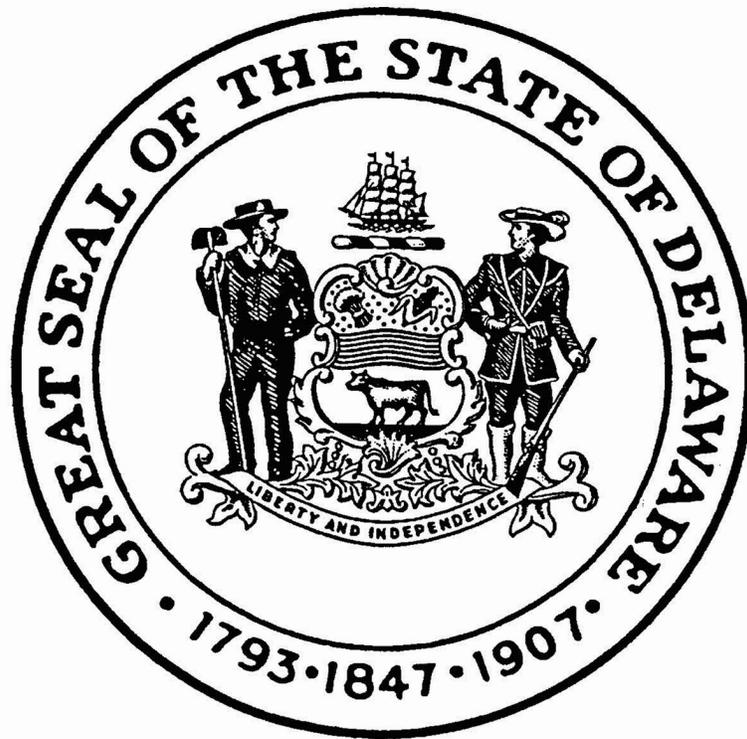


STATE OF DELAWARE



Radiological Emergency Plan



STATE OF DELAWARE
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

RUTH ANN MINNER
GOVERNOR

November 22, 2005

TO: Heads of All State Departments, Offices and Agencies, Executive Heads of County and City Governments and Citizens of the State of Delaware

By authority vested in me, under Title 20, Chapter 31, Subchapter III, Emergency Management, Delaware Code Annotated and in accordance with Nuclear Regulatory Commission Regulation 0654, I hereby approve the Delaware Radiological Emergency Plan including all Attachments and Standard Operating Procedures.

This Plan is effective for planning, administrative and training purposes upon receipt. Further, it becomes automatically effective without further orders for operational purposes upon the occurrence of an Unusual Event at the Salem-Hope Creek Generating Stations as defined in Section 4 of the Delaware Radiological Emergency Plan. Additionally, it will become effective for operational purposes, upon my proclamation of a state of emergency pursuant to Section 3115, Title 20 of the Delaware Code, except as such proclamation otherwise provides.


Ruth Ann Minner
Governor

AUTHORITY

The Delaware Emergency Management Agency (DEMA), as authorized by the Delaware Code Annotated, Title 20, Chapter 31, has developed this Radiological Emergency Plan to assure public health and safety in the event of a radiological emergency situation affecting the state.

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
	GOVERNOR'S SIGNATURE PAGE	8	11/05
	AUTHORITY	8	11/05
	TABLE OF CONTENTS	8	11/05
	LIST OF FIGURES	8	11/05
	LIST OF TABLES	8	11/05
1.0	DEFINITIONS	6	11/05
1.1	Abbreviations and Acronyms	6	11/05
1.2	Glossary	6	11/05
1.3	Reference Documents	6	11/05
2.0	INTRODUCTION	5	11/05
2.1	Purpose	5	11/05
2.2	Radiological Emergency Plan (REP)	5	11/05
	2.2.1 Plan	5	11/05
	2.2.2 Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)	5	11/05
2.3	Emergency Roles	5	11/05
	2.3.1 Role of Salem-Hope Creek Generating Stations	5	11/05
	2.3.2 Role of the Individual	5	11/05
	2.3.3 Role of the County and State Governments	5	11/05
	2.3.4 Role of the Federal Government	5	11/05
2.4	Salem-Hope Creek Generating Stations Site Vicinity Description	5	11/05
2.5	Commercial Nuclear Facilities within 50 miles of Delaware	5	11/05

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN
TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
3.0	PLANNING BASIS	6	11/05
3.1	Planning Zone	6	11/05
3.1.1	Ten Mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ)	6	11/05
3.1.2	Fifty Mile Ingestion Planning Zone (IPZ)	6	11/05
3.2	Emergency Action Levels (EALs)	6	11/05
3.3	Basic Response Functions	6	11/05
3.3.1	Notification and Communication	6	11/05
3.3.2	Command and Coordination	6	11/05
3.3.3	Accident Assessment	6	11/05
3.3.4	Protective Actions	6	11/05
3.3.4.1	Evacuation	6	11/05
3.3.4.2	Shelter-in-Place	6	11/05
3.3.4.3	Access Control	6	11/05
3.3.4.4	Ingestion Exposure Control	6	11/05
3.3.4.5	Relocation	6	11/05
3.3.4.6	Re-entry	6	11/05
3.3.4.7	Recovery	6	11/05
3.3.4.8	Return	6	11/05
3.3.5	Parallel Actions	6	11/05
3.3.5.1	Emergency Medical Services	6	11/05
3.3.5.2	Radiation Exposure Control	6	11/05
3.3.5.3	Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	6	11/05
3.3.5.4	Social Services	6	11/05
3.3.5.5	Public Health and Sanitation	6	11/05
3.3.5.6	Fire Control and Rescue	6	11/05
3.4	Protective Action Guides(PAGs)	6	11/05
3.4.1	Plume Exposure PAGs	6	11/05
3.4.2	PAG for Prophylactic Use of Potassium Iodide (KI)	6	11/05
3.4.3	Ingestion Exposure PAGs	6	11/05
3.4.3.1	Preventive Actions	6	11/05
3.4.3.2	Emergency Actions	6	11/05
3.4.4	Relocation PAGs	6	11/05
3.4.5	Re-entry	6	11/05
3.4.6	Recovery	6	11/05
3.4.7	Return	6	11/05

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>LAST REV</u>	<u>UPDATED</u>
4.0	CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS	5	11/05
4.1	Response Organizations	5	11/05
4.1.1	Onsite Emergency Organization	5	11/05
4.1.2	Offsite Emergency Organization	5	11/05
4.2	Facilities	5	11/05
4.2.1	State Emergency Operation Center (EOC)	5	11/05
4.2.2	PSEG Emergency Operations Facility (EOF)	5	11/05
4.2.3	Emergency News Center (ENC)	5	11/05
4.3	Communications	5	11/05
4.4	Public Information	5	11/05
4.4.1	Public Information Program	5	11/05
4.4.1.1	General Radiological Information	5	11/05
4.4.1.2	Nuclear Power Plant Information	5	11/05
4.4.1.3	Emergency Plan Provisions	5	11/05
4.4.1.4	Prompt Notification System Description	5	11/05
4.4.1.5	Radiological Emergency Protective Actions	5	11/05
4.4.1.6	Additional Emergency Provisions	5	11/05
4.4.2	Emergency Public Information	5	11/05
4.4.3	SHCGS Public Information Role and Responsibility	5	11/05
4.4.4	State Public Information Role and Responsibility	5	11/05
4.4.5	County Public Information Role and Responsibility	5	11/05
4.5	Emergency Action Levels (EALs)	5	11/05
4.5.1	Notification of an Unusual Event (UE)	5	11/05
4.5.2	Alert	5	11/05
4.5.3	Site Area Emergency (SAE)	5	11/05
4.5.4	General Emergency (GE)	5	11/05
4.6	Notification and Communication	5	11/05

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
4.0	CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)		
4.7	Command And Coordination	5	11/05
4.8	Accident Assessment	5	11/05
4.9	Protective Actions	5	11/05
4.9.1	Evacuation	5	11/05
4.9.2	Shelter-in-Place	5	11/05
4.9.3	Access Control	5	11/05
4.9.4	Ingestion Exposure Control	5	11/05
	4.9.4.1 Ingestion Exposure Pathway Protective Actions	5	11/05
	4.9.4.2 Other Ingestion Exposure Pathway Actions	5	11/05
4.9.5	Relocation	5	11/05
	4.9.5.1 Introduction	5	11/05
	4.9.5.2 Organization for Relocation	5	11/05
	4.9.5.3 Exposure Pathway	5	11/05
	4.9.5.4 Protective Action Guides	5	11/05
	4.9.5.5 Protective Actions	5	11/05
	4.9.5.6 Radiation Monitoring	5	11/05
	4.9.5.7 Dose Projections	5	11/05
4.9.6	Re-entry	5	11/05
	4.9.6.1 Criteria	5	11/05
	4.9.6.2 Organization	5	11/05
	4.9.6.3 Transition	5	11/05
4.9.7	Recovery	5	11/05
	4.9.7.1 Monitoring and Shelter-in-Place	5	11/05
	4.9.7.2 Evaluation	5	11/05
	4.9.7.3 Laboratory Analysis	5	11/05
	4.9.7.4 Criteria	5	11/05
	4.9.7.5 Environmental Decon.	5	11/05
	4.9.7.6 Long Term Monitoring	5	11/05
	4.9.7.7 Federal Assistance	5	11/05
	4.9.7.8 Total Population Exposure	5	11/05
4.9.8	Return	5	11/05
4.10	Parallel Actions	5	11/05
	4.10.1 Emergency Medical Serv	5	11/05
	4.10.2 Radiation Exposure Control	5	11/05
	4.10.3 Law Enforcement & Crime Prevention	5	11/05
	4.10.4 Social Services	5	11/05
	4.10.5 Public Health and Sanitation	5	11/05
	4.10.6 Fire Control and Rescue	5	11/05

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Excl. Counties)	7	11/05
5.1	Governor	7	11/05
5.1.1	Notification and Communication	7	11/05
5.1.2	Command and Coordination	7	11/05
5.1.3	Accident Assessment	7	11/05
5.1.4	Protective Actions	7	11/05
5.1.4.1	Evacuation	7	11/05
5.1.4.2	Shelter-in-Place	7	11/05
5.1.4.3	Access Control	7	11/05
5.1.4.4	Ingestion Exposure Control	7	11/05
5.1.4.5	Relocation	7	11/05
5.1.4.6	Re-entry	7	11/05
5.1.4.7	Recovery	7	11/05
5.1.4.8	Return	7	11/05
5.1.5	Parallel Actions	7	11/05
5.1.5.1	Emergency Medical Services	7	11/05
5.1.5.2	Radiation Exposure Control	7	11/05
5.1.5.3	Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	7	11/05
5.1.5.4	Social Services	7	11/05
5.1.5.5	Public Health and Sanitation	7	11/05
5.1.5.6	Fire Control and Rescue	7	11/05
5.1.6	Emergency Plan Maintenance	7	11/05
5.2	Delaware Emergency Management Agency (DEMA)	7	11/05
5.2.1	Notification and Communication	7	11/05
5.2.2	Command and Coordination	7	11/05
5.2.3	Accident Assessment	7	11/05
5.2.4	Protective Actions	7	11/05
5.2.4.1	Evacuation	7	11/05
5.2.4.2	Shelter-in-Place	7	11/05
5.2.4.3	Access Control	7	11/05
5.2.4.4	Ingestion Exposure Control	7	11/05
5.2.4.5	Relocation	7	11/05
5.2.4.6	Re-entry	7	11/05
5.2.4.7	Recovery	7	11/05
5.2.4.8	Return	7	11/05

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
	5.2.5 Parallel Actions	7	11/05
	5.2.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	7	11/05
	5.2.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.2.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	7	11/05
	5.2.5.4 Social Services	7	11/05
	5.2.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation	7	11/05
	5.2.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	7	11/05
	5.2.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	7	11/05
5.3	Delaware State Police (DSP)	7	11/05
	5.3.1 Notification and Communication	7	11/05
	5.3.2 Command and Coordination	7	11/05
	5.3.3 Accident Assessment	7	11/05
	5.3.4 Protective Actions	7	11/05
	5.3.4.1 Evacuation	7	11/05
	5.3.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	7	11/05
	5.3.4.3 Access Control	7	11/05
	5.3.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control	7	11/05
	5.3.4.5 Relocation	7	11/05
	5.3.4.6 Re-entry	7	11/05
	5.3.4.7 Recovery	7	11/05
	5.3.4.8 Return	7	11/05
	5.3.5 Parallel Actions	7	11/05
	5.3.5.1 Emergency Medical Service	7	11/05
	5.3.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.3.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	7	11/05
	5.3.5.4 Social Services	7	11/05
	5.3.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation	7	11/05
	5.3.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	7	11/05
	5.3.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	7	11/05

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
5.4	Department of Health & Social Services (DHSS)	7	11/05
5.4.1	Notification and Communication	7	11/05
5.4.2	Command and Coordination	7	11/05
5.4.3	Accident Assessment	7	11/05
5.4.4	Protective Actions	7	11/05
5.4.4.1	Evacuation	7	11/05
5.4.4.2	Shelter-in-Place	7	11/05
5.4.4.3	Access Control	7	11/05
5.4.4.4	Ingestion Exposure Control	7	11/05
5.4.4.5	Relocation	7	11/05
5.4.4.6	Re-entry	7	11/05
5.4.4.7	Recovery	7	11/05
5.4.4.8	Return	7	11/05
5.4.5	Parallel Actions	7	11/05
5.4.5.1	Emergency Medical Service	7	11/05
5.4.5.2	Radiation Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
5.4.5.3	Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	7	11/05
5.4.5.4	Social Services	7	11/05
5.4.5.5	Public Health and Sanitation	7	11/05
5.4.5.6	Fire Control and Rescue	7	11/05
5.4.6	Emergency Plan Maintenance	7	11/05
5.5	Delaware Department of Agriculture (DDA)	7	11/05
5.5.1	Notification and Communication	7	11/05
5.5.2	Command and Coordination	7	11/05
5.5.3	Accident Assessment	7	11/05
5.5.4	Protective Actions	7	11/05
5.5.4.1	Evacuation	7	11/05
5.5.4.2	Shelter-in-Place	7	11/05
5.5.4.3	Access Control	7	11/05
5.5.4.4	Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
5.5.4.5	Relocation	7	11/05
5.5.4.6	Re-entry	7	11/05
5.5.4.7	Recovery	7	11/05
5.5.4.8	Return	7	11/05

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
	5.5.5 Parallel Actions	7	11/05
	5.5.5.1 Emergency Medical Service	7	11/05
	5.5.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.5.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	7	11/05
	5.5.5.4 Social Services	7	11/05
	5.5.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation	7	11/05
	5.5.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	7	11/05
5.6	Division of Water Resources (DWR)	7	11/05
	5.6.1 Notification and Communication	7	11/05
	5.6.2 Command and Coordination	7	11/05
	5.6.3 Accident Assessment	7	11/05
	5.6.4 Protective Actions	7	11/05
	5.6.4.1 Evacuation	7	11/05
	5.6.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	7	11/05
	5.6.4.3 Access Control	7	11/05
	5.6.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control	7	11/05
	5.6.4.5 Relocation	7	11/05
	5.6.4.6 Re-entry	7	11/05
	5.6.4.7 Recovery	7	11/05
	5.6.4.8 Return	7	11/05
	5.6.5 Parallel Actions	7	11/05
	5.6.5.1 Emergency Medical Service	7	11/05
	5.6.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.6.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	7	11/05
	5.6.5.4 Social Services	7	11/05
	5.6.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation	7	11/05
	5.6.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	7	11/05
	5.6.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	7	11/05
5.7	University of Delaware (Coop. Extension)	7	11/05
	5.7.1 Notification and Communication	7	11/05
	5.7.2 Command and Coordination	7	11/05
	5.7.3 Accident Assessment	7	11/05

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
	5.7.4 Protective Actions	7	11/05
	5.7.4.1 Evacuation	7	11/05
	5.7.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	7	11/05
	5.7.4.3 Access Control	7	11/05
	5.7.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.7.4.5 Relocation	7	11/05
	5.7.4.6 Re-entry	7	11/05
	5.7.4.7 Recovery	7	11/05
	5.7.4.8 Return	7	11/05
	5.7.5 Parallel Actions	7	11/05
	5.7.5.1 Emergency Medical Service	7	11/05
	5.7.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.7.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	7	11/05
	5.7.5.4 Social Services	7	11/05
	5.7.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation	7	11/05
	5.7.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	7	11/05
	5.7.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	7	11/05
5.8	Delaware National Guard (DNG)	7	11/05
	5.8.1 Notification and Communication	7	11/05
	5.8.2 Command and Coordination	7	11/05
	5.8.3 Accident Assessment	7	11/05
	5.8.4 Protective Actions	7	11/05
	5.8.4.1 Evacuation	7	11/05
	5.8.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	7	11/05
	5.8.4.3 Access Control	7	11/05
	5.8.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.8.4.5 Relocation	7	11/05
	5.8.4.6 Re-entry	7	11/05
	5.8.4.7 Recovery	7	11/05
	5.8.4.8 Return	7	11/05
	5.8.5 Parallel Actions	7	11/05
	5.8.5.1 Emergency Medical Service	7	11/05
	5.8.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.8.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	7	11/05
	5.8.5.4 Social Services	7	11/05
	5.8.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation	7	11/05
	5.8.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	7	11/05
	5.8.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	7	11/05

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
5.9	Division of Fish and Wildlife (DFW)	7	11/05
	5.9.1 Notification and Communication	7	11/05
	5.9.2 Command and Coordination	7	11/05
	5.9.3 Accident Assessment	7	11/05
	5.9.4 Protective Actions	7	11/05
	5.9.4.1 Evacuation	7	11/05
	5.9.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	7	11/05
	5.9.4.3 Access Control	7	11/05
	5.9.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.9.4.5 Relocation	7	11/05
	5.9.4.6 Re-entry	7	11/05
	5.9.4.7 Recovery	7	11/05
	5.9.4.8 Return	7	11/05
	5.9.5 Parallel Actions	7	11/05
	5.9.5.1 Emergency Medical Service	7	11/05
	5.9.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.9.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	7	11/05
	5.9.5.4 Social Services	7	11/05
	5.9.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation	7	11/05
	5.9.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	7	11/05
	5.9.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	7	11/05
5.10	Department of Education	7	11/05
	5.10.1 Notification and Communication	7	11/05
	5.10.2 Command and Coordination	7	11/05
	5.10.3 Accident Assessment	7	11/05
	5.10.4 Protective Actions	7	11/05
	5.10.4.1 Evacuation	7	11/05
	5.10.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	7	11/05
	5.10.4.3 Access Control	7	11/05
	5.10.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.10.4.5 Relocation	7	11/05
	5.10.4.6 Re-entry	7	11/05
	5.10.4.7 Recovery	7	11/05
	5.10.4.8 Return	7	11/05

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
	5.10.5 Parallel Actions	7	11/05
	5.10.5.1 Emergency Medical Service	7	11/05
	5.10.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.10.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	7	11/05
	5.10.5.4 Social Services	7	11/05
	5.10.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation	7	11/05
	5.10.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	7	11/05
	5.10.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	7	11/05
5.11	Division of Parks and Recreation (DPR)	7	11/05
	5.11.1 Notification and Communication	7	11/05
	5.11.2 Command and Coordination	7	11/05
	5.11.3 Accident Assessment	7	11/05
	5.11.4 Protective Actions	7	11/05
	5.11.4.1 Evacuation	7	11/05
	5.11.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	7	11/05
	5.11.4.3 Access Control	7	11/05
	5.11.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.11.4.5 Relocation	7	11/05
	5.11.4.6 Re-entry	7	11/05
	5.11.4.7 Recovery	7	11/05
	5.11.4.8 Return	7	11/05
	5.11.5 Parallel Actions	7	11/05
	5.11.5.1 Emergency Medical Service	7	11/05
	5.11.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.11.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	7	11/05
	5.11.5.4 Social Services	7	11/05
	5.11.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation	7	11/05
	5.11.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	7	11/05
	5.11.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	7	11/05

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
5.12	Delaware State Fire School (DSFS)	7	11/05
5.12.1	Notification and Communication	7	11/05
5.12.2	Command and Coordination	7	11/05
5.12.3	Accident Assessment	7	11/05
5.12.4	Protective Actions	7	11/05
5.12.4.1	Evacuation	7	11/05
5.12.4.2	Shelter-in-Place	7	11/05
5.12.4.3	Access Control	7	11/05
5.12.4.4	Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
5.12.4.5	Relocation	7	11/05
5.12.4.6	Re-entry	7	11/05
5.12.4.7	Recovery	7	11/05
5.12.4.8	Return	7	11/05
5.12.5	Parallel Actions	7	11/05
5.12.5.1	Emergency Medical Service	7	11/05
5.12.5.2	Radiation Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
5.12.5.3	Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	7	11/05
5.12.5.4	Social Services	7	11/05
5.12.5.5	Public Health and Sanitation	7	11/05
5.12.5.6	Fire Control and Rescue	7	11/05
5.12.6	Emergency Plan Maintenance	7	11/05
5.13	Delaware Department of Transportation	7	11/05
5.13.1	Notification and Communication	7	11/05
5.13.2	Command and Coordination	7	11/05
5.13.3	Accident Assessment	7	11/05
5.13.4	Protective Actions	7	11/05
5.13.4.1	Evacuation	7	11/05
5.13.4.2	Shelter-in-Place	7	11/05
5.13.4.3	Access Control	7	11/05
5.13.4.4	Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
5.13.4.5	Relocation	7	11/05
5.13.4.6	Re-entry	7	11/05
5.13.4.7	Recovery	7	11/05
5.13.4.8	Return	7	11/05

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
	5.13.5 Parallel Actions	7	11/05
	5.13.5.1 Emergency Medical Service	7	11/05
	5.13.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.13.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	7	11/05
	5.14.5.4 Social Services	7	11/05
	5.14.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation	7	11/05
	5.14.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	7	11/05
	5.13.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	7	11/05
5.14	Delaware Transportation Corporation (DTC)	7	11/05
	5.14.1 Notification and Communication	7	11/05
	5.14.2 Command and Coordination	7	11/05
	5.14.3 Accident Assessment	7	11/05
	5.14.4 Protective Actions	7	11/05
	5.14.4.1 Evacuation	7	11/05
	5.14.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	7	11/05
	5.14.4.3 Access Control	7	11/05
	5.14.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.14.4.5 Relocation	7	11/05
	5.14.4.6 Re-entry	7	11/05
	5.14.4.7 Recovery	7	11/05
	5.14.4.8 Return	7	11/05
	5.14.5 Parallel Actions	7	11/05
	5.14.5.1 Emergency Medical Service	7	11/05
	5.14.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.14.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	7	11/05
	5.14.5.4 Social Services	7	11/05
	5.14.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation	7	11/05
	5.14.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	7	11/05
	5.14.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	7	11/05

STATE OF DELAWARE
 RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
5.15	American Red Cross of the Delmarva Peninsula (ARC DMVP)	7	11/05
5.15.1	Notification and Communication	7	11/05
5.15.2	Command and Coordination	7	11/05
5.15.3	Accident Assessment	7	11/05
5.15.4	Protective Actions	7	11/05
	5.15.4.1 Evacuation	7	11/05
	5.15.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	7	11/05
	5.15.4.3 Access Control	7	11/05
	5.15.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.15.4.5 Relocation	7	11/05
	5.15.4.6 Re-entry	7	11/05
	5.15.4.7 Recovery	7	11/05
	5.15.4.8 Return	7	11/05
5.15.5	Parallel Actions	7	11/05
	5.15.5.1 Emergency Medical Service	7	11/05
	5.15.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.15.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	7	11/05
	5.15.5.4 Social Services	7	11/05
	5.15.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation	7	11/05
	5.15.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	7	11/05
5.15.6	Emergency Plan Maintenance	7	11/05
5.16	Salvation Army (SA)	7	11/05
5.16.1	Notification and Communication	7	11/05
5.16.2	Command and Coordination	7	11/05
5.16.3	Accident Assessment	7	11/05
5.16.4	Protective Actions	7	11/05
	5.16.4.1 Evacuation	7	11/05
	5.16.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	7	11/05
	5.16.4.3 Access Control	7	11/05
	5.16.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.16.4.5 Relocation	7	11/05
	5.16.4.6 Re-entry	7	11/05
	5.16.4.7 Recovery	7	11/05
	5.16.4.8 Return	7	11/05

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>LAST REV</u>	<u>UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
	5.16.5 Parallel Actions	7	11/05
	5.16.5.1 Emergency Medical Service	7	11/05
	5.16.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.16.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	7	11/05
	5.16.5.4 Social Services	7	11/05
	5.16.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation	7	11/05
	5.16.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	7	11/05
	5.16.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	7	11/05
5.17	Christiana Care Health System (CCHS)	7	11/05
	5.17.1 Notification and Communication	7	11/05
	5.17.2 Command and Coordination	7	11/05
	5.17.3 Accident Assessment	7	11/05
	5.17.4 Protective Actions	7	11/05
	5.17.4.1 Evacuation	7	11/05
	5.17.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	7	11/05
	5.17.4.3 Access Control	7	11/05
	5.17.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.17.4.5 Relocation	7	11/05
	5.17.4.6 Re-entry	7	11/05
	5.17.4.7 Recovery	7	11/05
	5.17.4.8 Return	7	11/05
	5.17.5 Parallel Actions	7	11/05
	5.17.5.1 Emergency Medical Service	7	11/05
	5.17.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.17.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	7	11/05
	5.17.5.4 Social Services	7	11/05
	5.17.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation	7	11/05
	5.17.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	7	11/05
	5.17.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	7	11/05
5.18	Delaware Civil Air Patrol (CAP)	7	11/05
	5.18.1 Notification & Communication	7	11/05
	5.18.2 Command & Coordination	7	11/05
	5.18.3 Accident Assessment	7	11/05

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
	5.18.4 Protective Actions	7	11/05
	5.18.4.1 Evacuation	7	11/05
	5.18.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	7	11/05
	5.18.4.3 Access Control	7	11/05
	5.18.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.18.4.5 Relocation	7	11/05
	5.18.4.6 Re-entry	7	11/05
	5.18.4.7 Recovery	7	11/05
	5.18.4.8 Return	7	11/05
	5.18.5 Parallel Actions	7	11/05
	5.18.5.1 Emergency Medical Service	7	11/05
	5.18.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.18.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	7	11/05
	5.18.5.4 Social Services	7	11/05
	5.18.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation	7	11/05
	5.18.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	7	11/05
	5.18.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	7	11/05
5.19	Volunteer Fire Companies	7	11/05
	5.19.1 Notification and Communication	7	11/05
	5.19.2 Command and Coordination	7	11/05
	5.19.3 Accident Assessment	7	11/05
	5.19.4 Protective Actions	7	11/05
	5.19.4.1 Evacuation	7	11/05
	5.19.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	7	11/05
	5.19.4.3 Access Control	7	11/05
	5.19.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.19.4.5 Relocation	7	11/05
	5.19.4.6 Re-entry	7	11/05
	5.19.4.7 Recovery	7	11/05
	5.19.4.8 Return	7	11/05
	5.19.5 Parallel Actions	7	11/05
	5.19.5.1 Emergency Medical Service	7	11/05
	5.19.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.19.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	7	11/05
	5.19.5.4 Social Services	7	11/05
	5.19.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation	7	11/05
	5.19.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	7	11/05
	5.19.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	7	11/05

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>LAST</u>	<u>UPDATE</u>
		<u>REV</u>	
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
5.20	Teledyne Brown Engineering, Environmental Services	7	11/05
5.20.1	Notification and Communication	7	11/05
5.20.2	Command and Coordination	7	11/05
5.20.3	Accident Assessment	7	11/05
5.20.4	Protective Actions	7	11/05
	5.20.4.1 Evacuation	7	11/05
	5.20.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	7	11/05
	5.20.4.3 Access Control	7	11/05
	5.20.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.20.4.5 Relocation	7	11/05
	5.20.4.6 Re-entry	7	11/05
	5.20.4.7 Recovery	7	11/05
	5.20.4.8 Return	7	11/05
5.20.5	Parallel Actions	7	11/05
	5.20.5.1 Emergency Medical Service	7	11/05
	5.20.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.20.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	7	11/05
	5.20.5.4 Social Services	7	11/05
	5.20.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation	7	11/05
	5.20.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	7	11/05
5.20.6	Emergency Plan Maintenance	7	11/05
5.21	City of Wilmington Fire Department (CWFD)	7	11/05
5.21.1	Notification and Communication	7	11/05
5.21.2	Command and Coordination	7	11/05
5.21.3	Accident Assessment	7	11/05
5.21.4	Protective Actions	7	11/05
	5.21.4.1 Evacuation	7	11/05
	5.21.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	7	11/05
	5.21.4.3 Access Control	7	11/05
	5.21.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.21.4.5 Relocation	7	11/05
	5.21.4.6 Re-entry	7	11/05
	5.21.4.7 Recovery	7	11/05
	5.21.4.8 Return	7	11/05

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>LAST REV</u>	<u>UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
	5.21.5 Parallel Actions	7	11/05
	5.21.5.1 Emergency Medical Service	7	11/05
	5.21.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.21.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	7	11/05
	5.21.5.4 Social Services	7	11/05
	5.21.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation	7	11/05
	5.21.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	7	11/05
	5.21.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	7	11/05
5.22	USDA - Farm Service Agency (FSA)	7	11/05
	5.22.1 Notification and Communication	7	11/05
	5.22.2 Command and Coordination	7	11/05
	5.22.3 Accident Assessment	7	11/05
	5.22.4 Protective Actions	7	11/05
	5.22.4.1 Evacuation	7	11/05
	5.22.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	7	11/05
	5.22.4.3 Access Control	7	11/05
	5.22.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.22.4.5 Relocation	7	11/05
	5.22.4.6 Re-entry	7	11/05
	5.22.4.7 Recovery	7	11/05
	5.22.4.8 Return	7	11/05
	5.22.5 Parallel Actions	7	11/05
	5.22.5.1 Emergency Medical Service	7	11/05
	5.22.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.22.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	7	11/05
	5.22.5.4 Social Services	7	11/05
	5.23.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation	7	11/05
	5.23.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	7	11/05
	5.22.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	7	11/05
5.23	National Weather Service (NWS)	7	11/05
	5.23.1 Notification & Communication	7	11/05
	5.23.2 Command & Coordination	7	11/05
	5.23.3 Accident Assessment	7	11/05

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>LAST REV</u>	<u>UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
	5.23.4 Protective Actions	7	11/05
	5.23.4.1 Evacuation	7	11/05
	5.23.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	7	11/05
	5.23.4.3 Access Control	7	11/05
	5.23.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.23.4.5 Relocation	7	11/05
	5.23.4.6 Re-entry	7	11/05
	5.23.4.7 Recovery	7	11/05
	5.23.4.8 Return	7	11/05
	5.23.5 Parallel Actions	7	11/05
	5.23.5.1 Emergency Medical Service	7	11/05
	5.23.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.23.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	7	11/05
	5.23.5.4 Social Services	7	11/05
	5.23.5.5 Public Health & Sanitation	7	11/05
	5.23.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	7	11/05
	5.23.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	7	11/05
5.24	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACE)	7	11/05
	5.24.1 Notification and Communication	7	11/05
	5.24.2 Command and Coordination	7	11/05
	5.24.3 Accident Assessment	7	11/05
	5.24.4 Protective Actions	7	11/05
	5.24.4.1 Evacuation	7	11/05
	5.24.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	7	11/05
	5.24.4.3 Access Control	7	11/05
	5.24.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.24.4.5 Relocation	7	11/05
	5.24.4.6 Re-entry	7	11/05
	5.24.4.7 Recovery	7	11/05
	5.24.4.8 Return	7	11/05
	5.24.5 Parallel Actions	7	11/05
	5.24.5.1 Emergency Medical Service	7	11/05
	5.24.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.24.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	7	11/05
	5.24.5.4 Social Services	7	11/05
	5.24.5.5 Public Health & Sanitation	7	11/05
	5.24.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	7	11/05
	5.24.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	7	11/05

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>LAST REV</u>	<u>UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
5.25	Dover Air Force Base (DAFB)	7	11/05
5.25.1	Notification and Communication	7	11/05
5.25.2	Command and Coordination	7	11/05
5.25.3	Accident Assessment	7	11/05
5.25.4	Protective Actions	7	11/05
	5.25.4.1 Evacuation	7	11/05
	5.25.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	7	11/05
	5.25.4.3 Access Control	7	11/05
	5.25.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.25.4.5 Relocation	7	11/05
	5.25.4.6 Re-entry	7	11/05
	5.25.4.7 Recovery	7	11/05
	5.25.4.8 Return	7	11/05
5.25.5	Parallel Actions	7	11/05
	5.25.5.1 Emergency Medical Service	7	11/05
	5.25.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.25.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	7	11/05
	5.25.5.4 Social Services	7	11/05
	5.25.5.5 Public Health & Sanitation	7	11/05
	5.25.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	7	11/05
5.25.6	Emergency Plan Maintenance	7	11/05
5.26	United States Coast Guard (USCG)	7	11/05
5.26.1	Notification and Communication	7	11/05
5.26.2	Command and Coordination	7	11/05
5.26.3	Accident Assessment	7	11/05
5.26.4	Protective Actions	7	11/05
	5.26.4.1 Evacuation	7	11/05
	5.26.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	7	11/05
	5.26.4.3 Access Control	7	11/05
	5.26.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.26.4.5 Relocation	7	11/05
	5.26.4.6 Re-entry	7	11/05
	5.26.4.7 Recovery	7	11/05
	5.26.4.8 Return	7	11/05

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>LAST</u>	<u>UPDATE</u>
		<u>REV</u>	
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
	5.26.5 Parallel Actions	7	11/05
	5.26.5.1 Emergency Medical Service	7	11/05
	5.26.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.26.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	7	11/05
	5.26.5.4 Social Services	7	11/05
	5.26.5.5 Public Health & Sanitation	7	11/05
	5.26.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	7	11/05
	5.26.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	7	11/05
5.27	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP)	7	11/05
	5.27.1 Notification and Communication	7	11/05
	5.27.2 Command and Coordination	7	11/05
	5.27.3 Accident Assessment	7	11/05
	5.27.4 Protective Actions	7	11/05
	5.27.4.1 Evacuation	7	11/05
	5.27.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	7	11/05
	5.27.4.3 Access Control	7	11/05
	5.27.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.27.4.5 Relocation	7	11/05
	5.27.4.6 Re-entry	7	11/05
	5.27.4.7 Recovery	7	11/05
	5.27.4.8 Return	7	11/05
	5.27.5 Parallel Actions	7	11/05
	5.27.5.1 Emergency Medical Service	7	11/05
	5.27.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.27.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	7	11/05
	5.27.5.4 Social Services	7	11/05
	5.27.5.5 Public Health & Sanitation	7	11/05
	5.27.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	7	11/05
	5.27.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	7	11/05
5.28	Salem-Hope Creek Generating Stations (SHCGS)	7	11/05
	5.28.1 Notification and Communication	7	11/05
	5.28.2 Command and Coordination	7	11/05
	5.28.3 Accident Assessment	7	11/05

STATE OF DELAWARE
 RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>LAST REV</u>	<u>UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
	5.28.4 Protective Actions	7	11/05
	5.28.4.1 Evacuation	7	11/05
	5.28.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	7	11/05
	5.28.4.3 Access Control	7	11/05
	5.28.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.28.4.5 Relocation	7	11/05
	5.28.4.6 Re-entry	7	11/05
	5.28.4.7 Recovery	7	11/05
	5.28.4.8 Return	7	11/05
	5.28.5 Parallel Actions	7	11/05
	5.28.5.1 Emergency Medical Service	7	11/05
	5.28.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	7	11/05
	5.28.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	7	11/05
	5.28.5.4 Social Services	7	11/05
	5.28.5.5 Public Health & Sanitation	7	11/05
	5.28.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	7	11/05
	5.28.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	7	11/05
	5.29 Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES)	7	11/05
6.0	NEW CASTLE COUNTY	8	11/05
	6.1 Concept of Operations	8	11/05
	6.1.1 Emergency Response Organization	8	11/05
	6.1.2 Emergency Facilities	8	11/05
	6.1.2.1 Emergency Operations Ctr	8	11/05
	6.1.2.2 Media Center	8	11/05
	6.1.3 Emergency Communications	8	11/05
	6.1.4 Public Information	8	11/05
	6.1.5 Plan Implementation	8	11/05
	6.1.5.1 Phase 1 - Initial	8	11/05
	6.1.5.2 Phase 2 - Operational	8	11/05

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>LAST REV</u>	<u>UPDATE</u>
6.0	NEW CASTLE COUNTY (Continued)		
6.2	County Agency Responsibilities	8	11/05
6.2.1	New Castle County Executive	8	11/05
6.2.2	New Castle County Department of Police (NCCDP)	8	11/05
6.2.3	New Castle County Police Division (NCCP)	8	11/05
6.2.4	New Castle County Department of Special Services (NCCDSS)	8	11/05
6.2.5	New Castle County Department of Parks and Recreation (NCCDCS)	8	11/05
6.2.6	New Castle County Volunteer Fire Companies	8	11/05
6.2.7	New Castle County Emerg. Medical Services (NCCEMS)	8	11/05
6.2.8	New Castle County Emergency Communications Center (NCCECC)	8	11/05
6.2.9	New Castle County Office of Emergency Preparedness (NCCOEP)	8	11/05
7.0	KENT COUNTY	7	11/05
7.1	Concept of Operations	7	11/05
7.1.1	Emergency Response Organization	7	11/05
7.1.2	Emergency Facilities	7	11/05
7.1.2.1	Emergency Operations Ctr	7	11/05
7.1.2.2	Media Center	7	11/05
7.1.3	Emergency Communications	7	11/05
7.1.4	Public Information	7	11/05
7.1.5	Plan Implementation	7	11/05
7.1.5.1	Phase 1 - Initial	7	11/05
7.1.5.2	Phase 2 - Operational	7	11/05
7.2	County Agency Responsibilities	7	11/05
7.2.1	President of Levy Court	7	11/05
7.2.2	Emergency Management	7	11/05
7.2.3	Kent County Volunteer Fire Companies	7	11/05

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>LAST REV</u>	<u>UPDATE</u>
8.0	SUSSEX COUNTY	5	11/05
8.1	Concept of Operations	5	11/05
8.1.1	Emergency Response Organization	5	11/05
8.1.2	Emergency Facilities	5	11/05
8.1.2.1	Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	5	11/05
8.1.2.2	Media Center	5	11/05
8.1.3	Emergency Communications	5	11/05
8.1.4	Public Information	5	11/05
8.2	Sussex County Responsibilities	5	11/05
8.2.1	Notification and Communication	5	11/05
8.2.2	Command and Coordination	5	11/05
8.2.3	Accident Assessment	5	11/05
8.2.4	Protective Actions	5	11/05
8.2.5	Parallel Actions	5	11/05
8.3	County Agency Responsibilities	5	11/05
8.3.1	Sussex County Emergency Management		
9.0	PLAN TESTING, MAINTENANCE & DISTRIBUTION	5	11/05
9.1	Scenarios	5	11/05
9.2	Drills	5	11/05
9.2.1	Communication Drills	5	11/05
9.2.2	Medical Emergency Drills	5	11/05
9.2.3	Radiological Monitoring Drills	5	11/05
9.2.4	Accident Assessment Drills	5	11/05
9.3	Exercises	5	11/05
9.4	Training	5	11/05
9.5	Retraining	5	11/05
9.6	Critique	5	11/05
9.7	Plan Maintenance	5	11/05
9.8	Equipment Maintenance	5	11/05

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>DATE</u>
10.0	MAPS		
1.	Salem-Hope Creek Station Sector Areas (Delaware)	3	11/05
2.	State of Delaware 10-mile EPZ Population Distribution	3	11/05
3.	Nuclear Reactor Sites in the Vicinity of Delaware	3	11/05

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>DATE</u>
11.0	AGREEMENT		
11.1	New Jersey State Department of Environmental Protection, New Jersey Division of State Police and Delaware Emergency Management Agency (DEMA),	7	11/05
11.2	Delaware State Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control	7	11/05
11.3	DEMA and Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	7	11/05
11.4	DEMA and Maryland Emergency Management Agency	7	11/05
11.5	Delaware Department of Safety and Homeland Security and PSEG Nuclear LLC	7	11/05
11.6	DEMA and U.S. Department of Energy Brookhaven Area Office	7	11/05
11.7	DEMA and U.S. Department of Agriculture	7	11/05
11.8	New Castle County, Delaware Emergency Management Agency and PSEG	7	11/05
11.9	DEMA and Delaware Civil Air Patrol Delaware and American Red Cross (ARC) General Agreement ARC Emergency Response Plan - Peacetime Radiological Emergencies/Nuclear Accidents ARC and Delaware Division of Purchasing, Department of Administrative Services ARC and Federal Emergency Management Agency ARC and Salvation Army DEMA and Salvation Army	7	11/05
11.10	Kent County and PSEG	7	11/05
11.11	DEMA and Salem County Memorial Hospital	7	11/05
11.12	DEMA and Christiana Care Health Services	7	11/05
11.13	DEMA and Colonial School District	7	11/05
11.14	DEMA and Teledyne Brown Engineering	7	11/05
11.15	DEMA and Delaware National Guard	7	11/05
11.16	DEMA and NRC	7	11/05
12.0	INDEX		
12.1	Agency	7	11/05
12.2	SOP	7	11/05

STATE PLAN

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Figure</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
3-1	Concept of Emergency Planning Zones	18
4-1	Emergency Interorganization Flow - State of Delaware	37
5-1	Notification - State of Delaware - (Unusual Event)	65
5-2	Notification - State of Delaware - (Alert)	66
5-3	Notification - State of Delaware - (Site Area Emergency)	67
5-4	Notification - State of Delaware - (General Emergency)	68
5-5	Command and Coordination - State of Delaware	69
5-6	Accident Assessment State of Delaware	70
5-7	Protective Actions - State of Delaware	71
5-8	Parallel Actions - State of Delaware	72
6-1	Alert Notification - New Castle County	24
6-2	Site Area Emergency Notification - New Castle County	25
6-3	General Emergency Notification - New Castle County	26
6-4	Command and Coordination - New Castle County	27
6-5	Protective Actions - New Castle County	28
6-6	Parallel Actions - New Castle County	29
7-1	Alert Notification - Kent County	16
7-2	Site Area Emergency Notification - Kent County	17
7-3	General Emergency Notification - Kent County	18
7-4	Command and Coordination - Kent County	19
7-5	Protective Actions - Kent County	20
7-6	Parallel Actions - Kent County	21

**STATE PLAN
LIST OF TABLES**

<u>Table</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
3-1	Emergency Classification Action Descriptions	19
3-2	Exposure Pathways and Protective Actions	25
3-3	Recommended Protective Actions for Plume Exposure	26
3-4	Recommended Protective Action Guides for Ingestion	28
3-5	Protective Action Guides for Exposure to Radiation from Deposited Radioactive Materials	29
3-6	Recommended Surface Contamination Screening Levels for Emergency Screening of Persons and other Surfaces at Screening or Monitoring Stations	30
3-7	Recommended Surface Contamination Screening Levels for Persons and Other Surfaces at Monitoring Stations in Low Background Radiation Areas	31
5-1	Emergency Facilities Communications	73
5-2	Agency Responsibility Matrix	80
5-3	Functional Responsibility and Primary individual Listings	83
6-1	New Castle County - Agency Responsibility Matrix	30
6-2	New Castle County - Functional Responsibility and Primary Positions Listings	31
7-1	Kent County - Agency Responsibility Matrix	22
7-2	Kent County - Functional Responsibility and Primary Positions Listings	23

STATE OF DELAWARE

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

REV 6 September 2001

TO: Heads of All State Departments, Offices and Agencies, Executive
Heads of County and City Governments and Citizens of the State of
Delaware

By authority vested in me, under Sections 3108, Title 20 Delaware Code Annotated and in accordance with Nuclear Regulatory Commission Regulation 0654, I hereby approve the Delaware Radiological Emergency Plan including all Attachments and Standard Operating Procedures.

This Plan is effective for planning, administrative and training purposes upon receipt. Further, it becomes effective for operation purposes upon my proclamation of a state of emergency pursuant to Section 3115, Title 20 of the Code, except as such proclamation otherwise provides, or, in the event of an accident/incident at the Salem/Hope Creek Nuclear Generating Stations, it automatically becomes effective without further orders.

A copy of the Plan has been filed with the Governor and submitted for his approval.

Ruth Ann Minner
Governor

AUTHORITY

The Delaware Emergency Management Agency (DEMA), as authorized by the Delaware Code Annotated, Title 20, Chapter 31, has developed this Radiological Emergency Plan to assure public health and safety in the event of a radiological emergency situation affecting the state.

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
	GOVERNOR'S SIGNATURE PAGE	5	9/01
	AUTHORITY	5	9/01
	TABLE OF CONTENTS	5	9/01
	LIST OF FIGURES	5	9/01
	LIST OF TABLES	5	9/01
1.0	DEFINITIONS	4	9/01
1.1	Abbreviations and Acronyms	4	9/01
1.2	Glossary	4	9/01
1.3	Reference Documents	3	9/01
2.0	INTRODUCTION	3	9/01
2.1	Purpose	3	9/01
2.2	Radiological Emergency Plan (REP)	3	9/01
	2.2.1 Plan	3	9/01
	2.2.2 Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)	3	9/01
2.3	Emergency Roles	3	9/01
	2.3.1 Role of Salem/Hope Creek Nuclear Generating Stations	3	9/01
	2.3.2 Role of the Individual	3	9/01
	2.3.3 Role of the County and State Governments	3	9/01
	2.3.4 Role of the Federal Government	3	9/01
2.4	Salem/Hope Creek Nuclear Generating Stations Site Vicinity Description	3	9/01
2.5	Commercial Nuclear Facilities within 50 miles of Delaware	3	9/01

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
3.0	PLANNING BASIS	3	9/01
3.1	Planning Zone	3	9/01
	3.1.1 Ten Mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ)	3	9/01
	3.1.2 Fifty Mile Ingestion Planning Zone (IPZ)	3	9/01
3.2	Emergency Action Levels (EALs)	3	9/01
3.3	Basic Response Functions	3	9/01
	3.3.1 Notification and Communication	3	9/01
	3.3.2 Command and Coordination	3	9/01
	3.3.3 Accident Assessment	3	9/01
	3.3.4 Protective Actions	3	9/01
	3.3.4.1 Evacuation	3	9/01
	3.3.4.2 Sheltering	3	9/01
	3.3.4.3 Access Control	3	9/01
	3.3.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control	3	9/01
	3.3.4.5 Relocation	3	9/01
	3.3.4.6 Re-entry	3	9/01
	3.3.4.7 Recovery	3	9/01
	3.3.4.8 Return	3	9/01
	3.3.5 Parallel Actions	3	9/01
	3.3.5.1 Emergency Medical Services	3	9/01
	3.3.5.2 Radiation Exposure Control	3	9/01
	3.3.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	3	9/01
	3.3.5.4 Social Services	3	9/01
	3.3.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation	3	9/01
	3.3.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	3	9/01
3.4	Protective Action Guides(PAGs)	3	9/01
	3.4.1 Plume Exposure PAGs	3	9/01
	3.4.2 PAG for Prophylactic Use of Potassium Iodide (KI)	3	9/01
	3.4.3 Ingestion Exposure PAGs	3	9/01
	3.4.3.1 Preventive Actions	3	9/01
	3.4.3.2 Emergency Actions	3	9/01
	3.4.4 Relocation PAGs	3	9/01
	3.4.5 Re-entry	3	9/01
	3.4.6 Recovery	3	9/01
	3.4.7 Return	3	9/01

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATED</u>
4.0	CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS	3	9/01
4.1	Response Organizations	3	9/01
	4.1.1 Onsite Emergency Organization	3	9/01
	4.1.2 Offsite Emergency Organization	3	9/01
4.2	Facilities	3	9/01
	4.2.1 State Emergency Operation Center (EOC)	3	9/01
	4.2.2 PSE&G Emergency Operations Facility (EOF)	3	9/01
	4.2.3 Emergency News Center (ENC)	3	9/01
4.3	Communications	3	9/01
4.4	Public Information	3	9/01
	4.4.1 Public Information Program	3	9/01
	4.4.1.1 General Radiological Information	3	9/01
	4.4.1.2 Nuclear Power Plant Information	3	9/01
	4.4.1.3 Emergency Plan Provisions	3	9/01
	4.4.1.4 Prompt Notification System Description	3	9/01
	4.4.1.5 Radiological Emergency Protective Actions	3	9/01
	4.4.1.6 Additional Emergency Provisions	3	9/01
	4.4.2 Emergency Public Information	3	9/01
	4.4.3 SHCNGS Public Information Role and Responsibility	3	9/01
	4.4.4 State Public Information Role and Responsibility	3	9/01
	4.4.5 County Public Information Role and Responsibility	3	9/01
4.5	Emergency Action Levels (EALs)	3	9/01
	4.5.1 Notification of an Unusual Event (UE)	3	9/01
	4.5.2 Alert	3	9/01
	4.5.3 Site Area Emergency (SAE)	3	9/01
	4.5.4 General Emergency (GE)	3	9/01
4.6	Notification and Communication	3	9/01

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
4.0	CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)		
4.7	Command And Coordination	3	9/01
4.8	Accident Assessment	3	9/01
4.9	Protective Actions	3	9/01
4.9.1	Evacuation	3	9/01
4.9.2	Sheltering	3	9/01
4.9.3	Access Control	3	9/01
4.9.4	Ingestion Exposure Control	3	9/01
4.9.4.1	Ingestion Exposure Pathway Protective Actions	3	9/01
4.9.4.2	Other Ingestion Exposure Pathway Actions	3	9/01
4.9.5	Relocation	3	9/01
4.9.5.1	Introduction	3	9/01
4.9.5.2	Organization for Relocation	3	9/01
4.9.5.3	Exposure Pathway	3	9/01
4.9.5.4	Protective Action Guides	3	9/01
4.9.5.5	Protective Actions	3	9/01
4.9.5.6	Radiation Monitoring	3	9/01
4.9.5.7	Dose Projections	3	9/01
4.9.6	Re-entry	3	9/01
4.9.6.1	Criteria	3	9/01
4.9.6.2	Organization	3	9/01
4.9.6.3	Transition	3	9/01
4.9.7	Recovery	3	9/01
4.9.7.1	Monitoring and Sheltering	3	9/01
4.9.7.2	Evaluation	3	9/01
4.9.7.3	Laboratory Analysis	3	9/01
4.9.7.4	Criteria	3	9/01
4.9.7.5	Environmental Decon.	3	9/01
4.9.7.6	Long Term Monitoring	3	9/01
4.9.7.7	Federal Assistance	3	9/01
4.9.7.8	Total Population Exposure	3	9/01
4.9.8	Return	3	9/01
4.10	Parallel Actions	3	9/01
4.10.1	Emergency Medical Serv	3	9/01
4.10.2	Radiation Exposure Control	3	9/01
4.10.3	Law Enforcement & Crime Prevention	3	9/01
4.10.4	Social Services	3	9/01
4.10.5	Public Health and Sanitation	3	9/01
4.10.6	Fire Control and Rescue	3	9/01

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Excl. Counties)	5	9/01
5.1	Governor	5	9/01
	5.1.1 Notification and Communication	5	9/01
	5.1.2 Command and Coordination	5	9/01
	5.1.3 Accident Assessment	5	9/01
	5.1.4 Protective Actions	5	9/01
	5.1.4.1 Evacuation	5	9/01
	5.1.4.2 Sheltering	5	9/01
	5.1.4.3 Access Control	5	9/01
	5.1.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control	5	9/01
	5.1.4.5 Relocation	5	9/01
	5.1.4.6 Re-entry	5	9/01
	5.1.4.7 Recovery	5	9/01
	5.1.4.8 Return	5	9/01
	5.1.5 Parallel Actions	5	9/01
	5.1.5.1 Emergency Medical Services	5	9/01
	5.1.5.2 Radiation Exposure Control	5	9/01
	5.1.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	5	9/01
	5.1.5.4 Social Services	5	9/01
	5.1.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation	5	9/01
	5.1.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	5	9/01
	5.1.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	5	9/01
5.2	Delaware Emergency Management Agency (DEMA)	5	9/01
	5.2.1 Notification and Communication	5	9/01
	5.2.2 Command and Coordination	5	9/01
	5.2.3 Accident Assessment	5	9/01
	5.2.4 Protective Actions	5	9/01
	5.2.4.1 Evacuation	5	9/01
	5.2.4.2 Sheltering	5	9/01
	5.2.4.3 Access Control	5	9/01
	5.2.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control	5	9/01
	5.2.4.5 Relocation	5	9/01
	5.2.4.6 Re-entry	5	9/01
	5.2.4.7 Recovery	5	9/01
	5.2.4.8 Return	5	9/01

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
	5.2.5 Parallel Actions	5	9/01
	5.2.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	5	9/01
	5.2.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.2.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	5	9/01
	5.2.5.4 Social Services	5	9/01
	5.2.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation	5	9/01
	5.2.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	5	9/01
	5.2.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	5	9/01
5.3	Delaware State Police (DSP)	5	9/01
	5.3.1 Notification and Communication	5	9/01
	5.3.2 Command and Coordination	5	9/01
	5.3.3 Accident Assessment	5	9/01
	5.3.4 Protective Actions	5	9/01
	5.3.4.1 Evacuation	5	9/01
	5.3.4.2 Sheltering	5	9/01
	5.3.4.3 Access Control	5	9/01
	5.3.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control	5	9/01
	5.3.4.5 Relocation	5	9/01
	5.3.4.6 Re-entry	5	9/01
	5.3.4.7 Recovery	5	9/01
	5.3.4.8 Return	5	9/01
	5.3.5 Parallel Actions	5	9/01
	5.3.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	5	9/01
	5.3.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.3.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	5	9/01
	5.3.5.4 Social Services	5	9/01
	5.3.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation	5	9/01
	5.3.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	5	9/01
	5.3.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	5	9/01

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
5.4	Department of Health & Social Services (DHSS)	5	9/01
5.4.1	Notification and Communication	5	9/01
5.4.2	Command and Coordination	5	9/01
5.4.3	Accident Assessment	5	9/01
5.4.4	Protective Actions	5	9/01
5.4.4.1	Evacuation	5	9/01
5.4.4.2	Sheltering	5	9/01
5.4.4.3	Access Control	5	9/01
5.4.4.4	Ingestion Exposure Control	5	9/01
5.4.4.5	Relocation	5	9/01
5.4.4.6	Re-entry	5	9/01
5.4.4.7	Recovery	5	9/01
5.4.4.8	Return	5	9/01
5.4.5	Parallel Actions	5	9/01
5.4.5.1	Emergency Medical Serv	5	9/01
5.4.5.2	Radiation Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
5.4.5.3	Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	5	9/01
5.4.5.4	Social Services	5	9/01
5.4.5.5	Public Health and Sanit	5	9/01
5.4.5.6	Fire Control and Rescue	5	9/01
5.4.6	Emergency Plan Maintenance	5	9/01
5.5	Delaware Department of Agriculture (DDA)	5	9/01
5.5.1	Notification and Communication	5	9/01
5.5.2	Command and Coordination	5	9/01
5.5.3	Accident Assessment	5	9/01
5.5.4	Protective Actions	5	9/01
5.5.4.1	Evacuation	5	9/01
5.5.4.2	Sheltering	5	9/01
5.5.4.3	Access Control	5	9/01
5.5.4.4	Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
5.5.4.5	Relocation	5	9/01
5.5.4.6	Re-entry	5	9/01
5.5.4.7	Recovery	5	9/01
5.5.4.8	Return	5	9/01

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
	5.5.5 Parallel Actions	5	9/01
	5.5.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	5	9/01
	5.5.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.5.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	5	9/01
	5.5.5.4 Social Services	5	9/01
	5.5.5.5 Public Health and Sanit	5	9/01
	5.5.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	5	9/01
5.6	Division of Water Resources (DWR)	5	9/01
	5.6.1 Notification and Communication	5	9/01
	5.6.2 Command and Coordination	5	9/01
	5.6.3 Accident Assessment	5	9/01
	5.6.4 Protective Actions	5	9/01
	5.6.4.1 Evacuation	5	9/01
	5.6.4.2 Sheltering	5	9/01
	5.6.4.3 Access Control	5	9/01
	5.6.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control	5	9/01
	5.6.4.5 Relocation	5	9/01
	5.6.4.6 Re-entry	5	9/01
	5.6.4.7 Recovery	5	9/01
	5.6.4.8 Return	5	9/01
	5.6.5 Parallel Actions	5	9/01
	5.6.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	5	9/01
	5.6.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.6.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	5	9/01
	5.6.5.4 Social Services	5	9/01
	5.6.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation	5	9/01
	5.6.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	5	9/01
	5.6.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	5	9/01
5.7	University of Delaware (Coop. Extension)	5	9/01
	5.7.1 Notification and Communication	5	9/01
	5.7.2 Command and Coordination	5	9/01
	5.7.3 Accident Assessment	5	9/01

STATE OF DELAWARE
 RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
	5.7.4 Protective Actions	5	9/01
	5.7.4.1 Evacuation	5	9/01
	5.7.4.2 Sheltering	5	9/01
	5.7.4.3 Access Control	5	9/01
	5.7.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.7.4.5 Relocation	5	9/01
	5.7.4.6 Re-entry	5	9/01
	5.7.4.7 Recovery	5	9/01
	5.7.4.8 Return	5	9/01
	5.7.5 Parallel Actions	5	9/01
	5.7.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	5	9/01
	5.7.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.7.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	5	9/01
	5.7.5.4 Social Services	5	9/01
	5.7.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation	5	9/01
	5.7.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	5	9/01
	5.7.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	5	9/01
5.8	Delaware National Guard (DNG)	5	9/01
	5.8.1 Notification and Communication	5	9/01
	5.8.2 Command and Coordination	5	9/01
	5.8.3 Accident Assessment	5	9/01
	5.8.4 Protective Actions	5	9/01
	5.8.4.1 Evacuation	5	9/01
	5.8.4.2 Sheltering	5	9/01
	5.8.4.3 Access Control	5	9/01
	5.8.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.8.4.5 Relocation	5	9/01
	5.8.4.6 Re-entry	5	9/01
	5.8.4.7 Recovery	5	9/01
	5.8.4.8 Return	5	9/01
	5.8.5 Parallel Actions	5	9/01
	5.8.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	5	9/01
	5.8.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.8.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	5	9/01
	5.8.5.4 Social Services	5	9/01
	5.8.5.5 Public Health and Sanit	5	9/01
	5.8.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	5	9/01
	5.8.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	5	9/01

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
5.9	Division of Fish and Wildlife (DFW)	5	9/01
	5.9.1 Notification and Communication	5	9/01
	5.9.2 Command and Coordination	5	9/01
	5.9.3 Accident Assessment	5	9/01
	5.9.4 Protective Actions	5	9/01
	5.9.4.1 Evacuation	5	9/01
	5.9.4.2 Sheltering	5	9/01
	5.9.4.3 Access Control	5	9/01
	5.9.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.9.4.5 Relocation	5	9/01
	5.9.4.6 Re-entry	5	9/01
	5.9.4.7 Recovery	5	9/01
	5.9.4.8 Return	5	9/01
	5.9.5 Parallel Actions	5	9/01
	5.9.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	5	9/01
	5.9.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.9.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	5	9/01
	5.9.5.4 Social Services	5	9/01
	5.9.5.5 Public Health and Sanit	5	9/01
	5.9.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	5	9/01
	5.9.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	5	9/01
5.10	Department of Education	5	9/01
	5.10.1 Notification and Communication	5	9/01
	5.10.2 Command and Coordination	5	9/01
	5.10.3 Accident Assessment	5	9/01
	5.10.4 Protective Actions	5	9/01
	5.10.4.1 Evacuation	5	9/01
	5.10.4.2 Sheltering	5	9/01
	5.10.4.3 Access Control	5	9/01
	5.10.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.10.4.5 Relocation	5	9/01
	5.10.4.6 Re-entry	5	9/01
	5.10.4.7 Recovery	5	9/01
	5.10.4.8 Return	5	9/01

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
	5.10.5 Parallel Actions	5	9/01
	5.10.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	5	9/01
	5.10.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.10.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	5	9/01
	5.10.5.4 Social Services	5	9/01
	5.10.5.5 Public Health and Sanit	5	9/01
	5.10.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	5	9/01
	5.10.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	5	9/01
5.11	Division of Parks and Recreation (DPR)	5	9/01
	5.11.1 Notification and Communication	5	9/01
	5.11.2 Command and Coordination	5	9/01
	5.11.3 Accident Assessment	5	9/01
	5.11.4 Protective Actions	5	9/01
	5.11.4.1 Evacuation	5	9/01
	5.11.4.2 Sheltering	5	9/01
	5.11.4.3 Access Control	5	9/01
	5.11.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.11.4.5 Relocation	5	9/01
	5.11.4.6 Re-entry	5	9/01
	5.11.4.7 Recovery	5	9/01
	5.11.4.8 Return	5	9/01
	5.11.5 Parallel Actions	5	9/01
	5.11.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	5	9/01
	5.11.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.11.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	5	9/01
	5.11.5.4 Social Services	5	9/01
	5.11.5.5 Public Health and Sanit	5	9/01
	5.11.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	5	9/01
	5.11.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	5	9/01

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
5.12	Delaware State Fire School (DSFS)	5	9/01
5.12.1	Notification and Communication	5	9/01
5.12.2	Command and Coordination	5	9/01
5.12.3	Accident Assessment	5	9/01
5.12.4	Protective Actions	5	9/01
5.12.4.1	Evacuation	5	9/01
5.12.4.2	Sheltering	5	9/01
5.12.4.3	Access Control	5	9/01
5.12.4.4	Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
5.12.4.5	Relocation	5	9/01
5.12.4.6	Re-entry	5	9/01
5.12.4.7	Recovery	5	9/01
5.12.4.8	Return	5	9/01
5.12.5	Parallel Actions	5	9/01
5.12.5.1	Emergency Medical Serv	5	9/01
5.12.5.2	Radiation Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
5.12.5.3	Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	5	9/01
5.12.5.4	Social Services	5	9/01
5.12.5.5	Public Health and Sanit	5	9/01
5.12.5.6	Fire Control and Rescue	5	9/01
5.13.6	Emergency Plan Maintenance	5	9/01
5.13	Division of Highways (DH)	5	9/01
5.13.1	Notification and Communication	5	9/01
5.13.2	Command and Coordination	5	9/01
5.13.3	Accident Assessment	5	9/01
5.13.4	Protective Actions	5	9/01
5.13.4.1	Evacuation	5	9/01
5.13.4.2	Sheltering	5	9/01
5.13.4.3	Access Control	5	9/01
5.13.4.4	Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
5.13.4.5	Relocation	5	9/01
5.13.4.6	Re-entry	5	9/01
5.13.4.7	Recovery	5	9/01
5.13.4.8	Return	5	9/01

STATE OF DELAWARE
 RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
	5.13.5 Parallel Actions	5	9/01
	5.13.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	5	9/01
	5.13.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.13.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	5	9/01
	5.14.5.4 Social Services	5	9/01
	5.14.5.5 Public Health and Sanit	5	9/01
	5.14.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	5	9/01
	5.13.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	5	9/01
5.14	Delaware Transportation Corporation (DTC)	5	5/96
	5.14.1 Notification and Communication	5	5/96
	5.14.2 Command and Coordination	5	5/96
	5.14.3 Accident Assessment	5	5/96
	5.14.4 Protective Actions	5	5/96
	5.14.4.1 Evacuation	5	5/96
	5.14.4.2 Sheltering	5	5/96
	5.14.4.3 Access Control	5	5/96
	5.14.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	5	5/96
	5.14.4.5 Relocation	5	5/96
	5.14.4.6 Re-entry	5	5/96
	5.14.4.7 Recovery	5	5/96
	5.14.4.8 Return	5	5/96
	5.14.5 Parallel Actions	5	5/96
	5.14.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	5	5/96
	5.14.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	5	5/96
	5.14.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	5	5/96
	5.14.5.4 Social Services	5	5/96
	5.14.5.5 Public Health and Sanit	5	5/96
	5.14.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	5	5/96
	5.14.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	5	5/96

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
5.15	American Red Cross (ARC)	5	9/01
5.15.1	Notification and Communication	5	9/01
5.15.2	Command and Coordination	5	9/01
5.15.3	Accident Assessment	5	9/01
5.15.4	Protective Actions	5	9/01
5.15.4.1	Evacuation	5	9/01
5.15.4.2	Sheltering	5	9/01
5.15.4.3	Access Control	5	9/01
5.15.4.4	Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
5.15.4.5	Relocation	5	9/01
5.15.4.6	Re-entry	5	9/01
5.15.4.7	Recovery	5	9/01
5.15.4.8	Return	5	9/01
5.15.5	Parallel Actions	5	9/01
5.15.5.1	Emergency Medical Serv	5	9/01
5.15.5.2	Radiation Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
5.15.5.3	Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	5	9/01
5.15.5.4	Social Services	5	9/01
5.15.5.5	Public Health and Sanit	5	9/01
5.15.5.6	Fire Control and Rescue	5	9/01
5.15.6	Emergency Plan Maintenance	5	9/01
5.16	Salvation Army (SA)	5	9/01
5.16.1	Notification and Communication	5	9/01
5.16.2	Command and Coordination	5	9/01
5.16.3	Accident Assessment	5	9/01
5.16.4	Protective Actions	5	9/01
5.16.4.1	Evacuation	5	9/01
5.16.4.2	Sheltering	5	9/01
5.16.4.3	Access Control	5	9/01
5.16.4.4	Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
5.16.4.5	Relocation	5	9/01
5.16.4.6	Re-entry	5	9/01
5.16.4.7	Recovery	5	9/01
5.16.4.8	Return	5	9/01

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
	5.16.5 Parallel Actions	5	9/01
	5.16.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	5	9/01
	5.16.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.16.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	5	9/01
	5.16.5.4 Social Services	5	9/01
	5.16.5.5 Public Health and Sanit	5	9/01
	5.16.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	5	9/01
	5.16.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	5	9/01
5.17	Christiana Care Health System (CCHS)	5	9/01
	5.17.1 Notification and Communication	5	9/01
	5.17.2 Command and Coordination	5	9/01
	5.17.3 Accident Assessment	5	9/01
	5.17.4 Protective Actions	5	9/01
	5.17.4.1 Evacuation	5	9/01
	5.17.4.2 Sheltering	5	9/01
	5.17.4.3 Access Control	5	9/01
	5.17.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.17.4.5 Relocation	5	9/01
	5.17.4.6 Re-entry	5	9/01
	5.17.4.7 Recovery	5	9/01
	5.17.4.8 Return	5	9/01
	5.17.5 Parallel Actions	5	9/01
	5.17.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	5	9/01
	5.17.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.17.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	5	9/01
	5.17.5.4 Social Services	5	9/01
	5.17.5.5 Public Health and Sanit	5	9/01
	5.17.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	5	9/01
	5.17.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	5	9/01
5.18	Delaware Civil Air Patrol (CAP)	5	9/01
	5.18.1 Notification & Communication	5	9/01
	5.18.2 Command & Coordination	5	9/01
	5.18.3 Accident Assessment	5	9/01

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
	5.18.4 Protective Actions	5	9/01
	5.18.4.1 Evacuation	5	9/01
	5.18.4.2 Sheltering	5	9/01
	5.18.4.3 Access Control	5	9/01
	5.18.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.18.4.5 Relocation	5	9/01
	5.18.4.6 Re-entry	5	9/01
	5.18.4.7 Recovery	5	9/01
	5.18.4.8 Return	5	9/01
	5.18.5 Parallel Actions	5	9/01
	5.18.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	5	9/01
	5.18.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.18.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	5	9/01
	5.18.5.4 Social Services	5	9/01
	5.18.5.5 Public Health and Sanit	5	9/01
	5.18.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	5	9/01
	5.18.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	5	9/01
5.19	Volunteer Fire Companies	5	9/01
	5.19.1 Notification and Communication	5	9/01
	5.19.2 Command and Coordination	5	9/01
	5.19.3 Accident Assessment	5	9/01
	5.19.4 Protective Actions	5	9/01
	5.19.4.1 Evacuation	5	9/01
	5.19.4.2 Sheltering	5	9/01
	5.19.4.3 Access Control	5	9/01
	5.19.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.19.4.5 Relocation	5	9/01
	5.19.4.6 Re-entry	5	9/01
	5.19.4.7 Recovery	5	9/01
	5.19.4.8 Return	5	9/01
	5.19.5 Parallel Actions	5	9/01
	5.19.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	5	9/01
	5.19.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.19.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	5	9/01
	5.19.5.4 Social Services	5	9/01
	5.19.5.5 Public Health and Sanit	5	9/01
	5.19.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	5	9/01
	5.19.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	5	9/01

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
5.20	Teledyne Brown Engineering, Environmental Services	5	9/01
5.20.1	Notification and Communication	5	9/01
5.20.2	Command and Coordination	5	9/01
5.20.3	Accident Assessment	5	9/01
5.20.4	Protective Actions	5	9/01
	5.20.4.1 Evacuation	5	9/01
	5.20.4.2 Sheltering	5	9/01
	5.20.4.3 Access Control	5	9/01
	5.20.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.20.4.5 Relocation	5	9/01
	5.20.4.6 Re-entry	5	9/01
	5.20.4.7 Recovery	5	9/01
	5.20.4.8 Return	5	9/01
5.20.5	Parallel Actions	5	9/01
	5.20.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	5	9/01
	5.20.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.20.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	5	9/01
	5.20.5.4 Social Services	5	9/01
	5.20.5.5 Public Health and Sanit	5	9/01
	5.20.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	5	9/01
5.20.6	Emergency Plan Maintenance	5	9/01
5.21	City of Wilmington Fire Department (CWFD)	5	9/01
5.21.1	Notification and Communication	5	9/01
5.21.2	Command and Coordination	5	9/01
5.21.3	Accident Assessment	5	9/01
5.21.4	Protective Actions	5	9/01
	5.21.4.1 Evacuation	5	9/01
	5.21.4.2 Sheltering	5	9/01
	5.21.4.3 Access Control	5	9/01
	5.21.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.21.4.5 Relocation	5	9/01
	5.21.4.6 Re-entry	5	9/01
	5.21.4.7 Recovery	5	9/01
	5.21.4.8 Return	5	9/01

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
	5.21.5 Parallel Actions	5	9/01
	5.21.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	5	9/01
	5.21.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.21.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	5	9/01
	5.21.5.4 Social Services	5	9/01
	5.21.5.5 Public Health and Sanit	5	9/01
	5.21.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	5	9/01
	5.21.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	5	9/01
5.22	USDA - Farm Service Agency (FSA)	5	9/01
	5.22.1 Notification and Communication	5	9/01
	5.22.2 Command and Coordination	5	9/01
	5.22.3 Accident Assessment	5	9/01
	5.22.4 Protective Actions	5	9/01
	5.22.4.1 Evacuation	5	9/01
	5.22.4.2 Sheltering	5	9/01
	5.22.4.3 Access Control	5	9/01
	5.22.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.22.4.5 Relocation	5	9/01
	5.22.4.6 Re-entry	5	9/01
	5.22.4.7 Recovery	5	9/01
	5.22.4.8 Return	5	9/01
	5.22.5 Parallel Actions	5	9/01
	5.22.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	5	9/01
	5.22.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.22.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	5	9/01
	5.22.5.4 Social Services	5	9/01
	5.23.5.5 Public Health and Sanit	5	9/01
	5.23.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	5	9/01
	5.22.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	5	9/01
5.23	National Weather Service (NWS)	5	9/01
	5.23.1 Notification & Communication	5	9/01
	5.23.2 Command & Coordination	5	9/01
	5.23.3 Accident Assessment	5	9/01

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
	5.23.4 Protective Actions	5	9/01
	5.23.4.1 Evacuation	5	9/01
	5.23.4.2 Sheltering	5	9/01
	5.23.4.3 Access Control	5	9/01
	5.23.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.23.4.5 Relocation	5	9/01
	5.23.4.6 Re-entry	5	9/01
	5.23.4.7 Recovery	5	9/01
	5.23.4.8 Return	5	9/01
	5.23.5 Parallel Actions	5	9/01
	5.23.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	5	9/01
	5.23.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.23.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	5	9/01
	5.23.5.4 Social Services	5	9/01
	5.23.5.5 Public Health & Sanitation	5	9/01
	5.23.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	5	9/01
	5.23.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	5	9/01
5.24	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACE)	5	9/01
	5.24.1 Notification and Communication	5	9/01
	5.24.2 Command and Coordination	5	9/01
	5.24.3 Accident Assessment	5	9/01
	5.24.4 Protective Actions	5	9/01
	5.24.4.1 Evacuation	5	9/01
	5.24.4.2 Sheltering	5	9/01
	5.24.4.3 Access Control	5	9/01
	5.24.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.24.4.5 Relocation	5	9/01
	5.24.4.6 Re-entry	5	9/01
	5.24.4.7 Recovery	5	9/01
	5.24.4.8 Return	5	9/01
	5.24.5 Parallel Actions	5	9/01
	5.24.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	5	9/01
	5.24.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.24.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	5	9/01
	5.24.5.4 Social Services	5	9/01
	5.24.5.5 Public Health & Sanitation	5	9/01
	5.24.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	5	9/01
	5.24.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	5	9/01

STATE OF DELAWARE
 RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
5.25	Dover Air Force Base (DAFB)	5	9/01
5.25.1	Notification and Communication	5	9/01
5.25.2	Command and Coordination	5	9/01
5.25.3	Accident Assessment	5	9/01
5.25.4	Protective Actions	5	9/01
5.25.4.1	Evacuation	5	9/01
5.25.4.2	Sheltering	5	9/01
5.25.4.3	Access Control	5	9/01
5.25.4.4	Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
5.25.4.5	Relocation	5	9/01
5.25.4.6	Re-entry	5	9/01
5.25.4.7	Recovery	5	9/01
5.25.4.8	Return	5	9/01
5.25.5	Parallel Actions	5	9/01
5.25.5.1	Emergency Medical Serv	5	9/01
5.25.5.2	Radiation Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
5.25.5.3	Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	5	9/01
5.25.5.4	Social Services	5	9/01
5.25.5.5	Public Health & Sanitation	5	9/01
5.25.5.6	Fire Control and Rescue	5	9/01
5.25.6	Emergency Plan Maintenance	5	9/01
5.26	United States Coast Guard (USCG)	5	9/01
5.26.1	Notification and Communication	5	9/01
5.26.2	Command and Coordination	5	9/01
5.26.3	Accident Assessment	5	9/01
5.26.4	Protective Actions	5	9/01
5.26.4.1	Evacuation	5	9/01
5.26.4.2	Sheltering	5	9/01
5.26.4.3	Access Control	5	9/01
5.26.4.4	Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
5.26.4.5	Relocation	5	9/01
5.26.4.6	Re-entry	5	9/01
5.26.4.7	Recovery	5	9/01
5.26.4.8	Return	5	9/01

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
	5.26.5 Parallel Actions	5	9/01
	5.26.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	5	9/01
	5.26.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.26.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	5	9/01
	5.26.5.4 Social Services	5	9/01
	5.26.5.5 Public Health & Sanitation	5	9/01
	5.26.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	5	9/01
	5.26.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	5	9/01
5.27	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP)	5	9/01
	5.27.1 Notification and Communication	5	9/01
	5.27.2 Command and Coordination	5	9/01
	5.27.3 Accident Assessment	5	9/01
	5.27.4 Protective Actions	5	9/01
	5.27.4.1 Evacuation	5	9/01
	5.27.4.2 Sheltering	5	9/01
	5.27.4.3 Access Control	5	9/01
	5.27.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.27.4.5 Relocation	5	9/01
	5.27.4.6 Re-entry	5	9/01
	5.27.4.7 Recovery	5	9/01
	5.27.4.8 Return	5	9/01
	5.27.5 Parallel Actions	5	9/01
	5.27.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	5	9/01
	5.27.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.27.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	5	9/01
	5.27.5.4 Social Services	5	9/01
	5.27.5.5 Public Health & Sanitation	5	9/01
	5.27.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	5	9/01
	5.27.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	5	9/01
5.28	Salem/Hope Creek Nuclear Generating Stations (SHCNGS)	5	9/01
	5.28.1 Notification and Communication	5	9/01
	5.28.2 Command and Coordination	5	9/01
	5.28.3 Accident Assessment	5	9/01

STATE OF DELAWARE
 RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
	5.28.4 Protective Actions	5	9/01
	5.28.4.1 Evacuation	5	9/01
	5.28.4.2 Sheltering	5	9/01
	5.28.4.3 Access Control	5	9/01
	5.28.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.28.4.5 Relocation	5	9/01
	5.28.4.6 Re-entry	5	9/01
	5.28.4.7 Recovery	5	9/01
	5.28.4.8 Return	5	9/01
	5.28.5 Parallel Actions	5	9/01
	5.28.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	5	9/01
	5.28.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	5	9/01
	5.28.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	5	9/01
	5.28.5.4 Social Services	5	9/01
	5.28.5.5 Public Health & Sanitation	5	9/01
	5.28.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	5	9/01
	5.28.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	5	9/01
5.29	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES)	5	9/01
6.0	NEW CASTLE COUNTY	6	9/01
6.1	Concept of Operations	3	9/01
	6.1.1 Emergency Response Organization	3	9/01
	6.1.2 Emergency Facilities	3	9/01
	6.1.2.1 Emergency Operations Ctr	3	9/01
	6.1.2.2 Media Center	3	9/01
	6.1.3 Emergency Communications	3	9/01
	6.1.4 Public Information	3	9/01
	6.1.5 Plan Implementation	3	9/01
	6.1.5.1 Phase 1 - Initial	3	9/01
	6.1.5.2 Phase 2 - Operational	3	9/01

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
6.0	NEW CASTLE COUNTY (Continued)		
6.2	County Agency Responsibilities	6	9/01
6.2.1	New Castle County Executive	6	9/01
6.2.2	New Castle County Department of Police (NCCDP)	6	9/01
6.2.3	New Castle County Police Division (NCCP)	6	9/01
6.2.4	New Castle County Department of Special Services (NCCDSS)	6	9/01
6.2.5	New Castle County Department of Parks and Recreation (NCCDCS)	6	9/01
6.2.6	New Castle County Volunteer Fire Companies	6	9/01
6.2.7	New Castle County Emerg. Medical Services (NCCEMS)	6	9/01
6.2.8	New Castle County Emergency Communications Center (NCCECC)	6	9/01
6.2.9	New Castle County Office of Emergency Preparedness (NCCOEP)	6	9/01
7.0	KENT COUNT	5	9/01
7.1	Concept of Operations	5	9/01
7.1.1	Emergency Response Organization	5	9/01
7.1.2	Emergency Facilities	5	9/01
7.1.2.1	Emergency Operations Ctr	5	9/01
7.1.2.2	Media Center	5	9/01
7.1.3	Emergency Communications	5	9/01
7.1.4	Public Information	5	9/01
7.1.5	Plan Implementation	5	9/01
7.1.5.1	Phase 1 - Initial	5	9/01
7.1.5.2	Phase 2 - Operational	5	9/01
7.2	County Agency Responsibilities	5	9/01
7.2.1	President of Levy Court	5	9/01
7.2.2	Emergency Management	5	9/01
7.2.3	Kent County Volunteer Fire Companies	5	9/01

STATE OF DELAWARE
 RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
8.0	SUSSEX COUNTY	3	9/01
8.1	Concept of Operations	3	9/01
	8.1.1 Emergency Response Organization	3	9/01
	8.1.2 Emergency Facilities	3	9/01
	8.1.2.1 Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	3	9/01
	8.1.2.2 Media Center	3	9/01
	8.1.3 Emergency Communications	3	9/01
	8.1.4 Public Information	3	9/01
8.2	Sussex County Responsibilities	3	9/01
	8.2.1 Notification and Communication	3	9/01
	8.2.2 Command and Coordination	3	9/01
	8.2.3 Accident Assessment	3	9/01
	8.2.4 Protective Actions	3	9/01
	8.2.5 Parallel Actions	3	9/01
8.3	County Agency Responsibilities	3	9/01
	8.3.1 Sussex County Emergency Management		
9.0	PLAN TESTING, MAINTENANCE & DISTRIBUTION	3	9/01
9.1	Scenarios	3	9/01
9.2	Drills	3	9/01
	9.2.1 Communication Drills	3	9/01
	9.2.2 Medical Emergency Drills	3	9/01
	9.2.3 Radiological Monitoring Drills	3	9/01
	9.2.4 Accident Assessment Drills	3	9/01
9.3	Exercises	3	9/01
9.4	Training	3	9/01
9.5	Retraining	3	9/01
9.6	Critique	3	9/01
9.7	Plan Maintenance	3	9/01
9.8	Equipment Maintenance	3	9/01

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>DATE</u>
10.0	MAPS		
1.	Salem-Hope Creek Station Sector Areas (Delaware)	2	9/01
.	State of Delaware 10-mile EPZ Population Distribution	2	9/01
3.	Nuclear Reactor Sites in the Vicinity of Delaware	2	9/01
4.	Delaware Air Sampling Routes and Locations	2	9/01

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>DATE</u>
11.0	AGREEMENT		
11.1	New Jersey State Department of Environmental Protection, New Jersey Division of State Police and Delaware Emergency Management Agency (DEMA), Delaware State Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control	5	9/01
11.2	N.J. Laboratory and DEMA - Calibration		
11.3	DEMA and Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	5	9/01
11.4	DEMA and Maryland Emergency Management Agency	5	9/01
11.5	Delaware Department of Public Safety and Public Service Enterprise Group Nuclear	5	9/01
11.6	DEMA and U.S. Department of Energy - Brookhaven Area Office	5	9/01
11.7	DEMA and U.S. Department of Agriculture	5	9/01
11.8	New Castle County and Public Service Electric and Gas Company	5	9/01
11.9	Kent County and Public Service Electric and Gas Company	5	9/01
11.10	Delaware and American Red Cross (ARC) - General Agreement - ARC Emergency Response Plan - Peacetime Radiological Emergencies/Nuclear Accidents - ARC and Delaware Division of Purchasing, Department of Administrative Services - ARC and Federal Emergency Management Agency	5	9/01
11.11	Salvation Army and DEMA Salvation Army and Federal Disaster, Delaware Chapter Assistance Administration, Civil Air Patrol	5	9/01
11.12	DEMA and Delaware Civil Air Patrol	5	9/01
11.13	DEMA and Colonial School District	5	9/01
11.14	DEMA and The Medical Center of Delaware	5	9/01
11.15	DEMA and Professional Ambulance Service	5	9/01
11.16	DEMA and Teledyne Brown Engineering, Westwood, NJ	5	9/01
11.17	DEMA and Salem County Memorial Hospital	5	9/01
11.18	DEMA and Delaware National Guard	5	9/01
11.19	NRC and DEMA, Inspections	5	9/01
11.20	NRC and DEMA, ERDS	5	9/01

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>DATE</u>
12.0	INDEX		
12.1	Agency	2	9/01
12.2	SOP	2	9/01

STATE PLAN
 LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Figure</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
3-1	Concept of Emergency Planning Zones	16
4-1	Emergency Interorganization Flow - State of Delaware	38
5-1	Notification - State of Delaware - (Unusual Event)	97
5-2	Notification - State of Delaware - (Alert)	98
5-3	Notification - State of Delaware - (Site Area Emergency)	99
5-4	Notification - State of Delaware - (General Emergency)	100
5-5	Command and Coordination - State of Delaware	101
5-6	Accident Assessment State of Delaware	102
5-7	Protective Actions - State of Delaware	103
5-8	Parallel Actions - State of Delaware	104
6-1	Alert Notification - New Castle County	19
6-2	Site Area Emergency Notification - New Castle County	20
6-3	General Emergency Notification - New Castle County	21
6-4	Command and Coordination - New Castle County	22
6-5	Protective Actions - New Castle County	23
6-6	Parallel Actions - New Castle County	24
7-1	Alert Notification - Kent County	14
7-2	Site Area Emergency Notification - Kent County	15
7-3	General Emergency Notification - Kent County	16
7-4	Command and Coordination - Kent County	17
7-5	Protective Actions - Kent County	18
7-6	Parallel Actions - Kent County	19

STATE PLAN
LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
3-1	Emergency Classification Action Descriptions	17
3-2	Exposure Pathways and Protective Actions	23
3-3	Recommended Protective Actions for Plume Exposure	24
3-4	Whole Body Guidance Chart	26
3-5	Thyroid Guidance Chart	27
3-6	Recommended Protective Action Guides for Ingestion	28
3-7	Derived Preventative PAG Response Levels for Grass-Cow-Milk Pathway	29
3-8	Derived Emergency PAG Response Levels for Grass-Cow-Milk Pathway	30
3-9	Derived Preventative PAG Response Levels for Drinking Water	31
3-10	Derived Preventative PAG Response Levels for Vegetable Foodstuffs	32
3-11	Protective Action Guides for Exposure to Radiation from Deposited Radioactive Materials	33
3-12	Recommended Surface Contamination Screening Levels for Emergency Screening of Persons and other Surfaces at Screening or Monitoring Stations	34
3-13	Recommended Surface Contamination Screening Levels for Persons and Other Surfaces at Monitoring Stations in Low Background Radiation Areas	35
5-1	Emergency Facilities Communications	105
5-2	Agency Responsibility Matrix	112
5-3	Functional Responsibility and Primary individual Listings	116
6-1	New Castle County - Agency Responsibility Matrix	32
6-2	New Castle County - Functional Responsibility and Primary Positions Listings	33
7-1	Kent County - Agency Responsibility Matrix	29
7-2	Kent County - Functional Responsibility and Primary Positions Listings	30

STATE OF DELAWARE

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

REV 7 August 2003

TO: Heads of All State Departments, Offices and Agencies, Executive Heads of County and City Governments and Citizens of the State of Delaware

By authority vested in me, under Sections 3108, Title 20 Delaware Code Annotated and in accordance with Nuclear Regulatory Commission Regulation 0654, I hereby approve the Delaware Radiological Emergency Plan including all Attachments and Standard Operating Procedures.

This Plan is effective for planning, administrative and training purposes upon receipt. Further, it becomes effective for operation purposes upon my proclamation of a state of emergency pursuant to Section 3115, Title 20 of the Code, except as such proclamation otherwise provides, or, in the event of an accident/incident at the Salem/Hope Creek Nuclear Generating Stations, it automatically becomes effective without further orders.

A copy of the Plan has been filed with the Governor and submitted for approval.

Ruth Ann Minner
Governor

AUTHORITY

The Delaware Emergency Management Agency (DEMA), as authorized by the Delaware Code Annotated, Title 20, Chapter 31, has developed this Radiological Emergency Plan to assure public health and safety in the event of a radiological emergency situation affecting the state.

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
	GOVERNOR'S SIGNATURE PAGE	7	8/03
	AUTHORITY	7	8/03
	TABLE OF CONTENTS	7	8/03
	LIST OF FIGURES	7	8/03
	LIST OF TABLES	7	8/03
1.0	DEFINITIONS	5	8/03
1.1	Abbreviations and Acronyms	5	8/03
1.2	Glossary	5	8/03
1.3	Reference Documents	5	8/03
2.0	INTRODUCTION	4	8/03
2.1	Purpose	4	8/03
2.2	Radiological Emergency Plan (REP)	4	8/03
	2.2.1 Plan	4	8/03
	2.2.2 Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)	4	8/03
2.3	Emergency Roles	4	8/03
	2.3.1 Role of Salem/Hope Creek Nuclear Generating Stations	4	8/03
	2.3.2 Role of the Individual	4	8/03
	2.3.3 Role of the County and State Governments	4	8/03
	2.3.4 Role of the Federal Government	4	8/03
2.4	Salem/Hope Creek Nuclear Generating Stations Site Vicinity Description	4	8/03
2.5	Commercial Nuclear Facilities within 50 miles of Delaware	4	8/03

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
3.0	PLANNING BASIS	5	8/03
3.1	Planning Zone	5	8/03
3.1.1	Ten Mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ)	5	8/03
3.1.2	Fifty Mile Ingestion Planning Zone (IPZ)	5	8/03
3.2	Emergency Action Levels (EALs)	5	8/03
3.3	Basic Response Functions	5	8/03
3.3.1	Notification and Communication	5	8/03
3.3.2	Command and Coordination	5	8/03
3.3.3	Accident Assessment	5	8/03
3.3.4	Protective Actions	5	8/03
3.3.4.1	Evacuation	5	8/03
3.3.4.2	Shelter-in-Place	5	8/03
3.3.4.3	Access Control	5	8/03
3.3.4.4	Ingestion Exposure Control	5	8/03
3.3.4.5	Relocation	5	8/03
3.3.4.6	Re-entry	5	8/03
3.3.4.7	Recovery	5	8/03
3.3.4.8	Return	5	8/03
3.3.5	Parallel Actions	5	8/03
3.3.5.1	Emergency Medical Services	5	8/03
3.3.5.2	Radiation Exposure Control	5	8/03
3.3.5.3	Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	5	8/03
3.3.5.4	Social Services	5	8/03
3.3.5.5	Public Health and Sanitation	5	8/03
3.3.5.6	Fire Control and Rescue	5	8/03
3.4	Protective Action Guides(PAGs)	5	8/03
3.4.1	Plume Exposure PAGs	5	8/03
3.4.2	PAG for Prophylactic Use of Potassium Iodide (KI)	5	8/03
3.4.3	Ingestion Exposure PAGs	5	8/03
3.4.3.1	Preventive Actions	5	8/03
3.4.3.2	Emergency Actions	5	8/03
3.4.4	Relocation PAGs	5	8/03
3.4.5	Re-entry	5	8/03
3.4.6	Recovery	5	8/03
3.4.7	Return	5	8/03

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATED</u>
4.0	CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS	4	8/03
4.1	Response Organizations	4	8/03
	4.1.1 Onsite Emergency Organization	4	8/03
	4.1.2 Offsite Emergency Organization	4	8/03
4.2	Facilities	4	8/03
	4.2.1 State Emergency Operation Center (EOC)	4	8/03
	4.2.2 PSE&G Emergency Operations Facility (EOF)	4	8/03
	4.2.3 Emergency News Center (ENC)	4	8/03
4.3	Communications	4	8/03
4.4	Public Information	4	8/03
	4.4.1 Public Information Program	4	8/03
	4.4.1.1 General Radiological Information	4	8/03
	4.4.1.2 Nuclear Power Plant Information	4	8/03
	4.4.1.3 Emergency Plan Provisions	4	8/03
	4.4.1.4 Prompt Notification System Description	4	8/03
	4.4.1.5 Radiological Emergency Protective Actions	4	8/03
	4.4.1.6 Additional Emergency Provisions	4	8/03
	4.4.2 Emergency Public Information	4	8/03
	4.4.3 SHCNGS Public Information Role and Responsibility	4	8/03
	4.4.4 State Public Information Role and Responsibility	4	8/03
	4.4.5 County Public Information Role and Responsibility	4	8/03
4.5	Emergency Action Levels (EALs)	4	8/03
	4.5.1 Notification of an Unusual Event (UE)	4	8/03
	4.5.2 Alert	4	8/03
	4.5.3 Site Area Emergency (SAE)	4	8/03
	4.5.4 General Emergency (GE)	4	8/03
4.6	Notification and Communication	4	8/03

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
4.0	CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)		
4.7	Command And Coordination	4	8/03
4.8	Accident Assessment	4	8/03
4.9	Protective Actions	4	8/03
	4.9.1 Evacuation	4	8/03
	4.9.2 Shelter-in-Place	4	8/03
	4.9.3 Access Control	4	8/03
	4.9.4 Ingestion Exposure Control	4	8/03
	4.9.4.1 Ingestion Exposure Pathway Protective Actions	4	8/03
	4.9.4.2 Other Ingestion Exposure Pathway Actions	4	8/03
	4.9.5 Relocation	4	8/03
	4.9.5.1 Introduction	4	8/03
	4.9.5.2 Organization for Relocation	4	8/03
	4.9.5.3 Exposure Pathway	4	8/03
	4.9.5.4 Protective Action Guides	4	8/03
	4.9.5.5 Protective Actions	4	8/03
	4.9.5.6 Radiation Monitoring	4	8/03
	4.9.5.7 Dose Projections	4	8/03
	4.9.6 Re-entry	4	8/03
	4.9.6.1 Criteria	4	8/03
	4.9.6.2 Organization	4	8/03
	4.9.6.3 Transition	4	8/03
	4.9.7 Recovery	4	8/03
	4.9.7.1 Monitoring and Shelter-in-Place	4	8/03
	4.9.7.2 Evaluation	4	8/03
	4.9.7.3 Laboratory Analysis	4	8/03
	4.9.7.4 Criteria	4	8/03
	4.9.7.5 Environmental Decon.	4	8/03
	4.9.7.6 Long Term Monitoring	4	8/03
	4.9.7.7 Federal Assistance	4	8/03
	4.9.7.8 Total Population Exposure	4	8/03
	4.9.8 Return	4	8/03
4.10	Parallel Actions	4	8/03
	4.10.1 Emergency Medical Serv	4	8/03
	4.10.2 Radiation Exposure Control	4	8/03
	4.10.3 Law Enforcement & Crime Prevention	4	8/03
	4.10.4 Social Services	4	8/03
	4.10.5 Public Health and Sanitation	4	8/03
	4.10.6 Fire Control and Rescue	4	8/03

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Excl. Counties)	6	8/03
5.1	Governor	6	8/03
	5.1.1 Notification and Communication	6	8/03
	5.1.2 Command and Coordination	6	8/03
	5.1.3 Accident Assessment	6	8/03
	5.1.4 Protective Actions	6	8/03
	5.1.4.1 Evacuation	6	8/03
	5.1.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	6	8/03
	5.1.4.3 Access Control	6	8/03
	5.1.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control	6	8/03
	5.1.4.5 Relocation	6	8/03
	5.1.4.6 Re-entry	6	8/03
	5.1.4.7 Recovery	6	8/03
	5.1.4.8 Return	6	8/03
	5.1.5 Parallel Actions	6	8/03
	5.1.5.1 Emergency Medical Services	6	8/03
	5.1.5.2 Radiation Exposure Control	6	8/03
	5.1.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	6	8/03
	5.1.5.4 Social Services	6	8/03
	5.1.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation	6	8/03
	5.1.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	6	8/03
	5.1.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	6	8/03
5.2	Delaware Emergency Management Agency (DEMA)	6	8/03
	5.2.1 Notification and Communication	6	8/03
	5.2.2 Command and Coordination	6	8/03
	5.2.3 Accident Assessment	6	8/03
	5.2.4 Protective Actions	6	8/03
	5.2.4.1 Evacuation	6	8/03
	5.2.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	6	8/03
	5.2.4.3 Access Control	6	8/03
	5.2.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control	6	8/03
	5.2.4.5 Relocation	6	8/03
	5.2.4.6 Re-entry	6	8/03
	5.2.4.7 Recovery	6	8/03
	5.2.4.8 Return	6	8/03

STATE OF DELAWARE
 RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
	5.2.5 Parallel Actions	6	8/03
	5.2.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	6	8/03
	5.2.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
	5.2.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	6	8/03
	5.2.5.4 Social Services	6	8/03
	5.2.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation	6	8/03
	5.2.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	6	8/03
	5.2.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	6	8/03
5.3	Delaware State Police (DSP)	6	8/03
	5.3.1 Notification and Communication	6	8/03
	5.3.2 Command and Coordination	6	8/03
	5.3.3 Accident Assessment	6	8/03
	5.3.4 Protective Actions	6	8/03
	5.3.4.1 Evacuation	6	8/03
	5.3.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	6	8/03
	5.3.4.3 Access Control	6	8/03
	5.3.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control	6	8/03
	5.3.4.5 Relocation	6	8/03
	5.3.4.6 Re-entry	6	8/03
	5.3.4.7 Recovery	6	8/03
	5.3.4.8 Return	6	8/03
	5.3.5 Parallel Actions	6	8/03
	5.3.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	6	8/03
	5.3.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
	5.3.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	6	8/03
	5.3.5.4 Social Services	6	8/03
	5.3.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation	6	8/03
	5.3.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	6	8/03
	5.3.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	6	8/03

STATE OF DELAWARE
 RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
5.4	Department of Health & Social Services (DHSS)	6	8/03
5.4.1	Notification and Communication	6	8/03
5.4.2	Command and Coordination	6	8/03
5.4.3	Accident Assessment	6	8/03
5.4.4	Protective Actions	6	8/03
5.4.4.1	Evacuation	6	8/03
5.4.4.2	Shelter-in-Place	6	8/03
5.4.4.3	Access Control	6	8/03
5.4.4.4	Ingestion Exposure Control	6	8/03
5.4.4.5	Relocation	6	8/03
5.4.4.6	Re-entry	6	8/03
5.4.4.7	Recovery	6	8/03
5.4.4.8	Return	6	8/03
5.4.5	Parallel Actions	6	8/03
5.4.5.1	Emergency Medical Serv	6	8/03
5.4.5.2	Radiation Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
5.4.5.3	Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	6	8/03
5.4.5.4	Social Services	6	8/03
5.4.5.5	Public Health and Sanit	6	8/03
5.4.5.6	Fire Control and Rescue	6	8/03
5.4.6	Emergency Plan Maintenance	6	8/03
5.5	Delaware Department of Agriculture (DDA)	6	8/03
5.5.1	Notification and Communication	6	8/03
5.5.2	Command and Coordination	6	8/03
5.5.3	Accident Assessment	6	8/03
5.5.4	Protective Actions	6	8/03
5.5.4.1	Evacuation	6	8/03
5.5.4.2	Shelter-in-Place	6	8/03
5.5.4.3	Access Control	6	8/03
5.5.4.4	Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
5.5.4.5	Relocation	6	8/03
5.5.4.6	Re-entry	6	8/03
5.5.4.7	Recovery	6	8/03
5.5.4.8	Return	6	8/03

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
	5.5.5 Parallel Actions	6	8/03
	5.5.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	6	8/03
	5.5.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
	5.5.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	6	8/03
	5.5.5.4 Social Services	6	8/03
	5.5.5.5 Public Health and Sanit	6	8/03
	5.5.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	6	8/03
5.6	Division of Water Resources (DWR)	6	8/03
	5.6.1 Notification and Communication	6	8/03
	5.6.2 Command and Coordination	6	8/03
	5.6.3 Accident Assessment	6	8/03
	5.6.4 Protective Actions	6	8/03
	5.6.4.1 Evacuation	6	8/03
	5.6.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	6	8/03
	5.6.4.3 Access Control	6	8/03
	5.6.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control	6	8/03
	5.6.4.5 Relocation	6	8/03
	5.6.4.6 Re-entry	6	8/03
	5.6.4.7 Recovery	6	8/03
	5.6.4.8 Return	6	8/03
	5.6.5 Parallel Actions	6	8/03
	5.6.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	6	8/03
	5.6.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
	5.6.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	6	8/03
	5.6.5.4 Social Services	6	8/03
	5.6.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation	6	8/03
	5.6.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	6	8/03
	5.6.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	6	8/03
5.7	University of Delaware (Coop. Extension)	6	8/03
	5.7.1 Notification and Communication	6	8/03
	5.7.2 Command and Coordination	6	8/03
	5.7.3 Accident Assessment	6	8/03

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
	5.7.4 Protective Actions	6	8/03
	5.7.4.1 Evacuation	6	8/03
	5.7.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	6	8/03
	5.7.4.3 Access Control	6	8/03
	5.7.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
	5.7.4.5 Relocation	6	8/03
	5.7.4.6 Re-entry	6	8/03
	5.7.4.7 Recovery	6	8/03
	5.7.4.8 Return	6	8/03
	5.7.5 Parallel Actions	6	8/03
	5.7.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	6	8/03
	5.7.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
	5.7.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	6	8/03
	5.7.5.4 Social Services	6	8/03
	5.7.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation	6	8/03
	5.7.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	6	8/03
	5.7.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	6	8/03
5.8	Delaware National Guard (DNG)	6	8/03
	5.8.1 Notification and Communication	6	8/03
	5.8.2 Command and Coordination	6	8/03
	5.8.3 Accident Assessment	6	8/03
	5.8.4 Protective Actions	6	8/03
	5.8.4.1 Evacuation	6	8/03
	5.8.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	6	8/03
	5.8.4.3 Access Control	6	8/03
	5.8.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
	5.8.4.5 Relocation	6	8/03
	5.8.4.6 Re-entry	6	8/03
	5.8.4.7 Recovery	6	8/03
	5.8.4.8 Return	6	8/03
	5.8.5 Parallel Actions	6	8/03
	5.8.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	6	8/03
	5.8.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
	5.8.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	6	8/03
	5.8.5.4 Social Services	6	8/03
	5.8.5.5 Public Health and Sanit	6	8/03
	5.8.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	6	8/03
	5.8.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	6	8/03

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
5.9	Division of Fish and Wildlife (DFW)	6	8/03
5.9.1	Notification and Communication	6	8/03
5.9.2	Command and Coordination	6	8/03
5.9.3	Accident Assessment	6	8/03
5.9.4	Protective Actions	6	8/03
5.9.4.1	Evacuation	6	8/03
5.9.4.2	Shelter-in-Place	6	8/03
5.9.4.3	Access Control	6	8/03
5.9.4.4	Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
5.9.4.5	Relocation	6	8/03
5.9.4.6	Re-entry	6	8/03
5.9.4.7	Recovery	6	8/03
5.9.4.8	Return	6	8/03
5.9.5	Parallel Actions	6	8/03
5.9.5.1	Emergency Medical Serv	6	8/03
5.9.5.2	Radiation Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
5.9.5.3	Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	6	8/03
5.9.5.4	Social Services	6	8/03
5.9.5.5	Public Health and Sanit	6	8/03
5.9.5.6	Fire Control and Rescue	6	8/03
5.9.6	Emergency Plan Maintenance	6	8/03
5.10	Department of Education	6	8/03
5.10.1	Notification and Communication	6	8/03
5.10.2	Command and Coordination	6	8/03
5.10.3	Accident Assessment	6	8/03
5.10.4	Protective Actions	6	8/03
5.10.4.1	Evacuation	6	8/03
5.10.4.2	Shelter-in-Place	6	8/03
5.10.4.3	Access Control	6	8/03
5.10.4.4	Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
5.10.4.5	Relocation	6	8/03
5.10.4.6	Re-entry	6	8/03
5.10.4.7	Recovery	6	8/03
5.10.4.8	Return	6	8/03

STATE OF DELAWARE
 RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
	5.10.5 Parallel Actions	6	8/03
	5.10.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	6	8/03
	5.10.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
	5.10.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	6	8/03
	5.10.5.4 Social Services	6	8/03
	5.10.5.5 Public Health and Sanit	6	8/03
	5.10.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	6	8/03
	5.10.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	6	8/03
5.11	Division of Parks and Recreation (DPR)	6	8/03
	5.11.1 Notification and Communication	6	8/03
	5.11.2 Command and Coordination	6	8/03
	5.11.3 Accident Assessment	6	8/03
	5.11.4 Protective Actions	6	8/03
	5.11.4.1 Evacuation	6	8/03
	5.11.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	6	8/03
	5.11.4.3 Access Control	6	8/03
	5.11.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
	5.11.4.5 Relocation	6	8/03
	5.11.4.6 Re-entry	6	8/03
	5.11.4.7 Recovery	6	8/03
	5.11.4.8 Return	6	8/03
	5.11.5 Parallel Actions	6	8/03
	5.11.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	6	8/03
	5.11.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
	5.11.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	6	8/03
	5.11.5.4 Social Services	6	8/03
	5.11.5.5 Public Health and Sanit	6	8/03
	5.11.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	6	8/03
	5.11.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	6	8/03

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
5.12	Delaware State Fire School (DSFS)	6	8/03
5.12.1	Notification and Communication	6	8/03
5.12.2	Command and Coordination	6	8/03
5.12.3	Accident Assessment	6	8/03
5.12.4	Protective Actions	6	8/03
5.12.4.1	Evacuation	6	8/03
5.12.4.2	Shelter-in-Place	6	8/03
5.12.4.3	Access Control	6	8/03
5.12.4.4	Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
5.12.4.5	Relocation	6	8/03
5.12.4.6	Re-entry	6	8/03
5.12.4.7	Recovery	6	8/03
5.12.4.8	Return	6	8/03
5.12.5	Parallel Actions	6	8/03
5.12.5.1	Emergency Medical Serv	6	8/03
5.12.5.2	Radiation Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
5.12.5.3	Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	6	8/03
5.12.5.4	Social Services	6	8/03
5.12.5.5	Public Health and Sanit	6	8/03
5.12.5.6	Fire Control and Rescue	6	8/03
5.13.6	Emergency Plan Maintenance	6	8/03
5.13	Division of Highways (DH)	6	8/03
5.13.1	Notification and Communication	6	8/03
5.13.2	Command and Coordination	6	8/03
5.13.3	Accident Assessment	6	8/03
5.13.4	Protective Actions	6	8/03
5.13.4.1	Evacuation	6	8/03
5.13.4.2	Shelter-in-Place	6	8/03
5.13.4.3	Access Control	6	8/03
5.13.4.4	Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
5.13.4.5	Relocation	6	8/03
5.13.4.6	Re-entry	6	8/03
5.13.4.7	Recovery	6	8/03
5.13.4.8	Return	6	8/03

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
5.13.5	Parallel Actions	6	8/03
5.13.5.1	Emergency Medical Serv	6	8/03
5.13.5.2	Radiation Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
5.13.5.3	Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	6	8/03
5.14.5.4	Social Services	6	8/03
5.14.5.5	Public Health and Sanit	6	8/03
5.14.5.6	Fire Control and Rescue	6	8/03
5.13.6	Emergency Plan Maintenance	6	8/03
5.14	Delaware Transportation Corporation (DTC)	6	8/03
5.14.1	Notification and Communication	6	8/03
5.14.2	Command and Coordination	6	8/03
5.14.3	Accident Assessment	6	8/03
5.14.4	Protective Actions	6	8/03
5.14.4.1	Evacuation	6	8/03
5.14.4.2	Shelter-in-Place	6	8/03
5.14.4.3	Access Control	6	8/03
5.14.4.4	Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
5.14.4.5	Relocation	6	8/03
5.14.4.6	Re-entry	6	8/03
5.14.4.7	Recovery	6	8/03
5.14.4.8	Return	6	8/03
5.14.5	Parallel Actions	6	8/03
5.14.5.1	Emergency Medical Serv	6	8/03
5.14.5.2	Radiation Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
5.14.5.3	Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	6	8/03
5.14.5.4	Social Services	6	8/03
5.14.5.5	Public Health and Sanit	6	8/03
5.14.5.6	Fire Control and Rescue	6	8/03
5.14.6	Emergency Plan Maintenance	6	8/03

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
5.15	American Red Cross (ARC)	6	8/03
5.15.1	Notification and Communication	6	8/03
5.15.2	Command and Coordination	6	8/03
5.15.3	Accident Assessment	6	8/03
5.15.4	Protective Actions	6	8/03
5.15.4.1	Evacuation	6	8/03
5.15.4.2	Shelter-in-Place	6	8/03
5.15.4.3	Access Control	6	8/03
5.15.4.4	Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
5.15.4.5	Relocation	6	8/03
5.15.4.6	Re-entry	6	8/03
5.15.4.7	Recovery	6	8/03
5.15.4.8	Return	6	8/03
5.15.5	Parallel Actions	6	8/03
5.15.5.1	Emergency Medical Serv	6	8/03
5.15.5.2	Radiation Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
5.15.5.3	Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	6	8/03
5.15.5.4	Social Services	6	8/03
5.15.5.5	Public Health and Sanit	6	8/03
5.15.5.6	Fire Control and Rescue	6	8/03
5.15.6	Emergency Plan Maintenance	6	8/03
5.16	Salvation Army (SA)	6	8/03
5.16.1	Notification and Communication	6	8/03
5.16.2	Command and Coordination	6	8/03
5.16.3	Accident Assessment	6	8/03
5.16.4	Protective Actions	6	8/03
5.16.4.1	Evacuation	6	8/03
5.16.4.2	Shelter-in-Place	6	8/03
5.16.4.3	Access Control	6	8/03
5.16.4.4	Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
5.16.4.5	Relocation	6	8/03
5.16.4.6	Re-entry	6	8/03
5.16.4.7	Recovery	6	8/03
5.16.4.8	Return	6	8/03

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
	5.16.5 Parallel Actions	6	8/03
	5.16.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	6	8/03
	5.16.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
	5.16.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	6	8/03
	5.16.5.4 Social Services	6	8/03
	5.16.5.5 Public Health and Sanit	6	8/03
	5.16.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	6	8/03
	5.16.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	6	8/03
5.17	Christiana Care Health System (CCHS)	6	8/03
	5.17.1 Notification and Communication	6	8/03
	5.17.2 Command and Coordination	6	8/03
	5.17.3 Accident Assessment	6	8/03
	5.17.4 Protective Actions	6	8/03
	5.17.4.1 Evacuation	6	8/03
	5.17.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	6	8/03
	5.17.4.3 Access Control	6	8/03
	5.17.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
	5.17.4.5 Relocation	6	8/03
	5.17.4.6 Re-entry	6	8/03
	5.17.4.7 Recovery	6	8/03
	5.17.4.8 Return	6	8/03
	5.17.5 Parallel Actions	6	8/03
	5.17.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	6	8/03
	5.17.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
	5.17.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	6	8/03
	5.17.5.4 Social Services	6	8/03
	5.17.5.5 Public Health and Sanit	6	8/03
	5.17.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	6	8/03
	5.17.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	6	8/03
5.18	Delaware Civil Air Patrol (CAP)	6	8/03
	5.18.1 Notification & Communication	6	8/03
	5.18.2 Command & Coordination	6	8/03
	5.18.3 Accident Assessment	6	8/03

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
	5.18.4 Protective Actions	6	8/03
	5.18.4.1 Evacuation	6	8/03
	5.18.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	6	8/03
	5.18.4.3 Access Control	6	8/03
	5.18.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
	5.18.4.5 Relocation	6	8/03
	5.18.4.6 Re-entry	6	8/03
	5.18.4.7 Recovery	6	8/03
	5.18.4.8 Return	6	8/03
	5.18.5 Parallel Actions	6	8/03
	5.18.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	6	8/03
	5.18.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
	5.18.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	6	8/03
	5.18.5.4 Social Services	6	8/03
	5.18.5.5 Public Health and Sanit	6	8/03
	5.18.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	6	8/03
	5.18.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	6	8/03
5.19	Volunteer Fire Companies	6	8/03
	5.19.1 Notification and Communication	6	8/03
	5.19.2 Command and Coordination	6	8/03
	5.19.3 Accident Assessment	6	8/03
	5.19.4 Protective Actions	6	8/03
	5.19.4.1 Evacuation	6	8/03
	5.19.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	6	8/03
	5.19.4.3 Access Control	6	8/03
	5.19.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
	5.19.4.5 Relocation	6	8/03
	5.19.4.6 Re-entry	6	8/03
	5.19.4.7 Recovery	6	8/03
	5.19.4.8 Return	6	8/03
	5.19.5 Parallel Actions	6	8/03
	5.19.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	6	8/03
	5.19.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
	5.19.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	6	8/03
	5.19.5.4 Social Services	6	8/03
	5.19.5.5 Public Health and Sanit	6	8/03
	5.19.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	6	8/03
	5.19.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	6	8/03

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
5.20	Teledyne Brown Engineering, Environmental Services	6	8/03
5.20.1	Notification and Communication	6	8/03
5.20.2	Command and Coordination	6	8/03
5.20.3	Accident Assessment	6	8/03
5.20.4	Protective Actions	6	8/03
	5.20.4.1 Evacuation	6	8/03
	5.20.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	6	8/03
	5.20.4.3 Access Control	6	8/03
	5.20.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
	5.20.4.5 Relocation	6	8/03
	5.20.4.6 Re-entry	6	8/03
	5.20.4.7 Recovery	6	8/03
	5.20.4.8 Return	6	8/03
5.20.5	Parallel Actions	6	8/03
	5.20.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	6	8/03
	5.20.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
	5.20.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	6	8/03
	5.20.5.4 Social Services	6	8/03
	5.20.5.5 Public Health and Sanit	6	8/03
	5.20.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	6	8/03
5.20.6	Emergency Plan Maintenance	6	8/03
5.21	City of Wilmington Fire Department (CWFD)	6	8/03
5.21.1	Notification and Communication	6	8/03
5.21.2	Command and Coordination	6	8/03
5.21.3	Accident Assessment	6	8/03
5.21.4	Protective Actions	6	8/03
	5.21.4.1 Evacuation	6	8/03
	5.21.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	6	8/03
	5.21.4.3 Access Control	6	8/03
	5.21.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
	5.21.4.5 Relocation	6	8/03
	5.21.4.6 Re-entry	6	8/03
	5.21.4.7 Recovery	6	8/03
	5.21.4.8 Return	6	8/03

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
	5.21.5 Parallel Actions	6	8/03
	5.21.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	6	8/03
	5.21.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
	5.21.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	6	8/03
	5.21.5.4 Social Services	6	8/03
	5.21.5.5 Public Health and Sanit	6	8/03
	5.21.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	6	8/03
	5.21.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	6	8/03
5.22	USDA - Farm Service Agency (FSA)	6	8/03
	5.22.1 Notification and Communication	6	8/03
	5.22.2 Command and Coordination	6	8/03
	5.22.3 Accident Assessment	6	8/03
	5.22.4 Protective Actions	6	8/03
	5.22.4.1 Evacuation	6	8/03
	5.22.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	6	8/03
	5.22.4.3 Access Control	6	8/03
	5.22.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
	5.22.4.5 Relocation	6	8/03
	5.22.4.6 Re-entry	6	8/03
	5.22.4.7 Recovery	6	8/03
	5.22.4.8 Return	6	8/03
	5.22.5 Parallel Actions	6	8/03
	5.22.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	6	8/03
	5.22.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
	5.22.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	6	8/03
	5.22.5.4 Social Services	6	8/03
	5.23.5.5 Public Health and Sanit	6	8/03
	5.23.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	6	8/03
	5.22.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	6	8/03
5.23	National Weather Service (NWS)	6	8/03
	5.23.1 Notification & Communication	6	8/03
	5.23.2 Command & Coordination	6	8/03
	5.23.3 Accident Assessment	6	8/03

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
	5.23.4 Protective Actions	6	8/03
	5.23.4.1 Evacuation	6	8/03
	5.23.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	6	8/03
	5.23.4.3 Access Control	6	8/03
	5.23.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
	5.23.4.5 Relocation	6	8/03
	5.23.4.6 Re-entry	6	8/03
	5.23.4.7 Recovery	6	8/03
	5.23.4.8 Return	6	8/03
	5.23.5 Parallel Actions	6	8/03
	5.23.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	6	8/03
	5.23.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
	5.23.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	6	8/03
	5.23.5.4 Social Services	6	8/03
	5.23.5.5 Public Health & Sanitation	6	8/03
	5.23.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	6	8/03
	5.23.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	6	8/03
5.24	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACE)	6	8/03
	5.24.1 Notification and Communication	6	8/03
	5.24.2 Command and Coordination	6	8/03
	5.24.3 Accident Assessment	6	8/03
	5.24.4 Protective Actions	6	8/03
	5.24.4.1 Evacuation	6	8/03
	5.24.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	6	8/03
	5.24.4.3 Access Control	6	8/03
	5.24.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
	5.24.4.5 Relocation	6	8/03
	5.24.4.6 Re-entry	6	8/03
	5.24.4.7 Recovery	6	8/03
	5.24.4.8 Return	6	8/03
	5.24.5 Parallel Actions	6	8/03
	5.24.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	6	8/03
	5.24.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
	5.24.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	6	8/03
	5.24.5.4 Social Services	6	8/03
	5.24.5.5 Public Health & Sanitation	6	8/03
	5.24.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	6	8/03
	5.24.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	6	8/03

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
5.25	Dover Air Force Base (DAFB)	6	8/03
5.25.1	Notification and Communication	6	8/03
5.25.2	Command and Coordination	6	8/03
5.25.3	Accident Assessment	6	8/03
5.25.4	Protective Actions	6	8/03
5.25.4.1	Evacuation	6	8/03
5.25.4.2	Shelter-in-Place	6	8/03
5.25.4.3	Access Control	6	8/03
5.25.4.4	Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
5.25.4.5	Relocation	6	8/03
5.25.4.6	Re-entry	6	8/03
5.25.4.7	Recovery	6	8/03
5.25.4.8	Return	6	8/03
5.25.5	Parallel Actions	6	8/03
5.25.5.1	Emergency Medical Serv	6	8/03
5.25.5.2	Radiation Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
5.25.5.3	Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	6	8/03
5.25.5.4	Social Services	6	8/03
5.25.5.5	Public Health & Sanitation	6	8/03
5.25.5.6	Fire Control and Rescue	6	8/03
5.25.6	Emergency Plan Maintenance	6	8/03
5.26	United States Coast Guard (USCG)	6	8/03
5.26.1	Notification and Communication	6	8/03
5.26.2	Command and Coordination	6	8/03
5.26.3	Accident Assessment	6	8/03
5.26.4	Protective Actions	6	8/03
5.26.4.1	Evacuation	6	8/03
5.26.4.2	Shelter-in-Place	6	8/03
5.26.4.3	Access Control	6	8/03
5.26.4.4	Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
5.26.4.5	Relocation	6	8/03
5.26.4.6	Re-entry	6	8/03
5.26.4.7	Recovery	6	8/03
5.26.4.8	Return	6	8/03

STATE OF DELAWARE
 RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
	5.26.5 Parallel Actions	6	8/03
	5.26.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	6	8/03
	5.26.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
	5.26.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	6	8/03
	5.26.5.4 Social Services	6	8/03
	5.26.5.5 Public Health & Sanitation	6	8/03
	5.26.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	6	8/03
	5.26.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	6	8/03
5.27	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP)	6	8/03
	5.27.1 Notification and Communication	5	8/03
	5.27.2 Command and Coordination	6	8/03
	5.27.3 Accident Assessment	6	8/03
	5.27.4 Protective Actions	6	8/03
	5.27.4.1 Evacuation	6	8/03
	5.27.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	6	8/03
	5.27.4.3 Access Control	6	8/03
	5.27.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
	5.27.4.5 Relocation	6	8/03
	5.27.4.6 Re-entry	6	8/03
	5.27.4.7 Recovery	6	8/03
	5.27.4.8 Return	6	8/03
	5.27.5 Parallel Actions	6	8/03
	5.27.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	6	8/03
	5.27.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
	5.27.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	6	8/03
	5.27.5.4 Social Services	6	8/03
	5.27.5.5 Public Health & Sanitation	6	8/03
	5.27.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	6	8/03
	5.27.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	6	8/03
5.28	Salem/Hope Creek Nuclear Generating Stations (SHCNGS)	6	8/03
	5.28.1 Notification and Communication	6	8/03
	5.28.2 Command and Coordination	6	8/03
	5.28.3 Accident Assessment	6	8/03

STATE OF DELAWARE
 RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
5.0	AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)		
	5.28.4 Protective Actions	6	8/03
	5.28.4.1 Evacuation	6	8/03
	5.28.4.2 Shelter-in-Place	6	8/03
	5.28.4.3 Access Control	6	8/03
	5.28.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
	5.28.4.5 Relocation	6	8/03
	5.28.4.6 Re-entry	6	8/03
	5.28.4.7 Recovery	6	8/03
	5.28.4.8 Return	6	8/03
	5.28.5 Parallel Actions	6	8/03
	5.28.5.1 Emergency Medical Serv	6	8/03
	5.28.5.2 Radiation Exposure Ctrl	6	8/03
	5.28.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	6	8/03
	5.28.5.4 Social Services	6	8/03
	5.28.5.5 Public Health & Sanitation	6	8/03
	5.28.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue	6	8/03
	5.28.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance	6	8/03
5.29	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES)	6	8/03
6.0	NEW CASTLE COUNTY	7	8/03
6.1	Concept of Operations	7	8/03
	6.1.1 Emergency Response Organization	7	8/03
	6.1.2 Emergency Facilities	7	8/03
	6.1.2.1 Emergency Operations Ctr	7	8/03
	6.1.2.2 Media Center	7	8/03
	6.1.3 Emergency Communications	7	8/03
	6.1.4 Public Information	7	8/03
	6.1.5 Plan Implementation	7	8/03
	6.1.5.1 Phase 1 - Initial	7	8/03
	6.1.5.2 Phase 2 - Operational	7	8/03

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
6.0	NEW CASTLE COUNTY (Continued)		
6.2	County Agency Responsibilities	7	8/03
6.2.1	New Castle County Executive	7	8/03
6.2.2	New Castle County Department of Police (NCCDP)	7	8/03
6.2.3	New Castle County Police Division (NCCP)	7	8/03
6.2.4	New Castle County Department of Special Services (NCCDSS)	7	8/03
6.2.5	New Castle County Department of Parks and Recreation (NCCDCS)	7	8/03
6.2.6	New Castle County Volunteer Fire Companies	7	8/03
6.2.7	New Castle County Emerg. Medical Services (NCCEMS)	7	8/03
6.2.8	New Castle County Emergency Communications Center (NCCECC)		
6.2.9	New Castle County Office of Emergency Preparedness (NCCOEP)	7	8/03
7.0	KENT COUNT	6	8/03
7.1	Concept of Operations	6	8/03
7.1.1	Emergency Response Organization	6	8/03
7.1.2	Emergency Facilities	6	8/03
7.1.2.1	Emergency Operations Ctr	6	8/03
7.1.2.2	Media Center	6	9//01
7.1.3	Emergency Communications	6	8/03
7.1.4	Public Information	6	8/03
7.1.6	Plan Implementation	6	8/03
7.1.5.1	Phase 1 - Initial	6	8/03
7.1.5.2	Phase 2 - Operational	6	8/03
7.2	County Agency Responsibilities	6	8/03
7.2.1	President of Levy Court	6	8/03
7.2.2	Emergency Management	6	8/03
7.2.3	Kent County Volunteer Fire Companies	6	8/03

STATE OF DELAWARE
 RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>LAST UPDATE</u>
8.0	SUSSEX COUNTY	4	8/03
8.1	Concept of Operations	4	8/03
	8.1.1 Emergency Response Organization	4	8/03
	8.1.2 Emergency Facilities	4	8/03
	8.1.2.1 Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	4	8/03
	8.1.2.2 Media Center	4	8/03
	8.1.3 Emergency Communications	4	8/03
	8.1.4 Public Information	4	8/03
8.2	Sussex County Responsibilities	4	8/03
	8.2.1 Notification and Communication	4	8/03
	8.2.2 Command and Coordination	4	8/03
	8.2.3 Accident Assessment	4	8/03
	8.2.4 Protective Actions	4	8/03
	8.2.5 Parallel Actions	4	8/03
8.4	County Agency Responsibilities	4	8/03
	8.3.1 Sussex County Emergency Management		
9.0	PLAN TESTING, MAINTENANCE & DISTRIBUTION	4	8/03
9.1	Scenarios	4	8/03
9.2	Drills	4	8/03
	9.2.1 Communication Drills	4	8/03
	9.2.2 Medical Emergency Drills	4	8/03
	9.2.4 Radiological Monitoring Drills	4	8/03
	9.2.4 Accident Assessment Drills	4	8/03
9.3	Exercises	4	8/03
9.4	Training	4	8/03
9.5	Retraining	4	8/03
9.6	Critique	4	8/03
9.7	Plan Maintenance	4	8/03
9.8	Equipment Maintenance	4	8/03

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>DATE</u>
10.0	MAPS		
1.	Salem-Hope Creek Station Sector Areas (Delaware)	3	8/03
.	State of Delaware 10-mile EPZ Population Distribution	3	8/03
3.	Nuclear Reactor Sites in the Vicinity of Delaware	3	8/03

STATE OF DELAWARE
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>DATE</u>
11.0	AGREEMENT		
11.1	New Jersey State Department of Environmental Protection, New Jersey Division of State Police and Delaware Emergency Management Agency (DEMA),	6	8/03
11.2	Delaware State Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control		
11.3	DEMA and Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	6	8/03
11.4	DEMA and Maryland Emergency Management Agency	6	8/03
11.5	Delaware Department of Public Safety and Public Service Enterprise Group Nuclear	6	8/03
11.6	DEMA and U.S. Department of Energy - Brookhaven Area Office	6	8/03
11.7	DEMA and U.S. Department of Agriculture	6	8/03
11.8	New Castle County and Public Service Electric and Gas Company	6	8/03
11.9	Delaware and American Red Cross (ARC) - General Agreement - ARC Emergency Response Plan - Peacetime Radiological Emergencies/Nuclear Accidents - ARC and Delaware Division of Purchasing, Department of Administrative Services - ARC and Federal Emergency Management Agency - ARC and Salvation Army	6	8/03
11.109	Kent County and PSEG Nuclear	6	8/03
11.11	Salvation Army and DEMA Salvation Army and Federal Disaster, Delaware Chapter Assistance Administration, Civil Air Patrol	6	8/03
11.12	DEMA and Delaware Civil Air Patrol	6	8/03
11.13	DEMA and Colonial School District	6	8/03
11.14	DEMA and The Medical Center of Delaware	6	8/03
11.16	DEMA and Professional Ambulance Service	6	8/03
11.16	DEMA and Teledyne Brown Engineering, Knoxville, TN	6	8/03
11.17	DEMA and Salem County Memorial Hospital	6	8/03
11.18	DEMA and Delaware National Guard	6	8/03
11.19	NRC and DEMA, Inspections	6	8/03
11.20	NRC and DEMA, ERDS	6	8/03
11.21	New Jersey Laboratory and DEMA – Calibration	6	8/03
<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REV</u>	<u>DATE</u>
12.0	INDEX		
	12.1 Agency	3	8/03
	12.2 SOP	3	8/03

STATE PLAN
 LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Figure</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
3-1	Concept of Emergency Planning Zones	16
4-1	Emergency Interorganization Flow - State of Delaware	38
5-1	Notification - State of Delaware - (Unusual Event)	97
5-2	Notification - State of Delaware - (Alert)	98
5-3	Notification - State of Delaware - (Site Area Emergency)	99
5-4	Notification - State of Delaware - (General Emergency)	100
5-5	Command and Coordination - State of Delaware	101
5-6	Accident Assessment State of Delaware	102
5-7	Protective Actions - State of Delaware	103
5-8	Parallel Actions - State of Delaware	104
6-1	Alert Notification - New Castle County	19
6-2	Site Area Emergency Notification - New Castle County	20
6-3	General Emergency Notification - New Castle County	21
6-4	Command and Coordination - New Castle County	22
6-5	Protective Actions - New Castle County	23
6-6	Parallel Actions - New Castle County	24
7-1	Alert Notification - Kent County	14
7-2	Site Area Emergency Notification - Kent County	15
7-3	General Emergency Notification - Kent County	16
7-4	Command and Coordination - Kent County	17
7-5	Protective Actions - Kent County	18
7-6	Parallel Actions - Kent County	19

STATE PLAN
 LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
3-1	Emergency Classification Action Descriptions	17
3-2	Exposure Pathways and Protective Actions	23
3-3	Recommended Protective Actions for Plume Exposure	24
3-4	Whole Body Guidance Chart	26
3-5	Thyroid Guidance Chart	27
3-6	Recommended Protective Action Guides for Ingestion	28
3-7	Derived Preventative PAG Response Levels for Grass-Cow-Milk Pathway	29
3-8	Derived Emergency PAG Response Levels for Grass-Cow-Milk Pathway	30
3-9	Derived Preventative PAG Response Levels for Drinking Water	31
3-10	Derived Preventative PAG Response Levels for Vegetable Foodstuffs	32
3-11	Protective Action Guides for Exposure to Radiation from Deposited Radioactive Materials	33
3-12	Recommended Surface Contamination Screening Levels for Emergency Screening of Persons and other Surfaces at Screening or Monitoring Stations	34
3-13	Recommended Surface Contamination Screening Levels for Persons and Other Surfaces at Monitoring Stations in Low Background Radiation Areas	35
5-1	Emergency Facilities Communications	105
5-2	Agency Responsibility Matrix	112
5-3	Functional Responsibility and Primary individual Listings	116
6-1	New Castle County - Agency Responsibility Matrix	32
6-2	New Castle County - Functional Responsibility and Primary Positions Listings	33
7-1	Kent County - Agency Responsibility Matrix	29
7-2	Kent County - Functional Responsibility and Primary Positions Listings	30

1.0 DEFINITIONS

This section provides a list of abbreviations and acronyms, a glossary and a list of reference documents used in the preparation of this Radiological Emergency Plan.

1.1 ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

A

ACE	-	Army Corps of Engineers
ALARA	-	As Low As Reasonably Achievable
AMS	-	Aerial Monitoring System
ARC DMVP	-	American Red Cross for the Delmarva Peninsula
ARCA	-	Area Requiring Corrective Action
ARFI	-	Area Recommended For Improvement

B

BEH	-	Bureau of Environmental Health, DPH
BRH	-	Bureau of Radiological Health

C

CAP	-	Civil Air Patrol, Delaware Wing
CCHS	-	Christiana Care Health Services

D

DAC	-	Disaster Assistance Center
DAFB	-	Dover Air Force Base
DBA	-	Design Basis Accident
DC	-	Department of Correction
DDA	-	Delaware Department of Agriculture
DE	-	State of Delaware
DEWAS	-	Delaware Emergency Warning System
DEMA	-	Delaware Emergency Management Agency, DPS
DFW	-	Division of Fish and Wildlife, DNREC
DHSS	-	Department of Health and Social Services
DLR	-	Dosimeter of Legal Record
DNG	-	Delaware National Guard
DNREC	-	Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control
DOE	-	Department of Education
DOT	-	Department of Transportation
DPR	-	Division of Parks and Recreation, DNREC
DHS	-	Department of Homeland Security
DSHS	-	Department of Safety & Homeland Security, Delaware
DSFS	-	Delaware State Fire School
DSP	-	Delaware State Police, DPS
DTC	-	Delaware Transportation Corporation, DOT
DWR	-	Division of Water Resources, DNREC
DHS	-	US Department of Homeland Security

1.0 DEFINITIONS (Continued)

1.1 ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS (Continued)

E __		
EA	-	Exclusion Area
EAL	-	Emergency Action Levels
EAS	-	Emergency Alert System
ECC	-	Emergency Communication Center
ECG	-	Emergency Classification Guide
ECL	-	Emergency Classification Level
EDE	-	Effective Dose Equivalent
EDO	-	Emergency Duty Officer, SHCGS
EEP	-	Evacuation Exposure Period
EM	-	Emergency Management
EMRAD	-	Emergency Radio
EMS	-	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	-	Emergency Operations Center
EOF	-	Emergency Operations Facility, SHCGS
EPA	-	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPZ	-	Emergency Planning Zone
ETE	-	Evacuation Time Estimate
F __		
FEMA	-	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FSA	-	Farm Service Agency
FWEA	-	Fish and Wildlife Enforcement Agents
G __		
GOV	-	Governor
H __		
HHS	-	US Department of Health and Human Services
HSP	-	Health Systems Protection
I __		
IPZ	-	Ingestion Pathway Zone
K __		
KC	-	Kent County
KCEM	-	Kent County Emergency Management
KCECC	-	Kent County Emergency Communications Center
KCEOC	-	Kent County Emergency Operations Center
KI	-	Potassium Iodide
M __		
MD	-	Commonwealth of Maryland
N __		
NADPO	-	Natural Disaster Planning Officer, DOE
NAWAS	-	National Warning System
NCC	-	New Castle County
NCCCEP	-	New Castle County Coordinator of Emergency Planning
NCCCP	-	New Castle County Chief of Police
NCCDCS	-	New Castle County Department of Community Services
NCCDP	-	New Castle County Department of Police
NCCDSS	-	New Castle County Department of Special Services
NCCECC	-	New Castle County Emergency Comm. Center
NCCEMS	-	New Castle County Emergency Medical Services
NCCESM	-	New Castle County Emergency Services Manager
NCCEOC	-	New Castle County Emergency Operations Center

1.0 DEFINITIONS (Continued)

1.1 ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS (Continued)

NCCOEM	-	New Castle County Office of Emergency Management
NCCP	-	New Castle County Police
NCCPIO	-	New Castle County Public Information Officer
NJ	-	State of New Jersey
NJOEM	-	New Jersey Office of Emergency Management
NRC	-	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRP	-	National Response Plan
NUDPO	-	Nuclear Disaster Planning officer, DOE
NCCDPS	-	New Castle County Department of Public Safety

O__

OIGS	-	Office of Institutional and General Sanitation, BEH
ORC	-	Office of Radiation Control, BEH
ORO	-	Offsite Response Organization
OSE	-	Office of Sanitary Engineering, BEH

P__

PA	-	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
PAD	-	Protective Action Decision
PAG	-	Protective Action Guide
PAR	-	Protective Action Recommendation
PIO	-	Public Information Officer
PSEG	-	Public Service Enterprise Group

R__

R	-	Roentgen
RACES	-	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service
REA	-	Radiological Emergency Area
REM	-	Roentgen Equivalent Man
REP	-	Radiological Emergency Plan
RSO	-	Radiation Safety Officer

S__

SA	-	Salvation Army
SFM	-	State Fire Marshal
SFPC	-	State Fire Prevention Commission
SHCGS	-	Salem-Hope Creek Generating Stations
SOP	-	Standard Operating Procedure
SRPD	-	Self Reading Pocket Dosimeter

T__

TA	-	Turnpike Authority
TAC	-	Technical Assessment Center
TEDE	-	Total Effective Dose Equivalent
TLD	-	Thermoluminescent Dosimeter
TMC	-	Transportation Management Center, DOT
TRP	-	Troop, DSP
TSC	-	Technical Support Center, SHCGS
TSS	-	Technical Services Section, DWR

U__

USCG	-	U.S. Coast Guard
USDA	-	U.S. Department of Agriculture
US DOE	-	U.S. Department of Energy

1.0 DEFINITIONS (Continued)

1.2 GLOSSARY

As used in this plan, the terms listed below have the meanings given in the definitions.

Accident

An unforeseen and unintentional event which may result in an emergency.

Access Control

The protective action that entails the provision of traffic control prior to and/or during evacuation or shelter-in-place operations. Access control may also include the establishment of roadblock barriers or other means to control public entry into designated areas.

Action Levels

Thresholds for contamination levels that trigger the need for decontamination established in the plans.

Activation

Process by which a facility is brought up to emergency mode from a normal mode of operation. Activation is completed when the facility is ready to carry out full emergency operations.

ALARA

Acronym for "As Low as Reasonably Achievable," a basic concept of radiation protection that specifies that radiation exposure to personnel be kept as far below regulation limits as feasible.

Alerting of Personnel

Transmission of a signal or message that places personnel on notice that a situation has developed that may require that they report for emergency duty.

Alerting of Public

Activating attention-getting warning signal through such means as sirens, tone alert radios, route alerting and speakers on cars, helicopters and boats.

1.0 DEFINITIONS (Continued)

1.2 GLOSSARY (Continued)

Area Recommended for Improvement (ARFI)

An aspect of emergency preparedness that could be improved and which is not required to be corrected.

Area Requiring Corrective Action (ARCA)

An observed or identified inadequacy of organizational performance in an exercise that is not considered, by itself, to adversely impact public health and safety. The correction of an ARCA is required by the next scheduled biennial exercise. An ARCA may be reclassified as a Deficiency under two conditions: First, when the collective impact of two or more ARCAs on an organization's emergency functioning precludes adequate protection of public health and safety. Second, for recidivism, when an organization repeatedly demonstrates the inability to correct one or more previously identified ARCAs over a period of two or more biennial exercises.

Background Radiation

The radiation in man's natural environment, including cosmic rays and radiation from naturally occurring radioactive elements, both outside and inside the bodies of humans and animals. It is also called natural radiation. The normal average individual exposure in the United States from background radiation is 300 millirem per year.

Buffer Zone

An area adjacent to a restricted zone, to which residents may return, but for which protective measures are recommended to minimize exposure to radiation.

Chain of Custody

Form refers to the documentation of the transfer of samples from one organization/individual to another with respect to the name of the organization/individual and dates of acceptance and/or transfer of samples.

Check Source

A radioisotope with a relatively fixed activity level used to determine the responsiveness of survey instruments.

1.0 DEFINITIONS (Continued)

1.2 GLOSSARY (Continued)

Command and Coordination

The management of emergency functions within a particular context (e.g., emergency operations center) through leadership and use of authority.

Committed Dose

The dose to an organ or tissue that will be received over a period of 50 years from the ingestion or inhalation of a particular quantity of radionuclide or a specific mix radionuclides.

Committed Effective Dose Equivalent

The sum of radiation dose for all irradiated body organs or tissues due to radionuclides in the body over a 50 year period following their inhalation or ingestion.

Congregate Care

The provision of temporary housing and basic necessities for evacuees.

Contaminated

The adhesion of radioactive particulates on individuals and objects.

Contaminated, Injured, or Exposed individuals

Individuals who are: contaminated, contaminated and otherwise physically injured, or exposed to high levels of radiation.

Control Cell

Exercise personnel who facilitate interfaces with nonparticipating groups, such as state and local government officials and special needs populations.

Controller

An individual who directs the flow of scenario events to ensure that the conduct of exercises is effected in accordance with agreed-upon objectives and extent of play.

Controller Inject

The introduction of events, data and information into exercises to drive the demonstration of objectives.

1.0 DEFINITIONS (Continued)

1.2 GLOSSARY (Continued)

Counting

Using an instrument to detect individual particles or gamma rays which interact with the detector on the instrument. For example, ambient radiation can be counted, or, alternatively, the radiation emitted by specific samples can be counted.

Critical Pathway

The route or pathway that is given primary consideration as being the mechanism of principal radiation exposure to the public under given conditions.

Curie

The basic unit used to describe the intensity of radioactivity in a sample of material. The curie is equal to 37 billion nuclear transformations per second. Several fractions of a curie are in common usage:

MicroCurie: One-millionth of a Curie, abbreviated μCi

MilliCurie: One-thousandth of a Curie, abbreviated mCi

PicoCurie: One-millionth of a microCurie, abbreviated pCi.

Decontamination

The reduction or removal of contaminating radioactive material from a structure, area, object, or person. Decontamination may be accomplished by (1) treating the surface to remove or decrease the contamination; (2) letting the material stand so that the radioactivity is decreased as a result of natural decay or (3) covering the contamination to shield the radiation emitted.

Deep Dose Equivalent (DDE)

A term which applies to external whole-body exposure. It is the dose equivalent at a tissue depth of 1 cm.

Deficiency

An observed or identified inadequacy of organizational performance in an exercise that could cause a finding that offsite emergency preparedness is not adequate to provide reasonable assurance that appropriate protective measures can be taken in the event of a radiological emergency to protect the health and safety of the public living in the vicinity of a commercial nuclear power plant.

Derived Response Level

A calculated concentration of a particular radionuclide in a particular medium (e.g., food) that will produce a dose equal to protective action guidelines.

1.0 DEFINITIONS (Continued)

1.2 GLOSSARY (Continued)

Design Basis Accident (DBA)

The postulated accident that a commercial nuclear power plant is designed to withstand or mitigate so as to meet U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission regulatory requirements.

Disabled Individuals

Individuals who are deaf, blind, non-ambulatory and require support (e.g., crutches), frail, dependent upon life-support systems, or mentally or emotionally impaired.

Disaster Shelter, ARC DMVP

Public or semi-public buildings at least 15 miles from SHCGS that may be used for one of the following functions: mass care, assembly, or staging and operated in accordance with ARC 3050 Regulations and Procedures American Red Cross of the Delmarva Peninsula Disaster Services; Disaster Health Services.

Dose

A quantity of radiation received. The term "dose" is often used in the sense of the exposure dose, expressed in roentgens, which is a measure of the total amount of ionization that the quantity of radiation could produce in air. This should be distinguished from the absorbed dose, given in rads, that represents the energy absorbed from the radiation in a gram of any material. Furthermore, the biological dose, given in rem, is a measure of the biological damage to living tissue from the radiation exposure.

Dose Commitment

The total effective dose equivalent received by an exposed individual or to the critical (target) organ over the lifetime from a single event.

Dose Equivalent

Radiation dose to the whole body or a single organ that has been adjusted to make it equivalent in risk of cancer to the amount of dose from gamma radiation that would cause the same risk of cancer. No adjustments are required for the predominate types of radiation associated with reactor accident source terms, i.e. beta and gamma radiation. The rem is the unit of dose equivalent.

Dose Limits for Emergency Workers

The allowable accumulated dose during the entire period of the emergency. Action to avoid exceeding the limit is taken based on actual measurements of integrated gamma exposure. In contrast, protective action guides are trigger levels of projected dose at which actions are taken to protect the public. These actions are taken prior to the dose being received.

1.0 DEFINITIONS (Continued)

1.2 GLOSSARY (Continued)

Dose Rate

The radiation dose delivered per unit of time. Measured, for example, in rem per hour.

Dosimeter

A portable instrument for measuring and registering the total accumulated exposure to radiation.

Dosimetry

The theory and application of the principles and techniques involved in the measurement and recording of radiation doses. Its practical aspect is concerned with the use of various types of radiation instruments with which measurements are made.

Drill

An event involving organizational responses to a simulated accident to develop, test and monitor specialized emergency skills that constitute one or more components of an emergency plan or procedure.

Effective Dose Equivalent (EDE)

The sum of the products of the dose equivalent to each organ and a weighting factor, where the weighting factor is the ratio of the risk of mortality from delayed health effects arising from irradiation of a particular organ or tissue to the total risk of mortality from delayed health effects when the whole body is irradiated uniformly to the same dose.

Emergency

That situation or condition which may lead to undue risk to the health and safety of the public or to site personnel.

Emergency Action Levels (EALs)

Radiological dose rates; specific contamination levels of airborne, waterborne, or surface-deposited sited concentrations of radioactive materials; or specific instrument indications (including their rates of change) that may be used as thresholds for designating an emergency classification and initiating an emergency response.

Emergency Classification

The scheme used to indicate the severity of an emergency. The four classes are in increasing severity: Notification of an Unusual Event, Alert, Site Area Emergency and General Emergency.

1.0 DEFINITIONS (Continued)

1.2 GLOSSARY (Continued)

Emergency Classification Level(s) (ECL)

- (1) **Notification of Unusual Event** indicates that events are in process or have occurred that indicate a potential degradation in the level of plant safety. No releases of radioactive material requiring offsite response or monitoring are expected, unless further degradation of safety systems occurs.
- (2) **Alert** indicates that events are in process or have occurred that involve an actual or potential substantial degradation in the level of plant safety. Releases are expected to be limited to small fractions of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Protective Action Guides (PAG) exposure levels.
- (3) **Site Area Emergency** indicates that events are in process or have occurred that involve actual or likely major failures in the plant functions needed for protecting the public. Releases are not expected to exceed EPA PAG exposure levels, except near the site boundary.
- (4) **General Emergency** indicates that 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 reasonably be expected to exceed EPA PAG exposure levels offsite, beyond the immediate site area.

Emergency Information

Material designed to improve public knowledge or understanding of an emergency.

Emergency Instructions

Information provided to the general public during an emergency pertaining to protective action recommendations for actions such as evacuation or shelter-in-place.

Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

The parallel action that entails the provision of medical treatment and ambulance services to the critically ill and injured.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

A facility that is the primary base of emergency operations for an ORO in a radiological emergency.

Emergency Operations Facility (EOF)

A facility that is the primary base of emergency operations for PSEG Nuclear in a radiological incident.

1.0 DEFINITIONS (Continued)

1.2 GLOSSARY (Continued)

Emergency Phase

Initial phase during which actions are taken in response to a threat of release or a release in progress.

Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ)

The area around Salem-Hope Creek Generating Stations for which planning is recommended to assure that prompt and effective actions can be taken to protect the public in the event of a radiological incident. It is defined for the plume exposure pathway and ingestion exposure pathway.

Emergency Worker

An individual who has an essential mission within or outside the plume exposure pathway emergency planning zone to protect the health and safety of the public who could be exposed to ionizing radiation from the plume or from its deposition. Some examples of emergency workers are: radiation monitoring personnel; traffic control personnel; evacuation vehicle drivers; fire and rescue personnel, including ambulance crews; medical facilities personnel; emergency operations center personnel; personnel carrying out backup alerting procedures; and essential services or utility personnel.

Essential Emergency Functions

Communications, direction and control of operations, alert and notification of the public, accident assessment, information for the public and media, radiological monitoring, protective response and medical and public health support.

Evacuation

The protective action that entails the implementation of actions and procedures for the actual movement of the public out of the affected area.

Evacuation Time Estimate (ETE)

An estimate, contained in emergency plans, of the time that would be required to evacuate general and special populations within the plume pathway emergency planning zone under emergency conditions.

Exception Area

An area located approximately 5 to 10 miles from a commercial nuclear power plant and specifically designated in an organizations' plan, for which the 15-minute alerting and notification provision does not apply. For these areas, off-site authorities have approximately 45 minutes to complete alert and notification of the public.

1.0 DEFINITIONS (Continued)

1.2 GLOSSARY (Continued)

Exclusion Area (EA)

The area immediately surrounding a commercial nuclear power plant in which ORO's have the authority to determine all activities, including access control into, or removal of personnel and property from, the area.

Exercise

An event involving organizational responses to a simulated commercial nuclear power plant accident with radiological and other offsite consequences. The purpose of an exercise is to test the integrated capabilities of involved organizations to implement emergency functions set forth in plans and procedures.

Exercise Issue

A problem in organizational performance that is linked with specific NUREG-0654 standards and applicable evaluation criteria. There are three categories of exercise issues: Deficiencies, Areas Requiring Corrective Actions (ARCA) and Areas Recommended For Improvement (ARFI).

Exposure

The absorption of radiation or ingestion of a radionuclide. Acute exposure is generally accepted to be a large exposure received over a short period of time. Chronic exposure is exposure received during a lifetime.

Exposure Rate

The amount of gamma radiation that an individual would receive in one hour as measured in air (typically expressed in units of milliroentgens per hour or Roentgens per hour).

Facility

Any building, center, room(s) or mobile unit(s) designed and equipped to support emergency operations.

Federal and Other Support Organizations

Federal agencies such as Department of Homeland Security, the U.S. Department of Energy, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or any other governmental, quasi-governmental, or private organizations (e.g., American Red Cross, Civil Air Patrol, RACES) that may provide assistance in radiological emergencies.

1.0 DEFINITIONS (Continued)

1.2 GLOSSARY (Continued)

Field Team Coordinator

The individual who manages the functions of field teams and coordinates data with the dose assessment group located in emergency operation centers and facilities.

Fire Control and Rescue

The parallel action that entails the provision of fire-fighting and rescue capabilities, including personnel and equipment, as needed, during and after an emergency.

Fixed Contamination

Contamination that remains after loose contamination has been removed by decontamination.

Fixed (Reproducible) Geometry

A method of measuring levels of radioactivity in samples by using a standard size or volume of samples held at a fixed distance from the measuring instrument.

Full Participation Exercise

A joint exercise in which: (1) state and local government and PSEG Nuclear emergency personnel and other resources are mobilized in sufficient numbers to adequately demonstrate and test their planning and preparedness capabilities to respond to a simulated radiological emergency; (2) the integrated capabilities of organizations to adequately assess and respond to a radiological accident are demonstrated; and (3) the implementation of the observable elements of state and/or local and PSEG plans and preparedness is tested.

Geiger-Mueller Detector

A type of radiation detector that can be used to measure the gamma, or beta plus gamma radiation depending on whether the detector is covered by a beta shield.

Half Life

The time required for a particular quantity of a radionuclide to reduce the rate at which it emits radiation by one half.

Health Physics Technician

An individual trained in radiation protection.

High Exposure Rate

Rates greater than 100 milliroentgens per hour.

1.0 DEFINITIONS (Continued)

1.2 GLOSSARY (Continued)

High Levels of Radiation Exposure

Rates greater than 100 milliroentgens per hour.

Host Area

A geographical area outside the plume pathway emergency planning zone where functions such as congregate care, radiological monitoring, decontamination and registration are conducted.

Host Regional Office

The FEMA Regional Office that has program jurisdiction for a site because of the location of a commercial nuclear power plant within its regional borders.

Ingestion Exposure Control

The protective action that entails controlling food, water, milk and livestock feed supplies which may have become contaminated.

Ingestion Exposure Pathway

The pathway by which the exposure could be from ingestion of contaminated water or foods, such as milk, meat, or fresh vegetables. The time of potential exposure could range in duration from hours to months.

Ingestion Planning Zone

The Emergency Planning Zone corresponding to the ingestion exposure pathway, having a radius of about 50 miles from commercial nuclear power plants and a radius of about 5 miles from research facilities.

Institutionalized Individuals

Individuals who reside in institutions, such as nursing homes or prisons and may need to depend on others for assistance with protective actions. Institutionalized individuals may or may not have special needs.

Isotope

One or more atoms of an element which have the same number of protons in the nucleus but a different number of neutrons. Some isotopes of a particular element may be radioactive while the others are not.

1.0 DEFINITIONS (Continued)

1.2 GLOSSARY (Continued)

Key Agency

The governmental department or subdivision that is assigned fundamental and lead responsibility to ensure the fulfillment of a designated function.

Key Staff

Emergency personnel, sufficient in numbers and functions, necessary to carry out emergency operations as required by scenario events and as set forth in the plans.

KI (Potassium Iodide)

A prophylactic drug that can be used effectively to block the uptake of radioiodine by the thyroid gland.

Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

The parallel action that entails the use of law enforcement personnel to maintain civil order.

Low Exposure Rate

Rates less than 100 milliroentgens per hour.

Maximally Exposed Individual

A hypothetical individual who receives the greatest possible projected dose in the area of highest radiation levels over a specific period of time.

Measuring

Counting to detect radiation levels or determining other parameters, such as the energy of radiation or physical characteristics of samples, such as the volume of an air sample.

Media Center

A facility staffed by spokespersons from multiple OROs for the purpose of providing a single designated point of contact with the news media and to facilitate exchange and coordination of information among spokespersons from different organizations. This type of facility is also referred to as a Public Information Center, a Joint Information Center, a Public Affairs Center or an Emergency News Center.

Mobilized Organization

An organization that has completed the alerting, notification and mobilization of key emergency staff sufficient to carry out the essential emergency functions, as required by scenario events and as set forth in emergency plans.

1.0 DEFINITIONS (Continued)

1.2 GLOSSARY (Continued)

Monitoring

The measurement of radiation levels, usually with a portable survey instrument.

Monitoring and Decontamination Facility

A temporary facility established outside the plume emergency planning zone for the purpose of monitoring and decontaminating emergency workers and their vehicles and equipment used in the plume and/or areas contaminated by the plume.

Noble Gases

Chemically inert radioactive gases that are released during an accident at a commercial nuclear power plant.

Non-Participating Organizations

State and local governments that are not participating in emergency planning and preparedness for accidents at a commercial nuclear power plant.

Notification and Mobilization of Personnel

The transmission of messages to emergency personnel informing them of an emergency situation and directing them to report for emergency duty at their assigned duty stations.

Notifying the Public

Distributing an instructional message, either through the Emergency Alert System (EAS) or some other system.

Offsite

All areas outside of the nuclear generating station site boundary.

Offsite Response Organization (ORO)

Any state or local government, supporting private industry, voluntary organizations or licensee offsite response organization that is responsible for carrying out emergency functions during a radiological emergency.

Onsite

The area within the security fence perimeter.

1.0 DEFINITIONS (Continued)

1.2 GLOSSARY (Continued)

Onsite Personnel

Licensee or contract personnel working at commercial nuclear power plants.

Operationally Mobilized Organization

An organization that has completed the mobilization process required by scenario events and the ORO emergency plan and procedures for specific duty stations. Operational mobilization is achieved when key personnel are at their duty stations prior to the time they need to begin emergency operations, except for fast-breaking emergency situations.

Parallel Actions

Those actions which are planned or are taken during or after protective actions to assure public health and welfare. Parallel Actions include emergency medical services, radiation exposure control, law enforcement and crime prevention, social services, public health and sanitation and fire control and rescue.

Partial Participation Exercise

The engagement of state and local government personnel in an exercise sufficient to adequately test facility-based direction and control functions for protective action decision making related to the appropriate establishment of emergency classification levels and communication capabilities among affected state and local governments and the licensee. During partial participation exercises, it is not necessary to demonstrate field-based function. Partial participation, as defined, typically refers to the limited participation of state governments in an exercise; however, in some cases, this concept can be used to refer to an exercise in which local governments have limited participation. Limited participation of state and local organizations is permitted to provide relief to organizations that have responsibilities for two or more sites.

Plan

An organization's documented concept of operations and implementing procedures for managing its internal response and coordinating its external response, with other organizations, to radiological emergencies.

Plume Dose Projections

Estimates of dosage to the public from exposure to the plume, over a period of time, in the absence of initiating protective actions.

1.0 DEFINITIONS (Continued)

1.2 GLOSSARY (Continued)

Plume Exposure Pathway

The pathway from which the principal exposure sources are (1) whole body external exposure to gamma radiation from the plume and from deposited material and (2) inhalation exposure from the passing radioactive plume. Potential exposure could range from hours to days and is affected by weather conditions.

Plume Zone

The Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) corresponding to the plume exposure pathway having a radius of about 10 miles from nuclear power plant and about 1 mile for research facilities.

Portal Monitor

A radiation monitor consisting of several radiation detectors arranged in a fixed position within a frame that forms a passageway for individuals being monitored.

Potential Dose

An amount of radiation dose that could result from a particular set of plant conditions but is not supported by estimated or measured releases or measured environmental levels.

Precautionary Action

A protective action taken on the basis of the potential for a release of radioactive material, such as an embargo of food products.

Pre-Operational Exercise

An exercise conducted prior to the issuance of a full-power license of a commercial nuclear power plant by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Preventive Protective Actions

Ingestion measures that may be taken to prevent or reduce contamination of milk, food and drinking water.

Projected Dose

Future dose calculated for a specified time period on the basis of estimated or measured initial concentrations of radionuclides or exposure rates and in the absence of protective actions.

1.0 DEFINITIONS (Continued)

1.2 GLOSSARY (Continued)

Protective Actions

Those measures taken, in anticipation of or after an uncontrolled release of radioactive material has occurred, to prevent or mitigate radiological exposures to persons that would be likely to occur if the actions were not taken. Protective actions include evacuation, shelter-in-place, administration of stable iodine, access control, ingestion exposure control, relocation, re-entry, recovery and return.

Protective Action Guide (PAG)

Projected dose to an individual in the general population that warrants the implementation of protective action. Specific PAG's have been recommended in terms of the level of projected dose that warrants the implementation of evacuation/shelter-in-place, administration of stable iodine, relocation and limiting the use of contaminated food, water, or animal feed.

Protective Action Recommendations (PARs)

Recommendations to take certain protective actions and generally based upon Protective Action Guides. PARs are made by the TAC Chairman to the DEMA Director who will make a decision based upon the recommendation. The utility may also make PARs to the DEMA Director.

Public Health and Sanitation

The parallel action that entails the provision of adequate health services and the maintenance of sanitation facilities and procedures.

Rad

Acronym for radiation absorbed dose. The basic unit of absorbed dose of radiation. A dose of one rad means the absorption of 100 ergs per gram of absorbing material.

Radiation

Any or all of the following: alpha rays, beta rays, gamma rays, X-rays, neutrons, high-speed electrons, high-speed protons and other atomic particles.

Radiation Exposure Control

The parallel action that entails monitoring and controlling public and emergency worker exposure, maintaining records of this exposure and the actions and procedures necessary for the decontamination of evacuees, emergency workers and equipment and materials.

1.0 DEFINITIONS (Continued)

1.2 GLOSSARY (Continued)

Radiation Safety Officer (RSO)

A health physicist or other individual experienced in radiation protection who advises medical facility staff regarding the hazards associated with high levels of radiation.

Radiological Emergency Area (REA)

An area established on an ad hoc basis in a medical facility for monitoring, decontamination and treatment of contaminated injured individuals and for contamination control.

Radiological Emergency Plan (REP)

A detailed plan which coordinates and describes the emergency response organizations, responsibilities, capabilities and resources of local or state governments and/or private organizations to assure the public health and safety arising from an emergency in which there is a potential radiological release.

Radiological Incident

Any event involving actual or potential radiation exposure or radioactive contamination to the public resulting from the release of radioactive materials from a nuclear power plant.

Radionuclide

A radioactive isotope of a particular element.

Reception Center

A facility where monitoring, decontamination and registration of evacuees is conducted.

Recovery

The process of reducing radiation exposure rates and concentrations of radioactive material in the environment to acceptable levels for return by the general public for unconditional occupancy or use after the emergency phase of a radiological emergency.

Recovery Worker

An individual who is permitted to enter the restricted zone under controlled conditions to perform work or to retrieve valuable property.

1.0 DEFINITIONS (Continued)

1.2 GLOSSARY (Continued)

Re-Entry

Temporary entry of individuals into a restricted zone under controlled conditions.

Release of Radioactive Material

1. Controlled Release - Any release of radioactive material from a commercial nuclear power plant, which was planned and is being controlled by station personnel.
2. Unplanned Release - Any release of radioactive material which is not a controlled release as defined above.

Relocation

A protective action, taken in the post-emergency phase, through which individuals not evacuated during the emergency phase are asked to vacate a contaminated area to avoid chronic radiation exposure from deposited radioactive material.

Relocation Center

A facility where monitoring, decontamination, registration and congregate care of evacuees is conducted.

Rem

Acronym for Roentgen Equivalent Man, a unit of dose equivalent; the dosage of an ionizing radiation that will cause the same biological effect as one Roentgen of X-ray or gamma-ray dosage.

Response Level

The level of radioactivity of a specific nuclide in the food chain at which preventive or emergency protective actions should be taken to protect the public health.

Restricted Zone

An area with controlled access from which the population has been evacuated or relocated.

Return

Reoccupation of areas cleared for unrestricted residence or use by previously evacuated or relocated populations.

1.0 DEFINITIONS (Continued)

1.2 GLOSSARY (Continued)

Roentgen

A unit of exposure to radiation. The amount of X-radiation or gamma radiation that will provide one electrostatic unit of charge (positive or negative) in one cubic centimeter of dry air at standard pressure and temperature conditions.

Salem-Hope Creek Generating Stations (SHCGS)

A site in Lower Alloways Creek in New Jersey where nuclear materials are used in commercial electric power generating operations.

Sampling

Collecting specimens of materials (e.g. particles or radioiodine in the air) at field locations.

Schools

Primarily intended to refer to public schools. However, because of the interest of private schools, kindergartens and day care centers in participating in radiological emergency preparedness exercises, this term may be expanded to include these groups.

Special Populations

Groups of individuals with physical or mental handicaps that need assistance when protective actions are implemented.

Social Services

The parallel action that entails the provision of food, shelter, routine medical services, registration and other essential provisions or services for evacuees.

Source Term

The radioisotope inventory of the reactor core, or radioisotopes released to the environment, often expressed as a function of Curies or fractions of Curies per unit time.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

A detailed pre-established set of operational instructions which direct an agency's actions in response to an emergency situation. These procedures will be used by an agency in carrying out its assigned responsibilities for protective and parallel actions.

Support Agency

The governmental department or subdivision that is assigned to assist in the fulfillment of a designated function.

1.0 DEFINITIONS (Continued)

1.2 GLOSSARY (Continued)

Shelter-in-place

The protective action that entails the notification of the public to seek protection by going indoors, closing doors and windows and turning off ventilation systems. Shelter-in-place affords radiation protection from an airborne plume and/or deposited radioactive materials.

Technical Assessment

The evaluation of the actual and potential consequences of a radiological incident.

Technical Assessment Center (TAC)

The state organization of technical professionals responsible for the evaluation and assessment of a radiological emergency.

Technical Support Center (TSC)

The technical support facility located onsite at the Salem-Hope Creek Generating Stations or other commercial nuclear power plant.

Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE)

The sum of the deep-dose equivalent (for external exposure) and the committed effective dose equivalent (for internal exposure).

Traffic Control

All activities accomplished for the purpose of facilitating the evacuation of the general public in vehicles along specific routes.

Transportation-Dependent Individuals

Individuals who do not have their own transportation and must depend on other individuals, taxis, or public transportation.

Turn-Back Values

Total accumulated external exposure limits or exposure rates, established by the offsite health authority, at which the emergency worker should leave the area without further consultation or direction.

Thyroid Blocking

The use of potassium iodide (KI) or other suitable drug for the purpose of saturating the thyroid gland with stable iodine and thereby preventing thyroid uptake of radioiodine.

Unannounced Exercise (or Drill)

An exercise (or drill) for which knowledge of the exact date and time is restricted to those individuals with a need to know.

1.0 DEFINITIONS (Continued)

1.2 GLOSSARY (Continued)

Urgent Medical Condition

Problems for which a delay in treatment may cause extended recovery time, reduced level of recovery or death.

Walk-Through

A type of evaluation in which evaluators inspect the physical layout of a facility or area including equipment, attendant resources and procedures to determine conformity with specific ORO plans.

Whole Body Dose

Dose resulting from uniform exposure of the entire body to either internal or external source of radiation.

1.3 REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Manual of Protective Action Guides and Protective Actions for Nuclear Incidents, EPA-400-R-92-001, May 1992.

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission and Department of Homeland Security. Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants, NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP - 1, Rev 1, November 1980 and Suppl. 1, September 1988.

Exercise Evaluation Methodology, August, 2002.

Radiological Emergency Preparedness: Alert and Notification Guidance, November, 1985.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of the Radiological Emergency Plan (REP) is to coordinate and implement a comprehensive state and county response to protect the public from the hazards of a radiological emergency resulting from an incident at Salem-Hope Creek Generating Stations (SHCGS) or other commercial nuclear power plant.

2.2 RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN (REP)/STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOP)

The State of Delaware Radiological Emergency Preparedness Section utilizes the State of Delaware Radiological Emergency Plan (Plan) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) as a guide for implementation of response in the event of an emergency.

2.2.1 Plan

The Plan includes a description of the Planning Basis, Concept of Operations, Agency Responsibilities, County Operations, Plan Testing, Maintenance and Agreements.

The agency responsibilities detail federal, state, local and private agency procedures for the various protective and parallel actions described in the concept of operations.

Delaware has existing mutual aid agreements with the adjacent states of Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. A complete list of Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) and Letters of Agreement are found in the Agreements section of the Plan.

2.2.2 Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

SOPs are detailed pre-established operational instructions, which direct an agency's actions to respond to an emergency situation. These procedures will be used by agencies to perform assigned responsibilities for protective actions and parallel actions.

2.3 EMERGENCY ROLES

The specific policies that will facilitate the implementation of the Radiological Emergency Plan (REP) in the event of a radiological emergency situation are described in this section.

2.3.1 Role of Salem-Hope Creek Generating Stations

In the event of a Notification of Unusual Event, Alert, Site Area Emergency (SAE) or General Emergency (GE) at the Salem-Hope Creek Generating Stations (SHCGS) affecting Delaware, the SHCGS will promptly inform Delaware State Police (DSP) Communications or DEMA of the emergency and any recommended protective actions. Delaware State Police (DSP) Communications or DEMA will notify the appropriate county authorities for an Alert, Site Area Emergency and General Emergency (SOP 100 Series).

2.0 INTRODUCTION (Continued)

2.3 EMERGENCY ROLES (Continued)

2.3.1 Role of Salem-Hope Creek Generating Stations (Continued)

The SHCGS will activate the onsite Technical Support Center (TSC) and the Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) as appropriate for the technical class. Meteorological data, release rate data, dose projection and plant status updates will be provided on a regular basis to allow for the effective coordination of onsite and offsite emergency response to ensure public safety.

2.3.2 Role of the Individual

The general public will be asked to listen to emergency information on the radio or television and to follow the instructions of governmental agencies and emergency workers. Local newspapers will also be used to supplement emergency information and instructions to the public in an emergency of a protracted nature. If evacuations are implemented, individuals will be asked to use their private motor vehicles, if possible, to evacuate and to bring necessities with them.

2.3.3 Role of the County and the State Governments

New Castle, Kent and Sussex Counties will mobilize and utilize their resources fully to mitigate the consequences of the emergency. The State of Delaware will implement its planned radiological emergency response operations commensurate with the severity of the situation.

The state will assume direction and control of an incident at a commercial nuclear power plant and continue its role of overall coordination through the duration of the incident and its aftermath. The counties must comply with state direction and control and continue coordination and utilization of their resources in confirmation thereto. Since the resources of the plume zone counties are minimal with respect to a radiological emergency, when such county resources are exhausted, inadequate or unavailable, the counties will request state assistance and guidance from DEMA in accordance with emergency procedures.

2.3.4 Role of the Federal Government

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is responsible for overall coordination of all actual and potential Incidents of National Significance in accordance with the National Response Plan (NRP), Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex.

2.0 INTRODUCTION (Continued)

2.3 EMERGENCY ROLES (Continued)

2.3.4 Role of the Federal Government (Continued)

The federal agencies that form the NRP/Nuclear Radiological Incident Annex are:

Coordinating Agencies

Department of Defense
Department of Energy
Department of Homeland Security
Environmental Protection Agency
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Cooperating Agencies

Department of Agriculture
Department of Commerce
Department of Defense
Department of Energy
Department of Health and Human Services
Department of Homeland Security
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Department of Interior
Department of Justice
Department of Labor
Department of State
Department of Transportation
Department of Veterans Affairs
Environmental Protection Agency
General Services Administration
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
American Red Cross

FRMAP will utilize the New Castle County Airport as a landing facility for aircraft. The Delaware National Guard (DNG) will provide secure hangar space for planes and a parking area for ground vehicles at the New Castle County Airport.

DEMA will provide communications and listings of local motels, airports, airlines, air freight carriers, aircraft rentals, auto rentals, bus rentals, gasoline dealers, helicopter services, laundry facilities, restaurants, temporary manpower agencies, office furniture and equipment rentals, trailer rentals, portable toilets and water and refrigerator rentals to federal agencies as requested.

The mobilization of federal support does not relieve the state and counties from their responsibilities regarding radiological emergency response. DEMA maintains authority and will command the implementation of the FRMAP emergency response support.

2.0 INTRODUCTION (Continued)

2.4 SALEM-HOPE CREEK GENERATING STATIONS (SHCGS) SITE VICINITY DESCRIPTION

Salem-Hope Creek Generating Station (SHCGS) is located on the southern tip of Artificial Island on the east bank of the Delaware River in Lower Alloways Creek Township, Salem County, New Jersey. SHCGS is roughly 20 miles north of Dover, Delaware and 20 miles south of Wilmington, Delaware. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania is approximately 32 miles to the NNE and Delaware City, Delaware, is 8.0 miles NNW of the site.

The SHCGS site lies on the low coastal plain of New Jersey. The surrounding region has extensive marshland and meadowland. Most of the land within three miles of the site is undeveloped, as the land is dominated by field marshes and the Delaware River. The land within the two Delaware counties in the vicinity of the site is undeveloped (48 percent) or used for agriculture (42 percent). Major farm products within a 25-mile radius from the site include vegetables, poultry, dairy products and field crops.

The current permanent population distribution within a 10-mile radius of SHCGS is shown on Map 1 in Section 10. The total permanent population estimate for the Delaware portion of the 10-mile EPZ is 24,976. This population is derived from the 2000 U.S. Census figure and a projected population growth. Approximately 5,142 of the 24,976 are within ERPA A which includes a 5-mile radius of SHCGS.

2.5 COMMERCIAL NUCLEAR FACILITIES WITHIN 50 MILES OF DELAWARE

Delaware can be affected by commercial nuclear facilities within adjacent states. The Plume Exposure Pathway Zone is approximately a 10-mile radius from the site and the Ingestion Exposure Pathway Zone is approximately a 50-mile radius from the site of each commercial nuclear facility.

Salem-Hope Creek Generating Stations are the only commercial nuclear facilities with their 10-mile EPZ in Delaware.

Delaware is affected by the 50 mile IPZs from four commercial nuclear sites. All four of these sites are located in adjacent states. Presently the sites include nine commercial nuclear reactors with operating licenses. This plan can be used to support emergencies, which may occur at these commercial nuclear sites (See Map 2).

2.5 COMMERCIAL NUCLEAR FACILITIES WITHIN 50 MILES OF DELAWARE
(Continued)

The four commercial nuclear sites are:

<u>SITE</u>	<u>NAME(S)</u>	<u>NUCLEAR REACTOR UNITS</u>	<u>UTILITY</u>
<u>New Jersey</u> Salem	Salem-Hope Creek	3	PSEG Nuclear, LLC
<u>Pennsylvania</u> Peach Bottom	Peach Bottom Atomic Power Station	2	Exelon .
Pottstown	Limerick Generation Station	2	Exelon
<u>Maryland</u> Lusby	Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant	2	Constellation Nuclear

3.0 PLANNING BASIS

3.1 PLANNING ZONES

The NRC/FEMA document entitled, "Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants, NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1", provides guidance for REP planning and development.

NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1 presents the concept of generic Emergency Planning Zones (EPZs) as a basis for the planning of response actions which would result in dose savings in the environs of nuclear facilities in the event of a serious power reactor accident. The EPZ concept is illustrated in Figure 3-1.

The EPA document entitled, "Manual of Protective Action Guides (PAGs) and Protective Actions for Nuclear Incidents", provides planning guidance for protective actions to safeguard public health. The EPA recommended PAGs, technical considerations and planning needs are factors central to the EPZ concept and development. The EPZs are designated as areas for which planning is recommended to assure that prompt and effective actions can be taken to protect the public in the event of an accident.

For commercial reactors, a radius of about 10 miles was selected for the plume zone and a radius of about 50 miles was selected for the ingestion zone. For research reactors, a radius of about 1 mile was selected for the plume zone and a radius of about 5 miles was selected for the ingestion zone.

Although the radius for the EPZ implies a circular area, the actual shape would depend upon the characteristics of a particular site. The circular area or other defined area is for planning purposes. The EPZ is of sufficient size to provide dose savings to the population in areas where the projected dose from design basis accidents could be expected to exceed the applicable PAGs under unfavorable atmospheric conditions. The EPZ is considered to be of sufficient size to provide for substantial reduction in early severe health effects in the event of the more severe accidents.

3.1.1 10-Mile Emergency Planning Zone (Plume Pathway Zone)

Principal exposure pathways in the plume zone are:

Whole body external exposure to gamma radiation from the plume and from deposited materials and;

Inhalation exposure from the passing radioactive plume. The time of potential exposure could range in length from hours to days.

3.0 PLANNING BASIS (Continued)

3.1 PLANNING ZONES (Continued)

3.1.2 50-Mile Emergency Planning Zone (Ingestion Pathway Zone)

Principal exposure pathways in the ingestion zone would be from ingestion of contaminated water or foods, such as milk or fresh vegetables and inhalation of resuspended deposited materials. The potential exposure could range in length from hours to months.

3.2 EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION LEVELS (ECL's)

This plan has established or adapted its emergency classifications in basic conformance with current federal and state regulatory guidance. The classification systems are categorized according to plant status and potential offsite doses and are related to predetermined plant parameters, radioactive release potentials and anticipated or measured offsite radiation levels.

The guidance presented in Appendix 1 to NUREG-0654 was used to establish this reference classification system. Table 3-1 describes the various classifications and summarizes the actions that should be taken by the licensee as well as state and local governments. The state emergency classification system has been categorized according to the offsite response required by state and local officials with respect to notification, radiological response and recommended protective measures. State response to each emergency class is discussed in Section 4.0, Concept of Operations.

3.3 BASIC RESPONSE FUNCTIONS

The Radiological Emergency Plan (REP) is based upon five functions outlining the actions required to meet a radiological emergency.

Notification and communication

Command and coordination

Accident assessment

Protective actions (including access control, shelter-in-place, evacuation, decontamination, ingestion exposure control, relocation, re-entry, recovery and return).

Parallel actions (including emergency medical services, radiation exposure control, law enforcement and crime prevention, social services, public health and sanitation, fire control and rescue).

3.0 PLANNING BASIS (Continued)

3.3 BASIC RESPONSE FUNCTIONS (Continued)

3.3.1 Notification and Communication

Notification and communication is the method of notifying appropriate agencies (governmental and private) and the public of an existent or potential radiological emergency situation. The methods and means of communicating the notification/alert are also provided.

Notification and communication provides for 24-hour coverage in communication methods, personnel response and the completion of Initial Contact Message Forms. Communications between the Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs), appropriate agencies, Salem-Hope Creek Generating Station (SHCGS) and the public are also outlined. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) 100, 200 and 500 Series contain specific notification procedures.

3.3.2 Command and Coordination

Command and coordination is the identification of the governmental agency, which is to have overall authority and the governmental agency, which is to coordinate activities within each political entity in the event of a radiological emergency.

3.3.3 Accident Assessment

Accident assessment is the evaluation of the consequences of a release of radioactive material from Salem-Hope Creek Generating Stations (SHCGS). It includes an estimate of thyroid inhalation and whole body doses, deposition rates for ingestion exposures and environmental monitoring and sampling.

Accident assessment provides the basis for classifying the severity of the accident, recommending the appropriate protective actions, mobilizing the proper radiological response and determining when emergency actions are no longer necessary. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP 300 Series) contain specific technical assessment procedures.

3.3.4 Protective Actions

Protective actions are the measures taken in anticipation of, during, or after a release of radioactive material. The purpose is to prevent or minimize radiological exposure to the public that would be likely to occur if protective actions were not taken.

3.0 PLANNING BASIS (Continued)

3.3 BASIC RESPONSE FUNCTIONS (Continued)

3.3.4 Protective Actions (Continued)

The decision to initiate a protective action may be a difficult process, with the benefits of taking the action weighed against the risks and constraints involved in taking the action. The magnitude of the release, possible pathways to the population at risk, time available to take action, action to be taken and the potential effects of a release must all be considered in the determination of protective actions. SOP 600 Series contains pre-determined protective actions.

Protective actions can include evacuation, shelter-in-place, administration of stable iodine (See SOP 300 Series), access control, decontamination, ingestion exposure control, and relocation.

3.3.4.1 Evacuation

Evacuation consists of the actions and procedures necessary to remove the general public from designated areas to avoid or reduce possible short-term radiation exposure. This includes providing transportation, if necessary, for the public to evacuation registration centers. Sections 6 and 7 contain the specific evacuation plans for New Castle County and Kent County, respectively.

SOP 1000, 1100 and 1200 Series contain specific evacuation procedures for special populations, schools and the general population. SOP 500 Series contains specific evacuation instructions for the public.

3.3.4.2 Shelter-in-place

Shelter-in-place is the notification and subsequent action of the public to proceed indoors, shut doors and windows and shut off ventilation systems. These actions provide shielding from direct radiation and protection from radioactive gases and vapors for a short period of time. Shelter-in-place is the protective action taken when it has been determined that projected and shelter-in-place doses are less than 1 rem Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE), in accordance with EPA Protective Actions Guidelines (PAGs). Shelter-in-place is always considered prior to any decisions to evacuate. Details of this decision process are found in Section 3.4.1.

3.0 PLANNING BASIS (Continued)

3.3 BASIC RESPONSE FUNCTIONS (Continued)

3.3.4 Protective Actions (Continued)

3.3.4.2 Shelter-in-place (Continued)

Shelter-in-place could also be considered when constraints, such as inclement weather render evacuation ineffective or undesirable in a situation where evacuation may otherwise be desirable based upon projected doses. SOP 1000 and 1100 Series contain specific shelter-in-place procedures for special populations and schools. SOP 500 Series contains shelter-in-place instructions for the public to be issued as Emergency Alert System (EAS) messages and press releases.

3.3.4.3 Access Control

Access control is the provision of traffic control during an evacuation. This includes the establishment of barriers, roadblocks, or other means to prevent unauthorized entry into evacuation and/or take-shelter areas.

Access control can be an effective protective action to avoid exposure to the public who might otherwise enter plume exposure or contaminated areas unnecessarily. SOP 700 Series contains specific access control procedures.

3.3.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control

In the Ingestion Pathway Zone (IPZ), the primary concern is protecting the public from the consumption of foodstuffs and drinking water that may have been contaminated with radioactive materials.

Ingestion exposure control is the sampling and evaluating of edible foodstuffs and liquids for radioactive contamination and the implementation of control measures, if warranted. The restriction of public consumption and use of alternate sources of food, water, milk and livestock feed will be implemented until contamination has decreased (decayed) to safe levels. See Concept of Operations, Section 4.9.4. SOP 500 Series contains ingestion exposure control instructions for the general public to be issued as EAS messages and press releases.

3.0 PLANNING BASIS (Continued)

3.3 BASIC RESPONSE FUNCTIONS (Continued)

3.3.4 Protective Actions (Continued)

3.3.4.5 Relocation

Relocation is the provision of alternative housing, for relatively extended periods, for that population unable to dwell in their permanent residences due to contamination of the environment from the deposition of radioactive materials.

Relocation is warranted if the projected dose from exposure to external gamma radiation (Effective Dose Equivalent) plus the dose from inhalation of resuspended radionuclides (committed effective dose equivalent) exceeds 2 REM for the first year.

At the time the decision is made to implement relocation, some shelter-in-place and evacuation may have already been completed to protect the public from exposure to the airborne plume. See Concept of Operations, Section 4.9.5

3.3.4.6 Re-entry

It may be necessary for certain essential adult personnel, to include non-pregnant women, to temporarily re-enter an affected area, even before the radiation levels have decreased, to perform vital services or for other justifiable reasons. (i.e. fire control and rescue, utility repairs, feed livestock, etc.) Criteria for re-entry will require a balancing of radiation risk and the cost of disrupted services, lost income, etc., resulting from the evacuation.

3.3.4.7 Recovery

Long-term, post-accident recovery actions may be necessary to reduce radiation exposure rates and contamination levels before the general population can begin to return to evacuated and/or relocated areas. This clean up could involve decontamination of houses, commercial buildings and the surrounding environment.

Decontamination actions are taken to reduce the exposure of personnel to radiological contamination on individuals and/or their property and equipment.

3.0 PLANNING BASIS (Continued)

3.3 BASIC RESPONSE FUNCTIONS (Continued)

3.3.4 Protective Actions (Continued)

3.3.4.8 Return

The reoccupation of or return to, affected areas to resume normal industrial, commercial and private activities will depend upon physical, economic and social considerations. Return may be permitted if the projected dose will not exceed 2 rem in the first year, 0.5 rem in the any single year after the first and 5 rem in the 50-year period following the accident. Recovery will be phased in by area to achieve an orderly return, allowing for the re-establishment of utilities and essential services.

3.3.5 Parallel Actions

Parallel actions are planned or initiated after protective actions have been initiated. Parallel actions include emergency medical services, radiation exposure control, law enforcement and crime prevention, social services, public health and sanitation, fire control and, rescue.

3.3.5.1 Emergency Medical Services

Emergency medical services includes ambulance services and treatment for the critically ill and injured. It also includes the special medical treatment for contaminated and/or injured individuals of radiological incidents. SOP 1500 Series contains specific procedures for EMS transport and facilities.

3.3.5.2 Radiation Exposure Control

Radiation Exposure Control procedures are designed to control radiological exposure of the general public and emergency workers. SOP 800 Series contains specific procedures regarding radiation exposure control measures.

Individuals trained in the use of radiation detection instruments will perform monitoring and decontamination. Radiation exposure control records are kept for both the general public and emergency workers.

3.0 PLANNING BASIS (Continued)

3.3 BASIC RESPONSE FUNCTIONS (Continued)

3.3.5 Parallel Actions (Continued)

3.3.5.2 Radiation Exposure Control (Continued)

The general public and their vehicles will be monitored and decontaminated, if necessary, at reception centers. SOP 1300 Series contains specific procedures regarding the operations of these facilities.

Emergency workers and their vehicles will be monitored and decontaminated if necessary, at the emergency worker decontamination centers. SOP 900 Series contains specific procedures regarding the operation of these facilities.

Individuals who can not be decontaminated within three attempts will be sent to the hospital per SOP 1500 Series.

3.3.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

This action involves the use of law enforcement personnel to maintain civil order during and after a radiological incident.

3.3.5.4 Social Services

Social services provide food, clothing, shelter and routine medical services for evacuees. Assembly areas and disaster shelters have been established to provide essential services to those persons who have been evacuated. SOP 1400 contains specific services provided at American Red Cross of the Delmarva Peninsula disaster shelters.

3.3.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation

Public health and sanitation provides routine health services and the maintenance of sanitation methods and procedures.

3.3.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue

Fire control and rescue provides fire fighting and rescue capabilities, including personnel and equipment, as needed, during and after a radiological incident.

3.0 PLANNING BASIS (Continued)

3.4 PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES (PAGs)

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) document, "Manual of Protective Action Guides and Protective Actions for Nuclear Incidents", provides guidance for the development of action levels for the implementation of protective actions.

The Protective Action Guides (PAGs) are recommended radiological dose guidelines that would determine the type of protective actions to be taken following a release of radioactive material. During a radiological incident, an estimate is made of the radiation dose, which the population may potentially receive, i.e., the projected dose. This projected dose does not include the unavoidable dose that has been received prior to the time the projection is made. A protective action is that action which is taken to avoid or to reduce the projected dose when the benefits derived are sufficient to offset any undesirable features of the protective action.

A PAG never implies an acceptable dose. Since the PAG is based on a projected dose, it is used only as an "after-the-fact" effort to minimize the risk from an event, which is occurring or has already occurred. The minimization of effects implies that the radiation exposure under consideration is an avoidable exposure. If a situation should occur where the unavoidable radiation exposure dose would be very large compared to the avoidable dose, different protective actions might be warranted. For protective actions to be most effective they must be implemented as soon as possible.

Possible pathways of exposure (dose) from radioactive releases are:

External Exposure

External exposure to the skin and whole body from the plume, which consists primarily of noble gases such as xenon and krypton.

External exposure of the skin and the contamination of clothing from particulate radionuclides in the plume.

External exposure from ground deposition of radioactive contamination.

3.0 PLANNING BASIS (Continued)

3.4 PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES (PAGs) (Continued)

Internal Exposure

Internal exposure from the inhalation of radioiodines and particulate radionuclides in the plume.

Internal exposure from the inhalation of resuspended radioactive contamination.

Internal exposure to the thyroid due to inhalation and the concentration of radioiodine in that organ.

Internal exposure from the ingestion of contaminated milk, food and/or water.

See Table 3-2 for exposure pathways, incident phase and associated protective actions.

3.4.1 Plume Exposure PAGs

Plume exposure PAGs for protective actions such as access control, shelter-in-place, or evacuation of the general public are taken from the EPA "Manual of Protective Action Guides and Protective Actions for Nuclear Incidents" and are shown in Table 3-3. Protective Action Recommendations (PARs) for the State of Delaware are normally made by the Technical Assessment Center (TAC) and provided to the Delaware Emergency Management Agency (DEMA) Director. The DEMA Director will consult with the Governor and a protective action decision will be made. The DEMA Director will then notify plume zone counties of the recommended protective actions. In the case of a quickly developing situation ("fast breaker") when TAC activation has not been accomplished, DEMA will implement predetermined protective action procedures (SOP 600 Series) and will make a decision based on plant conditions and the protective action recommendations provided by PSEG Nuclear. DEMA would then inform the counties and implement the appropriate protective action.

3.0 PLANNING BASIS (Continued)

3.4 PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES (PAGs) (Continued)

3.4.1 Plume Exposure PAGs (Continued)

The TAC, using SOP 300 Series, will determine appropriate protective actions. These SOPs provide the methods for calculating projected doses from exposure to the radioactive plume. PSEG Nuclear will also calculate projected doses and will provide protective action recommendations (PARs) to Delaware. These procedures take several factors into account, including projected doses, time of plume arrival, wind speed, evacuation conditions, time of day, portion of the population involved, including special facilities or needs of handicapped individuals. An approximate shelter-in-place dose can be computed using the representative shielding factors from gamma cloud source for wood, basement of houses, vehicles, etc., along with the evacuation time estimates based on the appropriate method of notification and evacuation condition as defined in SOP 300 Series. An evacuation dose can also be calculated using the Evacuation Exposure Period (EEP) which is defined as either the exposure time or release duration multiplied by the dose rate. The dose savings from each protective action (shelter-in-place and evacuation) can be compared to each other and to the PAG to determine which course of action would be most beneficial.

Similar calculations can be made for thyroid dose where, based upon release duration, the evacuation exposure period and other parameters a decision dose can be determined which is a value above the projected thyroid dose where evacuation is beneficial. The decision dose and projected thyroid dose can then be compared for protective actions.

A possible scenario that would require the implementation of protective actions is as follows:

Salem-Hope Creek Generating Stations have an emergency which causes conditions that threaten containment integrity. A plant systems analysis determines that a release of radioactivity is expected to begin in 2 hours and then continue for 4 hours. The prevailing wind is blowing toward the north-northwest (NNW) at 5 mph. A dose calculation projects a whole body dose of 8 rem, 5 miles away at Port Penn and 4 rem, 10 miles away at Delaware City. An examination of the evacuation study in SOP 600 Series shows that the area around Port Penn and Delaware City requires approximately 3 hours to evacuate. Local dwellings in both Port Penn and Delaware City are wood frame homes, which provide a shielding factor of 0.9. The TAC, using the 300 Series procedures, would determine the benefit from implementing protective actions would be as follows (assumes the evacuation begins at the time of the release):

3.0 PLANNING BASIS (Continued)

3.4 PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES (PAGs) (Continued)

3.4.1 Plume Exposure PAGs (Continued)

	Projected Dose	Shelter-in-place Dose	Evacuation Dose
Port Penn (rem TEDE)*	8	7.2	4
Delaware City (rem TEDE)*	4	3.6	1

*Thyroid dose is not considered for simplicity

Comparison of these results to the EPA PAGs would lead to protective action recommendations; an immediate evacuation of Port Penn and Delaware City since shelter-in-place does not provide sufficient protection.

The EPA PAG (dose limit) for emergency workers is 25 rem Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE) for lifesaving or protection of large populations. This can be increased on a voluntary basis. Delaware emergency workers will not exceed the administrative limit of 1.25 rem TEDE, per incident, without approval, in accordance with state policy. In the event that the Delaware administrative limit must be exceeded for lifesaving missions, TAC will make the recommendation to the TAC Chairperson that the 1.25 rem limit may be exceeded based upon the current projected dose and associated biological effects. The TAC Chairperson will either concur or disagree with the recommendation and provide the DEMA Director with a recommendation. The Governor/DEMA Director will make a command decision based upon the recommendation of the TAC Chairman and will either authorize an exposure in excess of the PAG or require the emergency worker to exit the area. The EPA PAG of 25 rem for emergency worker life saving missions may be exceeded only on a voluntary basis for persons fully aware of the risks involved. There is no lifesaving PAG for the thyroid because under extreme conditions, total loss of thyroid function could be allowable. It should be emphasized that exposure of emergency workers to this extent would occur only for the most compelling reasons.

3.0 PLANNING BASIS (Continued)

3.4 PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES (PAGs) (Continued)

3.4.2 PAG for Prophylactic Use of Potassium Iodide (KI)

The PAG for use of potassium iodide (KI) as a thyroid blocking agent is a projected committed dose equivalent (CDE) of 25 rem or greater to an emergency worker's thyroid (EPA-400-R-92-001). It is important that KI be administered as early as possible after any radioiodine release, preferably within one to two hours after uptake of radioiodine. Although this drug is over 95 percent effective if taken at the time of exposure to radioiodine, it is only about 50 percent effective when taken 4 or 5 hours after iodine inhalation. This effectiveness drops to less than 10 percent when the KI is taken 6 or more hours after iodine inhalation. Guidelines for use of KI are located in the SOP 300 Series.

Delaware's PAG for Administration of Stable Iodine as a thyroid blocking agent is projected dose of 5 rem to the child thyroid.

3.4.3 Ingestion Exposure PAGs

In the event of an accident at a nuclear facility involving the release of radioactive material, the movement of these radionuclides through the food chain is likely to be a significant source of radiation exposure. Protective actions are steps taken to limit the radiation dose from ingestion by avoiding or reducing the contamination that could occur on the surface of, or be incorporated into, human food and animal feeds. Such actions can be taken prior to and/or after confirmation of contamination.

The United States Department of Health and Human Services, Food and Drug Administration published guidance as Accidental Radioactive Contamination of Human Food and Animal Feed: Recommendations for State and Local Agencies in August, 1998. This document provides revised PAGs for relocation and ingestion protective actions. The revised FDA PAGs replace the existing Preventive and Emergency PAGs with a single PAG. These are provided in Table 3-4.

Protective Action Recommendations (PARs) for the State of Delaware are normally made by the Technical Assessment Center (TAC) and provided to the Delaware Emergency Management Agency (DEMA) Director. The DEMA Director will consult with the Governor and a protective action decision will be made. The DEMA Director will then notify the affected counties of the recommended protective actions. The decision to place animals on stored feed will be made by the DEMA Director and forwarded to the Agriculture Coordinator at the State EOC. The USDA/Farm Service Agency (USDA/FSA) will notify farms to place animals on stored feed.

3.0 PLANNING BASIS (Continued)

3.4 PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES (PAGs) (Continued)

3.4.3 Ingestion Exposure PAGs (Continued)

Monitoring of the food chain begins within the 10 mile EPZ where the highest deposition is suspected based on particulate airborne contamination projections made in accordance with the SOP 300 Series. The dairy, vegetable and fruit farms in the affected area are identified on the computer at DEMA and directories are available at DEMA and the USDA/FSA.

Water supplies from lakes, ponds, reservoirs and will be identified and monitored by DNG and the associated water treatment facilities will be identified and monitored by the Division of Public Health (DPH). Sampling, surveys and projections begin during the first day of the release in accordance with U.S. EPA, U.S. FDA and the Delaware SOPs. Samples of milk, raw surface water, potable water, vegetation and soil will be sent to Teledyne Laboratory, Knoxville, TN for analysis or alternate labs as appropriate.

Initial ground deposition values are likely to be the first available. Iodine-131 may appear in milk hours after deposition on pasture. From a single deposition, it can reach a maximum concentration in milk as early as 2 to 4 days after the accident. It then decreases by half about every 5 days due to a combination of both radioactive decay and weathering losses from grass. Levels of radioactivity in drinking water will also be affected by a time delay.

Controls for the ingestion exposure pathway will be implemented when PAG levels have been reached. The PAGs for the ingestion exposure pathway are independent of the PAGs for the plume exposure pathways. In the FDA recommendations, Derived Intervention Levels (DILs) are used to describe the levels of contamination in food that drives the decision for protective actions. An individual who consumes food contaminated at the level of the DIL will receive a dose equal to the PAG.

Although the revised FDA recommendations refer specifically to foods as prepared for consumption, initial actions can be taken based on the concentration of radionuclides found in raw food products.

Protective actions should be considered when the health benefit associated with the reduction in total exposure to the population outweighs any undesirable health, economic or social factors. In addition to protective actions taken when PAG levels are reached, actions may be considered at lower levels to prevent or minimize contamination, which might otherwise enter the food chain in the absence of protective actions.

3.0 PLANNING BASIS (Continued)

3.4 PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES (PAGs) (Continued)

3.4.3 Ingestion Exposure PAGs (Continued)

3.4.3.1 Protective Actions

Implement protective actions to avoid the use of contaminated drinking water supplies and substitute uncontaminated potable water supplies.

Implement protective actions to reduce existing radioactive contamination levels in foodstuffs and animal feed.

Implement the withdrawal of contaminated foodstuffs from consumption and substitute uncontaminated supplies.

Removal of lactating dairy animals from contaminated pasture and substitute uncontaminated stored feed.

Substitute source of uncontaminated water for consumption by humans and animals used as food sources.

Withhold contaminated milk from market to allow radioactive decay. Consider freezing milk and milk products.

Divert liquid milk to production of dry whole milk, evaporated milk, butter, cheese, etc.

Isolate contaminated foodstuffs and water to prevent their introduction into commerce. Determine whether condemnation or other disposition is appropriate, after considering the:

Availability of other, low impact actions.

Importance of a particular food in the nutrition cycle.

Availability of other foods.

Time and effort required to effect corrective action.

3.0 PLANNING BASIS (Continued)

3.4 PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES (PAGs) (Continued)

3.4.4 Relocation PAGs

Following an accidental release of radioactive material from a nuclear power plant it may be necessary to temporarily relocate the public from areas where extensive deposition of radioactive material has occurred. There are two principal exposure pathways for the public in areas contaminated by deposited radioactivity. These are exposure of the whole body to external radiation (ground shine) and internal exposure from inhalation of resuspended material.

PAGs for relocation are shown in Table 3-5. They are the projected effective dose equivalent (external) and committed effective dose equivalent (internal) to individual in the population from a one-year exposure to deposited radioactive material and inhalation from re-suspension of radioactive material. See Section 4, Concept of Operations.

3.4.5 Re-entry

Current federal guidance, EP-87 U.S. EPA document entitled, "Radiation Protection Guidance to Federal Agencies for Occupational Exposure" (Federal Register 52, 2822; January 27, 1987) will be used as allowable limits for determining temporary re-entry and permanent return of the public into former or existing contamination areas. Temporary re-entry may be recommended to DEMA by the DPH for essential personnel when it will result in less than 5 rem dose (TEDE) to an individual taking into account doses that may have been accrued prior to evacuation. Temporary re-entry may be permitted for the purpose of feeding livestock or assisting in decontamination.

3.4.6 Recovery

The long term recovery operations utilize various methods and resources in the affected area. The radiation and contamination levels in the screening process are presented in Tables 3-6 and 3-7.

DNG will have overall responsibility for decontamination in the decontamination centers. The emergency worker decontamination center manager at the Middletown Armory will direct emergency workers to take appropriate actions for decontamination. The general public will be directed to reception centers at the DNG Readiness Centers in Marshallton and Smyrna (alternate sites at William Penn High School and the Delaware State Fire School) where they will be monitored for contamination at the arrival points or scan areas.

3.0 PLANNING BASIS (Continued)

3.4 PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES (PAGs) (Continued)

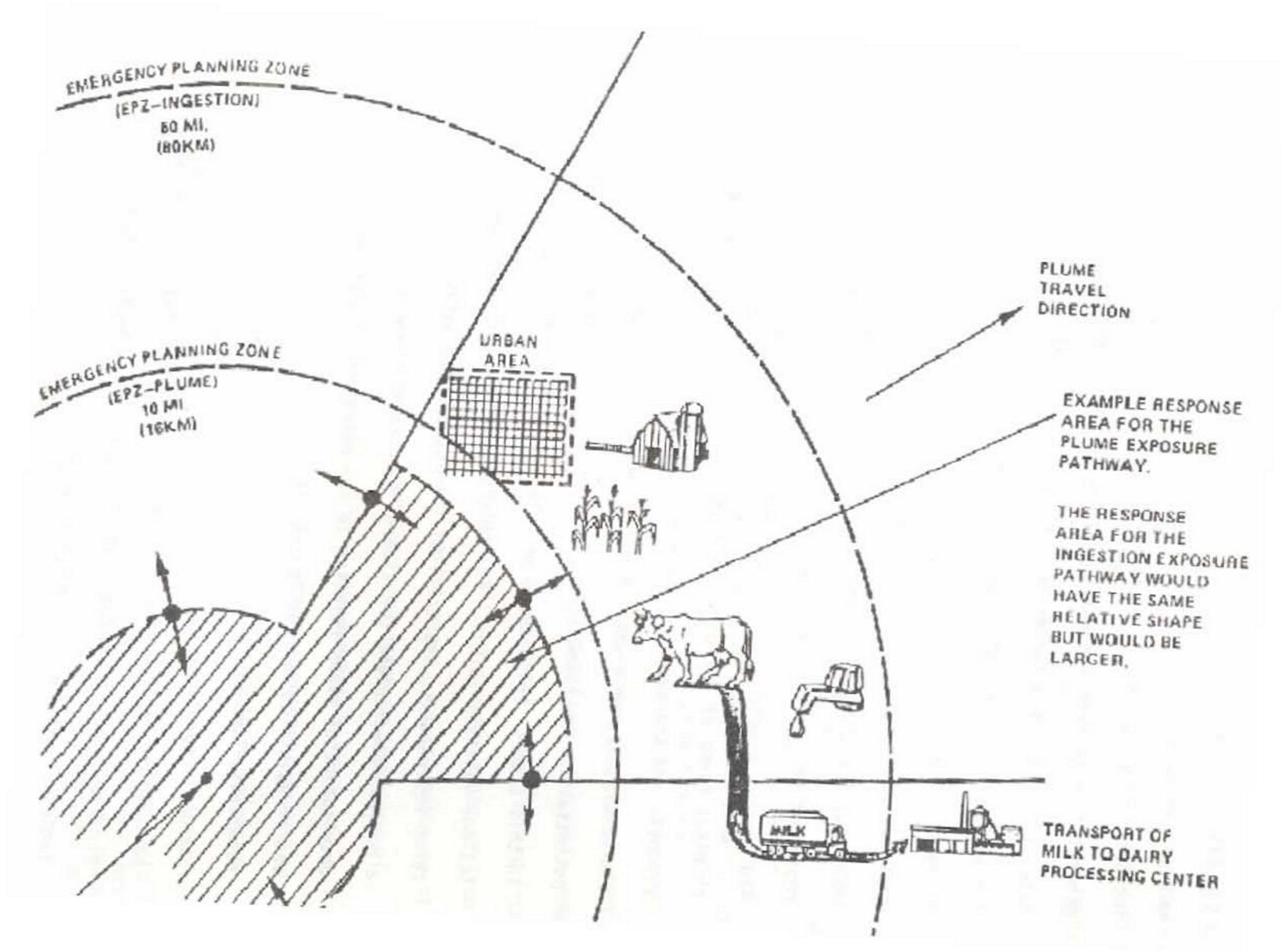
3.4.6 Recovery (Continued)

Those persons found not contaminated will be directed to American Red Cross of the Delmarva Peninsula (ARC DMVP) Disaster Shelters. Persons found contaminated will be decontaminated at the registration centers. The decontamination manager will inform these people of the decontamination methods to be used and will restrict these persons, by barriers, from coming in contact with uncontaminated persons. Decontamination supplies and shower facilities will be readily available for use.

3.4.7 Return

Guidance will be requested from Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan (FRMAP) for return to homes and businesses. See the Concept of Operations (Section 4) and Agency Responsibilities (Section 5) for details.

FIGURE 3-1 EPZ CONCEPT



**TABLE 3-1
 EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION ACTION DESCRIPTIONS**

Class	Licensee Actions	State and/or Local Office Authority Actions
<p>NOTIFICATION OF UNUSUAL EVENT</p> <p><u>Class Description</u></p> <p>Unusual events are in progress or have occurred which indicate a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant. No releases of radioactive material requiring offsite response or monitoring are expected unless further degradation of safety systems occurs.</p> <p><u>Purpose</u></p> <p>Purpose of offsite notification is to:</p> <p>(1) assure that the first step in any response later found to be necessary has been carried out, (2) bring the operating staff to a state of readiness and (3) provide systematic handling of unusual events information and decision making.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promptly inform state and/or local offsite authorities of nature of unusual condition as soon as discovered. 2. Augment on-shift resources as needed. 3. Assess and respond. 4. Escalate to a more severe class, if appropriate. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>OR</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Close out with verbal summary to offsite authorities; followed by written summary within 24 hours. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide fire or security assistance if requested. 2. Escalate to a more severe class if appropriate. 3. Standby until verbal closeout

**TABLE 3-1
 EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION ACTION DESCRIPTIONS (Continued)**

Class	Licensee Actions	State and/or Local Office Authority Actions
<p>ALERT</p> <p><u>Class Description</u></p> <p>Events are in progress or have occurred which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety at the plant. Any releases expected to be limited to small fraction of the EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels.</p> <p><u>Purpose</u></p> <p>Purpose of offsite alert is to: (1) assure that emergency personnel are readily available to respond if situation becomes more serious or to perform confirmatory radiation monitoring if required and (2) provide offsite authorities current status information.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promptly inform state and/or local authorities of alert status and reason for alert as soon as discovered. 2. Augment resources and activate on-site Technical Support Center and on-site Operational Support Center. Bring Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) and other key emergency personnel to standby status. 3. Assess and respond 4. Dispatch onsite monitoring teams and associated communications. 5. Provide periodic plant status updates to offsite authorities (at least every 15 minutes). 6. Provide periodic meteorological assessments to offsite authorities and, if any releases are occurring, dose estimates for actual releases. 7. Escalate to a more severe class if appropriate. 8. Close out of recommend reduction in emergency class by verbal summary to offsite authorities followed by written summary within 8 hours of closeout or class reduction. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide fire or security assistance if requested. 2. Augment resources and bring primary responses centers and EAS to standby status. 3. Alert to standby status key emergency personnel including monitoring teams and associated communications. 4. Provide confirmatory offsite radiation monitoring and ingestion pathway dose projections if actual releases substantially exceed technical specification limits. 5. Escalate to a more severe class, if appropriate. 6. Maintain alert status until verbal closeout or reduction of emergency class.

**TABLE 3-1
EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION ACTION DESCRIPTIONS (Continued)**

Class	Licensee Actions	State and/or Local Office Authority Actions
<p>SITE AREA EMERGENCY</p> <p><u>Class Description</u></p> <p>Events are in progress or have occurred which involve an actual or likely major failure 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.</p> <p><u>Purpose</u></p> <p>Purpose of the site area emergency declaration is to: (1) assure that response centers are manned, (2) assure that monitoring teams are dispatched, (3) assure that personnel required for evacuation of near-site areas are at duty stations if situation becomes more serious, (4) provide consultation with offsite authorities and (5) provide updates for the public through offsite authorities.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promptly inform state and/or local offsite authorities of site area emergency status and reason for emergency as soon as discovered. 2. Augment resources by activating onsite Technical Support Center (TSC) and near-site Emergency Operations Facility (EOF). 3. Assess and respond. 4. Dispatch onsite and offsite monitoring teams and associated communications. 5. Dedicate an individual for plant status updates to offsite authorities and periodic press briefing (perhaps joint with offsite authorities). 6. Make senior technical and management staff onsite available for consultation with NRC and state on a periodic basis. 7. Provide meteorological and dose estimates to offsite authorities for actual releases via a dedicated individual or automated data transmission. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide fire or security assistance if requested. 2. Provide public within at least 10 miles with periodic updates on emergency status. 3. Augment resources by activating primary response centers. 4. Dispatch key emergency personnel including monitoring teams and associated communications. 5. Alert to standby status other emergency personnel (e.g., those needed for evacuation). 6. Provide offsite monitoring results to licensee, DOE and others and jointly assess them. 7. Continuously assess information from licensee and offsite monitoring with regard to changes to protective actions already initiated for public and mobilizing evacuation resources.

**TABLE 3-1
 EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION ACTION DESCRIPTIONS (Continued)**

Class	Licensee Actions	State and/or Local Office Authority Actions
SITE AREA EMERGENCY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Provide release and dose projections based on available plant condition information and foreseeable contingencies. <li>9. Escalate to <u>General Emergency</u> if appropriate. <li>10. Close out or recommend reduction in emergency class by briefing of offsite authorities followed by written summary within 8 hours of closeout or class reduction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Provide press briefings perhaps with licensee. <li>9. Escalate to <u>General Emergency</u> class if appropriate. <li>10. Maintain site area emergency status until closeout or reduction of emergency class.

**TABLE 3-1
EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION ACTION DESCRIPTIONS (Continued)**

Class	Licensee Actions	State and/or Local Office Authority Actions
<p>GENERAL EMERGENCY</p> <p><u>Class Description</u></p> <p>Events are in progress or have occurred which involve an actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting with potential for loss of containment integrity. Releases can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels offsite for more than the immediate site area.</p> <p><u>Purpose</u></p> <p>Purpose of the general emergency: (1) initiate predetermined PAGs, (2) provide continuous assessment of information from licensee and offsite organization measurements, (3) initiate additional measures as indicated by actual or potential releases, (4) provide consultation with offsite authorities and (5) provide updates for the public through offsite authorities.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promptly inform state and local offsite authorities of general emergency status and reason for emergency as soon as discovered. 2. Augment resources by activating on-site Technical Support Center, on-site Operational Support Center and near site Emergency Operations facility (EOF). 3. Assess and respond. 4. Dispatch onsite and offsite monitoring teams and associated communications. 5. Dedicate an individual for plant status updates to offsite authorities and periodic press briefing (perhaps joint with offsite authorities). 6. Make senior technical and management staff onsite available for consultation with NRC and state on a periodic basis. 7. Provide meteorological and dose estimates to offsite authorities for actual releases via a dedicated individual or automated data transmission. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide any assistance requested. 2. Activate immediate public notification of emergency status and provide public periodic updates. 3. Recommend evacuating for 5 mile radius and assess need to extend distances. Consider advisability of evacuation based on projected time available vs. estimated evacuation times. 4. Augment resources by activating primary response centers. 5. Dispatch key emergency personnel including monitoring teams and associated communications. 6. Dispatch other emergency personnel to duty stations within 5 miles radius and alert all others to standby status. 7. Provide offsite monitoring results to PSEG Nuclear, DOE and others and jointly assess them.

**TABLE 3-1
 EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION ACTION DESCRIPTIONS (Continued)**

Class	Licensee Actions	State and/or Local Office Authority Actions
GENERAL EMERGENCY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Provide release and dose projections based on available plant condition information and foreseeable contingencies. 9. Close out or recommend reduction of the emergency class by briefing of offsite authorities at EOF and others by phone followed by written summary within 8 hours of closeout or class reduction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Continuously assess information from licensee and offsite monitoring with regard to changes to protective actions already initiated for public and mobilizing evacuation resources. 9. Recommend placing milk animals within 10 miles on stored feed and assess need to extend distance. 10. Provide press briefing, perhaps with licensee. 11. Maintain general emergency status until closeout or reduction of emergency class.

Source: "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

TABLE 3-2
EXPOSURE PATHWAYS AND PROTECTIVE ACTIONS

POTENTIAL EXPOSURE PATHWAYS AND INCIDENT PHASES	PROTECTION ACTIONS
External radiation from facility	Shelter-in-place Evacuation Control of access
External radiation from plume	Shelter-in-place Evacuation Control of access
Inhalation of activity in plume	Shelter-in-place Administration of stable Iodine Evacuation Control of access
Contamination of skin and clothes	Shelter-in-place Evacuation Decontamination of persons
External radiation from ground deposition of activity	Evacuation Relocation Decontamination of land and property
Ingestion of contaminated food and water	Food and water controls
Inhalation of resuspended activity	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.

TABLE 3-3

RECOMMENDED PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR PLUME EXPOSURE

<u>Projected Dose (rem)¹ to the population</u>	<u>Recommended Actions²</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Less than 1 rem	No planned protective action ³ State may issue an advisory to seek shelter and await further instructions or to voluntarily evacuate. Monitor environmental radiation levels.	Previously recommended protective actions may be considered or terminated.
Between 1 and 5 rem ⁴	Conduct mandatory evacuation of populations in the predetermined area. Monitor environmental radiation levels and adjust area for mandatory evacuation based on these levels. Control access.	Seeking shelter would be an alternative if evacuation were not immediately possible.

NOTES:

- (1) Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE).
- (2) These actions are recommended for planning purposes. Protective action decisions at the time of the incident must take into consideration the impact of existing constraints.
- (3) At the time of the incident, low impact protective actions, in keeping with the principle of maintaining radiation exposures as low as reasonable achievable, may be implemented.
- (4) Although the PAG is expressed as a range of 1 - 5 rem, under normal conditions, evacuation of members of the general population should be initiated for most incidents at a projected dose of 1 rem.

SOURCE: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Manual of Protective Action Guides and Protective Actions for Nuclear Incidents, May 1992.

TABLE 3-3

RECOMMENDED PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR PLUME EXPOSURE (Continued)

<u>Projected Dose (rem) ¹ to Emergency Workers</u>	<u>Recommended Actions²</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Up to 25 rem *	Control exposure of emergency team members to these levels except for lifesaving missions (Appropriate controls for emergency workers, include time limitations, respirators, and stable iodide).	Although stable iodine ³ should be used where effective to control dose to emergency team workers, thyroid dose may not be a limiting factor for lifesaving missions.
Greater than 25	Control exposure of emergency team members performing lifesaving missions to this level. (Control of time of exposure will be most effective).	Exposure should be only for the most compelling reasons.

* Delaware emergency workers will not exceed the projected dose (rem) of 1.25 rem per incident without permission from the Delaware Division of Public Health or 5 rem without the permission of the Governor, emergency workers' exposure should be limited to 10 rem for protecting valuable property and 25 rem for life saving protection or protection of large populations, in accordance with State policy.

NOTES:

- (1) Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE).
- (2) These actions are recommended for planning purposes. Protective action decisions at the time of the incident must take into consideration the impact of existing constraints.
- (3) Stable iodine (KI) should be recommended for emergency workers when the projected committed dose equivalent is greater than 25 rem to the thyroid.

SOURCE: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Manual of Protective Actions for Nuclear Incidents, May 1992.

TABLE 3-4

FDA RECOMMENDED PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES (PAGs)
FOR INGESTION OF CONTAMINATED FOODSTUFFS

0.5 rem (5mSv)*	Committed Effective Dose Equivalent
5 rem (50mSv)*	Committed Dose Equivalent to an individual tissue or organ

* Whichever is more limiting.

Source: US Department of Health and Human Services, Food and Drug Administration, "Accidental Radioactive Contamination of Human Food and Animal Feeds: Recommendations for State and Local Agencies", August 1998

Table 3-5

**PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES (PAGs) FOR EXPOSURE TO RADIATION
 FROM DEPOSITED RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS
 (INTERMEDIATE PHASE OF A NUCLEAR INCIDENT)**

PROTECTIVE ACTION	PROJECTED DOSE (REM) ¹	COMMENTS
Apply simple dose reduction techniques ²	<2	Early efforts should be concentrated first on high exposure rate areas with priority for residences with pregnant women and/or preschool age children.
Relocate the general public ³	>2	Whole body dose. The beta dose to the skin may be up to 100 rem (or 50 times higher than the photon dose).

NOTES:

- (1) Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE).
- (2) Persons 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.
- (3) 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.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Manual of Protective Action Guides and Protective Actions for Nuclear Incidents, May 1992.

TABLE 3-6

RECOMMENDED SURFACE CONTAMINATION SCREENING LEVELS FOR EMERGENCY SCREENING OF PERSONS AND OTHER SURFACES AT SCREENING OR MONITORING STATIONS IN HIGH BACKGROUND RADIATION AREAS (0.1 mR/h to 5 mR/h GAMMA EXPOSURE)¹

Condition	Geiger-counter shielded-window reading	Recommended Action
Before decontamination	<2X bkgd and <0.5 mR/h above background	Unconditional Release
	>2X bkgd or >0.5 mR/h above background	Decontaminate Equipment may be stored or disposed of as appropriate.
After decontamination	<2X bkgd and <0.5 mR/h above background	Unconditional Release
	>2X bkgd or >0.5 mR/h above background	Continue to decontaminate or refer to low background monitoring and d-con station. Equipment may also be stored for decay or disposed of as appropriate.

(1) Monitoring stations in these high exposure rate areas are for use only during the early phase of an incident involving major atmospheric releases of particulates. Otherwise use Table 3-13.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Manual of Protective Action Guides and Protective Actions for Nuclear Incidents, May 1992.

TABLE 3-7

RECOMMENDED SURFACE CONTAMINATION SCREENING LEVELS FOR PERSONS AND OTHER SURFACES AT MONITORING STATIONS IN LOW BACKGROUND RADIATION AREAS (<0.1 mR/h GAMMA EXPOSURE RATE)

Condition	Geiger Counter thin window reading	Recommended Action
Before decontamination release	<2X bkgd	Unconditional
	>2X bkgd	Decontaminate
After simple ² release decontamination effort	<2X bkgd	Unconditional
	>2X bkgd	Full decontamination ³
After full ³ decontamination	<2X bkgd	Unconditional release
	>2X bkgd	Continue to d-con persons
	<0.5 mR/h ^d	Release animals and equipment
After additional full decontamination effort	<2X bkgd	Unconditional release
	>2X bkgd	Send persons for special evaluation
	<0.5 mR/h ⁴	Release animals and equipment
	>0.5 mR/h ⁴	Refer, or use informed judgement on further control of animals and equipment

- (1) Window thickness of approximately 30mg/cm² is acceptable. Recommended limits for open window readings are expressed as twice the existing background (including background) in the area where measurements are being made. Corresponding levels, expressed in units related to instrument designations, may be adopted for convenience. Levels higher than twice background (not to exceed the meter reading corresponding to 0.1 mR/h) may be used to speed the monitoring of evacuees in very low background areas.
- (2) Flushing with water and wiping is an example of a simple decontamination effort.
- (3) Washing or scrubbing with soap or solvent followed by flushing is an example of a full decontamination effort.
- (4) Closed shield reading including background.

TABLE 3-1
 EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION ACTION DESCRIPTIONS

Class	Licensee Actions	State and/or Local Office Authority Actions
NOTIFICATION OF UNUSUAL EVENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promptly inform state and/or local offsite authorities of nature of unusual condition as soon as discovered. 2. Augment on-shift resources as needed. 3. Assess and respond. 4. Escalate to a more severe class, if appropriate. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide fire or security assistance if requested. 2. Escalate to a more severe class if appropriate. 3. Standby until verbal closeout
<u>Class Description</u> Unusual events are in progress or have occurred which indicate a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant. No releases of radioactive material requiring offsite response or monitoring are expected unless further degradation of safety systems occurs.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>OR</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Close out with verbal summary to offsite authorities; followed by written summary within 24 hours. 	
<u>Purpose</u> Purpose of offsite notification is to: (1) assure that the first step in any response later found to be necessary has been carried out, (2) bring the operating staff to a state of readiness and (3) provide systematic handling of unusual events information and decision making.		

TABLE 3-1
EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION ACTION DESCRIPTIONS (Continued)

Class	Licensee Actions	State and/or Local Office Authority Actions
<p>ALERT</p> <p><u>Class Description</u></p> <p>Events are in progress or have occurred which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety at the plant. Any releases expected to be limited to small fraction of the EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels.</p> <p><u>Purpose</u></p> <p>Purpose of offsite alert is to: (1) assure that emergency personnel are readily available to respond if situation becomes more serious or to perform confirmatory radiation monitoring if required and (2) provide offsite authorities current status information.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promptly inform state and/or local authorities of alert status and reason for alert as soon as discovered. 2. Augment resources and activate on-site Technical Support Center and on-site Operational Support Center. Bring Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) and other key emergency personnel to standby status. 3. Assess and respond 4. Dispatch onsite monitoring teams and associated communications. 5. Provide periodic plant status updates to offsite authorities (at least every 15 minutes). 6. Provide periodic meteorological assessments to offsite authorities and, if any releases are occurring, dose estimates for actual releases. 7. Escalate to a more severe class if appropriate. 8. Close out of recommend reduction in emergency class by verbal summary to offsite authorities followed by written summary within 8 hours of closeout or class reduction. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide fire or security assistance if requested. 2. Augment resources and bring primary responses centers and EAS to standby status. 3. Alert to standby status key emergency personnel including monitoring teams and associated communications. 4. Provide confirmatory offsite radiation monitoring and ingestion pathway dose projections if actual releases substantially exceed technical specification limits. 5. Escalate to a more severe class, if appropriate. 6. Maintain alert status until verbal closeout or reduction of emergency class.

TABLE 3-1
EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION ACTION DESCRIPTIONS (Continued)

Class	Licensee Actions	State and/or Local Office Authority Actions
<p>SITE AREA EMERGENCY</p> <p><u>Class Description</u></p> <p>Events are in progress or have occurred which involve an actual or likely major failure 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.</p> <p><u>Purpose</u></p> <p>Purpose of the site area emergency declaration is to: (1) assure that response centers are manned, (2) assure that monitoring teams are dispatched, (3) assure that personnel required for evacuation of near-site areas are at duty stations if situation becomes more serious, (4) provide consultation with offsite authorities and (5) provide updates for the public through offsite authorities.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promptly inform state and/or local offsite authorities of site area emergency status and reason for emergency as soon as discovered. 2. Augment resources by activating onsite Technical Support Center (TSC) and near-site Emergency Operations Facility (EOF). 3. Assess and respond. 4. Dispatch onsite and offsite monitoring teams and associated communications. 5. Dedicate an individual for plant status updates to offsite authorities and periodic press briefing (perhaps joint with offsite authorities). 6. Make senior technical and management staff onsite available for consultation with NRC and state on a periodic basis. 7. Provide meteorological and dose estimates to offsite authorities for actual releases via a dedicated individual or automated data transmission. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide fire or security assistance if requested. 2. Provide public within at least 10 miles with periodic updates on emergency status. 3. Augment resources by activating primary response centers. 4. Dispatch key emergency personnel including monitoring teams and associated communications. 5. Alert to standby status other emergency personnel (e.g., those needed for evacuation). 6. Provide offsite monitoring results to licensee, DOE and others and jointly assess them. 7. Continuously assess information from licensee and offsite monitoring with regard to changes to protective actions already initiated for public and mobilizing evacuation resources.

TABLE 3-1
 EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION ACTION DESCRIPTIONS (Continued)

Class	Licensee Actions	State and/or Local Office Authority Actions
----- SITE AREA EMERGENCY	8. Provide release and dose projections based on available plant condition information and foreseeable contingencies. 9. 9. Escalate to <u>General Emergency</u> if appropriate. 10. Close out or recommend reduction in emergency class by briefing of offsite authorities followed by written summary within 8 hours of closeout or class reduction.	8. Provide press briefings perhaps with licensee. Escalate to <u>General Emergency</u> class if appropriate. 10. Maintain site area emergency status until closeout or reduction of emergency class.

TABLE 3-1
EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION ACTION DESCRIPTIONS (Continued)

Class	Licensee Actions	State and/or Local Office Authority Actions
<p>GENERAL EMERGENCY</p> <p><u>Class Description</u></p> <p>Events are in progress or have occurred which involve an actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting with potential for loss of containment integrity. Releases can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels offsite for more than the immediate site area.</p> <p><u>Purpose</u></p> <p>Purpose of the general emergency: (1) initiate predetermined PAGs, (2) provide continuous assessment of information from licensee and offsite organization measurements, (3) initiate additional measures as indicated by actual or potential releases, (4) provide consultation with offsite authorities and (5) provide updates for the public through offsite authorities.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promptly inform state and local offsite authorities of general emergency status and reason for emergency as soon as discovered. 2. Augment resources by activating on-site Technical Support Center, on-site Operational Support Center and near site Emergency Operations facility (EOF). 3. Assess and respond. 4. Dispatch onsite and offsite monitoring teams and associated communications. 5. Dedicate an individual for plant status updates to offsite authorities and periodic press briefing (perhaps joint with offsite authorities). 6. Make senior technical and management staff onsite available for consultation with NRC and state on a periodic basis. 7. Provide meteorological and dose estimates to offsite authorities for actual releases via a dedicated individual or automated data transmission. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide any assistance requested. 2. Activate immediate public notification of emergency status and provide public periodic updates. 3. Recommend evacuating for 5 mile radius and assess need to extend distances. Consider advisability of evacuation based on projected time available vs. estimated evacuation times. 4. Augment resources by activating primary response centers. 5. Dispatch key emergency personnel including monitoring teams and associated communications. 6. Dispatch other emergency personnel to duty stations within 5 miles radius and alert all others to standby status. 7. Provide offsite monitoring results to PSEG Nuclear, DOE and others and jointly assess them.

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION ACTION DESCRIPTIONS (Continued)

Class	Licensee Actions	State and/or Local Office Authority Actions
----- GENERAL EMERGENCY	8. Provide release and dose projections based on available plant condition information and foreseeable contingencies. 9. Close out or recommend reduction of the emergency class by briefing of offsite authorities at EOF and others by phone followed by written summary within 8 hours of closeout or class reduction.	8. Continuously assess information from licensee and offsite monitoring with regard to changes to protective actions already initiated for public and mobilizing evacuation resources. 9. Recommend placing milk animals within 10 miles on stored feed and assess need to extend distance. 10. Provide press briefing, perhaps with licensee. 11. Maintain general emergency status until closeout or reduction of emergency class.

Source: "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

TABLE 3-2

EXPOSURE PATHWAYS AND PROTECTIVE ACTIONS

POTENTIAL EXPOSURE PATHWAYS AND INCIDENT PHASES	PROTECTION ACTIONS
External radiation from facility	Shelter-in-place Evacuation Control of access
External radiation from plume	Shelter-in-place Evacuation Control of access
Inhalation of activity in plume	Shelter-in-place Administration of stable Iodine Evacuation Control of access
Contamination of skin and clothes	Shelter-in-place Evacuation Decontamination of persons
External radiation from ground deposition of activity	Evacuation Relocation Decontamination of land and property
Ingestion of contaminated food and water	Food and water controls
Inhalation of resuspended activity	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.

TABLE 3-3

RECOMMENDED PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR PLUME EXPOSURE

<u>Projected Dose (rem)¹ to the population</u>	<u>Recommended Actions²</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Less than 1 rem	<p>No planned protective action³</p> <p>State may issue an advisory to seek shelter and await further instructions or to voluntarily evacuate.</p> <p>Monitor environmental radiation levels.</p>	Previously recommended protective actions may be considered or terminated.
Between 1 and 5 rem ⁴	<p>Conduct mandatory evacuation of populations in the predetermined area.</p> <p>Monitor environmental radiation levels and adjust area for mandatory evacuation based on these levels.</p> <p>Control access.</p>	Seeking shelter would be an alternative if evacuation were not immediately possible.

NOTES:

1. Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE).
2. These actions are recommended for planning purposes. Protective action decisions at the time of the incident must take into consideration the impact of existing constraints.
3. At the time of the incident, low impact protective actions, in keeping with the principle of maintaining radiation exposures as low as reasonable achievable, may be implemented.
4. Although the PAG is expressed as a range of 1 - 5 rem, under normal conditions, evacuation of members of the general population should be initiated for most incidents at a projected dose of 1 rem.

SOURCE: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Manual of Protective Action Guides and Protective Actions for Nuclear Incidents, May 1992.

TABLE 3-3

RECOMMENDED PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR PLUME EXPOSURE (Continued)

<u>Projected Dose (rem) to Emergency Workers¹</u>	<u>Recommended Actions²</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Up to 25 rem *	Control exposure of emergency team members to these levels except for lifesaving missions (Appropriate controls for emergency workers, include time limitations, respirators, and stable iodide).	Although stable iodine ³ should be used where effective to control dose to emergency team workers, thyroid dose may not be a limiting factor for lifesaving missions.
Greater than 25	Control exposure of emergency team members performing lifesaving missions to this level. (Control of time of exposure will be most effective).	Exposure should be only for the most compelling reasons.

* Delaware emergency workers will not exceed the projected dose (rem) of 1.25 rem per incident without permission from the Delaware Department of Public Health or 5 rem without the permission of the Governor, emergency workers' exposure should be limited to 10 rem for protecting valuable property and 25 rem for life saving protection or protection of large populations, in accordance with State policy.

NOTES:

1. Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE).
2. These actions are recommended for planning purposes. Protective action decisions at the time of the incident must take into consideration the impact of existing constraints.
3. Stable iodine (KI) should be recommended for emergency workers when the projected committed dose equivalent is greater than 25 rem to the thyroid.

SOURCE: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Manual of Protective Actions for Nuclear Incidents, May 1992.

TABLE 3-4

FDA RECOMMENDED PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES (PAGs)
FOR INGESTION OF CONTAMINATED FOODSTUFFS

0.5 rem (5mSv)*	Committed Effective Dose Equivalent
5 rem (50mSv)*	Committed Dose Equivalent to an individual tissue or organ

* Whichever is more limiting.

Source: US Department of Health and Human Services, Food and Drug Administration, "Accidental Radioactive Contamination of Human Food and Animal Feeds: Recommendations for State and Local Agencies", August 1998

Table 3-5

PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES (PAGs) FOR EXPOSURE TO RADIATION
 FROM DEPOSITED RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS
 (INTERMEDIATE PHASE OF A NUCLEAR INCIDENT)

PROTECTIVE ACTION	PROJECTED DOSE (REM) ¹	COMMENTS
Apply simple dose reduction techniques(2)	<2	Early efforts should be concentrated first on high exposure rate areas with priority for residences with pregnant women and/or preschool age children.
Relocate the general public(3)	>2	Whole body dose. The beta dose to the skin may be up to 100 rem (or 50 times higher than the photon dose).

NOTES:

- (1) Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE).
- (2) Persons 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.
- (3) 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.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Manual of Protective Action Guides and Protective Actions for Nuclear Incidents, May 1992.

TABLE 3-6

RECOMMENDED SURFACE CONTAMINATION SCREENING LEVELS FOR EMERGENCY
SCREENING OF PERSONS AND OTHER SURFACES AT SCREENING OR MONITORING
STATIONS
IN HIGH BACKGROUND RADIATION AREAS (0.1 mR/h to 5 mR/h GAMMA EXPOSURE)¹

Condition	Geiger-counter shielded-window reading	Recommended Action
Before decontamination	<2X bkgd and <0.5 mR/h above background	Unconditional Release
	>2X bkgd or >0.5 mR/h above background	Decontaminate Equipment may be stored or disposed of as appropriate.
After decontamination	<2X bkgd and <0.5 mR/h above background	Unconditional Release
	>2X bkgd or >0.5 mR/h above background	Continue to decontaminate or refer to low background monitoring and d-con station. Equipment may also be stored for decay or disposed of as appropriate.

¹ Monitoring stations in these high exposure rate areas are for use only during the early phase of an incident involving major atmospheric releases of particulates. Otherwise use Table 3-13.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Manual of Protective Action Guides and Protective Actions for Nuclear Incidents, May 1992.

TABLE 3-7

RECOMMENDED SURFACE CONTAMINATION SCREENING LEVELS FOR PERSONS
 AND OTHER SURFACES AT MONITORING STATIONS IN LOW BACKGROUND
 RADIATION AREAS (<0.1 mR/h GAMMA EXPOSURE RATE)

Condition	Geiger Counter thin window ¹ reading	Recommended Action
Before decontamination	<2X bkgd	Unconditional release
	>2X bkgd	Decontaminate
After simple ² decontamination effort	<2X bkgd	Unconditional release
	>2X bkgd	Full decontamination ³
After full ³ decontamination	<2X bkgd	Unconditional release
	>2X bkgd	Continue to d-con persons
	<0.5 mR/h ^d	Release animals and equipment
After additional full decontamination effort	<2X bkgd	Unconditional release
	>2X bkgd	Send persons for special evaluation
	<0.5 mR/h ⁴	Release animals and equipment
	>0.5 mR/h ⁴	Refer, or use informed judgement on further control of animals and equipment

- 1 Window thickness of approximately 30mg/cm² is acceptable. Recommended limits for open window readings are expressed as twice the existing background (including background) in the area where measurements are being made. Corresponding levels, expressed in units related to instrument designations, may be adopted for convenience. Levels higher than twice background (not to exceed the meter reading corresponding to 0.1 mR/h) may be used to speed the monitoring of evacuees in very low background areas.
- 2 Flushing with water and wiping is an example of a simple decontamination effort.
- 3 Washing or scrubbing with soap or solvent followed by flushing is an example of a full decontamination effort.
- 4 Closed shield reading including background.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

4.1 RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS

There are two emergency organizations, which respond to an emergency at Salem-Hope Creek Generating Stations (SHCGS): the onsite emergency organization for SHCGS and the offsite emergency organization. The procedures for SHCGS could be adapted for the incidents at other commercial nuclear power plants.

4.1.1 Onsite Emergency Organization

In an emergency situation, the Emergency Duty Officer (EDO) or Senior Shift Supervisor will initiate the Salem-Hope Creek Emergency Plan, and the onsite emergency organization will be activated.

The onsite emergency organization is composed of designated trained personnel grouped into teams to augment shift emergency personnel during an emergency situation. For all site emergency situations, the Senior Shift Supervisor becomes the interim Emergency Coordinator (EC) and will command the initiated Onsite Emergency Organization. The Senior Shift Supervisor is relieved of the duties of EC as soon as a designated member of station management reports onsite, and the Technical Support Center (TSC) is activated.

The EDO will be in charge of direct emergency operations from the Technical Support Center (TSC). At a Site Area Emergency, the Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) will be activated in the Nuclear Training Center and emergency operations will be directed from this location by the Emergency Response Manager (ERM) who assumes responsibility from EDO.

The EDO/ERM will command and direct emergency personnel in the implementation of the Salem-Hope Creek Emergency Plan.

Responsibilities of the EDO/ERM include command and control of the emergency response, emergency classification, notification to the State of Delaware, and recommendation of offsite protective actions.

Agencies that would not normally assist Salem-Hope Creek through state or federal plans have letters of agreement stating that they will provide assistance in the event of an emergency. Summaries of these agreements are presented in the Salem-Hope Creek Emergency Plan.

4.1.2 Offsite Emergency Organization

Upon receipt of notification of an emergency at the Salem-Hope Creek Nuclear Generating Stations which requires state and county government response, the Delaware Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be activated. Throughout the duration of the emergency, the State EOC will serve as the focal point of state emergency operations and information.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

4.1 RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS (Continued)

4.1.2 Offsite Emergency Organization (Continued)

The New Castle County EOC, Kent County EOC and Sussex County in Delaware will serve as the focal points for county emergency operations and information. (See County Concept of Operations, Sections 6, 7 & 8)

The Delaware Code Annotated gives the Governor wide powers in the event of a disaster beyond local control and authorizes the Governor to delegate such powers as deemed fit to the DEMA Director. DEMA, under the direction of the Governor, will coordinate state, private and federal agency response, as well as information from Salem-Hope Creek to aid county emergency operations from the State EOC. DEMA will direct county requests for assistance to the appropriate state or federal agency. Figure 4-1 shows the emergency interorganization flow.

The Governor is in command and control of all Delaware ingestion exposure pathway efforts, but may delegate authority to the DEMA Director. The DEMA Director will be responsible for operations at the State EOC regarding the planning, coordination and implementation of actions required to implement the Governor's ingestion exposure pathway decisions.

The Technical Assessment Center (TAC) will be responsible for determining where and when to have aerial surveys performed by US DOE and the ground sampling and field monitoring teams dispatched. The TAC is responsible for the review and evaluation of radiation monitoring data and analysis of laboratory results. The TAC Chairperson will provide recommendations on ingestion exposure pathway operations to the DEMA Director. The DEMA Director will keep the Governor advised of the TAC ingestion exposure pathway recommendations. The TAC will continue to receive and evaluate radiological information and provide recommendations to the DEMA Director or designee until the long term radiological monitoring and assessments are completed and the return phase has been implemented.

Representatives of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), private contractors and/or PSEG Nuclear may be requested to serve as observers and advisers to the TAC. The U.S. Department of Energy (US DOE) may be requested to provide personnel and equipment necessary to assist in performing aerial and ground surveys of the affected area(s).

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

4.1 RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS (Continued)

4.1.2 Offsite Emergency Organization (Continued)

Members of the TAC are located at the State EOC during a radiological emergency. Plume zone exposure operations are directed by the TAC, which is co-chaired by the Manager of the Technical Services Section of the Division of Water Resources (DWR), and the Division of Public Health (DPH). The TAC is responsible for assessing the severity of the emergency by making offsite dose projections utilizing radiological source term and current meteorology, integrating the results of offsite monitoring and sampling efforts and evaluating reported plant conditions from PSEG Nuclear. Using either utility or state offsite dose assessments, or both, the TAC, acting through the TAC Chairperson, may recommend to the DEMA Director implementation of appropriate protective actions.

The ingestion zone exposure operations are directed by the TAC. This group is responsible for assessing the potential for and/or extent of radioactive contamination to food, water, milk and livestock feed and for determining the need to restrict human and animal consumption of these products. The TAC will determine contaminated areas, arrange for sampling and analysis of ingestion products and make recommendations for interdiction of contaminated products based on sampling results. Should it become necessary to notify affected farms, the State Director of Farm Service Agency (FSA) and the State Department of Agriculture will make the appropriate notifications.

FSA maintains maps of crop locations within the ingestion pathway in addition to addresses of the facilities, which are available to the TAC. Maps and a computer directory of milk processors and producers, food processors and water sources in the Delaware ingestion pathway zone area are kept at the offices of FSA and the State Department of Agriculture. The concentration of radioactivity detected will provide the basis for recommending interdiction of the contaminated products. All state and federal support for ingestion pathway sampling or interdiction will be coordinated by the TAC.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

4.2 FACILITIES

4.2.1 State Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The State EOC is located at DEMA Headquarters. It provides a secure, protected headquarters and communications center for the direction and control of all emergency and disaster operations in the state. Emergency power is provided by a diesel generator. The State EOC will be in operation at all times with appropriate staffing. State agencies having emergency functions will each provide a representative to the State EOC. Each representative will have the authority to commit the resources of the organization represented and to speak on behalf of the head of that organization in the event of an emergency. A Delaware National Guard (DNG) facility may serve as alternate EOCs.

The State EOC is capable of continuous 24-hour operations for a protracted period. The communications include radio, and land-line equipment to provide adequate communications with every major political subdivision of the state and with the Emergency Alert System (EAS) and the National Weather Service (NWS). In addition, the state EOC is equipped with the National Warning System (NAWAS) and DEWAS which enable instant contact with both plume zone counties. These terminals are manned on a 24-hour basis at both the state and county. The state EOC will also provide communication links to the contiguous state/local governments such as the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA), the New Jersey Office of Emergency Management (NJOEM) and the Maryland Emergency Management Agency (MEMA).

These communication capabilities consist of commercial land-lines and NAWAS. The Delaware State Police (DSP) will be utilized as a backup with similar communication links to the contiguous state/local governments. The State EOC and DSP also have a communication link with Salem-Hope Creek through the Nuclear Emergency Telephone System (NETS).

4.2.2 PSEG Nuclear Emergency Operations Facility (EOF)

A designated technical representative will represent Delaware at the Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) in the event of a Site Area or General Emergency at the Salem-Hope Creek Nuclear Generating Stations. The technical representative is fully trained in radiological assessment and will be responsible for the transmission of technical data from the EOF to TAC.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

4.2 FACILITIES (Continued)

4.2.3 Emergency News Center (ENC) and Joint Information Center (JIC)

The Emergency News Center (ENC) and Joint Information Center (JIC) is located in Woodstown, NJ and contains facilities for PSEG Nuclear public information personnel to meet with NRC, Delaware and New Jersey representatives for the purpose of releasing emergency announcements to the news media. This facility contains document reproduction equipment, telecopying equipment, telephone and television electrical connections for use by the news media. This center will be supervised by PSEG Nuclear management who will be responsible for information pertaining to the site.

4.3 COMMUNICATIONS

The following is a listing of the primary and alternate methods of communications between Salem-Hope Creek and the offsite emergency facilities: NETS, Telephone and DEWAS.

Communication equipment between the EOF and TAC consists of designated NETS telephones, commercial telephones and radio backup. See Section 4.2.1 and Table 5-1 for additional information.

4.4 PUBLIC INFORMATION

The state coordinates development of a public information program with the Salem-Hope Creek.

The program provides information, prepared jointly by Delaware and the Salem-Hope Creek and promulgated by the state to the permanent and transient population in the Salem-Hope Creek plume exposure pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ).

4.4.1 Public Information Program

The public information program consists of brochures and placards, which are disseminated on a yearly basis. This material provides for public education and information prior to an emergency and allows reference to these materials during an emergency. The brochure provides information in the following areas:

4.4.1.1 General Radiological Information

General radiological information will educate and acquaint persons on the subject of radiation and its fundamental concepts.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

4.4 PUBLIC INFORMATION (Continued)

4.4.1 Public Information Program (Continued)

4.4.1.2 Nuclear Power Plant Information

Nuclear power plant information, specific to Salem-Hope Creek, provides an explanation and brief description on how the plants operate.

4.4.1.3 Emergency Plan Provisions

Emergency plan provisions educate the public on the necessity and purpose of emergency planning. Emergency classifications are discussed to acquaint the public on the terminology used should an emergency occur. The concept of the plume and ingestion zone is discussed.

4.4.1.4 Prompt Notification System Description

Prompt notification information explains various pre-planned ways that the public receives notification of an emergency situation. The prompt notification siren system and the EAS are discussed. The EAS radio stations frequencies are provided.

4.4.1.5 Radiological Emergency Protective Actions

Radiological emergency protective actions are discussed to provide a clear understanding of the measures taken in anticipation of a radiological emergency or after a release of radioactive material has occurred such as shelter-in-place, administration of stable iodine (KI) and evacuation. Emergency information is provided concerning the special needs of the handicapped, the provisions made for school evacuation, the locations of registration centers and disaster shelters, bus route information for those without private means of transportation and the measures taken by various agencies to protect home and personal property.

4.4.1.6 Additional Emergency Provisions

Placards are placed in public areas such as motels, phone booths, etc. and highway/road signs placed around the EPZ to provide information to the transient populations. A separate brochure is provided for farmers which describes radiation, the effects of radiation and methods to protect farm animals and products.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

4.4 PUBLIC INFORMATION (Continued)

4.4.1 Public Information Program (Continued)

Annual programs to acquaint the news media with radiological emergency plans and to familiarize the media with points of contact and locations for the release of public information in the event of a radiological emergency are conducted by DEMA. The annual program utilizes public information program material and provides information related to news media involvement. These meetings are arranged by DEMA and conducted at convenient locations and times. PSEG Nuclear representatives are also in attendance to answer questions specific to their organization and operations.

4.4.2 Emergency Public Information

It is essential that all media releases and public announcements concerning a radiological emergency situation are consistent in order to retain the public confidence needed for the successful implementation of the REP.

PSEG Nuclear and Delaware have the responsibility to coordinate and provide consistent radiological emergency announcements to the public. Public information procedures, press releases for each emergency level and methods of coordination between PSEG Nuclear, the state and the counties are contained in the SOP 500 Series.

All public announcements will include as a minimum the following information:

- 4.4.2.1 Identification of agency/organization issuing the information.
- 4.4.2.2 Identification of the affected nuclear facility in question and the time of the emergency.
- 4.4.2.3 Identification of the geographic areas affected by the emergency.
- 4.4.2.4 A brief description in layman's terms of the seriousness of the emergency situation.
- 4.4.2.5 The necessity for protective actions.
- 4.4.2.6 A description of state, county, federal or Salem-Hope Creek response to the emergency.
- 4.4.2.7 Identification of communication channels over which further information will be presented.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

4.4 PUBLIC INFORMATION (Continued)

4.4.3 Salem-Hope Creek Public Information Role and Responsibility

Salem-Hope Creek will activate the Emergency News Center (ENC) and Joint Information Center (JIC). Salem-Hope Creek Public Information Officer (PIO) will be in charge of disseminating information to the public regarding onsite conditions and activities. Salem-Hope Creek will coordinate announcements with Delaware and New Jersey in advance, as they relate to the onsite activities. The Salem-Hope Creek Public Information Manager is responsible for providing information pertaining to Salem-Hope Creek to the States of New Jersey and Delaware.

4.4.4 State Public Information Role and Responsibility

With the activation of the State EOC, the State Public Information Officer (PIO) will coordinate the release of state announcements which relate to offsite activities. The State PIO has the responsibility to provide accurate and periodic announcements to the general public.

In the event of an Alert, a Site Area Emergency or a General Emergency at Salem-Hope Creek the Salem-Hope Creek Public Information Manager will establish communications with DEMA and the State PIO and provide information through the state representative at the Salem-Hope Creek ENC and JIC. The State PIO will then prepare a news release based on information provided by Salem-Hope Creek and information concerning the Delaware emergency response. After the DEMA Director approves the news release, the State PIO will transmit approved releases to the Governor's Press Secretary, Delaware's ENC and JIC Representative, New Castle County EOC, Kent County EOC and Sussex County EOC. The Delaware ENC and JIC Representative will distribute these approved press releases to the Salem-Hope Creek Public Information Manager, The New Jersey Representative and the media. This will ensure that all parties involved are aware of information being released to the press and allow for coordination among all emergency management personnel. No releases will originate on a county level.

The State PIO may use all of the public information resources of all state departments and agencies, including public information personnel and equipment, for the duration of the emergency.

Delaware will provide emergency information and instructions to the public through the Emergency Alert System (EAS). This system will be activated by the DEMA Director or designee, when necessary. SOP 500 Series provides details of the EAS public notification procedures and messages.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

4.4 PUBLIC INFORMATION (Continued)

4.4.4 State Public Information Role and Responsibility (Continued)

During ingestion exposure pathway operations, the public and farmers will be informed by the following methods:

4.4.4.1 The State Public Information Officer will conduct periodic press conferences.

4.4.4.2 Rumor control telephone systems.

4.4.4.3 The Emergency Alert System (EAS) will periodically broadcast updates on the situation.

4.4.4.4 Information supplied by shelter managers via direct contact or by public address system at each American Red Cross of the Delmarva Peninsula Disaster Shelter.

4.4.4.5 Farmers, food distributors and processors will be informed about feed, livestock, poultry and foodstuff protective and restorative measures by United States Department of Agriculture/Farm Service Agency (USDA/FSA) via the EAS and the Cooperative Extension Systems or other available means.

The responsibilities and the roles of agencies as related to the ingestion exposure pathway are delineated in Section 5, Agency Responsibilities.

4.4.5 County Public Information Role and Responsibility

The County Public Information Officer (PIO) will operate from the county EOC. The County PIOs may disseminate information concerning the radiological emergency situation and county operations using the releases prepared by the state. The State PIO or the Assistant State PIO will transmit all news releases to the County PIOs before dissemination to the news media.

The state and county will coordinate the rumor control program. A designated toll free telephone system, specifically for rumor control, is installed at the State EOC to provide the public with accurate information. The State PIO will brief the designated call takers. Shifts will be established to provide 24-hour coverage for a protracted period. Authorized persons staffing these telephones will be provided accurate information on the emergency as it becomes available.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

4.5 EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION LEVELS (ECLs)

The implementation of the REP is accomplished in two phases:

The initial phase is a pre-planned response to each emergency classification as identified in the Plan. This phase establishes initial communications among the Salem-Hope Creek, state and local governments to provide a complete exchange of information so that necessary protective measures may be implemented.

The operational phase is the implementation of protective and parallel actions as deemed necessary to minimize public exposure to radiation and ensure their health and safety.

A specific notification sequence has been established for each emergency classification, providing the mechanism for alerting the responsible state and county agencies of the emergencies at Salem-Hope Creek.

DEMA or DSP communications receive the initial event notification. After initial notification, Salem-Hope Creek will report subsequent follow-up information to DEMA. Section 4.5.2 lists the emergency classifications and the initial state/county notification made by Salem-Hope Creek. The initial notification will include the following information as a minimum.

Location of emergency and name and telephone number (or communications channel identification) of caller.

Date/time of incident.

Classification of emergency.

Protective actions recommended.

Salem-Hope Creek has developed a classification system for emergency situations. Emergency situations are classified to cover the spectrum of possible non-radiological and radiological emergencies. Emergency situations may initially be classified in a category and later upgraded to higher classification if the situation warrants. The emergency classifications are: Notification of an Unusual Event, Alert, Site Area Emergency and General Emergency. Each of these classifications requires unique immediate action to perform notification of applicable offsite agencies and support groups and mobilization of the applicable emergency organizations to cope with the emergency. The Salem-Hope Creek Emergency Plan and the Delaware REP are coordinated to ensure an appropriate emergency response. Specific pre-planned responses by state and county governments to each emergency classification is necessary to ensure the successful and timely implementation of necessary protective and parallel actions.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

4.5 EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION LEVELS (ECLs) (Continued)

4.5.1 Notification Of An Unusual Event (UE)

The Notification of an Unusual Event characterizes off-normal plant conditions which may not be particularly significant from an emergency preparedness standpoint, but could have the potential to increase in significance if proper action is not taken or if circumstances beyond the control of the operating staff render the situation more serious from a safety standpoint. No release of radioactive material requiring offsite response or monitoring is expected. Upon declaration of an Unusual Event, Salem-Hope Creek will notify DSP Communications or DEMA within 15 minutes. DSP will notify DEMA personnel. DEMA will standby until verbal close out is received.

4.5.2 Alert

The Alert is the lowest level for which the necessity for some emergency planning offsite response may be anticipated. This level includes physical occurrences within the plant that may require station staff emergency organization response. The initial assessment leading to this level should indicate that it is unlikely that an offsite hazard will evolve. This level is associated with a judgment that the emergency situation can be corrected and controlled by the plant staff. Any releases are expected to be limited to small fractions of the EPA PAG exposure levels.

Upon declaration of an Alert, the Salem-Hope Creek EDO will notify DSP Communications or DEMA within 15 minutes. Communications from SALEM-HOPE CREEK will go directly to DEMA when the State EOC is activated.

The EDO and Emergency Response Manager (ERM) will decide, based upon the initiating event(s), what level of staffing is required to augment the station emergency organization.

DEMA will establish communication with the Governor's Office, New Castle County, Kent County, Sussex County, DWR, DNG, DPH, etc. SOP 100 Series contains detailed notification procedures. DEMA will call Salem-Hope Creek to obtain follow-up information.

The state and county EOCs will be activated. Field monitoring teams and DEMA emergency response personnel will be alerted. Technical assessment may be initiated, if warranted, by the TAC. Field monitoring teams may be dispatched to provide radiation monitoring information for the plume and ingestion pathway. This emergency classification will be maintained until closeout, reduction of emergency classification or escalation to Site Area Emergency.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

4.5 EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION LEVELS (ECLs) (Continued)

4.5.3 Site Area Emergency (SAE)

The Site Area Emergency level indicates that events are in progress or have occurred which involve an actual or likely major failure of plant functions needed for the protection of the public. Upon declaration of a Site Area Emergency, Salem-Hope Creek will notify DSP Communications or DEMA within 15 minutes, until the State EOC is activated, when communications from Salem-Hope Creek will go directly to DEMA. The EOF at the Nuclear Training Center will be activated.

Protective action recommendations will be communicated to Delaware in the Initial Contact Message declaring a Site Area Emergency.

DEMA will notify the Governor's Office, New Castle County, Kent County, Sussex County, DWR, DPH, DNG, etc. (See SOP 100 Series). The state and county EOCs will be fully activated and agency representatives will be notified to report to the State EOC immediately. Technical assessment will be initiated and field monitoring teams will be dispatched to provide confirmatory radiation monitoring for plume and ingestion pathway dose projections. The protective action of ingestion exposure control will be implemented, if necessary. Additional protective actions of shelter-in-place, limited evacuation (schools, special populations) and access control, as well as limited initiation of parallel actions, may be recommended pending assessment of information from Salem-Hope Creek and offsite monitoring teams.

DEMA will activate EAS, the Prompt Notification Siren System and River Alerting System (see SOP 500 Series) to provide periodic updates on the emergency status to the public within the EPZ. However, could be considered at an earlier classification level. This emergency status will be maintained until closeout, reduction of emergency classification or escalation to General Emergency.

4.5.4 General Emergency (GE)

The General Emergency level indicates that events are in progress or have occurred which involve an actual or imminent substantial fuel degradation or melting with the potential for loss of containment integrity. Releases can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA PAG exposure levels offsite for more than the immediate area.

Upon declaration of a General Emergency, Salem-Hope Creek EDO will promptly notify DEMA or DSP communications within 15 minutes. The EOF will be activated. DEMA and/or DSP communications will notify New Castle County, Kent County within 15 minutes of the initial call from SHCGS and mobilize the emergency response organizations (See SOP 100 Series).

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

4.5 EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION LEVELS (ECLs) (Continued)

4.5.4 General Emergency (GE) (Continued)

Protective action recommendations will be communicated to Delaware in the Initial Contact Message Form (ICMF) declaring a General Emergency.

The State EOC will be fully activated and agency representatives will report to the State EOC immediately if they have not reported already. DEMA will activate EAS and the Prompt Notification Siren System. Technical assessment will be initiated and field monitoring teams will be dispatched to provide confirmatory radiation monitoring for plume and ingestion pathway dose projections. Protective actions will be implemented, if warranted, based on recommendations from the Salem-Hope Creek and the independent technical assessment made by the State of Delaware. In a rapidly escalating emergency, protective actions may be ordered by the State of Delaware based solely on recommendations from Salem-Hope Creek.

The public will be notified of the emergency status and will be provided updates on the emergency. Support agencies for protective actions and key agencies for parallel actions will be notified of the situation. The protective actions of evacuation, shelter-in-place, administration of stable iodine (KI), access control and ingestion exposure control will be implemented, if necessary. The protective action of re-entry may be implemented. The parallel actions of emergency medical services, radiation exposure control, law enforcement and crime prevention, social services, public health and sanitation and fire control and rescue will be initiated, as necessary. The emergency classification will be maintained until closeout or reduction.

4.6 NOTIFICATION AND COMMUNICATION

The operational phase begins following the initial notification to the state by Salem-Hope Creek and the activation of the Delaware REP. It consists of follow-up communications between the state and county EOCs and Salem-Hope Creek. Salem-Hope Creek will communicate information such as updated source term, meteorological conditions, results of offsite radiological monitoring, changes in predicted offsite dose projections, specific information regarding plant status and effectiveness of operator efforts to mitigate the emergency. Salem-Hope Creek will receive information on the progress of state and county emergency operations.

If an emergency occurs at Salem-Hope Creek affecting Delaware, Salem-Hope Creek will initially notify DSP communications or DEMA. If an emergency occurs at a commercial nuclear facility located in an adjacent state outside a 10 mile radius from Delaware, that state will notify Delaware in accordance with that state's REP upon receiving initial notification from the facility.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

4.6 NOTIFICATION AND COMMUNICATION (Continued)

DEMA will notify county, state, private and federal agencies in accordance with the level of the emergency. DEMA will keep in contact with key agencies, county EOCs, Salem-Hope Creek and the adjacent states' EOCs. Controlled copies of the SOPs, which include the emergency call list, will be distributed only to those agencies involved in the notification process. Public notification will be initiated by activating the prompt notification siren system, as described in SOP 500 Series, to alert the public to turn on their radios and listen to EAS announcements.

An alternate means of alerting the public is by implementing the route alerting plans for the general public, mariners and the transients described in the SOP 500 Series. This includes alerting by the volunteer fire companies, USCG, DSP, DFW, DPR, Army Corp of Engineers (ACE), DNG and supported by the New Castle County Department of Police (NCCDP) if necessary.

4.7 COMMAND AND COORDINATION

Salem-Hope Creek will establish liaisons and coordinate the site emergency response with the offsite emergency response in accordance with Salem-Hope Creek Emergency Plan and Delaware REP.

The Governor is in overall command of state agencies and resources and will direct Delaware's emergency response operation. The DEMA Director will provide overall coordination of state, private and federal emergency response agencies in support of the emergency operations in the affected county or counties. The DEMA Director will coordinate requests for assistance from the affected county and direct the requests to the appropriate state, private and federal agencies.

State agencies that have been assigned emergency functions in the Delaware REP will provide a representative who will report to the State EOC. Agency representatives will have the authority to commit the resources of their agency and will have authority to speak on behalf of the head of the organization.

4.8 ACCIDENT ASSESSMENT

Initial assessment of the technical and evaluation of the radiological release consequences will be performed by Salem-Hope Creek in accordance with its technical assessment procedures.

Based on plant parameters and atmospheric dispersion models, Salem-Hope Creek will determine the projected dose values. Dose projections, the possibility of approaching or exceeding PAGs and plant status assessments will be reported to DEMA. The TAC at the state EOC will use the data provided by Salem-Hope Creek and the results of offsite and onsite field monitoring to perform technical assessment dose projection calculations in accordance with standard operating procedures.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

4.8 ACCIDENT ASSESSMENT (Continued)

DNG will perform sampling functions with the assistance of DFW as appropriate. SOP 306 contains the fixed field monitoring locations for Delaware. DNG will provide air or ground transport of field monitoring teams, if necessary. Additional transportation assistance will be provided by Delaware CAP, DSP or New Castle County Police. Field monitoring teams will coordinate with the TAC to monitor radiation levels and obtain environmental samples. Communication between the field monitoring teams and TAC is normally by radio. Information obtained by the field monitoring teams and provided to the TAC may be forwarded to the Salem-Hope Creek Emergency Operating Facility (EOF).

The TAC Chairperson, based upon the dose projections and plant parameters provided by Salem-Hope Creek, the data from field monitoring teams and the independent technical assessment made by TAC, will recommend to the DEMA Director the necessary protective actions to be initiated in the affected area to minimize public exposure to radiation.

The TAC Chairperson, along with federal, state and private support agencies, will continue to monitor the situation and update the DEMA Director on the technical status. New Castle and Kent County EOCs will be kept informed by DEMA and their representatives at the State EOC.

4.9 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS

DEMA, based upon the recommendations from the TAC Chairperson, will make protective action decisions and will inform the affected counties of these decisions. DEMA will provide overall coordination for state support to the county in the implementation of their protective actions. Each protective action is summarized below.

4.9.1 Evacuation

DEMA is the primary agency for evacuation and will provide overall coordination of state support to aid county operations in notifying the affected public to evacuate and providing transportation assistance. DSP will assist in notifying the public to evacuate. DPR and DFW will notify campers and visitors in state forests, parks and other state recreational areas. Notification of the affected public will be by activation of the prompt notification siren system. This will alert the public to turn on radios for the EAS messages.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

4.9 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS (Continued)

4.9.1 Evacuation (Continued)

Alternate public notification can be made by the volunteer fire companies, if necessary. DTC and DNG will assist in transportation of evacuees. DFW, USCG, ACE, DNG and DSP will assist in providing notification and/or water transportation for special areas, which must be evacuated. Evacuation methods and operations are detailed in the SOP 500 Series. DEMA is assigned primary responsibility for relocation and will coordinate with the county for the use of state resources.

Evacuation route information will be provided in the EAS messages and is displayed on the permanent and transient protective action placards and road signs as discussed in the public information Section 4.4.

Evacuation and protective action procedures for school children include bus transportation plans for the evacuation of students to disaster shelters (See SOP 1100). The Department of Education (DOE) will be responsible for notifying public schools, by telephone, to evacuate. Within New Castle County, the NCCEOC will be responsible for notifying private institutional facilities, within the 10-mile EPZ, to evacuate. Private transportation will be the primary means for evacuating the public. DEMA will assure that there are sufficient vehicles and buses for evacuating persons who are institutionalized, non-ambulatory (See SOP 1000 Series), or without private means of transportation (See SOP 1200 Series).

Evacuees will be directed to either of two registration locations, depending on the plume direction and other considerations. In the northern section of the state, the DNG Frank E. Stern Readiness Center, Marshallton will serve as the primary reception center while the William Penn High School in New Castle will serve as backup. In the southern section, the DNG Smyrna Readiness Center, in Smyrna will be the primary reception center while the Delaware State Fire School in Dover will serve as backup. The details of reception center operation are found in SOP 1300 Series. Evacuees will be monitored within a 12 hour period for contamination at these reception centers and if found contaminated will be decontaminated. If evacuees are found to be free from contamination and require further assistance or sheltering (care) they will be directed to one of the American Red Cross of the Delmarva Peninsula (ARC DMVP) Disaster Shelters. The specifics of evacuee disaster shelters operations are found in SOP 1400 Series.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

4.9 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS (Continued)

4.9.2 Shelter-in-Place

DEMA is the primary agency for implementing sheltering-in-place operations and will provide overall coordination of state support to aid county operations in notifying the affected population to shelter-in-place. DSP will assist volunteer fire companies in notifying the public of the need to shelter-in-place. DPR and DFW will notify campers and visitors in state forests, parks and other state recreational areas. DFW, DSP, DNG, USCG, City of Wilmington Fire Company, ACE, Delaware River and Bay Authority (backup for helicopter notifications only) will assist in notifying boaters on affected waterways. While shelter-in-place operations rely on the use of the prompt notification siren system for disseminating protective action information through EAS messages, there are additional procedures for alerting the general public and transients along the Delaware River and in other inaccessible areas (See SOP 500 Series).

Shelter-in-place procedures for school children during school hours have been developed (See SOP 1100 Series) for each school inside the 10-mile EPZ. The Department of Education (DOE) will notify each School District Superintendent who will be responsible for notifying affected district public schools, by telephone, to shelter-in-place. The NCC EOC will be responsible for notifying private schools, in the 10-mile EPZ, to shelter-in-place.

Shelter-in-place procedures for children in State-licensed daycare facilities have also been developed (See SOP 1000 Series) for each facility within the 10-mile EPZ. DEMA will be responsible for notifying affected daycare facilities, by telephone or Emergency Alert System (EAS) broadcast message on the radio, to shelter-in-place.

The SOP 300 Series provide shielding factors for buildings of various types of construction, which will be used by the TAC in determining whether evacuation, administration of stable iodine (KI) or shelter-in-place is appropriate. Protective measures to be used in sheltering will be transmitted in EAS messages. Appropriate shelter-in-place actions are listed on permanent and transient placards as discussed in the public information Section 4.4.

4.9.3 Access Control

DSP is the primary agency for access control, assisted by the DNG, DPR, DFW and NCCPD. DH will provide road barricades, flashing signals and traffic cones with supplement county resources. Access control points will be manned by DSP or county law enforcement personnel.

USCG and DFW will restrict access of watercraft along waterways. Access control of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal will be performed by ACE (See SOP 500 Series). The specific information and guidance for implementation of traffic and access control is provided in SOP 700 Series.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

4.9 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS (Continued)

4.9.4 Ingestion Exposure Control

The Ingestion Planning Zone for Salem-Hope Creek is approximately 7,850 square miles in area, which equates to a 50 mile radius around the plant site and includes adjacent states. The square miles affecting Delaware is 2,010. In the Ingestion Pathway Zone, the main concern is protecting the public from the consumption of foodstuffs and drinking water that has been contaminated with radioactive materials. Protective actions for ingestion exposure control include interdiction of contaminated foodstuffs and drinking water rather than avoidance of direct individual exposure from the plume itself.

The other commercial nuclear power plants and the square miles affecting Delaware, Limerick Nuclear Power Plant (271.90 square miles), Peach Bottom Nuclear Power Plant (497.19 square miles), and Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant (186.60 square miles).

The important factors that affect the composition of the release from a nuclear reactor are the volatility of the fission products, the status of the reactor with respect to the operating parameters, and the time elapsed since reactor shutdown.

Radioactive materials released to the atmosphere during a nuclear reactor accident are in the form of gases or aerosols (particulates) which are dispersed by turbulent diffusion in the air. The radionuclides associated with an accidental release from the reactor system are noble gases, radioiodines and particulates. The released material, in the form of a radioactive plume, will move downwind under existing meteorological conditions.

Material initially in the form of particulates, may be deposited on the ground by settling or dry deposition from the passing plume or may be washed out of the atmosphere by rain or snow. Continued environmental sampling, surveying and measurements will be required over an extended period of time after the release has terminated in order to follow the movement of long-lived radioactive contaminants through the food chain pathway.

The measurement of the radioactive concentrations in the air, gross measurement of airborne particulates and the direct beta-gamma radiation measurements should be used as preliminary data for the initiation of ingestion pathway procedures, the relocation, re-entry, recovery and return radiation monitoring programs and for emergency action planning.

In the event of a long-term release, some aerial and ground measurements in the ingestion pathway may be needed before the airborne release has ended and the plume/cloud has dissipated.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

4.9 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS (Continued)

4.9.4 Ingestion Exposure Control (Continued)

Air sampling and environmental sampling will be performed to determine the presence and concentration of radioiodine and particulate radioactive materials. If the analysis of the air and environmental samples reveal insignificant amounts of radioactivity above natural background, but measurable levels of gamma radiation above natural background are determined to be present, then one of three possible conditions may exist:

Neither radioiodines nor radioactive particulates were present in measurable quantities.

The measurements were made just outside of or beneath the plume/cloud, i.e., the plume/cloud is not located at ground level at the particular sample location.

The gamma measurements are being obtained from ground depositions and the plume/cloud is not located at that particular sample location.

The ingestion field sampling teams will take radiation readings at the 3 inch and 3 foot elevation at the locations where water, vegetation, soil, foodstuffs, etc., are taken. These readings will be reported to the TAC for evaluation.

In the case of ground deposition, levels of beta-gamma radiation can be determined by varying the height of the detector probe above the ground surface and utilizing both the open and closed window detector measurements while observing variations in the instrument readings (See SOP 300 Series).

Monitoring and sampling of the food chain begins within the 10-mile EPZ and extends out to 50 miles where the deposition of radioactive material is suspected based upon particulate airborne contamination projections made by TAC. The dairy, vegetable and fruit farms located in the affected area are identified on maps and computer directories available at the USDA/FSA and the State Dept. of Agriculture.

Water supplies from lakes, ponds, estuaries, rivers, reservoirs and other water surface areas will be identified by DWR. Associated water treatment facilities will be identified and monitored by DPH. Sampling surveys begin during the first day of the release in accordance with the SOP 300 Series.

DNG is responsible for performing and coordinating measurements of offsite ground radiation and contamination levels and obtaining air samples and reporting the results to the TAC.

The TAC is responsible for coordinating US DOE aerial surveys of the affected area(s) and evaluating the results.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

4.9 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS (Continued)

4.9.4 Ingestion Exposure Control (Continued)

The DNG ingestion sampling teams are responsible for collecting milk, potable water samples and other environmental samples as directed by the TAC.

DNG sampling teams are responsible for collecting finfish and shellfish samples with the assistance from DFW as appropriate. DFW will control commercial fishing operations in contaminated water.

All samples of air, smear, milk, raw surface water/snow, potable water, agricultural products and soil will be forwarded to the laboratory for analysis. DNG will provide transportation for overnight packaging or air transportation if required, with transportation backup support provided by Delaware CAP or by DSP. All sample results will be provided to the TAC for evaluation and trending.

The primary laboratory used for sample analysis is the Teledyne Laboratory in Knoxville, TN. The Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assistance Plan (FRMAP) mobile laboratory, or other laboratories may be used when deemed necessary by the TAC and DEMA.

The laboratories will identify the radionuclides and concentrations of the radionuclide present in the environment that could contribute to the population dose for the ingestion of radiologically contaminated foodstuff and drinking water.

The laboratory analytical results will be transmitted to the TAC for evaluation of potential consequences to the public and will provide the basis for ingestion pathway recommendations. These results, when confirmed and compiled by the TAC, will be forwarded to the DEMA Director.

Controls for the ingestion exposure pathway will be implemented when the projected dose to the population from the ingestion of contaminated food and water is equal to the PAG. The PAGs for the ingestion pathway are independent of the PAGs for the plume exposure pathways.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

4.9 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS (Continued)

4.9.4 Ingestion Exposure Control (Continued)

4.9.4.1 Ingestion Exposure Pathway Protective Actions

Protective actions can be implemented to minimize the contamination of foodstuffs and drinking water, including livestock, poultry, fruits, vegetables and other crops and reduce the dose to the public from their consumption are:

Remove all lactating goats and cows from pasture and place them on uncontaminated feed and water. Withhold contaminated milk from market to allow radioactive decay of short-lived radionuclides.

Brushing, washing, scrubbing or peeling fruits and vegetables to remove surface contamination. Preservation by canning, freezing and dehydration or storage to permit radioactive decay of short-lived radionuclides.

If the levels of radioactive cesium or radioactive strontium in fresh milk approach the applicable PAG, then action should be taken to place all meat animals on uncontaminated feed and water.

Monitor poultry if they are raised out-of-doors, especially if they are used for egg production. If poultry are routinely housed and fed stored feed and covered water, then radioactive contamination is unlikely.

If the soil becomes contaminated, then appropriate soil management procedures should be implemented in order to reduce radioactive contamination including:

Planting crops that contribute little or no radioactive material to the human diet. For example, fiber crops may be substituted for fruits and vegetable crops.

Deep pruning may keep the radioactive contamination below the plant root zone where the contaminate will not be taken up by the plant roots.

Liming soil to minimize the absorption of specific radionuclides by crops.

Tilling the area or in a worst case, large scale decontamination operations.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

4.9 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS (Continued)

4.9.4 Ingestion Exposure Control (Continued)

4.9.4.1 Ingestion Exposure Pathway Protective Actions (Continued)

Following harvesting, the milling and polishing of the grain will remove most of the radioactive contamination.

Cover open wells, rain barrels and tanks to minimize radioactive contamination of these water supplies. Remove all filter pipes if the water source is from roofs or other surface drain fields. Substitute with uncontaminated potable water.

Temporary embargoes of food and agricultural products may be necessary if the predicted extent and magnitude of the radioactive contamination off-site is significant.

Because of the long radiological half-lives of some of the radionuclides that may be present, long term radiological monitoring may be required until all areas are designated for complete and permanent return (see Return Section 4.9.8). Surveys and samples of foodstuffs and drinking water will continue to be collected, analyzed and the data evaluated by the TAC until the need for radiological control of foodstuffs and drinking water has been terminated. The data collected will also be used to update total population dose estimates.

4.9.4.2 Other Ingestion Exposure Pathway Actions

DEMA has the responsibility for requesting FRMAP support (See Section 2.3.4).

The TAC will request support from the federal government and PSEG Nuclear to calculate and update total population dose.

Other ingestion exposure pathway actions include: public assistance, providing alternate food and water supplies to areas where supplies may have become contaminated; community assistance; etc. and areas as described in the Delaware Emergency Operations Plan.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

4.9 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS (Continued)

4.9.4 Ingestion Exposure Control (Continued)

4.9.4.2 Other Ingestion Exposure Pathway Actions (Continued)

To provide individual assistance, Disaster Applications Centers (DACs) will be established. Within these centers, representatives of all federal and state agencies that have relief and recovery program responsibility will be located and individuals requiring aid will be able to make application for assistance. Use of DACs allows individuals to report to a single location to request all forms of emergency assistance. When an application has been approved, notification will be made by the administering agency.

4.9.5 Relocation

4.9.5.1 Introduction

Relocation is the provision of alternative housing for relatively extended periods, for that population unable to dwell in their permanent residences due to the contamination of the environment from the deposition of radioactive materials.

Prior to relocation protective actions being initiated, other protective actions will have been taken based upon the recommendation made by the Technical Assessment Center (TAC) for the plume exposure pathway.

Individuals who live in areas contaminated by radioactive materials deposited from the airborne plume may be externally exposed to direct radiation from the deposited radioactivity (groundshine) and internally from inhalation of resuspended radioactive materials during the entire time spent in the contaminated area(s). This would be the case for those individuals who have not been evacuated or relocated as well as those persons who return to the area following relocation prior to recovery operations having been completed. Doses that may be incurred from exposure beyond one year will not be included in the recommended protective actions contained in this section. This is due to the fact that it is usually not practical, at the time of a decision to relocate, to calculate these doses and because different protective actions may be appropriate.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

4.9 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS (Continued)

4.9.5 Relocation (Continued)

4.9.5.2 Organization for Relocation

The Governor is in command and control of all Delaware relocation efforts, but may delegate authority to the DEMA Director. The DEMA Director or designee will be responsible for operations at the State Emergency Operation Center regarding the planning, coordination and implementation of actions required to implement the Governor's relocation decisions.

Representatives of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), private contractors and/or PSEG Nuclear may be requested to act as observers/advisers to the TAC. The U.S. Department of Energy (US DOE) may be requested to provide personnel and equipment necessary to assist in performing aerial and ground surveys of the affected area(s) and the evaluation of data.

During this action, the TAC will be responsible for determining where and when to have US DOE aerial surveys performed and the dispatching of ground sampling and field monitoring teams. The TAC, in coordination with federal representatives, is responsible for the review and evaluation of all radiation monitoring data and laboratory analysis of environmental samples. The TAC Chairperson will provide recommendations on the relocation operation to the DEMA Director. The DEMA Director will keep the Governor advised of the TAC relocation recommendations.

4.9.5.3 Exposure Pathway

The principal pathways for exposure of the public occupying locations contaminated by deposited radioactive material are the exposure of the whole body to external gamma radiation from deposited radioactive materials (groundshine) and the internal exposure from the inhalation of resuspended radioactive materials.

In cases where the withdrawal of contaminated food or drinking water from use would itself create a risk to health, dose from the ingestion pathway must also be included. In this case, the projected committed effective dose from the ingestion of food and water must be added to the dose from the above exposure pathways when making relocation decisions.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

4.9 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION (Continued)

4.9.5 Relocation (Continued)

4.9.5.3 Exposure Pathway (Continued)

Other potential exposure pathways include exposure of the skin to beta radiation from surface contamination and internal exposure from the direct ingestion of contaminated soil and food products.

4.9.5.4 Protective Action Guides

The Protective Action Guides (PAGs) are expressed in terms of projected doses above which specified protective actions are warranted. In the case of deposited radioactive materials, the major relevant protective action is relocation until recovery has taken place. Unlike the situation for the plume PAGs, where decisions must be made and implemented quickly by state agencies before federal assistance can be made available, many of the decisions and actions based on relocation PAGs may be delayed until federal resources are on the scene to assist and provide guidance to state agencies.

Relocation is warranted if the projected dose for the first year exposure to external gamma radiation plus the committed effective dose from one year inhalation of resuspended radionuclides exceeds 2 rem. The PAGs for exposure to radiation from deposited radioactive materials during this phase are provided in SOP 300 Series. Increasing or decreasing the PAG values for some areas of this contaminated environment may be justified on the basis of difficulty or ease of implementation.

4.9.5.5 Protective Action

At the time the decision is made to implement relocation, some sheltering and evacuation may have already been completed to protect the public from exposure to the airborne plume.

The primary protective actions which should be taken to minimize the dose to the public from exposure to deposited radionuclides are relocation, decontamination of the affected area and the contaminated individuals (recovery), shielding, minimizing the length of exposure (stay times), and controlling the spread of surface contamination.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

4.9 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS (Continued)

4.9.5 Relocation (Continued)

4.9.5.5 Protective Action (Continued)

When relocation is warranted for a segment of the population, temporary housing from FEMA, up to 18 months, is available for disaster victims whose homes are damaged, destroyed or otherwise rendered uninhabitable. Temporary assistance with mortgage or rental payments for persons faced with loss of their residences because of disaster-created financial hardship may be provided.

The Delaware State Housing Authority is responsible for the administration of this program in coordination with the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and FEMA.

For more information, see the Delaware Emergency Operations Plan (DEOP).

4.9.5.6 Radiation Monitoring

Normally aerial surveys will be performed prior to dispatching the ground sampling and field monitoring teams during this phase as discussed in Section 4.9.5.2.

DNG field sampling teams will take radiation readings at approximately 3 inch and 3 foot elevation at the locations where water, vegetation, soil, foodstuffs, etc., are taken. These readings will be reported to the TAC for evaluation.

When federal and other assistance are available for aerial and ground monitoring, a concentrated effort should begin in order to establish isodose rate lines or radiation contour map(s) for the identification of "hot spots" and the boundaries for the restricted zone(s). Aerial monitoring should be used to make radiation measurements for establishing general patterns of radioactive contamination from deposited radioactive material. Ground radiation surveys should also be made to confirm levels of radioactive contamination and identify "hot spots". Air samples should be collected to verify the relative contribution to the dose from the inhalation pathway. Where exposure rates vary within designated areas, the higher values should be used for dose projections for persons within these areas unless the TAC can estimate an appropriate average exposure rate.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

4.9 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS (Continued)

4.9.5 Relocation (Continued)

4.9.5.6 Radiation Monitoring (Continued)

Measurements made at one meter above the ground should be made utilizing appropriate beta-gamma radiation detection instrumentation with the "window closed" so as to avoid the detection of beta radiation. Although exposure to beta radiation will contribute to the skin dose, its contribution to the risk of health effects will be minor when compared with the whole body gamma dose. The beta dose to the skin should be calculated based on the concentrations of radionuclides per unit area as opposed to the use of measured beta dose rates.

4.9.5.7 Dose Projections

The dose of interest for a reactor accident is the sum of the effective dose equivalent from external exposure plus the committed effective dose equivalent from ingestion and inhalation. The calculations of the projected gamma dose as a function of exposure rate measurement will require a knowledge of the radionuclides contributing to the exposure and their relative abundance. Several measurement locations will be required to determine whether selective radionuclide deposition has occurred as a function of weather, type of surface, or distance from the point of release.

Relocation decisions can be made on the basis of the first year projected dose, however, projected doses during the second year and over 50 years are needed for decisions on the need for other protective actions for persons who are not relocated. These calculations are provided in the SOP 300 Series.

4.9.6 Re-entry

Re-entry is the temporary entry of adult personnel, to include non-pregnant women, into an area of controlled access to perform vital services or for other justifiable reasons.

Under certain circumstances, re-entry into restricted areas may be necessary to perform fire control and rescue, utility repairs, recover property, feed livestock, etc. For re-entry, the Delaware Emergency Management Agency (DEMA) will be advised by the Technical Assessment Center (TAC) evaluate the situation and decide whether to authorize the operation. DEMA will then notify the personnel staffing the access control points, through the agency representatives at the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) that the responding agencies or individuals are permitted to enter certain evacuated areas.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

4.9 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS (Continued)

4.9.6 Re-entry (Continued)

All adult personnel re-entering an evacuated area in order to respond to an emergency or special situation will be treated as emergency worker(s). If the adult is not an emergency worker, employee of the State of Delaware or a federal agency, then the individual will be escorted by an emergency worker as designated by DEMA. Individuals will be issued personnel dosimetry and protective clothing by DEMA or their own agency, as listed in the SOP 800 Series. Personnel will be required to report for monitoring at the designated Monitoring and Decontamination Center immediately after leaving the affected area and will be subject to emergency worker radiation exposure limits.

4.9.6.1 Criteria

The following guidance will be used as allowable limits for determining re-entry of adult personnel, to include non-pregnant women, into existing contamination areas. Re-entry may be recommended to DEMA by the TAC for essential personnel with a dose limit of 5 rem total effective dose equivalent, taking into account doses that may have been accrued prior to re-entry. Pregnant women are limited to the dose limits established for the general public.

4.9.6.2 Organization

The Governor is in command and control of all Delaware re-entry efforts, but may delegate authority to the DEMA Director.

The DEMA Director will be responsible for operations at the State EOC regarding the planning, coordination and implementation of actions required to implement the Governor's re-entry decisions. During the re-entry phases, the State EOC will serve as the headquarters for all state actions.

The TAC will be initially located at the State EOC and may move to the alternate EOC at a Delaware National Guard facility or to another more convenient location during extended re-entry operations.

The TAC will advise the DEMA Director of radiological conditions and the DEMA Director will keep the Governor informed.

Representatives of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), other federal agencies (i.e., NRC, FEMA, etc.), private contractors and/or PSEG Nuclear may be requested to serve as observers and advisers to the TAC.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

4.9 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS (Continued)

4.9.6 Re-entry (Continued)

4.9.6.3 Transition

The Governor has final responsibility and authority for managing the implementation of the re-entry phase. Within this scope of overall responsibility, the Governor can delegate and transfer any or all responsibilities to the DEMA Director as deemed necessary.

Although emergency response is of primary importance, the Governor may authorize some re-entry operations during the emergency response phase. Gradually, as emergency response phase operations are completed or are no longer necessary, re-entry actions will acquire greater importance until they are the sole functions. At this point the DEMA Director will communicate with the appropriate agencies and will alter the structure of the emergency response organization, as necessary, for re-entry. In the event that the emergency situation recurs, re-entry efforts may be suspended until the DEMA Director directs resumption.

4.9.7 Recovery

Recovery is the post-accident actions that are taken to reduce the radiation exposure rates, contamination levels and concentration of radioactive material in the affected environment to acceptable levels for uncontrolled and unconditional occupancy.

During the recovery phase, the TAC will be responsible for determining where and when to have the aerial survey, ground sampling and field monitoring teams dispatched. The TAC is the primary group responsible for evaluating radiation monitoring data from the DE field monitoring teams, Salem-Hope Creek and information from other sources. The TAC Chairperson will make recommendations on recovery operations to the DEMA Director. The DEMA Director will keep the Governor advised of TAC recovery recommendations.

The TAC will continue to receive radiological information and provide guidance until the Governor declares the recovery phase terminated, long term radiological monitoring and assessment are completed and the return phase has been implemented.

For details concerning the Protective Action Guides (PAGs) and Protective Action Recommendations (PARs), see the SOP 300 Series.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

4.9 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS (Continued)

4.9.7 Recovery (Continued)

4.9.7.1 Monitoring and Sheltering-in-Place

The TAC is responsible for coordinating measurements of offsite radiation and contamination levels and obtaining air samples.

DNG is responsible for providing environmental sampling teams for collecting milk, potable water and other environmental samples as directed by the TAC.

DNG will provide sampling teams to collect finfish and shellfish samples with the assistance of DFW as appropriate.

DNG field sampling teams will take radiation readings at approximately 3 inch and 3 foot elevation at the locations where water, vegetation, soil, foodstuffs, etc., as taken. These readings will be reported to the TAC for evaluation.

All samples will be forwarded to the appropriate laboratory for analysis. DNG will provide transportation for overnight packaging or air transportation if required, with transportation support provided by Delaware CAP or DSP. All sample results will be provided to the TAC for evaluation and trending.

4.9.7.2 Evaluation

Since there has been a release of radioactive material, all evacuated areas will initially be considered contaminated and re-entry into these areas will be limited to emergency workers (excluding pregnant emergency workers). Surveys will be performed and samples will be collected by teams from DNG or federal agencies.

These agencies will collect data and samples in accordance with established SOPs to determine radiation exposure rates, radioactive concentration and contamination levels in the affected environment.

DEMA will notify the representatives of those agencies responsible for staffing the access control points, that these sampling teams are to be admitted to the restricted area. DEMA can authorize this evaluation after the following conditions have been satisfied:

The radioactive plume that may have been released has passed the area.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

4.9 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS (Continued)

4.9.7 Recovery (Continued)

4.9.7.2 Evaluation (Continued)

The Salem-Hope Creek has declared that plant conditions are stable and safe and no further uncontrolled or unplanned releases of radioactivity are expected.

The surface contamination levels and dose rates in the affected areas have been estimated.

Field survey teams are trained and equipped for environmental (air, water, milk, vegetation, soil, etc.) sampling and/or radiation monitoring. Team equipment will include Potassium Iodide (KI), Dosimeters of Legal Record (DLR), electronic or self-reading pocket dosimeters (SRPDs), radiation survey instruments, means of communication with the State EOC and protective clothing. In addition, the field monitoring teams should carry warning signs (and/or radiation warning rope and tape) to be posted at the boundaries of high (100 mrem/hr or greater) radiation areas to warn subsequent survey teams.

The teams will proceed from the direction specified by the TAC into the potentially contaminated areas identified by previous surveys, sampling and Salem-Hope Creek or DE projections, which have been based on source terms and meteorological conditions. Readings will be made with appropriate radiation survey meters in accordance with SOPs. If the radiation survey meter reading is greater than or equal to 100 mrem/hr, the team will determine the boundaries of the contaminated area, post warning signs/rope to caution subsequent survey teams, leave the area and notify the TAC.

Procedures and guidelines for radiation exposure control are described in the SOP 300 Series. All monitoring results will be relayed to the TAC for plotting and evaluation. The TAC will plot the data obtained from the field teams on maps/overlays.

Additional surveys will be performed at intervals prescribed by the TAC. Overlays prepared from previous survey data will be evaluated to identify changes in the radiation and contamination levels. Data from the on-site and near-site surveys conducted by Salem-Hope Creek or other survey teams will also be incorporated on the maps and will be used in evaluating conditions and in making recovery recommendations.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

4.9 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS (Continued)

4.9.7 Recovery (Continued)

4.9.7.3 Laboratory Analysis

The laboratories that will be used for sample analysis will include the Teledyne Laboratory in Knoxville, TN, the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan (FRMAP) mobile laboratory, or other previously selected laboratories as deemed necessary by the TAC. The laboratories will identify the radionuclides and concentrations of the radionuclides present in the samples and the environment, which could contribute to the population dose.

The laboratories' analytical results will be transmitted to the TAC to be incorporated into the comprehensive evaluation of potential consequences to the public and will provide the basis for recovery recommendations. These results, when confirmed and compiled by the TAC, will be forwarded to the DEMA Director.

4.9.7.4 Criteria

The TAC will review the results of laboratory analyses of the field samples and evaluate the survey reports. Based upon the results of these analyses and radiological monitoring data, TAC will determine if return into the evacuated area is feasible. Recovery decisions and determination of restricted and uncontrolled or unconditional occupancy will be made on a case-by-case and area-by-area basis and will include such factors as the nature of the radiological contamination, the size and population of the evacuated area and socioeconomic considerations. In addition, the length of exposure and total whole body and committed effective dose will be included in these decisions.

4.9.7.5 Environmental Decontamination

Structures, crops, equipment, livestock and other property in the affected zone may have been contaminated by radioactive deposition. Representative samples will be collected and areas will be monitored for contamination and, if necessary, appropriate decontamination will be performed under the supervision of the Delaware National Guard (DNG) with support by federal agencies.

4.9.7.6 Long-Term Monitoring

Because of the long radiological half-lives of some of the radionuclides that may be present, long-term monitoring may be required until all areas are designated for complete and permanent return. Additional TLDs will be installed at strategic demographic locations to monitor the environmental radiation exposure levels. Readings will be made to note

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

4.9 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS (Continued)

4.9.7 Recovery (Continued)

4.9.7.6 Long-Term Monitoring (Continued)

changes in the radiation levels in the restricted areas and surveys will be performed at intervals prescribed by TAC. These surveys will detect changes in radiation levels and the information obtained will be used as one factor to re-define restricted areas.

Surveys will continue until all restricted areas within the entire affected zone have been opened for return.

The data collected will also be used to update total population dose estimates. The status of the restricted zones will be evaluated by the TAC. Based upon the results of the surveys, the TAC Chairperson will advise the DEMA Director of required operational changes.

4.9.7.7 Federal Assistance

DEMA has the responsibility for requesting FRMAP support. For details of FRMAP capabilities, see Section 2.3.4.

4.9.7.8 Total Population Exposure

The TAC will request support from the federal government and PSEG Nuclear to calculate total population dose.

The TAC may calculate and update their population dose estimates in accordance with the SOP 300 Series.

Other recovery actions include: public assistance, provision of alternate food and water supplies to areas whose own supplies may have become contaminated, community assistance, etc. and are described in greater detail in the Delaware Emergency Operations Plan. To provide individual assistance, Disaster Application Centers (DAC) will be established. Within these centers, representatives of all federal and state agencies that have a relief and recovery program responsibility will be located and individuals requiring aid will be able to make application for assistance. When an application has been approved, notification will be made by the administering agency. Use of these centers will allow individuals to report to a single location to request all forms of emergency assistance available to them and then pursue their personal recovery activities.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

4.9 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS (Continued)

4.9.8 Return

Return is the reoccupation of areas that have been released for uncontrolled or unconditional occupancy of residence and the resumption of normal industrial, commercial and private activities.

When return to any or all portions of the affected area has been authorized by the Governor, the DEMA Director will convene a meeting of all the appropriate agency representatives at the State EOC. It is DEMA's responsibility to ensure that an adequate and appropriate return schedule is prepared and implemented.

Return to an area may be authorized by the DEMA Director into all or part of any evacuated area based on recommendation of the TAC chairperson. To separate the return (uncontrolled) areas from those that are still restricted, a buffer zone, to be determined by TAC, may be established. Access control points around this zone will prevent the public from gaining access into the restricted area.

Communications methods will be the same during the return phase as those during the emergency response phase.

Final return will be based upon physical, economic and social considerations. Other considerations include the type and location of the evacuated areas, the number of people evacuated the logistical situation at the ARC DMVP Disaster Shelters and special transportation requirements such as ambulances and buses for wheelchairs, etc. Recovery will be phased by area to achieve an orderly return allowing for traffic control, bus transportation resources and re-establishment of utilities and essential services. If specific recovery criteria have not been developed, then return may be permitted if the projected dose will not exceed 2 rem in the first year, 0.5 rem in the second year and 5 rem in 50 years.

The responsibilities and the roles of agencies during the return phase are delineated in Section 5 Agency Responsibilities.

4.10 PARALLEL ACTIONS

Parallel actions are planned or taken, during or after protective actions to assure public health and welfare. DEMA will coordinate with the affected county to provide state assistance in the implementation of parallel actions operations.

4.10.1 Emergency Medical Services

DEMA will provide overall coordination of state, federal and private support to aid county operations in emergency medical services. DPH is the primary state agency and will receive support from DSP. ARC DMVP will provide emergency first aid and medical and nursing coverage for all Red Cross Emergency Care Centers in accordance with ARC 3050 Regulations and Procedures.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

4.10 PARALLEL ACTIONS (Continued)

4.10.1 Emergency Medical Services (Continued)

DPH will provide first aid supplies. The Delaware State Fire School (DSFS) will coordinate with the county representative to the State EOC regarding emergency medical services available through the primary county agencies and the volunteer fire companies. Specifics of communications capabilities and a description of the EMS system are in the applicable SOPs.

4.10.2 Radiation Exposure Control

DEMA will provide overall coordination of state support for radiation exposure control operations. DNG has the responsibility for the decontamination center operations. DNG will monitor emergency worker exposure in accordance with the SOP 800 Series and will be supported in this function by TAC. The monitoring and decontamination of personnel, equipment and materials will be accomplished in accordance with SOP 800 Series.

PSEG Nuclear is responsible for waste disposal either at the site or at the federal burial ground. PSEG Nuclear is responsible for packaging waste material from decontamination operations in accordance with the federal procedures required for Low Specific Activity (LSA) Waste as defined in 49 CFR 173.389. PSEG Nuclear will arrange for transportation and disposal of LSA material according to the PSEG Nuclear Memorandum of Understanding.

DNG will be responsible for decontamination of emergency workers and the general public. DEMA will provide radiation monitoring instrumentation to detect contamination on skin, clothing and equipment. Instrumentation such as a GM meter will be used to detect radiation levels above normal background levels that define contamination. DNG will receive advice from DPH on radiation health safety.

DNG has personnel trained in methods of decontamination for people and equipment. Persons found contaminated will be directed to decontamination centers where proper facilities and supplies are readily available for decontamination. Emergency workers found to be contaminated will follow decontamination procedures. Their DLR will be sent to a laboratory for analysis and their radiation exposure records will be updated. The recommendation of the administration of stable iodine (KI) will be provided by the Division of Public Health representative of the TAC to the DEMA Director. The DEMA Director will forward the recommendation to all emergency response personnel.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

4.10 PARALLEL ACTIONS (Continued)

4.10.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

DEMA will provide overall coordination of state support to county law enforcement agencies for maintaining law and order. DSP is the primary state agency and will coordinate the support state agencies providing assistance, as requested. The DFW, USCG, DNG, DPR and New Castle County Police will provide support as requested.

4.10.4 Social Services

DEMA will provide overall coordination of state support of county social services. The Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS) is the primary state agency. DOE will make designated school facilities available for shelters. The ARC DMPV will provide trained personnel and ARC DMPV will provide emergency mass care supplies required for the operation of the Red Cross Care Centers. The Salvation Army (SA) will also support operations at the care centers by providing clothing and personnel, if necessary. SA will field mobile canteens to feed emergency workers. Transportation assistance will be provided by DTC.

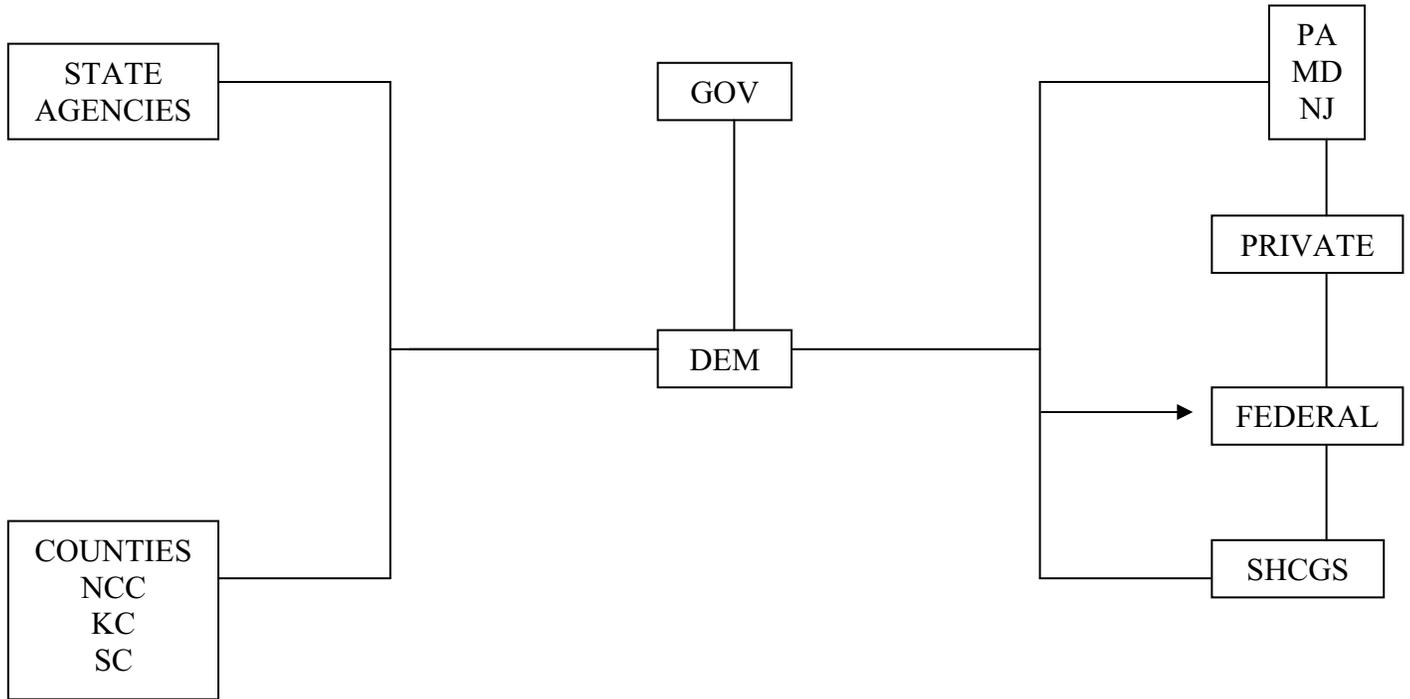
4.10.5 Public Health and Sanitation

DPH, under the coordination of DEMA, will provide routine health services and sanitation facilities. Mass care centers will be reviewed by public health personnel for general sanitation prior to being used as a shelter. Areas where food, clothing and/or bedding are stored will be inspected for general sanitation, insect and rodent control at a minimum of once every two years. All clothing and bedding will be clean and sanitized prior to being issued and before being returned to storage.

4.10.6 Fire Control and Rescue

DEMA will provide overall coordination of fire control and rescue operations through the Delaware State Fire School and volunteer fire companies. The volunteer fire companies are the primary agencies and will be supported by the DFW, DNG and Delaware CAP, in fire and rescue operations.

FIGURE 4-1
EMERGENCY INTERORGANIZATION FLOW
STATE OF DELAWARE



5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (excluding counties)

This section summarizes each agency's responsibilities for each emergency response function discussed in Concept of Operations, Section 4.0. These procedures generally apply to SHCGS but could be adapted to an incident at other commercial nuclear power plants.

The following figures and tables are provided at the end of this section:

Figures

- Figure 5-1** Notification - State of Delaware - Unusual Event
- Figure 5-2** Notification - State of Delaware - Alert
- Figure 5-3** Notification - State of Delaware - Site Area Emergency
- Figure 5-4** Notification - State of Delaware - General Emergency
- Figure 5-5** Command and Coordination - State of Delaware
- Figure 5-6** Accident Assessment - State of Delaware
- Figure 5-7** Protective Actions - State of Delaware
- Figure 5-8** Parallel Actions - State of Delaware

Tables

- Table 5-1** Emergency Facility Communications
- Table 5-2** Agency Responsibility Matrix
- Table 5-3** Functional Responsibility and Primary Individuals Listings

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.1 GOVERNOR

5.1.1 Notification And Communication

The Governor or, in the absence of the Governor, his/her Executive Assistant will be notified of a radiological incident at SHCGS affecting Delaware by the DEMA Director or alternate (See SOP 100 Series).

5.1.2 Command and Coordination

The Governor is in overall command of all state emergency response operations.

The Lieutenant Governor has the authority of the Governor in the Governor's absence.

The Governor will oversee all radiological emergency operations coordinated by DEMA with the support of designated primary and support state agencies. The Governor may implement special emergency procedures such as the activation of the DNG.

5.1.3 Accident Assessment

The Governor is in overall command of the State of Delaware. In the event of a radiological incident at SHCGS affecting Delaware, the Governor will oversee accident assessment as coordinated by DEMA.

5.1.4 Protective Actions

The Governor is in overall command for protective actions including evacuation, shelter-in-place, access control, administration of stable iodine (KI), ingestion exposure control, relocation, re-entry, recovery and return. The Governor will oversee DEMA and the primary state and support agency operations in the implementation of the protective actions necessary to ensure public health and safety.

5.1.4.1 Evacuation

The Governor is in overall command of the evacuation protective action.

5.1.4.2 Shelter-in-Place

The Governor is in overall command of the shelter-in-place protective action.

5.1.4.3 Access Control

The Governor is in overall command of the access control protective action.

5.1.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control

The Governor is in overall command of the ingestion exposure control protective action.

5.1.4.5 Relocation

The Governor is in overall command of the relocation protective action.

5.1.4.6 Re-entry

The Governor is on overall command of the re-entry protective action.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.1 GOVERNOR (Continued)

5.1.4 Protective Actions (Continued)

5.1.4.7 Recovery

The Governor is in overall command of the recovery protective action.

5.1.4.8 Return

The Governor is in overall command of the return protective action.

5.1.5 Parallel Actions

The Governor is in overall command for parallel actions, including emergency medical services, radiation exposure control, law enforcement and crime prevention and social services. The Governor will oversee DEMA and the primary state and support agencies operations in the implementation of the parallel actions necessary to ensure public health and safety.

5.1.5.1 Emergency Medical Services

The Governor is in overall command of the emergency medical services parallel action.

5.1.5.2 Radiation Exposure Control

The Governor is in overall command of the radiation exposure control parallel action.

5.1.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

The Governor is in overall command of the law enforcement and crime prevention parallel action.

5.1.5.4 Social Services

The Governor is in overall command of the social services parallel action.

5.1.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation

The Governor is in overall command of the public health and sanitation parallel action.

5.1.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue

The Governor is in overall command of the fire control and rescue parallel action.

5.1.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall responsibility for the maintenance and updating of the Delaware Radiological Emergency Plan lies with DEMA. The DEMA Director is responsible for maintaining the Governor's sections of the REP.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.2 DELAWARE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (DEMA)

5.2.1 Notification and Communication

The DEMA Director, or alternate, will be notified by SHCGS or DSP Communications of an emergency at SHCGS affecting Delaware by telephone, radio or pager. The notification will be verified by return telephone call or voice recognition.

Primary notification from SHCGS is by means of Nuclear Emergency Telephone System (NETS) which will be activated by the facility. DEWAS is the backup method of communication. Notification can also be made by telephone or radio. Following completion of an Initial Contact Message Form, notification verification will be performed by return telephone call by the Director or alternate. The Director or alternate can be contacted on a 24-hour basis.

Following completion of an Initial Contact Message Form and notification verification, the Director or alternate will immediately accomplish the following:

Inform the Governor of an Alert, Site Area or General Emergency.

Take the necessary steps to activate the EOC for Alert, Site Area, or General Emergency. Work and home telephone numbers are provided for 24-hour notification. DEMA personnel will be notified by telephone or personal contact (See SOP 100 Series).

The State EOC will provide the communications link between SHCGS, the county, state and federal agencies during emergency response operations. In addition, the State EOC will provide communication links with the adjacent state governments (Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland) within the 10 and 50 mile EPZ.

5.2.2 Command and Coordination

The DEMA Director will report to the State EOC to brief DEMA personnel and appropriate state agency representatives. The DEMA Director will coordinate the county, state, private and federal agency emergency response operations from the State EOC under the overall command of the Governor or his representative (SOP 600). The DEMA Director is responsible for assuring the continuity of the necessary personnel and material resources needed to equip the EOC for continuous 24-hour operations for a protracted period. In addition, the DEMA Director will ensure that each state agency present at the EOC has the staffing capabilities for manning the EOC for 24-hour operations for a protracted period. The State EOC will be manned 24-hours per day and serve as a center for updated information and for the coordination of emergency response operations. The DEMA Director will assure the continuity of resources (accident, administrative and material). DEMA will evaluate county and state agency requests for assistance and act upon them as deemed necessary. DEMA will maintain telephone and radio communication with the SHCGS's Emergency News Center (ENC) and Joint Information Center (JIC) (See SOP 200 Series for mobilization procedures).

5.2.3 Accident Assessment

DEMA is overall coordinator for accident assessment in the event of an emergency at SHCGS affecting Delaware.

DEMA will coordinate state agency accident assessment operations through the TAC and with SHCGS.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.2 DELAWARE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (DEMA) (Continued)

5.2.3 Accident Assessment (Continued)

DEMA will ensure that samples are transported to appropriate laboratories by coordinating the activities of the agencies designated for this assignment.

DEMA will communicate TAC recommendations to the Governor and to EOC personnel.

5.2.4 Protective Actions

The DEMA Director is the overall coordinator for protective actions to ensure the health and safety of the public.

DEMA will coordinate state agency protective action operations for evacuation, shelter-in-place, administration of stable iodine (KI), access control and ingestion exposure control, relocation, re-entry, recovery and return.

5.2.4.1 Evacuation

DEMA is the primary and overall coordinating agency for implementing evacuation notification, transportation procedures and actions. DEMA will coordinate the support evacuation operations of DSP, DNG and other state and county agencies.

5.2.4.2 Shelter-in-Place

DEMA is the primary and overall coordinating agency for implementing shelter-in-place notification procedures and actions. DEMA will coordinate the support of shelter-in-place procedures of the DSP and other state and county agencies.

5.2.4.3 Traffic and Access Control

DEMA will provide overall coordination of the state traffic and access control operations directed by the DSP and supported by TMC, DNG, DPR, DFW and NCCDP.

5.2.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control

DEMA will coordinate the food, water, milk and livestock feed control operations recommended by the TAC.

5.2.4.5 Relocation

DEMA will coordinate state agency protective action operations for relocation.

5.2.4.6 Re-entry

DEMA will coordinate state agency protective action operations for re-entry

Make decisions on re-entry recommendations developed by state agencies and implement these decisions.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.2 DELAWARE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (DEMA) (Continued)

5.2.4 Protective Actions (Continued)

5.2.4.6 Re-entry (Continued)

Ensure that up-to-date recovery and re-entry information is provided to the EAS.
Ensure that adequate transportation resources are provided for all residents who are without transportation.

Keep private business and industry informed.

5.2.4.7 Recovery

DEMA will coordinate state agency protective action operations for recovery. During the recovery phase of operations, the DEMA Director or alternate will continue to command all Delaware agencies' recovery actions. DEMA will be responsible for the following:

Inform the Governor that the emergency response phase is ending and obtain authorization to initiate the recovery phase.

Ensure adequate long-term staffing of the State EOC by the agencies that are necessary for the recovery phase.

Ensure that the Technical Assessment Center (TAC) is adequately staffed and dispatches required field survey teams.

Ensure that samples are transported to appropriate laboratories by coordinating the activities of the agencies designated for this assignment.

Communicate TAC recommendations to the Governor and to EOC personnel.

5.2.4.8 Return

DEMA will coordinate state agency protective action operations for return.

With the cooperation of TAC, provide for the monitoring of the affected areas for as long as necessary.

Provide regular status updates to state and federal authorities.

Advise the Governor when to declare the emergency at an end.

Keep the public informed through press releases.

Ensure that all supplies are inventoried, radiological records are collected and radiological equipment is checked and calibrated.

5.2.5 Parallel Actions

The DEMA Director is overall coordinator for parallel actions to ensure public welfare.

DEMA will provide overall coordination of state and private agency parallel action operations for emergency medical services, radiation exposure control, law enforcement and crime prevention, social services, public health and sanitation and fire control and rescue.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.2 DELAWARE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (DEMA) (Continued)

5.2.5 Parallel Actions (Continued)

5.2.5.1 Emergency Medical Services

DEMA will provide overall coordination of the emergency medical services operations directed by DPH. Emergency medical services operations will be supported by DSP, DNG, DSFS, volunteer fire companies, DOT and NCCEMS. ARC DMVP will provide emergency first aid coverage for all ARC DMVP disaster shelters in accordance with ARC 3050 Regulations and Procedures.

5.2.5.2 Radiation Exposure Control

DEMA will provide overall coordination of radiation exposure control operations. This includes radiation monitoring efforts, maintaining radiation exposure records and decontamination of evacuees, emergency workers, equipment and materials.

5.2.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

DEMA will provide overall coordination of law enforcement/crime prevention operations directed by DSP, supported by DFW, DNG, DPR and the counties.

5.2.5.4 Social Services

DEMA will provide overall coordination of social services operations provided by DHSS supported by DOE, ARC DMVP, and SA, including the provision of food, clothing and bedding, as necessary.

5.2.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation

DEMA will provide overall coordination of public health and sanitation operations recommended by the DPH Director and supported by NCCDSS.

5.2.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue

DEMA will provide overall coordination of fire control and rescue operations through the DSFS and volunteer fire companies. DNG will assist if needed.

5.2.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall authority and responsibility for the state and county radiological emergency planning effort lies with the DEMA Director. The DEMA Director is responsible for the training of state and county individuals responsible for their respective planning efforts.

Overall responsibility for the maintenance and updating of the Delaware Radiological Emergency Plan lies with DEMA. The DEMA Director is responsible for maintaining and updating the Delaware REP.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.3 DELAWARE STATE POLICE (DSP)

5.3.1 Notification And Communication

The DSP Headquarters Communications Center will be notified of an emergency at SHCGS affecting Delaware by the Nuclear Emergency Telephone System (NETS) or the National Warning System (NAWAS) from SHCGS. Following completion of an Initial Contact Message Form, notification will be verified by return radio, telephone call or voice recognition.

After receiving notification, the DSP Headquarters Communications Center will notify the DEMA staff in accordance with SOP 100 Series for all emergency levels by radio, telephone or pager. Work, home phone numbers and pager numbers are provided for 24-hour notification. The Staff officer of the Day will also notify key personnel on the DSP call list by pager, radio, or telephone call. DSP operates 24-hours per day. ((See SOP 100 Series).

5.3.2 Command and Coordination

The DSP Superintendent or alternate will be in charge of the DSP emergency response operations and ensure that they have 24-hour staffing capability for a protracted period. In addition, the DSP Superintendent will be responsible for assuring the continuity of resources (accident, administrative and material).

The Superintendent will provide overall direction to the local DSP personnel in the affected Counties. The DEMA Liaison Officer, or designee, will report to the State EOC to represent the DSP.

DSP will send public information personnel to the State EOC to assist in public information operations (See SOP 200 Series).

5.3.3 Accident Assessment

DSP will support accident assessment efforts in the event of an emergency at SHCGS affecting Delaware providing surface and/or air transportation for TAC radiological survey teams and equipment.

5.3.4 Protective Actions

5.3.4.1 Evacuation

DSP will support DEMA in evacuation operations by notifying the public by mobile public address systems, direct personal contact, or public-address-equipped aircraft, if necessary. DSP will assist implementing predetermined evacuation routes (See SOP 500 Series).

5.3.4.2 Shelter-in-Place

DSP will support DEMA in implementing shelter-in-place operations by notifying the public by mobile public address systems or direct contact. DSP can also provide a public-address- equipped aircraft, if requested (See SOP 500 Series).

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.3 DELAWARE STATE POLICE (DSP) (Continued)

5.3.4 Protective Actions (Continued)

5.3.4.3 Access Control

DSP is the primary state agency for access control operations and will coordinate with TMC, DPR, DNG and county police in establishing access control points.

DSP will provide personnel and equipment to man designated traffic control points.

5.3.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control

DSP provides backup support to the DNG by transporting samples for laboratory analysis to the DNG Middletown Armory (See SOP 900).

5.3.4.5 Relocation

DSP has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.3.4.6 Re-entry

DSP will support DEMA in re-entry operations with the support of NCC Police in ensuring the orderly flow of traffic back into affected areas.

5.3.4.7 Recovery

Assist in the transportation of samples, as required by the TAC.

Implement law enforcement and crime prevention.

Implement access and traffic control.

Maintain DSP emergency workers radiation exposure records.

5.3.4.8 Return

DSP will support DEMA in re-entry operations with the support of NCC Police in ensuring the orderly flow of traffic back into affected areas.

5.3.5 Parallel Actions

5.3.5.1 Emergency Medical Services

DSP will support DPH in emergency medical services operations by providing a DSP Medivac helicopter for emergency medical transportation purposes. This helicopter is available immediately upon notification and is capable of carrying oxygen and other hospital related equipment.

5.3.5.2 Radiation Exposure Control

DSP will support radiation exposure control operations as specified in SOP 800 Series.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.3 DELAWARE STATE POLICE (DSP) (Continued)

5.3.5 Parallel Actions (Continued)

5.3.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

DSP is the primary state agency for law enforcement and crime prevention operations and will provide personnel and equipment to maintain law and order. The DSP will coordinate the support of DPR, DNG and the NCC Police.

5.3.5.4 Social Services

DSP has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.3.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation

DSP has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.3.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue

DSP has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.3.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall responsibility for the maintenance and updating of the Delaware Radiological Emergency Plan lies with DEMA. The DSP Administrative Officer is responsible for maintaining and updating the DSP sections of the REP.

5.4 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES (DHSS)

DHSS includes several divisions which have assigned responsibilities in the event of the emergency at SHCGS affecting Delaware. Each division's responsibilities are listed in the Department Disaster Plan. Division of Public Health (DPH), which is part of DHSS, is part of the Technical Assessment Center (TAC).

The DHSS Disaster Coordinator will notify the DHSS Division Disaster Officers who will notify the DHSS Division Directors. The Division Disaster Officers upon authorization by the DHSS Coordinator will notify disaster response personnel. Work and home telephone numbers are provided for 24-hour notification.

5.4.1 Notification and Communication

The DHSS Disaster Coordinator, TAC Co-Chair, the DPH TAC staff, the DSS/DMMA staff will be notified of an emergency at SHCGS affecting Delaware by telephone call from DEMA or DSP Communications. The notification will be verified by return telephone call or voice recognition. Work and home telephone numbers are provided for 24-hour notification. After receiving notification, DHSS will initiate its personnel telephone call list. Home telephone numbers are provided for 24-hour notification. Communications will be maintained with the State EOC by telephone (See SOP 100 Series).

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.4 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES (DHSS) (Continued)

5.4.2 Command and Coordination

The Department Disaster Coordinator, or alternate, will be in charge of DHSS operations and will coordinate DHSS emergency response activities and ensure that there is 24-hour staffing capability for a protracted period. The DHSS Coordinator will also be responsible for assuring the continuity of resources (technical, administrative and material) (See SOP 200 Series).

5.4.3 Accident Assessment

DHSS/DPH designates a TAC Co-Chair for accident assessment. DPH participates in the TAC for this function (See SOP 300 Series).

DPH, DWR and DNG are the primary state agencies for accident assessment.

The Radiation Control Director or designee is the co-chair of the TAC. The TAC will calculate offsite dose projections and will correlate data provided from SHCGS and field monitoring teams. Other DPH employees support TAC efforts.

The Health Systems Protection staff will provide guidance on matters related to assessment and decisions related to protective action guides through involvement as a member of the TAC. The Radiation Control Director or designee, in coordination with the recommendations provided by the TAC, will support DEMA in shelter-in-place and evacuation operations by providing recommended actions based on assessment analysis.

The TAC will direct the field monitoring teams in obtaining required samples. Results will be forwarded to the TAC for review and evaluation.

DHSS/DPH is responsible for making the decision for the administration of stable iodine (KI) (See SOP 300 Series).

5.4.4 Protective Actions

5.4.4.1 Evacuation

DHSS/DSS/DMMA is responsible for assigning personnel to perform record keeping functions at the reception centers in support of DNG. DPH provide a pharmacist for distribution of KI.

5.4.4.2 Shelter-in-Place

DHSS/DSS/DMMA will coordinate with ARC DMVP to determine assignment of evacuees to disaster shelter. DPH provides general support to ARC DMVP by providing nurses, conducting inspections and providing consultation regarding safe food and water.

5.4.4.3 Access Control

DHSS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.4.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control

DHSS/DPH participates in the TAC for this function.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.4 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES (DHSS) (Continued)

5.4.4 Protective Actions

5.4.4.5 Relocation

DHSS/DSS/DMMA will administer the food stamp program and coordinate assistance programs during relocation. DHSS/DPH also participates in the TAC for this function.

5.4.4.6 Re-entry

DHSS/DPH participates in the TAC for this function.

5.4.4.7 Recovery

DHSS/DPH participates in the TAC for this function.

5.4.4.8 Return

DHSS/DPH participates in the TAC for this function.

5.4.5 Parallel Actions

5.4.5.1 Emergency Medical Services

DHSS/DSAMH will provide emergency mental health services.

5.4.5.2 Radiation Exposure Control

DHSS as the primary state agency through the DPH, Office of Radiation Control, will monitor emergency worker exposure and maintain all Delaware agency worker exposure records. Radiation exposure control operations will be conducted in accordance with SOP 800 Series. DNG is responsible for decontamination center operations and contamination control of the public.

DNG and DWR are the primary state agencies in ingestion exposure control.

5.4.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Control

DHSS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.4.5.4 Social Services

DSS/DMMA is the primary state agency for social service operations.

DSS/DMMA will administer the Food Stamp Program and coordinate assistance programs in relation to the magnitude of the emergency.

DSS/DMMA is responsible for assigning personnel to perform record-keeping functions at the registration centers in support of the Delaware National Guard.

The DSS Disaster Coordinator will be in charge of all DSS operations and ensure that sufficient resources are available to implement its role for as long as necessary.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.4 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES (DHSS) (Continued)

5.4.5 Parallel Actions (Continued)

5.4.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation

DHSS/DPH, as the primary state agency for Public Health and Sanitation, will coordinate with DEMA in providing routine health services and sanitation facilities.

5.4.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue

DHSS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.4.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall responsibility for maintenance and updating of the Delaware Radiological Emergency Plan lies with DEMA. The DHSS Disaster Coordinator is responsible for maintaining and updating the DHSS sections of the REP.

5.5 DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (DDA)

5.5.1 Notification and Communication

The Secretary's Executive Assistant, or alternate, will be notified of an emergency at SHCGS affecting Delaware by telephone call from DEMA or DSP Communications. Notification will be verified by return telephone call or voice recognition. (See SOP 100 Series). The DDA Executive Assistant, or alternate, will report to the State EOC.

5.5.2 Command and Coordination

The Secretary's Executive Assistant, or alternate, will be in charge of DDA operations and ensure that the agency has a 24-hour staffing capability for a protracted period. The DDA Executive Assistant will also be responsible for assuring the continuity of resources (technical, administrative and material). DDA, in conjunction with the Farm Service Agency (USDA FSA), will coordinate with farms in affected areas.

5.5.3 Accident Assessment

Delaware Department of Agriculture (DDA), in conjunction with the Farm Service Agency (USDA FSA), will provide support by providing economic damage assessment.

5.5.4 Protective Actions

5.5.4.1 Evacuation

Delaware Department of Agriculture has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.5.4.2 Shelter-in-Place

Delaware Department of Agriculture has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.5 DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (DDA) (Continued)

5.5.4 Protective Actions

5.5.4.3 Access Control

Delaware Department of Agriculture has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.5.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control

Delaware Department of Agriculture, in coordination with the Division of Public Health (DPH), will evaluate and make recommendations regarding the use of contaminated raw foodstuffs and livestock feed.

5.5.4.5 Relocation

Delaware Department of Agriculture has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.5.4.6 Re-entry

Delaware Department of Agriculture will coordinate with USDA FSA and DPH in evaluating the results of food, crop and pasture feed samples for determining re-entry recommendations.

5.5.4.7 Recovery

Delaware Department of Agriculture will coordinate with USDA FSA, DEMA and TAC in banning the use of contaminated agricultural products.

5.5.4.8 Return

Delaware Department of Agriculture has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.5.5 Parallel Actions

5.5.5.1 Emergency Medical Services

Delaware Department of Agriculture has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.5.5.2 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

Delaware Department of Agriculture has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.5.5.3 Social Services

Delaware Department of Agriculture has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.5 DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (DDA) (Continued)

5.5.5 Parallel Actions (Continued)

5.5.5.4 Public Health and Sanitation

Delaware Department of Agriculture has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.5.5.5 Fire Control and Rescue

Delaware Department of Agriculture has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.5.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall responsibility for the maintenance and updating of the Delaware Radiological Emergency Plan lies with DEMA. The Delaware Department of Agriculture is responsible for maintaining and updating the Delaware Department of Agriculture Sections of the REP.

5.6 DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES

5.6.1 Notification and Communication

The DWR Senior Science Advisor (or alternate) will be notified of an emergency at SHCGS affecting Delaware by DEMA or DSP Communications. The notification will be verified by return telephone call or voice recognition.

The Environmental Scientist will be notified of an emergency at SHCGS affecting Delaware by DEMA or DSP Communications. The notification will be verified by return telephone call or voice recognition.

The Laboratory Manager II or alternate will be notified of an emergency at SHCGS affecting Delaware by DEMA or DSP Communications. The notification will be verified by return telephone call or voice recognition.

Work and home telephone numbers are provided for 24-hour notification (See SOP 100 Series).

5.6.2 Command and Coordination

The Senior Science Advisor, Environmental Chemist and Environmental Scientist or alternate, will represent the DWR at the State EOC (See SOP 200 Series).

5.6.3 Accident Assessment

The DWR Senior Science Advisor co-chairs the TAC. The DWR Environmental Scientist and Chemist will support the TAC.

5.6.4 Protective Actions

5.6.4.1 Evacuation

DWR has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.6 DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES (Continued)

5.6.4 Protective Actions (Continued)

5.6.4.2 Shelter-in-Place

DWR has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.6.4.3 Access Control

DWR has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.6.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control

DWR participates in the TAC for this function.

5.6.4.5 Relocation

DWR has no assigned responsibility for this function.

The Senior Science Advisory, Environmental Scientist and Laboratory Manager or alternate will represent the DWR at the State EOC (See SOP 200 Series).

5.6.4.6 Re-entry

Participate in TAC operations by coordinating sample tracking, and analysis results for determining re-entry recommendations.

5.6.4.7 Recovery

Participate in TAC operations by cooperating in evaluating the results of ground water sample analyses for determining re-entry recommendations.

5.6.4.8 Return

DWR has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.6.5 Parallel Actions

5.6.5.1 Emergency Medical Services

DWR has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.6.5.2 Radiation Exposure Control

DWR is a support agency for radiation exposure control.

5.6.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

DWR has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.6.5.4 Social Services

DWR has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.6 DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES (Continued)

5.6.5 Parallel Actions (Continued)

5.6.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation

DWR has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.6.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue

DWR has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.6.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall responsibility for the maintenance and updating of the Delaware Radiological Emergency Plan lies with DEMA. The DWR Director or alternate is responsible for maintaining and updating the DWR sections of the REP.

5.7 UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (COOPERATIVE EXTENSION)

5.7.1 Notification and Communication

The Cooperative Extension Safety Specialist will be notified of an emergency at SHCGS affecting the Delaware by telephone or pager from DEMA or DSP Communications. The notification will be verified by return telephone call or voice recognition. Work and home numbers are provided for 24-hour notification (See SOP 100 Series).

5.7.2 Command and Coordination

The Cooperative Extension Safety Specialist will coordinate with DDA and the farms in the affected area.

5.7.3 Accident Assessment

The Cooperative Extension Safety Specialist will provide support in agricultural field sampling and economic impact analysis.

5.7.4 Protective Actions

5.7.4.1 Evacuation

University of Delaware (Cooperative Extension) has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.7.4.2 Shelter-in-Place

University of Delaware (Cooperative Extension) has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.7.4.3 Access Control

University of Delaware (Cooperative Extension) has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.7 UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (COOPERATIVE EXTENSION) (Continued)

5.7.4 Protective Actions (Continued)

5.7.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control

University of Delaware (Cooperative Extension) has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.7.4.5 Relocation

University of Delaware (Cooperative Extension) has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.7.4.6 Re-entry

University of Delaware (Cooperative Extension) has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.7.4.7 Recovery

University of Delaware (Cooperative Extension) has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.7.4.8 Return

University of Delaware (Cooperative Extension) has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.7.5 Parallel Actions

5.7.5.1 Emergency Medical Services

University of Delaware (Cooperative Extension) has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.7.5.2 Radiation Exposure Control

University of Delaware (Cooperative Extension) has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.7.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

University of Delaware (Cooperative Extension) has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.7.5.4 Social Services

University of Delaware (Cooperative Extension) has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.7.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation

University of Delaware (Cooperative Extension) has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.7 UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (COOPERATIVE EXTENSION) (Continued)

5.7.5 Parallel Actions (Continued)

5.7.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue

University of Delaware (Cooperative Extension) has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.7.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall responsibility for the maintenance and updating of the Delaware Radiological Emergency Plan lies with DEMA. The Cooperative Extension Safety Specialist is responsible for maintaining and updating the University of Delaware Sections of the REP.

5.8 DELAWARE NATIONAL GUARD (DNG)

5.8.1 Notification and Communication

The DNG Plans, Operations and Military Support Office (POMSO), or alternate, will be notified by the Governor, DEMA or DSP Communications of an emergency at SHCGS affecting Delaware see (SOP 100 Series). The notification will be verified by return telephone call or voice recognition. Following notification DNG personnel will contact required support regarding the emergency. A telephone call is available for 24-hour notification (See SOP 100 Series). Communications with the State EOC will be maintained by radio and telephone.

5.8.2 Command And Coordination

The Adjutant General, or alternate, will exercise command and control through his Emergency Operations Center, located at DNG Headquarters. The Emergency Operations Center will issue mission orders through the chain of command to execute the requirements of this plan. A minimum of one liaison personnel will be sent to DEMA EOC to assist in continuity of operations. All DNG operations will continue to be conducted on a 24-hour basis for the duration of the emergency.

5.8.3 Accident Assessment

DNG is the primary state agency for air and ingestion sampling and monitoring. DNG air and ingestion sampling and monitoring teams will support the TAC by collecting air, food, water and milk samples for laboratory analysis and will provide air sample data to the TAC (See SOP 300 Series).

DNG is the primary agency for sample packaging and shipping to the laboratory. If necessary, DNG will also provide air transport of samples to the laboratory.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.8 DELAWARE NATIONAL GUARD (DNG) (Continued)

5.8.4 Protective Actions

5.8.4.1 Evacuation

DNG will support DEMA in evacuation operations by providing evacuation transportation. DNG will also manage evacuation registration centers (See SOP 1300 Series).

5.8.4.2 Shelter-in-Place

DNG has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.8.4.3 Access Control

DNG will support DSP in access control operations by providing personnel to staff access and traffic control points, as requested (See SOP 700 Series).

5.8.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control

DNG has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.8.4.5 Relocation

DNG has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.8.4.6 Re-entry

DNG will support re-entry operations by providing transportation and traffic control, if necessary. Maintain DNG emergency workers' radiation exposure records.

5.8.4.7 Recovery

Assist in the transportation of samples to the appropriate laboratories.

Assist in law enforcement and crime prevention.

Assist in access and traffic control.

Operate the Decontamination Center(s).

Maintain DNG emergency workers' radiation exposure records.

5.8.4.8 Return

DNG will support return operations by providing transportation and traffic control, if necessary.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.8 DELAWARE NATIONAL GUARD (DNG) (Continued)

5.8.5 Parallel Actions

5.8.5.1 Emergency Medical Services

DNG will support emergency medical services operations-by providing emergency first- aid personnel, if required.

5.8.5.2 Radiation Exposure Control

DNG will support radiological exposure control operations by providing radiologically trained personnel to assist in monitoring and decontaminating emergency workers, evacuees, equipment and materials. DNG will support radiation exposure control operations as specified in SOP 800 Series.

5.8.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

DNG will support DSP in law enforcement and crime prevention operations by providing personnel to work directly with the DSP as necessary.

5.8.5.4 Social Services

DNG has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.8.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation

DNG has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.8.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue

DNG will assist in rescue operations if necessary.

5.8.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall responsibility for the maintenance and updating of the Delaware Radiological Emergency Plan lies with DEMA. The POMSO is responsible for maintaining and updating the DNG sections of the REP.

5.9 DIVISION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE (DFW)

5.9.1 Notification and Communication

The DFW Director, or alternate, the Chief of Law Enforcement, will be notified of an emergency at SHCGS affecting Delaware from DEMA or DSP Communications. The notification will be verify by return telephone call or voice recognition. A call list of work and home telephone numbers, pagers and an answering service are provided for 24-hour notification (See SOP 100 Series).

Following notification, the DFW Director, or alternate, will notify the appropriate Section Managers. Communication between all division personnel and DEMA will be maintained by telephone and/or radio. (See SOP 200 Series).

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.9 DIVISION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE (DFW) (Continued)

5.9.2 Command and Coordination

The DFW Director is in charge of DFW operations and ensures that they have 24-hour staffing capability for a protracted period. The DFW Director will also be responsible for assuring the continuity of resources (technical, administrative and material).

The New Castle Captain, or alternate, will report to the State EOC or appoint an alternate to fulfill this function.

The DFW Director, or alternate, will coordinate DFW operations from the Division office in Dover.

5.9.3 Accident Assessment

DFW is a support agency for accident assessment. DFW will support the TAC in the sample collection of shellfish and finfish.

5.9.4 Protective Actions

5.9.4.1 Evacuation

DFW will support DEMA in evacuation operations by providing public notification of evacuation procedures to all fishermen and other personnel in, and along, the waterways under DFW jurisdiction, by either direct contact, mobile and/or fixed public-address systems as specified in route alerting plans (See SOP 500 Series).

5.9.4.2 Shelter-in-Place

DFW will support DEMA in shelter-in-place operations by providing public notification of shelter-in-place procedures to all fishermen and other personnel in and along the waterways under DFW jurisdiction by either direct contact, mobile and/or fixed public-address systems as specified in SOP 500 Series.

5.9.4.3 Access Control

DFW will support DSP in access control operations by establishing access control points for all state wildlife areas, as instructed by DSP (See SOP 700 Series).

5.9.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control

Assist DNG in sampling shellfish and finfish. (See SOP 300 Series)

5.9.4.5 Relocation

DFW has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.9.4.6 Re-entry

Assist in access and traffic control in state wildlife areas.

Assist in law enforcement and crime prevention in state wildlife areas.

Maintain exposure records for DFW emergency workers.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.9 DIVISION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE (DFW) (Continued)

5.9.4 Protective Actions (Continued)

5.9.4.7 Recovery

Assist in access and traffic control in state wildlife areas.

Assist in law enforcement and crime prevention in state wildlife areas.

Maintain exposure records for DFW emergency workers.

Assist DNG in sampling shellfish and finfish.

5.9.4.8 Return

DFW has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.9.5 Parallel Actions

5.9.5.1 Emergency Medical Services

DFW has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.9.5.2 Radiation Exposure Control

DFW will support radiation exposure control operations as specified in SOP 800 Series.

5.9.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

DFW will support DSP in law enforcement and crime prevention operations in all wildlife areas and waterways under the jurisdiction of the DFW.

5.9.5.4 Social Services

DFW has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.9.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation

DFW has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.9.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue

DFW will provide support to the U.S. Coast Guard and Fire Board for Marine Search and Rescue.

5.9.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall responsibility for the maintenance and updating of the Delaware Radiological Emergency Plan lies with DEMA. The DFW Director is responsible for maintaining and updating the DFW sections of the REP.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.10 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (DOE)

5.10.1 Notification And Communication

The Nuclear Disaster Planning Officer, or alternate, will be notified of an emergency at SHCGS affecting Delaware from DEMA or DSP Communications. The notification will be verified by return telephone call or voice recognition. Work and home telephone numbers, pagers are provided for 24-hour notification (See SOP 100). The DOE NUDPO, or his alternate, will then notify the State Superintendent, or his alternate, the Deputy State Superintendent, of the emergency. Notification is by telephone with 24-hour capability (See SOP 200 Series).

5.10.2 Command and Coordination

Within DOE, the Nuclear Disaster Planning Officer, NUDPO, is responsible for coordinating DOE response during a radiological emergency.

The NUDPO, or alternate, will be present at the State EOC during the emergency and ensure that DOE has 24-hour staffing capability for a protracted period and will serve as a communication link between the State Superintendent and the School District Emergency Officers. In addition, the NUDPO will be responsible for assuring the continuity of resources (technical, administrative and material). The NUDPO has the authority to order an evacuation of the schools within the ten-mile radius.

5.10.3 Accident Assessment

DOE has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.10.4 Protective Actions

5.10.4.1 Evacuation

Notify appropriate schools pertaining to the decision to implement the administration of stable iodine (KI) for supplemental protective actions.

5.10.4.2 Shelter-in-Place

DOE will assist ARC DMVP in identifying schools for shelters, and DOE district representatives will assist ARC DMVP in opening schools for shelters.

5.10.4.3 Access Control

DOE has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.10.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control

DOE has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.10.4.5 Relocation

DOE has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.10 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (DOE) (Continued)

5.10.4 Protective Actions (Continued)

5.10.4.6 Re-entry

Provide Disaster Shelters.

Provide coordinating personnel.

5.10.4.7 Recovery

Provide Disaster Shelters.

Provide coordinating personnel.

5.10.4.8 Return

DOE has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.10.5 Parallel Actions

5.10.5.1 Emergency Medical Services

DOE has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.10.5.2 Radiation Exposure Control

DOE has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.10.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

DOE has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.10.5.4 Social Services

DOE will support DHSS operations. DOE will coordinate with DelDOT for transportation of USDA food supplies from DOE storage locations to disaster shelters. DOE district representatives will make designated school facilities available for disaster shelters as described in SOP 1100 Series.

DOE will coordinate with DEMA to provide access to predetermined ARC DMVP disaster shelters through school district representatives for the general public (See SOP 1400 Series).

5.10.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation

DOE has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.10.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue

DOE has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.10 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (DOE) (Continued)

5.10.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall responsibility for the maintenance and updating of the Delaware Radiological Emergency Plan lies with DEMA. The Nuclear Disaster Planning Officer is responsible for maintaining and updating the DOE sections of the REP.

5.11 DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION (DPR)

5.11.1 Notification And Communication

The DPR Primary Responder will be notified of an emergency at SHCGS affecting Delaware from DEMA or DSP Communications through the Kent County 911 Center. The notification will be verified by return telephone call or voice recognition. Work, home telephone numbers and pagers are provided for 24-hour notification (See SOP 100 Series). The Center maintains a radio system, a call list of work and home telephone numbers for all Division personnel.

After the DPR Primary Responder is notified, the Center will notify the Section Managers and Park Superintendents of each State Park that is affected. Communication between Division personnel in the Richardson & Robbins Building and the parks is maintained by telephone and/or radio (See SOP 200 Series).

Following notification of the need to notify the public, the Park Superintendent, or alternate, the Assistant Park Superintendent, will commence notification of the public within the parks, employing motor vehicles and the aid of the Park Ranger staff.

5.11.2 Command and Coordination

The DPR Primary Responder has command responsibility during an emergency for state park operations and ensures that they have 24-hour staffing capability for a protracted period. The DPR Primary Responder will also be responsible for assuring the continuity of resources (technical, administrative and material). The Park Superintendents will coordinate the emergency response from their respective parks.

5.11.3 Accident Assessment

DPR has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.11.4 Protective Actions

5.11.4.1 Evacuation

DPR will support DEMA in evacuation operations by providing public notification and evacuation procedures to all persons within the parks during an emergency by either direct contact, mobile and/or fixed public-address systems.

5.11.4.2 Shelter-in-Place

DPR will support DEMA in shelter-in-place operations by providing public notification to all persons within the parks during an emergency by either direct contact, mobile and/or fixed public-address systems.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.11 DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION (DPR) (Continued)

5.11.4 Protective Actions (Continued)

5.11.4.3 Access Control

DPR will support DSP in access control operations by establishing access control points for all state parks, as instructed by DSP (See SOP 700 Series).

5.11.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control

DPR has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.11.4.5 Relocation

DPR has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.11.4.6 Re-entry

Assist in access and traffic control at state parks and recreation areas.

Assist in law enforcement and crime prevention in state parks and recreation areas. Maintain exposure records for DPR emergency workers.

5.11.4.7 Recovery

Assist in access and traffic control at state parks and recreation areas.

Assist in law enforcement and crime prevention in state parks and recreation areas.

Maintain exposure records for DPR emergency workers.

5.11.4.8 Return

DPR has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.11.5 Parallel Actions

5.11.5.1 Emergency Medical Services

DPR has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.11.5.2 Radiation Exposure Control

DPR will support radiation exposure control operations as specified in SOP 800 Series.

5.11.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

DPR will support DSP in law enforcement and crime prevention operations in the state parks by employment of its park ranger personnel (refer to 5.3.5.3).

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.11 DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION (DPR) (Continued)

5.11.5 Parallel Actions (Continued)

5.11.5.4 Social Services

DPR has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.11.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation

DPR has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.11.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue

DPR has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.11.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall responsibility for the maintenance and updating of the Delaware Radiological Emergency Plan lies with DEMA. The DPR Primary Responder is responsible for maintaining and updating the DPR sections of the REP.

5.12 DELAWARE STATE FIRE SCHOOL (DSFS)

5.12.1 Notification And Communication

The DSFS SERT representative will be notified of emergency at SHCGS affecting Delaware by the Kent County 911 Center following normal SERT dispatch procedure. The notification will be verified by return telephone call or voice recognition. The DSFS representative will notify personnel in accordance with established telephone procedures (See SOP 200 Series).

5.12.2 Command and Coordination

The DSFS representative in conjunction with the NCC and KC EOCs, will coordinate fire and rescue operations for the state with the volunteer fire companies' fire chiefs, or their alternates, and ensure that DSFS has 24-hour staffing capability for a protracted period. In addition, the DSFS representative will be responsible for assuring the continuity of resources (technical, administrative and material). The DSFS representative, or alternate, will report to the State EOC.

5.12.3 Accident Assessment

DSFS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.12.4 Protective Actions

5.12.4.1 Evacuation

DSFS will support DEMA in evacuation operations by coordinating operations through the NCC and KC EOCs with the fire chiefs of the volunteer fire companies in providing public notification of evacuation by mobile public-address systems and/or by direct contact, if necessary (See SOP 500 Series).

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.12 DELAWARE STATE FIRE SCHOOL (DSFS) (Continued)

5.12.4 Protective Actions (Continued)

5.12.4.2 Shelter-in-Place

DSFS will support DEMA in shelter-in-place operations by coordinating operations through the NCC and KC EOCs with the fire chiefs of the volunteer fire companies to assist in providing public notification of shelter-in-place procedures by mobile public address systems and/or by direct contact, if necessary (See SOP 500 Series).

5.12.4.3 Access Control

DSFS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.12.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control

DSFS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.12.4.5 Relocation

DSFS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.12.4.6 Re-entry

Monitor county fire companies' emergency worker radiation exposure records.

Supports emergency evacuation transport for the disabled by volunteer fire companies or other organizations through the NCC and KC EOCs.

Supports emergency medical services by providing ambulance services by VFC or other organizations through the NCC or KC EOCs.

5.12.4.7 Recovery

Monitor county fire companies' emergency worker radiation exposure records.

Support NCC and KC EOCs, as necessary, in the provision of transport for the disabled (by VFC).

Support emergency medical services by providing ambulance services by VFC or other organizations by NCCEMS through NCCEOC.

5.12.4.8 Return

DSFS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.12.5 Parallel Actions

5.12.5.1 Emergency Medical Services

DSFS will support DPH, the primary state agency for emergency medical services, by coordinating operations with the Fire Chiefs of the volunteer fire companies, and in conjunction with the NCCEOC.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.12 DELAWARE STATE FIRE SCHOOL (DSFS) (Continued)

5.12.5 Parallel Actions (Continued)

5.12.5.2 Radiation Exposure Control

DSFS will support radiation exposure control operations as specified in SOP 800 Series.

5.12.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

DSFS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.12.5.4 Social Services

DSFS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.12.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation

DSFS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.12.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue

DSFS is the primary state coordinator for fire and rescue operations. DSFS will coordinate operations with the volunteer fire companies and will be supported by DNG, Delaware CAP, DFW, DDA (Forestry) and NCCECC, if necessary.

5.12.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall responsibility for the maintenance and updating of the Delaware Radiological Emergency Plan lies with DEMA. The DSFS Director is responsible for maintaining and updating the DSFS sections of the REP.

5.13 DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DelDOT)

5.13.1 Notification and Communication

The TMC (Traffic Management Center) Director, or alternate, will be notified of an emergency at SHCGS affecting Delaware by telephone from DEMA or DSP Communications. The notification will be verified by return telephone call or voice recognition to the State EOC. After receiving notification, the Disaster Planning Coordinator will dispatch the required personnel by telephone (See SOP 200 Series). Work and home telephone numbers are provided for 24-hour notification. TMC personnel will maintain communication with the State EOC by telephone.

5.13.2 Command and Coordination

The TMC Director or alternate will be in charge of the TMC emergency response operations and ensure that they have 24-hour staffing capability for a protracted period. The Disaster Planning Coordinator, or designee, will report to the State EOC to represent the TMC as requested. All requests for assistance from the state will be directed to the state EOC. The TMC Director will also be responsible for assuring the continuity of resources (technical, administrative and material).

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.13 DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (Continued)

5.13.3 Accident Assessment

TMC has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.13.4 Protective Actions

5.13.4.1 Evacuation

TMC has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.13.4.2 Shelter-in-Place

TMC has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.13.4.3 Access Control

TMC will support the DSP by supplying access control equipment, such as road barricades, traffic cones, flashing-arrow boards and detour signs, as needed. DelDOT Rail Service Section will contact the appropriate rail lines to stop trains from entering into the 10 mile EPZ.

5.13.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control

DelDOT will support TAC in ingestion exposure control by providing transportation of alternate food supplies, if necessary.

5.13.4.5 Relocation

TMC has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.13.4.6 Re-entry

The TMC will support DSP by providing traffic control equipment, such as traffic cones and flashing arrow boards, to permit orderly re-entry into the area (See SOP 700 Series).

5.13.4.7 Recovery

Assist in access and traffic control, as requested by DSP. Maintain DelDOT emergency workers' radiation exposure records.

5.13.4.8 Return

The TMC will support DSP by providing traffic control equipment, such as traffic cones and flashing arrow boards, to permit orderly re-entry into the area (See SOP 700 Series).

5.13.5 Parallel Actions

5.13.5.1 Emergency Medical Services

DelDOT has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.13 DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (Continued)

5.13.5 Parallel Actions (Continued)

5.13.5.2 Radiation Exposure Control

TMC will support radiation exposure control operations as specified in SOP 800 Series.

5.13.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

TMC has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.13.5.4 Social Services

TMC has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.13.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation

TMC has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.13.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue

TMC has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.13.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall responsibility for the maintenance and updating of the Delaware Radiological Emergency Plan lies with DEMA. The Disaster Planning Coordinator is responsible for maintaining and updating the DelDOT and TMC sections of the REP Plan.

5.14 DELAWARE TRANSPORTATION CORPORATION (DTC)

DTC is comprised of three operating sections with involvement in emergency response operations.

5.14.1 Notification and Communication

The DTC Director or alternate will be notified of an emergency at SHCGS affecting Delaware by telephone call from DEMA (See SOP 100 Series). The notification will be verified by return telephone call or voice recognition. The DTC will notify operation centers by telephone call (See SOP 200 Series). These operation centers are manned 24-hours per day.

DTC will maintain communications with its drivers by radio communications assigned to select buses. The range of radio communication is statewide. The DTC Director, or alternate, will report to the State EOC.

5.14.2 Command and Coordination

The DTC Director, or alternate, will be in charge of the DTC emergency response operations and will ensure 24-hour staffing capability for a protracted period. The DTC Director will also be responsible for assuring the continuity of resources (technical, administrative and material).

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.14 DELAWARE TRANSPORTATION CORPORATION (DTC)

5.14.3 Accident Assessment

DTC has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.14.4 Protective Actions

5.14.4.1 Evacuation

DTC will support DEMA in evacuation operations by providing buses and drivers to assist in the transportation of residents, school children from private schools and special facilities residents (nursing homes, etc.) out of the affected area (See SOP 1000, 1100, 1200 Series).

5.14.4.2 Shelter-in-Place

DTC has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.14.4.3 Access Control

DTC has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.14.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control

DTC has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.14.4.5 Relocation

DTC has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.14.4.6 Re-entry

DTC will support DEMA and DSP in re-entry operations by providing buses and drivers to assist in the transporting of residents and special facilities residents (nursing homes, etc.) back to their residences.

5.14.4.7 Recovery

Provide transportation assistance in social service operations.

Provide transportation assistance during re-entry.

Maintain DTC emergency workers' radiation exposure records.

5.14.4.8 Return

DTC will support DEMA and DSP in return operations by providing buses and drivers to assist in the transporting of residents and special facilities residents (nursing homes, etc.) back to their residences.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.14 DELAWARE TRANSPORTATION CORPORATION (DTC) (Continued)

5.14.5 Parallel Actions

5.14.5.1 Emergency Medical Services

DTC has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.14.5.2 Radiation Exposure Control

DTC will support radiation exposure control operations as specified in SOP 800 Series.

5.14.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

DTC has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.14.5.4 Social Services

DTC will provide transportation assistance, as required, in social service operations.

5.14.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation

DTC has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.14.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue

DTC has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.14.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall responsibility for maintaining and updating of the Delaware Radiological Emergency Plan lies with DEMA. The DTC Director is responsible for maintaining and updating the DTC sections of the REP.

5.15 AMERICAN RED CROSS OF THE DELMARVA PENINSULIA (ARC DMVP)

5.15.1 Notification and Communication

The ARC DMVP Director, Emergency Services or alternate designee will be notified of an emergency at SHCGS affecting Delaware from DEMA or DSP Communications (24-hour notification is possible through an answering service) (See SOP 100 Series). The notification will be verified by return telephone call or voice recognition. After receiving notification, the ARC DMVP volunteers will be contacted by group paging and telephone (See SOP 200 Series). Work and home telephone numbers are provided for 24-hour notification.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.15 AMERICAN RED CROSS OF THE DELMARVA PENINSULA (ARC DMVP)
(Continued)

5.15.2 Command and Coordination

The ARC DMVP Director, Emergency Services or alternate designee is in charge of the ARC DMVP emergency operations for Delaware and will ensure that they have 24-hour staffing capability for a protracted period. In addition, the ARC DMVP Director or alternate designee, Emergency Services will be responsible for assuring the continuity of resources (technical, administrative and material). An ARC DMVP representative will report to the State EOC.

5.15.3 Accident Assessment

ARC DMVP has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.15.4 Protective Actions

5.15.4.1 Evacuation

ARC DMVP has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.15.4.2 Shelter-in-Place

ARC DMVP has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.15.4.3 Access Control

ARC DMVP has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.15.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control

ARC DMVP has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.15.4.5 Relocation

ARC DMVP has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.15.4.6 Re-entry

Staff and operate the ARC DMVP Disaster Shelters.

ARC DMVP will supervise DHSS nurses in the shelters.

5.15.4.7 Recovery

Staff and operate the ARC DMVP Disaster Shelters.

ARC DMVP will supervise DHSS nurses in the shelters.

5.15.4.8 Return

ARC DMVP has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.15 AMERICAN RED CROSS OF THE DELMARVA PENINSULA (ARC DMVP) (Continued)

5.15.5 Parallel Actions

5.15.5.1 Emergency Medical Services

ARC DMVP will provide emergency first aid and will supervise DHSS nursing personnel at all Red Cross Disaster Shelters in accordance with ARC 3050 Regulations and Procedures.

5.15.5.2 Radiation Exposure Control

ARC DMVP has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.15.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

ARC DMVP has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.15.5.4 Social Services

ARC DMVP will support social services operations by providing trained personnel and emergency mass care supplies required for the operation of all Red Cross Disaster Shelters. ARC DMVP will also provide emergency first aid and will supervise DPH nursing personnel at all Red Cross Disaster Shelters in accordance with ARC 3050 Regulations and SOP 1100. ARC DMVP will coordinate with DHSS at the registration centers in assignment of evacuees to disaster shelters (See SOP 1300 Series). DOE will assist, as necessary, to coordinate opening of schools as shelters.

5.15.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation

ARC DMVP has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.15.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue

ARC DMVP has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.15.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall responsibility for the maintenance and updating of the Delaware Radiological Emergency Plan lies with DEMA. The ARC DMVP Director, Emergency Services, is responsible for maintaining and updating the American Red Cross of the Delmarva Peninsula sections of the REP.

5.16 SALVATION ARMY (SA)

5.16.1 Notification and Communication

The SA Regional Coordinator, or alternate, will be notified of an emergency at SHCGS affecting Delaware by telephone call from DEMA (24-hour notification is possible through an answering service) (See SOP 100 Series). The notification will be verified by return telephone call or voice recognition to the State EOC (See SOP 200 Series). After receiving notification, the SA volunteers will be contacted by telephone. Work and home telephone numbers are provided for 24-hour notification.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.16 SALVATION ARMY (SA) (Continued)

5.16.2 Command and Coordination

The SA Regional Coordinator or alternate is in charge of SA emergency operations services for Delaware and will report to the State EOC.

The Business Administrator, or Administrator of Social Services, will coordinate activities at the SA headquarters in Wilmington through the Regional Coordinator and will ensure that they have 24-hour staffing capability for a protracted period. The SA Regional Coordinator will also be responsible for assuring the continuity of resources (technical, administrative and material).

5.16.3 Accident Assessment

SA has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.16.4 Protective Actions

5.16.4.1 Evacuation

SA has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.16.4.2 Shelter-in-Place

SA has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.16.4.3 Access Control

SA has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.16.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control

SA has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.16.4.5 Relocation

SA has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.16.4.6 Re-entry

SA has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.16.4.7 Recovery

Provide clothing for evacuees as necessary.

5.16.4.8 Return

SA has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.16 SALVATION ARMY (SA) (Continued)

5.16.5 Parallel Actions

5.16.5.1 Emergency Medical Services

SA has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.16.5.2 Radiation Exposure Control

SA has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.16.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

SA has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.16.5.4 Social Services

SA will provide support in social services operations by providing clothing and volunteers to feed and clothe the public at ARC DMVP Disaster Shelters (See SOP 1400 Series).

SA will make available the necessary supplies to clothe the public at disaster shelters for a protracted period of time. SA may request aid from other states' SA organizations through normal channels. Mobilization for providing changes of clothing on a mass basis can be accomplished within 10 hours or less of receiving notification.

5.16.5.4 Social Services (Continued)

SA will provide mobile canteen capability to feed emergency workers on duty. This truck-mounted facility can be dispatched within four hours notice and will be scheduled by the Regional Coordinator according to needs determined by DEMA.

5.16.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation

SA has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.16.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue

SA has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.16.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall responsibility for the maintenance and updating of the Delaware Radiological Emergency Plan lies with DEMA. The SA Regional Coordinator is responsible for maintaining and updating the SA sections of the REP.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.17 CHRISTIANA CARE HEALTH SERVICE (CCHS)

5.17.1 Notification and Communication

The CCHS Emergency Division will be notified of a radiological emergency at SHCGS affecting Delaware by telephone call from DEMA (See SOP 100 Series). The notification will be verified by return telephone call or voice recognition to DEMA. The Emergency Division Nursing Supervisor/Manager or Head Nurse (24-hour notification) will notify the Administrator of Ambulatory Services, or alternate, the Administrator On Call.

5.17.2 Command and Coordination

The Administrator of Ambulatory Services, or alternate, will be in charge of the CCHS emergency response operations and overall administration activities. In addition, the Administrator of Ambulatory Services, or alternate, will assure 24-hour staffing capability for a protracted period and be responsible for assuring the continuity of resources (technical, administrative and material) (See SOP 200 Series). CCHS will function according to its established emergency plan (See SOP 1500 Series). Requests to other hospitals for support will be made by telephone call.

5.17.3 Accident Assessment

CCHS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.17.4 Protective Actions

5.17.4.1 Evacuation

CCHS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.17.4.2 Shelter-in-Place

CCHS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.17.4.3 Access Control

CCHS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.17.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control

CCHS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.17.4.5 Relocation

CCHS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.17.4.6 Re-entry

CCHS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.17.4.7 Recovery

CCHS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.17 CHRISTIANA CARE HEALTH SERVICE (CCHS) (Continued)

5.17.4 Protective Actions (Continued)

5.17.4.8 Return

CCHS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.17.5 Parallel Actions

5.17.5.1 Emergency Medical Services

CCHS will support the volunteer fire companies and ambulance services in emergency medical services operations by providing hospital care for the injured and ill (See SOP 1500 Series).

5.17.5.2 Radiation Exposure Control

CCHS will support the DPH in radiation exposure control operations and decontamination in accordance with SOP 800 and 1500 Series.

5.17.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

CCHS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.17.5.4 Social Services

CCHS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.17.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation

CCHS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.17.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue

CCHS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.17.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall responsibility for the maintenance and updating of the Delaware Radiological Emergency Plan lies with DEMA. The Hospital Administrator is responsible for maintaining and updating the CCHS sections of the REP.

5.18 DELAWARE CIVIL AIR PATROL (CAP)

5.18.1 Notification and Communication

The CAP Commander or alternate will be notified of an emergency at SHCGS affecting Delaware from DEMA or DSP Communications by telephone or pager (See SOP 100 Series). The notification will be verified by return telephone call or voice recognition. A notification call list is available for 24-hour notification of CAP personnel (See SOP 200 Series).

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.18 DELAWARE CIVIL AIR PATROL (CAP) (Continued)

5.18.2 Command and Coordination

The Wing Commander will appoint a Mission Coordinator to command the Delaware CAP to ensure that they have 24-hour staffing capability for a protracted period. Delaware CAP personnel will assemble at the CAP facility at the New Castle County Airport Terminal Building, for deployment. The Mission Coordinator will also coordinate mission-type requests from DEMA through the normal chain-of-command. The Mission Coordinator will also be responsible for assuring the continuity of resources (technical, administrative and material).

5.18.3 Accident Assessment

Delaware CAP, as a backup to DNG, will support the TAC in accident assessment by providing ground or air transportation of radiological samples, if requested.

5.18.4 Protective Actions

5.18.4.1 Evacuation

CAP has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.18.4.2 Shelter-in-Place

CAP has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.18.4.3 Access Control

CAP has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.18.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control

Maintain CAP emergency workers' radiation exposure records.

5.18.4.5 Relocation

CAP has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.18.4.6 Re-entry

Assist DNG as a backup in the transportation of samples to appropriate laboratories.

Maintain CAP emergency workers' radiation exposure records.

5.18.4.7 Recovery

Assist in transportation of samples to appropriate laboratories.

Maintain CAP emergency workers' radiation exposure records.

5.18.4.8 Return

CAP has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.18 DELAWARE CIVIL AIR PATROL (CAP) (Continued)

5.18.5 Parallel Actions

5.18.5.1 Emergency Medical Services

CAP has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.18.5.2 Radiation Exposure Control

CAP will support radiological exposure control operations as specified in SOP 800 Series.

5.18.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

CAP has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.18.5.4 Social Services

CAP has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.18.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation

CAP has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.18.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue

Delaware CAP will support fire control and rescue operations by providing transportation rescue services, life and death situations as required.

5.18.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall responsibility for the maintenance and updating of the Delaware Radiological Emergency Plan lies with DEMA. The Delaware Civil Air Patrol Commander is responsible for maintaining and updating the Delaware CAP sections of the REP.

5.19 VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANIES

5.19.1 Notification and Communication

NCCECC will notify the volunteer fire companies of an emergency at SHCGS affecting the state.

5.19.2 Command and Coordination

The District Fire Chief for the affected area or alternate is in charge of fire company operations.

5.19.3 Accident Assessment

Volunteer fire companies have no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.19 VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANIES (Continued)

5.19.4 Protective Actions

5.19.4.1 Evacuation

Volunteer fire companies provide support in Route Alerting and in the evacuation of individuals with special transportation needs as required (See SOP 500 Series).

5.19.4.2 Shelter-in-Place

Volunteer fire companies provide support in Route Alerting, as required (See SOP 500 Series).

5.19.4.3 Access Control

Volunteer fire companies have no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.19.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control

Volunteer fire companies have no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.19.4.5 Re-entry, Recovery, Return and Relocation

NCCDP, supported by the volunteer fire companies, NCCEMS and DTC, will coordinate county resources in the providing of transportation for special populations who have requested such assistance.

5.19.5 Parallel Actions

5.19.5.1 Emergency Medical Services

Volunteer fire companies will support DPH, the primary state agency for emergency medical services, by coordinating operations through the NCCEOC and in conjunction with the NCCECC, NCCEMS, and the DSFS as necessary.

5.19.5.2 Radiation Exposure Control

Volunteer fire companies will support exposure control operations as specified in SOP 800 Series.

5.19.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

Volunteer fire companies have no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.19.5.4 Social Services

Volunteer fire companies have no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.19.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation

Volunteer fire companies have no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.19 VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANIES (Continued)

5.19.5 Parallel Actions (Continued)

5.19.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue

DSFS will coordinate operations with the NCCEOC and will be supported by the volunteer fire companies, NCCECC, DNG, Delaware CAP and DFW, if necessary.

5.19.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall responsibility for the maintenance and updating of the Delaware Radiological Emergency Plan lies with DEMA. The DSFS Director is responsible for maintaining and updating the volunteer fire companies section of the REP.

5.20 TELEDYNE BROWN ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

5.20.1 Notification and Communication

Teledyne Brown Engineering, Environmental Services is capable of 24-hour per day operation for extended periods and can be contacted outside of normal working hours by means of an emergency call list.

The Manager Environmental Analysis Department or Assistant Manager Environmental Analysis Department will be notified of an emergency at SHCGS affecting Delaware by telephone call from DEMA. Notification will be verified by return phone call to the State EOC (See SOP 100 Series). After receiving notification, the laboratory staff will be contacted by telephone (See SOP 200 Series). A call list with home addresses and telephone numbers is provided for 24-hour notification.

5.20.2 Command and Coordination

The Manager of the Environmental Analysis Department is in charge of laboratory analysis of the environmental samples submitted by DEMA.

5.20.3 Accident Assessment

Teledyne Brown Engineering, Environmental Services of Knoxville, TN will analyze all environmental samples submitted to it by Delaware.

5.20.4 Protective Actions

5.20.4.1 Evacuation

Teledyne Brown Engineering, Environmental Services has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.20.4.2 Shelter-in-Place

Teledyne Brown Engineering, Environmental Services has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.20 TELEDYNE BROWN ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES (Continued)

5.20.4 Protective Actions (Continued)

5.20.4.3 Access Control

Teledyne Brown Engineering, Environmental Services has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.20.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control

Teledyne Brown Engineering, Environmental Services will analyze all environmental samples submitted to it by Delaware. In general these samples will include soil, water, milk, food, shore sediment, meat, fish, shellfish, and air samples (See SOP 400 Series).

5.20.4.5 Relocation

Teledyne Brown Engineering, Environmental Services has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.20.4.6 Re-entry

Teledyne Brown Engineering, Environmental Services has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.20.4.7 Recovery

Teledyne Brown Engineering, Environmental Services has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.20.4.8 Return

Teledyne Brown Engineering, Environmental Services has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.20.5 Parallel Actions

5.20.5.1 Emergency Medical Services

Teledyne Brown Engineering, Environmental Services has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.20.5.2 Radiation Exposure Control

Teledyne Brown Engineering, Environmental Services has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.20.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

Teledyne Brown Engineering, Environmental Services has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.20.5.4 Social Services

Teledyne Brown Engineering, Environmental Services has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.20 TELEDYNE BROWN ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES (Continued)

5.20.5 Parallel Actions

5.20.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation

Teledyne Brown Engineering, Environmental Services has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.20.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue

Teledyne Brown Engineering, Environmental Services has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.20.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Teledyne Brown Engineering, Environmental Services has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.21 CITY OF WILMINGTON FIRE DEPARTMENT (CWFD)

5.21.1 Notification And Communication

NCC 911 Center will notify the City of Wilmington Fire Department (CWFD) of an emergency at SHCGS affecting the state.

5.21.2 Command and Coordination

CWFD has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.21.3 Accident Assessment

CWFD has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.21.4 Protective Actions

5.21.4.1 Evacuation

CWFD will support the evacuation operations of DEMA by serving as a back-up to the U.S. Coast Guard in notifying vessels in and around the affected waterways by issuing a "Notice to Mariners" over Marine VHF Channel 16. When requested, CWFD boats will be utilized to locate and notify vessels that are not radio-equipped. The USCG is the primary agency for evacuation along the Delaware River (See SOP 500 Series).

5.21.4.2 Shelter-in-Place

CWFD will support the shelter-in-place operations of DEMA by serving as a back-up to the U.S. Coast Guard in notifying vessels in and around the affected waterways by issuing a "Notice to Mariners" over Marine VHF Channel 16. CWFD boats will be utilized to locate and notify any vessels that are not radio-equipped. The USCG is the primary agency for shelter-in-place along the Delaware River (See SOP 500 Series).

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.21 CITY OF WILMINGTON FIRE DEPARTMENT (CWFD) (Continued)

5.21.4 Protective Actions (Continued)

5.21.4.3 Access Control
CWFD has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.21.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control
CWFD has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.21.4.5 Relocation
CWFD has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.21.4.6 Re-entry
CWFD has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.21.4.7 Recovery
CWFD has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.21.4.8 Return
CWFD has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.21.5 Parallel Actions

5.21.5.1 Emergency Medical Services
CWFD has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.21.5.2 Radiation Exposure Control
CWFD will support radiation exposure control operations as specified in SOP 800 Series.

5.21.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention
CWFD has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.21.5.4 Social Services
CWFD has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.21.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation
CWFD has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.21.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue
CWFD will provide auxiliary water pumping, if requested, for the SHCGS fire fighting response force.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.21 CITY OF WILMINGTON FIRE DEPARTMENT (CWFD) (Continued)

5.21.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall responsibility for the maintenance and updating of the Delaware Radiological Emergency Plan lies with DEMA. The Chief of the City of Wilmington Fire Department is responsible for maintaining and updating the CWFD sections of the plan.

5.22 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FARM SERVICE AGENCY (USDA FSA)

5.22.1 Notification and Communication

The USDA FSA Executive Director, or alternate, will be notified of an emergency at SHCGS affecting Delaware from DEMA or DSP Communications (See SOP 100 Series). The notification will be verified by return telephone call or voice recognition. After receiving notification, USDA FSA personnel will be notified by telephone and the USDA state and county emergency boards will be activated as necessary (See SOP 200 Series). These boards will then make all necessary notifications and provide information to affected farms. The USDA FSA Executive Director, or alternate, will report to the State EOC.

5.22.2 Command and Coordination

The USDA FSA Executive Director, or alternate, will be in charge of USDA FSA operations and ensure that the agency has 24-hour staffing capability for a protracted period. The USDA FSA Executive Director will also be responsible for assuring the continuity of resources (technical, administrative and material).

5.22.3 Accident Assessment

USDA FSA provides assistance and support to the TAC. USDA FSA provides protective action recommendations during Ingestion Pathway phase of the emergency, assists with developing a sampling plan and provides economic damage assessment.

5.22.4 Protective Actions

5.22.4.1 Evacuation

USDA FSA has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.22.4.2 Shelter-in-Place

USDA FSA has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.22.4.3 Access Control

USDA FSA has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.22.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control

USDA FSA will be responsible for providing any necessary information to farmers to aid them in ingestion exposure control. The USDA Delaware emergency board maintains maps of farms, food processing plants, deep water wells, etc. which it will make available to the TAC and DEMA as necessary.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.22 USDA FARM SERVICE AGENCY (FSA) (Continued)

5.22.4 Protective Actions (Continued)

5.22.4.5 Relocation

USDA FSA has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.22.4.6 Re-entry

USDA FSA will coordinate with DDA and DPH in evaluating the results of food, crop and pasture feed samples for determining re-entry recommendations.

5.22.4.7 Recovery

USDA FSA will coordinate with DDA, DEMA and TAC in banning the use of contaminated agricultural products.

5.22.4.8 Return

USDA FSA has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.22.5 Parallel Actions

5.22.5.1 Emergency Medical Services

USDA FSA has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.22.5.2 Radiation Exposure Control

USDA FSA has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.22.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

USDA FSA has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.22.5.4 Social Services

USDA FSA has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.22.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation

USDA FSA has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.22.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue

USDA FSA has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.22.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall responsibility for the maintenance and updating of the Delaware Radiological Emergency Plan lies with DEMA. The USDA FSA Executive Director is responsible for maintaining and updating the USDA FSA sections of the REP.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.23 NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE (NWS)

5.23.1 Notification And Communication

The Meteorologist in Charge of the Mount Holly, NJ Forecast Office, or alternate, may be notified by DEMA of an Alert, Site Area Emergency or General Emergency at SHCGS by telephone or NAWAS radio (See SOP 100 Series). The notification will be verified by return telephone, voice recognition, or radio call to DEMA. After receiving notification, the Mount Holly Forecast Office will contact NWS Headquarters by telephone.

5.23.2 Command and Coordination

NWS will implement its national plan for radiological emergencies at commercial nuclear power plants.

This plan will proceed on two levels:

Level 1, requiring only the interpretation and application of available data and guidance material by the NWS field office.

Level 2, requiring special observations and deployment of equipment and personnel by the NOAA/NWS and/or Department of Defense and possibly the Department of Energy.

The Mount Holly Forecast Office will provide special adaptive weather forecasts for periods of 12 and 24-hours for an area approximately 60 miles in diameter from SHCGS with emphasis on factors affecting dispersion. The NWS will coordinate with the DOE if special observations are needed from fixed location(s) or by teams and equipment deployed to the vicinity of the emergency. When possible, the Mount Holly Forecast Office will use information from the Doppler Radar (WSR-88D) at Fort Dix and Dover AFB to supplement observational data, including current winds and dispersion forecasts. A request for special observations may also come directly from the NRC.

5.23.3 Accident Assessment

NWS will support accident assessment, if requested, by providing supplemental meteorological information to the TAC.

5.23.4 Protective Actions

5.23.4.1 Evacuation

NWS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.23.4.2 Shelter-in-Place

NWS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.23.4.3 Access Control

NWS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.23.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control

NWS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.23 NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE (NWS) (Continued)

5.23.4 Protective Actions (Continued)

5.23.4.5 Relocation

NWS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.23.4.6 Re-entry

NWS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.23.4.7 Recovery

NWS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.23.4.8 Return

NWS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.23.5 Parallel Actions

5.23.5.1 Emergency Medical Services

NWS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.23.5.2 Radiation Exposure Control

NWS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.23.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

NWS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.23.5.4 Social Services

NWS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.23.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation

NWS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.23.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue

NWS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.23.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

NWS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.24 U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (ACE)

5.24.1 Notification and Communication

The Chesapeake and Delaware (C&D) Canal Project Engineer, or alternate, will be notified of an emergency at SHCGS affecting Delaware from DEMA or DSP Communications. Contact will be made by telephone or marine emergency radio frequency. Canal administration is located in Chesapeake City where 24-hour communication facilities are maintained. During non-working hours, messages will be received and forwarded by the Dispatcher on duty (See SOP 100 Series). The notification will be verified by telephone or voice recognition.

5.24.2 Command and Coordination

The Chesapeake and Delaware (C&D) Canal Project Engineer, located in Chesapeake, MD, is in charge of the ACE response operation and will ensure 24-hour staffing capability. In his absence, the Maintenance Foreman will assume command and coordinate the facility's operation in response to the USCG advisories during a radiological emergency (See SOP 200 Series).

5.24.3 Accident Assessment

ACE has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.24.4 Protective Actions

Commercial vessels traversing the canal will be alerted by the Dispatcher using Marine Radio Channel 16. ACE has complete television surveillance of the length of the Canal and will stop commercial traffic when necessary. Pleasure craft will be alerted by USCG. The Reservation area, in Delaware surrounding the Canal, is under the jurisdiction of DPR, State of Delaware.

5.24.4.1 Evacuation

ACE will support the evacuation operation of DEMA by notifying vessels in and around the affected waterways by issuing a "Notice to Mariners" over Marine VHF Channel 16. USCG is the primary agency for evacuation along the Delaware River (See SOP 500 Series).

5.24.4.2 Shelter-in-Place

ACE will support the shelter-in-place operations of DEMA by notifying vessels in and around the affected waterways by issuing "Notice to Mariners" over Marine VHF Channel 16. USCG is the primary agency for shelter-in-place along the Delaware River (See SOP 500 Series).

5.24.4.3 Access Control

ACE will support access control operations by establishing a blockade for vessels proceeding toward the ten-mile EPZ to prevent shipping and boaters from entering affected waters. USCG will define zones of passage and broadcast information on Marine VHF Channel 16 and will notify ACE of requirements (See SOP 500 Series).

5.24.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control

ACE has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.24 U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (ACE) (Continued)

5.24.4 Protective Actions (Continued)

5.24.4.5 Relocation

ACE has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.24.4.6 Re-entry

ACE has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.24.4.7 Recovery

ACE has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.24.4.8 Return

ACE has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.24.5 Parallel Actions

5.24.5.1 Emergency Medical Services

ACE has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.24.5.2 Radiation Exposure Control

ACE has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.24.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

ACE has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.24.5.4 Social Services

ACE has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.24.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation

ACE has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.24.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue

ACE has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.24.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall responsibility for the maintenance and updating of the Delaware Radiological Emergency Plan lies with DEMA. The Emergency Operations Manager located in Philadelphia, PA, is responsible for maintaining and updating the ACE sections of the REP.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.25 DOVER AIR FORCE BASE (DAFB)

DAFB can provide assistance to the state/counties of Delaware via the proper channels. It is the intention of the state/counties of Delaware to rely upon the services of DAFB only when the state/county resources have been fully exhausted and further assistance is required.

5.25.1 Notification and Communication

The Duty Officer in the Command Post, DAFB Delaware, will be notified of an emergency at SHCGS affecting Delaware by DEMA or DSP Communications. The notification will be verified by return telephone call or voice recognition (See SOP 100 Series).

After receiving notification, the Duty Officer in the Command Post will notify the DAFB Wing Commander, or alternate, by telephone or personal contact. The Duty Officer will notify the Air Force Operations Staff if assistance is requested by DEMA. Assistance approval, if granted by the Air Force Operations Center, is teletyped to the Duty Officer and the Wing Commander. Under the authority of the Wing Commander, the Duty Officer will notify the Disaster Preparedness Office (CEBD) and the DAFB Hospital if services are required (See SOP 200 Series).

5.25.2 Command and Coordination

The DAFB Wing Commander, or alternate, is in command of the DAFB emergency response operations and will ensure that they have 24-hour staffing capability for a protracted period. The DAFB Wing Commander will also be responsible for assuring the continuity of resources (technical, administrative and material.)

5.25.3 Accident Assessment

The DAFB Disaster Preparedness Office (CEBD) can provide field monitoring teams to assist TAC.

5.25.4 Protective Actions

5.25.4.1 Evacuation

DAFB has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.25.4.2 Shelter-in-Place

DAFB has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.25.4.3 Access Control

DAFB has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.25.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control

DAFB has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.25.4.5 Relocation

DAFB has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.25.4.6 Re-entry

DAFB has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.25.4.7 Recovery

DAFB has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.25.4.8 Return

DAFB has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.25 DOVER AIR FORCE BASE (DAFB) (Continued)

5.25.5 Parallel Actions

5.25.5.1 Emergency Medical Services

The DAFB Hospital can support Kent County Emergency Medical Services by providing trained personnel and medical facilities for the general public.

5.25.5.2 Radiation Exposure Control

DAFB can support radiation exposure control operations by providing personnel and field decontamination centers to assist in radiation exposure control.

5.25.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

DAFB has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.25.5.4 Social Services

DAFB has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.25.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation

DAFB has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.25.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue

DAFB has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.25.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall responsibility for the maintenance and updating of the Delaware REP lies with DEMA. The DAFB Wing Commander is responsible for maintaining and updating the DAFB section of the REP.

5.26 UNITED STATES COAST GUARD (USCG)

5.26.1 Notification and Communication

The Officer of the Day, USCG Marine Safety Office Group of Philadelphia, will be notified of an emergency at SHCGS affecting Delaware by telephone call from DEMA or DSP Communications (See SOP 100 Series). The notification will be verified by return telephone call or voice recognition.

After receiving notification, the Officer of the Day will notify the USCG Commanding Officer or alternate by radio, telephone, or personal contact if on duty and by telephone if off duty (See SOP 200 Series). Communications between the USCG Marine Safety Office Group and DFW at the State EOC will be maintained by telephone (See SOP 500 Series).

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.26 UNITED STATES COAST GUARD (USCG) (Continued)

5.26.2 Command and Coordination

The Commander, USCG Marine Safety Office Group of Philadelphia, or alternate, the Executive Officer, is in charge of USCG emergency response operations and will ensure that they have 24-hour staffing capability for a protracted period. USCG Marine Safety Office Group will also be responsible for assuring the continuity of resources (technical, administrative and material). USCG will maintain communications with DFW at the State EOC by telephone.

5.26.3 Accident Assessment

USCG will provide personnel, vessels and means of communication to assist the State of Delaware in accident assessment.

5.26.4 Protective Actions

5.26.4.1 Evacuation

USCG will support the evacuation operations of DEMA by notifying vessels in and around the affected waterways by issuing a "Notice to Mariners" over Marine VHF Channel 16. USCG patrol boats in the area will be utilized to locate and notify vessels that are not radio-equipped. The USCG is the primary agency for evacuation along the Delaware River (See SOP 500 Series).

5.26.4.2 Shelter-in-Place

USCG will support the shelter-in-place operations of DEMA by notifying vessels in and around the affected waterways by issuing a "Notice to Mariners" over Marine VHF Channel 16. USCG patrol boats in the area will be utilized to locate and notify any vessels that are not radio-equipped. The USCG is the primary agency for shelter-in-place along the Delaware River (See SOP 500 Series).

5.26.4.3 Access Control

USCG will support access control operations by establishing a blockade perimeter for vessels, upon request, to prevent shipping and boaters from entering affected waters. USCG will define zones of passage and broadcast information on Marine VHF Channel 16 and will notify Bay Pilots and local shipping concerns (See SOP 500 Series).

5.26.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control

USCG has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.26.4.5 Relocation

USCG has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.26.4.6 Re-entry

USCG has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.26 UNITED STATES COAST GUARD (USCG) (Continued)

5.26.4 Protective Actions (Continued)

5.26.4.7 Recovery

USCG has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.26.4.8 Return

USCG has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.26.5 Parallel Actions

5.26.5.1 Emergency Medical Services

USCG has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.26.5.2 Radiation Exposure Control

USCG will support the radiation exposure control operations by providing vessels, personnel and means of communication to assist in radiation exposure control operations on the Delaware River.

5.26.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

USCG will support law enforcement and crime prevention operations on navigable waters. USCG is the primary federal agency for law enforcement and crime prevention on the navigable waters of the United States.

5.26.5.4 Social Services

USCG has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.26.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation

USCG has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.26.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue

USCG has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.26.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall responsibility for the maintenance and updating of the Delaware Radiological Emergency Plan lies with DEMA. The Commander, USCG Marine Safety Office Group of Philadelphia, is responsible for maintaining and updating the USCG sections of the REP.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.27 NATIONAL RESPONSE PLAN (NRP) NUCLEAR/RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENT ANNEX

NRP is a federal support agency for assessing the impact of an emergency at SHCGS affecting Delaware.

Coordinating Agencies:

Department of Defense
Department of Energy
Department of Homeland Security
Environmental Protection Agency
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Cooperating Agencies:

Department of Agriculture
Department of Commerce
Department of Defense
Department of Energy
Department of Health and Human Services
Department of Homeland Security
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Department of Interior
Department of Justice
Department of Labor
Department of State
Department of Transportation
Department of Veterans Affairs
Environmental Protection Agency
General Services Administration
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
American Red Cross

NRP Resources are as follows:

Personnel - Professional personnel in radiological protection, industrial hygiene, safety, fire protection, medicine, physical sciences, agricultural sciences, nuclear weapons safety, engineering, waste disposal, environmental science and other disciplines. Technical personnel in photography, radiological monitoring, instrumentation, radioactive materials handling, nuclear weapons safety, security, fire fighting, communications, equipment operation, radio analytical procedures, environmental sampling, transportation and other technical areas.

Equipment - Equipment for personnel protection, transportation of people and material, construction, fire fighting, materials handling, communications, radiation monitoring, remote viewing, photography, rescue operations, waste storage and transportation, decontamination, laboratory services, field operations support and other uses. Facilities for biological assay analysis, chemical analysis, radio analysis, maintenance, decontamination, radioactive waste disposal, medical services, housing, feeding, personnel dosimetry, radiation exposure evaluation, mobile radiological emergency operations support and other specialized services. Materials for radiation shielding, decontamination operations, contamination control and other operations requiring bulk quantities of special materials. Services for support of radiological emergency operations which employ personnel, equipment, facilities and materials for the purpose of performing particular functions, such as equipment maintenance and repair, personnel dosimetry, analytical laboratory work, personnel and equipment decontamination, fire fighting and security.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.27 NATIONAL RESPONSE PLAN (NRP) NUCLEAR/RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENT ANNEX (Continued)

5.27.1 Notification And Communication

The US DOE Region I Coordinator, Brookhaven National Laboratory, will be notified of an emergency at SHCGS affecting Delaware from the DEMA or DSP Communications (See SOP 100 Series). The US DOE Region I Coordinator will verify, if necessary, the notification by return telephone call to the Delaware EOC. The Coordinator will then implement the US DOE's Radiological Assistance Plan. Communications will be maintained by telephone and/or radio.

5.27.2 Command and Coordination

The US DOE Region I Coordinator, or alternate, will coordinate NRP emergency response activities and ensure that they have 24-hour staffing capability for a protracted period. The US DOE Region I Coordinator will also be responsible for assuring the continuity of resources (technical, administrative and material). Radiological assistance teams from NRP will be under the direction of DEMA. DEMA will coordinate requests for assistance for protective and parallel actions.

5.27.3 Accident Assessment

NRP NUCLEAR/RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENT ANNEX will support TAC operations by providing advice and assistance, as requested by DEMA.

5.27.4 Protective Actions

5.27.4.1 Evacuation

Assistance from NRP for this protective action will be coordinated through DEMA.

5.27.4.2 Shelter-in-Place

Assistance from NRP for this protective action will be coordinated through DEMA.

5.27.4.3 Access Control

Assistance from NRP for this protective action will be coordinated through DEMA.

5.27.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control

Assistance from NRP for this protective action will be coordinated through DEMA.

5.27.4.5 Relocation

Assistance from NRP for this protective action will be coordinated through DEMA.

5.27.4.6 Re-entry

Assistance from NRP for this protective action will be coordinated through DEMA.

5.27.4.7 Recovery

Assistance from NRP for this protective action will be coordinated through DEMA.

5.27.4.8 Return

Assistance from NRP for this protective action will be coordinated through DEMA.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.27 NATIONAL RESPONSE PLAN (NRP) NUCLEAR/RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENT ANNEX (Continued)

5.27.5 Parallel Actions

5.27.5.1 Emergency Medical Services

Assistance from NRP for this parallel action will be coordinated through DEMA.

5.27.5.2 Radiation Exposure Control

Assistance from NRP for this parallel action will be coordinated through DEMA.

5.27.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

Assistance from NRP for this parallel action will be coordinated through DEMA.

5.27.5.4 Social Services

Assistance from NRP for this parallel action will be coordinated through DEMA.

5.27.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation

Assistance from NRP for this parallel action will be coordinated through DEMA.

5.27.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue

Assistance from NRP for this parallel action will be coordinated through DEMA.

5.27.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall responsibility for the maintenance and updating of the Delaware REP lies with DEMA. FEMA is responsible for maintaining and updating the NRP sections of the REP Plan.

5.28 SALEM-HOPE CREEK GENERATING STATIONS (SHCGS)

5.28.1 Notification And Communication

In accordance with the SHCGS Emergency Plan, the SHCGS Emergency Coordinator (EC) will notify DEMA or DSP Communications of a radiological incident at the facility (24-hour coverage is provided for both SHCGS and DSP Communications). The initial notification will be by NETS telephone. Alternate communication is by NAWAS telefax and telephone. Off-duty SHCGS personnel will be notified by telephone and pagers. Telephone call lists are provided for 24-hour notification for SHCGS personnel.

5.28.2 Command and Coordination

The EC will be in command of SHCGS emergency operations. The EC will establish liaison and coordinate the SHCGS emergency response with the offsite emergency responses in accordance with the SHCGS Emergency Plan.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.28 SALEM-HOPE CREEK GENERATING STATIONS (SHCGS)(Continued)

5.28.3 Accident Assessment

SHCGS will classify the radiological incident in accordance with the established plant emergency classification system. SHCGS will report technical-related information and provide updates of technical status to DEMA in accordance with the SHCGS Emergency Plan. Based on technical assessment calculations, SHCGS will recommend initiation of appropriate protective actions in accordance with established Protective Action Guides (PAGs). SHCGS will provide nuclear engineer to assist TAC, as necessary. SHCGS will exchange field data with DE.

5.28.4 Protective Actions

Based on accident assessment conducted by the SHCGS, the EC will recommend appropriate protective actions for the downwind areas. This information will be transmitted to DEMA (and the counties for a General Emergency) by SHCGS in accordance with the SHCGS Emergency Plan.

5.28.4.1 Evacuation

Based on accident assessment conducted by SHCGS, the EC will recommend evacuation of the affected areas, if appropriate.

5.28.4.2 Shelter-in-Place

Based on accident assessment conducted by SHCGS, the EC will recommend shelter-in-place of the affected areas, if appropriate.

5.28.4.3 Access Control

SHCGS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.28.4.4 Ingestion Exposure Control

SHCGS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.28.4.5 Relocation

SHCGS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.28.4.6 Re-entry

SHCGS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.28.4.7 Recovery

SHCGS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.28.4.8 Return

SHCGS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.28 SALEM-HOPE CREEK GENERATING STATIONS (SHCGS) (Continued)

5.28.5 Parallel Actions

5.28.5.1 Emergency Medical Services

SHCGS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.28.5.2 Radiation Exposure Control

SHCGS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.28.5.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

SHCGS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.28.5.4 Social Services

SHCGS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.28.5.5 Public Health and Sanitation

SHCGS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.28.5.6 Fire Control and Rescue

SHCGS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.28.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall responsibility for maintaining the updating the Delaware Radiological Emergency Plan lies with the DEMA Director. SHCGS Emergency Preparedness Manager is responsible for maintaining and updating the Salem-Hope Creek Generating Station's Emergency Plan and SHCGS sections of REP.

5.29 RADIO AMATEUR CIVIL EMERGENCY SERVICE (RACES)

RACES can provide emergency communications assistance to the State and Counties of Delaware during radiological emergencies.

5.29.1 Notification and Communication

The designated Amateur Radio representative or alternates will be notified of an emergency at SHCGS, affecting Delaware, by telephone call from DEMA or DSP Communications. The notification will be verified by return telephone call or voice recognition (see SOP 100 series). After receiving notification, the RACES designated representative will notify the appropriate Amateur Radio emergency response personnel.

5.29.2 Command and Coordination

Within RACES, the State RACES Radio Officer is responsible for coordinating RACES response during a radiological emergency. The State RACES Radio Officer or alternate will be present at the State EOC during the emergency and will ensure that staffing needs are met. In addition, RACES is responsible for providing backup communications between the State EOC and County EOCs, as resources permit.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.29 RADIO AMATEUR CIVIL EMERGENCY SERVICE (RACES)(Continued)

5.29.3 Protective Actions

5.29.3.1 Evacuation

RACES has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.29.3.2 Shelter-in-Place

RACES will be responsible for assisting the ARC DMVP with communications at ARCP DMVP shelters, as required, and as resources permit.

5.29.3.3 Access Control

RACES has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.29.3.4 Ingestion Exposure Control

RACES has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.29.3.5 Relocation

RACES has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.29.3.6 Re-entry

RACES has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.29.3.7 Recovery

RACES has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.29.3.8 Return

RACES has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.29.4 Parallel Actions

5.29.4.1 Emergency Medical Services

RACES has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.29.4.2 Radiation Exposure Control

RACES has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.29.4.3 Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

RACES has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.29.4.4 Social Services

RACES is to assist social services.

5.29.4.5 Public Health and Sanitation

RACES has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.29.4.6 Fire Control and Rescue

RACES has no assigned responsibility for this function.

5.0 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

5.29 RADIO AMATEUR CIVIL EMERGENCY SERVICE (RACES) (Continued)

5.29.5 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall responsibility for the maintenance and updating of the Delaware REP lies with DEMA. The State RACES Radio Officer is responsible for maintaining and updating the RACES sections of the REP.

FIGURE 5-1
NOTIFICATION
STATE OF DELAWARE
UNUSUAL EVENT

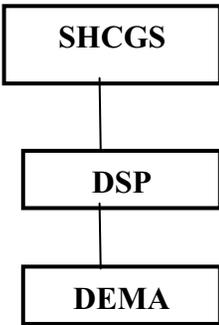
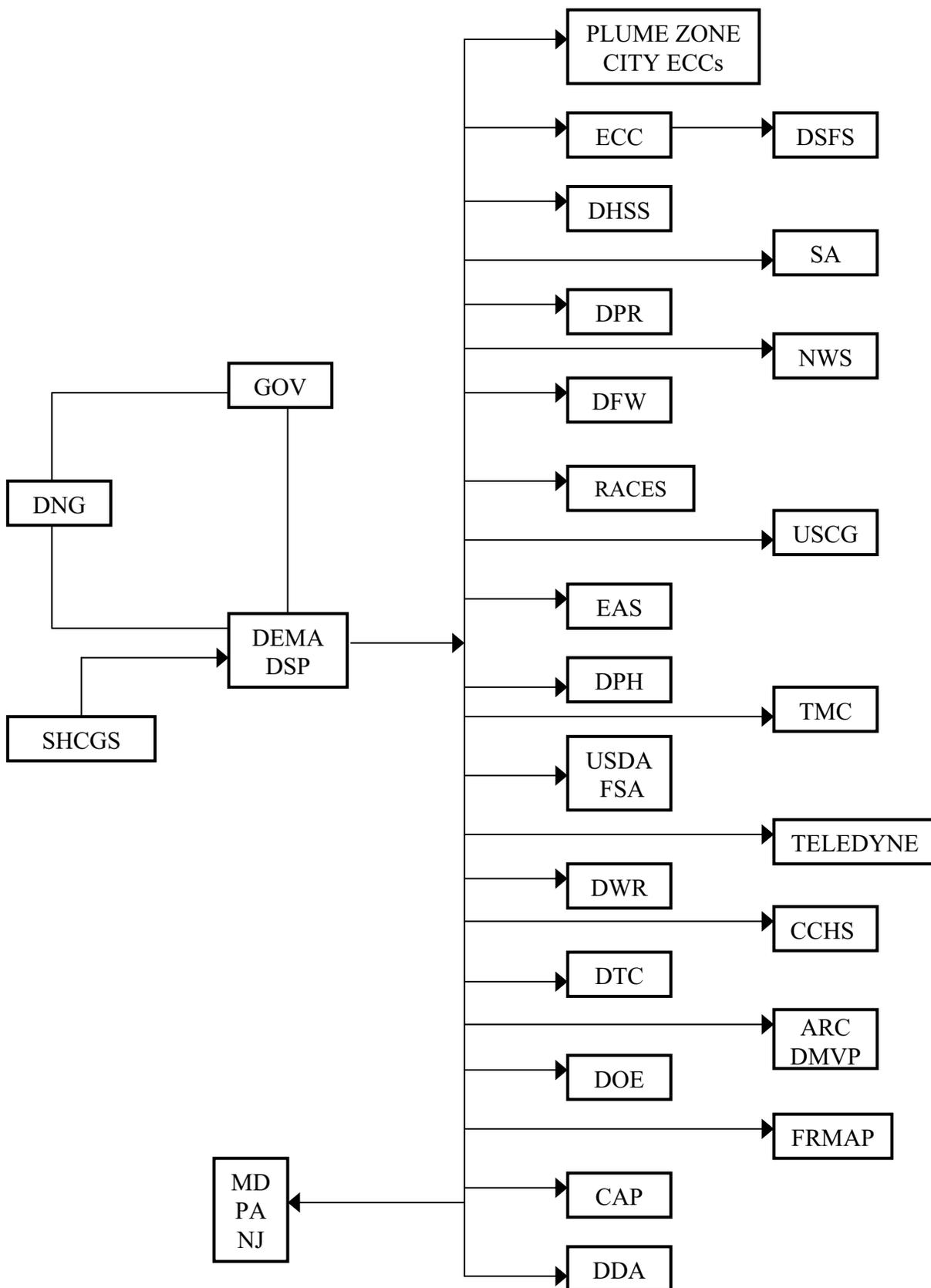
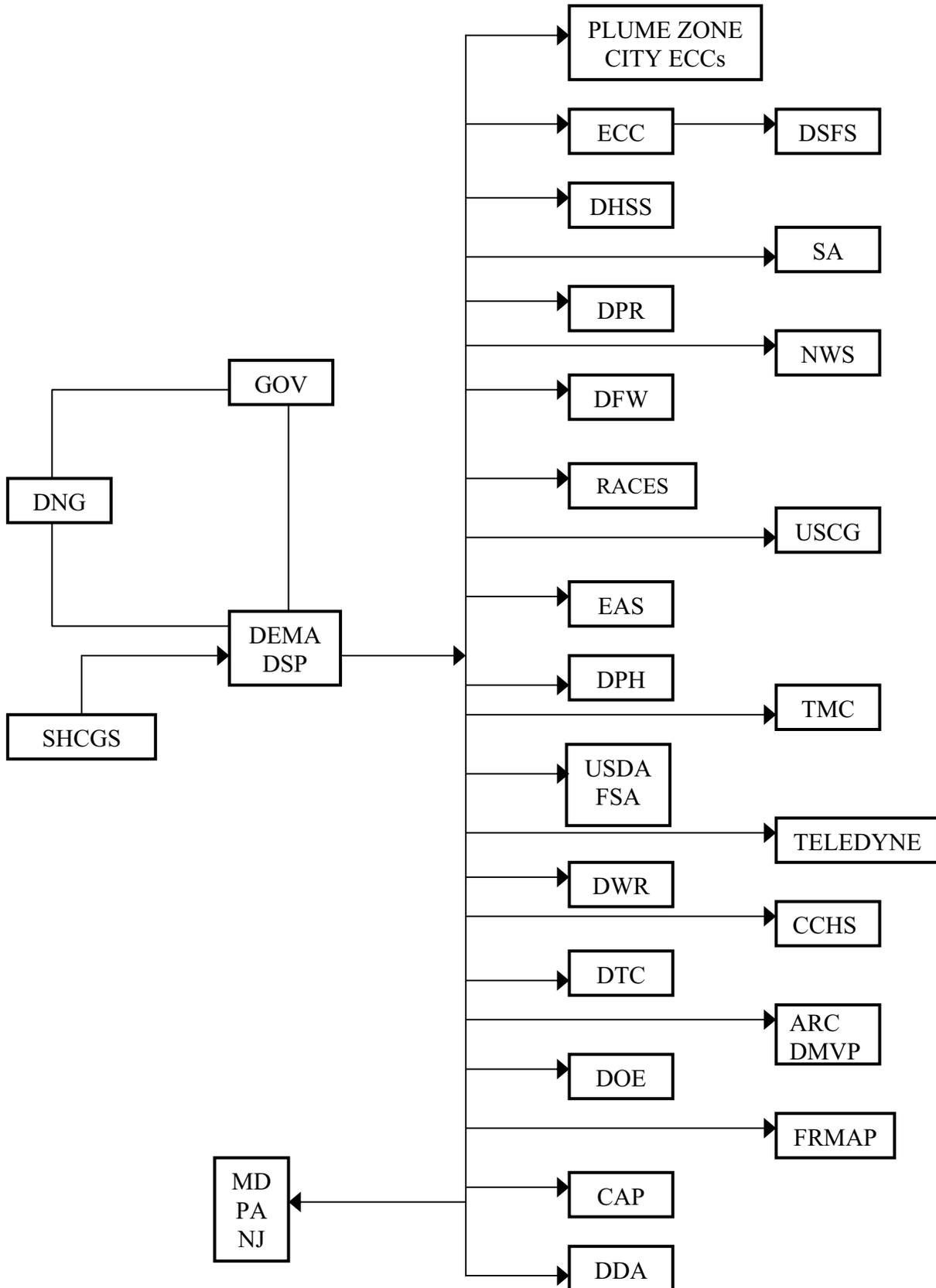


FIGURE 5-2
INITIAL NOTIFICATION
STATE OF DELAWARE
ALERT



**FIGURE 5-3
 INITIAL NOTIFICATION
 STATE OF DELAWARE
 SITE AREA EMERGENCY**



**FIGURE 5-4
 INITIAL NOTIFICATION
 STATE OF DELAWARE
 GENERAL EMERGENCY**

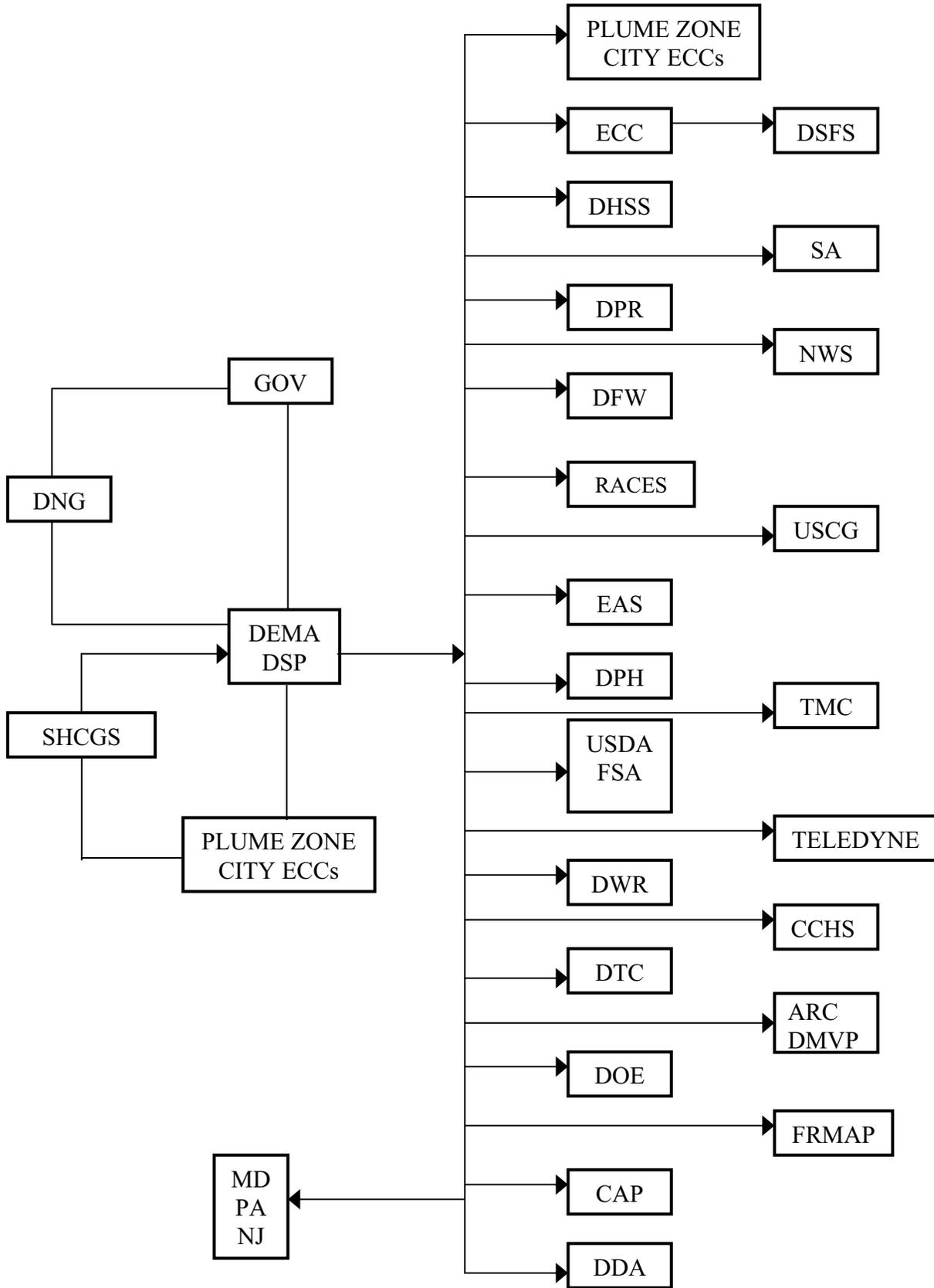
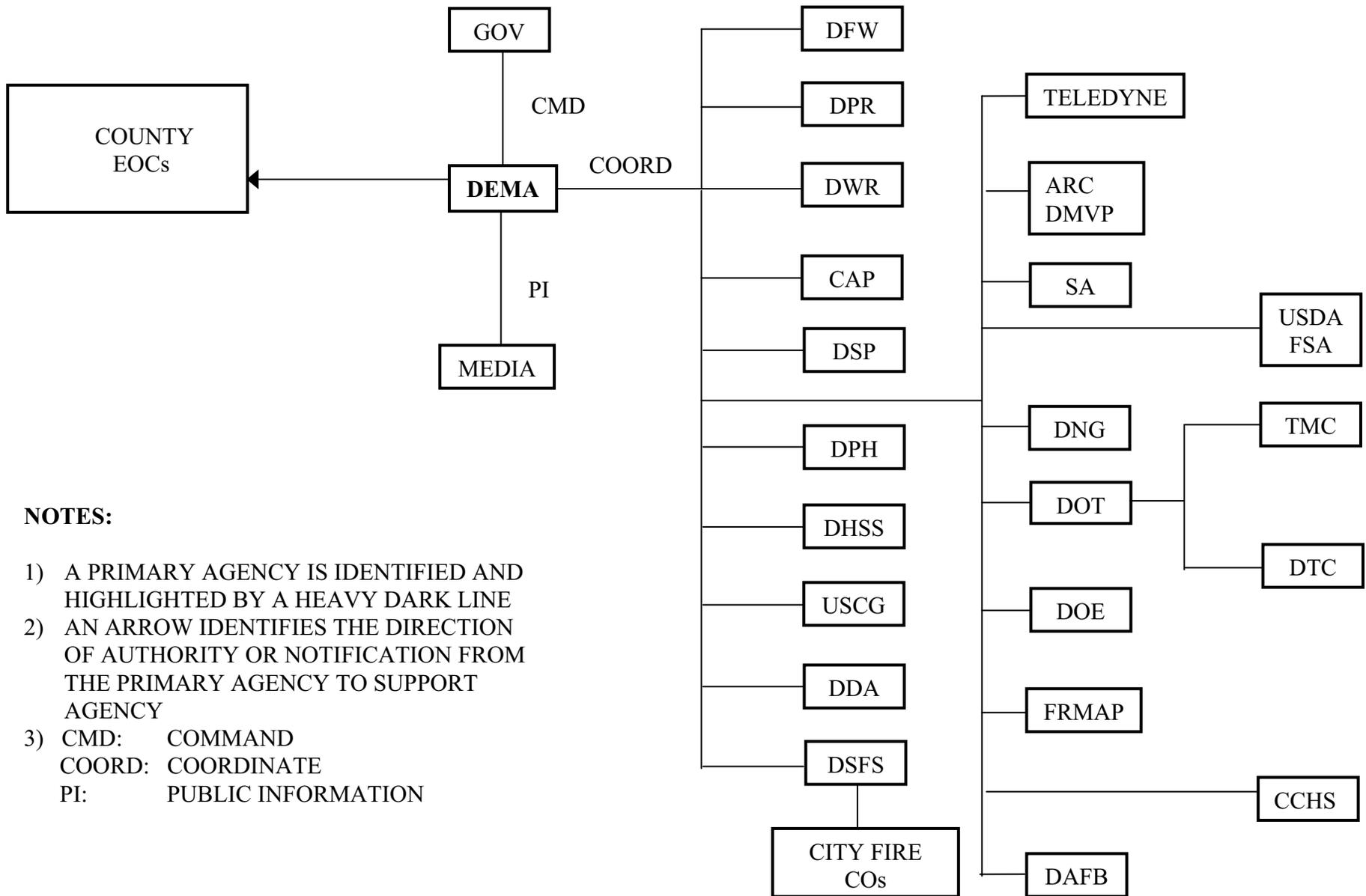


FIGURE 5-5

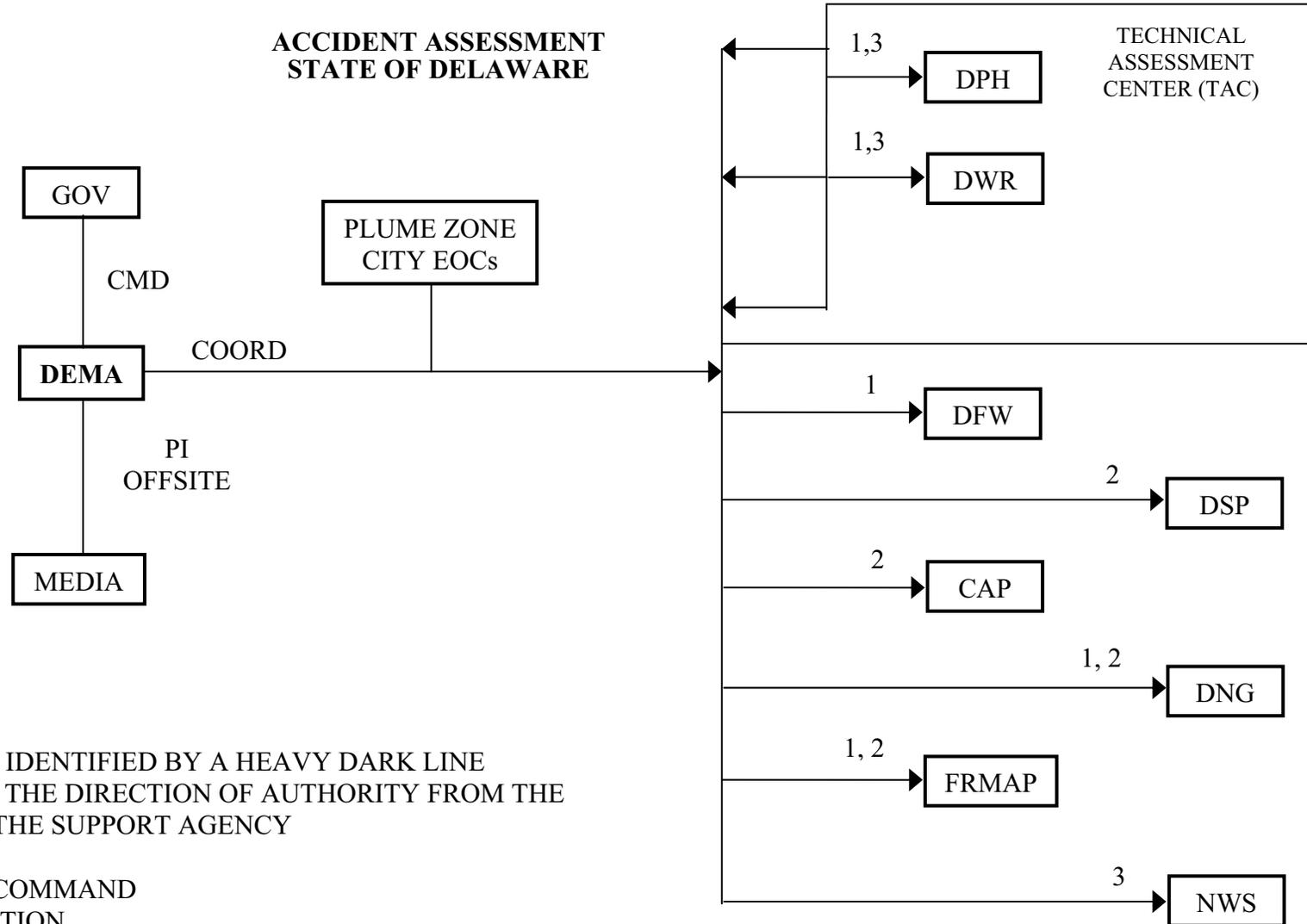
COMMAND AND COORDINATION
 STATE OF DELAWARE



NOTES:

- 1) A PRIMARY AGENCY IS IDENTIFIED AND HIGHLIGHTED BY A HEAVY DARK LINE
- 2) AN ARROW IDENTIFIES THE DIRECTION OF AUTHORITY OR NOTIFICATION FROM THE PRIMARY AGENCY TO SUPPORT AGENCY
- 3) CMD: COMMAND
 COORD: COORDINATE
 PI: PUBLIC INFORMATION

FIGURE 5-6



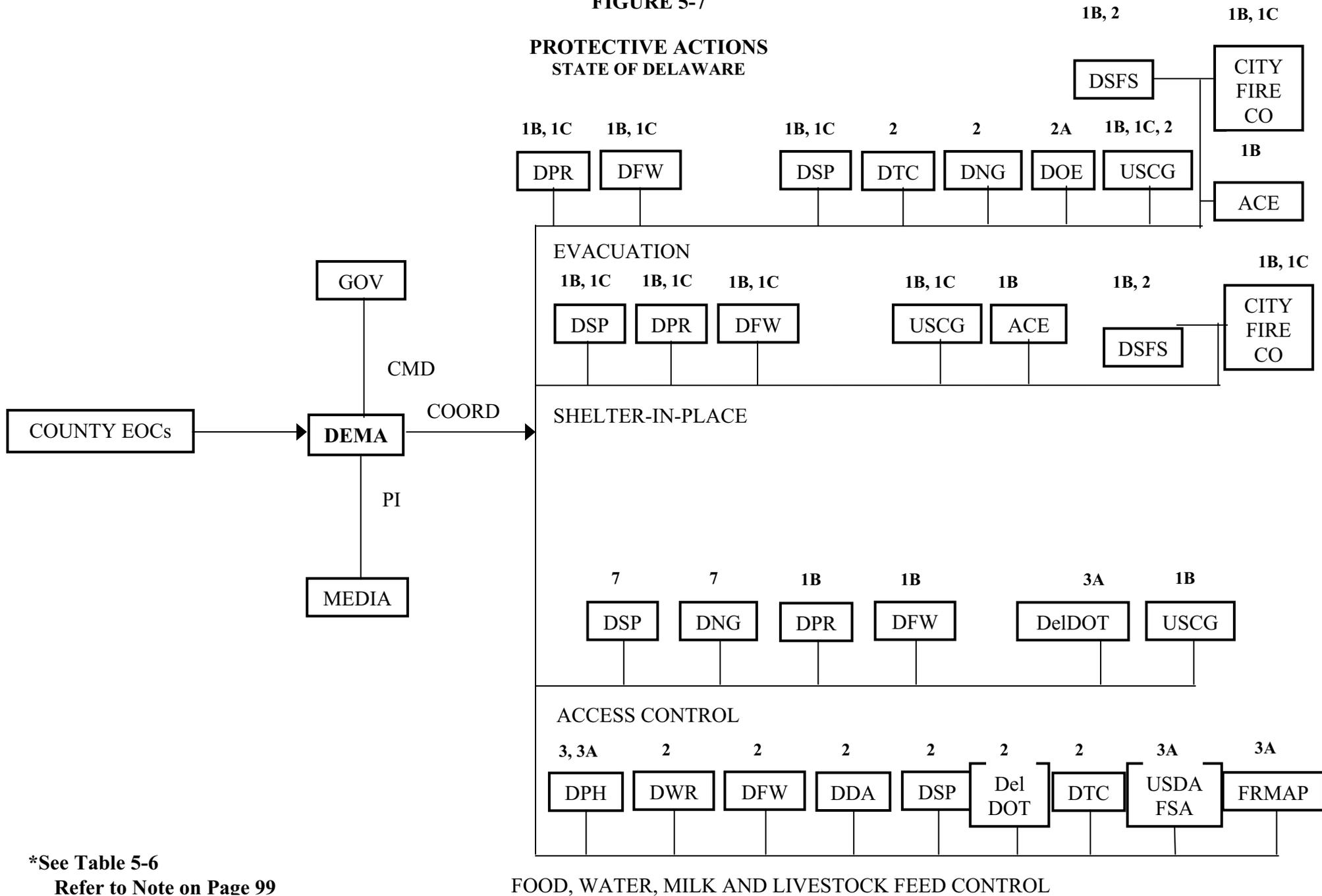
NOTES:

- A PRIMARY AGENCY IS IDENTIFIED BY A HEAVY DARK LINE
- AN ARROW IDENTIFIES THE DIRECTION OF AUTHORITY FROM THE PRIMARY AGENCY TO THE SUPPORT AGENCY

- * CDM - OVERALL COMMAND
- * COORD - COORDINATION
- * PI - PUBLIC INFORMATION

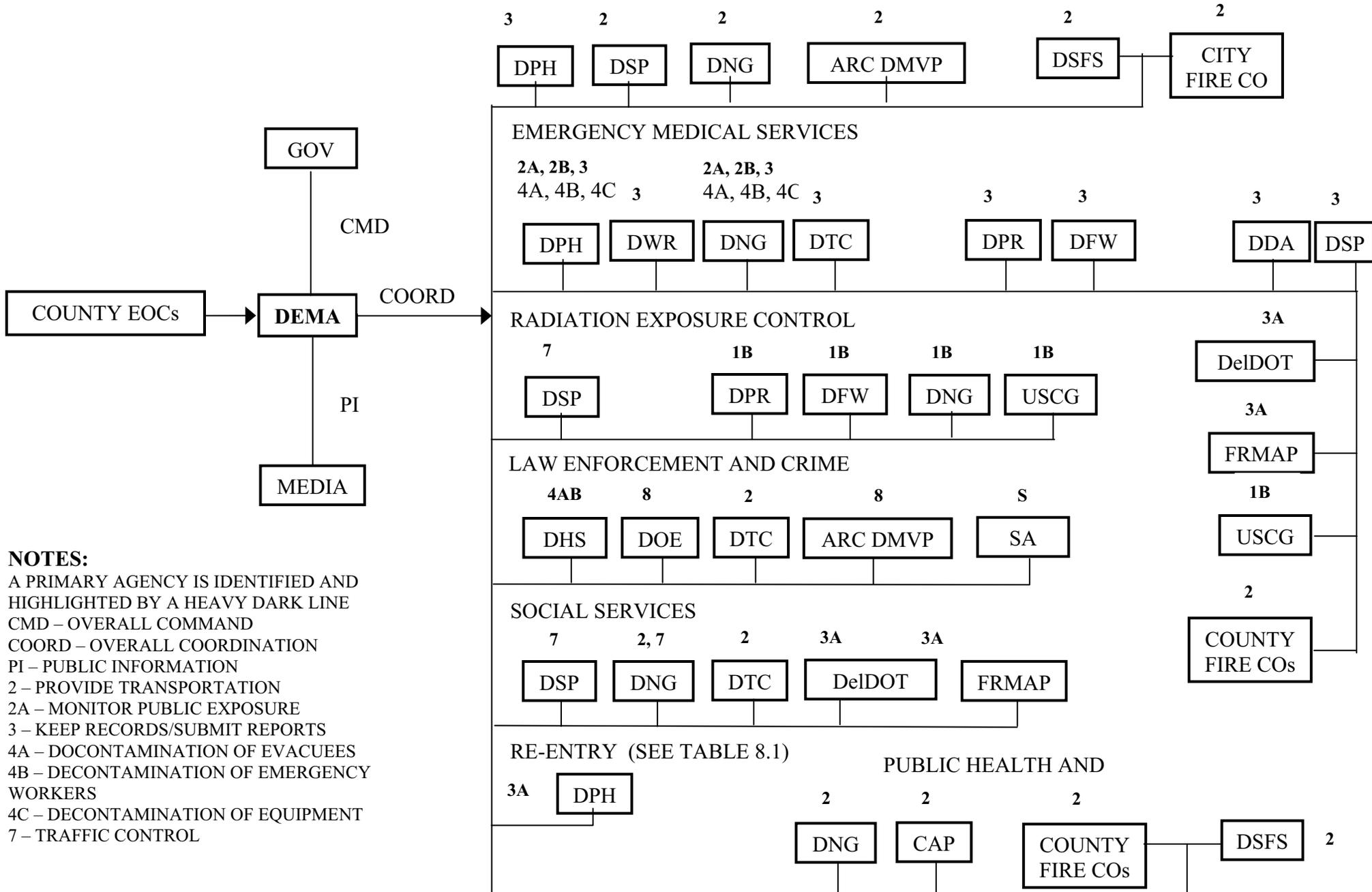
- 1 - SAMPLING
- 2 - PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION
- 3 - ANALYSIS

FIGURE 5-7



*See Table 5-6
 Refer to Note on Page 99

**FIGURE 5-8
 PARALLEL ACTIONS
 STATE OF DELAWARE**



NOTES:
 A PRIMARY AGENCY IS IDENTIFIED AND HIGHLIGHTED BY A HEAVY DARK LINE
 CMD – OVERALL COMMAND
 COORD – OVERALL COORDINATION
 PI – PUBLIC INFORMATION
 2 – PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION
 2A – MONITOR PUBLIC EXPOSURE
 3 – KEEP RECORDS/SUBMIT REPORTS
 4A – DECONTAMINATION OF EVACUEES
 4B – DECONTAMINATION OF EMERGENCY WORKERS
 4C – DECONTAMINATION OF EQUIPMENT
 7 – TRAFFIC CONTROL

TABLE 5-1
EMERGENCY FACILITY COMMUNICATIONS
DELAWARE PRIMARY/ALTERNATE CONTACT AND METHOD OF COMMUNICATIONS

FACILITY/ CONTACT	DELAWARE STATE EOC	RADIATION MONITORING TEAMS	N. CASTLE EOC	KENT CO. EOC	SHCGS	EMERGENCY NEWS CTR & JIC	NJ STATE EOC	EOF
1. <u>DE STATE EOC</u>								
DEMA								
. Director	1) Phone	1) Phone	1) NETS	1) Phone		1) Phone		1) NETS
. Operations Manager	2) CD Radio	2) CD Radio	2) Phone	2) Telecopy		2) Telecopy		2) Telephone
. Communications Manager	3) Fire Radio	3) DEWAS	3) DEWAS	3) Radio		3) Radio		3) DEWAS
		4) NAWAS	4) Telecopier					4) NAWAS
			5) Ham Radio (on request)					
			6) FAX					
TAC at EOC								
. Co-Chairman (DWR)	1) Phone			1) Phone		1) Telecopy		1) Phone
. ORC Program Dir. (DPH)				2) DEWAS		2) Radio		2) DEWAS
. Co-Chairman (DPH)								
2. <u>MONITORING TEAMS</u>								
. DNG	1) Radio. 2) Telephone							
3. <u>NEW CASTLE EOC</u>								
. Chief of Police	1) Phone				1) Phone	1) Phone		1) Phone
	2) CD Radio				2) NETS			
. Emergency Communica- tions Center (Police and Fire)	3) Fire Radio							
	4) NAWAS							
	5) FAX							

TABLE 5-1
EMERGENCY FACILITY COMMUNICATIONS
DELAWARE PRIMARY/ALTERNATE CONTACT AND METHOD OF COMMUNICATIONS

FACILITY/ CONTACT	DELAWARE STATE EOC	RADIATION MONITORING TEAMS	NCCO EOC	KENT CO. EOC	SHCGS	EMERG. NEWS CTR & JIC	NJ STATE EOC	EOF
4 NCCP			1) Phone					
5 NCC EMS			1) Phone					
6. NCC DSS								
. General Manager of Special Services			1) Phone					
7. NCC DCS								
. General Manager of Community Services			1) Phone					
8. NCC ECC			1) Phone					
9. NCC OEP			1) Phone					
10. KENT COUNTY EOC								
. EM Assistant Director	1) Phone			1) Phone	1) Phone		1) Phone	
. Emergency Communica- tions Center	2) CD Radio 3) DEWAS				2) DEWAS			
11. SHCGS								
. Communicator	1) NETS		1) Phone	1) Phone		1) Phone		
. Emergency Coordinator	2) Phone 3) NAWAS			2) NETS		2) Telecopy		
12. DE MEDIA CENTER								
. State PIO	1) Phone		1) Phone	1) Phone	1) Phone	1) Phone	1) Phone	
. Governor's Press Secretary	2) Telecopy 3) Radio					2) Telecopy	2) Telecopy	

* Sussex County EOC refer to New Castle and Kent County EOCs

TABLE 5-1
EMERGENCY FACILITY COMMUNICATIONS
DELAWARE PRIMARY/ALTERNATE CONTACT AND METHOD OF COMMUNICATIONS

FACILITY/ CONTACT	DELAWARE STATE EOC	RADIATION MONITORING TEAMS	NCCO EOC	KENT CO EOC	SHCGS	EMERGENCY NEWS CENTER	NJ STATE EOC	EOF
13. NJ STATE EOC								
. Director	1) Telephone					1) Telephone		
. PTO	2) Radio					2) Telecopy		
. Bureau of Nuclear Engineering	3) NAWAS							
14. SHCGS EOF								
. Emergency Coordinator	1) Hotline		1) Telephone	1) Telephone	1) Telephone		1) Telephone	
. Communicator	2) Telephone		2) Hotline		2) Telecopy			
. PIO	3) NAWAS							
	4) Telecopier							
15. DELAWARE AGENCIES								
DPH								
. DPH Director	1) Telephone		1) Telephone					
. DPH Deputy Director	2) Radio							
DHSS								
. DHSS Secretary Department Disaster Coordinator	1) Telephone							

* Sussex County EOC refer to New Castle and Kent County EOCs

TABLE 5-1
EMERGENCY FACILITY COMMUNICATIONS
DELAWARE PRIMARY/ALTERNATE CONTACT AND METHOD OF COMMUNICATIONS

FACILITY/ CONTACT	DELAWARE STATE EOC	RADIATION MONITORING TEAMS	NCCO EOC	KENT CO EOC	SHCGS	EMERGENCY NEWS CENTER	NJ STATE EOC	EOF
DWR								
. Director/Senior Science Advisory	Telephone 2) Pager 3) Telecopier		1) Telephone					
. Manager of Environmental Laboratory Section	1) Telephone 2) Pager 3) Telecopier		1) Telephone					
DPR								
. DPR Director	1) Telephone 2) Radio							
DFW								
. DFW Director	1) Telephone		1) Telephone					
. Enforcement Chief	2) Radio							

* Sussex County EOC refer to New Castle and Kent County EOCs

**TABLE 5-1
 EMERGENCY FACILITY COMMUNICATIONS
 DELAWARE PRIMARY/ALTERNATE CONTACT AND METHOD OF COMMUNICATIONS**

FACILITY/ CONTACT	DELAWARE STATE EOC	RADIATION MONITORING NCCO TEAMS EOC	KENT CO EOC	SHCGS	EMERGENCY NEWS CENTER	NJ STATE EOC	EOF
DSP . Staff Officer of the Day	1) Telephone 2) Radio		1) Hotline 2) Telephone 3) DEWAS	1) Telephone 2) Radio 3) Radio-MD		1) Hotline 2) Telephone 3) DEWAS	
DOT, TMC . Disaster Planning Coordinator	1) Telephone 2) Radio						
DOT, DTC . Disaster Planning Coordinator Director	1) Telephone 2) Radio						
DNG . DNG Adjutant General or designee (POMSO)	1) Telephone 2) Radio						
DELAWARE CAP . DAFB Liaison Officer	1) Telephone 2) Radio						
DOE . NUDPO . NADPO	1) Telephone						
DSFS . DSFS Director . Senior Instructors	1) Telephone 2) Radio						

- Sussex County EOC refer to New Castle and Kent County EOCs

TABLE 5-1

EMERGENCY FACILITY COMMUNICATIONS
DELAWARE PRIMARY/ALTERNATE CONTACT AND METHOD OF COMMUNICATIONS

FACILITY/ CONTACT	DELAWARE STATE EOC	RADIATION MONITORING TEAMS	NCCO EOC	KENT CO EOC	SHCGS	EMERGENCY NEWS CENTER	NJ STATE EOC	EOF
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12. PRIVATE AGENCIES

ARC DMVP

- . Disaster Director 1) Telephone
- . Disaster Chairman 2) Radio

SA

- . Regional Coordinator 1) Telephone
- . Business Administrator

PSEG LAB

- . Environmental Division Manager 1) Telephone 1) Telephone 1) Telephone
- . Environmental Division Asst Manager 2) Telecopy 2) Telecopy 2) Telecopy

CHRISTIANA CARE HEALTH SERVICES

- . Ambulatory Services Administrator 1) Telephone
- . Administrator on Call

* Sussex County EOC refer to New Castle and Kent County EOCs

TABLE 5-1
EMERGENCY FACILITY COMMUNICATIONS
DELAWARE PRIMARY/ALTERNATE CONTACT AND METHOD OF COMMUNICATIONS

FACILITY/ CONTACT	DELAWARE STATE EOC	RADIATION MONITORING TEAMS	NEW CASTLE EOC	KENT COUNTY EOC	SHCGS	EMERGENCY CENTER	NEW JERSEY NEWS EOC	STATE EOF
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14. FEDERAL AGENCIES

U.S. COAST GUARD

- . Station Commanding Officer 1) Telephone*
- . Executive Officer

ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

- . Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Project Supt. 1) Telephone***
- . Dispatchers

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

- . Phila Forecast Office - Meteorologist in Charge 1) Telephone
2) NAWAS

FRMAP

- 1) Telephone

USDA FSA

- 1) Telephone**

* Notified by New Jersey
 ** Notified by DEMA
 *** Notified by USCG

* Sussex County EOC refer to New Castle and Kent County EOCs

STATE OF DELAWARE
AGENCY RESPONSIBILITY MATRIX

TABLE 5-2

AGENCY	NOTIF. & COMMUN.			PROTECTIVE ACTIONS						PARALLEL ACTIONS						
	COMM & COORD	INIT. NOTIF	EMER. COMM.	PUB. INFO.	ASSESS	EVAC.	TAKE SHELTER	ACCESS CNTRL	FOOD, WATER, MILK CNTRL	EMER MED SRCS	RAD. EXP. CNTRL	LAW ENF. & CRIME PREVENTION	SOCIAL SRVCS	* RE-ENTRY	PUBLIC HEALTH & SAN.	FIRE & RESCUE
GOVERNOR	CMD	CMD	CMD	CMD	CMD	CMD	CMD	CMD	CMD	CMD	CMD	CMD	CMD	CMD	CMD	CMD
<u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u>																
DEMA	COORD	COORD	COORD	P	P1	P1.P	P.P1	P1 P1		P1		P1		P1	COORD	
DE STATE POLICE		P	P	S	S-2	1B, 1C	1B, 1C	P-7	S-2	S-2	S	P		S		
<u>DHSS</u>													P			
PUBLIC HEALTH					3,3A,5				3, 3A	P	P-4A 4B,5			S	P	
<u>DNREC</u>																
WATER RESC.					3A, 5						S-4B,5			S		
PARKS & REC						1B,1C	1B, 1C	S								
FISH & WILDLIFE RACES					S-3	1B, 1C	1B, 1C	S	S-3	S-5	S-4B,5	S-3,7		S		
													S			
<u>DEPT. TRANS.</u>																
TMC								S			S		S	S		
DE TRANS CORP.						S-2			S-2		S-2, 5		S-2	S-2		

AGENCY	NOTIF. & COMMUN.			PROTECTIVE ACTIONS							PARALLEL ACTIONS					
	COMM & COORD	INIT. NOTIF	EMER COMM.	PUB. INFO	ASSESS	EVAC.	TAKE SHELTER	ACCESS CNTRL	FOOD, WATER, MILK CNTRL	EMER MED SRVCS	RAD EXP. CNTRL	LAW ENF. & CRIME PREVENTION	SOCIAL SRVCS	* RE-ENTRY	PUBLIC HEALTH & SAN.	FIRE & RESCUE
DNG					S-2 3	S-2		S-7	S	S	4A, 4B,5	S		2,7		S
<u>DE FIRE SCHOOL</u>						1B, 1C COORD	1B.1C			S	S-5	S-5		S		P
COUNTY FIRE CO, <u>DE CAP</u>						S	S									S
DEPT. OF ED.							S						S-2A			
ARC DMVP							P			S			S			
SALVATION ARMY													S			
NCC EOC	COORD	P	S	S		S	S	S	P	S	S				P	P
SC EOC	COORD	P	S	S		S	S	S	S	COORD	S	COORD	COORD	COORD	COORD	
KC EOC	COORD	P	P	S	S	S-2	S	S	S	COORD	S	COORD	COORD	COORD	COORD	
NWS					S											
* FRMAP					S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
US COAST GUARD					S-2	1A, 1B	1A, 1B	S-7			S	S				
ARMY CORP OF ENG						1A, 1B	1A, 1B	S-7								
DAFB					S-3				S	S	S					
DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE					S				S							
USDA FSA					S				S							

UNIV. OF DE COOP. EXTEN.					S				S							
AGENCY	NOTIF. & COMMUN.			PROTECTIVE ACTIONS					PARALLEL ACTIONS							
	COMM & COORD	INIT. NOTIF	EMER COMM.	PUB. INFO	ASSESS	EVAC.	TAKE SHELTER	ACCESS CNTRL	FOOD, WATER, MILK CNTRL	EMER MED SRVCS	RAD EXP. CNTRL	LAW ENF. & CRIME PREVENTION	SOCAIL SRVCS	* RE-ENTRY	PUBLIC HEALTH & SAN.	FIRE & RESCUE
TELEDYNE					S-3A											
* SHCGS		P	S	S	R	R	R									
CHRISTIANA CARE										S						

*** SEE TABLE 3-6**
REFER TO KEY ON PAGE 113

NOTES:

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|---|
| CMD – OVERALL COMMAND | 1A – PUBLIC NOTIFICATION VIA RADIO OR TV | 3 – PROVIDE SAMPLING | 6A – DECONTAMINATION OF EVACUEES |
| COORD – COORDINATION | 1B – PUBLIC NOTIFICATION VIA MOBILE AND/OR FIXED PUBLIC ADDRESS OR ALERT SYSTEM | 3A – ANALYSIS | 6B – DECONTAMINATION OF EMERGENCY WORKERS |
| PI – PUBLIC INFORMATION | 1C – PUBLIC NOTIFICATION VIA DIRECT CONTACT | 4A – MONITOR PUBLIC EXPOSURE | 6C – DECONTAMINATION OF EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS |
| P – PRIMARTY AGENCY | 2 – PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION | 4B – MONITOR EMERGENCY WORKER EXPOSURE | 7 – TRAFFIC CONTROL |
| S – SUPPORT AGENCY | 2A – PROVIDE SHELTER | 5 – KEEP RECORDS / SUBMIT REPORTS | |
| R – RECOMMENDATIONS | | | |

TABLE 5-3
STATE OF DELAWARE
FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS LISTINGS

<u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>PRIMARY/COORDINATING AGENCY</u>	<u>RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL</u>	<u>ALTERNATE INDIVIDUAL</u>
<u>NOTIFICATION AND COMMUNICATION</u>	(P) Delaware State Police	Superintendent	Deputy Superintendent
	(P) DEMA	Director	Operations Officer
	* Each agency within the state is responsible for their own internal notification procedures.		
<u>COMMAND AND COORDINATION</u>	(CMD) Governor's Office	Governor	Designee
	(C) DEMA	Director	Deputy Director
	* All agencies within the state have internal command and coordination structures but all report to the Director DEMA who is the Governor's representative.		
<u>ACCIDENT ASSESSMENT</u>	(C) DEMA	Director	
	(P) Division of Public Health	Director	Deputy State Health Officer
	(P) Division of Water Resources	Director	Senior Science Advisor Environmental Laboratory Section
	(2) Delaware Department of Agriculture	Secretary	Secretary's Executive Assistant (ingestion only)
	(S) Division of Fish and Wildlife	Director	Enforcement Chief
	(S) National Weather Service	Meteorologist in Charge	Duty Weather Service Specialist
	(2) Delaware National Guard	Adjutant General	Plans, Operations and Military Support Officer

TABLE 5-3

STATE OF DELAWARE

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS LISTINGS

<u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>PRIMARY/COORDINATING AGENCY</u>	<u>RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL</u>	<u>ALTERNATE INDIVIDUAL</u>
<u>PROTECTIVE ACTIONS</u>			
Evacuation			
	(P) DEMA	Director	Deputy Director
	(S) Delaware State Police	Superintendent	Deputy Superintendent
	(S) Division of Fish & Wildlife	Director	Enforcement Chief
	(S) Delaware National Guard	Adjutant General	Plans, Operations and Military Support Officer
	(S) Delaware Transportation	Director DTC	Secretary of DOT Authority
	(S) Division of Parks & Recreations	Director	Chief of Enforcement
	(S) Delaware State Fire School/ County Fire Companies	Director/ Fire Chiefs	Senior Instructors/ Officers in Charge
	(S) U.S. Coast Guard	Commanding Officer of Base	Executive Officer
	(S) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Project	Foreman Superintendent Shelter-in-Place
Shelter-in-Place			
	(P) DEMA	Director	Deputy Director
	(S) Delaware State Police	Superintendent	Deputy Superintendent
	(S) Delaware State Fire School/ County Fire Companies	Director/ Fire Chiefs	Senior Instructors/ Officers in Charge
	(S) Division of Fish & Wildlife	Director	Enforcement Chief.
	(S) Division of Parks and Recreation	Director	Chief of Enforcement
	(S) U.S. Coast Guard	Commanding Officer of the Base	Executive Officer
	(S) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Project Superintendent	Dispatchers

**TABLE 5-3
STATE OF DELAWARE
FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS LISTINGS**

<u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>PRIMARY/COORDINATING AGENCY</u>	<u>RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL</u>	<u>ALTERNATE INDIVIDUAL</u>
<u>PROTECTIVE ACTIONS</u>			
Access Control			
	(P) Delaware State Police	Superintendent	Deputy Superintendent
	(C) DEMA	Director	Deputy Director
	(S) Division of Parks & Recreation	Director	Chief of Enforcement Supervisor
	(S) Division of Fish & Wildlife	Director	Enforcement Chief
	(S) Delaware Dept. of Transportation	Director TMC	Secretary of DOT
	(S) Delaware National Guard	Adjutant General	Plans, Operations and Military Support Officer
	(S) U.S. Coast Guard	Commanding Officer of the Base	Executive Officer
	(S) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Project Superintendent	Foreman
Ingestion Exposure Control			
	(C) DEMA	Director	Deputy Director
	(P) Division of Public Health	Director	Chief Bureau of Environmental Health
	(S) Division of Water Resources	Director/Senior Science Advisory	Manager, Water Resources
	(S) Division of Fish and Wildlife	Manager of Fisheries	Shellfish Supervisor
	(S) Delaware State Police	Superintendent	Deputy Superintendent
	(S) Delaware Dept. of Transportation	Director TMC	Secretary of DOT
	(S) Delaware Transportation Corporation	Director DTC	Secretary of DOT
	(s) Delaware Department of Agriculture	Secretary	Secretary's Executive Assistant

TABLE 5-3

STATE OF DELAWARE

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS LISTINGS

<u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>PRIMARY/COORDINATING AGENCY</u>	<u>RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL</u>	<u>ALTERNATE INDIVIDUAL</u>
<u>PROTECTIVE ACTIONS</u>			
Reentry	(P) DEMA	Director	Deputy Director
	(S) Delaware State Police	Superintendent	Deputy Superintendent
	(S) Del. Dept. of Transportation	Director TMC	Secretary of DOT
	(S) Del. Transportation Corporation	Director DTC	Secretary of DOT
	(S) Delaware National Guard	Adjutant General	Plans, Operations and Military Support Officer
	(S) Division of Parks and Recreation	Director	Chief of Enforcement
	(2) Division of Fish and Wildlife	Director	Enforcement Chief
	(S) Delaware Department of Agriculture	Secretary	Secretary's Executive Assistant

TABLE 5-3
STATE OF DELAWARE

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS LISTINGS

<u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>PRIMARY/COORDINATING AGENCY</u>	<u>RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL</u>	<u>ALTERNATE INDIVIDUAL</u>
<u>PARALLEL ACTIONS</u>			
Emergency Medical Services	(C) DEMA	Director	Deputy Director
	(P) Division of Public Health	Director	Chief, Emergency Medical Services
	(S) Delaware State Police	Superintendent	Deputy Superintendent
	(S) American Red Cross of the Delmarva Peninsula	Manager of Emergency Services	Administrator of Disaster Services
	(S) Delaware National Guard	Adjutant General	Military Support Officer
	(S) Delaware State Fire School (P) County Fire Companies	Director District Fire Chiefs	Senior Instructors Designated Officers in Charge

TABLE 5-3

STATE OF DELAWARE

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS LISTINGS

<u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>PRIMARY/COORDINATING AGENCY</u>	<u>RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL</u>	<u>ALTERNATE INDIVIDUAL</u>
Radiation Exposure Control	(C) DEMA	Director	Deputy Director
	(S) Division of Public Health	Director	Program Director, Office of Radiation Control
	(P) Delaware National Guard	Adjutant General	Military Support Officer
	(S) Division of Water Resources	Manager, Environmental Laboratory Section/Senior Science Advisor	Supervisor, Environmental Laboratory Section
	(S) Delaware Transportation Corporation	Director DTC	Secretary of DOT Authority
	(S) Delaware State Fire School	Director	Senior Instructors
	(S) Division of Parks and	Director	Chief of Enforcement
	(S) Division of Fish & Wildlife	Director	Enforcement Chief
	(S) Delaware State Police	Staff Officer of the Day	
	(S) Delaware Dept. of Transportation	Director TMC	Secretary of DOT
(S) U.S. Coast Guard	Commanding Officer of the Base	Executive Officer	
(S) County Fire Companies	District Fire Chiefs	Designated Officers in Charge	

TABLE 5-3

STATE OF DELAWARE

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS LISTINGS

<u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>PRIMARY/COORDINATING AGENCY</u>	<u>RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL</u>	<u>ALTERNATE INDIVIDUAL</u>
<u>PARALLEL ACTIONS</u>			
Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	(C) DEMA	Director	Deputy Director
	(P) Delaware State Police	Staff Officer of the day	
	(S) Division of Parks and Recreation	Director	Chief of Enforcement
	(S) Division of Fish & Wildlife	Director	Enforcement Chief
	(S) Delaware National Guard	Adjutant General	Military Support Officer
	(S) U.S. Coast Guard	Commanding Officer of the Base	Executive Officer
Social Services	(P) Department of Health and Social Services	Secretary	Department Disaster Coordinator
	(S) Delaware Transportation Authority	Director DTC	Secretary of DOT
	(S) Department of Education	Superintendent	Deputy Superintendent
	(S) American Red Cross of the Delmarva Peninsula	Manager of Emergency Services	Administrator of Disaster Services
	(S) Salvation Army	Regional Coordinator	Business Administrator
Public Health & Sanitation	(P) Division of Public Health	Director	Deputy Director, Administrative Services

TABLE 5-3

STATE OF DELAWARE

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS LISTINGS

<u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>PRIMARY/COORDINATING AGENCY</u>	<u>RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL</u>	<u>ALTERNATE INDIVIDUAL</u>
<u>PARALLEL ACTIONS</u>			
Fire and Rescue	(P) County Fire Companies	District Fire Chief	Designated Officer in Charge
	(P) Delaware State Fire School	Director	Senior Instructor
	(S) Delaware National Guard	Adjutant General	Military Support Officer
	(S) Civil Air Patrol	Wing Commander	Vice Wing Commander
Public Information	(P) DEMA	PIO	PIO Designee

Key:

P = Primary
S = Support
C = Coordinate
CMD = Command

6.0 NEW CASTLE COUNTY

6.1 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

6.1.1 Emergency Response Organization

Upon receipt of notification of an emergency at Salem-Hope Creek Generating Stations (SHCGS) which requires county response, the New Castle County Office of Emergency Management (NCCOEM) will be activated. A declaration of emergency may be declared by the County Executive, based upon existing information. Throughout the duration of the emergency, the NCCOEM will serve as the focal point for county emergency operations and information. Emergency operations of county agencies in the absence of a state declaration of emergency will be under the overall direction of the County Executive/designee.

Personnel and resources of the county agencies utilized in local emergency operations will be under the operational control of the New Castle County Department of Police (NCCDP). State and federal personnel and resources made available for assistance in local emergencies, will support county operations. In the absence of the County Executive or the Director of Public Safety (NCCDPS), duties and responsibilities assigned to them in this REP will be assumed by the New Castle County New Castle County Coordinator of Emergency Planning (NCCCEP).

In a radiological emergency, unless otherwise provided by state law, state agencies are the primary agencies with county agencies acting in a support role within the county.

These procedures will be adapted in the event of a radiological emergency at any commercial nuclear power plant.

6.1.2 Emergency Facilities

6.1.2.1 Emergency Operations Center (NCCOEM)

New Castle County OEM is located at 77 Reads Way, New Castle, DE. It provides secure and protected headquarters for the direction and control of all emergency and disaster operations in the county. The NCCOEM will be in operation at all times during the incident with staffing varying as necessary. Designated agencies having emergency functions will provide a representative to the NCCOEM.

The NCC Director of Public Safety (NCCDPS), under the overall authority of the County Executive, will ensure that county agencies with representatives at the NCCOEM during a radiological emergency have continuous 24-hour staffing capability for a protracted period. In addition, the NCCDPS will be responsible for assuring the continuity of resources (technical, administrative, and material). The agency representative will have the authority to commit the resources of the organization and to speak on behalf of the head of that organization in the event of an extreme emergency.

6.1.2.2 Media Center

Media personnel will be directed to the Emergency News Center (ENC) and Joint Information Center (JIC) in Woodstown, New Jersey.

6.0 NEW CASTLE COUNTY (Continued)

6.1 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

6.1.3 Emergency Communications

The New Castle County Emergency Communications Center (NCCECC) is operational 24 hours per day.

6.1.4 Public Information

The NCCDPS is responsible for the overall coordination of the public information program within the county.

The program provides information prepared jointly by Delaware and PSEG Nuclear and promulgated by the state, to the permanent and transient population in the SHCGS plume exposure pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ). This program assures that accurate and timely information is provided to the public in the event of a radiological emergency.

The information details how the emergency plan provides for public notification and how the public is to be advised of protective and parallel actions. This is accomplished by yearly dissemination of basic emergency planning information and a description of the warning systems to the permanent population and transients in the plume exposure pathway EPZ.

The NCCOEMPIO or designee, located at the New Castle County Police Building, will be in charge of coordinating, with the State PIO, the dissemination of information concerning county operations. The NCCOEMPIO will rely completely upon the state to prepare all news releases relating to the radiological emergency situation.

Close liaison will be maintained with DEMA to ensure coordination of public information.

The state and county will coordinate the public inquiry hotline. A designated toll-free telephone number specifically for rumor control to be used by the public to obtain additional information is installed at the State EOC. The system is comprised of separate phones with one telephone number. If the first line is busy the call will automatically switch to the next. The rumor control program will provide 24-hour coverage for a protracted period. Authorized persons manning these phones will provide accurate information on the emergency as it becomes available. See SOP 500 Series for further details.

6.1.5 Plan Implementation

The implementation of this REP is accomplished in two phases. The initial phase is a pre-planned response to each emergency classification as identified in Section 6.1.5.1. This phase establishes initial communications contact among SHCGS and county and state governments to provide a complete exchange of information so that necessary protective measures may be implemented.

The operational phase is the implementation of the protective and parallel actions as deemed necessary to minimize public exposure to radiation and ensure public health and safety.

6.0 NEW CASTLE COUNTY (Continued)

6.1 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

6.1.5 Plan Implementation (Continued)

6.1.5.1 Phase 1 - Initial

A specific pre-planned response by county and state governments to each emergency classification is necessary to ensure the successful implementation of necessary protective and parallel actions in a timely manner. The following section summarizes county response and state interfaces to each of the emergency classifications and identifies actions to be initiated according to the emergency classification. These classifications are consistent with those established by SHCGS.

Notification of an Unusual Event (UE)

Characterizes non-normal plant conditions which may not in themselves be particularly significant from an emergency preparedness standpoint but could reasonably have the potential to increase in significance if proper action is not taken or if circumstances beyond the control of the operating staff render the situation more serious from a safety standpoint. No offsite response is required. Upon declaration of an Unusual Event, SHCGS will notify DSP.

Alert

The Alert classification is the lowest level at which some necessity for emergency planning offsite response may be anticipated. This classification includes physical occurrences within the plant which may require station staff emergency organization response. The initial assessment leading to this level should indicate that it is unlikely that an offsite hazard will evolve. This classification is associated with a judgment that the emergency situation can be corrected and controlled by the plant staff.

Upon declaration of an Alert, SHCGS will notify DSP Communications or DEMA. DEMA or DSP Communications will notify NCCECC. NCCECC will notify NCCDPS, NCCP, the volunteer fire companies, NCCEMS and the New Castle County Coordinator of Emergency Planning (NCCCEP). The NCCCEP will notify the NCCOEMPIO. The NCCOEM will be partially activated (See Figure 6-1).

Site Area Emergency (SAE)

The Site Area Emergency classification reflects conditions where there is a clear potential for significant releases such releases are likely, or they are occurring, but does not involve a core meltdown situation based on current information.

Upon declaration of a SAE, SHCGS will promptly notify DSP Communications or DEMA. DSP Communications or DEMA will notify NCCECC. NCCECC will notify NCCDPS, NCCP, the volunteer fire companies and NCCEMS. NCCDPS will notify the County Executive,

6.0 NEW CASTLE COUNTY (Continued)

6.1 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

6.1.5 Plan Implementation (Continued)

6.1.5.1 Phase 1 - Initial (Continued)

Site Area Emergency (SAE) (Continued)

NCCDCS, NCCDSS, and the NCCOEMPIO. The NCCECC will also notify the NCCCEP, if the NCCCEP has not already been notified of the incident. The NCCOEM will be fully activated and primary county agencies responsible for protective actions will be notified immediately (See Figure 6-2).

General Emergency (GE)

The General Emergency classification reflects accident situations involving actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting with the potential for loss of containment integrity.

Upon declaration of a GE, SHCGS will notify DSP Communications or DEMA. DSP Communications or DEMA will notify NCCECC & NCCEOC of the GE within 15 minutes of the initial notification from SHCGS. NCCECC will notify the NCCDPS who will confirm the information with DEMA.

Upon confirmation, the NCCDPS will authorize NCCECC to notify the volunteer fire companies, the NCCP or designee and NCCEMS if these agencies are not represented at the EOC. The NCCDPS will notify the County Executive, the NCCDSS and NCCDCS General Managers, and the NCCOEMPIO if these agencies are not represented in the EOC. If not already activated, the NCCOEM will be fully activated by the NCCDPS and key county agencies for protective and parallel actions will be notified immediately (See Figure 6-3).

6.1.5.2 Phase 2 - Operational

This section summarizes the assigned emergency functions of primary and support county agencies which will respond to an incident at SHCGS. The agencies and their responsibilities are shown in the New Castle County Agency Responsibility Matrix, Table 6-1. Table 6-2 shows functional responsibility and primary and alternate position listings for New Castle County. Functional flow diagrams which graphically show interaction of these agencies are presented in Figures 6-1 through 6-6.

Notification and Communication

No response by New Castle County is required for a Notification of Unusual Event.

Upon declaration of an Alert, Site Area Emergency and General Emergency, SHCGS will notify DSP Communications or DEMA. DSP Communications

6.0 NEW CASTLE COUNTY (Continued)

6.1 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

6.1.5 Plan Implementation (Continued)

6.1.5.2 Phase 2 - Operational (Continued)

Notification and Communication (Continued)

or DEMA will notify the New Castle County Emergency Communications Center (NCCECC) for all emergency levels. NCCECC will then initiate the appropriate call list for the county. NCCECC will notify the NCCDPS who will confirm the information with DEMA.

Upon confirmation the NCCDPS will authorize NCCECC to initiate the General Emergency call list for the county.

Command and Coordination

The County Executive is the overall authority in New Castle County. The NCCDPS is in command of the county emergency response operations and will ensure 24-hour staffing capability for a protracted period. In addition, the County Executive will be responsible for assuring the continuity of resources (technical, administrative and material). The County Executive will maintain communications with NCCDPS at the NCCOEM (See Figure 6-4).

Accident Assessment

New Castle County will rely on the resources of the State of Delaware for all requirements in this area. (See SOP 300 Series).

Protective Actions

New Castle County will implement protective actions only when authorized by the Governor or DEMA (See Figure 6-5).

Evacuation

The New Castle County Department of Police (NCCDP) is the primary County coordinating agency for evacuation.

The volunteer fire companies supported by the NCCP, if necessary, will support the NCCDPS in providing route alerting to notify the general public by means of public address systems and/or direct contact regarding evacuation in the event of a failure in the prompt alert siren system. The New Castle County Departments of Community Services (NCCDCS) and Special Services (NCCDSS) will support the NCCDP by providing notification to the public in senior centers, county parks and recreation facilities. The NCCEMS, DTC and the volunteer fire companies will support the NCCDP in transporting special populations who reside within the ten-mile EPZ and who request transportation assistance to evacuate under this REP. (See SOP 1000, 1100 and 1200 Series)

6.0 NEW CASTLE COUNTY (Continued)

6.1 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

6.1.5 Plan Implementation (Continued)

6.1.5.2 Phase 2 - Operational (Continued)

Shelter-in-Place

The NCCDP is the primary coordinating county agency for shelter-in-place. The NCCP and the volunteer fire companies in New Castle County will provide shelter-in-place notification to the public by means of public address systems and/or direct contact. The New Castle County Department Community Services (NCCDCS) will support the NCCDP by providing notification to the public in senior centers and recreational facilities (See SOP 1000, 1100 and 1200 Series).

Access Control

The NCCP is the primary county agency to support DSP for access control activities (See SOP 700 Series).

Ingestion Exposure Control

Through the overall coordination of the NCCDP, New Castle County will rely on the advice, directives and the capabilities provided by and as authorized through DEMA. (See SOP 300 Series).

Re-entry, Recovery, Return and Relocation

NCCDP is the primary and the overall coordinating county agency for re-entry. The NCCP will provide traffic and access control for re-entry purposes in support of DPS. New Castle County will rely on the recommendations of the State of Delaware and responsible federal and state agencies in re-entry procedures.

NCCDP will coordinate the New Castle County radiological emergency operations with DEMA.

NCCDP will coordinate county resources in the provision of transportation for field survey teams and special transportation for those handicapped residents who need it. NCCDP will be supported by NCCP, NCCEMS, DTC and the volunteer fire companies.

New Castle County will take the exposure control measures described in the SOP 800 Series and will maintain the radiation exposure records of its emergency workers.

The NCCDPS, under the authority of the New Castle County Executive, will ensure that sufficient resources are available to implement the NCCDP role as long as necessary.

6.0 NEW CASTLE COUNTY (Continued)

6.1 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

6.1.5 Plan Implementation (Continued)

6.1.5.2 Phase 2 - Operational (Continued)

Re-entry, Recovery, Return and Relocation (Continued)

NCCDPS will:

1. Keep the County Executive informed of recovery and re-entry status.
2. Coordinate the responses of the following New Castle County agencies: NCCCP, NCCDCS, NCCDSS, NCCEMS, NCCOEM and NCCECC.
3. Ensure the performance of the following emergency assignments: Public information, access and traffic control, law enforcement, Sample transportation, transportation of handicapped residents who reside in the ten-mile EPZ and request assistance, radiation exposure control, and emergency medical services.

Parallel Actions

Emergency Medical Services

The volunteer fire companies comprise the primary county agency for emergency medical services. The overall coordination for this function will be through NCCDP. The NCCEMS will support the volunteer fire companies in emergency medical services (See SOP 1500 Series).

Radiation Exposure Control

NCCDP will coordinate with the NCCP, NCCOEM, NCCDSS, NCCDCS and NCCEMS to ensure the availability, distribution and record maintenance of dosimetry for emergency workers (See SOP 800 Series).

Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

NCCP is the primary county agency for law enforcement and crime prevention in conjunction with DSP.

Social Services

NCCDP will coordinate with NCCDCS and the responsible state agencies in social service operations to provide adequate services. NCCDCS will provide personnel and supplies for recreational activities for the public at the disaster shelters during evacuations of extended length, as requested.

6.0 NEW CASTLE COUNTY (Continued)

6.1 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

6.1.5 Plan Implementation (Continued)

6.1.5.2 Phase 2 - Operational (Continued)

Parallel Actions (Continued)

Public Health and Sanitation

NCCDP will coordinate county sanitation operations with NCCDSS, which is the primary county agency for this function in support of DPH. NCCDP and NCCDSS will work with county agency heads and rely on advice and support from the state agencies to ensure appropriate response.

Fire Control and Rescue

NCCDP in conjunction with DSFS will coordinate the county fire control and rescue operations with the primary county agency, the volunteer fire companies.

6.2 COUNTY AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

6.2.1 New Castle County Executive

6.2.1.1 Notification and Communication

The County Executive, or alternate, will be notified of a radiological incident at SHCGS by telephone from the NCCDPS.

The notification will be verified by return telephone call or voice recognition to the NCCDPS. Work and home telephone numbers are available for 24 hour notification. The County Executive/designee will maintain communications with NCCDP at the NCCOEM.

6.2.1.2 Command and Coordination

The County Executive is in the overall command of county emergency response operations and will establish liaison and coordinate with the Governor.

The Office of the County Executive has all the resources of the county at its command.

6.2.1.3 Accident Assessment

The County Executive has no assigned responsibility for this function.

6.2.1.4 Protective Actions

The County Executive will oversee NCCDP and the county primary and support agency operations in the implementation of protective actions necessary to ensure public safety.

DE Radiological Emergency Plan
Section 6 **Page 9 of 32**
Rev 8 **November 2005**

6.0 NEW CASTLE COUNTY (Continued)

6.2 COUNTY AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

6.2.1 New Castle County Executive (Continued)

6.2.1.5 Parallel Actions

The County Executive will oversee NCCDP overall coordination and the county primary and support agencies operations in the implementation of parallel actions necessary to ensure public safety.

6.2.1.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall responsibility for the maintenance and updating of the New Castle County Radiological Emergency Plan lies with NCCDP. The NCCOEM office is responsible for maintaining and updating the County Executive sections of the REP.

6.2.2 New Castle County Department of Police (NCCDP)

6.2.2.1 Notification and Communication

The NCCCP or alternate will be notified by telephone or radio of a radiological incident at SHCGS from the NCCDPS. Radio frequencies and work and home telephone numbers are provided for 24 hour notification. The notification will be verified by return telephone or radio call, or voice recognition. After receiving verification, the New Castle County Deputy Chief of Police or alternate will notify appropriate NCCDP personnel. The NCCDPS will activate the NCCOEM. The NCCDPS will notify appropriate department General Managers and the County Executive. A call list of telephone numbers and radio frequencies is available for 24-hour notification.

NCCECC will utilize radio and telephones located in NCCOEM as primary communication for the county emergency response.

6.2.2.2 Command and Coordination

The NCCDPS or alternate is in charge of the NCCOEM. The NCCDPS or alternate, under the overall command of the County Executive, will establish contact with DEMA and coordinate the emergency response of the county from the NCCOEM. The NCCDPS is responsible for assuring the continuity of the necessary personnel and material resources needed to equip the NCCOEM for continuous 24-hour operations for a protracted period.

In addition, the NCCDPS will ensure that county agencies with representatives at the NCCOEM during a radiological emergency have 24-hour staffing capability for protracted period. NCCDP will coordinate the county emergency response under the overall direction of DEMA.

6.0 NEW CASTLE COUNTY (Continued)

6.2 COUNTY AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

6.2.2 New Castle County Department of Police (NCCDP) (Continued)

6.2.2.3 Accident Assessment

NCCDP will coordinate county resources in support of providing transportation to the state field monitoring teams, if requested.

6.2.2.4 Protective Actions

The NCCDPS or designee, under the overall command of the County Executive is responsible for the coordination of the implementation of protective actions.

Evacuation

NCCDP will coordinate county evacuation operations with DEMA. NCCDP will be supported by DSP, NCCP, NCCOEM, the volunteer fire companies, DTC, NCCEMS, NCCDSS and NCCDCS.

Shelter-in-Place

NCCDP will coordinate county shelter-in-place operations with DEMA. NCCDP will be supported by NCCP, DSP, NCCOEM, the volunteer fire companies and NCCDCS.

Access Control

NCCDP, under the direction of DEMA, will coordinate the county access control operations with DSP. DelDOT will provide support in establishing access control.

Ingestion Exposure Control

NCCDP, under the direction of DEMA, will cooperate in ingestion exposure control operations and will support the state agencies in restricting the consumption of contaminated food, water, milk and livestock feed, if necessary. NCCDP will rely on the advice, directives and the capabilities provided by DEMA.

Re-entry, Recovery, Return and Relocation

NCCDP, under the direction of DEMA, will coordinate county re-entry, recovery, return and relocation operations. NCCDP will be supported by NCCP and DSP. Working with the county agency heads and relying on direction from DEMA, NCCDP will cooperate in the proper notification and the transportation of evacuees to their residences in an orderly fashion.

6.2.2.5 Parallel Actions

NCCDP, under the command of the County Executive, is responsible for the implementation and coordination of county parallel actions.

6.0 NEW CASTLE COUNTY (Continued)

6.2 COUNTY AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

6.2.2 New Castle County Department of Police (NCCDP) (Continued)

6.2.2.5 Parallel Actions (Continued)
Emergency Medical Services

NCCEMS in conjunction with the DSFS will coordinate the emergency medical services operations of the primary county agency, the volunteer fire companies, in conjunction with the support agencies, the Christiana Care Health Services, American Red Cross of the Delmarva Peninsula (ARC DMVP) and State EMS.

Radiation Exposure Control

NCCDP will coordinate the county radiation exposure control operations under the direction of DPH and DEMA. NCCDP will ensure that dosimeters, DLRs and KI are available for emergency worker use and that adequate exposure recordkeeping capabilities exist for county emergency workers. NCCDP will be supported by NCCP, NCCOEM, NCCEMS, NCCDSS and NCCDCS.

Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

The Chief of Police (NCCCP) will coordinate the county law enforcement and crime prevention operations of NCCP in conjunction with DSP to ensure the maintenance of civil order.

Social Services

The NCCDPS, under the direction of DEMA, will coordinate the social services operations of the county in coordination with the DHSS, DOEd, Salvation Army (SA) and other Delaware Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (DEVOAD), NCCDCS and ARC DMVP, in the implementation of social services operations.

Public Health and Sanitation

NCCDP will coordinate county public sanitation operations under the direction of DPH. NCCDP will be supported by NCCDSS. NCCDP will work with the county agency heads and rely on direction from the state agencies to ensure proper action.

Fire Control and Rescue

DEMA and DSFS in conjunction with NCCDP will coordinate fire control and rescue operations along with the primary county agency, the volunteer fire companies. The NCCCECC will dispatch the volunteer fire companies in fire and rescue operations.

6.0 NEW CASTLE COUNTY (Continued)

6.2 COUNTY AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

6.2.2 New Castle County Department of Police (NCCDP) (Continued)

6.2.2.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall authority and responsibility for the county radiological emergency response planning effort lies with the NCCDPS.

The overall responsibility for the maintenance and updating of the New Castle County Radiological Emergency Plan lies with the NCCCEP. The NCCCEP is responsible for maintaining and updating the NCCDP sections of the REP.

6.2.3 New Castle County Police (NCCP)

6.2.3.1 Notification and Communication

The NCC Director of Public Safety (NCCDPS) or alternate will be notified of a radiological incident at SHCGS by radio or telephone from the NCCECC (24-hour coverage). Following completion of an Initial Contact Message Form, the notification will be verified by voice recognition, or return telephone, or radio call. The Chief of Police, or alternate, will authorize a division call-up by radio and/or telephone commensurate with the emergency classification. Home telephone numbers of NCCP personnel are provided for 24-hour communication. Communications with NCCP personnel will be maintained by radio. If necessary, the NCCP will support the volunteer fire companies in providing route alerting to notify the general public as an alternative to utilization of prompt notification siren system as described in SOP-500 Series.

6.2.3.2 Command and Coordination

The Chief of Police will command the resources of NCCP and coordinate activities with DSP from the NCCOEM. In addition, the Chief of Police or alternate will ensure that the division has 24-hour staffing capability for a protracted period. The Chief of Police will be responsible for assuring the continuity of NCCP resources (technical, administrative and material). Initial requests for assistance will be made through established routine channels. Additional requests for assistance will be directed through the NCCOEM.

6.2.3.3 Accident Assessment

NCCDP will support the primary state agencies by providing transportation, if requested.

6.2.3.4 Protective Actions

Evacuation

NCCDP, supported by NCCP and volunteer fire companies, will provide evacuation traffic control and public notification operations. Police vehicles equipped with public address systems will be dispatched to specific areas to notify the public to ensure an orderly evacuation.

6.0 NEW CASTLE COUNTY (Continued)

6.2 COUNTY AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

6.2.3 New Castle County Police (NCCP) (Continued)

6.2.3.4 Protective Actions (Continued)

Shelter-in-place

NCCDP, supported by NCCP and volunteer fire companies, will provide public notification. Police vehicles equipped with public address systems will be dispatched to specific areas to notify the general public.

Access Control

NCCP will support access control operations by establishing and manning predesignated access control points in coordination with DSP.

Re-entry, Recovery, Return and Relocation

NCCP will support NCCDP in re-entry, recovery, return and relocation operations by providing traffic control in coordination with DSP.

6.2.3.5 Parallel Actions

Radiation Exposure Control

NCCP will distribute dosimeters, DLRs and KI, as necessary, to personnel involved in emergency operations and will maintain dose records.

Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

NCCP, the primary county agency in law enforcement and crime prevention operations, will be in conjunction with DSP and coordinated with the NCCCP. As primary agency, NCCP will assist in the coordination of police activities with DSP.

6.2.3.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall responsibility for the maintenance and updating of the county Radiological Emergency Plan lies with the NCCCEP. The Coordinator of Emergency Planning (NCCCEP) or designee is responsible for maintaining the NCCP sections of the REP.

6.2.4 New Castle County Department of Special Services (NCCDSS)

6.2.4.1 Notification and Communication

The NCCDSS General Manager or alternate will be notified of a radiological incident at SHCGS by the NCCDPS by telephone. The notification will be verified by return telephone call or voice recognition. After receiving verification, NCCDSS personnel will be contacted by radio or telephone. A telephone call list is available for 24-hour notification.

6.0 NEW CASTLE COUNTY (Continued)

6.2 COUNTY AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

6.2.4 New Castle County Department of Special Services (NCCDSS) (Continued)

6.2.4.2 Command and Coordination

The NCCDSS General Manager or alternate will have the overall command of public works emergency response operations and assure that they have 24-hour staffing capability for a protracted period. In addition, the NCCDSS General Manager will be responsible for assuring the continuity of NCCDSS resources (technical, administrative, and material). The Assistant County Engineer will coordinate public works activities from the Special Services Maintenance Center (located on Churchmans Road). The NCCDSS General Manager or alternate will operate from the NCCOEM.

6.2.4.3 Accident Assessment

NCCDSS has no assigned responsibility in accident assessment.

6.2.4.4 Protective Actions

Evacuation

NCCDSS will support DSP and NCCP in evacuation operations by providing personnel to notify the public by direct contact, within the county parks, to evacuate.

Shelter-in-place

NCCDSS will support DSP and NCCP in shelter-in-place operations within the county parks, personnel will notify the public by direct contact to shelter.

6.2.4.5 Parallel Actions

Public Health and Sanitation

NCCDSS will support DPH in public health and sanitation operations by maintaining sewer systems.

Radiation Exposure Control

The NCCDSS will ensure that NCCDSS personnel involved in emergency operations obtain dosimeters, DLRs and KI, as necessary from the House Sergeant's Office of the NCCP. The NCCDSS will maintain copies of dose records.

6.2.4.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall responsibility for the maintenance and updating of the New Castle County Radiological Emergency Plan lies with the NCCDPS. The NCCDSS General Manager is responsible for maintaining and updating the NCCDSS sections of the REP.

6.0 NEW CASTLE COUNTY (Continued)

6.2 COUNTY AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

6.2.5 New Castle County Department of Community Services (NCCDCS)

6.2.5.1 Notification and Communication

The NCCDCS General Manager or alternate will be notified of a radiological incident at SHCGS by NCCDPS by telephone. The notification will be verified by voice recognition or return telephone call. After receiving verification, NCCDCS personnel will be contacted by radio or telephone call. Work and home telephone numbers are provided for 24-hour notification. Communications with NCCDCS personnel will be maintained by radio or telephone.

6.2.5.2 Command and Coordination

The NCCDCS General Manager or alternate is in charge of the NCCDCS emergency operations and will assure 24-hour staffing capability for a protracted period. The NCCDCS General Manager or alternate will be operating from the NCCOEM during a radiological emergency. In addition, the NCCDCS General Manager will be responsible for assuring the continuity of NCCDCS resources (technical, administrative and material).

6.2.5.3 Accident Assessment

NCCDCS has no assigned responsibility for this function.

6.2.5.4 Protective Actions

Evacuation

NCCDCS will support DSP and NCCP in evacuation operations by providing personnel to notify the public by direct contact, within the county recreation facilities and senior centers, to evacuate. Limited transportation can be provided if necessary.

Shelter-in-place

NCCDCS will support DSP and NCCP in shelter-in-place operations. Within the county recreation facilities and senior centers, personnel will notify the public by direct contact to shelter.

6.2.5.5 Parallel Actions

Social Services

NCCDCS will support DHSS and ARC DMVP in social service operations by providing personnel and material to provide recreational activities at disaster shelters, as needed.

6.0 NEW CASTLE COUNTY (Continued)

6.2 COUNTY AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

6.2.5 New Castle County Department of Community Services (NCCDCS)(Continued)

6.2.5.5 Parallel Actions (Continued)

Radiation Exposure Control

The NCCDCS will ensure that NCCDCS personnel involved in emergency operations will obtain from the Arms Room at Headquarters of the NCCP (or the EMS shift supervisor's office, or the SPU) dosimeters, DLRs and KI, as necessary. The NCCDCS will maintain copies of dose records.

6.2.5.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall responsibility for the maintenance and update of the New Castle County Radiological Emergency Plan lies with the NCCCEP or designee. The NCCDCS General Manager is responsible for maintaining and updating the NCCDCS sections of the REP.

6.2.6 New Castle County Volunteer Fire Companies

New Castle County is divided into 21 volunteer companies and 1 paid fire department. Each district has a fire company which can provide emergency services to the district or assist other New Castle County districts in mitigating an emergency, if necessary. The district fire chief, or alternate, the designated officer in charge, is in charge of fire district operations.

6.2.6.1 Notification and Communications

Notification of an Alert, Site Area, or General Emergency will be accomplished by issuance of a fire call by NCCECC to all fire companies. Fire chiefs, or alternates, of fire companies within the ten-mile EPZ will also be notified at work or at home by NCCECC. The message will be verified by voice recognition or return telephone call. The NCCECC will also contact fire company personnel by means of radio or telephone. Work and home telephone numbers are provided for 24-hour notification. The volunteer fire companies will maintain communication with field personnel and the NCCECC by radio.

The volunteer fire companies will provide route alerting to notify the general public as an alternate to utilization of the prompt notification siren system, as described in the SOP 500 Series. The NCCP will support the volunteer fire companies, if necessary.

6.2.6.2 Command and Coordination

The district fire chief for the affected area, or the designated officer in charge, is in charge of fire company operations and will ensure that the company has a 24-hour staffing capability for a protracted period. In addition, the district fire chief will be responsible for assuring the continuity of fire company resources (technical, administrative and material). Communication will be maintained with the DSFS representative at the State EOC and with NCCECC.

6.0 NEW CASTLE COUNTY (Continued)

6.2 COUNTY AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

6.2.6 New Castle County Volunteer Fire Companies (Continued)

6.2.6.3 Accident Assessment

Volunteer fire companies have no function in accident assessment.

6.2.6.4 Protective Actions

Evacuation

Volunteer fire companies, in conjunction with NCCDP and NCCP, will support DSP in public notification by mobile public address systems and/or by direct contact, if necessary. In addition, volunteer fire companies will assist in the evacuation of individuals with specific transportation needs, such as handicapped and disabled residents.

Shelter-in-place

Volunteer fire companies, in conjunction with NCCDP and NCCP, will support DSP in shelter-in-place operations by assisting in providing public notification by mobile public address systems and/or by direct contact, if necessary.

Re-entry, Recovery, Return and Relocation

NCCDP, supported by the volunteer fire companies, NCCEMS and DTC, will coordinate county resources in the providing of transportation for special populations who have requested such assistance.

6.2.6.5 Parallel Actions

Emergency Medical Services

Volunteer fire company personnel and equipment will be deployed for emergency medical services as necessary. Designated medical centers, NCCEMS and ARC DMVP will support the fire companies in emergency medical services.

Radiation Exposure Control

Volunteer fire companies will distribute dosimeters, DLRs and KI to firefighters involved in route alerting and/or emergency operations and will maintain dose records.

Fire Control and Rescue

Volunteer fire companies are the primary agency for fire control and rescue. Volunteer fire companies will be deployed as necessary in each district by the fire chief. NCC Fireboard (911 Center) will dispatch volunteer fire companies.

6.0 NEW CASTLE COUNTY (Continued)

6.2 COUNTY AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

6.2.6 New Castle County Volunteer Fire Companies (Continued)

6.2.6.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall responsibility for the maintenance and updating of the Delaware Radiological Emergency Plan lies with DEMA. The DSFS Director is responsible for maintaining and updating the volunteer fire companies sections of the REP.

6.2.7 New Castle County Emergency Medical Services (NCCEMS)

6.2.7.1 Notification and Communication

The New Castle County Deputy Chief of Emergency Medical Services (NCCDCEMS) or alternate will be notified by the NCCECC and will coordinate with the fire dispatch shift coordinator of the NCCECC in notifying and dispatching the emergency medical service by telephone. NCCEMS has 24-hour service.

6.2.7.2 Command and Coordination

The NCCDCEMS or alternate will have the overall command of operations of the NCCEMS and will coordinate activities through the fire dispatch shift coordinator of the NCCECC. In addition, the NCCDCEMS or alternate will assure that they have 24-hour staffing capability for a protracted period. The NCCDCEMS will be responsible for assuring the continuity of resources (technical, administrative and material) and will operate from the NCCOEM.

6.2.7.3 Accident Assessment

NCCEMS has no assigned responsibility in Accident Assessment.

6.2.7.4 Protective Actions

Evacuation

NCCEMS together with the volunteer fire companies and DTC will support NCCDP, as requested, in evacuation operations by assisting in providing transportation assistance to special populations residing in the ten-mile EPZ and who request transportation assistance to evacuate.

Shelter-in-place

NCCEMS has no assigned responsibility in shelter-in-place.

Re-entry, Recovery, Return and Relocation

NCCDP, supported by the volunteer fire companies, NCCEMS and DTC, will coordinate county resources in the providing of transportation for special populations who have requested such assistance.

6.0 NEW CASTLE COUNTY (Continued)

6.2 COUNTY AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

6.2.7 New Castle County Emergency Medical Services (NCCEMS) (Continued)

6.2.7.5 Parallel Actions

Emergency Medical Services

NCCEMS will support the volunteer fire companies for emergency medical service operations. Ambulances will be deployed for emergency medical services, as necessary. CCHS and ARC DMVP will support the NCCEMS and the volunteer fire companies. The ARC DMVP will provide emergency first aid and manage DPH nursing coverage for all ARC DMVP disaster shelters in accordance with ARC 3050 Regulations and Procedures.

Radiation Exposure Control

NCCEMS will distribute dosimeters, DLRs and KI, as necessary, to NCCEMS personnel involved in emergency operations and will maintain dose records.

6.2.7.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall responsibility for the maintenance and updating of the New Castle County Radiological Emergency Plan lies with the NCCDPS or designee. The NCCDCEMS is responsible for maintaining and updating the NCCEMS sections of the REP.

6.2.8 New Castle County Emergency Communications Center (NCCECC)

6.2.8.1 Notification and Communication

The NCCECC Fireboard will be notified by the DSP Communications or DEMA will notify the NCCDCES or alternate. Upon authorization from the NCCDCES the NCCECC fire dispatch shift supervisor will notify all fire companies within New Castle County, chiefs or alternates of all fire companies within the EPZ, and designated support personnel to the NCCOEM. The NCCDCES or alternate will notify or instruct the NCCECC fire dispatch shift supervisor to notify the New Castle County Coordinator of Emergency Planning, and the NCCCP. NCCECC has 24-hour service.

6.2.8.2 Command and Coordination

The NCCDCES or alternate will have the overall command of operations of the NCCECC and will coordinate activities through the fire dispatch shift supervisor. In addition, the NCCDCES or alternate will ensure that the NCCECC has 24-hour staffing capacity for a protracted period. The NCCDCES will also assign support personnel to the NCCOEM as necessary. The NCCDCES will be responsible for ensuring the continuity of resources (technical, administrative and material) and will operate from the NCCOEM.

6.0 NEW CASTLE COUNTY (Continued)

6.2 COUNTY AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

6.2.8 New Castle County Emergency Communications Center (NCCECC) (Continued)

6.2.8.3 Accident Assessment

The NCCECC will support the primary state agencies and the NCCDP by dispatching NCCP to provide transportation, if requested.

6.2.8.4 Protective Actions

Evacuation

The NCCECC will support the NCCDP as requested by dispatching volunteer fire company and NCCP personnel to provide public notification, by dispatching NCCP personnel to provide evacuation traffic control, and by dispatching volunteer fire company and NCCEMS personnel to assist in the evacuation of individuals with specific transportation needs, such as handicapped, disabled and elderly residents. DSFS will provide support if necessary.

Shelter-in-place

The NCCECC will support the NCCDP, as requested, by dispatching volunteer fire company and NCCP personnel to provide public notification.

Access Control

The NCCECC will support the NCCDP by dispatching NCCP personnel to provide access control upon request.

Re-entry, Recovery, Return and Relocation

The NCCECC will support the NCCDP, as requested by dispatching NCCP to provide traffic control, and by dispatching volunteer fire company and NCCEMS personnel to provide transportation for special populations who have requested such assistance.

6.2.8.5 Parallel Actions

Emergency Medical Services

The NCCECC will support the NCCDP by dispatching volunteer fire company and NCCEMS personnel for emergency medical services operations. The NCCECC will notify Wilmington Hospital if an injured person with known or suspected radiation contamination is to be transported to that hospital.

Law Enforcement Crime Prevention

The NCCECC will support the NCCDP by dispatching NCCP personnel for law enforcement and crime prevention operations.

6.0 NEW CASTLE COUNTY (Continued)

6.2. COUNTY AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

6.2.8 New Castle County Emergency Communications Center (NCCECC) (Continued)

6.2.8.5 Parallel Actions (Continued)

Social Services

The NCCECC has no responsibilities for this function.

Public Health and Sanitation

The NCCECC has no responsibilities for this function.

Fire Control and Rescue

The NCCECC will support NCCDP by dispatching volunteer fire company personnel for fire control and rescue operations.

Radiation Exposure Control

The NCCECC has no assigned responsibilities for this function.

6.2.8.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall responsibility for the maintenance and updating of the New Castle County Radiological Emergency Plan lies with the NCCCP or designee. NCCDCES is responsible for maintaining and updating the NCCECC sections of the REP Plan.

6.2.9 New Castle County Office of Emergency Preparedness (NCCOEP)

6.2.9.1 Notification and Communication

The New Castle County New Castle County Coordinator of Emergency Planning (NCCCEP) or alternate will be notified by telephone of a radiological incident at SHCGS from the NCCECC (which provides 24-hour coverage). Work and home telephone numbers are provided for 24-hour notification. The notification will be verified by return telephone or voice recognition.

The remaining staff on the NCCOEP will be notified by the NCCECC and upon such notification will report to the NCCOEM.

6.2.9.2 Command and Coordination

The NCCCEP will serve as the alternate to the NCCCP for radiological incidents at SHCGS, and will support the NCCDP by managing the NCCOEM and by coordinating support for the NCCOEM for continuous 24-hour operations for a protracted period.

In addition, the NCCCEP will ensure that all responders to the NCCOEM, as well as the County representative to the State EOC, have received appropriate training for and have a thorough understanding of the County's responsibilities in addressing a radiological incident at SHCGS.

The NCCCEP will maintain an inventory of county resources.

6.0 NEW CASTLE COUNTY (Continued)

6.2. COUNTY AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

6.2.9 New Castle County Office of Emergency Preparedness (NCCOEP) (Continued)

6.2.9.3 Accident Assessment

The NCCOEP has no responsibilities for this function.

6.2.9.4 Protective Actions

The NCCOEP, or designee, will support the NCCCP in the coordination of the implementation of protective actions.

Evacuation

The NCCOEP will support the NCCDP in coordinating county evacuation operations. The NCCOEP will ensure that records are maintained on those special populations (handicapped, disabled, elderly) who reside in the EPZ and have requested transportation assistance. During radiological incidents at SHCGS, the NCCOEP will assign EOC support personnel to assist in the review of these records to determine which populations require evacuation transportation assistance based on the protective action recommendation. The NCCOEP will also ensure that back-up route alerting support procedures are maintained in the event the NCCP is requested to provide route alerting to notify the public in the event of a failure in the prompt alert siren system.

Shelter-in-place

The NCCOEP will support the NCCDP in coordinating county shelter-in-place operations. The NCCOEP will ensure that back-up route alerting support procedures are maintained in the event the NCCP is requested to provide route alerting to notify the public in the event of a failure in the prompt alert siren system.

Access Control

The NCCOEP will support the NCCP in this function by maintaining access control information.

Ingestion Exposure Control

The NCCOEP will support the NCCDP by coordinating ingestion exposure control activities within the county with appropriate state agencies, as requested.

Re-entry, Recovery, Return and Relocation

The NCCOEP will support the NCCDP by ensuring accurate information is maintained regarding access control points, transportation needs of special populations who have requested transportation assistance, and radiation exposure control records for emergency workers.

6.0 NEW CASTLE COUNTY (Continued)

6.2. COUNTY AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

6.2.9 New Castle County Office of Emergency Preparedness (NCCOEP) (Continued)

6.2.9.5 Parallel Actions

The NCCCEP, or designee, will support the NCCCP in the coordination of the implementation of parallel actions.

Emergency Medical Services

The NCCOEP has no responsibility for this function, but will support the NCCEMS as necessary.

Radiation Exposure Control

The NCCOEP will support the NCCDP in the coordination of the county radiation exposure control operations, and will provide training in radiation exposure control and record-keeping to county emergency workers as necessary. The NCCOEP will also ensure that an inventory of radiation exposure control equipment is maintained, and will coordinate with the state in the timely testing, calibration and exchange of this equipment.

Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

The NCCOEP has no responsibilities for this function, but will support the NCCP as necessary.

Social Services

The NCCOEP has no responsibilities for this function, but will support the NCCDP and NCCDCS as necessary.

Public Health and Sanitation

The NCCOEP has no responsibilities for this function, but will support the NCCDP and NCCDSS as necessary.

Fire Control and Rescue

The NCCOEP has no responsibilities for this function

6.2.9.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

The NCCOEP will support the NCCDP in the overall radiological emergency response planning effort in the county, and in the maintenance and updating of the New Castle County Radiological Emergency Preparedness Plan. The NCCCEP is responsible for maintaining and updating the NCCOEP sections of the REP.

FIGURE 6-1
ALERT NOTIFICATION
NEW CASTLE COUNTY

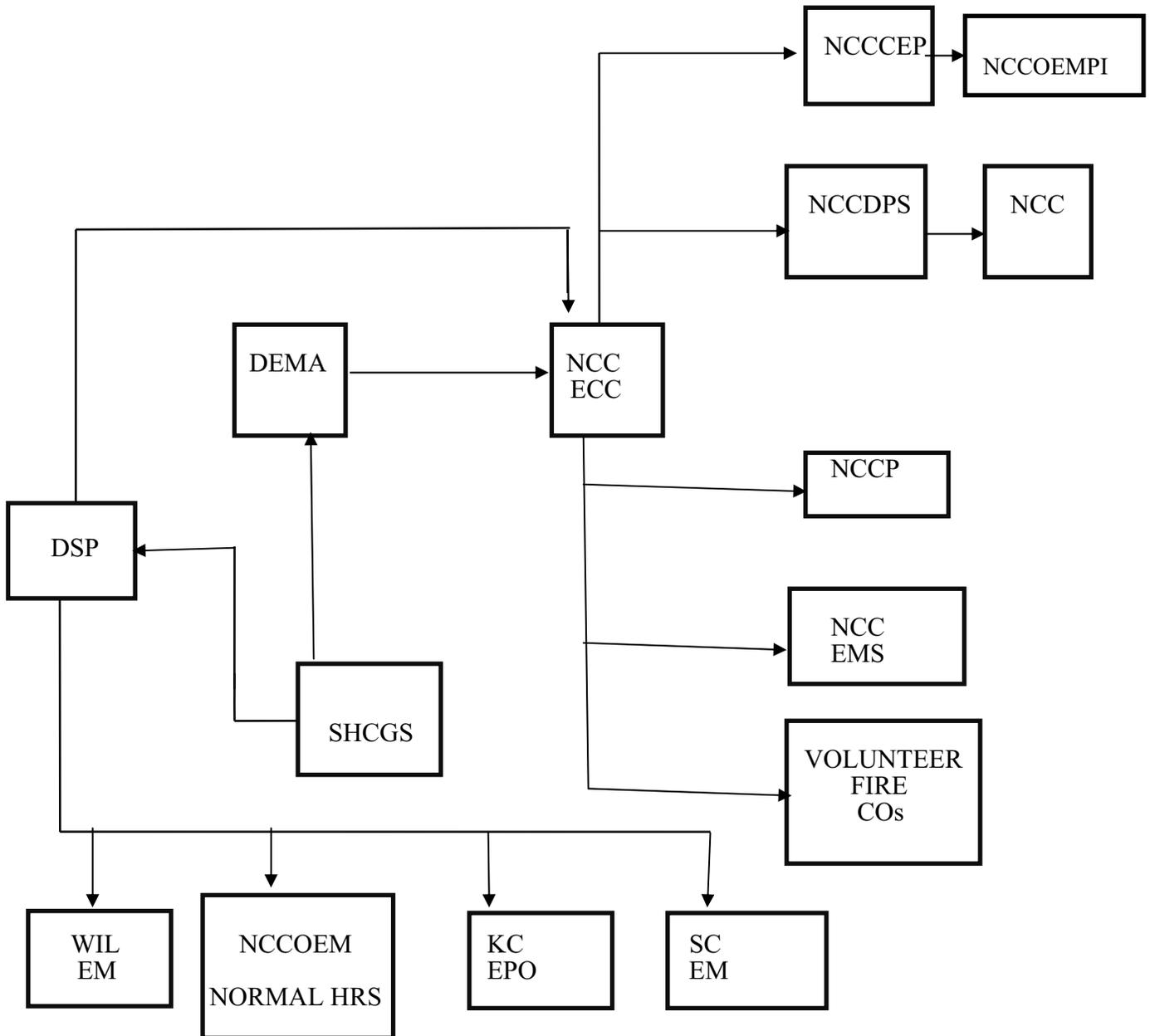


FIGURE 6-2
SITE AREA EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION
NEW CASTLE COUNTY

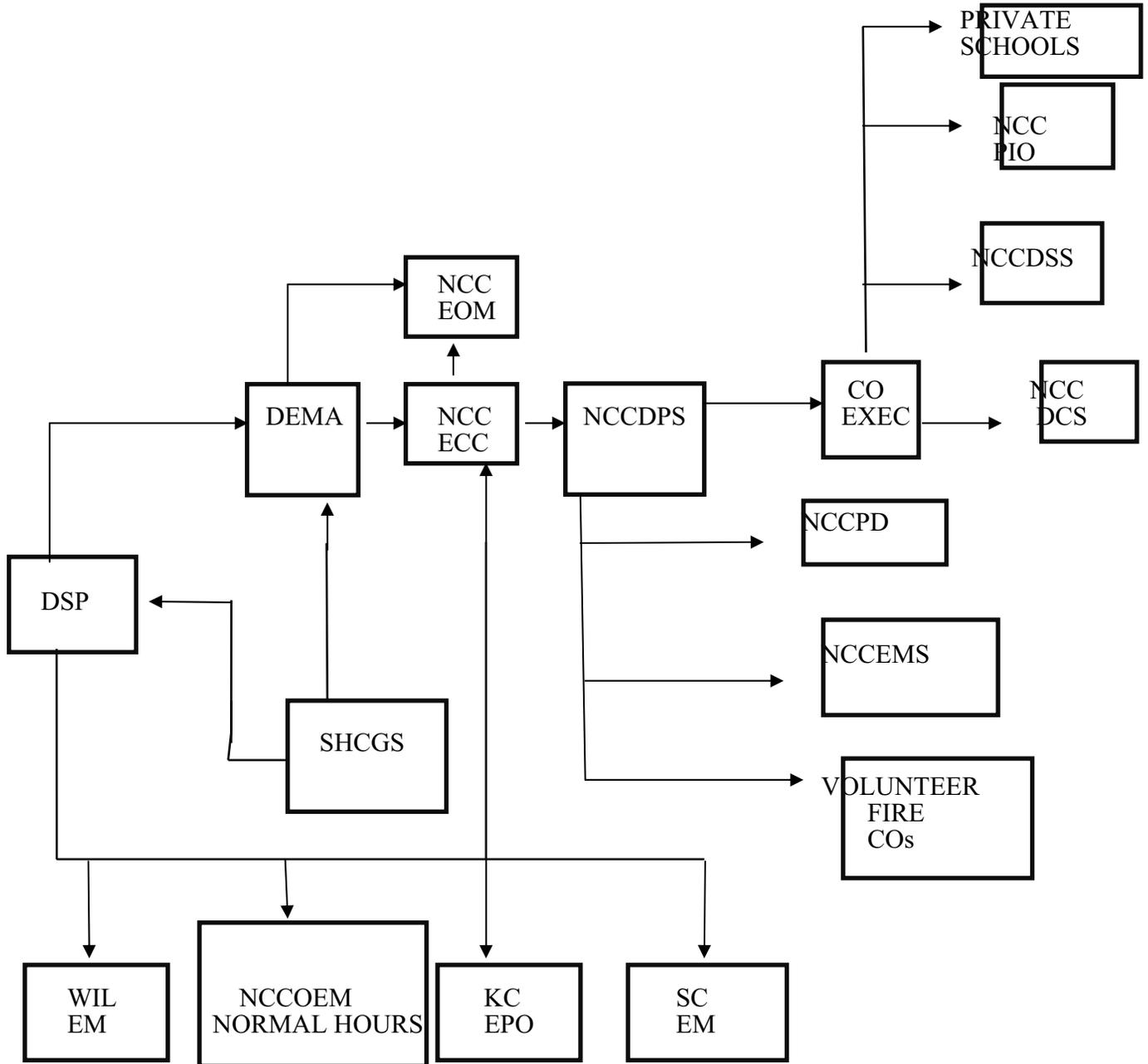


FIGURE 6-3
GENERAL EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION
NEW CASTLE COUNTY

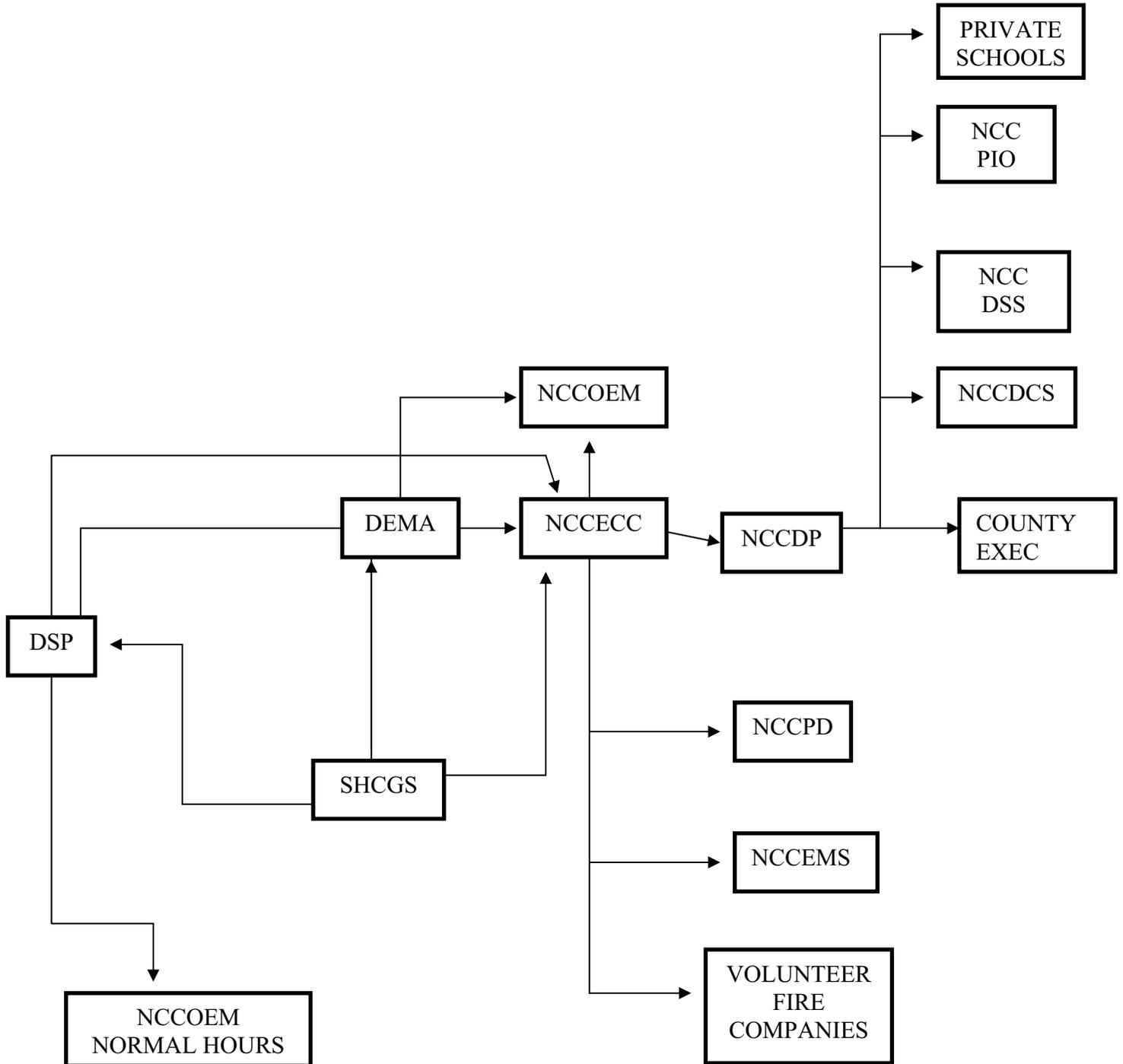


FIGURE 6-4
COMMAND AND COORDINATION
NEW CASTLE COUNTY

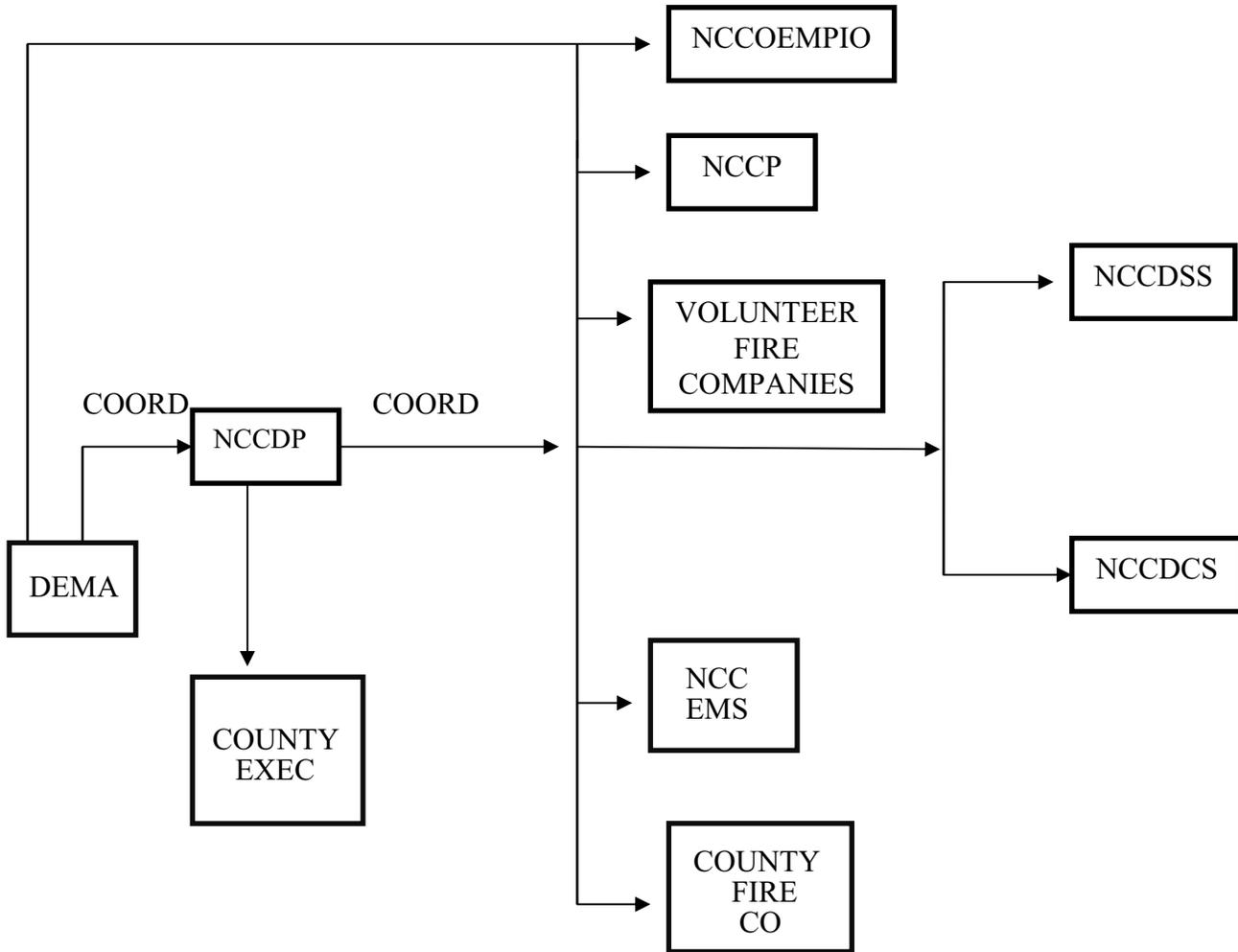
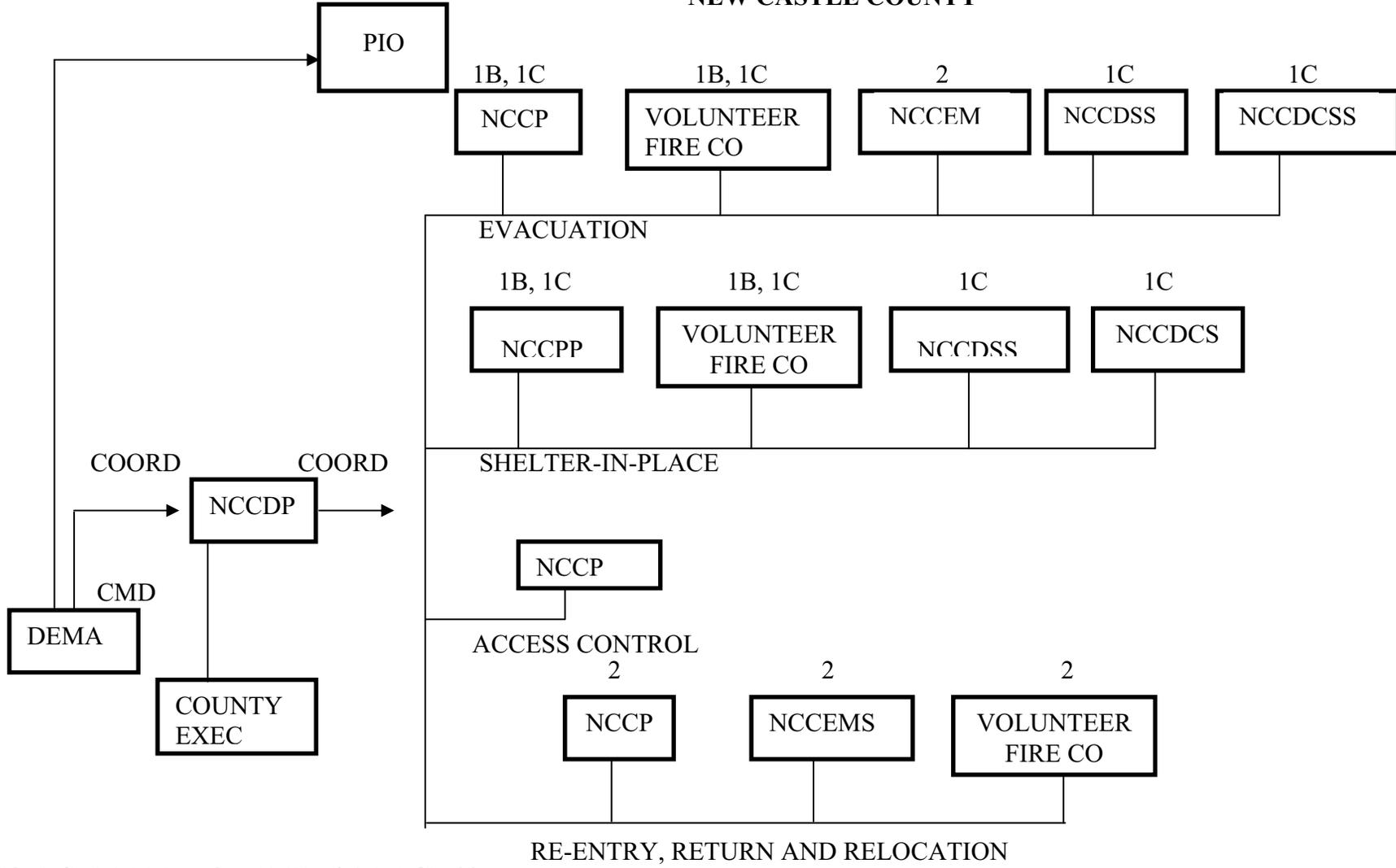


FIGURE 6-5

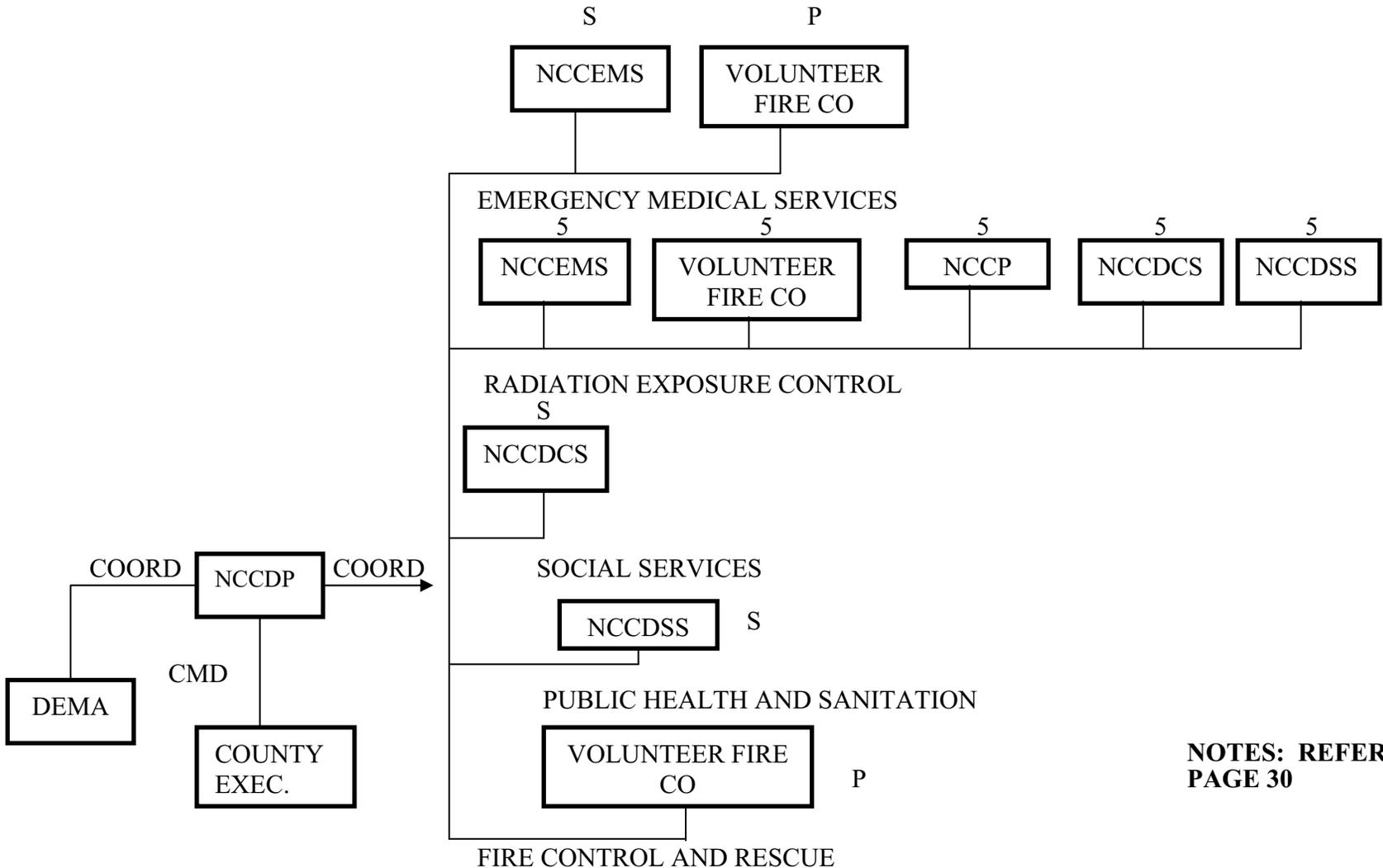
PROTECTIVE ACTIONS

NEW CASTLE COUNTY



NOTES: REFER TO TABLE 6-1, PAGE 30

FIGURE 6-5
PARALLEL ACTIONS
NEW CASTLE COUNTY



**NOTES: REFER TO TABLE 6-1
 PAGE 30**

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
AGENCY RESPONSIBILITY MATRIX

TABLE 6-1

Notification & Communication

Protective Actions

Parallel Actions

COUNTY AGENCIES	COMM & COORD.	INIT. NOTIF.	EMER COMM.	PUB. INFO.	ACCID. ASSES.	EVAC.	TAKE SHLTR	ACCESS CTRL	RE-ENTRY	FOOD WATER MILK	EMS	RAD. EXP. CTRL.	LAW EN & CRIME PREV.	SOC. SEC.	PUB HLTH & SANI.	FIRE & RESCUE
<u>COUNTY EXECUTIVE</u>	CMD	CMD	CMD	CMD		CMD	CMD	CMD	CMD	CMD	CMD	CMD	CMD	CMD	CMD	CMD
<u>POLICE DEPT.</u>	COORD	P COORD	S COORD	S COORD	S-2	S,P-1B COORD	S,P-1B COORD	S COORD	COORD	P COORD	S COORD	S COORD	COORD	COORD	COORD	COORD
<u>COUNTY POLICE</u>					S-2	1B, 1C S	1B, 1C S	S-7	S-7				S-5	P		
<u>COUNTY FIRE COs</u>						1B, 1C S	1B, 1C S					P	S-5			P
<u>NCCEMS</u>						1B, 1C S	1B, 1C S		S		S-2	S-5				
<u>DEPT. OF SPECIAL SERVICES</u>			S			1C	1C				S-5				S	
<u>DEPT. OF COMMUNITY SERVICES</u>						1C	1C				S-5			S		
<u>NCCECC</u>	P	P	P													

NOTES:

CMD – COUNTY COMMAND

COORD – OVERALL COORDINATION

PI – PUBLIC INFORMATION

P – PRIMARY AGENCY

S – SUPPORT AGENCY

1A – PUBLIC NOTIFICATION VIA RADIO OR TV

1B – PUBLIC NOTIFICATION VIA MOBILE AND/OR
 FIXED PUBLIC ADDRESS OR ALERT SYSTEM

1C – PUBLIC NOTIFICATION VIA DIRECT CONTACT

2 – PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION

2A – PROVIDE SHELTER

3 – PROVIDE SAMPLING

3A – ANALYSIS

4A – MONITOR PUBLIC EXP.

4B – MONITOR EMER. WORKER

EXPOSURE

5 – KEEP RECORDS

6A – DECON OF EVACUEES

6B – DECON OF EMER. WORKERS

6C – DECON OF EQUIPMENT &
 MATERIALS

7 – TRAFFIC CONTROL

TABLE 6-2
NEW CASTLE COUNTY
FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND PRIMARY POSITIONS LISTINGS

<u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>PRIMARY/COORDINATING AGENCY</u>	<u>RESPONSIBLE POSITIONS</u>	<u>ALTERNATE POSITIONS</u>
Notification and Communication	(P) NCC Emergency Communications (S) NCC Department of Police	Emergency Services Manager Chief of Police	Dept. Chief of Emer. Communications NCCo Coordinator of Emer. Planning
Command and Coordination	(CMD) NCC Executive (C) NCC Department of Police	County Executive Chief of Police	Designee NCCo Coordinator of Emer. Planning
Accident Assessment	(S) NCC Police (S) State Police Troop 6&9	Chief of Police Troop Commander	Staff Duty Officer Duty Officer
<i>Protective Actions</i> Re-Entry	(P) NCC Dept. of Police (S) NCC Police (S) State Police Troop 6 & 9	Chief of Police Chief of Police Troop Commander	NCCo Coordinator of Emer. Planning Staff Duty officer Duty Officer
Evacuation	(C) NCC Department of Police (S) NCC Police (S) NCC Volunteer Fire Co.'s (S) NCC Emergency Medical Services (S) NCC Department of Community Services (S) NCC Department of Special Services	Chief of Police Chief of Police District Fire Chiefs Emergency Services Manager Community Services General Manager Special Services General Manager	NCCo Coordinator of Emer. Planning Staff Duty Officer Officer in Charge Deputy Chief of EMS Designee Designee
Shelter-in-place	(C) NCC Department of Police (S) NCC Police (S) NCC Volunteer Fire Co.'s (S) NCC Emergency Medical Services (S) NCC Department of Community Services (S) NCC Department of Special Services	Chief of Police Chief of Police District Fire Chiefs Emergency Services Manager Community Services General Manager Special Services General Manager	NCCo Coordinator of Emer. Planning Staff Duty Officer Officer in Charge Deputy Chief of EMS (Operations) Designee Designee
Access Control	(S) NCC Police (P) State Police Troop 6&9 (C) NCC Department of Police	Chief of Police Troop Commander Chief of Police	Duty Officer Duty officer NCCo Coordinator of Emer. Planning
Ingestion Exposure Control	(P) State Division of Public Health (C) NCC Department of Police (S) State Police Troop 6 & 9	Director Chief of Police Troop Commander	Chief, Bureau of Environmental Health NCCo Coordinator of Emer. Planning Duty officer

Key: P = Primary
C = Coordinating

CMD = Command
S = Support

TABLE 6-2
NEW CASTLE COUNTY
FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND PRIMARY POSITIONS LISTINGS (Continued)

RESPONSIBLE FUNCTION	ALTERNATE PRIMARY/COORDINATING AGENCY	POSITIONS	POSITIONS
<i>Parallel Actions</i> Emergency Medical Services	(P) NCC Volunteer Fire Companies NCC Emergency Medical Services (S) Christiana Care Health Services (P) State Division of Public Health (C) NCC Department of Police	District Fire Chiefs Emergency Services Manager Admin. of Ambulatory Services Director Chief of Police	Officer in Charge Deputy Chief of EMS Administrator (on call) Chief, Emergency Medical Services NCCo Coordinator of Emer. Planning
Radiation Exposure Control	(C) NCC Dept. of Police (S) NCC Police (P) Delaware National Guard (S) NCC Volunteer fire companies (S) NCC Emergency Medical Services (S) NCC Dept. of Special Services (S) NCC Dept. of Community Services	Chief of Police Chief of Police Adjutant General Fire Chiefs Emergency Services Manager Special Services General Manager Community Services General Manager	NCCo Coordinator of Emer. Planning Staff Duty Officer Officer in Charge Deputy Emer. Services Assistant Mgr. Designee Designee
Law Enforcement & Crime Prevention	(P) NCC Police (P) State Police Troop 6 & 9	Chief of Police Troop Commander	Staff Duty Officer
Social Services	(C) NCC Dept. of Police (P) State Dept. of Health & Social Services (S) NCC Dept. of Community Services	Chief of Police Secretary Community Services Manager	NCCo Coordinator of Emer. Planning Dept. Disaster Coordinator Designee
Public Health & Sanitation	(C) NCC Dept. of Police (P) State Div. of Public Health (S) NCC Dept. of Special Services	Chief of Police Director Special Services General Manager	NCCo Coordinator of Emer. Planning Deputy Director Designee
Fire & Rescue	(P) NCC Volunteer fire companies (S) NCC Emergency Medical Services (P) NCC Dept. of Police	Fire Chief Emergency Services Manager Chief of Police	Officer in Charge Deputy Emer. Services Assistant Manager Coordinator Emergency Planning

Key: P = Primary CMD = Command
C = Coordinating S = Support

7.0 KENT COUNTY

7.1 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

7.1.1 Emergency Response Organization

Upon receipt of notification of a radiological emergency at SHCGS, which requires county response, the Kent County Emergency Management (KCEM) will be activated. Based upon existing information, a declaration of emergency may be declared by the President of the Levy Court or in his absence, his designee. Throughout the duration of the emergency, the KCEM will serve as the focal point for county emergency operations and information. Emergency operations of county agencies, in the absence of a state declaration of emergency, will be under the overall direction of the President of the Levy Court or his designee.

Personnel and resources of the county agencies employed in local emergency operations will be under the operational control of the Kent County Emergency Management (KCEM) Assistant Director or his designee. State and federal personnel and resources, made available for assistance in local emergencies, will support county operations. In the absence of the President of Levy County or the KCEM Assistant Director, duties and responsibilities assigned to them in this REP will be assumed by the officer next in line of succession.

Where specific functions are normally performed by state agencies within the county, those agencies will act in support of county agencies in an emergency unless otherwise provided for by state law.

7.1.2 Emergency Facilities

7.1.2.1 Emergency Operations Center (KCEOC)

The Kent County Emergency Management (KCEM) is located in Dover. It provides a secure and protected headquarters and communications center for the direction and control of all emergency and disaster operations in the county.

A summary of the KCEOC communication resources is contained in the Kent County Emergency Management Plan. KCEOC will be in operation at all times with staffing varying as necessary. Designated agencies having emergency functions will provide a representative to the KCEOC.

The KCEM Assistant Director/Alternate will ensure that county agencies with representatives at the KCEOC during a Radiological Emergency have continuous 24-hour staffing capability for a protracted period. In addition, KCEM Assistant Director will be responsible for assuring the continuity of resources (technical, administrative, and material). The agency representative will have the authority to commit the resources of the organization and to speak on behalf of the head of that organization in the event of an extreme emergency.

7.1.2.2 Media Center

Media personnel will be directed to the Emergency News Center (ENC) in Woodstown, New Jersey.

7.0 KENT COUNTY

7.1 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

7.1.3 Emergency Communications

The Kent County Emergency Communications Center (KCECC) is operational 24 hours per day.

7.1.4 Public Information

The KCEM Assistant Director is responsible for the overall coordination of the public information program within the county.

The program provides information prepared jointly by Delaware and PSEG Nuclear and promulgated by the state, to the permanent and transient population in the SHCGS plume exposure pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ). This program assures that accurate and timely information is provided to the public in the event of a radiological emergency. The information details how the emergency plan provides for public notification and how the public is to be advised of protective and parallel actions. This is accomplished by yearly dissemination of basic emergency planning information and a description of the warning systems to the permanent population and transients in the plume exposure pathway EPZ.

The KCPIO or designee, located at the KCEOC will be in charge of coordinating, with the state PIO, the dissemination of information concerning the radiological emergency situation and county operations. The KCPIO will rely completely on the state to prepare all news releases. Close liaison will be maintained with DEMA to ensure coordination of public information.

The state and county will coordinate the rumor control program. A designated toll-free telephone number specifically for rumor control to be used by the public to obtain information is installed at the State EOC. The system is comprised of separate phones with one telephone number. If the first line is busy the call will automatically switch to the next. The rumor control program will provide 24-hour coverage for a protracted period. Authorized persons manning these phones will provide accurate information on the emergency, as it becomes available. See SOP 500 Series for further details.

7.1.5 Plan Implementation

The implementation of this REP is accomplished in two phases. The initial phase is a pre-planned response to each emergency classification as identified in Section 7.1.5.1. This phase establishes initial communications contact between SHCGS and county and state governments to provide a complete exchange of information so that necessary protective measures may be implemented.

The operational phase is the implementation of the protective and parallel actions as deemed necessary to minimize public exposure to radiation and ensure public health and safety.

7.0 KENT COUNTY

7.1 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

7.1.5 Plan Implementation (Continued)

7.1.5.1. Phase 1 - Initial

A specific pre-planned response by county and state governments to each emergency classification is necessary to ensure the successful implementation of necessary protective and parallel actions in a timely manner. The following section summarizes county response and state interfaces to each of the emergency classifications and identifies actions to be initiated according to the emergency classification. These classifications are consistent with those established by SHCGS.

Notification of an Unusual Event (UE)

Characterizes off-normal plant conditions which may not in themselves be particularly significant from an emergency preparedness standpoint, but could reasonably have the potential to increase in significance if proper action is not taken or if circumstances beyond the control of the operating staff render the situation more serious from a safety standpoint. No offsite response is required. Upon declaration of an Unusual Event, SHCGS will notify DSP Communications or DEMA.

Alert

The Alert classification is the lowest level at which some necessity for emergency planning offsite response may be anticipated. This classification includes physical occurrences within the plant, which may require station staff emergency organization response. The initial assessment leading to this level should indicate that it is unlikely that an offsite hazard will evolve. This classification is associated with a judgment that the emergency situation can be corrected and controlled by the plant staff.

Upon declaration of an Alert, SHCGS will notify DSP Communications or DEMA. DSP Communications or DEMA will notify KCECC or KCEOC. KCEOC will be partially activated by the KCEM Assistant Director (See Figure 7-1).

7.0 KENT COUNTY

7.1 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

7.1.5 Plan Implementation (Continued)

7.1.5.1 Phase 1 - Initial (Continued)

Site Area Emergency (SAE)

The Site Area Emergency classification reflects conditions where there is a clear potential for significant releases, such releases are likely, or they are occurring, but does not involve a core meltdown situation based on current information.

Upon declaration of a SAE, SHCGS will promptly notify DSP Communications or DEMA. DSP Communications or DEMA will notify KCECC or KCEOC. The KCEOC will be fully activated and primary county and state agencies responsible for protective actions will be notified immediately (See Figure 7-2).

General Emergency (GE)

The General Emergency classification reflects accident situations involving actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting with the potential for loss of containment integrity (See Figure 7-3).

Upon declaration of a GE, DEMA or DSP Communications will promptly call KCEM Assistant Director or KCECC within 15 minutes of the initial call from SHCGS. If not already activated, the KCEOC will be fully activated and primary county and state agencies responsible for protective and parallel actions will be notified immediately.

7.1.5.2 Phase 2 - Operational

This section summarizes the assigned emergency response functions of primary and support county agencies, which will respond to an emergency at SHCGS. The agencies and their responsibilities are shown in the Kent County Agency Responsibility Matrix, Table 7-1. Table 7-2 shows functional responsibility and primary and alternate position listings for Kent County. Functional flow diagrams, which graphically show the interaction of these agencies, are presented in Figures 7-1 through 7-6.

Notification and Communication

No response by Kent County is required for Notification of Unusual Event.

Upon declaration of an Alert, Site Area Emergency and General Emergency, DEMA or DSP will notify KCECC or KCEM for all emergency levels. KCECC will then initiate the appropriate call list for the county. Upon declaration of a General Emergency, DEMA will also

7.0 KENT COUNTY

7.1 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

7.1.5 Plan Implementation (Continued)

7.1.5.2 Phase 2 - Operational (Continued)

Notification and Communication (continued)

notify KCECC or KCEM and upon confirmation by DEMA, KCECC will initiate the General Emergency notification call list for the county. (See SOP 100 Series).

DEMA will notify KCEM of protective action decisions. KCEM will then notify the primary and support county agencies responsible for protective actions of the decision. DEMA will routinely update KCEM on the situation and as new developments occur. Figures 7-1 through 7-3 graphically represent initial notification for various accident classes.

Command and Coordination

The President of the Levy Court or designee, the county Administrator, is in overall command of the county emergency response operations and will ensure 24-hour staffing capability for a protracted period. In addition, the President of the Levy Court will be responsible for assuring the continuity of resources (technical, administrative and material). The President of the Levy Court will report to the KCEOC.

Each responsible county agency will provide a representative to the KCEOC upon the request of the KCEM Assistant Director. These representatives will have authority to commit the local resources of the agency represented and speak on behalf of the head of the organization.

Figure 7-4 represents the command and coordination function of county emergency operations.

Accident Assessment

Kent County will rely on the resources of the State of Delaware for requirements in this area (See SOP 300 Series).

KCEM will coordinate with the state in providing transportation for monitoring teams, if necessary. Other than this, the KCEM has no role in accident assessment.

DEMA will keep KCEM informed of the emergency status and updated information to ensure the initiation of county protective actions.

7.0 KENT COUNTY

7.1 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

7.1.5 Plan Implementation (Continued)

7.1.5.2 Phase 2 - Operational (Continued)

Protective Actions

The President of the Levy Court is in overall command of county protective actions including evacuation, shelter-in-place, access control, ingestion exposure control, recovery and re-entry.

Kent County will implement protective actions only when authorized by the Governor or DEMA.

DEMA, based upon the recommendations from the TAC, will inform the KCEM Assistant Director of protective action decisions. The KCEM Assistant Director, under the direction of DEMA, will provide the overall coordination of county protective action operations.

Figure 7-5 represents the organization of the county for protective actions. Each protective action is summarized below.

Evacuation

KCEM is the primary and coordinating county agency for evacuation. KCEM, under the direction of DEMA, will provide coordination of county support agencies in notifying the affected public to evacuate and in providing transportation assistance. The volunteer fire companies and DSP Troop 3 are support county agencies for evacuation and will assist KCEM in notifying the public of the situation and the evacuation (See SOP 1200 Series).

Shelter-in-Place

KCEM is the primary and coordinating agency for shelter-in-place. KCEM, under the direction of DEMA, will provide the overall coordination of county support agencies in notifying the affected population to take shelter. The volunteer fire companies and DSP Troop 3 will assist KCEM in notifying the public of the need to shelter (See SOP 1200 Series).

Access Control

KCEM, under the direction of DEMA, will provide the overall coordination of support agencies in controlling access into the affected area and exiting traffic. DSP Troop 3 is the primary county agency for access control (See SOP 700 Series).

7.0 KENT COUNTY

7.1 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

7.1.5 Plan Implementation (Continued)

7.1.5.2 Phase 2 - Operational (Continued)

Protective Actions (Continued)

Ingestion Exposure Control

KCEM, under the direction of DEMA, will coordinate with state agencies controlling food, water, milk and livestock feed supplies, which may have become contaminated. Through the overall coordination of KCEM, Kent County will rely on the advice, directives and the capabilities provided by DEMA (See SOP 300 Series).

Relocation, Re-entry, Recovery and Return

KCEM is the primary and the overall coordinating county agency for re-entry. The DSP Troop 3 will support KCEM by providing access control for re-entry purposes. Kent County will rely on the recommendations of the State of Delaware and responsible federal and state agencies in re-entry procedures.

KCEM will coordinate all Kent County radiological emergency response operations according to DEMA recommendations.

The KCEM will coordinate county resources in the provision of transportation for residents who require special transportation or who are without private means of transportation.

DEMA will notify KCEM when radiation levels are such that it is safe to reenter the affected area. The KCEM Assistant Director will coordinate the county agencies to ensure a safe and orderly return of the evacuees. KCEM is the primary county agency for re-entry.

The Kent County President of the Levy Court or designee will ensure that sufficient resources are available to implement the KCEM role for as long as necessary.

7.0 KENT COUNTY

7.1 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

7.1.5 Plan Implementation (Continued)

7.1.5.2 Phase 2 - Operational (Continued)

Protective Actions (Continued)

Parallel Actions

The President of the Levy Court is in overall command of county parallel actions including emergency medical services, radiation exposure control, law enforcement and crime prevention, social services, public health and sanitation, and fire control and rescue.

KCEM, under the direction of DEMA, will provide the overall coordination of the county parallel actions operations and coordinate state support to the county. Figure 7-6 represents the county organization for parallel actions. Each parallel action is summarized below.

Emergency Medical Services

KCEM will provide the overall coordination of primary and support county agencies in emergency medical services. The volunteer fire companies and KCEMS comprise the primary county agencies, which provide emergency medical services. DSP Troop 3 will support the emergency medical services (See SOP 1500 Series).

Radiation Exposure Control

KCEM will coordinate the radiation exposure control operations with DEMA to ensure the availability, distribution and record maintenance of dosimetry for emergency workers (See SOP 800 Series).

Kent County will support radiation exposure control operations, as specified, with potassium iodide and personnel dosimetry. Kent County will rely on DNG for decontamination of emergency workers and the general public at registration and decontamination facilities.

Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

KCEM under the direction of DEMA will provide the overall coordination of primary and support agencies in maintaining law and order. DSP Troop 3 is the primary county agency for law enforcement and crime prevention.

Social Services

KCEM will provide the overall coordination of primary and support county agencies in social services operations. KCEM is the primary county agency and will coordinate the operations of support agencies in providing social services to the county. DEMA will provide the overall coordination of state support of Kent County social services.

7.0 KENT COUNTY

7.1 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

7.1.5 Plan Implementation (Continued)

7.1.5.2 Phase 2 - Operational (Continued)

Protective Actions (Continued)

Parallel Actions (Continued)

Public Health and Sanitation

KCEM will coordinate county public health and sanitation operations and is the primary county agency for this function. KCEM will work with county agency heads and rely on advice and assistance from the state agencies to ensure appropriate response.

Fire Control and Rescue

KCEM will coordinate the county fire control and rescue operations along with the primary county agency and the volunteer fire companies.

7.2 KENT COUNTY AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

7.2.1 President of Levy Court

7.2.1.1 Notification and Communication

The President of the Levy Court, or alternate, the Vice President of the Levy Court, will be notified of a radiological incident at SHCGS by telephone call from the KCEM Assistant Director. An initial contact message form will be completed and notification will be verified by return telephone call or voice recognition. Work and home telephone numbers are available for 24-hour notification. The President of the Levy Court will report to the Kent County Emergency Operations Center (KCEOC).

7.2.1.2 Command and Coordination

The President of the Levy Court is in overall command of the county emergency response operations and will establish liaison and coordinate with DEMA.

The Office of the Levy Court has all the resources of the county at its command.

7.2.1.3 Accident Assessment

The President of the Levy Court has no assigned responsibility for this function.

7.0 KENT COUNTY

7.2 KENT COUNTY AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

7.2.1 President of Levy Court (Continued)

7.2.1.4 Protective Actions

The President of the Levy Court will oversee KCEM in the implementation of protective actions necessary to ensure public health and safety.

7.2.1.5 Parallel Actions

The President of the Levy Court will oversee the KCEM in the implementation of parallel actions necessary to ensure public health and safety.

7.2.1.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall responsibility for the maintenance and updating of the Kent County Radiological Emergency Plan lies with KCEM. The KCEM Assistant Director is responsible for maintaining and updating the Levy Court sections of the REP.

7.2.2 Emergency Management (KCEM)

7.2.2.1 Notification and Communication

The KCEM Assistant Director/Alternate will be notified of a radiological incident at SHCGS by radio, telephone or pager by the KCECC. Radio frequencies and work and home telephone numbers are provided for 24-hour notification. Following completion of an Initial Contact Message Form, the notification will be verified, by return telephone call, radio call or voice recognition.

After receiving verification, the KCEM Assistant Director or alternate will notify the President of Levy Court and DSP Troop 3 and will activate the KCEOC. A call list of telephone numbers and radio frequencies is available for 24-hour notification.

KCEM will utilize the radio and telephones located in the KCEOC as primary communication for the county emergency response. The KCEM Assistant Director will communicate with KCECC by radio, telephone or messenger from the KCEOC.

7.0 KENT COUNTY

7.2 KENT COUNTY AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

7.2.2 Emergency Management (KCEM) (Continued)

7.2.2.2 Command and Coordination

The KCEM Assistant Director or alternate is in charge of the KCEOC. The KCEM Assistant Director or alternate, under the overall command of the President of the Levy Court, will coordinate the emergency response of the county from the KCEOC. The KCEM Assistant Director is responsible for coordination of the necessary personnel and resources (technical, administrative and material) needed to equip the EOC for continuous 24-hour operations for a protracted period. In addition, the KCEM Assistant Director will ensure that county agencies with representatives at the KCEOC and KCECC during a radiological emergency have 24-hour staffing capability for a protracted period. KCEM will coordinate the county emergency response under the direction of DEMA.

At the direction of the President of the Levy Court, KCEM has the resources of the county available to call upon in the event of an emergency.

7.2.2.3 Accident Assessment

KCEM and the President of the Levy Court will coordinate county transportation resources in support of the state field monitoring teams, if requested.

7.2.2.4 Protective Actions

KCEM, under the overall command of the President of the Levy Court, is responsible for the coordination of the implementation of protective actions.

Evacuation

KCEM will coordinate county evacuation operations with DEMA. KCEM will be supported by the volunteer fire companies, DSP Troop 3, DFW, DNG, the county school bus contractors and the fire call board.

Shelter-in-Place

KCEM, under the direction of DEMA, will coordinate county shelter-in-place operations. KCEM will be supported by DSP Troop 3 and the volunteer fire companies.

7.0 KENT COUNTY

7.2 KENT COUNTY AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

7.2.2 Emergency Management (KCEM) (Continued)

Protective Actions (Continued)

Access Control

KCEM is the coordinating county agency for access control. KCEM will be supported by private highway contractors and DSP Troop 3 in establishing access control. Working with agency heads, KCEM will ensure that all affected areas are clearly designated and access to these areas is adequately controlled.

Ingestion Exposure Control

KCEM, under the direction of DEMA, will cooperate in the ingestion exposure control operations and will support the state agencies, DPH, DWR, DNG, DDA and FSA in restricting the consumption of contaminated food, water, milk and livestock feed, if necessary. KCEM will rely on the advice, directives and capabilities provided by DEMA

Relocation, Re-entry, Recovery and Return

KCEM, under the direction of DEMA, will coordinate county re-entry operations. KCEM will be supported by county school bus contractors and DSP - Troop 3. Working with the county agency heads and relying on the direction of DEMA, KCEM will cooperate in the proper notification and the transportation of evacuees to their residences in an orderly fashion.

7.2.2.5 Parallel Actions

KCEM, under command of the President of Levy Court or designee, is responsible for the implementation and coordination of county parallel actions.

Emergency Medical Services

KCEM will coordinate the county emergency medical services operations and will be supported by DPH, the volunteer fire company and ambulance association, Milford Memorial Hospital and Bayhealth Medical Center (Kent General Hospital).

Radiation Exposure Control

KCEM will coordinate with the appropriate state and county agencies in the operations for radiation exposure control. KCEM will ensure that dosimeters, TLDs and KI are available for emergency workers' use and that adequate exposure record keeping capabilities exist for emergency workers.

7.0 KENT COUNTY

7.2 KENT COUNTY AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

7.2.2 Emergency Management (KCEM) (Continued)

Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

KCEM will coordinate the county law enforcement and crime prevention operations of the state agencies to ensure the maintenance of civil order.

Social Services

KCEM, under the direction of DEMA, will coordinate the social services operations of the county in coordination with DHSS, Salvation Army (SA), the Catholic Social Services, the Delaware Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (DEVOAD) and the ARC DMVP in the implementation of social services operations.

Fire Control and Rescue

KCECC will coordinate the county fire control and rescue operations. The volunteer fire companies are the primary response agencies and will be supported by the DFW, DNG and Delaware CAP in rescue operations.

Public Health and Sanitation

KCEM will coordinate county public sanitation operations with DPH in the provision of routine health services and maintenance of sanitation facilities.

7.2.2.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall authority and responsibility for the county radiological emergency planning effort lies with KCEM Assistant Director.

The overall responsibility for the maintenance and updating of the Kent County Radiological Emergency Plan lies with KCEM. The KCEM Assistant Director is responsible for maintaining and updating KCEM sections of the REP.

7.2.3 Kent County Volunteer Fire Companies

Kent County is divided into 18 county fire districts and the Dover Air Force Base Fire Dept. Citizens Hose Fire Company of Smyrna is the primary respondent for Kent County and responsible for back-up route alerting in the event of a siren failure. Each district fire company can provide emergency services to its district and assist other Kent County districts in mitigating an emergency, when requested by the district Officer in Charge (OIC) thru the KCECC. The Dover Air Force Fire Dept. will also assist county fire companies in all districts, with emergency response and support. The district fire chief or the designated officer is the OIC of district operations in the affected area.

7.0 KENT COUNTY

7.2 KENT COUNTY AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

7.2.3 Kent County Volunteer Fire Companies (Continued)

7.2.3.1 Notification and Communications

The district fire chief or the designated officer in charge, will be notified of a radiological incident at SHCGS at work or home from the KCECC. The message will be verified by voice recognition or return telephone call. After receiving notification, KCECC will contact volunteer personnel by means of telephone or radio. Work and home telephone numbers are provided for 24-hour notification. Volunteer fire companies will maintain communications with field personnel and the KCECC by radio.

7.2.3.2 Command and Coordination

The district fire chief or the designated officer of the affected area, is in charge of fire company operations and will be responsible for assuring the continuity of resources (technical, administrative and material) and 24-hour staffing capability.

Liaison will be maintained with the DSFS Representative at the State EOC and KCEOC.

7.2.3.3 Accident Assessment

Volunteer fire companies have no function in accident assessment.

7.2.3.4 Protective Actions

Evacuation

Volunteer fire companies will coordinate with DSP in evacuation operations by assisting in providing public notification of evacuation by mobile public address systems and/or by direct contact, if necessary. In addition, volunteer fire companies will assist in the evacuation of handicapped and disabled residents.

Shelter-in-Place

Volunteer fire companies will coordinate with DSP in shelter-in-place operations by assisting in providing public notification of shelter-in-place procedures by mobile public address systems and/or by direct contact, if necessary.

7.0 KENT COUNTY

7.2 KENT COUNTY AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

7.2.3 Kent County Volunteer Fire Companies (Continued)

7.2.3.5 Parallel Actions

Emergency Medical Services

Volunteer fire company personnel and equipment will be deployed for emergency medical services as necessary. The designated medical centers will support the fire companies in emergency medical services. ARC DMVP will provide emergency first aid, and supervise DPH nursing coverage for all Red Cross Disaster Shelters in accordance with ARC 3050 Regulations and Procedures.

Fire Control and Rescue

Volunteer fire companies are the key agency for fire control and rescue. Volunteer fire companies will be deployed as necessary in each district by the fire chief. County Fireboard (911 Center) will dispatch volunteer fire companies.

Radiation Exposure Control

Volunteer fire companies will distribute dosimeters; TLDs and KI to firemen involved in route alerting and/or emergency operations and will maintain dose records.

7.2.3.6 Emergency Plan Maintenance

Overall responsibility for the maintenance and updating of the Delaware Radiological Emergency Plan lies with DEMA. DSFS is responsible for maintaining and updating the volunteer fire company sections of the REP.

FIGURE 7-1
ALERT NOTIFICATION
KENT COUNTY

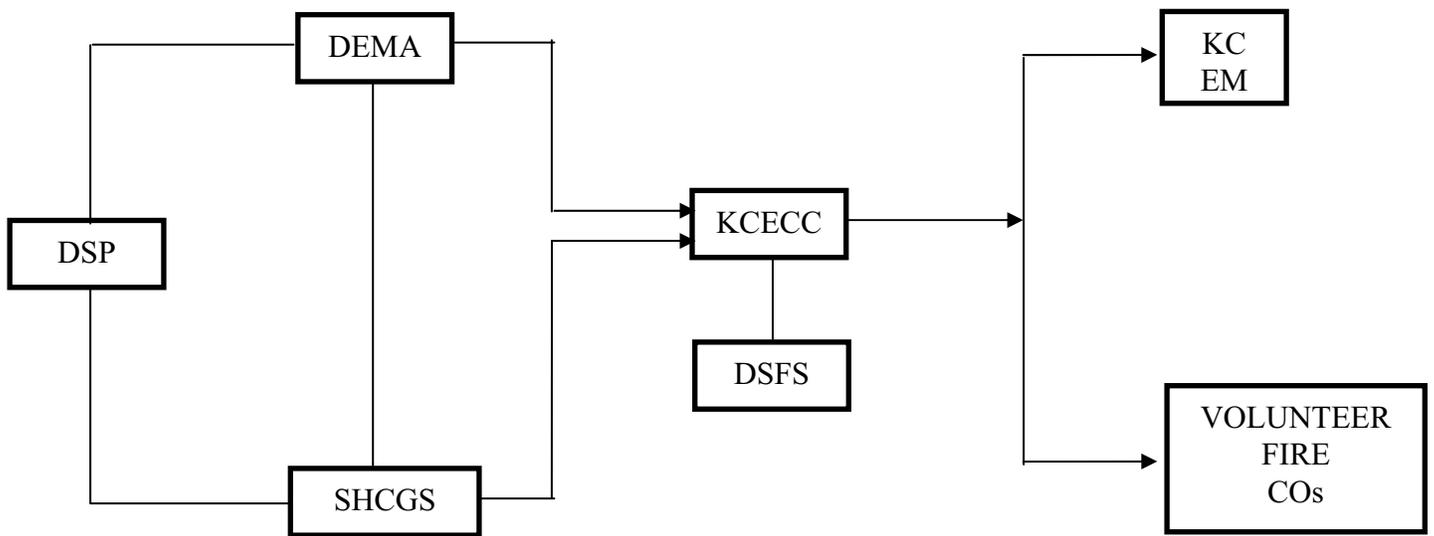


FIGURE 7-2
SITE AREA EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION
KENT COUNTY

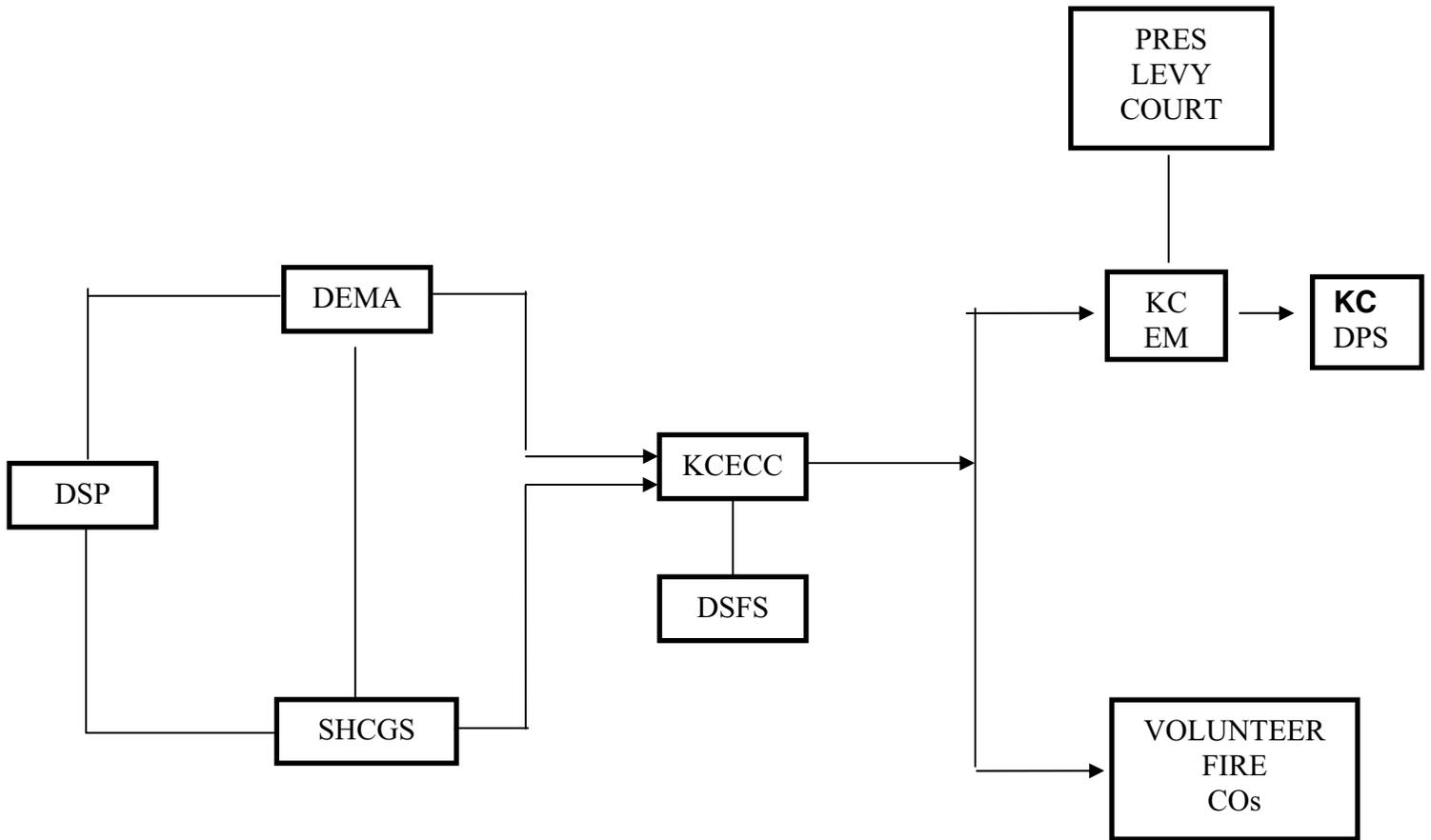


FIGURE 7-3
GENERAL EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION
KENT COUNTY

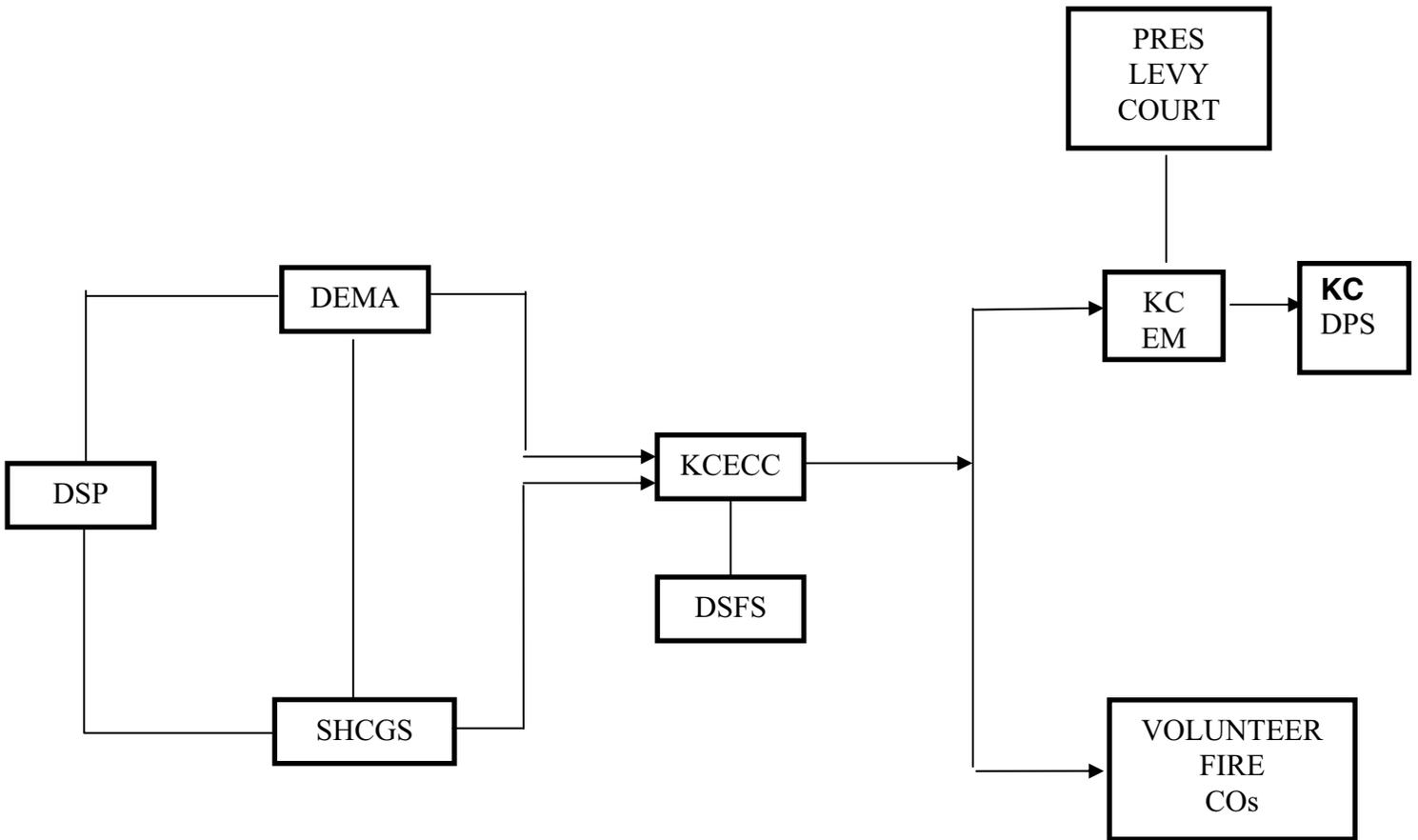


FIGURE 7-4
COMMAND AND COORDINATION
KENT COUNTY

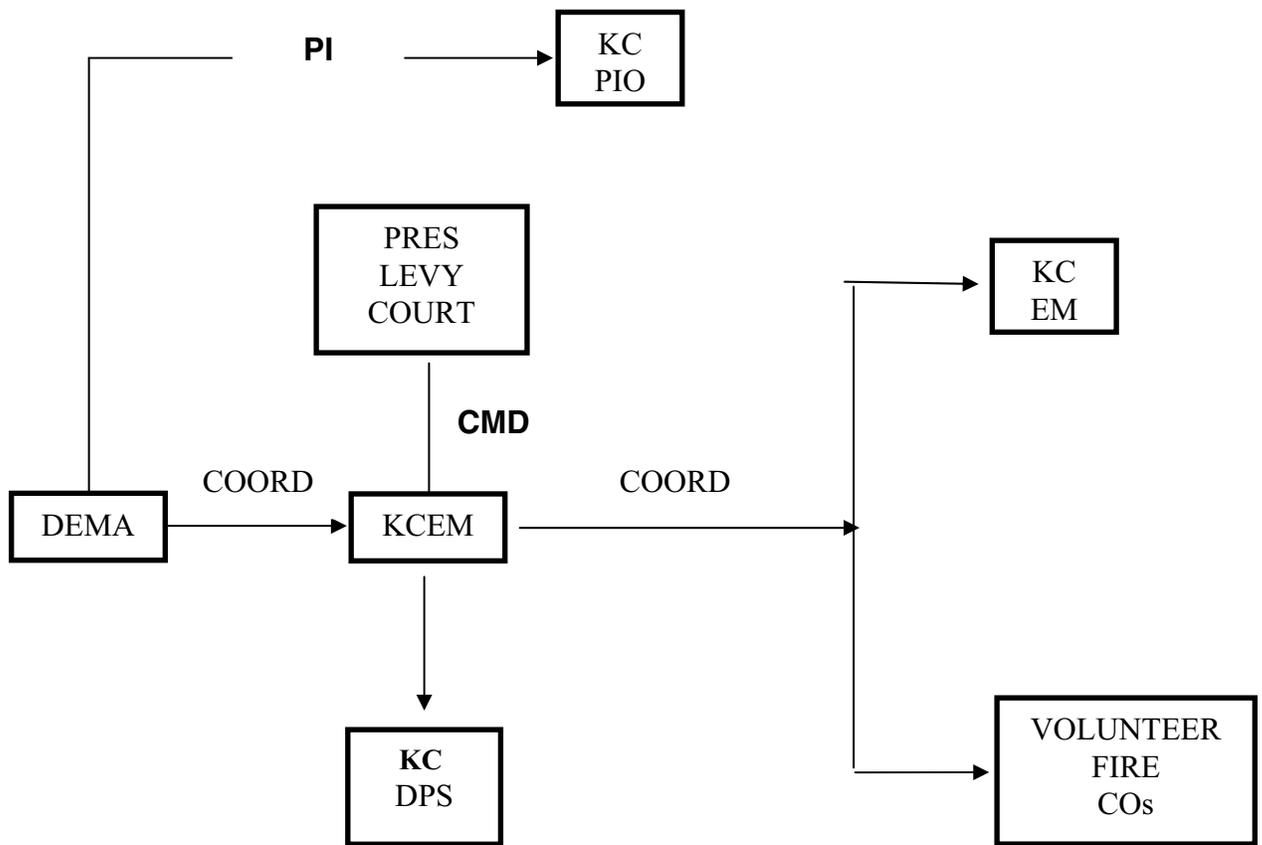


FIGURE 7-5
PROTECTIVE ACTIONS
KENT COUNTY

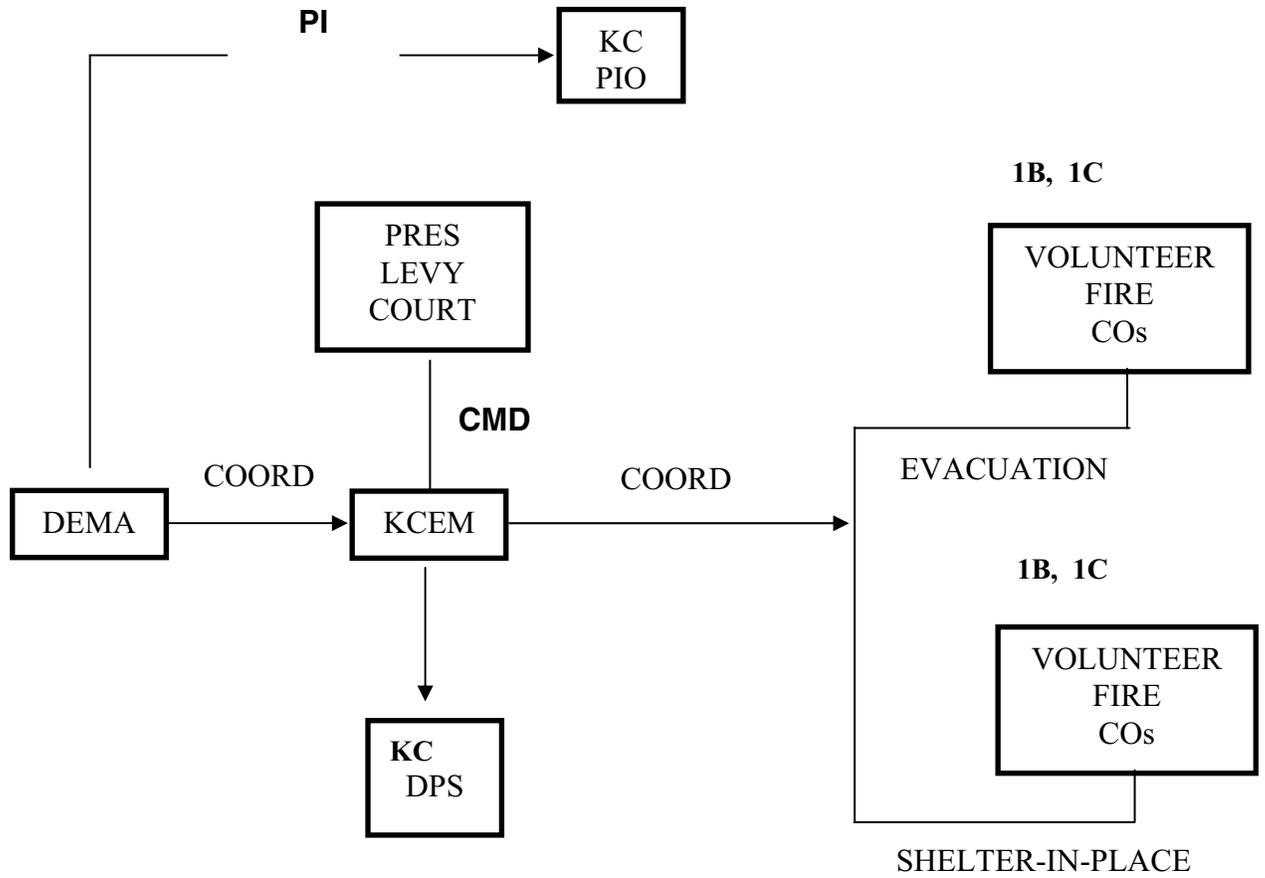
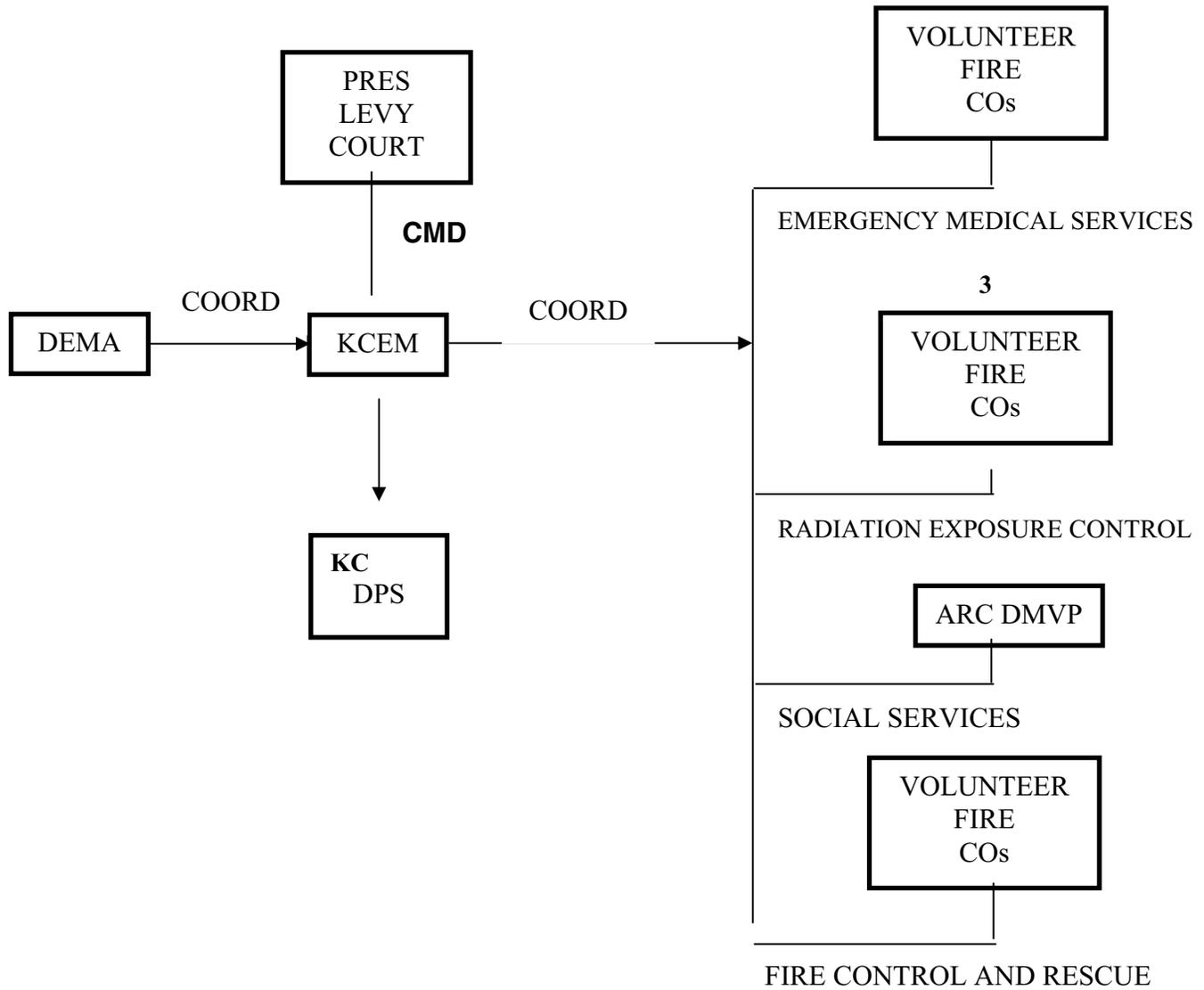


FIGURE 7-6
PARALLEL ACTIONS
KENT COUNTY



KENT COUNTY
AGENCY RESPONSIBILITY MATRIX
TABLE 7-1

COUNTY AGENCIES	NOTIFICATION AND COMMUNICATIONS					PROTECTIVE ACTIONS					PARALLEL ACTIONS					
	COMM AND COORD.	INT. NOTIF.	EMER. COMM.	PUB. INFO.	ACCID ASSESS.	EVACU-ATION	TAKE SHELTER	ACCESS CONTROL	FOOD WATER MILK SERV. CONTROL	EMER. MED. CONTR.	RAD. EXP. PREV.	LAW ENF. & CRIME	SOC. SER.	*RE-ENTRY HEALTH & SAN.	PUB. HEALTH	FIRE & RESCUE
PRESIDENT OF LEVY COURT		CMD	CMD	CMD	CMD	CMD	CMD	CMD	CMD	CMD	CMD	CMD	CMD	CMD	CMD	CMD
COUNTY EM COORD	COORD		P COORD	P COORD	S COORD	S-2 COORD	S COORD	S COORD	S COORD	P COORD	S COORD	S COORD	S COORD	COORD	COORD	COORD
COUNTY FIRE COMPANIES						1B, 1C S	1B, 1C S			P			S-2			

NOTES:

CMD-COUNTY COMMAND COORD-OVERALL COORDINATION	1A-PUBLIC NOTIFICATION VIA RADIO OR TV	3-PROVIDE SAMPLING	6A-DECONTAMINATION OF
PI-PUBLIC INFORMATION	1B-PUBLIC NOTIFICATION VIA MOBILE AND/OR FIXED PUBLIC ADDRESS OR ALERT SYSTEM	4A-MONITOR PUBLIC EXP.	3A-ANALYSIS EVACUEES
P-PRIMARY AGENCY	1C-PUBLIC NOTIFICATION VIA DIRECT CONTACT	4B-MONITOR EMERGENCY	6B-DECONTAMINATION OF EMERGENCY WORKERS
S-SUPPORT AGENCY	2-PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION		WORKER EXPOSURE 6C-
DECONTAMINATION OF	2A-PROVIDE SHELTER	5-KEEP RECORDS/ 7-TRAFFIC CONTROL	EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

TABLE 7-2

KENT COUNTY
FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND PRIMARY POSITIONS LISTINGS

<u>Function</u>	<u>Primary/Coordinating Agency</u>	<u>Responsible Position</u>	<u>Alternate Position</u>
Notification and Communication			
Command and Coordination	(CMD) President of Levy Court	President	Vice President
Technical Assessment	(C) Kent County EM (S) State Police Troop - 3	KCEM Assistant Director Troop Commander	KCEM Alternate Duty Officer
Protective Actions			
Evacuation	(P) Kent County EM (S) Volunteer Fire Companies (S) State Police Troop-3	KCEM Assistant Director District Fire Chiefs Troop Commander	KCEM Alternate Officer in Charge Duty Officer
Take Shelter	(P) Kent County EM (S) Volunteer Fire Companies (S) State Police Troop 3	KCEM Assistant Director District Fire Chiefs Troop Commander	KCEM Alternate Officer in Charge Duty Officer
Access Control	(P) State Police Troop-3	Troop Commander	Duty Officer
Ingestion Exposure Control	(C) Kent County EM (P) State Division of Public Health	KCEM Assistant Director Director	KCEM Alternate Chief, Bureau of Environmental Health
Parallel Actions			
Emergency Medical Services	(P) Volunteer Fire Companies (P) Kent County Paramedics (P) Kent General Triage Team	District Fire Chiefs	Officer in Charge
Radiation Exposure Control	(C) Kent County EM (S) Volunteer Fire Companies	KCEM Assistant Director District Fire Chiefs	KCEP Alternate Officer in Charge
Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention	(P) State Police Troop-3	Troop Commander	Duty Officer
Social Services	(C) Kent County EM (P) State Division of Health and Social Services	KCEM Assistant Director Secretary	KCEM Alternate Dept. Disaster Planning Coordinator

TABLE 7-2

KENT COUNTY
FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND PRIMARY POSITIONS LISTINGS

<u>Function</u>	<u>Primary/Coordinating Agency</u>	<u>Responsible Position</u>	<u>Alternate Position</u>
Public Health and Sanitation	(C) Kent County EM (P) State Division of Public Health	KCEM Assistant Director Director	KCEM Alternate Deputy Director, Administrative Services
Re-entry	(P) Kent County EM (S) State Police Troop 3	KCEM Assistant Director Troop Commander	KCEM Alternate Duty Officer
Fire and Rescue	(P) Volunteer Fire Companies	Through Company Chain of Command	Designee
Public Information	(S) Kent County EM	KCEM Assistant Director	Designee

Key:

- P = Primary
- C = Coordinating
- CMD = Command
- S = Support

8.0 SUSSEX COUNTY

8.1 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

8.1.1 Emergency Response Organization

Parts of Sussex County lie within the 50-mile Ingestion Planning Zone (IPZ) of the Salem-Hope Creek Generating Stations (SHCGS).

The President of Sussex County Council will ensure that sufficient resources are available to implement the county role for as long as necessary.

The Sussex County Office of Emergency Management (SCOEM) is the primary and overall coordinating agency for ingestion exposure pathway operations for Sussex County. Sussex County will rely on the recommendations of responsible federal and state agencies.

These procedures will be adapted in the event of a radiological emergency at any commercial nuclear power plant.

8.1.2 Emergency Facilities

8.1.2.1 Emergency Operations Center (SCEOC)

The Sussex County EOC (SCEOC) is located in Georgetown, Delaware. It provides a secure and protected headquarters and communications center for the direction and control of all emergency and disaster operations in the county.

A summary of the SCEOC communication resources is contained in the Sussex County Emergency Operations Plan. SCEOC will be in operation as necessary. SCEM Director will be responsible for assuring the continuity of resources (technical, administrative and material). The agency representative will have the authority to commit the resources of the organization and to speak on behalf of the head of that organization in the event of an extreme emergency.

8.1.2.2 Media Center

Media personnel will be directed to the Emergency News Center (ENC) and Joint Information Center (JIC) in Woodstown, New Jersey.

8.1.3 Emergency Communications

The Sussex County Emergency Communications Center (SCECC) is operational 24 hours per day.

8.1.4 Public Information

The SCEM Director is responsible for the overall coordination of the public information program within the county.

The SCPIO or designee, located at the SCEOC, will be in charge of coordinating, with the State PIO, the dissemination of information concerning the radiological emergency situation and county operations. The SCPIO will rely completely on the state to prepare all news releases. Close liaison will be maintained with DEMA to ensure coordination of public information.

8.0 SUSSEX COUNTY (Continued)

8.1 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

8.1.4 Public Information (Continued)

The state and county will coordinate the rumor control program. A designated toll-free telephone number specifically for rumor control to be used by the public to obtain information is installed at the State EOC. The system is comprised of separate phones with one telephone number. If the first line is busy the call will automatically switch to the next. The rumor control program will provide 24-hour coverage for a protracted period. Authorized persons manning these phones will provide accurate information on the emergency as it becomes available. See SOP 500 series for further details.

8.2 SUSSEX COUNTY RESPONSIBILITIES

8.2.1 Notification and Communication

Sussex County will be notified of an Alert, Site Area Emergency (SAE) and General Emergency (GE) by DEMA.

8.2.2 Command and Coordination

The Director of Sussex County Emergency Management (SCEM) is in overall command of the county emergency response operations and will ensure 24-hour staffing capability for a protracted period. In addition, the SCEM Director will be responsible for assuring the continuity of resources.

8.2.3 Accident Assessment

Sussex County will rely on the resources of the State of Delaware for all requirements in this area.

8.2.4 Protective Actions

Sussex County will implement protective actions only when authorized by the Governor or DEMA.

Access Control

The Delaware State Police (DSP) is the primary county agency for access control. The SCEOC is the overall coordinating agency for this function.

Ingestion Exposure Control

Through the overall coordination of the SCEOC, Sussex County will rely on the advice, directives and the capabilities provided by DEMA.

Re-entry

The SCEOC is the primary and overall coordinating county agency for re-entry. The DSP will support the county by providing access control for re-entry purposes. Sussex County will rely on the recommendations of responsible federal and state agencies in re-entry procedures.

8.0 SUSSEX COUNTY (Continued)

8.2 SUSSEX COUNTY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

8.2.4 Protective Actions (Continued)

Return and Relocation

The SCEOC will coordinate county resources in the provision of transportation for residents who require special transportation or who are without private means of transportation for return or relocation operations.

8.2.5 Parallel Actions

Emergency Medical Services

The volunteer fire companies and paramedics comprise the primary county agency for emergency medical services. Overall coordination for this function will be through the SCEOC. DSP will support the fire companies in emergency medical services.

Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

DSP is the primary county agency for law enforcement and crime prevention. Overall coordination for this effort will be through the SCEOC.

Social Services

The SCEOC will coordinate with the responsible state agencies in social service operations to provide adequate services.

Public Health and Sanitation

The SCEOC will coordinate with public health and sanitation operations and is the primary county agency for this function. The SCDEP will work with county agency heads and rely on advice and assistance from the state agencies to ensure appropriate response.

Fire Control and Rescue

The SCEOC will coordinate the county fire control and rescue operations along with the primary county agency (the volunteer fire companies.)

8.3 COUNTY AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

8.3.1 Sussex County Emergency Management (SCEM)

8.3.1.1 SCEM will coordinate resources in the provision of transportation for field survey teams and residents who also require special transportation or who are without private means of transportation.

8.3.1.2 SCEM will coordinate the activity of such emergency services as the fire callboard and communications.

8.0 SUSSEX COUNTY (Continued)

8.3 COUNTY AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

8.3.1.3 SCEM will ensure the performance of the emergency assignments of public information, access and traffic control, law enforcement, sample transportation, and emergency medical services.

8.3.1.4 SCEM will ensure that sufficient resources are available to implement their role for as long as necessary.

9.0 PLAN TESTING, MAINTENANCE AND DISTRIBUTION

9.1 SCENARIOS

The Delaware Emergency Management Agency (DEMA) is responsible for the overall development of exercise and drill scenarios and in making arrangements for qualified observers. These scenarios will include the basic objective(s) for each exercise or drill, appropriate evaluation criteria, the date(s), time period, place(s) and participating agencies, the simulated events and the time schedule of real and simulated initiating events.

A narrative summary describing the conduct of the exercises or drills will 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.

9.2 DRILLS

Drills are often major components of emergency response exercises. They test, develop and maintain skills necessary to perform a particular function as well as augment standard maintenance checks of emergency response equipment. A drill instructor will conduct and evaluate drills at the annual exercise and as required for each drill type as listed below.

9.2.1 Communication Drills

Overall coordination of communication drills is the responsibility of DEMA. Communications with state and county agencies within the plume exposure zone will be tested monthly.

Communications with federal emergency response agencies and states within the ingestion pathway will be tested quarterly.

Communications between Salem-Hope Creek Generating Stations (SHCGS), the state and county Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) and field assessment teams, will be tested annually. Communications drills will include the understanding of messages.

9.2.2 Medical Emergency Drills

The Division of Public Health (DPH), the Office of Emergency Medical Services, will participate in annual medical emergency drills conducted by DEMA. A medical emergency drill will involve a simulated contaminated individual and participation from an ambulance service, an offsite medical treatment facility and other local support service agencies as necessary. This offsite portion of the medical drill may be performed as part of the required annual exercise.

9.0 PLAN TESTING, MAINTENANCE AND DISTRIBUTION (Continued)

9.2 DRILLS (Continued)

9.2.3 Radiological Monitoring Drills

The Division of Water Resources (DWR), the Delaware National Guard (DNG), the Division of Public Health (DPH) will coordinate with DEMA in the development of radiological monitoring drills. Radiological monitoring drills will be conducted annually. These drills will include collection and analysis of all sample media (e.g., water, vegetation, soil and air) and provisions for projected effluent dose calculations, communications and record keeping. Local organizations will participate when appropriate.

9.2.4 Accident Assessment Drills

DEMA is responsible for conducting semi-annual accident assessment drills. These drills involve response to and analysis of simulated airborne and liquid samples and direct radiation measurements in the environment.

9.3 EXERCISES

At least once every 12 months (plus or minus three months), DEMA will coordinate the preparation and conduct of an emergency response exercise of the REP. The exercise will include the mobilization of adequate personnel and resources of SHCGS as well as of the state and counties, to demonstrate the ability to respond to an emergency. All EOCs involved in the test will be fully manned.

Federal and state observers will be on hand to evaluate and critique the biennial (every 2 years) exercise. The critique will be the basis for review and improvement of the REP. Medical drills will be evaluated and critiqued by the federal government biennially.

The exercise scenario will be varied from year to year so that all major elements of the Plan and all preparedness organizations are tested within a six-year period.

9.0 PLAN TESTING, MAINTENANCE AND DISTRIBUTION (Continued)

9.4 TRAINING

A training program has been established for state and county personnel to prepare them for radiological emergencies at the SHCGS. The DEMA Director is responsible for this training program including its coordination, scheduling, staffing and updating. The participation of appropriate state personnel is the responsibility of the DEMA Director, while the participation of appropriate local personnel is the responsibility of the NCCDPS Director and the KCEM Director for New Castle and Kent counties respectively.

The training program will use courses, drills, exercises and subsequent critiques to instruct and develop command and coordination personnel, communications personnel, accident assessment personnel, radiological monitoring teams, police and firefighting personnel and first aid, medical and rescue personnel. The program includes courses sponsored by the state, federal, utility and private contractors. Several courses are described below.

9.4.1 Radiological Emergency Preparedness Planning Course

The one week Radiological Emergency Planning Course is offered by FEMA at the Emergency Management Institute in Emmitsburg, Maryland. It is designed for radiological emergency planners and focuses on the planning necessary to deal with the offsite effects of an accident at a nuclear facility. The following state personnel may take this course:

- DEMA Principal Planner
- DEMA Supervisor Planner
- DEMA REP Planners
- Members of the TAC

9.4.2 Radiological Accident Assessment Concepts

Two one week Radiological Accident Assessment Courses are offered by FEMA at the Emergency Management Institute in Emmitsburg, Maryland. They focus on offsite effects of an accident at a nuclear facility. The course is technical and assumes a background in nuclear or health physics. State personnel designated to take this course may include but are not limited to the following:

- DEMA Principal Planner
- DEMA Supervisor Planner
- DEMA REP Planners
- State Representative (2) at the EOF
- Members of the TAC
- Members of the Field Monitoring Teams

9.4.3 Radiological Emergency Preparedness Evaluation Course

The one week Radiological Emergency Planning Course is offered by FEMA at the Emergency Management Institute in Emmitsburg, Maryland. It is designed for evaluators of nuclear power plant off-site exercises. Course topics include regulations and guidelines for evaluating exercises and the techniques for exercise evaluation. The following state personnel may take this course:

- DEMA Principal Planner
- DEMA Supervisor Planner

9.0 PLAN TESTING, MAINTENANCE AND DISTRIBUTION (Continued)

9.4 TRAINING (Continued)

9.4.3 Radiological Emergency Preparedness Evaluation Course (Continued)

DEMA REP Planners
Members of the TAC

9.4.4 Radiological Emergency Response Operations Course (RERO)

The Radiological Emergency Response Operations Course is an eight day course sponsored by FEMA at the Noble Training Center in Anniston, Alabama. It is designed for state and local government radiological emergency response personnel and assumes little or no health physics expertise. The course consists of both classroom lectures that provide basic information on radiological emergencies and field exercises that simulate radiological emergencies involving a nuclear power plant, a transportation accident and an industrial accident.

State personnel designated to take this course may include but are not limited to the following:

DEMA Principal Planner
DEMA Supervisor Planner
DEMA REP Planners

State Representative (s) at the EOF
Members of the TAC
Members of the Field Monitoring Teams

9.4.5 Advanced Radiation Incident Operations (ARIO)

The Advanced Radiation Incident Course is an eight day course sponsored by FEMA at the Noble Training Center in Anniston, Alabama. This course is an advanced-level course for those individuals who need to refresh or improve skills as a radiological responder or manager. This course focuses on response plans and procedures for complex incident(s). The performance-based training concentrates on organization and jurisdictional issues and planning considerations where all levels of government may be involved in responding to an incident. This course is physically challenging.

DEMA Principal Planner
DEMA Supervisor Planner
DEMA REP Planners

State Representative (s) at the EOF
Members of the TAC
Members of the Field Monitoring Teams

9.4.6 Delaware REP Course

The Delaware REP Course consists of 4 hours of classroom instruction and assumes the participants are without prior exposure to radiological emergency

9.0 PLAN TESTING, MAINTENANCE AND DISTRIBUTION (Continued)

9.5 TRAINING (Continued)

9.4.6 Delaware REP Course (Continued)

planning. State personnel designated to take this course will include but are not limited to the coordinators or directors of response organizations identified in the plan.

The Delaware Radiological Emergency Planning Course includes the following topics:

- 9.4.6.1 NUREG 0654
- 9.4.6.2 Legal Basis for REP
- 9.4.6.3 Accident Assessment
- 9.4.6.4 Notification and Communication
- 9.4.6.5 Command and Coordination
- 9.4.6.6 Protective Actions
- 9.4.6.7 Parallel Actions
- 9.4.6.8 Mutual Aid Agreements
- 9.4.6.9 Emergency Response Organization
- 9.4.6.10 Emergency Facilities
- 9.4.6.11 Emergency Communications
- 9.4.6.12 Public Information
- 9.4.6.13 Accident Classification
- 9.4.6.14 Implementing Procedures
- 9.4.6.15 Standard Operating Procedures
- 9.4.6.16 Plan Testing and Drills

9.0 PLAN TESTING, MAINTENANCE AND DISTRIBUTION (Continued)

9.4 TRAINING (Continued)

9.4.7 Delaware Emergency Worker Training Course

The Delaware Radiation Emergency Worker Training Course consists of 4 hours of classroom instruction and assumes the participants are without prior exposure to radiological emergency procedures. It includes the following topics:

- 9.4.7.1 SHCGS: How it Works
- 9.4.7.2 Emergency Planning: Background
- 9.4.7.3 Sources of Radiation Exposure
- 9.4.7.4 Atomic Structure
- 9.4.7.5 Radiation
- 9.4.7.6 Effects of Radiation on the Human Body
- 9.4.7.7 Radiation Dose Units
- 9.4.7.8 Protective Action Guides
- 9.4.7.9 Limiting Exposure to Radiation
- 9.4.7.10 Radioactive Contamination
- 9.4.7.11 Decontamination
- 9.4.7.12 Radiation Detection Instruments

The following personnel may take this course:

- State Policemen
- Sampling Team Members (Plume and Ingestion)
- Communications Personnel
- Volunteer Firefighters
- Highway Personnel

9.0 PLAN TESTING, MAINTENANCE AND DISTRIBUTION (Continued)

9.4 TRAINING (Continued)

9.4.8 Medical Management of Injured Contaminated Patients by Emergency Department Personnel - Basic Course

Three (3) hours for emergency department nurses, doctors and technicians.

9.4.9 Medical Management of Injured Contaminated Patients by Emergency Department Personnel - Advanced Course

Three (3) hours for emergency department nurses, doctors and technicians.

9.4.10 Pre-Hospital Emergency Medical Services Response to Injured Contaminated Patients - Basic Course

Three (3) hours for Basic Life Support (BLS) providers.

9.4.11 Pre-Hospital Emergency Medical Services Response to Injured Contaminated Patients - Advanced Course

Three (3) hours for Advanced Life Support (ALS) providers.

9.5 RETRAINING

A refresher training program has been established for state and county radiological emergency response personnel. For personnel primarily involved with planning, the annual refresher program will inform them of new requirements and provide them with feedback from other planning efforts. For personnel involved with the mechanics of a radiological emergency response, the annual refresher program will update them to changes in operations, procedures and techniques. New equipment will be introduced and personnel trained in its use. Previously acquired skills will be reviewed and, if found deficient, brought up to acceptable levels of proficiency.

9.5.1 Delaware REP Refresher Course

The Delaware Agency Personnel Training Course is a refresher course which includes the following topics:

9.5.1.1 Plan overview

- Emergency Planning Zones
- Emergency Classifications
- Emergency Response Functions

9.5.1.2 Specific Agency Response

- Agency Protective Actions and Parallel Actions
- Agency Notification Procedures
- Agency Standard Operating Procedures
- Agency Response Details

9.0 PLAN TESTING, MAINTENANCE AND DISTRIBUTION (Continued)

9.5 RETRAINING (Continued)

9.5.1 Delaware REP Refresher Course (Continued)

9.5.1.3 Emergency Worker Radiological Protection

Radiation Measurement
Dosimetry
Record Keeping
Use of KI
Use of Anti-Contamination Equipment

It consists of 3 hours of classroom instruction and assumes the participants have prior exposure to the radiological emergency plan and procedures. All state and county agency personnel who have assigned functions in the event of a radiological emergency may take this course.

9.6 CRITIQUE

Qualified observers from county, state, private and/or federal agencies will observe and critique the required exercises and drills. Before the exercise or drill takes place all observers will be provided with exercise or drill scenarios; work sheets, travel, and accommodation information. A critique meeting will be organized by the DEMA Director. All participants and observers will attend this meeting. At the conclusion of the meeting the DEMA Director will prepare a written summary of observer and participant comments which he will distribute to observers and participants. Following the critique meeting the DEMA Director will be responsible for seeing to it that all comments are acted upon and for preparing and distributing a formal written evaluation of the action taken.

9.7 PLAN MAINTENANCE

Overall responsibility for the maintenance and updating of the plans and procedures, including the incorporation of requested changes, changes indicated by plan review and changes identified by drills and exercises, will be the responsibility of the DEMA Director.

Plan revisions will be conducted on an ongoing basis with new pages distributed as frequently as is convenient. In addition, the plans and procedures will be comprehensively reviewed annually and immediately after the FEMA Exercise and the revisions generated soon thereafter. DEMA will conduct audits periodically to ensure that changes have been posted. Disclosure of non-compliance will result in notification of the director of the agency involved.

Telephone numbers in emergency procedures will be updated quarterly (See SOP 100 Series).

There will be a master copy and distribution of the REP at the State EOC at all times.

9.0 PLAN TESTING, MAINTENANCE AND DISTRIBUTION (Continued)

9.8 EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

It is the responsibility of DEMA to annually inspect, inventory and operationally check the emergency response equipment. Calibrations of equipment is made at intervals recommended by the supplier of the equipment or FEMA guidance. Sufficient reserves of equipment will be available to replace those undergoing calibration or repair. Delaware presently maintains an agreement with the New Jersey Calibration Facility for calibration services. This service includes survey meters, portable monitors and dosimeters (electronic and self reading). Annual service of DLRs is completed through a contractor.

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN (REP) DISTRIBUTION

Organization	Individual Title/Location	Controlled Copy Number
Executive Office of the Governor	Governor, Dover	1
	Governor, Wilmington	2
Office of the Lt. Governor	Lt. Governor, Dover	3
	Lt. Governor, Wilmington	4
Delaware U.S. Senator	Wilmington Office	5
	Washington D.C. Office	6
Delaware U.S. Senator	Wilmington Office	7
	Washington D.C. Office	8
Delaware U.S. Representative	Wilmington Office	9
	Washington D.C. Office	10
Delaware State Senate	Senator	11
Unassigned		12
Authority of Radiation Protection	Chairman	13
Civil Air Patrol	Captain	14
Budget Office	Director	15
Department of Administrative Services	Secretary	16
Department of Agriculture	Secretary	17

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN (REP) DISTRIBUTION

Organization	Individual Title/Location	Controlled Copy Number
Department of Corrections Delaware Correctional Center, Smyrna	Commissioner	18
	Warden	19
Department of Finance	Secretary	20
Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS)	Secretary	21
	Disaster Coordinator	22
	County Operations Administrator	23
Division of Public Health	Director	24
	Deputy Director	25
	EMS Program Administrator	26
	State Health Officer	27
Department of Safety and Homeland Security Delaware Emergency Management Agency	Supervisor Planner	28
New Castle County Emergency Management	Emergency Services Manager	29
Department of Health and Social Services Division of Public Health	Radiation Control Specialist	30
Department of Labor	Secretary	31
Department of Justice	Secretary	32
Delaware Emergency Management Agency	Legal Counsel	33

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN (REP) DISTRIBUTION

Organization	Individual Title/Location	Controlled Copy Number
Department of Natural Resources & Environmental Control (DNREC)	Secretary	34
Division of Water Resources	Senior Science Advisor	35
	Environmental Program Manager	36
	Radiochemistry Laboratory Supervisor	37
Maryland Department of Environment	Emergency Response Coordinator	38
Unassigned		39
DNREC		
Division of Fish and Wildlife (DFW)	Enforcement Administrator	40
	Northern Supervisor	41
	Southern Supervisor	42
Division of Parks and Recreation (DPR)	Operations Supervisor	43
	Manager of Parks, Fort Delaware	44
	Manager of Parks, Lums Pond	45
Department of Education (DOEd)	Superintendent	46
	Supervisor of Physical Education, Safety & Driver's Education	47
	Education Associate School Planning & Maintenance	48

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN (REP) DISTRIBUTION

Organization	Individual Title/Location	Controlled Copy Number
Department of Safety and Homeland Security	Secretary	49
Delaware Emergency Management Agency	Director	50
	Training	51
Unassigned		52
Department of Safety and Homeland Security	Natural Hazards Planning Supervisor Operations Technical Assessment Center Duty Officer Radiological Technician	53
Delaware Emergency Management Agency		54
		55
		56
		57
Department of Safety and Homeland Security	Superintendent Administrator Communications Center Troop Commander Troop Commander Troop Commander New Castle County Office Dover Office	58
Delaware State Police (DSP) Headquarters		59
DSP Headquarters		60
DSP Communications Center		61
DSP Troop 3		62
DSP Troop 6		63
DSP Troop 9		64
DSP Aviation		65
DSP Scuba		

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN (REP) DISTRIBUTION

Organization	Individual Title/Location	Controlled Copy Number
Department of Services Children, Youth and their Families (DCSYTF)	Secretary	66
Middletown Middle School	Principal	67
Department of the State	Secretary	68
Department of Transportation (DOT)	Secretary	69
Division of Highways	Chief Safety Inspector	70
Delaware Administration for Specialized Transportation (DAST)	Administrator	71
Delaware Administration for Regional Transportation (DART)	Administrator	72
Delaware State Fire School (DSFS)	Director	73
University of Delaware (Cooperative Extension)	Safety Specialist	74
Delaware National Guard (DNG)	Adjutant General	75
	Plans, Operations, and Military Support Officer	76
	Marshallton Armory	77
	Middletown Armory	78
	Dover Armory	79
	Army Aviation Officer	80
U.S. Agriculture, Farm Service Agency	State Executive Director	81
	New Castle County Director	82
	Kent County Director	83
	Sussex County Director	84

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN (REP) DISTRIBUTION

Organization	Individual Title/Location	Controlled Copy Number
Kent County		
Levy Court	President	85
Emergency Planning and Operations	Director	86
Emergency Communications Center	Chief	87
New Castle County	County Executive	88
Department of Police	Chief of Police	89
	Coordinator of Emergency Planning	90
	Emergency Preparedness Planner	91
Emergency Communications Center	Emergency Services Manager	92
Police	Chief of Police	93
Department of Special Services	Special Services General Manager	94
Department of Community Services	Community Services General Manager	95
Department of Safety and Homeland Security		
Delaware Emergency Management Agency	Planner IV	96
Sussex County		
Emergency Management	Director	97
Emergency Communications Center	Chief	98
Office of the Mayor, Delaware City	Mayor	99
Department of Safety and Homeland Security		
Delaware Emergency Management Agency	Planner II	100
Office of the Mayor, Odessa	Mayor	101

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN (REP) DISTRIBUTION

Organization	Individual Title/Location	Controlled Copy Number
Office of the Mayor, Townsend	Mayor	102
Office of the Mayor, Middletown	Mayor	103
Office of the Mayor, Smyrna	Mayor	104
City of Wilmington Emergency Preparedness	Coordinator	105
City of Newark Emergency Preparedness	Coordinator	106
Delaware City Fire Company	Chief	107
Port Penn Fire Company	Chief	108
Odessa Fire Company	Chief	109
Townsend Fire Company	Chief	110
Volunteer Hose Fire Company, Middletown	Chief	111
Citizen's Hose Fire Company, Smyrna	Chief	112
City of Wilmington Fire Company	Chief	113
AdvocServ School	Director	114
Smyrna American Legion Ambulance Service	Chief	115

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN (REP) DISTRIBUTION

Organization	Individual Title/Location	Controlled Copy Number
Appoquinimik School District	Superintendent	116
	Supervisor of Transportation	117
Colonial School District	Superintendent	118
	Supervisor of Transportation	119
Southern Elementary School	Principal	120
Appoquinimink Early Childhood Center	Principal	121
Townsend Elementary School	Principal	122
Department of Safety and Homeland Security Delaware Emergency Management Agency	Response Vehicle	123
Cedar Lane Elementary School	Principal	123
Department of Health and Social Services DADA	Director	124
Newark Emergency	Director	125
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission	NRC Operations Center	126
Middletown High School	Principal	127
Unassigned		128

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN (REP) DISTRIBUTION

Controlled

Organization	Individual Title/Location	Copy Number
Department of Safety and Homeland Security Delaware Emergency Management Agency	Library	129
Unassigned		130
Department of Safety and Homeland Security Delaware Emergency Management Agency	Deputy Director	131
Capitol Police	Chief	132
Middletown High School	Principal	133
Unassigned		134
Department of Safety and Homeland Security Delaware Emergency Management Agency	Planner II	135
Kentcom		136
Unassigned		137
Unassigned		138
Field Team Contractor		139
American Red Cross (ARC), Delaware Chapter	Director of Emergency Services	140
Salvation Army	Commander	141

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN (REP) DISTRIBUTION

Controlled

Organization	Individual Title/Location	Copy Number
Amateur Radio (RACES)	Section Manager	142
Civil Air Patrol, Delaware Wing	Commander	143
WDEL Radio Station	Program Director	144
State House of Representatives	House Speaker	145
Teleldyne Brown Environmental Laboratories	Vice President, Environmental Services	146
National Weather Service	NWS Office	147
Conectiv	General Manager System Operations	148
PSEG	Emergency Preparedness Manager	149
	Emergency News Center	150
	Emergency Operations Facility	151
Verizon	General Manager	152
Star Enterprises	General Manager	153
Beebe Hospital	Administrator	154
Governor Bacon Health Center Hospital	Director	155
Kent General Hospital	Administrator	156
Christiana Care Health Services	Christiana Hospital Emergency Room	157

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN (REP) DISTRIBUTION

Controlled

Organization	Individual Title/Location	Copy Number
Christiana Care Health Services	Wilmington Hospital Emergency Room	158
Unassigned		159
Milford Hospital	Administrator	160
Nanticoke Hospital	Administrator	161
Riverside Hospital	Administrator	162
St. Francis Hospital	Administrator	163
Veterans Administration Hospital	Administrator	164
Appoquinimik Public Library	Librarian	165
Delaware Bureau of Archives and Records Management	Administrator (2)	166 167
Delaware City Library	Librarian	168
Delaware Division of Libraries	State Librarian	169
Delaware State University Library	Librarian	170
Delaware Technical and Community College Library	Librarian	171

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN (REP) DISTRIBUTION

Controlled

Organization	Individual Title/Location	Copy Number
Terry Campus Legislative Council Division of Research Library	Librarian	172
National Emergency Training Center Library	Librarian	173
New Castle Public Library	Librarian	174
University of Delaware, Disaster Research Center	Director	175
Army Corps of Engineers	Project Superintendent, Chesapeake City, MD Philadelphia, PA Office	176 177
U.S. Coast Guard	Commanding Officer, Philadelphia, PA	178
U.S. Dover Air Force Base (DAFB) Office of Emergency Preparedness	Disaster Control Director	179
U.S. Department of Agriculture	R.A.C. Member	180
U.S. Department of Defense	R.A.C. Member	181
U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)	R.A.C. Member, Brookhaven	182
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission	Response Branch	183
U.S. Department of the Interior	R. A. C. Member	184

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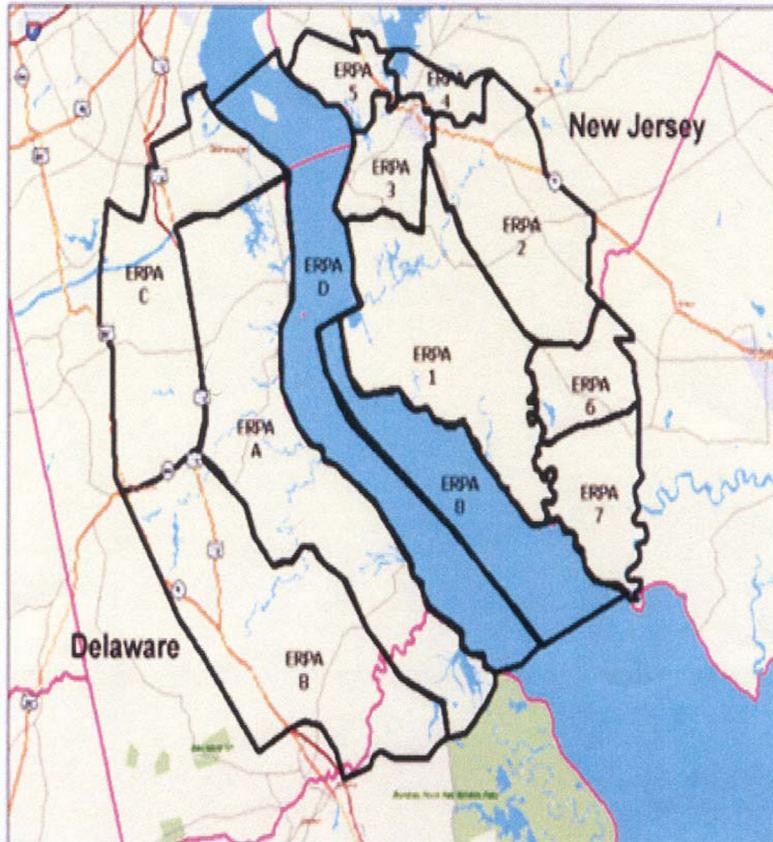
Organization	Individual Title/Location	Controlled Copy Number
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	R. A. C. Member	185
U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency National	R. A. C. Member	186
U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region III	Director	187
	R.A.C. Member	188
	Delaware Project Officer	189
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Region I	R.A.C. Member	190
Maryland Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)	Director	191
New Jersey Office of Emergency Management (NJOEM)	Director	192
Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA)	Director	193
U.S. Department of Health & Human Services		194
Unassigned		195
U.S. Department of Food & Drug Administration	Radiological Health	196
Argonne	Program Manager	197
New Jersey Bureau of Nuclear Engineering		198
Travis Associates	Director	199
DSHS-Delaware Emergency Management Agency	Principal Planner	200

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN (REP) DISTRIBUTION

Organization	Individual Title/Location	Controlled Copy Number
Caesar Rodney High School	Principal	201
St. Andrew's School	Head of School	202
Delaware Emergency Management Agency	Director	203
Caravel Academy	Headmaster	204
The Gateway Foundation		205
DART Assistant Systems	Safety Manager	206
Bear Glasgow YMCA After School Program at Southern Elementary	Director	207
Bear Glasgow YMCA After School Program at Cedar Lane Elementary School		208
Department of Transportation		209
Delaware Emergency Mangement Agency		210
Delaware Emergency Management Agency	Public Information Officer	211
Delaware Emergency Management Agency	Supervisor/NBC	212
New Castle County Office of Emergency Management	Coordinator of Emergency Planning	213
Division of Public Health		214

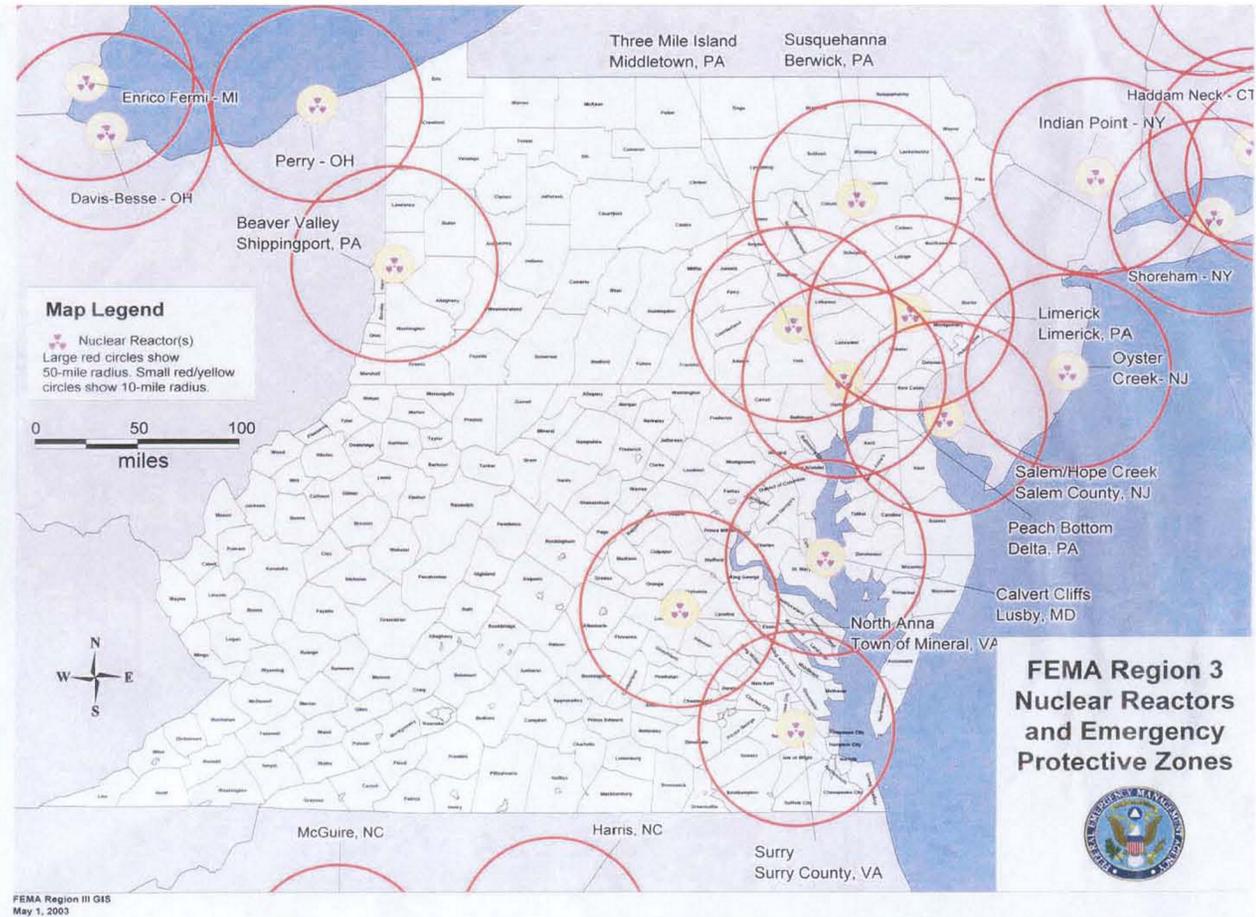
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Organization	Individual Title/Location	Controlled Copy Number
Delaware River & Bay		215
Delaware State Police Troop 2	Corporal	216
MOT Charter School	Principal	217
Connections, CSP - Corner Stone		218
Connections, CSP - Meadows		219
Governor Bacon Health Center		220
Women's Cottage-Gateway Foundation		221
Blackbird Landing Group Home		222
Silver Lake Treatment Center		223
Middletown Residential Treatment Center		224
Aquila of Delaware, Inc.		225

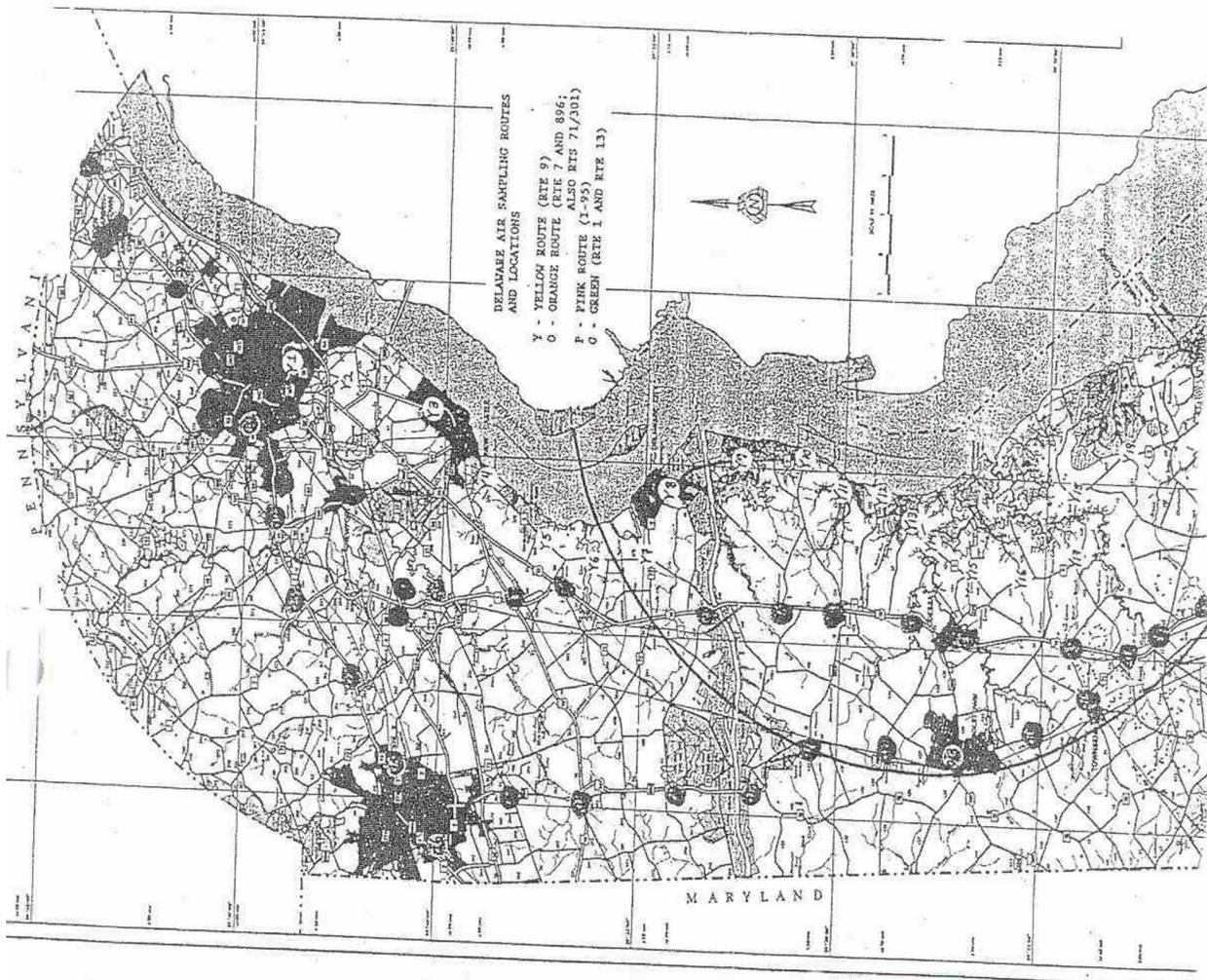


Permanent Resident Population by EPZ ERPA

ERPA	Residents
A	5142
B	8562
C	11272
D	0
Total	24,976



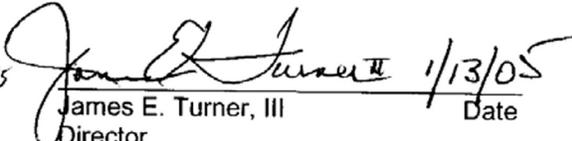
Delaware Air Sampling Routes and Locations



LETTER OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
THE NEW JERSEY STATE DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
AND
STATE OF DELAWARE
DELAWARE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Our agency has reviewed the Memorandum of Understanding contained in the Agreements Section of the State of Delaware Radiological Emergency Plan.

We concur that the MOU is still effective and that our agency shall adhere to the principles set forth in the MOU.

	
Bradley M. Campbell	James E. Turner, III
Commissioner, New Jersey State	Director
Dept. of Environmental Protection	DE Emergency Management Agency
<i>July 30, 2005</i>	<i>1/13/05</i>
Date	Date

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

BETWEEN

THE NEW JERSEY STATE DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

THE NEW JERSEY DIVISION OF STATE POLICE

AND

THE DELAWARE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

THE DELAWARE STATE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL
RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

TO PROVIDE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
PROTECTIVE ACTION ON BEHALF OF THE
GENERAL PUBLIC IN THE EVENT OF A
RADIOLOGICAL PUBLIC SAFETY ACCIDENT

I. PURPOSE

This Memorandum constitutes a mutual Statement of Agreement between the State of New Jersey and the State of Delaware, regarding state-to-state coordination of response to nuclear incidents at the Salem/Hope Creek Nuclear Generating Stations, as hereinafter defined, or occurrences and conditions potentially leading to a radiological public safety accident requiring considerations being given to implementation of protective actions at levels such as: Alert, Site Area Emergency and/or General Emergency. Proper and timely flow of information throughout the duration of any such accident, occurrence or condition is essential in order for the Governments of the State of Delaware and the State of New Jersey to discharge their obligations to maintain public health and safety by implementing the plan designated as the Radiological Emergency Plan for nuclear power plants. This broad, flexible plan is designed to maintain public confidence and to mitigate or limit exposure to the general public and to emergency workers as a result of a release of radioactivity beyond facility boundaries above prescribed operating limits.

II. DEFINITIONS

To minimize the possibility of communications breakdown, the following definitions shall apply throughout this Memorandum of Understanding:

- A. Reactor – A nuclear power reactor or reactors owned wholly or in part and/or operated by Public Safety Enterprise Group (PSEG) Nuclear situated within the State of New Jersey.
- B. Emergency Classification Levels (ECL) – Four classes of Emergency Classification Levels have been established, as listed below:
 - Unusual Event
 - Alert
 - Site Area Emergency
 - General Emergency
- C. Radiological Public Safety Accident – Unwanted or unplanned movement of the fission product inventory leading to the discharge of fission products beyond facility boundaries above prescribed normal operating limits (set forth in Facility Technical Specifications).

DE Radiological Emergency Plan
Section 11.1
Rev 7 November 2005

- D. Utility – Public Service Enterprise Group Nuclear.
- E. State –
 - 1. The New Jersey State Department of Environmental Protection.
 - 2. The New Jersey Division of State Police.
 - 3. The Delaware Emergency Management Agency.
 - 4. The Delaware State Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control.
- F. Plan – State of New Jersey Radiological Emergency Response Plan and State of Delaware Radiological Emergency Plan for nuclear power plants.
- G. NETS – an installed telecommunications branch exchange owned and operated by the Utility for the purpose of emergency communications.
- H. Authority
 - 1. The Commissioner of the New Jersey State Department of Environmental Protection is charged with the obligation, authority and responsibility, pursuant to the provisions of N.J.S.A. 26:2D-12; of instituting appropriate public protection action in the event of an emergency involving the emission of unnecessary radiation as defined in N.J.S.A. 26:2D-2 (c). All authority vested in the Commissioner of Health relating to radiation protection has been transferred to the Commissioner of Environmental Protection by N.J.S.A. 13:1D-7 (a).
 - 2. The Superintendent of the Division of State Police who is also the State Director of Emergency Management, is charged, authorized and responsible pursuant to the provisions of N.J.S.A. App. A: (01 through 9-63 and N.J.S.A. 26:2D-37 through 2D-60 as amended, to provide for the health, safety and welfare of the people of the State of New Jersey and to aid in prevention of damage to and destruction of property during an emergency.
 - 3. The Director of the Delaware Emergency Management Agency is authorized and responsible pursuant to the provisions of the Del. Code, Title 20, Chapter 31, annotated as amended, of instituting appropriate public protective actions in the event of an emergency.
 - 4. The Secretary of the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control is authorized and responsible pursuant to the provisions of the Del. Code, Title 7, Chapter 60, annotated as amended, of utilizing and controlling the use of land, water, underwater and air resources of the State in order to protect from pollution those resources in the interest of the health and safety of the public.

III. AGREEMENT

The following terms shall be binding upon the State of New Jersey and the State of Delaware:

- A. The States of New Jersey and Delaware shall cooperate at all times in developing, reviewing, modifying and rehearsing protective action plans for radiological public safety accidents involving Salem/Hope Creek Nuclear Generating Stations.
- B. The States of New Jersey and Delaware shall participate in a full-scale biennial exercise with the Salem/Hope Creek Nuclear Generating Stations.

DE Radiological Emergency Plan

Section 11.1

Rev 7 November 2005

- C. The States of New Jersey and Delaware shall annually review their respective plans for nuclear power plants. Each party reserves the right to suggest changes at any time.
- D. The State of New Jersey and the State of Delaware shall at all times maintain a dedicated NETS telephone for the exclusive purpose of maintaining communications in the event of a confirmed or suspected radiological public safety accident at a nuclear generating station. These dedicated NETS telephones will be provided and maintained by the Utility.
- E. In the event of a radiological public safety accident at Salem/Hope Creek Generating Stations, the States of New Jersey and Delaware shall collaborate in recommending protective actions whenever possible but shall act independently if the emergency situation dictates swift action.
- F. A radiological public safety accident shall be deemed to have terminated when, in the judgement of the States of New Jersey and Delaware, there is no longer need for either consideration of further protective action or surveillance related to protective actions.
- G. The States of New Jersey and Delaware may exchange field teams to collect samples for radiological analysis. States will share the results of these analyses.
- H. The States shall cooperate in the exchange of information regarding the severity of an accident and provide information as to the level of protective action which may be needed.
- I. This agreement shall be effective immediately upon signing by all parties listed hereto, and shall supersede the "Memorandum of Understanding between the New Jersey State Department of Environmental Protection, the New Jersey Division of State Police and the Delaware Emergency Management Agency, the Delaware State Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control to provide for the Implementation of Protective Actions on Behalf of the General Public in the Event of a Radiological Accident", signed prior to 1990.
- J. The respective responsibilities for implementing this agreement by the State agencies involved in a radiological public safety accident will be those defined in the plans and governed by the interagency agreements already in existence unless modified by mutual agreement with the lead agency in either the State of Delaware or the State of New Jersey.