GEMA, in coordination with other State agencies, has developed the Georgia Radiological Emergency Response Plan, and is required to maintain the currency of that plan; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") has been designated by the President of the United States to take the lead in off-site radiological emergency planning and response, and to review and assess State and local emergency plans for adequacy; and

WHEREAS, the NRC will review the FEMA findings and determinations on the adequacy and capability of implementation of state and local plans, and make decisions with regard to overall on-site and off-site state of emergency preparedness; and

WHEREAS, the NRC has adopted a regulation requiring that REPs meeting the FEMA-NRC criteria of NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1 be implemented and maintained; and WHEREAS, the NRC and FEMA have established certain planning standards and require certain demonstrations of emergency planning capability in the form of written plans and periodic drills and exercises; and

WHEREAS, the Company, in order to fulfill properly the statutorily mandated duty to make adequate electric service available for the people of the State of Georgia through the continued operation of Plants Hatch and Vogtle, and solely to achieve this goal, has previously provided the State of Georgia with some of the funds necessary to meet the costs of maintaining a REP which sufficiently complies with the applicable regulations and relevant guidelines of the NRC and FEMA so as to avoid an ordered shutdown of these essential units; and

WHEREAS, Southern Nuclear Operating Company ("SNC") has implemented a REP for the Plant Farley emergency planning zone a portion of which is located in the State of Georgia, and also contributes some of the funds to GEMA necessary to meet the cost of maintaining a REP, and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Energy ("DOE") has implemented a REP for the portion of the Savannah River Site ("SRS") emergency planning zone located within the State of Georgia, and also contributes funds to GEMA necessary to meet the costs of maintaining a REP; and

WHEREAS, GEMA and the Company have agreed that the Company shall be required to provide only the funding delineated in this Agreement as its share of the total funds required to maintain the State of Georgia REP; and

WHEREAS, DOE funding is contingent upon annual renewal of the GEMA-DOE Agreement through Georgia Fiscal Year 1997; and

WHEREAS, GEMA is designated by executive order as the State Emergency Coordinating Agency and the Governor of the State of Georgia, by letter dated September 21, 1984, has delegated to the Director of GEMA the authority to enter into this Agreement and accept the following offer of funds for emergency management in those areas of the State of Georgia affected by the operation of private nuclear power plants; and

WHEREAS, in order to assure the continued operation of Plants Hatch and Vogtle, the Company entered into the Prior Agreement for the purpose of providing GEMA with the funds necessary to meet the cost of maintaining the State of Georgia REP, and the Company and GEMA agree that this Agreement shall supersede the Prior Agreement;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing premises and subject to the terms and conditions set forth hereinafter, the parties agree as follows:

A. OBLIGATIONS OF THE PARTIES

1. GEMA will continue to update, modify and develop the Georgia REP as necessary to provide direct support and resources required to accomplish fixed nuclear facility emergency planning with respect to Plants Hatch and Vogtle. Such continuing work by GEMA will include developing and conducting periodic exercises and drills designed to evaluate emergency response capabilities and to develop and maintain individual skills as required by and consistent with applicable state and federal guidelines and regulations.

2. The Company will provide some of the funding to defray expenses which are incurred by the State government for activities, training, facilities and equipment associated with maintenance of the Georgia REP for Plants Hatch and Vogtle, that comply with FEMA-NRC requirements and guidelines and which are specifically approved by the Company. Such funding shall be calculated on a yearly basis beginning July 1, 1996. A condition of receiving funding shall be that on or before April 1 of each year, GEMA shall submit to the Company any proposed adjustments, together with an appropriate itemization of each such adjustment, to the base funding level established in Exhibit 1, attached hereto ("Base Level Funding"), to reflect:

(a) Changes in personnel salary costs, across-the-board or merit, for personnel whose salaries are funded, fully or in part under this Agreement; provided, however, that this adjustment shall only recognize such changes in the same proportion that each such person's salary is already funded under this Agreement;

(b) Additional costs to be incurred during the fiscal year (July 1 through June 30) following the date of renewal, which costs are associated with participation by GEMA at the Company's request in Plants Hatch and Vogtle emergency exercises.

The proposed adjustments under (a) and (b) shall be reviewed by the Company and either accepted or rejected by June 1 of each year, with the obligation to fund such adjustments to be expressly subject to and conditioned upon the Company's approval thereof. Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, unexpended funds for any itemized expense which arise from payments by the Company shall be refunded to the Company.

3. In the event DOE ceases providing to the State of Georgia funding for the costs of maintaining a REP, and the State of Georgia ceases all REP activities conducted in support of SRS, REP funding will revert to "without SRS" as identified in Exhibit 2, subject to adjustments as delineated in Paragraph 2 for prior contract years; provided, however, that no Company funds or resources will be used to benefit SRS REP planning or activities.

4. The Director of GEMA shall receive funds advanced for exercise and practice exercise costs ("exercise funds"), as provided by the Company. Within ninety (90) days following the completion of exercises conducted after execution of this Agreement, the Direct of GEMA shall

provide to the Company, in such detail as the Company may require, a statement of expenditures (itemized to indicate transportation, per diem, meal and supplies expenses) and return any unexpended and unobligated funds to the Company. Transportation, per diem, meal and supplies costs will be based on actual charges to GEMA accounts for the conducting of exercises and associated practice exercises.

5. The Company shall advance one-fourth of the base funding to GEMA not less than thirty (30) days prior to the beginning of each quarter of the fiscal year. Funding for emergency exercise costs shall be advanced on a schedule to be mutually established by GEMA and the Company.

6. GEMA shall be responsible for entering into the appropriate agreements with, and for distribution of the funds provided by the Company for, other State agencies, and shall be responsible for the appropriate accounting for such amounts.

7. The funding provided under this Agreement is for the purpose of providing financial support to GEMA and other State of Georgia agencies in order that they may carry out their responsibilities under this Agreement, including:

(a) Providing radiological emergency response planning, training, development and maintenance of the REP and related procedures for Plants Hatch and Vogtle, which affect or impact upon Georgia counties;

(b) Participating, as required, in the implementation of radiological emergency response exercises and drills;

(c) Providing assistance to Georgia counties in the planning, training, development and maintenance of county radiological emergency response plans and procedures for Plants Hatch and Vogtle which has an effect or impact upon Georgia counties;

(d) Complying with applicable NRC-FEMA regulations and guidelines.

8. (a) If, during any fiscal year that this Agreement is in effect, GEMA determines that it is necessary to request one-time additional funding for non-recurring exceptional needs necessary for REP program maintenance or for the purchase of replacement equipment which will be used to support REP maintenance activities and REP emergency operations, GEMA shall submit to Company a written request for such funds.

(b) Each such written request shall clearly and in detail (1) describe the purpose for which the requested funds will be used, (2) state the amount of funds requested, (3) state the total cost of the project to be undertaken or the equipment to be purchased, (4) describe the reason such undertaking or equipment is necessary for maintaining REP activities and REP emergency operations, and (5) state GEMA's timetable for committing its own or other funding, if any.

(c) To enable the Company to thoroughly evaluate such written request, GEMA shall furnish to the Company such substantiating documentation and information concerning the use of the requested funds as the Company may request.

(d) All funds provided to GEMA under Paragraph 8. shall be used strictly for the purposes stated in the request for funds submitted pursuant to Paragraph 8.(b) above. Any such funds furnished by the Company which are not expended by GEMA for such purposes shall be promptly refunded to the Company.

9. GEMA agrees to receive and manage, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the funds advanced by the Company under this Agreement. All auditing by GEMA shall be done in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly will include such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as are considered necessary or appropriate. The Company will have the right to review these records and audits and reserves the right to conduct its own audit at its own expense, except that nothing herein shall apply to confidential information or records of GEMA.

10. This agreement shall not obligate GEMA to expend any sum for the purposes set forth herein in excess of the total funding made available by the Company under this Agreement and by DOE and Southern Nuclear Operating Company under separate agreements.

11. The Prior Agreement is hereby terminated effective as of the effective date of this Agreement.

12. All funds provided to GEMA shall be used strictly for the purposes stated herein. Any equipment purchased with funds furnished under the Prior Agreement shall be used in support of REP maintenance activities and REP emergency operations. GEMA shall be responsible for maintaining such equipment in good working order at all times. GEMA may use such equipment for purposes other than REP support provided that such use does not interfere with the timely availability of the equipment for REP support and does not expose the equipment to unusual or excessive wear and tear. GEMA agrees to promptly replace or repair at no expense to the Company, any such equipment that is damaged or lost during, or as the result of, such other use.

13. GEMA and the Company shall cooperatively establish dates and objectives for Plants Hatch and Vogtle emergency exercises and cooperatively develop emergency exercise scenarios for the Plants Hatch and Vogtle exercises.

14. Should there be major revisions in applicable NRC or FEMA regulations or guidelines, GEMA and the Company shall review the effects of the changes and the need to amend or supplement this Agreement as a result of such changes.

B. TERM OF AGREEMENT

1. This Agreement shall be effective for a period of one (1) year commencing on the effective date hereof, and will thereafter be renewed automatically from year-to-year thereafter; provided, however, that either party may terminate the Agreement by notifying the other party in writing at least ninety (90) days in advance of the end of the then-current term of the Agreement.

2. The Company may terminate this Agreement in the event of a change in law or regulation implementing alternative funding of for the purposes set forth herein. In the event of such termination, GEMA shall refund to the Company within sixty (60) days of such termination all funds which were unexpended and unobligated as of the date notice of termination was given.

C. ADMINISTRATION OF AGREEMENT

In all matters relating to this Agreement, the Company's Executive Vice President - Nuclear Operations or his designee shall act for the Company and the Director of GEMA or his designee shall act for GEMA.

D. THIRD PARTIES

Notwithstanding any provision of this Agreement which may be interpreted to the contrary, this Agreement shall not be interpreted to confer any benefit or rights on any third parties.

E. RELATIONSHIP OF PARTIES

No person performing services under this Agreement other than an actual employee of the Company shall be considered as an agent or employee of the Company, unless specifically designated in writing. The Company assumes no liability whatsoever to GEMA or to any third party for damages to property, either real or both, or personal injuries (including death) which might arise out of or be in any way connected with any act or omission on the part of GEMA or such party. No person performing services under this Agreement other than an actual employee of GEMA shall be considered as an agent or employee of GEMA. GEMA assumes no liability whatsoever to the Company or to any third party for damages to property, either real or personal or both, or personal injuries (including death) which might arise out of or be in any way connected with any act or omission on the part of the Company or to any third party for damages to property, either real or personal or both, or personal injuries (including death) which might arise out of or be in any way connected with any act or omission on the part of the Company or such party. Neither does GEMA by this Agreement waive in any manner its sovereign immunity or rights under the Eleventh Amendment of the United States Constitution as an agency of the State of Georgia.

F. SEVERABILITY

The unenforceability or invalidity of any particular provision of this Agreement shall not affect its other provisions and, to the extent necessary to give such other provisions effect, the particular provision shall be deemed severable.

G. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

This instrument contains the entire agreement and understanding between the parties and there are no oral understanding, terms, or conditions not herein recited. Neither party has relied upon any representation, either express or implied, not otherwise contained in this Agreement. All prior understandings, terms, or conditions are deemed to be merged in this instrument and the same may not be changed or supplemented orally.

H. ASSIGNMENT

Neither party shall assign any of its obligations hereunder without the prior written consent of the other. Provided, however, that upon written notice to the other parties to this Agreement, the Company may assign its rights and obligations hereunder to any affiliate of the Company which becomes authorized by the NRC to operate Plants Hatch and Vogtle. Alternatively, the Company may by written notice to the other parties hereto designate such affiliate as its agent to administer and perform this Agreement on behalf of the Company.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement by their duly authorized representatives as of the date stated above.

> **GEORGIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT** AGENCY

Contin King

11D. 57 By: 72 Director

GEORGIA POWER COMPANY

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GRANT AGREEMENT BETWEEN DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION, SOUTHERN NUCLEAR OPERATING COMPANY, INC., PROGRESS ENERGY CAROLINAS, INC., SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC AND GAS COMPANY, AND THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION FOR RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS FUNDING

THIS AGREEMENT, effective the 1st day of July 2003, by and among Duke Energy Corporation, a North Carolina corporation having its principal place of business in Charlotte, North Carolina, ("Duke"); Southern Nuclear Operating Company, Inc., a Delaware corporation having its principal place of business in Birmingham, Alabama ("SNC"); Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc., with its principal place of business in Raleigh, North Carolina, ("Progress"); South Carolina Electric and Gas Company, a South Carolina corporation having its principal place of business in Columbia, South Carolina, ("SCE&G") and the South Carolina Emergency Management Division, ("SCEMD"), supersedes the prior Agreement entitled "Grant Agreement Between Duke Power Company, Georgia Power Company, Carolina Power & Light Company, (now doing business as Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc.), South Carolina Electric and Gas Company, and The South Carolina Emergency Preparedness Division, dated July 1, 1996, (the "Prior Agreement").

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, Duke Energy Corporation has constructed, for the purpose of generating electric current, Units 1, 2, and 3 of the Oconee Nuclear Site and Units 1 and 2 of the Catawba Nuclear Site, both of which are federally licensed nuclear facilities located in Oconee County, South Carolina and York County, South Carolina, respectively; and

WHEREAS, Georgia Power Company has constructed, for the purpose of generating electric current, Units 1 and 2 of the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, a federally licensed nuclear facility located in Burke County, Georgia; and

WHEREAS, in 1997, SNC became the exclusive licensed operator of Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, and the Prior Agreement was subsequently assigned from Georgia Power Company to Southern Nuclear Operating Company; and

WHEREAS, Carolina Power & Light Company, (now doing business as Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc.), has constructed, for the purpose of generating electric current, Robinson Nuclear Plant, a federally licensed nuclear facility located in Darlington County, South Carolina; and

WHEREAS, South Carolina Electric and Gas Company has constructed, for the purpose of generating electric current, Unit 1 of the V. C. Summer Nuclear Station, a federally licensed nuclear facility located in Fairfield County, South Carolina; and

WHEREAS, SNC, Duke, Progress, and SCE&G, (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Utilities"), have implemented radiological emergency plans ("REPs") to assure that, in the unlikely event of a radiological emergency associated with the operation of Plants Vogtle, Oconee, Catawba, Robinson, and V. C. Summer, appropriate federal, state and local government officials are notified and appropriate monitoring and on-site measures are taken to protect the public; and

WHEREAS, the State of South Carolina is responsible for the health, safety, security, and welfare of its citizens and has by law mandated the development of emergency response plans and capabilities at each level of government for dealing with natural or man-made disasters, including, but not limited to, radiological emergencies associated with the operation of fixed nuclear facilities; and

WHEREAS, SCEMD, in coordination with the Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") and other State agencies, has developed the South Carolina Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan (SCORERP) and is required to maintain the currency of that plan; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has been designated by the President as the lead Federal agency for off-site radiological emergency planning and response and to review and assess State and local emergency plans for adequacy; and

WHEREAS, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) will review the FEMA findings and determinations on the adequacy and capability of implementation of state and local plans and make decisions with regard to the overall on-site and off-site state of emergency preparedness; and

WHEREAS, the NRC has adopted a regulation requiring that REPs meeting the FEMA-NRC criteria of NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1 be implemented and maintained; and

WHEREAS, the NRC and FEMA have established certain planning standards and require certain demonstrations of emergency planning capability in the form of written plans and periodic drills and exercises; and

WHEREAS, the Utilities, in order to properly fulfill their statutorily mandated duty to make adequate electric service available for the people of the States of Georgia and South Carolina through the continued operation of Plants Vogtle, Oconee, Catawba, Robinson, and V. C. Summer, and to achieve this goal of continued operation, have previously provided the State of South Carolina with some of the funds necessary to meet the costs of maintaining a REP which complies with the applicable regulations and relevant guidelines of the NRC and FEMA so as to avoid an ordered shutdown of these essential units; and

WHEREAS, SCEMD is designated by law within the Office of the Adjutant General as the State emergency coordinating agency, and the Adjutant General has delegated to the Director of SCEMD the authority to enter into this Agreement and accept the following funding assistance for emergency management in those areas of the State of South Carolina affected by the operation of privately owned nuclear power plants; NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing premises and subject to the terms and conditions set forth hereinafter, the parties agree as follows:

A. OBLIGATIONS OF THE PARTIES

1. SCEMD will continue to update, modify, and develop the SCORERP as necessary and provide direct support and resources required to accomplish fixed nuclear facility emergency planning with respect to Plants Vogtle, Oconee, Catawba, Robinson, and V. C. Summer.

2. The funding provided under this Agreement is for the purpose of providing financial support to SCEMD and other State of South Carolina agencies ("State agencies") in order that they may carry out their overall emergency planning responsibilities under this agreement, including:

(a) Providing radiological emergency response planning, development, and maintenance of the REP and related procedures for Plants Vogtle, Oconee, Catawba, Robinson, and V. C. Summer, whose emergency planning zones have an effect or impact upon the State of South Carolina;

(b) Participating, as required, in the implementation of radiological emergency response exercises and drills;

(c) Providing assistance to South Carolina counties in the planning, training, development, and maintenance of county radiological emergency response plans and procedures for Plants Vogtle, Oconee, Catawba, Robinson, and V. C. Summer, whose emergency planning zones impact upon South Carolina counties;

(d) Complying with applicable NRC and FEMA regulations and guidelines.

3. This Agreement shall not obligate SCEMD to expend any sum for the purposes set forth herein in excess of the total funding made available by the Utilities under this Agreement.

4. SCEMD agrees to receive and manage, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the funds advanced by the Utilities under this Agreement.

5. All funds provided by the Utilities to SCEMD shall be used and applied strictly to the funding categories stated herein on Exhibit A. At the end of the then-current SCEMD fiscal year, any surplus funds remaining from each Exhibit A category shall be applied to second and subsequent SCEMD utility assessments equal to the percentages stated in paragraph 13, with the exception of the Thermoluminescent Dosimeter (TLD) assessment which shall be applied specific to each site.

6. SCEMD shall have the flexibility to move up to ten percent (10%) of funds allocated to one particular Base Level REP Funding category to another Base Level REP Funding category during the fiscal year without prior approval of the Utilities.

7. Any equipment purchased under the Prior Agreement shall be used in support of REP maintenance activities and REP emergency operations. SCEMD shall be responsible for maintaining such equipment in good working order at all times. SCEMD may use such equipment for purposes other than REP support, provided that such use does not interfere with the timely availability of the equipment for REP support and does not expose the equipment to unusual or excessive wear and tear. SCEMD agrees to promptly replace or repair, at no expense to the Utilities, any such equipment that is damaged or lost during, or as the result of, such other use.

8. SCEMD shall be responsible for entering into the appropriate agreements with, and for distribution of the funds provided by the Utilities for, other State agencies, and shall be responsible for the appropriate accounting for such funding amounts.

9. A state-authorized audit shall be conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly will include such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as are considered necessary or appropriate.

10. The Utilities shall each have the right to review these records and audits, and to conduct no more than one joint independent audit annually at their own expense, except that nothing herein shall apply to confidential information or records of SCEMD.

11. A condition of receiving funding shall be that on or before April 1 of each year, SCEMD shall submit to the Utilities any proposed adjustments, together with an appropriate itemization of each adjustment, including equipment requests and requests for non-recurring, one-time exceptional needs, to the funding levels established in Exhibit A, attached hereto, (Base Level REP Funding) to reflect:

(a) Changes in labor costs, across the board or merit, for personnel whose salaries are funded, fully or in part, under this Agreement; provided, however, that this adjustment shall only recognize such changes in the same proportion that each person's salary is already funded under this Agreement.

(b) The proposed adjustments under section 11 shall be reviewed by the Utilities, and either accepted or rejected by June 1 of each year, with the obligation to fund such adjustments, including equipment requests, expressly subject to and conditioned upon the Utilities' collective approval thereof.

12. Funding for SCEMD Fiscal Year 2005 and each subsequent fiscal year that this Agreement is in effect shall be calculated by modifying the Exhibit A base level REP funding categories except Labor and Fringe Benefits/Insurance for inflation using the 12-month January Consumer Price Index, All Items (CPI), to include the adjustments proposed by SCEMD and approved by the Utilities as provided in Paragraph 11 above.

13. The Utilities agree that each company will annually pay the following percentage of the Base Level REP Funding amount shown on Exhibit A, to include any adjustments and/or one-time requests as stated in paragraph 11 above:

Duke	40%
SNC	20%
Progress	20%
SCE&G	20%

B. TERM OF AGREEMENT

This Agreement shall be effective for a period of four (4) years commencing July 1, 2003, and will thereafter be renewed automatically from year-to-year; provided, however, that any party may terminate the Agreement by notifying the other parties in writing at least ninety (90) days in advance of the end of the then-current term of the Agreement.

C. ADMINISTRATION OF AGREEMENT

In all matters relating to this Agreement, Duke Energy Corporation's Executive Vice President or his designee shall act for Duke, Southern Nuclear Operating Company's Vice President or his designee shall act for SNC, South Carolina Electric and Gas Company's Vice President or his designee shall act for SCE&G, Progress Energy Carolinas Vice President or his designee shall act for Progress, and the Director of the South Carolina Emergency Management Division shall act for the SCEMD.

D. THIRD PARTIES

Notwithstanding any provision of this Agreement which may be interpreted to the contrary, this Agreement shall not be interpreted to confer any benefit or rights on any third parties other than any third party having an ownership interest in Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, Oconee Nuclear Site, Catawba Nuclear Site, Robinson Nuclear Plant, or V. C. Summer Nuclear Station.

E. RELATIONSHIP OF PARTIES

1. The parties hereto recognize and agree that the obligations of the Utilities hereunder are limited to the funding contemplated by this Agreement, that the Utilities have no dominion or control over SCEMD in the performance of its emergency planning responsibilities, and that the maximum responsibility of each Utility under this Agreement is limited to its proportionate share of funding set forth in Exhibit A, as such Exhibit may be adjusted during the term of this Agreement. No employee of a party to this Agreement shall be considered or deemed to be an agent or employee of any other party for any purpose whatsoever. This Agreement shall not be considered or deemed to create a joint venture, partnership, agency or enterprise between any of the parties, it being recognized and agreed by the parties that each party is an independent contractor with respect to the other parties. 2. The Utilities assume no liability whatsoever to SCEMD or to any State agency or to any third party for damages to property, real or personal, or personal injury (including death) arising out of or in any way connected with the grant of funds to SCEMD hereunder or the performance of emergency planning responsibilities by SCEMD or any State agency, or any act or omission of SCEMD, any State agency, or any third party. SCEMD assumes no liability whatsoever to the Utilities or any third party for damages to property, real or personal, or personal injury (including death) arising out of or in any way connected with any act or omission of any of the Utilities or any third party. Neither does SCEMD by this Agreement waive in any manner its sovereign immunity or rights under the Eleventh Amendment of the United States Constitution as an agency of the State of South Carolina.

F. ASSIGNMENT

SNC, Duke, Progress, and SCE&G each shall have the right to assign this Agreement to its affiliate or subsidiary upon written notice to SCEMD and the other parties.

G. SEVERABILITY

The unenforceability or invalidity of any particular provision of this Agreement shall not affect its other provisions and, to the extent necessary to give such other provisions effect, the particular provision shall be deemed severable.

H. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

This instrument contains the entire agreement and understanding between the parties, and there are no oral understandings, terms, or conditions not herein recited. Neither party has relied upon any representation, either express or implied, not otherwise contained in this Agreement. All prior understandings, terms, or conditions are deemed to be merged in this instrument and the same may not be changed or supplemented orally.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement by their duly authorized representatives as of the date stated above.

INA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION SOUTH CAROL one By:

Director

SOUTHERN NUCLEAR OPERATING COMPANY, INC.

identi- Nuclear, Vogtle Project By:

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION

By: Kenning B Raccon Executive Vice President - Nuclear Generation

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC AND GAS COMPANY

By: <u>Sthere</u> Senior Vice President - Nuclear Operations

PROGRESS-ENERGY CAROLINAS, INC.



ASSIGNMENT OF EMERGENCY PLANNING AGREEMENTS

THIS ASSIGNMENT OF EMERGENCY PLANNING AGREEMENTS (the "Assignment") is made and entered into this the <u>a</u> day of <u>formulation</u>, 199<u>7</u>, by and between Georgia Power Company, a Georgia corporation ("Georgia Power"), and Southern Nuclear Operating Company, Inc., a Delaware corporation ("Southern Nuclear").

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, Georgia Power is currently operating, for and on behalf of those owning Units One and Two of the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, a nuclear generating facility licensed to operate by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the "NRC"), located in Burke County, Georgia; and

WHEREAS, advance planning is necessary to assure that the health and safety of the public will be protected in the unlikely event of a radiological emergency associated with the operation of Vogtle Electric Generating Plant; and

WHEREAS, Georgia Power has developed a Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Emergency Plan to assure that, in the event of an emergency, appropriate federal, state and local government officials are notified and appropriate monitoring and on-site measure are taken to protect the public; and

WHEREAS, on September 18, 1992, Georgia Power applied to the NRC for amendments to its operating licenses for Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, requesting that Southern Nuclear be authorized as the exclusive licensed operator of Vogtle Electric Generating Plant; and

WHEREAS, as the exclusive operating licensee of Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, Southern Nuclear will be responsible and will have the authority for all functions necessary to fulfill the emergency planning requirements of the operating licenses; and

WHEREAS, Georgia Power now desires to assign its rights and delegate its obligations under certain emergency planning agreements to Southern Nuclear as its agent.

NOW, THEREFORE, FOR AND IN CONSIDERATION of the premises, the mutual covenants and promises herein contained, and other good and valuable consideration, the parties hereto hereby agree as follows:

I. <u>Effective Date</u>. The "Effective Date" for the purposes of this Assignment shall be the date that Southern Nuclear becomes the exclusive licensed operator of Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, currently scheduled for January 11, 1997.

II. <u>Assignment and Delegation</u>. Upon the Effective Date, Georgia Power hereby assigns all of its right, title and interest in and to the following agreements, as amended, and delegates all of its obligations under those agreements, as amended, to Southern Nuclear. This Assignment includes the grant to Southern Nuclear of full power and authority to prosecute or withdraw in its own name any suit or proceedings at law or in equity regarding the agreements. The agreements assigned pursuant hereto are:

1. Grant Agreement between Georgia Power Company and Georgia Emergency Management Agency, effective July 1, 1996;

2. Memorandum of Understanding among The South Carolina Emergency Preparedness Division, and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, and Georgia Power Company, dated February 5, 1986;

3. Agreement between Georgia Power Company and Burke County, Georgia, dated March 24, 1993;

4. Agreement between Georgia Power Company, and Barnwell County, South Carolina, dated June 28, 1993;

5. Agreement between Georgia Power Company, and Allendale County, South Carolina, dated June 24, 1993;

6. Agreement between Georgia Power Company, and Aiken County, South Carolina, dated August 6, 1993;

7. Grant Agreement Between Duke Power Company, Georgia Power Company, and Carolina Power and Light Company, and South Carolina Electric and Gas Company, and The South Carolina Emergency Preparedness Division, dated July 1, 1996;

8. Letter Agreement from Burke County Emergency Management Agency to Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, dated February 8, 1993;

9. Letter Agreement from Burke County Sheriff's Department to Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, dated June 24, 1994;

10. Letter Agreement from WBRO Radio Station to Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, dated January 19, 1995;

11. Letter Agreement from WYFA Radio Station to Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, dated December 14, 1994;

12. Letter Agreement from WJBF Television Station to Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, dated February 5, 1993;

13. Letter Agreement from WRDW Television Station to Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, dated November 17, 1993;

14. Letter Agreement from WAGT Television Station to Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, dated February 4, 1993;

15. Letter Agreement from Augusta Regional Medical Center to Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, dated November 16, 1993;

16. Letter Agreement from Joseph M. Still, Jr., M.D. to Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, dated April 25, 1995;

17. Letter Agreement from Burke County Hospital to Georgia Power Company, dated February 8, 1993;

18. Letter Agreement from Medical Specialists, Inc., Shelley A. Griffin, M.D., Joseph L. Jackson, M.D., and Harvey J. Sanders, M.D. to Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, dated December 21, 1994;

19. Letter Agreement from Westinghouse Electric Corporation to Georgia Power, dated February 22, 1993;

20. Letter Agreement from Bechtel Power Corporation to Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, dated November 12, 1992;

21. Letter Agreement from WBBQ Radio Station to Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, dated December 12, 1994;

22. Letter Agreement from WGUS-AM and WEKL-FM to Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, dated May 9, 1995;

23. Letter Agreement from WBAW Radio Station to Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, dated March 1, 1993;

24. Agreement between Georgia Power Company and the U.S. Department of Commerce for the Operation of a NOAA Weather Radio Transmitter by a Cooperator, with Appendix A, effective January 9, 1995;

25. Letter Agreement from WDOG Radio Station to Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, dated February 10, 1993;

26. Letter Agreement from WKXC Radio Station to Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, dated February 4, 1993;

27. Letter Agreement from Frank L. Carter, M.D., to Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, dated December 26, 1994;

28. Letter Agreement from Radiation Management Consultants, to Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, dated January 11, 1994;

29. Letter Agreement from B. Lamar Murray, M.D., to Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, dated December 16, 1994;

30. Memorandum of Agreement between United States Department of Energy Savannah River Operations Office and Georgia Power Company, effective January 1, 1986, confirmed July 28, 1993;

31. Letter Agreement from Institute of Nuclear Power Operations to Georgia Power, dated April 26, 1995;

III. <u>Acceptance by Southern Nuclear</u>. Upon the Effective Date, Southern Nuclear agrees to and does accept the assignment and delegation of the agreements referenced herein. Southern Nuclear agrees to keep, perform and fulfill the terms, conditions, covenants, agreements and obligations required to be kept, performed and fulfilled by Georgia Power under such agreements.

IV. <u>General</u>. This Assignment shall be binding and inure to the benefit of the parties hereto and their respective successors and assigns. This Assignment shall be interpreted in accordance with the laws and decisions of the State of Georgia.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Georgia Power and Southern Nuclear have caused their duly authorized representatives to execute this Assignment as of the day and year first above written, to be effective as of the Effective Date.

GEORGIA POWER COMPANY

F. D. Williams, Senior Vice President

SOUTHERN NUCLEAR OPERATING COMPANY, INC.

ce President dard, Executive
This Purcha Southern I	ase Order replaces previously issue Nuclear Operating Company, Inc	d Purchase Order Number:	SN010086		INTE		
Post Office	e Box 1295	D.M. Varner	Order Num	iber	Date	Vendor Nbr	РО Туре
Birmingha	m, Alabama 35201	Supply Chain General Manager	<u>SN04008</u>	82	07-01-2004	124685	
			IMPORTAN	T:Please or any	show this number on a other references to thi	III packages, invoice s Order.	s,bills of lading.
Seller:	FRAMATOME ANP, INC MS CHERYL M WARREN 8048323742) 3315 OLD FOREST ROAD PO BOX 10935 LYNCHBURG, VA 24506-09	(PHONE:	Business ID 124685	BILLI Ma S H H	ING AND MARKING ail invoice to: SOUTHERN NUCLEA ACCOUNTING DEPA P.O. BOX 1295 BIRMINGHAM, AL 3	INSTRUCTIONS: R OPERATING CO RTMENT 5201).
Ship To:	Southern Nuclear Operating C Merrill Maddox P. O Box 1295 205-992-6399 Birmingham, AL 35201 Purchase Order: SN040082	ompany		IMPO State Shelb City o	RTANT SALES TAX of ALABAMA4% y County1% if Hoover3%	FILI FILI	E COPY eived
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	Merrill Maddox	06-	25-2004			12-31-200	
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905 TER	MS AND CONDITIONS						
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MADE A PART HEREOF.

By accepting and filling this order or any part thereof, the seller agrees to be bound by the terms and conditions contained herein.

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INTERNAL

Seller's Name

FRAMATOME ANP, INC

Purchase Order Number	Date	Vendor Nbr	Page Number
SN040082	07-01-2004	124685	2

PRICING:

Pricing will be based on time and material basis to locate and subsequently coordinate the analysis of highly radioactive liquid and/or gaseous samples as requested in the event of a severe accident event. All schedules and deliverables will be provided on a Best-Effort basis at the time of performance. Support could include such activities as locating a laboratory to perform analysis and coordinating shipments with reporting of sample results.

969 *** NOT TO EXCEED ***

NOTE TO CONTRACTOR: THE UNIT PRICE OF LINE ITEM ONE IS A NOT-TO-EXCEED AMOUNT ONLY AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS A FIRM PRICE EXPENDITURE COMMITMENT BY THE PURCHASER. TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR LINE ITEM ONE SHALL NOT EXCEED THE UNIT PRICE SHOWN WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION OF THE PURCHASER VIA CHANGE ORDER.

EXPENDITURES ON THIS PURCHASE ORDER SHALL NOT EXCEED \$1500.00.

<u></u>								
Item Con	nmodity Number	Request Number	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Unit Price	Discount 1 1	Extended Price	
001		4SNR0404768:001	<u> </u>	EA	\$1.500.000		\$1.500.00	
Description:	Description: AREVA/FRAMATOME, ANP, INC. to provide support to Southern Nuclear (Farley, Hatch and Vogtle) contingency plans for coordinating the capability for off-site laboratory over-check analysis of highly radioactive gas and liquid samples. AREVA/Framatome, ANP, Inc. will provide Southern Nuclear (Purchaser) technical support on a time and material basis to locate and subsequently coordinate the analysis of highly radioactive liquid and/or gaseous samples as requested in the event of a severe accident event. All schedules and deliverables will be provided on a Best-Effort basis at the time of performance. Support could include such activities as locating a laboratory to perform analysis and coordinating shipments with reporting of sample results.							
Date Required	06-30-2004	Date Promised: 12-31-	-2007					
Payment Manuf	Terms: NET 30 acturer:	DAYS		FOB Ter Part Num	rms: DESTFA lber:			
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By accepting and filling this order or any part thereof, the seller agrees to be bound by the terms and conditions contained herein.

(continued)

INTERNAL

Seller's Name

FRAMATOME ANP, INC

Purchase Order Number	Date	Vendor Nbr
SN040082	07-01-2004	124685

Page Number 3

ITEM(S) CLASSIFIED AS AUGMENTED QUALITY

"OFF-SITE SERVICE" POST ACCIDENT SAMPLE ANALYSIS

QR PURCHASE

THIS PURCHASE ORDER REQUIRES QUALITY RELATED ITEMS AND SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION. ALL SPECIFIED DOCUMENTATION MUST ACCOMPANY THE SHIPPED ITEMS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED HEREIN. FINAL INVOICES WILL NOT BE PROCESSED FOR PAYMENT UNTIL ALL DOCUMENTATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED BY THE PURCHASER.

*** DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS: ***

WITH EACH SHIPMENT, VENDOR SHALL PROVIDE:

FOR ALL ITEMS: SAMPLE ANALYSIS RESULTS

FOR ALL ITEMS: CERTIFICATE OF CONFORMANCE CERTIFYING COMPLIANCE TO THE SPECIFICATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE PURCHASE ORDER (WITH DATE, TITLE AND SIGNATURE) ATTESTED TO BY THE PERSON WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS QUALITY ASSURANCE FUNCTION AND WHOSE FUNCTION AND POSITION ARE DESCRIBED IN THE SUPPLIERS QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM.

*** APPLICABLE QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM ***

THE FOLLOWING QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM HAS BEEN REVIEWED AND ACCEPTED BY PURCHASER AND IS APPLICABLE TO THIS PURCHASE ORDER. IF THE ITEMS OR SERVICES OF THIS PURCHASE ORDER ARE TO BE PROVIDED UNDER A PROGRAM OR REVISION DIFFERENT FROM THE ONE(S) LISTED BELOW, THE SUPPLIER SHALL SUBMIT TO THE PURCHASER'S MANAGER - CORPORATE QUALITY SERVICES SUCH OTHER PROGRAM(S) OR REVISION(S) FOR REVIEW AND ACCEPTANCE PRIOR TO PERFORMING ANY ACTIVITIES OR PROVIDING ANY MATERIALS UNDER THIS PURCHASE ORDER. ALL SUBSEQUENT REVISIONS TO THE SUPPLIER'S QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM(S) MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE PURCHASER FOR REVIEW AND ACCEPTANCE UNTIL ALL ITEMS OF THE PURCHASE ORDER HAVE BEEN SHIPPED OR UNTIL THE SERVICE HAS BEEN COMPLETED.

FRAMATOME ANP, INC QUALITY MANAGEMENT MANUAL 56-5015885-02 DATED 5/27/2003.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR AUGMENTED QUALITY SERVICES:

THIS IS A QUALITY RELATED ORDER FOR AUGMENTED QUALITY MATERIALS. LEGIBLE, REPRODUCIBLE COPIES OF DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED BY THE PURCHASE ORDER MUST ACCOMPANY SHIPMENT TO FACILITATE PURCHASER RECEIVING AND PAYMENT OF INVOICES. THIS DOES NOT RELIEVE THE SUPPLIER OF THE RESPONSIBILITY TO FURNISH OTHER DOCUMENTATION, NOT SPECIFICALLY IDENTIFIED IN THIS PURCHASE ORDER, WHICH IS REQUIRED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF APPLICABLE CODES AND STANDARDS INVOKED BY

By accepting and filling this order or any part thereof, the seller agrees to be bound by the terms and conditions contained herein.

(continued)

INTERNAL

Seller's Name

FRAMATOME ANP, INC

Γ	Purchase Order Number	Date	Vendor Nbr	P
	SN040082	07-01-2004	124685	

Page Number 4

THIS PURCHASE ORDER. EACH DOCUMENT SHALL REFERENCE THIS PURCHASE ORDER AND THE PURCHASE ORDER ITEM NUMBER(S) TO WHICH IT APPLIES AND SHALL BE ATTESTED TO BY A PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS OUALITY ASSURANCE FUNCTION. WHERE THIS PURCHASE ORDER INVOKES A OUALITY ASSURANCE OR OUALITY CONTROL PROGRAM, CERTIFICATES OF CONFORMANCE SHALL BE ATTESTED TO BY A PERSON WHOSE FUNCTION AND POSITION ARE DESCRIBED IN THE SUPPLIER'S QUALITY PROGRAM. 1. PURCHASER APPROVAL IS REOURED FOR THE DISPOSITION OF ANY DEVIATIONS OR NONCONFORMANCES TO PROCUREMENT REQUIREMENTS OR TO PURCHASER APPROVED DOCUMENTS, INCLUDING PART NUMBER CHANGES, EXCEPT WHERE THE MATERIAL CAN BE REWORKED TO FULL COMPLIANCE. PROPOSED DISPOSITIONS FOR "REPAIR" OR "USE-AS-IS" SHALL BE IDENTIFIED ALONG WITH A TECHNICAL JUSTIFICATION TO SUPPORT THE SUPPLIER'S RECOMMENDATION AND SUBMITTED TO: SOUTHERN NUCLEAR OPERATING COMPANY **42 INVERNESS CENTER PARKWAY BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA 35242** ATTN: MERRILL MADDOX BIN B-031 (205) 992-6399 2. EXCEPT FOR THOSE RECORDS PROVIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS PURCHASE ORDER, ALL SUPPLIER RECORDS NECESSARY TO VERIFY THE VALIDITY OF SUPPLIER CERTIFICATIONS SHALL BE RETAINED BY THE SUPPLIER IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PURCHASER ACCEPTED SUPPLIER OUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM (IF INVOKED BY THE PURCHASER) REFERENCED HEREIN OR ANSI-N45.2.9 (1974); AND ASME NCA-3800/4000 FOR ASME CODE ITEMS. ALTERNATELY, IF THE SUPPLIER SO DESIRES, THE PURCHASER WILL ACCEPT ALL SUCH SUPPLIER RECORDS AND BE RESPONSIBLE FOR STORAGE AND RETENTION. 3. THE SUPPLIER SHALL INCORPORATE IN SUBTIER PROCUREMENT DOCUMENTS ALL THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS ORDER THAT ARE APPLICABLE TO THE SCOPE OF SUBTIER WORK ON PRODUCTS OR SERVICES FURNISHED HEREUNDER.

4. IF THIS PURCHASE ORDER REQUIRES SERVICES TO BE FURNISHED UNDER A SPECIFIC SUPPLIER QUALITY PROGRAM, THEN THE SUPPLIER SHALL ALLOW PURCHASER ACCESS TO THE SUPPLIER'S PLANT FACILITIES AND RECORDS FOR QUALITY INSPECTION OR AUDIT BY THE PURCHASER, OR PURCHASER'S REPRESENTATIVE. SUCH PURCHASER ACCESS SHALL EXTEND TO THE SUPPLIER'S SUB-SUPPLIERS AS DEEMED NECESSARY BY THE PURCHASER. (SUB-SUPPLIER ACCESS WILL BE COORDINATED THROUGH THE SUPPLIER.)

5. IF A CERTIFICATE OF CONFORMANCE IS REQUIRED BY THIS PURCHASE ORDER, THE SUPPLIER SHALL USE THE ATTACHED FORM OR THE SUPPLIER'S EQUIVALENT FORM WHICH PROVIDES THE INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE PURCHASER'S FORM.

6. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED HEREIN, ANY MATERIALS PROVIDED UNDER THIS PURCHASE ORDER SHALL BE NEW AND UNUSED; REFURBISHED, REPAIRED, AND/OR SURPLUS EQUIPMENT IS NOT ACCEPTABLE TO THE PURCHASER AND SHALL NOT BE PROVIDED. BY SUPPLYING GOODS HEREUNDER, THE SUPPLIER WARRANTS COMPLIANCE WITH THIS CONDITION.

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CONTRACTOR HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGES AND AGREES THAT, BY COMMENCEMENT OF THE WORK HEREUNDER,

By accepting and filling this order or any part thereof, the seller agrees to be bound by the terms and conditions contained herein.

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\$1,500.00

Seller's Name FRAMATOME ANP, INC

Purchase Order Number	Date	Vendor Nbr	Page Number
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CONTRACTOR SHALL BE DEEMED TO HAVE ACCEPTED AS PART OF THE AGREEMENT ALL TERMS AND CONDITIONS PREVIOUSLY PROPOSED BY PURCHASER TO GOVERN WORK (INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION, THOSE TERMS AND CONDITIONS DISPUTED BY CONTRACTOR WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN WITHDRAWN IN WRITING BY AN AUTHORIZED PURCHASER REPRESENTATIVE). AS ANY SUCH TERMS AND CONDITIONS MAY HAVE BEEN SPECIFICALLY MODIFIED BY PURCHASER IN WRITING SIGNED BY AN AUTHORIZED PURCHASER **REPRESENTATIVE.**

FSP50 *** TAX STATUS ***

TAX STATUS: "TAXABLE" NOTE TO VENDOR: "DO NOT BILL SALES TAX. BILL LABOR AND MATERIAL ON SEPARATE LINE ITEM SO THAT TAX CAN BE ACCRUED AND PAID ON MATERIAL ONLY BY ALABAMA POWER COMPANY."

Total price:

By accepting and filling this order or any part thereof, the seller agrees to be bound by the terms and conditions contained herein.

Seller's Name

FRAMATOME ANP, INC

(attachments)	
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INTERNAL

Purchase Order Number	Date	Vendor Nbr	Page
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Page Number 6

This Blanket Purchase Order has the following attachments which are hereby incorporated by reference:

1. EXHIBIT NO. 1:

MASTER AGREEMENT JPC-0007 BETWEEN SOUTHERN NUCLEAR OPERATING COMPANY, INC. AND FRAMATOME ANP, INC., AS MODIFIED BY ADDENDA NOS. 1- 3 FOR FURNISHING EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES.

End of Blanket Purchase Order

By accepting and filling this order or any part thereof, the seller agrees to be bound by the terms and conditions contained herein.

Blank	ket Purchase Ore	der			SOUTHERN
This Purcha Southern N	ise Order replaces previously issue luclear Operating Company, Inc	d Purchase Order Numbe	r: SN010086	INTEF	
Post Office	Box 1295	D.M. Varner	Order Number	T Date	Vendor Nbr PO Type
Birminghai	n, Alabama 33201	Supply Chain General Manage		07-01-2004	124003
			IMPORTANT	Please show this number on all or any other references to this (packages, invoices.bills of lading. Order.
Seller:	FRAMATOME ANP, INC MS CHERYL M WARREN 8048323742) 3315 OLD FOREST ROAD PO BOX 10935 LYNCHBURG, VA 24506-09	(PHONE: 935	Business ID 124685	BILLING AND MARKING IN Mail Invoice to: SOUTHERN NUCLEAR ACCOUNTING DEPAR P.O. BOX 1295 BIRMINGHAM, AL 352	ISTRUCTIONS: OPERATING CO. TMENT 201
Ship To:	Southern Nuclear Operating C Merrill Maddox P. O Box 1295 205-992-6399	Company		UNPORTANT SALES TAX IF State of ALABAMA4% Shelby County1% City of Hoover3%	FILE COPY
	Birmingham, AL 35201 Purchase Order: SN040082				received
	_				7-2-04
Project Nat	me	Effective Date		Expiration Date	
Ļ	MIEITIN WIBUGOA	······································	<u>N-2</u> 5-200 4	<u></u>	12-51-2007
CHARLI THIS OR THIS BP SUPPOR FOLLOV MERRIL WALT L	E MAYER PHONE: 434-832- DER IS A BLANKET PURCH O WILL BE ADMINISTERED T EMERGENCY PLANNING VING AUTHORIZED SNC PE L MADDOX PHONE: 205-99 EE PHONE: 205-992-5627	4065 FAX: 434-832 ASE ORDER FOR OF BY SOUTHERN NU COORDINATORS. 7 RSONNEL: 92-6399 OR	-3660 FF-SITE SERVIC CLEAR OPERAT FELEPHONE AU	ES. 'ING COMPANY (SM THORIZATIONS SH	NC) FARLEY-PLANT ALL BE MADE BY THE
PSP1G *	** TERM OF PURCHASE OR	DER ***			
THIS OR DATE O SOLE DI	DER SHALL BE EFFECTIVE F TERMINATION BY PURCH SCRETION), WHICHEVER C	FOR THE PERIOD J IASER (WHETHER F CCURS FIRST.	UNE 25, 2004 TH OR BREACH OF	IROUGH EITHER DI R FOR PURCHASER'	ECEMBER 31, 2007 OR THE S CONVENIENCE, AT ITS
905 TER	MS AND CONDITIONS				
THIS PU OPERAT MADE A	RCHASE ORDER SHALL BE TING COMPANY AND FRAM A PART HEREOF.	GOVERNED BY THE ATOME ANP, NUME	E MASTER AGR BER JPC-0007, A	EEMENT BETWEET S AMENDED REFEF	N SOUTHERN NUCLEAR RENCED HERETO AND
By	accepting and filling this order or	any part thereof, the se	ller agrees to be b	ound by the terms and	conditions contained herein.
	c				

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PLEASE ADDRESS QUESTIONS OR OTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS ORDER TO THE ATTENTION OF BETTY MIDDLEBROOKS (205)992-6406

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Seller's Name FRAMATOME ANP, INC

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(continued)

Purchase Order Number Date Vendor Nbr Page Number SN040082 07-01-2004 124685 2

PRICING:						
Pricing will be based on gaseous samples as reque basis at the time of perfo shipments with reporting	time and material basis to ested in the event of a seve rmance. Support could inc of sample results.	locate and subsequen re accident event. All lude such activities a	tly coordinate the schedules and del s locating a laborat	analysis of high liverables will b tory to perform	ly radioactive re provided on analysis and co	liquid and/or a Best-Effort oordinating
969 *** NOT TO EXCE	ED ***					
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Ltem Commodity Numb	<u>er Request Number</u> 4SNR0404768:001	Quantity Uni	t of Mcasure EA	Unit Price	Discount	Extended Price
Description: AREVA/F plans for c samples. A material ba requested i the time of coordinatin	RAMATOME, ANP, INC. coordinating the capability f REVA/Framatome, ANP, isis to locate and subsequer in the event of a severe acc performance. Support cou- ing shipments with reporting	to provide support to for off-site laboratory lnc. will provide Sou ntly coordinate the an ident event. All scheo ld include such activity of sample results.	o Southern Nuclea over-check analy: thern Nuclear (Pu: alysis of highly ra lules and deliveral ties as locating a l	r (Farley, Hatcl sis of highly rac rchaser) technic dioactive liquic bles will be pro laboratory to pe	h and Vogtle) of lioactive gas an cal support on a l and/or gaseou vided on a Bes rform analysis	contingency nd liquid a time and is samples as t-Effort basis at and
Date Required: 06-30-20	04 Date Promised: 12-3	31-2007				
Payment Terms: NET Manufacturer: Vendor Part Number: Ship From: LYN Ship Via BEST WAY	30 DAYS ICHBURG, VA	Carrier: None	FOB Terms: Part Number: Procurement Level:	DESTFA Exp	editing Code:	
Account Numbers: PRC 0023 0033 0043	N Ferc Sub CT Loc Act 30 524 00000 EEF 08250 30 524 00000 EEF 08220 30 524 00000 EEF 00793	RRCN EWO Perce 0 ND20000 00230 0 ND20000 00330 3 ND20000 00430	nt 000000 33.00% 000000 34.00% 000000 33.00%			
By accepting and fi	lling this order or any part t	hereof, the seller agre	es to be bound by t	he terms and co	nditions contain	ied herein.
	PLEASE ADDRESS QUESTIONS OR BETTY MIDDLEBR	OTHER INFORMATION CONC OOKS	ERNING THIS ORDER TO	THE ATTENTION OF (205)992-6406		

INTERNAL

(continued)

Seller's Name

FRAMATOME ANP, INC

 Purchase Order Number
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Page Number 3

ITEM(S) CLASSIFIED AS AUGMENTED QUALITY

"OFF-SITE SERVICE" POST ACCIDENT SAMPLE ANALYSIS

QR PURCHASE

THIS PURCHASE ORDER REQUIRES QUALITY RELATED ITEMS AND SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION. ALL SPECIFIED DOCUMENTATION MUST ACCOMPANY THE SHIPPED ITEMS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED HEREIN. FINAL INVOICES WILL NOT BE PROCESSED FOR PAYMENT UNTIL ALL DOCUMENTATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED BY THE PURCHASER.

*** DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS: ***

WITH EACH SHIPMENT, VENDOR SHALL PROVIDE:

FOR ALL ITEMS: SAMPLE ANALYSIS RESULTS

FOR ALL ITEMS: CERTIFICATE OF CONFORMANCE CERTIFYING COMPLIANCE TO THE SPECIFICATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE PURCHASE ORDER (WITH DATE, TITLE AND SIGNATURE) ATTESTED TO BY THE PERSON WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS QUALITY ASSURANCE FUNCTION AND WHOSE FUNCTION AND POSITION ARE DESCRIBED IN THE SUPPLIERS QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM.

*** APPLICABLE QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM ***

THE FOLLOWING QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM HAS BEEN REVIEWED AND ACCEPTED BY PURCHASER AND IS APPLICABLE TO THIS PURCHASE ORDER. IF THE ITEMS OR SERVICES OF THIS PURCHASE ORDER ARE TO BE PROVIDED UNDER A PROGRAM OR REVISION DIFFERENT FROM THE ONE(S) LISTED BELOW, THE SUPPLIER SHALL SUBMIT TO THE PURCHASER'S MANAGER - CORPORATE QUALITY SERVICES SUCH OTHER PROGRAM(S) OR REVISION(S) FOR REVIEW AND ACCEPTANCE PRIOR TO PERFORMING ANY ACTIVITIES OR PROVIDING ANY MATERIALS UNDER THIS PURCHASE ORDER. ALL SUBSEQUENT REVISIONS TO THE SUPPLIER'S QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM(S) MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE PURCHASER FOR REVIEW AND ACCEPTANCE UNTIL ALL ITEMS OF THE PURCHASE ORDER HAVE BEEN SHIPPED OR UNTIL THE SERVICE HAS BEEN COMPLETED.

FRAMATOME ANP, INC QUALITY MANAGEMENT MANUAL 56-5015885-02 DATED 5/27/2003.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR AUGMENTED QUALITY SERVICES:

THIS IS A QUALITY RELATED ORDER FOR AUGMENTED QUALITY MATERIALS. LEGIBLE, REPRODUCIBLE COPIES OF DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED BY THE PURCHASE ORDER MUST ACCOMPANY SHIPMENT TO FACILITATE PURCHASER RECEIVING AND PAYMENT OF INVOICES. THIS DOES NOT RELIEVE THE SUPPLIER OF THE RESPONSIBILITY TO FURNISH OTHER DOCUMENTATION, NOT SPECIFICALLY IDENTIFIED IN THIS PURCHASE ORDER, WHICH IS REQUIRED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF APPLICABLE CODES AND STANDARDS INVOKED BY

By accepting and filling this order or any part thereof, the seller agrees to be bound by the terms and conditions contained herein.

PLEASE ADDRESS QUESTIONS OR OTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS ORDER TO THE ATTENTION OF BETTY MIDDLEBROOKS (205)992-6406

INTERNAL

Seller's Name		Purchase Order Number	Date	Vendor Nbr		Page Number
FRAMATOME ANP, INC		SN040082	07-01-2004	124685		4
THIS PURCHASE ORDER. EACH DOCUMENT SH	IALL REFE	RENCE THIS PURCE	ASE ORDER	AND TH	E PURC	CHASE
ORDER ITEM NUMBER(S) TO WHICH IT APPLIE	S AND SH	ALL BE ATTESTED	TO BY A PER	RSON RES	PONSI	BLE FOR
THIS QUALITY ASSURANCE FUNCTION. WHER	E THIS PU	RCHASE ORDER IN	VOKES A QU	ALITY AS	SURA	NCE OR
QUALITY CONTROL PROGRAM, CERTIFICATES	S OF CONF	ORMANCE SHALL I	BE ATTESTE	D TO BY A	A PERS	ON WHOSE
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PROCUREMENT REQUIREMENTS ON TO PURCH	N DE DEV	VORKED TO EULL C	OMPLIANCE	DDODOG		DER EDOSITIONS
FOR "REPAIR" OR "USE-AS-IS" SHALL BE IDEN	TIFIFD AI	ONG WITH A TECH	NICAL IUSTI	FICATION	I TO SI	
THE SUPPLIER'S RECOMMENDATION AND SUP	SMITTED	ГО:				
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SOUTHERN NUCLEAR OPERATING COMPANY						
42 INVERNESS CENTER PARKWAY						
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA 35242						
ATTN: MERKILL MADDUX BIN B-031						
(203) 992-0399						1
2. EXCEPT FOR THOSE RECORDS PROVIDED IN	I ACCORD	ANCE WITH THE RI	EQUIREMEN	TS OF TH	S PUR	CHASE
ORDER, ALL SUPPLIER RECORDS NECESSARY	TO VERIF	Y THE VALIDITY O	F SUPPLIER	CERTIFIC	ATION	IS SHALL BE
RETAINED BY THE SUPPLIER IN ACCORDANCE	e with th	IE PURCHASER ACC	CEPTED SUP	PLIER QU	ALITY	
ASSURANCE PROGRAM (IF INVOKED BY THE I	PURCHAS	ER) REFERENCED H	EREIN OR A	NSI-N45.2	.9 (1974	4); AND
ASME NCA-3800/4000 FOR ASME CUDE TIEMS.	ALIERNA	TELY, IF THE SUPP	LIER SO DES	RES, THE	PURC	HASER
WILL ACCEPT ALL SUCH SUPPLIER RECORDS	AND BE K	ESPONSIBLE FOR S	I UKAGE AN	DREIEN	IUN.	
3. THE SUPPLIER SHALL INCORPORATE IN SUI	STIER PRO	CUREMENT DOCU	MENTS ALL	THE REOU	JIREM	ENTS OF
THIS ORDER THAT ARE APPLICABLE TO THE S	SCOPE OF	SUBTIER WORK ON	I PRODUCTS	OR SERV	ICES F	URNISHED
HEREUNDER.						
4. IF THIS PURCHASE ORDER REQUIRES SERVI	CES TO B	E FURNISHED UNDI	EK A SPECIF	IC SUPPLI	ERQU	ALITY
PROGRAM, THEN THE SUPPLIER SHALL ALLO	W PUKURA	PURCHASER OF P	I IRCHASER	CS PLANI	FACIL	LITIES AND
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PURCHASER. (SUB-SUPPLIER ACCESS WILL BE	E COORDI	NATED THROUGH T	THE SUPPLIE	R.)		
5. IF A CERTIFICATE OF CONFORMANCE IS RE	QUIRED B	Y THIS PURCHASE	ORDER, THE	SUPPLIE	R SHA	LL USE THE
ATTACHED FORM OR THE SUPPLIER'S EQUIVA	LENT FO	RM WHICH PROVID	ES THE INFO	ORMATIO	N REQ	UIRED BY
THE PURCHASER'S FORM.						
6 LINE ESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED HEREIN AN	IV MATER	IALS PROVIDED ID	UDER THIS P	URCHASE		ER SHALL
BE NEW AND UNUSED: REFURBISHED REPAIR	RED. AND/	OR SURPLUS EQUIE	MENT IS NO	T ACCEP		TO THE
PURCHASER AND SHALL NOT BE PROVIDED.	SY SUPPL	YING GOODS HERE	UNDER, THE	SUPPLIE	RWAR	RANTS
COMPLIANCE WITH THIS CONDITION.			*			
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CONTRACTOR HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGES AND	AGREES	THAT, BY COMME	NCEMENT O	F THE WO	RK HE	REUNDER.
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Blanket Purchase Order

By accepting and filling this order or any part thereof, the seller agrees to be bound by the terms and conditions contained herein.

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INTERNAL

Seller's Name FRAMATOME ANP, INC Purchase Order Number Date Vendor Nbr SN040082 07-01-2004 124685

Page Number 5

CONTRACTOR SHALL BE DEEMED TO HAVE ACCEPTED AS PART OF THE AGREEMENT ALL TERMS AND CONDITIONS PREVIOUSLY PROPOSED BY PURCHASER TO GOVERN WORK (INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION, THOSE TERMS AND CONDITIONS DISPUTED BY CONTRACTOR WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN WITHDRAWN IN WRITING BY AN AUTHORIZED PURCHASER REPRESENTATIVE), AS ANY SUCH TERMS AND CONDITIONS MAY HAVE BEEN SPECIFICALLY MODIFIED BY PURCHASER IN WRITING SIGNED BY AN AUTHORIZED PURCHASER REPRESENTATIVE.

FSP50 *** TAX STATUS ***

TAX STATUS: "TAXABLE" NOTE TO VENDOR: "DO NOT BILL SALES TAX. BILL LABOR AND MATERIAL ON SEPARATE LINE ITEM SO THAT TAX CAN BE ACCRUED AND PAID ON MATERIAL ONLY BY ALABAMA POWER COMPANY."

Total price:

By accepting and filling this order or any part thereof, the seller agrees to be bound by the terms and conditions contained herein.

Seller's Name FRAMATOME ANP, INC (attachments)

INTERNAL

Purchase Order Number Date Vendor Nbr SN040082 07-01-2004 124685

Page Number 6

This Blanket Purchase Order has the following attachments which are hereby incorporated by reference:

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1. EXHIBIT NO. 1: MASTER AGREEMENT JPC-0007 BETWEEN SOUTHERN NUCLEAR OPERATING COMPANY, INC. AND FRAMATOME ANP. INC., AS MODIFIED BY ADDENDA NOS. 1-3 FOR FURNISHING EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES.

End of Blanket Purchase Order

By accepting and filling this order or any part thereof, the seller agrees to be bound by the terms and conditions contained herein.

VEGP Emergency Plan Correlation to NUREG 0654

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Section A: Assignment of Responsibility (Organization Control) <i>Primary responsibilities for emergency response by the</i> <i>nuclear facility licensee, and by State and local</i> <i>organizations within the Emergency Planning Zones have</i> <i>been assigned, the emergency responsibilities of the</i> <i>various supporting organizations have been specifically</i> <i>established, and each principal response organization has</i> <i>staff to respond and to augment its initial response on a</i> <i>continuous basis. (10 CFR 50.47(b)(1))</i>		
Criteria A.1.a. Each plan shall identify the State, local, Federal and private sector organizations (including utilities), that are intended to be part of the overall response organization for Emergency Planning Zones.	 A.1,VEGP A.2, Georgia A.3, Burke County, Georgia A.4, South Carolina A.5, Aiken, Barnwell, and Allendale Counties, South Carolina A.6, DOE-Savannah River Site A.7, Medical Support - Burke County EMA; Burke County Hospital; RMC; Doctors Hospital A.8, Private Sector Organizations – Bechtel Power Corporation; Westinghouse; Voluntary Assistance Groups A.9, Federal Government Support Table A-1 	 A.8 - Voluntary Assistance Group - SNC is a signatory to two comprehensive agreements: The Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Response Voluntary Assistance Agreement and the Voluntary Assistance Agreement by and among Electric Utilities Involved in Transportation of Nuclear Materials. Copies of these agreements are included in the Institute of Nuclear Power Operations (INPO) Emergency Resources Manual. A.9 – Provisions of Federal Master Plan – may involve FEMA, EPA, Department of Health and Human Services; DOT, and Department of Agriculture

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Criteria A.1.b. Each organization and sub-organization having an operational role shall specify its concept of operations, and its relationship to the total effort.	 A.10, Concept of Operations A.10.1, VEGP-Continuous communications A.10.2, Georgia and Burke County A.10.3, South Carolina and Counties A.10.4, Savannah River Site Figure A — 1, Formal Interfaces 	See respective State and local plans for details of their respective concept of operations and their relationship to the total effort.
Criteria A.1.c. Each plan shall illustrate these interrelationships in a block diagram.	Figure A – 1, Formal Interfaces	
Criteria A.1.d. Each organization shall identify a specific individual by title who shall be in charge of the emergency response	Table A - 1, Responsible Individuals ofPrimary Response	
Criteria A.1.e. Each organization shall provide for 24-hour per day emergency response, including 24-hour per day manning of communications links.	A.10.1, Continuous Communication Capability	See respective State and local plans for details of 24-hour per day manning for communication links
Criteria A.2.a. Each organization shall specify the functions and responsibilities for major elements and key individuals by title, of emergency response, including the following: Command and Control, Alerting and Notification, Communications, Public Information, Accident Assessment, Public Health and Sanitation, Social Services, Fire and Rescue, Traffic Control, Emergency Medical Services, Law Enforcement, Transportation, Protective Response (including authority to request Federal assistance and to initiate other protective actions), and Radiological Exposure Control. The description of these functions shall include a clear and concise summary such as a table of primary and support responsibilities using the agency as one axis, and the function as the other. (See Section B for licensee).	 A.1, VEGP A.2, Georgia A.3, Burke County A.4, South Carolina A.5, SC Counties of Aiken, Barnwell, and Allendale A.6, DOE-Savannah River A.7, Medical Support – Burke County EMA A.8, Private Sector Organizations A.9, Federal Support Agencies 	See respective State and local plans for additional details related to assignment of responsibilities

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Criteria A.2.b. Each plan shall contain (by reference to specific acts, codes or statutes) the legal basis for such authorities.		See respective State plans for details related to the legal basis for their plans.
Criteria A.3 Each plan shall include written agreements referring to the concept of operations developed between Federal, State, and local agencies and other support organizations having an emergency response role within the Emergency Planning Zones. The agreements shall identify the emergency measures to be provided and the mutually acceptable criteria for their implementation, and specify the arrangements for exchange of information. These agreements may be provided in an appendix to the plan or the plan itself may contain descriptions of these matters and a signature page in the plan may serve to verify the agreements. The signature page format is appropriate for organizations where response functions are covered by laws, regulations or executive orders where separate written agreements are not necessary.	Appendix 2	Copies of the letters of agreement will be submitted under separate correspondence.
Criteria A.4 Each principal organization shall be capable of continuous (24- hour) operations for a protracted period. The individual in the principal organization who will be responsible for assuring continuity of resources (technical, administrative, and material) shall be specified by title.	A.10.1, VEGP A.10.2, GA and Burke County A.10.3, SC and Counties A.10.4 SRS	See respective State and local plans for details of 24-hour per day manning for communication links
Section B: Onsite Emergency Organization On-shift facility licensee responsibilities for emergency response are unambiguously defined, adequate staffing to provide initial facility accident response in key functional areas is maintained at all times, timely augmentation of response capabilities is available, and the interfaces among various onsite response activities and offsite support and response activities are specified. (10 CFR 50.47(b)(2))		

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Criteria B.1.	B.1, Normal Plant Organization	
Each licensee shall specify the onsite emergency organization	B.2, Emergency Response Organization	
of plant staff personnel for all shifts and its relation to the responsibilities and duties of the normal staff complement.	Table B-1, Minimum Staffing for Power Operation	
	Table B-2 Emergency Response Organization Assignment	
	Figure B-1, Site Organization Chart	
	Figure B-2, Response Organization for Alert	
	Figure B-3, Site Area or General ERO	
Criteria B.2.	B.2.1.1, Emergency Director; Table B-1	
Each licensee shall designate an individual as emergency coordinator who shall be on shift at all times and who shall have the authority and responsibility to immediately and unilaterally initiate any emergency actions, including providing protective action recommendations to authorities responsible for implementing offsite emergency measures.		
Criteria B.4.	B.2.1.1, Emergency Director	
Each licensee shall establish the functional responsibilities assigned to the emergency coordinator and shall clearly specify which responsibilities may not be delegated to other elements of the emergency organization. Among the responsibilities which may not be delegated shall be the decision to notify and to recommend protective actions to authorities responsible for offsite emergency measures.		

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Criteria B.5.	B.2.1.1, Emergency Director	
Each licensee shall specify the positions or title and major tasks	B.2.1.2.1, TSC Manager	
to be performed by the persons to be assigned to the functional	B.2.1.2.2, TSC Support Coordinator	
areas of emergency activity. For emergency situations, specific	B.2.1.2.3, Engineering Supervisor	
members, both onsite and away from the site. These	B.2.1.2.4, Maintenance Supervisor	
assignments shall cover the emergency functions in Table B-1	B.2.1.2.5, Operations Supervisor	
entitled, "Minimum Staffing Requirements for Nuclear Power	B.2.1.2.6, Heath Physics Supervisor	
Plant Emergencies." The minimum on-shift staffing levels shall be as indicated in Table B-1. The licensee must be able to	B.2.1.2.7, Chemistry Supervisor	
augment on-shift capabilities within a short period after	B.2.1.2.8, TSC Security Supervisor	
declaration of an emergency. This capability shall be as	B.2.1.3.1, OSC Manager	
indicated in Table B-1. The implementation schedule for	B.2.1.3.2, OSC Personnel	
advisor on shift shall be as specified in the July 31. 1980 letter	Appendix 7, B.1, EOF Manager	
to all power reactor licensees. Any deficiencies in the other	Appendix 7, B.2, EOF Technical Supervisor	
staffing requirements of Table B-1 must be capable of	Appendix 7, B.3, EOF Support Coordinator	
augmentation within 30 minutes by September 1, 1981, and such deficiencies must be fully removed by July 1, 1982.	Appendix 7, B.4, Dose Assessment Supervisor	
	Appendix 7, B.5, Security Coordinator	
	Appendix 7, B.6, Offsite Response Coordinator	
	Appendix 7, B.7, Engineering/Technical Support Staff and Administrative Support Staff	
Criteria B.6.	Figure A-1, Formal Interfaces	
Each licensee shall specify the interfaces between and among the onsite functional areas of emergency activity, licensee headquarters support, local services support, and State and local government response organization. This shall be illustrated in a block diagram and shall include the onsite technical support center and the operational support (assembly) center and the licensee's near-site Emergency		

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Operations Facility (EOF)		
Criteria B.7.	Appendix 7, B.1, EOF Manager	
Each licensee shall specify the corporate management,	Appendix 7, B.2, EOF Technical Supervisor	
administrative, and technical support personnel who will	Appendix 7, B.3, EOF Support Coordinator	
"Minimum Staffing Requirements for Nuclear Power Plant Emergencies " (Table B-1) and in the following areas:	Appendix 7, B.4, Dose Assessment Supervisor	
	Appendix 7, B.5, Security Coordinator	
	Appendix 7, B.6, Offsite Response Coordinator	
	Appendix 7, B.7, Engineering/Technical Support Staff and Administrative Support Staff	
	Table A7-1, Corporate Emergency Response Organization	
Criteria B.7.a.		
logistics support for emergency personnel, e.g., transportation, communications, temporary quarters, food and water, sanitary facilities in the field, and special equipment and supplies procurement;		
Criteria B.7.b.	Appendix 7 – See B.7.a above	
Technical support for planning and reentry/recovery operations;		
Criteria B.7.c.	Appendix 7 –see B.7.a above	
Management level interface with governmental authorities; and		
Criteria B.7.d	Appendix 8	
Release of information to news media during an emergency (coordinated with governmental authorities).		
Criteria B.8.	A.8, Private Sector Organizations	

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Each licensee shall specify the contractor and private organizations who may be requested to provide technical assistance to and augmentation of the emergency organization.	B.3.1 Contractor Support	
Criteria B.9.	A.7, Medical Support	
Each licensee shall identify the services to be provided by	B.3.2, Medical Assistance	
ambulance, medical, hospital, and fire-fighting organizations shall be specified. The licensee shall provide for transportation and treatment of injured personnel who may also be contaminated. Copies of the arrangements and agreements reached with contractor, private, and local support agencies shall be appended to the plan. The agreements shall delineate the authorities, responsibilities, and limits on the actions of the contractor, private organization, and local services support groups.	Appendix 2, Letters of Agreement	
Section C: Emergency Response Support and Resources		
Arrangements for requesting and effectively using assistance resources have been made, arrangements to accommodate State and local staff at the licensee's near-site Emergency Operations Facility have been made, and other organizations capable of augmenting the planned response have been identified. (10CFR 50.47(b)(3))		
Criteria C.1.		
The Federal government maintains in-depth capability to assist licensees, States and local governments through the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan (formerly Radiological Assistance Plan (RAP) and Interagency Radiological Assistance Plan (IRAP). Each State and licensee shall make provisions for incorporating the Federal response capability into its operation plan, including the following:		

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Criteria C.1.a. Specific persons by title authorized to request Federal assistance.	B.2.1.1 Emergency Director	See respective state plans for state authorization
Criteria C.1.b. Specific Federal resources expected, including expected times of arrival at specific nuclear facility sites; and	C.2 Federal Government Support	See respective state and county plans for state and county details
Criteria C.1.c. Specific licensee, State and local resources available to support the Federal response, e.g., air fields, command posts, telephone lines, radio frequencies and telecommunications centers.	C.2 Federal Government Support Table C-1 State and County Emergency Operation Centers	See respective state and county plans for state and county details
Criteria C.2.b. The licensee shall prepare for the dispatch of a representative to principal offsite governmental emergency operations centers.	C.2 Federal Government Support C.3 VEGP Site Support	See respective state and county plans for state and county details
Criteria C.3. Each organization shall identify radiological laboratories and their general capabilities and expected availability to provide radiological monitoring and analyses services which can be used in an emergency.	C.4 Other Support	See respective state and county plans for state and county details
Criteria C.4. Each organization shall identify nuclear and other facilities, organizations or individuals which can be relied upon in an emergency to provide assistance. Such assistance shall be identified and supported by appropriate letters of agreement.	C.4 Other Support	See respective state and county plans for state and county details

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Section D: Emergency Classification System		
A standard emergency classification and action level scheme, the bases of which include facility system and effluent parameters, is in use by the nuclear facility licensee, and State and local response plans call for reliance on information provided by facility licensees for determinations of minimum initial offsite response measures. (10CFR 50.47(b)(4))		
Criteria D.1.	D.1	See Table V2A3-1, Inspections, Tests,
An emergency classification and emergency action level scheme as set forth in Appendix 1 must be established by the licensee. The specific instruments, parameters or equipment status shall be shown for establishing each emergency class, in the in-plant emergency procedures. The plan shall identify the parameter values and equipment status for each emergency class.		Analysis, and Acceptance Criteria (ITAAC), 1.0 Emergency Classification System
Criteria D.2.	Table V1A2-1 FSAR Postulated Transients	
The initiating conditions shall include the example conditions found in Appendix I and all postulated accidents in the Final Safety Analysis Report (FSAR) for the nuclear facility.	and Table V2A2-1 VEGP Units 3 and 4 SSAR Transient Table	
Criteria D.3.		See respective State and County plans
Each State and local organization shall establish an emergency classification and emergency action level scheme consistent with that established by the facility licensee.		
Criteria D.4.		See respective State and County plans
Each State and local organization should have procedures in place that provide for emergency actions to be taken which are consistent with the emergency actions recommended by the nuclear facility licensee, taking into account local offsite conditions that exist at the time of the emergency.		

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Section E: Notification Methods and Procedures Procedures have been established for notification, by the licensee of State and local response organizations and for notification of emergency personnel by all response organizations; the content of initial and follow-up messages to response organizations and the public has been established; and means to provide early notification and clear instruction to the populace within the plume exposure pathway Emergency Planning Zone have been established. (10CFR 50.47(b)(5))		
Criteria E.1. Each organization shall establish procedures which describe mutually agreeable bases for notification of response organizations consistent with the emergency classification and action level scheme set forth in Appendix 1. These procedures shall include means for verification of messages. The specific details of verification need not be included in the plan.	E Notification Methods and Procedures	
Criteria E.2. Each organization shall establish procedures for alerting, notifying, and mobilizing emergency response personnel.	E.1 Notification of VEGP Personnel Table E-1 Initial Notification System – Normal Working Hours and Table E-2 Initial Notification System – Backshift Hours	
Criteria E.3. The licensee in conjunction with State and local organizations shall establish the contents of the initial emergency messages to be sent from the plant. These measures shall contain information about the class of emergency, whether a release is taking place, potentially affected population and areas, and whether protective measures may be necessary.	Figure E-1 Example of Initial Emergency Message for State and Local Response Agencies	Also see respective State and County plans
Criteria E.4. Each licensee shall make provisions for follow-up messages from the facility to offsite authorities which shall contain the following information if it is known and appropriate:	Figure E-1 Example of Initial Emergency Message for State and Local Response Agencies	

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NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Criteria E.4.a. location of incident and name and telephone number (or communications channel identification) of caller;	Figure E-1 Example of Initial Emergency Message for State and Local Response Agencies	
Criteria E.4.b. date/time of incident;	Figure E-1 Example of Initial Emergency Message for State and Local Response Agencies	
Criteria E.4.c. class of emergency;	Figure E-1 Example of Initial Emergency Message for State and Local Response Agencies	
Criteria E.4.d. type of actual or projected release (airborne, waterborne, surface spill),and estimated duration/impact times;	Figure E-1 Example of Initial Emergency Message for State and Local Response Agencies	
Criteria E.4.e. estimate of quantity of radioactive material released or being released and the points and height of releases;	Figure E-1 Example of Initial Emergency Message for State and Local Response Agencies	
Criteria E.4.f. chemical and physical form of released material, including estimates of the relative quantities and concentration of noble gases, iodines and particulates;	Figure E-1 Example of Initial Emergency Message for State and Local Response Agencies	
Criteria E.4.g. meteorological conditions at appropriate levels (wind speed, direction (to and from), indicator of stability, precipitation, if any);	Figure E-1 Example of Initial Emergency Message for State and Local Response Agencies	
Criteria E.4.h. actual or projected dose rates at site boundary; projected integrated dose at site boundary;	Figure E-1 Example of Initial Emergency Message for State and Local Response Agencies	
Criteria E.4.i. projected dose rates and integrated dose at the projected peak and at 2, 5 and10 miles, including sector(s) affected;	Figure E-1 Example of Initial Emergency Message for State and Local Response Agencies	

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Criteria E.4.j. estimate of any surface radioactive contamination in-plant, onsite or offsite;		
Criteria E.4.k. licensee emergency response actions underway	Figure E-1 Example of Initial Emergency Message for State and Local Response Agencies	
Criteria E.4.I. recommended emergency actions, including protective measures;	Figure E-1 Example of Initial Emergency Message for State and Local Response Agencies	
Criteria E.4.m. request for any needed onsite support by offsite organizations; and	Figure E-1 Example of Initial Emergency Message for State and Local Response Agencies	
Criteria E.4.n. prognosis for worsening or termination of event based on plant information	Figure E-1 Example of Initial Emergency Message for State and Local Response Agencies	
Criteria E.5. State and local government organizations shall establish a system for disseminating to the public appropriate information contained in initial and follow-up messages received from the licensee including the appropriate notification to appropriate broadcast media, e.g., the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS).		See respective State and County plans
Criteria E.6. Each organization shall establish administrative and physical means, and the time required for notifying and providing prompt instructions to the public within the plume exposure pathway Emergency Planning Zone. (See Appendix 3.) It shall be the licensee's responsibility to demonstrate that such means exist, regardless of who implements this requirement. It shall be the responsibility of the State and local governments to activate such a system.	E.4 Notification of the Public	See respective State and County plans

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Criteria E.7 Each organization shall provide written messages intended for the public, consistent with the licensee's classification scheme. In particular, draft messages to the public giving instruction with regard to specific protective actions to be taken by occupants of affected areas shall be prepared and included as part of the State and local plans. Such messages should include the appropriate aspects of sheltering, ad hoc, respiratory protection, e.g., handkerchief over mouth, thyroid blocking or evacuation. The role of the licensee is to provide supporting information for the messages. For ad hoc respiratory protection see "Respiratory Protective Devices Manual" American Industrial Hygiene Association, 1963 pp. 123-126.		See respective State and County plans
Section F: Emergency Communications Provisions exist for prompt communications among principal response organizations to emergency Personnel and to the public. (10CFR 50.47(b)(6))		
Criteria F.1. The communication Plans for emergencies shall include organizational titles and alternates for both ends of the communication links. Each organization shall establish reliable primary and backup means of communication for licensees, local, and State response organizations. Such systems should be selected to be compatible with one another. Each plan shall include:	F Emergency Communications	See respective State and County plans for additional details
Criteria F.1.a. provision for 24-hour,per day notification to and activation of the State/local emergency response network; and at a	F.1.1 State of Georgia F.1.2 Burke County F.2.1 State of South Carolina	See respective State and County plans for additional details

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
minimum, a telephone link and alternate, including 24-hour per day manning of communications links that initiate emergency response actions.	F.3 Communications with the Savannah River Site	
Criteria F.1.b.	F.1.1 State of Georgia	
provision for communications with continuous State/local	F.1.2 Burke County	
governments within the Emergency Planning Zones;	F.2.1 State of South Carolina	
	F.3 Communications with the Savannah River Site	
Criteria F.1.c.	F.4 Communications with the Nuclear	See respective State and County plans for
provision for communications as needed with Federal emergency response organizations;	Regulatory Commission and other Federal Agencies	additional details
Criteria F.1.d.	F.5 Communications among VEGP	
provision for communications between the nuclear facility and the licensee's near-site Emergency Operations Facility, State	Emergency Response Facilities	
	F.1.1 State of Georgia	
monitoring teams:	F.1.2 Burke County	
	F.2.1 State of South Carolina	
	F.3 Communications with the Savannah	
	E 9 VEGP Radiological Monitoring Teams	
Criteria F.1.e.	F.7 Alerting Emergency Response	See respective State and County plans for
provision for alerting or activating emergency personnel in each response organization; and	Personnel	additional details
Criteria F.1.f.	F.4 Communications with the Nuclear	
provision for communication by the licensee with NRC	Regulatory Commission and other Federal	
headquarters and NRC Regional Office Emergency	Agencies	

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Operations Centers and the licensee's near-site Emergency Operations Facility and radiological monitoring team assembly area.	F.5 Communications among VEGP Emergency Response Facilities F.9 VEGP Radiological Monitoring Teams	
Criteria F.2. Each organization shall ensure that a coordinated communication link for fixed and mobile medical support facilities exists.	F.6 Medical Support Facility Communications	
Criteria F.3. Each organization shall conduct periodic testing of the entire emergency communications system (see evaluation criteria H.10, N.2.a and Appendix 3).	F.8 Communications Systems Tests	See respective State and County plans for additional details
Section G: Public Education and Information Information is made available to the public on a periodic basis on how they will be notified and what their initial actions should be in an emergency (e.g., listening to a local broadcast station and remaining indoors), the principal points of contact with the news media for dissemination of information during an emergency (including the physical location or locations) are established in advance, and procedures for coordinated dissemination of information to the public are established. (10CFR 50.47(b)(7))		

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Criteria G.1. Each organization shall provide a coordinated periodic (at least annually) dissemination of information to the public regarding how they will be notified and what their actions should be in an emergency. This information shall include, but not necessarily be limited to: a. educational information on radiation;	G Public Education and Information	
 b. contact for additional information; c. protective measures, e.g., evacuation routes and relocation centers, sheltering, respiratory protection, radioprotective drugs; and 		
 d. special needs of the handicapped. Means for accomplishing this dissemination may include, but are not necessarily limited to: information in the telephone book; periodic information in utility bills; posting in public areas; and publications distributed on an annual basis. 		
Criteria G.2. The public information program shall provide the permanent and transient adult population within the plume exposure EPZ an adequate opportunity to become aware of the information annually. The programs should include provision for written material that is likely to be available in a residence during an emergency. Updated information shall be disseminated at least annually. Signs or other measures (e.g., decals, posted notices or other means, placed in hotels, motels, gasoline stations and phone booths) shall also be used to disseminate to any transient population within the plume exposure pathway EPZ appropriate information that would be helpful if an emergency or accident occurs. Such notices should refer the transient to the telephone directory or other source of local emergency information and guide the visitor to appropriate radio and television frequencies.	G Public Education and Information G.1 Information for Transients	

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Criteria G.3.a. Each principal organization shall designate the points of contact and physical locations for use by news media during an emergency.	G.2 Emergency News Center Operations Appendix 8 VEGP Emergency Communications Plan	
Criteria G.3.b. Each licensee shall provide space which may be used for a limited number of the news media at the near-site Emergency Operations Facility.	N/A	Due to the location of the EOF, it is not anticipated that News media will arrive at the EOF. News media will be directed to the Emergency News Center – See G.2, Emergency News Center Operations, and Appendix 8, Emergency Communications Plan for a description of the facility
Criteria G.4.a. Each principal organization shall designate a spokesperson who should have access to all necessary information.	G.2 Emergency News Center Operations	
Criteria G.4.b. Each organization shall establish arrangements for timely exchange of information among designated spokespersons.	G.2 Emergency News Center Operations Appendix 8, Emergency Communications Plan	
Criteria G.4.c. Each organization shall establish coordinated arrangements for dealing with rumors.	G.4 Rumor Control Appendix 8 Section I Rumor Control	
Criteria G.5. Each organization shall conduct coordinated programs at least annually to acquaint news media with the emergency plans, information concerning radiation, and points of contact for release of public information in an emergency.	G.5 Media Education Appendix 8 Section P.2 News Media Training	
Section H: Emergency Facilities and Equipment Adequate emergency facilities and equipment to support the emergency response are provided and maintained. (10CFR 50.47(b)(8))		

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Criteria H.1. Each licensee shall establish a Technical Support Center and an onsite operations support center (assembly area) in accordance with NUREG-0696, Revision 1.	H.1.1 Technical Support Center (TSC)	See Table V2A3-1 Unit 3 Inspections, Tests, Analyses, and Acceptance Criteria (ITAAC), 5.0 Emergency Facilities and Equipment
Criteria H.2. Each licensee shall establish an Emergency Operations Facility from which evaluation and coordination of all licensee activities related to an emergency is to be carried out and from which the licensee shall provide information to Federal, State and local authorities responding to radiological emergencies in accordance with NUREG-0696, Revision 1.	Appendix 7, Emergency Operations Facility Figure A7-1, EOF Layout	
Criteria H.3. Each organization shall establish an emergency operations center for use in directing and controlling response functions.	H Emergency Facilities and Equipment	See respective State and County plans for a description of emergency operation centers
Criteria H.4. Each organization shall provide for timely activation and staffing of the facilities and centers described in the plan.	H.3 Activation and Staffing of Emergency Facilities	
Criteria H.5. Each licensee shall identify and establish onsite monitoring systems that are to be used to initiate emergency measures in accordance with Appendix 1, as well as those to be used for conducting assessment. The equipment shall include	Annex V1, H.4 Plant Monitoring and Data Handling Systems (Units 1 and 2) Annex V2, H.4 Plant Monitoring and Data Handling Systems (Units 3 and 4)	
Criteria H.5.a. geophysical phenomena monitors, (e.g., meteorological, hydrologic, seismic);	Annex V1 H.4.1.1 Meteorological Annex V2 H.4.1.1 Meteorological Annex V1 H.4.1.2 Hydrologic Annex V2 H.4.1.2 Hydrologic Annex V1 H.4.1.3 Seismic Annex V2 H.4.1.3 Seismic	

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Criteria H.5.b. radiological monitors, (e.g., process, area, emergency, effluent, wound and portable monitors and sampling equipment);	Annex V1 H.4.2 Process and Effluent Radiation Monitoring System (PERMS) Annex V2 H.4.2 Radiation Monitoring System (RMS)	
Criteria H.5.c. process monitors, (e.g., reactor coolant system pressure and temperature, containment pressure and temperature, liquid levels, flow rates, status or lineup of equipment components); and	Annex V1 H.4.3 Integrated Plant Computer Annex V2 H.4.3 Process Monitoring	
Criteria H.5.d.	Annex V1 H.4.1.4 Fire Detection	
fire and combustion products detectors.	Annex V2 H.4.1.4 Fire Detection	
Criteria H.6. Each licensee shall make provision to acquire data from or for emergency access to offsite monitoring and analysis equipment including:	Annex V1 H.4.5 Safety Parameter Display System Annex V2 H.4.3 Process Monitoring	
Criteria H.6.a. geophysical phenomena monitors, (e.g., meteorological, hydrologic, seismic);	Annex V1 H.4.4 Emergency Response Data System (ERDS) Annex V2 H.4.3 Emergency Response Data System (ERDS)	
Criteria H.6.b. radiological monitors including radiometers and sampling devices. Dosimetry shall be provided and shall meet, as a minimum, the NRC Radiological Assessment Branch Technical position for the Environmental Radiological Monitoring Program; and	Annex V1 H.4.4 Emergency Response Data System (ERDS) Annex V2 H.4.3 Emergency Response Data System (ERDS)	
Criteria H.6.c. laboratory facilities, fixed or mobile.	H.5.3 Laboratory Facility	

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Criteria H.7. Each organization, where appropriate, shall provide for offsite radiological monitoring equipment in the vicinity of the nuclear facility.	H.5.2 Radiological Monitoring	
Criteria H.8. Each licensee shall provide meteorological instrumentation and procedures which satisfy the criteria in Appendix 2, and provisions to obtain representative current meteorological information from other sources.	H.5.1 Geophysical Monitoring	
Criteria H.9. Each licensee shall provide for an onsite operations support center (assembly area) which shall have adequate capacity, and supplies, including, for example, respiratory protection, protective clothing, portable lighting, portable radiation monitoring equipment, cameras and communications equipment for personnel present in the assembly area.	Annex V1 H.1.2 Operations Support Center (OSC) Annex V2 H.1.2 Operations Support Center (OSC)	
Criteria H.10. Each organization shall make provisions to inspect, inventory and operationally check emergency equipment/instruments at least once each calendar quarter and after each use. There shall be sufficient reserves of instruments/equipment to replace those which are removed from emergency kits for calibration or repair. Calibration of equipment shall be at intervals recommended by the supplier of the equipment.	H.6 Emergency Kits	
Criteria H.11. Each plan shall, in an appendix, include identification of emergency kits by general category (protective equipment, communications equipment, radiological monitoring equipment and emergency supplies).	Appendix 4 Emergency Equipment List	

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Criteria H.12. Each organization shall establish a central point (preferably associated with the licensee's near-site Emergency Operations Facility), for the receipt and analysis of all field monitoring data and coordination of sample media.		
Section I: Accident Assessment Adequate methods, systems and equipment for assessing and monitoring actual or potential offsite consequences of a radiological emergency condition are in use. (10CFR 50.47(b)(9))		
Criteria 1.1. Each licensee shall identify plant system and effluent parameter values characteristic of a spectrum of off-normal conditions and accidents, and shall identify the plant parameter values or other information which correspond to the example initiating conditions of Appendix 1. Such parameter values and the corresponding emergency class shall be included in the appropriate facility emergency procedures. Facility emergency procedures shall specify the kinds of instruments being used and their capabilities.	I.1 Plant Parameters	Table V2A3-1, Unit 3 Inspections, Tests, Analyses, and Acceptance Criteria (ITAAC), 6.0 Accident Assessment
Criteria I.2. Onsite capability and resources to provide initial values and continuing assessment throughout the course of an accident shall include post-accident sampling capability, radiation and effluent monitors, in-plant iodine instrumentation, and containment radiation monitoring in accordance with NUREG- 0578, as elaborated in the NRC letter to all power reactor licensees dated October 30, 1979.	I.1 Radiological Monitors	Table V2A3-1, Unit 3 Inspections, Tests, Analyses, and Acceptance Criteria (ITAAC), 6.0 Accident Assessment
Criteria I.3. Each licensee shall establish methods and techniques to be used for determining:		

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Criteria 1.3.a. the source term of releases of radioactive material within plant systems. An example is the relationship between the containment radiation monitor(s) reading(s) and radioactive material available for release from containment.	I.3 Determination of Release Rate	Table V2A3-1, Unit 3 Inspections, Tests, Analyses, and Acceptance Criteria (ITAAC), 6.0 Accident Assessment
Criteria I.3.b. the magnitude of the release of radioactive materials based on plant system parameters and effluent monitors.	I.3 Determination of Release Rate	Table V2A3-1, Unit 3 Inspections, Tests, Analyses, and Acceptance Criteria (ITAAC), 6.0 Accident Assessment
Criteria I.4. Each licensee shall establish the relationship between effluent Monitor readings and onsite and offsite exposures and contamination for various meteorological conditions.	I.4 Dose Assessment System	Table V2A3-1, Unit 3 Inspections, Tests, Analyses, and Acceptance Criteria (ITAAC), 6.0 Accident Assessment
Criteria 1.5. Each licensee shall have the capability of acquiring and evaluating meteorological information sufficient to meet the criteria of Appendix 2. There shall be provisions for access to meteorological information by at least the near-site Emergency Operations Facility, the Technical Support Center, the Control Room and an offsite NRC center. The licensee shall make available to the State suitable meteorological data processing interconnections which will permit independent analysis by the State, of facility generated data in those States with the resources to effectively use this information.	Annex V1 H.4.1.1 Meteorological Annex V2 H.4.1.1 Meteorological	
Criteria 1.6. Each licensee shall establish the methodology for determining the release rate/projected doses if the instrumentation used for assessment are offscale or inoperable.	I.3 Determination of Release Rate	Table V2A3-1, Unit 3 Inspections, Tests, Analyses, and Acceptance Criteria (ITAAC), 6.0 Accident Assessment

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Criteria I.7. Each organization shall describe the capability and resources for field monitoring within the plume exposure Emergency Planning Zone which are an intrinsic part of the concept of operations for the facility.	I.5 Field Monitoring	
Criteria I.8. Each organization, where appropriate, shall provide methods, equipment and expertise to make rapid assessments of the actual or potential magnitude and locations of any radiological hazards through liquid or gaseous release pathways. This shall include activation, notification means, field team composition, transportation, communication, monitoring equipment and estimated deployment times.	1.5 Field Monitoring	
Criteria I.9. Each organization shall have a capability to detect and measure radioiodine concentrations in air in the plume exposure EPZ as low as 10 ⁷ uci/cc (microcuries per cubic centimeter) under field conditions. Interference from the presence of noble gas and background radiation shall not decrease the stated minimum detectable activity.	1.5 Field Monitoring	
Criteria 1.10. Each organization shall establish means for relating the various measured parameters (e.g., contamination levels, water and air activity levels) to dose rates for key isotopes (i.e., those given in Table 3, page 18) and gross radioactivity measurements. Provisions shall be made for estimating integrated dose from the projected and actual dose rates and for comparing these estimates with the protective action guides. The detailed provisions shall be described in separate procedures.	I.4 Dose Assessment System	Table V2A3-1, Unit 3 Inspections, Tests, Analyses, and Acceptance Criteria (ITAAC), 6.0 Accident Assessment

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Criteria I.11. Arrangements to locate and track the airborne radioactive plume shall be made, using either or both Federal and State resources.		See respective State plans
Section J: Protective Response		
A range of protective actions have been developed for the plume exposure pathway EPZ for emergency Workers and the public. Guidelines for the choice of protective actions during an emergency, consistent with Federal guidance, are developed and in place, and protective actions for the ingestion exposure pathway EPZ appropriate to the locale have been developed. (10CFR 50.47(b)(10))		
Criteria J.1 . Each licensee shall establish the means and time required to wam or advise onsite individuals and individuals who may be in areas controlled by the operator, including:	J.1 Protective Response for Onsite Personnel	
Criteria J.1.a. Employees not having emergency assignments;	J.1 Protective Response for Onsite Personnel	
Criteria J.1.b. Visitors;	J.1 Protective Response for Onsite Personnel	
Criteria J.1.c. Contractor and construction personnel; and	J.1 Protective Response for Onsite Personnel	
Criteria J.1.d. Other persons who may be in the public access areas on or passing through the site or within the owner controlled area.	J.1 Protective Response for Onsite Personnel	
NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
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Criteria J.2. Each licensee shall make provisions for evacuation routes and transportation for onsite individuals to some suitable offsite location, including alternatives for inclement weather, high traffic density and specific radiological conditions.	J.1.4 Site Dismissal	
Criteria J.3. Each licensee shall provide for radiological monitoring of people evacuated from the site.	J.1.5 Monitoring and Decontamination	
Criteria J.4. Each licensee shall provide for the evacuation of onsite non- essential personnel in the event of a Site or General Emergency and shall provide a decontamination capability at or near the monitoring point specified in J.3.	J.1.4 Site Dismissal	
Criteria J.5. Each licensee shall provide for a capability to account for all individuals onsite at the time of the emergency and ascertain the names of missing individuals within 30 minutes of the start of an emergency and account for all onsite individuals continuously thereafter.	J.1.2 Assembly and Accountability	
Criteria J.6. Each licensee shall, for individuals remaining or arriving onsite during the emergency, make provisions for:		
Criteria J.6.a. Individual respiratory protection;	Table J-1 Use of Equipment and Supplies	
Criteria J.6.b. Use of protective clothing; and	Table J-1 Use of Equipment and Supplies	

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Criteria J.6.c. Use of radioprotective drugs, (e.g., individual thyroid protection).	J.1.6 Use of Onsite Protective Equipment and Supplies	
Criteria J.7.	J.2.2 Protective Action Recommendations	
Each licensee shall establish a mechanism for recommending protective actions to the appropriate State and local authorities. These shall include Emergency Action Levels corresponding to projected dose to the population-at-risk, in accordance with Appendix 1 and with the recommendations set forth in Tables 2.1 and 2.2 of the Manual of Protective Action Guides and Protective Actions for Nuclear Incidents (EPA-520/1-75-001). As specified in Appendix 1, prompt notification shall be made directly to the offsite authorities responsible for implementing protective measures within the plume exposure pathway Emergency Planning Zone.	J.2.3 Evacuation and Sheltering	
Criteria J.8.	Table J-4, Evacuation Time Estimates	
Each licensee's plan shall contain time estimates for evacuation within the plume exposure EPZ. These shall be in accordance with Appendix 4.	Appendix 6, Evacuation Time Estimates for the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Plume Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone	
Criteria J.9.		See respective State and County plans
Each State and local organization shall establish a capability for implementing protective measures based upon protective action guides and other criteria. This shall be consistent with the recommendations of EPA regarding exposure resulting from passage of radioactive airborne plumes, (EPA-520/1-75- 001) and with those of DHEW (DHHS)/FDA regarding radioactive contamination of human food and animal feeds as published in the Federal Register of December 15, 1978 (43 FR 58790).		

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Criteria J.10. The organization's plans to implement protective measures for		
the plume exposure pathway shall include: Criteria J.10.a.	Table J-5, Reception Centers/Shelters	Evacuation routes, evacuation areas, and
Maps showing evacuation routes, evacuation areas, preselected radiological sampling and monitoring points, relocation centers in host areas, and shelter areas; (identification of radiological sampling and monitoring points		April 2006 report, Evacuation Time Estimates for the Vogtle Electric Generating Plan
shall include the designators in Table J-1 or an equivalent uniform system described in the plan);		Tables listing radiological sampling and monitoring points are shown in EIP 91303- C, Field Sampling and Surveys
Criteria J.10.b.	Figure v, 2006 Permanent Population with in the VEGP Plume EPZ	
facility. This shall be by evacuation areas (licensees shall also present the information in a sector format);	Figure vi, Transient and Special Facility Population within the VEGP Plume EPZ	
Criteria J.10.c. Means for notifying all segments of the transient and resident population;	Appendix 3, Means for Providing Prompt Alerting and Notification of the Public	
Criteria J.10.d.	J.2.3 Evacuation and Sheltering	
Means for protecting those persons whose mobility may be impaired due to such factors as institutional or other confinement;		
Criteria J.10.e. Provisions for the use of radioprotective drugs, particularly for emergency workers and institutionalized persons within the plume exposure EPZ whose immediate evacuation may be infeasible or very difficult, including quantities, storage, and means of distribution.	J.1.6 Use of Onsite Protective Equipment and Supplies	See respective State and County plans for additional details

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Criteria J.10.f. State and local organizations' plans should include the method by which decisions by the State Health Department for administering radioprotective drugs to the general population are made during an emergency and the pre-determined conditions under which such drugs may be used by offsite emergency workers;		See respective State and County plans
Criteria J.10.g. Means of relocation;		See respective State and County plans
Criteria J.10.h. Relocation centers in host areas which are at least 5 miles, and preferably 10 miles, beyond the boundaries of the plume exposure emergency planning zone; (See K.8)	Table J-5, Reception Centers/Shelters	
Criteria J.10.i. Projected traffic capacities of evacuation routes under emergency conditions;		See respective State and County plans
Criteria J.10.j. Control of access to evacuated areas and organization responsibilities for such control;		See respective State and County plans Also see IEM April 2006 report, Evacuation Time Estimates for the Vogtle Electric Generating Plan
Criteria J.10.k. Identification of and means for dealing with potential impediments (e.g., seasonal impassability of roads) to use of evacuation routes, and contingency measures;		See respective State and County plans
Criteria J.10.I Time estimates for evacuation of various sectors and distances based on a dynamic analysis (time-motion study under various conditions) for the plume exposure pathway emergency planning zone (See Appendix 4); and	Appendix 6, Evacuation Time Estimates for the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Plume Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone	

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Criteria J.10.m. The bases for the choice of recommended protective actions from the plume exposure pathway during emergency conditions. This shall include expected local protection afforded in residential units or other shelter for direct and inhalation exposure, as well as evacuation time estimates.	J.2.2 Protective Action Recommendations Table J-2, Protective Action Recommendations Able J-3, Sheltering Guidance	
Criteria J.11. Each State shall specify the protective measures to be used for the ingestion pathway, including the methods for protecting the public from consumption of contaminated food stuffs. This shall include criteria for deciding whether dairy animals should be put on stored feed. The plan shall identify procedures for detecting contamination, for estimating the dose commitment consequences of uncontrolled ingestion, and for imposing protection procedures such as impoundment, decontamination, processing, decay, product diversion, and preservation. Maps for recording survey and monitoring data, key land use data (e.g., farming), dairies, food processing plants, water sheds, water supply intake and treatment plants and reservoirs shall be maintained. Provisions for maps showing detailed crop information may be by including reference to their availability and location and a plan for their use. The maps shall start at the facility and include all of the 50-mile ingestion pathway EPZ. Up-to-date lists of the name and location of all facilities which regularly process milk products and other large amounts of food or agricultural products originating in the ingestion pathway Emergency Planning Zone, but located elsewhere, shall be maintained.		See respective State and County plans

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Criteria J.12. Each organization shall describe the means for registering and monitoring of evacuees at relocation centers in host areas. The personnel and equipment available should be capable of monitoring within about a 12 hour period all residents and transients in the plume exposure EPZ arriving at relocation centers.		See respective State and County Plans
Section K: Radiological Exposure Control Means for controlling radiological exposures, in an emergency, are established for emergency workers. The means for controlling radiological exposures shall include exposure guidelines consistent with EPA Emergency Worker and Lifesaving Activity Protective Action Guides. 10CFR 50.47(b)(11))		
Criteria K.1. Each licensee shall establish onsite exposure guidelines consistent with EPA Emergency Worker and Lifesaving Activity Protective	K.1 Emergency Exposure Guidelines K.2 Onsite Radiation Protection Program Table K-1, Emergency Worker Limits for Workers Performing Emergency Services	
Criteria K.1.a. removal of injured persons;	K.1 Emergency Exposure Guidelines K.2 Onsite Radiation Protection Program Table K-1, Emergency Worker Limits for Workers Performing Emergency Services	
Criteria K.1.b. undertaking corrective actions;	K.1 Emergency Exposure Guidelines K.2 Onsite Radiation Protection Program Table K-1, Emergency Worker Limits for Workers Performing Emergency Services	
Criteria K.1.c performing assessment actions;	K.1 Emergency Exposure Guidelines K.2 Onsite Radiation Protection Program Table K-1, Emergency Worker Limits for Workers Performing Emergency Services	

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Criteria K.1.d providing first aid;	K.1 Emergency Exposure Guidelines K.2 Onsite Radiation Protection Program Table K-1, Emergency Worker Limits for Workers Performing Emergency Services	
Criteria K.1.e performing personnel decontamination;	K.1 Emergency Exposure Guidelines K.2 Onsite Radiation Protection Program Table K-1, Emergency Worker Limits for Workers Performing Emergency Services	
Criteria K.1.f providing ambulance service; and		See respective State and County plans
Criteria K.1.g providing medical treatment services.		See respective State and County plans
Criteria K.2. Each licensee shall provide an onsite radiation protection program to be implemented during emergencies, including methods to implement exposure guidelines. The plan shall identify individual(s), by position or title, who can authorize emergency workers to receive doses in excess of 10 CFR Part 20 limits. Procedures shall be worked out in advance for permitting onsite volunteers to receive radiation exposures in the course of carrying out lifesaving and other emergency activities. These procedures shall include expeditious decision making and a reasonable consideration of relative risks.	K.2 Onsite Radiation Protection Program Table K-1, Emergency Worker Limits for Workers Performing Emergency Services	
Criteria K.3.a. Each organization shall make provision for 24-hour-per-day capability to determine the doses received by emergency personnel involved in any nuclear accident, including volunteers. Each organization shall make provisions for distribution of dosimeters, both self-reading and permanent record devices.	K.2 Onsite Radiation Protection Program Appendix 4, Emergency Equipment List	

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NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Criteria K.3.b. Each organization shall ensure that dosimeters are read at appropriate frequencies and provide for maintaining dose records for emergency workers involved in any nuclear accident.	K.2 Onsite Radiation Protection Program	
Criteria K.4. Each State and local organization shall establish the decision chain for authorizing emergency workers to incur exposures in excess of the EPA General Public Protective Action Guides (i.e., EPA PAGs for emergency workers and lifesaving activities).		See respective State and County plans
Criteria K.5.a. Each organization as appropriate shall specify action levels for determining the need for decontamination.	K.3 Decontamination	
Criteria K.5.b. Each organization, as appropriate, shall establish the means for radiological decontamination of emergency personnel wounds, supplies, instruments and equipment, and for waste disposal.	K.3 Decontamination	
Criteria K.6. Each licensee shall provide onsite contamination control measures including:	K.4 Onsite Radiological Contamination Control	
Criteria K.6.a. area access control;	K.4 Onsite Radiological Contamination Control	
Criteria K.6.b. drinking water and food supplies;	K.4 Onsite Radiological Contamination Control	
Criteria K.6.c. criteria for permitting return of areas and items to normal use, see Draft ANSI 13.12.	K.4 Onsite Radiological Contamination Control	

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Criteria K.7. Each licensee shall provide the capability for decontaminating relocated onsite personnel, including provisions for extra clothing and decontaminants suitable for the type of contamination expected, with particular attention given to radioiodine contamination of the skin.	L.3 Offsite Support Services	
Section L: Medical and Public Health Support Arrangements are made for medical services for contaminated injured individuals. (10 CFR 50.47(b)(12))		
Criteria L.1. Each organization shall arrange for local and backup hospital and medical services having the capability for evaluation of radiation exposure and uptake, including assurance that persons providing these services are adequately prepared to handle contaminated individuals.	L.2 Medical Transportation Appendix 2, Letters of Agreement	
Criteria L.2. Each licensee shall provide for onsite first aid capability.	L.1 On-Site Capability	
Criteria L.3. Each State shall develop lists indicating the location of public, private and military hospitals and other emergency medical services facilities within the State or contiguous States considered capable of providing medical support for any contaminated injured individual. The listing shall include the name, location, type of facility and capacity and any special radiological capabilities. These emergency medical services should be able to radiologically monitor contamination personnel, and have facilities and trained personnel able to care for contaminated injured persons.		See respective State plans
Criteria L.4. Each organization shall arrange for transporting victims of radiological accidents to medical support facilities.	L.2 Medical Transportation	

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Section M: Recover and Reentry Planning and Postaccident Operations		
General plans for recovery and reentry are developed. (10CFR 50.47(b)(13))		
Criteria M.1.	M.1 Commencement of Recovery Phase	
Each organization, as appropriate, shall develop general plans and procedures for reentry and recovery and describe the means by which decisions to relax protective measures (e.g., allow reentry into an evacuated area) are reached. This process should consider both existing and potential conditions.		
Criteria M.2.	M.1 Commencement of Recovery Phase	
Each licensee plan shall contain the position/title, authority and responsibilities of individuals who will fill key positions in the facility recovery organization. This organization shall include technical personnel with responsibilities to develop, evaluate and direct recovery and reentry operations. The recovery organization recommended by the Atomic Industrial Forum's "Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Response Plan" dated October 11, 1979, is an acceptable framework.	M.2 Recovery Operations	
Criteria M.3.	M.2 Recovery Operations	
Each licensee and State plan shall specify means for informing members of the response organizations that a recovery operation is to be initiated, and of any changes in the organizational structure that may occur.		
Criteria M.4.	M.4 Exposure Monitoring	
Each plan shall establish a method for periodically estimating total population exposure.		

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Section N: Exercises and Drills Periodic exercises are (will be) conducted to evaluate major portions of emergency response capabilities, periodic drills are (will be) conducted to develop and maintain key skills, and deficiencies identified as a result of exercises or drills are (will be) corrected. (10CFR 50.47(b)(14))		
Criteria N.1.a. An exercise is an event that tests the integrated capability and a major portion of the basic elements existing within emergency preparedness plans and organizations. The emergency preparedness exercise shall simulate an emergency that results in offsite radiological releases which would require response by offsite authorities. Exercises shall be conducted as set forth in NRC and FEMA rules.	N Exercises and Drills N.1 Exercises	
Criteria N.1.b. An exercise shall include mobilization of State and local personnel and resources adequate to verify the capability to respond to an accident scenario requiring response. The organization shall provide for a critique of the annual exercise by Federal and State observers/evaluators. The scenario should be varied from year to year such that all major elements of the plans and preparedness organizations are tested within a five-year period. Each organization should make provisions to start an exercise between 6:00 p.m. and midnight, and another between midnight and 6:00 a.m. once every six years. Exercises should be conducted under various weather conditions. Some exercises should be unannounced.	N.1 Exercises	

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Criteria N.2. 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 shall be supervised and evaluated by a qualified drill instructor. Each organization shall conduct drills, in addition to the annual exercise at the frequencies indicated below:	N.2 Drills	
Criteria N.2.a. Communication Drills Communications with State and local governments within the plume exposure pathway Emergency Planning Zone shall be tested monthly. Communications with Federal emergency response organizations and States within the ingestion pathway shall be tested quarterly. Communications between the nuclear facility, State and local emergency operations centers, and field assessment teams shall be tested annually. Communication drills shall also include the aspect of understanding the content of messages.	N.2.2 Communication Drills F.8 Communication Systems Tests	
Criteria N.2.b. Fire Drills Fire drills shall be conducted in accordance with the plant (nuclear facility) technical specifications.	N.2.3 Fire Drills	
Criteria N.2.c. Medical Emergency Drills A medical emergency drill involving a simulated contaminated individual which contains provisions for participation by the local support services agencies (i.e., ambulance and offsite medical treatment facility) shall be conducted annually. The offsite portions of the medical drill may be performed as part of the required annual exercise.	N.2.4 Medical Emergency Drills	

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Criteria N.2.d. Radiological Monitoring Drills Plant environs and radiological monitoring drills (onsite and offsite) shall be conducted annually. These drills shall include collection and analysis of all sample media (e.g., water, vegetation, soil and air), and provisions for communications and record keeping. The State drills need not be at each site. Where appropriate, local organizations shall participate.	N.2.5 Radiological Monitoring Drills	
Criteria N.2.e.Health Physics Drills(1)Health Physics drills shall be conducted semi- annually which involve response to, and analysis of, simulated elevated airborne and liquid samples and direct radiation measurements in the environment. The State drills need not be at each site.(2)Analysis of inplant liquid samples with actual elevated radiation levels including use of the post-accident sampling system shall be included in Health Physics drills by licensees annually.	N.2.6 Health Physics Drills	
Criteria N.3. Each organization shall describe how exercises and drills are to be carried out to allow free play for decision making and to meet the following objectives. Pending the development of exercise scenarios and exercise evaluation guidance by NRC and FEMA the scenarios for use in exercises and drills shall include but not be limited to, the following:	N.3 Scenarios	
Criteria N.3.a. The basic objective(s) of each drill and exercise and appropriate evaluation criteria;	N.3 Scenarios	

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NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Criteria N.3.b. The date(s), time period, place(s) and participating organizations;	N.3 Scenarios	
Criteria N.3.c. The simulated events;	N.3 Scenarios	
Criteria N.3.d. A time schedule of real and simulated initiating events;	N.3 Scenarios	
Criteria N.3.e. A narrative summary describing the conduct of the exercises or drills to include such things as simulated casualties, offsite fire department assistance, rescue of personnel, use of protective clothing, deployment of radiological monitoring teams, and public information activities; and	N.3 Scenarios	
Criteria N.3.f. A description of the arrangements for and advance materials to be provided to official observers.	N.3 Scenarios	
Criteria N.4. Official observers from Federal, State or local governments will observe, evaluate, and critique the required exercises. A critique shall be scheduled at the conclusion of the exercise to evaluate the ability of organizations to respond as called for in the plan. The critique shall be conducted as soon as practicable after the exercise, and a formal evaluation should result from the critique.	N.4 Evaluations and Corrective Actions	

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Criteria N.5. Each organization shall establish means for evaluating observer and participant comments on areas needing improvement, including emergency plan procedural changes, and for assigning responsibility for implementing corrective actions. Each organization shall establish management control used to ensure that corrective actions are implemented.	N.4 Evaluations and Corrective Actions	
Section O: Radiological Emergency Response Training Radiological emergency response training is provided to those who may be called on to assist in an emergency. (10CFR 50.47(b)(15))		
Criteria 0.1. Each organization shall assure the training of appropriate individuals.	O Radiological Emergency Response Training	
Criteria O.1.a. Each facility to which the plant applies shall provide site specific emergency response training for those offsite emergency organizations who may be called upon to provide assistance in the event of an emergency.	O Radiological Emergency Response Training O.1 Training	
Criteria O.1.b. Each offsite response organization shall participate in and receive training. Where mutual aid agreements exist between local agencies such as fire, police and ambulance/rescue, the training shall also be offered to the other departments who are members of the mutual aid district.	O Radiological Emergency Response Training O.1 Training	

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Criteria 0.2. The training program for members of the onsite emergency organization shall, besides classroom training, include practical drills in which each individual demonstrates ability to perform his assigned emergency function. During the practical drills, on-the-spot correction of erroneous performance shall be made and a demonstration of the proper performance offered by the instructor.	O.1 Training O.2 Qualification	
Criteria O.3. Training for individuals assigned to licensee first aid teams shall include courses equivalent to Red Cross Multi-Media.	Table O-2, Training Course Description	
Criteria O.4. Each organization shall establish a training program for instructing and qualifying personnel who will implement radiological emergency response plans. The specialized initial training and periodic retraining programs (including the scope, nature and frequency) shall be provided in the following categories:	Table O-2, Training Course Description	
Criteria O.4.a. Directors or coordinators of the response organizations;	Table O-2, Training Course Description	
Criteria O.4.b. Personnel responsible for accident assessment;	Table O-2, Training Course Description	
Criteria O.4.c. Radiological monitoring teams and radiological analysis personnel;	Table O-2, Training Course Description	
Criteria O.4.d. Police, security and fire fighting personnel;	Table O-2, Training Course Description	
Criteria O.4.e. Repair and damage control/correctional action teams (onsite);	Table O-2, Training Course Description	

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Criteria O.4.f. First aid and rescue personnel;	Table O-2, Training Course Description	
Criteria O.4.g. Local support services personnel including Civil Defense/Emergency Service personnel;	Table O-2, Training Course Description	
Criteria O.4.h. Medical support personnel;	Table O-2, Training Course Description	
Criteria O.4.i. Licensee's headquarters support personnel;	Appendix 7, Emergency Operations Facility, G.1.1 Training Table A7-2, Corporate Emergency Response Organization Training Matrix Table A7-3, Description of Training Subject Areas	
Criteria O.4.j. Personnel responsible for transmission of emergency information and instructions.	Table O-2, Training Course Description	
Criteria O.5. Each organization shall provide for the initial and annual retraining of personnel with emergency response responsibilities.	O.1 Training	
Section P: Responsibility for the Planning Effort: Periodic Review and Distribution of Emergency Plans Responsibilities for plan development and review and for <i>distribution of emergency plans are established, and</i> <i>planners are properly trained. (10CFR 50.47(b)(16))</i>		
Criteria P.1. Each organization shall provide for the training of individuals responsible for the planning effort.	P Responsibility for the Planning Effort	

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Criteria P.2. Each organization shall identify by title the individual with the overall authority and responsibility for radiological emergency response planning.	P Responsibility for the Planning Effort	
Criteria P.3. Each organization shall designate an Emergency Planning Coordinator with responsibility for the development and updating of emergency plans and coordination of these plans with other response organizations.	P Responsibility for the Planning Effort	
Criteria P.4. Each organization shall update its plan and agreements as needed, review and certify it to be current on an annual basis. The update shall take into account changes identified by drills and exercises.	P Responsibility for the Planning Effort	
Criteria P.5. The emergency response plans and approved changes to the plans shall be forwarded to all organizations and appropriate individuals with responsibility for implementation of the plans. Revised pages shall be dated and marked to show where changes have been made.	P Responsibility for the Planning Effort	
Criteria P.6 Each plan shall contain a detailed listing of supporting plans and their source.	NMP-EP- 300, SNC Corporate Emergency Planning Activities	
Criteria P.7. Each plan shall contain as an appendix listing, by title, procedures required to implement the plan. The listing shall include the section(s) of the plan to be implemented by each procedure.	Annex V1 Appendix 1, Index of Procedures AnnexV2 Appendix 1, Index of Procedures	Table V2A3-1, Unit 3 Inspections, Tests, Analyses, and Acceptance Criteria (ITAAC), 9.0 Implementing Procedures

NUREG 0654 Criteria (10 CFR 50.47(b))	VEGP Emergency Plan Section(s)	Comments
Criteria P.8. Each plan shall contain a specific table of contents. Plans submitted for review should be cross-referenced to these criteria.	See table of contents	
Criteria P.9. Each licensee shall arrange for and conduct independent reviews of the emergency preparedness program at least every 12 months. (An independent review is one conducted by any competent organization either internal or external to the licensees' organization, but who are not immediately responsible for the emergency preparedness program). The review shall include the emergency plan, its implementing procedures and practices, training, readiness testing, equipment, and interfaces with State and local governments. Management controls shall be implemented for evaluation and correction of review findings. The result of the review, along with recommendations for improvements, shall be documented, reported to appropriate licensee corporate and plant management, and involved Federal, State and local organizations, and retained for a period of five years.	P Responsibility for the Planning Effort	
Criteria P.10 Each organization shall provide for updating telephone numbers in emergency procedures at least quarterly.		Reference EIP 91701-C, Preparation and Control of Emergency Preparedness Documents.