

PUBLIC ALERT & NOTIFICATION

I. CONCEPT

A. The North Carolina Alert and Notification System in the 10-mile EPZ radius surrounding each of the commercial nuclear power plants effecting North Carolina is subdivided in to operational areas within the plume exposure pathway as indicated: (See the Alert and Notification Concept chart on page C-5)

1. BRUNSWICK NUCLEAR POWER PLANT (Progress Energy):

Three operational areas in Brunswick and New Hanover Counties and the adjacent water zone areas of the Cape Fear River, Intercoastal Waterway and Atlantic Ocean. Regardless of whether the State or local authorities have direction and control, Brunswick and New Hanover County governments, have responsibility for physically conducting alert and notification activities within their respective operational areas. The United States Coast Guard (USCG) Marine Safety Unit, Wilmington, with the NC Wildlife Resources Commission and NC Division of Marine Fisheries have responsibility for physically conducting alert and notification activities within their respective water operational areas

2. HARRIS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT (Progress Energy):

Five operational areas located in Chatham, Harnett, Lee, and Wake Counties and adjacent water areas on Jordan and Harris lakes. Regardless of whether the State or local authorities have direction and control responsibilities, Chatham, Harnett, Lee, and Wake County governments have the responsibility for physically conducting alert and notification activities within their respective areas. NC Wildlife Resources Commission, State Highway Patrol and the Wake County Sheriff Department with organizations from each of the surrounding counties share responsibility for physically conducting alert and notification activities within their respective water areas.

3. MCGUIRE NUCLEAR POWER STATION (Duke Energy)

Six operational areas located in Catawba, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln and Mecklenburg Counties and the adjacent water areas. Regardless of whether the State or local authorities have direction and control responsibilities, the Catawba, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln and Mecklenburg County governments have responsibility for physically conducting alert and notification activities within their respective operational areas. NC Wildlife Resources Commission with organizations from each of the surrounding counties shares responsibility for physically conducting alert and notification activities within their respective water areas.

4. CATAWBA NUCLEAR POWER STATION (Duke Energy)

Three operational areas in Gaston and Mecklenburg Counties and the adjacent water areas. Regardless of whether the State or local authorities have direction and control responsibilities, the Gaston and Mecklenburg county governments have responsibility for physically conducting alert and notification activities within their respective operational areas. The NC Wildlife Resources Commission assists South Carolina organizations with the responsibility for physically conducting alert and notification activities within their respective NC water areas.

- B.** Prior to the assumption of direction and control by the State, any county has the authority to make the decision to alert and notify the population within its respective operational area. In the event such a decision is made by a county, it will be coordinated with the other operational areas and the State if sufficient time exists. If sufficient time for coordination prior to the initiation of alert and notification activities is not available, then the other operational areas and the State will be notified as soon as feasible.
- C.** The USCG Marine Safety Unit has the inherent authority to make alert and notification decisions for navigable water areas surrounding the Brunswick Nuclear Plant at any time. Prior to the activation of State or county EOCs, the USCG will receive notifications from the plant for informational and protective action guidance. Once SERT or County EOCs are established, they will coordinate via Selective Signaling phone and Decision Line phone on plant status and actions to be taken in order to protect life within the water operational area.

II. ALERT AND NOTIFICATION SYSTEM DESCRIPTION.

- A.** The land operational area alert and notification system consists of the following components:
 - 1. County Warning Points located in each of the Risk Counties surrounding the individual sites. State Radiological Warning Point located in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) Communications Center. (The SHP Troop C Communications center acts as the SEOC backup)
 - 2. Fixed sirens located within the 10-mile EPZ of each of the Risk Counties surrounding the individual sites.
 - 3. Vehicles with flashing lights and effective sound devices (public address system and/or siren), operated by County agencies in the Risk Counties surrounding the individual sites.
 - 4. The National Weather Service (NWS) Alert System (EAS and Tone Alert Radio) serving the area included in the EPZ.

5. Each county has Division of Criminal Information (DCI) terminals available for support communications.
6. National Warning System (NAWAS) telephones located in the County Warning points, State Warning Point (SHP) and the SEOC Communications Center.

- B.** The water operational area alert and notification system consists of components listed in the applicable Annex G appendix.

III. ALERT AND NOTIFICATION SYSTEM CAPABILITY AND OPERATION
(See Paragraph IV.B. in each Counties Local Procedures, for detailed procedures.)

A. SYSTEM CAPABILITY.

1. PRIMARY ALERT & NOTIFICATION.
 - a. Each nuclear power facility has a fixed siren system at specific locations surrounding the facility, with activation controls located in the applicable EPZ County Warning Point and/or EOC. (Back-up activation maybe accomplished by the individual Utility facility) These sirens will serve as the primary system for alerting the public to listen to local radio and television stations for information and instructions related to conditions at the facility.
 - b. Along with the fixed siren system, the Emergency Alert System (EAS) will provide informational or instructional messages via radio and TV on an area-wide basis throughout the land and water portion of the 10 mile EPZ within a reasonable amount of time
2. SECONDARY ALERT & NOTIFICATION.

Tone-alert radios, activated by the National Weather Service, will provide an automatic alarm signal along with siren activation. The tone-alert weather radios will broadcast the same EAS message heard on local radio and television stations.
3. Combination of the Primary and Secondary notification systems will assure coverage of essentially 100 percent of the population within approximately five miles of the site.
4. Maximum effort will be made to assure 100 percent coverage of the population in the 10-mile EPZ within 45 minutes.

B. SYSTEM OPERATION

1. Each EPZ County has the responsibility for insuring activation of the public alert and notification system within their county. (Siren system activation may be accomplished by a Lead County or by individual counties as specified by local SOP/SOG.) All counties will conduct public alert and notification activity along the shoreline of rivers, waterways,

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lakes, and tributaries within their jurisdiction. All other water areas will be warned in accordance with procedures in Annex G.

2. The public alert and notification system will be activated following notification by the associated nuclear power facility, to local/State Warning Points or EOC's, that an emergency condition exists that requires such a response.
3. The County Board of Commissioners (or designee) along with the SERT Leader (or designee) will review the utility recommendations and concur on the appropriate public notification message (s) contained in Annex E, Appendix 3 - 6.
4. When directed by the County Board of Commissioners, or SERT (after the State has assumed command and control) the siren system will be activated by the Lead County or by individual counties as specified by local SOP/SOG. The State will activate the EAS system in accordance with procedures in Annex E.
5. Once activated, the sirens will be sounded for four (4), three-minute periods for the initial notification. (Pauses between the individual sounding periods may be necessary for system reset.). Following the initial sounding, additional soundings will be at the judgment and discretion of the state or local official responsible for activating the system.
6. Additional activations will support be used to provide affected populations with follow-up emergency instructions. Sirens may be sounded for other area emergencies associated with the on-going event prior of release an appropriate EAS message.
7. EAS for the effected areas will be activated at any time following the first three-minute siren sounding period. This time delay will allow the general public to gain access to radio and television stations within the emergency broadcast area. Details concerning the emergency and any instructions to be followed or protective actions to be taken by the public will be included in Emergency Information News Releases. These Emergency Information News Releases will be transmitted following activation of the EAS. Typical messages to be used for this purpose are listed in Annex D.
8. EAS television broadcasts will include "crawl messages" (lines of text at the bottom of the TV screen) to provide emergency alert and information to the hearing-impaired members of the general public.
9. NOAA Weather Radio will also provide emergency alert and information to members of the general public.
10. Should the primary alert siren system (or a portion of the system) fail, County emergency response agencies should be capable of providing both alerting and notification of the public located inside the 10-mile Emergency Planning through the use of Mobile Route Alerting . (Mobile

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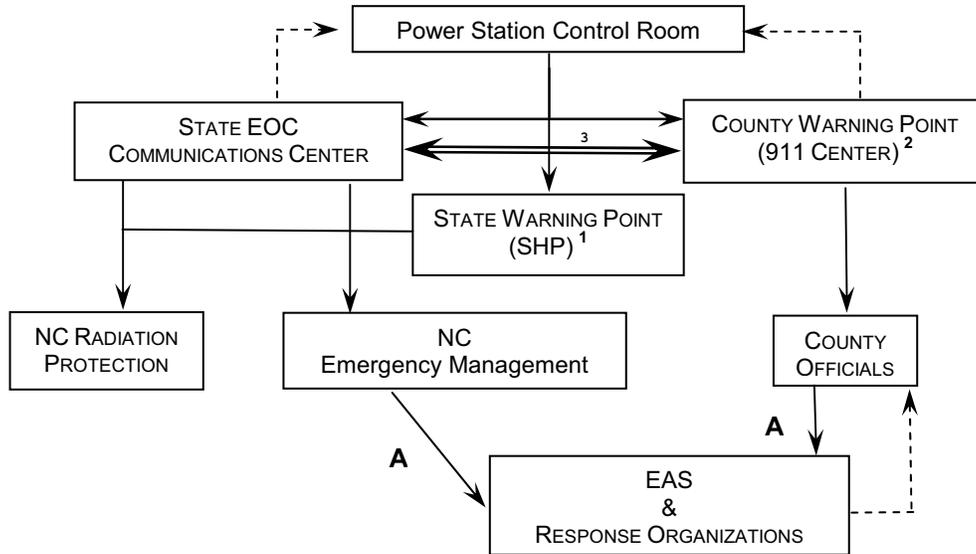
Route Alerting is not conducted if there are NO known or indications of sirens being out of service.)

- a. Mobile Route Alerting is conducted along pre-established routes that can be completed in approximately 45 minutes. Vehicles with flashing lights and effective sound devices (public address system and/or siren) will be dispatched along the pre-established routes and will stop about each quarter (1/4) mile in populated areas and at each house or group of houses that are more than 1/4 mile apart. The following announcement will be made:

**ATTENTION. ATTENTION.
AN EMERGENCY SITUATION HAS DEVELOPED IN THIS AREA THAT
CAN AFFECT YOUR SAFETY. TURN ON YOUR RADIO OR TELEVISION
FOR INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS.**

- b. A second run may be conducted on a given route to insure all homes have been alerted. Second runs need only to stop at houses that are dark at night, or where it is apparent that people are not complying with EAS instructions. If necessary, door-to-door alerting could be accomplished during the second run.
- c. Additional runs may be conducted to support additional public information notifications and can be run forward or backward without any set time frame.
- d. To avoid extreme apprehension and possible panic on the part of the public, organizations tasked with conducting Mobile/Back-up Route Alerting should verify with the County EOC that the EAS message has been sent to local television and radio stations for transmission.
- e. Organizations tasked with conducting Mobile Route Alerting should identify, hearing impaired and special needs households within their zone of responsibility, so they can provide "knock on door" type verification to support warning needs of these special groups of people. Identification of these households may be obtained from the special needs response cards received during the annual mailing of Safety Information Brochures to 10-mile EPZ residents.

ALERT AND NOTIFICATION CHART
Event Notification Message Flow
(Prior to EOC Activation)



Notes

1. SHP Warning Point will drop off the line once State EOC (SEOC) Communications Center answers. All further communication will be through the SEOC Communication Center.
2. Communication through the County Warning Point will transfer once the County EOC is activated.
3. If the initial message places the facility at a General Emergency coordination of siren activation and EAS transmission will be required.

Decisions

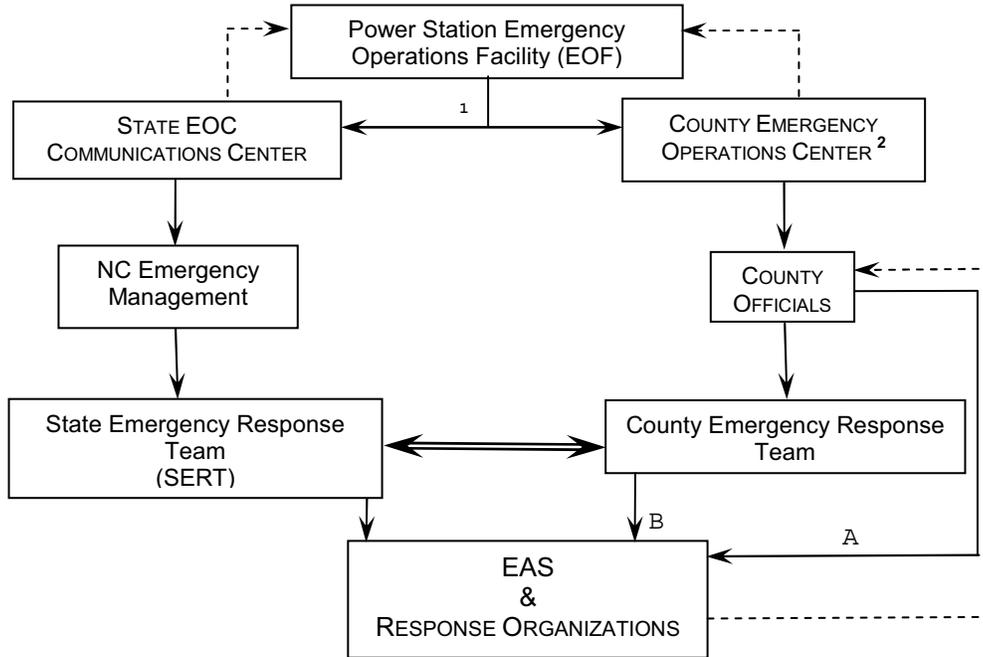
A. Decision to warn public before activating an EOC or SERT assumes direction and control.

Message Flow \longrightarrow

Message Verification $----->$

Action & Message Coordination \longleftrightarrow

ALERT AND NOTIFICATION CHART
Follow-up Event Message Flow
 (Following EOC Activation)

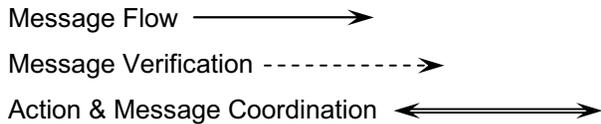


Notes

1. All follow-up communication is through the State EOC Communication Center.
2. Communication through the County Warning Point will transfer once the County EOC is activated.

Decisions

- A. Decision to warn public before SERT assumes direction and control or activating an EOC..
- B. Decision to warn public before SERT assumes direction and control.



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