



UNITED STATES
 NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
 WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

November 23, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: NRC Emergency Preparedness Team Members and Supporting Staff

FROM: Steering Committee on Emergency Preparedness

SUBJECT: GUIDANCE ON TEAM REVIEWS

At our November 9, 1979 meeting a variety of concerns were expressed relating to needed clarification of team review objectives, team member roles and a variety of specific policy issues. The Steering Committee provides the enclosed guidance, recognizing that many areas were aired in the November 9, 1979 meeting which have already been resolved through the responsive professional accommodations of all involved.

The Steering Committee, while recognizing that continuing difficulties will arise in a task of this magnitude, expresses their appreciation for the efforts made to date and believes that the enclosed guidance will be of use to the team leaders and members. While this guidance is directed primarily to team members, it may be provided as background to other interested parties.

The Steering Committee is continuing its efforts to arrive at a single consolidated list of acceptance criteria, but notes that several of the most difficult areas are addressed in the enclosures. A draft of the consolidated acceptance criteria will be provided to team members by about December 7, 1979. A meeting of the Steering Committee and the teams will be held on December 18, 1979 to discuss the consolidated acceptance criteria and other guidance to the teams.

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Enclosures:

1. Objectives of Team Review Efforts
2. Team Review Roles and Responsibilities
3. NRC Emergency Preparedness Task Force Meeting with Licensees, State and Local Representatives
4. Emergency Planning Team On-Site Visit
5. Emergency Planning Team Near-Site Informal Activities
6. Status of Action Level Guidelines (NUREG-0610)
7. Financial Resources and Responsibilities
8. Relationship of Concurrence Reviews and Team Reviews
9. Early Notification of the Public
10. Implementation of Emergency Planning Zones
11. Resolution of Disagreements within Team
12. NRC Role During Emergencies

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OBJECTIVES OF TEAM REVIEW EFFORTS

As indicated in the July 23, 1979 memorandum from H. Denton to the Commissioners (SECY-79-450), the overall objective of the team review effort is to improve licensee emergency preparedness and to assure the capability of offsite agencies to take appropriate emergency actions.

In the short term, this will mean making an integrated assessment of licensee, local and State capabilities and interfaces based on:

- (1) A review of existing plans and a meeting in the site area to communicate upgraded criteria and identify to licensees and local and State organizations the areas requiring improvements. (This will include an opportunity for expression of concerns by the public). An objective of the team visit is to help improve working relationships and communications concerning emergency plan development among all parties.
- (2) A review of upgraded licensee, local and State plans submitted by the licensee five weeks after the site visit which will result in the team findings being summarized in a Safety Evaluation Report. This will include an identification of areas requiring improvement, a schedule for implementation of the improvements, and a specification of any required interim measures. The review of upgraded plans will encompass the several points in SECY-79-450 and will reflect any input received from the Regional Advisory Committee (RAC). Items in local or State plans which require improvement to meet upgraded criteria but which are adequate to meet the essential planning elements of NUREG 75/111 and Supplement 1 thereto, will be identified as not being required for concurrence in State plans before January 1, 1981.

In the longer term, an integrated assessment of the implementation of the plan will need to be performed. This assessment will need to take into account comments and reviews by the RAC as a result of State plan concurrence efforts including exercise critiques. The results of the IE special team efforts to evaluate licensee health physics programs during 1980 will also be factored into the review. This longer term review will consist of three parts:

- (1) A review of implementing procedures including inplant and offsite personnel and equipment. The review of these procedures will be done by the team. Subsequent periodic reviews will be performed by IE.
- (2) Conduct and critique of exercises involving licensee, local and State capabilities. (The extent and frequency of various types of exercises will be defined later).
- (3) Within about 5 years (before January 1, 1981 for new OLs) conduct and critique of an exercise involving licensee, local, State and federal capabilities.

TEAM REVIEW ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES*

1. NRR TEAM LEADER: The team leader has overall responsibility for conducting and completing his team's assigned reviews.

PREMEETING PHASE

- Provide latest State, local and licensee Emergency Plans to team members for review.
- Coordinate Team review and prepare draft questions for site visit.
- Request Project Manager to:
 - Schedule meeting with licensee and arrange meeting location.
 - Publish press release thru Regional public affairs officer.
 - Request licensee to check that the local response agencies have been invited.
- Request State Programs team member to invite State, Federal and local agencies to meeting (e.g., Federal Interagency Regional Advisory Committee (RAC)).
- Notify IE team member of persons taking site tour (with social security numbers).
- Arrange informal individual premeetings with local officials (may be done by State Programs representative through the State at team leader's discretion).
- Assure team members are aware of identified problems with plans and that SP team member communicates these to RAC.

REVIEW PHASE

- Conduct informal individual meetings with Local officials prior to licensee meetings.
- Conduct technical phase of meeting with licensee and State and Local officials.

*The guidance is broken into two parts. "Premeeting phase" refers to the activities prior to the team visit. "Review phase" refers to the activities associated with the team visit and continuing through issuance of the SER. Longer term responsibilities on the review of implementing procedures and exercise critiques will be defined later.

• REVIEW PHASE (Continued)

- Conduct Public comment meeting period.
- Provide copies of licensee, State and local revised plans to team members and facility plans to RAC (thru State Programs).
- Coordinate team review, including any RAC input, assign team members SER input responsibilities, and prepare Safety Evaluation Report (SER). Arrange another site visit if deemed necessary to define detailed staff positions (similar to Q-2's).

2. STATE PROGRAMS TEAM MEMBER

PREMEETING PHASE

- Obtain applicable State and local plans, have microfiche made, and provide to team Chief 3 weeks before site visit if not already obtained and transmitted to team Chief.
- Invite Regional Advisory Committee, State (letter to State liaison officer with copies to Rad Health and Civil Defense organization; phone calls to Rad Health and Civil Defense organizations) and Local agencies within the plume exposure emergency planning zone (EPZ) including those bordering on 10 miles.
- Provide a list of officials (State, local and RAC) invited to meeting to team leader with social security numbers for those on tour of plant.
- Review and comment on latest plans and provide comments to team leader. Comments should concentrate on improvements needed, factoring in results of State and local plan reviews and critiques of exercises.

Identified problems should be made known to the RAC prior to the team visit.

REVIEW PHASE

- Provide support at informal premeetings with local officials.
- Provide support at meeting to address issues related to State and local emergency plans and their relationship to concurrence program.
- Assure timely RAC review of State and local plans and insure any comments are received by team leader with particular attention to those intended to be taken into account in the SER.
- Provide RAC a copy of upgraded facility plans. Assure that RAC has copies of upgraded State and local plans.

REVIEW PHASE (Continued)

- Review and provide to team leader comments and assigned SER sections on upgraded plans.

3. IE TEAM MEMBER

PREMEETING PHASE

- Notify appropriate IE officials, including resident inspector, of meeting.
- Notify licensee of tour participants (with social security numbers).
- Review recent emergency planning inspection reports and critiques of exercises.
- Review and comment on latest plans and provide comments to team leader. Comments should concentrate on improvements needed, factoring in results of inspections and critiques of exercises.

REVIEW PHASE

- Provide support at meeting to address issues related to inspection and enforcement.
- Review and provide to team leader comments and assigned SER sections on upgraded plans.

4. CONTRACTOR TEAM MEMBER

PREMEETING PHASE

- Conduct an independent review of available materials in preparation for team visit as directed by team leader.
- Prepare and submit to team leader a summary comparison of the plans against R.G. 1.101, the acceptance criteria and NUREG-0610 prior to team visit as directed by team leader.

REVIEW PHASE

- Provide support at team visit.
- Review upgraded submittal and prepare SER input as directed by team leader.

5. PROJECT MANAGER

PREMEETING PHASE

- Arrange licensee, public, State/local government meeting.
 - Location
 - Request licensee to confirm that all principal Local response agencies have been notified.
- Issue meeting notice.
- Arrange for press release through regional public affairs officer.

REVIEW PHASE

- Issue meeting minutes.
- Transmit formal questions to licensee.

6. PUBLIC AFFAIRS

PREMEETING PHASE

- Develop and distribute appropriate news releases.
- Answer press inquiries.

REVIEW PHASE

- Provide support to team during public meetings to the extent practicable.

NRC EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS TASK FORCE
MEETING WITH
LICENSEES, STATE AND LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES

PRE-MEETING

Informal individual meetings with local officials at their offices (Team leader and SP team member).

FIRST DAY

a.m. Tour reactor facility site with State, local and RAC.

p.m. Tour nearby Local/State Emergency Operating Centers*. Prior invitations to be obtained. Licensee should be asked to accompany.

SECOND DAY (All Day)

Technical meeting with licensee. Local/State authorities should be invited to attend as observers. Public invited to observe.

THIRD DAY

a.m. Technical meeting between NRC and Local/State authorities. Public invited to observe.

p.m. One to two hour public comment period.

*If State EOC is distant, a separate visit may be arranged.

EMERGENCY PLANNING TEAMON-SITE VISIT

The purpose of the on-site visit is information-gathering and fact finding for the benefit of team members. Local and State officials may accompany the team as observers. The team should ask clarifying questions so that they understand the licensee's present method of operation. In each area, changes underway or planned as a result of the Lessons Learned recommendations should be noted.

1. Visit Control Room to observe controls and instrumentation necessary for emergency response function. Although the teams will not make a formal evaluation of parameter range and readouts, an understanding of where in-plant information is coming from and its limitations is needed to assess the immediate response capability of the control room and interfaces with the technical support center, EOC and offsite contacts. The following aspects are of interest in the control room.
 - a. containment isolation controls, both automatic and normal
 - b. containment radiation monitor read-out-range and units
 - c. stack vent monitors-range and units. Read out in $\mu\text{c}/\text{cc}$ or cpm?
 - d. RAMS - remote area monitoring system - range and units - for all areas where persons may need to be in emergency, e.g., diesel gen room, spent fuel, ECCS equipment area, sampling area for containment atmosphere, sampling area for primary coolant.
 - e. Where are read-outs for items b, c and d above on control board? Back Panel?
 - f. Annunciator panel alarms for a through d above.
 - g. Wind speed, direction and stability - On emergency power? How transmitted to EOC, and any offsite locations?
 - h. Control room determination of X/Q
 - i. Use of isopleths or computer to predict down wind doses; and time necessary for such predictions.
 - j. Question what are inputs to item i above.
 - k. Observe control board layout for switch from injection to recirculation mode.

1. Clarity of labeling of controls.
 - m. Number of operators on various shifts and number required to be in control room
 - n. Location of shift supervisor's office
 - o. Observe means for communications to on-site operators, off-site management, off-site authorities, on-site evacuation signal throughout entire exclusion area. Have on-site communication systems been checked for entire plant? Any dead spots (e.g., rad waste area or high noise areas)?
 - p. How large is control room? Room for how many technical support personnel if technical support center were to become uninhabitable?
- 2.* Visit primary coolant sampling area - Are pipes and valves amenable to temporary shielding? Could valves be automated or be equipped with extension handles? How long is circulation necessary to get representative sample? How long must operator be in high radiation area to get sample? How close is decontamination shower if mishap occurs during sampling? Procedures available for dilution of high activity samples?
 - 3.* Visit containment atmosphere sampling area - Investigate method of sampling and ensuring isolation after sampling.
 - 4.* Visit counting room - Does it have separate ventilation system? What type of analysis equipment? Hood in counting room?
 - 5.* Licensee do own environmental monitoring - or contractor? Inquire as to licensee's capability.
 6. Visit proposed technical support center - comply with new criteria?
 7. Visit proposed operational support center (assembly area)
 8. Visit Emergency Control Center. Is it in or outside security area? What plant, effluent and meteorological data read here?
 - 9.* Visit meteorology tower - height, instrument levels - read outs at base? If control room readouts are out of service, how long does it take for operator to get readings at meteorology tower?
 10. Where is licensee's present EOC? What's in it - communication, monitoring equipment, protective equipment, plotting devices, maps.
 - 11.* Observe licensee's equipment for offsite monitoring, number and type of vehicles, power sources, instruments-time necessary for analysis - iodine monitoring.

- 12.* Observe licensee facilities for personnel decontamination and first aid.
13. Visit Visitors Center. Inquire how many local (i.e., to 10 miles and to 50 miles) visitors per year? Is there information available in Center on possibility of hazards and information on what would be expected of the public in an emergency?
- 14.* Visit one representative environmental monitoring station - Check type of device, TLD, iodine cartridge - review map of present stations and proposed additions.
15. Note all locations of hot-line extensions to NRC and location of future additional lines for radiological assessment information.

*May need to do this on a return visit if time is not available on scheduled time.

EMERGENCY PLANNING TEAM

NEAR-SITE INFORMAL ACTIVITIES

1. Team leader and SP member visit local officials within 10 miles who will have responsibilities in an emergency at their offices - police chief, fire chief, sheriff, civil defense. If time is available visit hospital - inquire about capability for iodine scanning and for whole body scan (licensee may have the latter).
2. Tour selected locales out to 10 miles. Look for bottle necks (ramps to highways) cul de sacs, impediments to walking out, impediments to local radio transmission, topography that could influence path of effluent, location of special facilities (e.g., jails, hospitals, schools, home for elderly).
3. Visit local Public Document Room. Is the room open more than normal work hours? Are all emergency plans (licensee, local, State) clearly identified, readily available?

STATUS OF ACTION LEVEL GUIDELINES (NUREG-0610)

The comment period on NUREG-0610 ends on December 2, 1979 and it is likely that a revised version will not be available until January, 1980. However, based on comments received to date (State, local and licensee), the structure of the document is not expected to change significantly and plans revised to incorporate the four listed action level classes for events having potential offsite significance should not need substantive revision. Therefore, interim use of NUREG-0610 is required. The following guidance on controversial points is offered:

- a. It was not the intent of NUREG-0610 to exclude from consideration those events which have strictly inplant significance (e.g., contamination or injury of a worker). This can best be covered under a section of the plan covering response to occupational hazards. Of course, the licensee must retain the capability to cope with this type of event in conjunction with any of the four action level classes defined in NUREG-0610.
- b. Licensees have raised the issue of whether State and local authorities should be promptly notified for the "Notification of Unusual Event" class. They argue for a "next morning" type of notification. They are also concerned that the examples in this class may result in up to 10 notifications per unit per year. The final resolution of this item will depend on State and local comments - if the States and local governments want notifications,

they will get them. The final version is expected to require notification but some of the examples may be refined so that such notifications would occur only 2 to 3 times per year. A smaller or somewhat different call list may be appropriate for this class than for other classes. The intent is not to proceed through the entire call chain but to assure that an appropriate key individual has been reached and is aware of the situation.

- c. Licensees have expressed concern about activating the prompt public notification system for the Site Emergency class. The concern appears related to large numbers of people leaving the area voluntarily when this is not warranted. The final version of the action level classes is expected to retain prompt notification for the Site Emergency class but some examples may be narrowed or moved to the Alert class. The use of sirens or other notification systems for other emergency purposes should be encouraged (e.g., for chemical spills). Also, a continuous siren throughout an emergency is not required (e.g., an initiating signal every half hour might be adequate).
- d. In the final version of NUREG-0610, a few examples may be moved from one class to another. However, licensee efforts to associate specific plant parameter levels with these examples will not be wasted.
- e. It is likely that at least the names of the action level classes, and perhaps some of the actions, will appear in the final version of Appendix E. (A proposed rule for public comment will be issued in December which does not specifically name the classes.)

- f. In some cases special measures, such as revisions to State laws, may be needed to change existing action levels. Until such measures are adopted, parallel action levels should be used. The NUREG-0610 levels should be used as a base and the approximate corresponding existing nomenclature given in parentheses. The Steering Committee should be informed of any significant problems in this area.

- g. A consultant group, KMC, has made available to its client utilities a suggested rewrite of NUREG-0610. While constructive suggestions are contained in this rewrite, it is expected that the final version of NUREG-0610 will be close to the current NRC version than to the KMC rewrite. Use of the NRC version as an interim base is therefore required.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The ultimate responsibility for establishing and maintaining an adequate state of emergency preparedness around nuclear power plants rests with the licensee. It is likely that operating authority will in the future be made contingent on the adequacy of both on-site and off-site emergency preparedness. While some State and local funding is usually available, and while in some cases specific State legislation makes assessments for emergency preparedness purposes, we expect voluntary technical assistance or financial contributions on the part of the licensee will be an important part of the upgrading process. With respect to federal level funds, while some very small amounts may be available, no significant increases can be expected in the short term. In the long term FEMA may provide certain resources and funding, perhaps based on assessment on licensees. Perhaps the more likely case will be further taxes for emergency preparedness purposes by State or local jurisdictions.

RELATIONSHIP OF CONCURRENCE REVIEWS AND TEAM REVIEWS

The objective of the team review is to achieve a prompt upgrading of the emergency preparedness around nuclear power plant sites and involves an integrated review of licensee and offsite preparedness by NRR, IE and SP.

The voluntary concurrence effort, focused at the State level, if taken by itself would accomplish some, but not all, of the desired objectives. The principal reason for proceeding with the voluntary concurrence effort on an expedited basis, parallel to the team efforts, is the prospect that concurrence in accordance with the essential elements of NUREG 75/111 could become a condition of continued operation of nuclear power facilities as early as mid-1980.

Because the political factors affecting passage of this type of legislation are unpredictable, it is prudent to proceed expeditiously with the Regional Advisory Committee reviews of State plans.

The Regional Advisory Committees are to be given an opportunity to provide timely comments that can be taken into account in the team reviews. The deficiencies in the overall state of emergency preparedness identified in team Safety Evaluation Reports should be qualified by indicating whether the team believes they would affect concurrence using NUREG-75/111 essential elements. Differences between Regional Advisory Committee findings and the team reviews concerning NUREG-75/111 essential elements will be resolved between the team and the respective RAC. If resolution is not possible the item will be referred to the Steering Committee.

Concurrences may be granted until about January 1, 1981 without fully implemented EPZs or prompt notification systems in place. EPZs and other provisions likely will be required by January 1, 1981 by Commission rule and State concurrences will likely need to be reexamined at that time. Plant operation beyond about January 1, 1981 will be contingent on having concurred in State and local plans. (Note that the Commission may decide to somewhat advance this date by specifying a time 6 months after the effective date of the final rule - issuance of the final rule is now projected for April 1980.)

New operating plants would likely be denied a license if prior State and local plan concurrence is not obtained and if EPZs are not in place. It is not clear whether this concurrence requirement would extend to States within the ingestion pathway EPZ but would clearly extend to adjacent States within the plume exposure EPZ.

EARLY NOTIFICATION OF THE PUBLICa. Public Information

It is anticipated that initial notifications of the public would include instructions to stay inside, close windows and doors, and listen to radio and TV for further information. Thus, the capability of local and State agencies to provide such information promptly over radio and TV must be part of a prompt notification scheme. Evidence of such capability should be included in the Emergency Plans via agreements, arrangements or citation of applicable laws which provide for designated agencies to use TV and radio in emergencies.

Means for periodic dissemination of information to the public regarding how they would be notified and what their initial actions should be, in an emergency, should be provided. Means for accomplishing this includes information in the telephone book (which can include evacuation routes, basic information on sheltering and respiratory protection, and a number to call for non-emergency information on radiation), occasional information in utility bills, postings in areas of transient occupancy (e.g., beaches) and annual distribution of information sheets. The public information program describing this system is acceptable if the permanent and transient adult population within about ten miles of the site would be provided a reasonable opportunity to become aware of it annually. The program should include provision of written material that is likely to be available in a residence during an emergency (e.g., telephone book).

b. Notification of Government Agencies

Adoption by the licensee of the staff's Emergency Classification/ Notification/Immediate Action Scheme (NUREG-0610) should be accepted as evidence that notification of cognizant agencies and the public in an emergency would be early. The notification scheme for principal government agencies having assigned immediate responsibilities in an emergency should be prompt. In particular the established security communications system to local law enforcement agencies (LLEAs) should be planned to be used in a Site or General emergency, and a local National Warning System (NAWAS) drop should be included at the plant and the LLEA.

c. Implementation Means (Prompt Public Notification)

Means for providing a prompt notification signal to the public within a ten (10) mile radius of a site may include a combination of notification systems. A system which requires the recipient to turn on a radio before a signal is received is not acceptable. Several examples of notification systems are discussed below.

Sirens: Many areas are already served by civil defense, fire and police sirens. If these are part of the prompt notification system, such area coverage need not be duplicated within areas in which the signal strength exceeds 60 decibels above average daytime noise levels in an area.

NOAA Weather Alert: NOAA expects that in the early 80's ninety percent of the populated area in the U. S. could be reached by its weather alert system. Where NOAA has not yet installed a transmitter or repeater, such could be provided independently, or perhaps by negotiation with NOAA. Receivers and servicing thereof could be offered as a service.

Telephone Automatic Dialers: Systems are available whereby pre-selected telephone numbers could be dialed automatically, and a recorded announcement played when a telephone is answered. After ten rings, the next number is dialed automatically; the unanswered numbers are redialed at the end of the queue. This system could be most cost-effective and secure for warnings to principal response officials, school systems, selected industrial complexes, downstream water works or isolated farms.

Aircraft with Loudspeakers: Hiking trails and hunting areas are illustrative of areas where it may not be feasible to provide a prompt notification by any other means except by aircraft equipped with powerful sound systems or by dropping prepared leaflets. Such would not work in bad weather, of course, but such areas are less likely to be used in bad weather. These areas should be reached on a best effort basis.

d. Effectiveness of Notification

The minimum acceptable design objectives for coverage (e.g., 60 db signal from sirens) by the notification system are:

<u>Distance</u>	<u>% Notified in 15 Minutes</u>
5 miles	100%
5 to 10 miles	90%

The design objective for the remaining public within 10 miles (who are not notified within 15 minutes after notification of local officials) is notification within 45 minutes after notification of local officials. The basis for any exceptions (e.g., for extended water areas with transient boards or remote hiking trails) must be given in the Safety Evaluation Report.

Assurance of continued notification capability may be done on a statistical basis. The plans should provide that once every year, a statistical sample of the residents of all areas within about ten miles be made to assess the public's awareness of the prompt notification system and the availability of information on what to do in an emergency. The plan must include a provision for corrective measures to provide reasonable assurance that coverage near the design objectives is maintained. The first survey shall be done by June 1981.

e. Implementation Schedule (Prompt Public Notification)

Prompt notification capability within a few miles should be installed within a few months of the team visit. The remaining systems must be in place by January 1, 1981. It is likely that the prompt notification capability will be required prior to the grant of a new operating license.

IMPLEMENTATION OF EMERGENCY PLANNING ZONES

Emergency planning zones (about 10 and 50 mile distances) must be implemented by January 1, 1981. Plans around the site should be put in place within a few months of the team visit. For new OL's these zones must be in place prior to operation.

RESOLUTION OF DISAGREEMENTS WITHIN TEAM

Should disagreements arise within the team during a meeting, team members should request a recess at the earliest opportunity and discuss the matter with the team. The team leader, after hearing the discussion, may decide the matter if a consensus cannot be reached. If the SP or IE members so request, the team leader will call B. Grimes or designee for advice if the time frame of the meeting permits. Items where disagreements remain will be brought to the Steering Committee for resolution after the visit.

NRC ROLE DURING EMERGENCIES

The following paragraph provides guidance to the teams on the NRC role during emergencies. Draft columns indicating preliminary thinking on internal NRC actions corresponding to the action levels in NUREG-0610 are also attached.

The role of the NRC during a radiation emergency is that of verifying that emergency plans and procedures have been implemented, assuring that the public health and safety are protected, and conducting investigative activities associated with the incident. The NRC will assist in coordination of Federal response resources and provide to the licensee, State and local agencies advisory assistance associated with assessing and mitigating hazards to the public. In the extreme, this could include directing utility management to take certain actions.

NRC ACTIONS

Notification of Unusual Event

1. Headquarters or Region Operations Center duty officer receives and logs notification
2. If duty officer questions categorization of event by site, calls IRACT member on duty
3. Duty officer notifies DOR Project Manager or DOR Branch Chief of accumulated notifications during normal working hours
4. Listing of Notifications prepared by duty officer for Daily Highlights

Alert

1. Headquarters or Region Operations Center duty officer receives and logs notification
2. Duty officer notifies headquarters IRACT member on duty who in turn decides on appropriate call list
3. IRACT member on duty may consult with EMT member or may augment staff in headquarters Operations Center and inform EMT member
4. Duty officer receives periodic update reports (plant status, meteorology, dose estimates) and briefs IRACT member on duty
5. IRACT member on duty or EMT member assess whether categorization of event by site is correct and recommends escalation of class to site or offsite authorities if appropriate

NRC ACTIONS

Site Emergency

1. Headquarters or Region Operations Center duty officer receives and logs notification
2. Duty officer notifies headquarters IRACT member on duty who in turn decides on appropriate call list (including Commissioners)
3. IRACT member on duty calls EMT member who will normally authorize activation of the Operations Center. IRACT member will, in the interim, augment staff in headquarters Operations Center
4. Duty officer and any augmented staff will gather information and make preliminary assessments until Operations Center is staffed in activated mode
5. Region will dispatch personnel to the site
6. EMT will consider dispatch of headquarters personnel to the site and will assess whether categorization of event by site is correct and recommends escalation of class to site or offsite authorities if appropriate
7. IRACT member on duty will consult once each 30 minutes with senior technical and/or management staff onsite until EMT arrives to perform this function
8. EMT on arrival will make contact with predesignated State authorities. Contact will be made with other federal response agencies and recommendations made for activation of resources.
9. Activated Operations Center will assess plant and meteorological conditions and perform dose projections. Assessments will be passed to the site and predesignated offsite authorities at 30 minute intervals
10. Preliminary Notification and press releases prepared. Oversight Committees informed. Other federal agencies and nearby States informed.

General Emergency

1. Headquarters or Region Operations Center duty officer receives and logs notification
2. Duty officer notifies headquarters IRACT member on duty, who is authorized to activate Operations Center for this class, and who decides on appropriate call list (including Commissioners)
3. IRACT member on duty calls and briefs EMT member on activation of center and augmentation of resources.
4. EMT member calls Chairman. Chairman determines whether he or EDO will chair EMT
5. Duty Officer and any augmented staff will gather information and make preliminary assessments until Operations Center is staffed in activated mode
6. Region will dispatch personnel, including the Region Director, to the site
7. EMT will assess whether categorization of event by site is correct and will determine composition of headquarters personnel contingent to be dispatched to the site and mode of transport
8. IRACT member on duty will consult at least once each 30 minutes with senior technical and/or management staff onsite until EMT arrives to perform this function
9. EMT on arrival will make contact with predesignated State authorities. Contact will be made with other federal response agencies and recommendations made for activation of resources.
10. Activated Operations Center will assess plant and meteorological conditions and perform dose projections. Assessments will be passed to the site and predesignated offsite authorities at 30 minute intervals
11. Preliminary Notification and press release prepared. Oversight committees informed. Other federal agencies and nearby States informed. White House informed.