ANNEX D

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

STATE OF TEXAS
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

ANNEX D

Radiological Emergency Management

APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION

This annex is hereby accepted for implementation and supersedes all previous editions.

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Date

_____
Eduardo J. Sanchez, M.D., M.P.H.
Commissioner
Department of State Health Services

RECORD OF CHANGES

CHANGE NUMBER	DATE OF CHANGE	INITIALS AND DATE ENTERED

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EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Acronyms

DDC	Disaster District Committee
DOE	Department of Energy
DPS	Department of Public Safety
DSHS	Department of State Health Services
EMC	Emergency Management Coordinator
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FDA	Food and Drug administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GDEM	Governor's Division of Emergency Management
JFO	Joint Field Office
NIMS	National Incident Management System
MS1	Medical Service 1
N110	Room number located at the Exchange Bldg. for early Accident Assessment
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRP	National Response Plan
NUREG	Nuclear Regulation Guidance Documents
PPE	Personnel Protective Equipment
REM	Radiological Emergency Management
SOC	State Operations Center
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
TCEQ	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
TDA	Texas Department of Agriculture
TEPP	Transportation Emergency Preparedness Program
TPWD	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
USDA	US Department of Agriculture

ANNEX D

Radiological Emergency Management

I. AUTHORITY AND REFERENCES

A. GENERAL

See Basic Plan, Section I.

B. OTHER

1. Texas Radiation Control Act, as amended, Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapter 401
2. The Texas-NRC Regulatory Transfer Agreement
3. The Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended
4. Manual of Protective Action Guides and Protective Actions for Nuclear Incidents (EPA-400-R 92-001, May 1992, U.S. EPA)
5. Accidental Radioactive Contamination of Human Food and Animal Feeds, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, FDA, August 13, 1998
6. Southern Interstate Nuclear Compact Legislation (Public Law 87-563, 87th U.S. Congress)

II. PURPOSE

A. The purpose of this annex is to define the organization, operational concepts, responsibilities, and procedures to accomplish radiological emergency management requirements in Texas. The Radiological Emergency Management Emergency Support Function is responsible for providing a coordinated response to emergencies involving radioactive material and for determining and implementing measures to protect life, property, and the environment in a radiological emergency.

B. This annex is applicable at all locations to all agencies, organizations, and personnel with Radiological Emergency Management Emergency Support Function responsibilities.

III. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

See Basic Plan, Section III

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. OVERVIEW

1. The provisions of this annex, in compliance with National Incident Management System (NIMS) operating principles and protocols, constitute general guidance for personnel of the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS), Radiation Control Program, designated support agencies, and for other agencies and individuals engaged in activities to mitigate the effects of and/or prevent the occurrence of radiological incidents. This annex also provides guidance for response to such occurrences and for the recovery and rehabilitation of individuals or areas suffering such harmful effects

2. As noted in Section V of this annex, several state agencies have predetermined support roles in responding to a radiological emergency. Pursuant to agreements, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) provide personnel to augment the DSHS Radiation Control Program emergency response team.

3. In situations where surveillance of the ingestion pathway is warranted, the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD), Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) and the DSHS Food and Drug Program would complement Radiation Control Program efforts to ensure that fish, game, meat, dairy products, and crops intended for human consumption are not contaminated above acceptable limits. In instances where those limits are exceeded, these agencies will help ensure the public is informed and that products are properly disposed of or diverted to other uses that will not result in a health hazard to consumers. Laboratory analysis of ingestion exposure pathway samples is provided by DSHS laboratories with additional support available under a letter of agreement from the laboratories at the University of Texas-Austin and Texas A&M University.

4. The Governor's Division of Emergency Management (GDEM), through the State Operations Center (SOC), will coordinate local, state, and federal emergency management activities in accordance with the State Emergency Management Plan.

B. STATE SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE POLICY

1. In accordance with the State of Texas Emergency Management Plan, state emergency support and assistance, if required, will be provided as quickly and as efficiently as feasible. Consistent with priority of need, attempts to provide assistance will be as outlined in Section IV.E of Annex N. This will provide the State with an effective means to provide emergency assistance in a timely and cost-effective manner. The decision to expend state funds to provide support and assistance will be made only after consideration of both priority of need and cost to the State. However, in situations where lives and property are immediately threatened, the most rapid means of response will be taken.

2. If state radiological resources are exceeded, additional federal government resources can be requested pursuant to the National Response Plan (NRP) Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex. Another option for requesting assistance is the Southern Agreement for Mutual State Radiological Assistance under the Southern States Energy Board. Procedures for obtaining radiological monitoring and assessment assistance are outlined in the Southern Radiation Assistance Plan. These documents are on file and maintained by the DSHS Radiation Control Program.

C. STAFFING REQUIREMENTS

1. Based on situational requirements, State Emergency Management Council member agencies may provide staff to the State Operations Center (SOC), Joint Field Office (JFO), affected Disaster District Committee (DDC) Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs), field-deployed incident command posts, and to local government EOCs. Representatives may serve in both a primary and/or support agency role for several Emergency Support Function (ESF) groups. To facilitate accomplishment of assigned responsibilities, the number of agency personnel operating from each location will be based on operational requirements and coordinated with appropriate primary agencies.

2. Agency representatives must be knowledgeable of the resource request, deployment, and accountability methodology for committing assets or services that may be at their disposal.

D. STATE RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (REM) PLAN

1. The Texas Radiological Emergency Management (REM) Plan consists of five tabs and a manual of radiological emergency management procedures and is maintained under separate cover by DSHS. The REM Plan assigns responsibilities to state agencies and details procedures for conducting a coordinated response to radiological emergencies.

2. The types of emergencies addressed in the five tabs are: (1) Fixed Nuclear Facility Accidents, (2) Production/Utilization Accidents, (3) Federal Facility Accidents, (4) Transportation Accidents, and (5) Waste Storage/Disposal Accidents.

3. The REM Procedures Manual consists of a series of procedures that provide guidance and ensure uniformity in the performance of selected tasks applicable to any or all of the various types of radiological emergencies. Where specific instructions are required for implementing a given procedure with respect to an individual facility or accident type, those instructions are incorporated in the appropriate tab of the Texas REM Plan.

E. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1. DSHS will coordinate and manage the overall state effort to detect, identify, contain, cleanup, dispose of, or minimize releases of radiological materials. This includes assessment impacts and advising and assisting others where the source of the radioactive materials is known. Where the source is unknown or

the responsible party is not responding or unable to respond, DSHS will coordinate with other governmental authorities including local government and federal authorities to respond to the emergency.

2. Depending on the magnitude of the incident, up to four people per shift will be assigned to the function of accident assessment. The duties include: (1) the gathering of information from the field monitoring teams that may be involved in the incident; (2) evaluating and correlating available information; (3) identifying additional information requirements; (4) developing protective action recommendations, and (5) communicating the findings to the Field Operations Chief who in turn reports them to the Radiation Control Program representative at the SOC, the appropriate Disaster District Committee, local government EOCs, the Radiation Control Program Public Information Coordinators, and the licensee. Where appropriate, the accident assessment team may be augmented by or work in conjunction with accident personnel from the licensee (e.g., utility, federal agency, military, producer, shipper) and/or from federal response agencies. Cooperative assessments should be avoided whenever practical because they do not afford the benefit of independent verification.

F. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

1. The DSHS will provide the State Emergency Management Council with information and advice on matters pertaining to: (1) conducting radiological monitoring and assessment including dose projections and sampling operations to determine the level and extent of contamination of air, water, vegetation, and soil; (2) developing proposed protection action recommendations for consideration by local and state officials based on projection or actual levels; (3) providing assistance to local governments in the monitoring and decontamination of evacuees, emergency workers, and vehicles, and (4) maintaining technical liaison with local, state, and federal agencies and industrial facilities having monitoring and assessment capabilities.

2. Personnel will be assigned to the affected local government EOC or to the controlling local EOC in each county if more than one county is involved. This individual is assigned so that local government will have the benefit of Radiation Control Program expertise in interpreting information received from other sources and in evaluating the impact that radiological hazards may have on local government activities.

G. MONITORING OPERATIONS

1. During any response to an accident/incident involving a release of radioactive materials, some degree of sampling will be required to establish levels of contamination in various substances. Samples of milk, soil, vegetation, air, and water must be collected, analyzed, and the results correlated and submitted to the Radiation Control Program Accident Assessment Team. In some instances, only a small number of samples will be involved, but incidents involving nuclear power plants or other large source teams could require the collection and analysis of hundreds of various samples. In anticipation of this greater requirement, the Radiation Control Program has executed agreements with laboratories at two of the universities in the State.

2. A Sample Preparation and Coordination Team will develop and maintain a radiological exposure history for emergency workers active within the exclusion area as part of the State and local government response. Using that information, cumulative exposure levels will be calculated for each emergency worker on a daily or other appropriate basis.

3. The DSHS Laboratory Services Section maintains a mobile laboratory that can be dispatched to an appropriate location near the site of any major radiological accident/incident. The mobile lab has on-board analysis systems that will allow the operators to determine radioisotopic concentrations in air, soil, water, milk, foodstuffs, or other media. Analysis results will be made available to the Chief of Field Operations, Sample Coordinators, and the Accident Assessment Team.

H. DECONTAMINATION OPERATIONS

1. A Contamination Control Team will monitor all personnel and equipment leaving the exclusion area, direct the decontamination of personnel as necessary, and either impound or direct the decontamination of contaminated vehicles and equipment. Except for other organized groups working inside the exclusion area, all persons approved for access will be checked by the contamination control team to ensure that they possess appropriate anti-contamination clothing and equipment as well as personnel dosimetry. If the exclusion area is very large or if the accident condition is still unstable, either the Contamination Control Team or the law enforcement personnel exercising physical access control should note each person's destination and/or reasons for entering so that individuals inside the area can be rapidly located if necessary.

2. Monitoring and decontamination of the general public will be the responsibility of local officials in the affected jurisdiction(s). The Radiation Control Program will provide advisory teams to each jurisdiction in which a significant decontamination effort is necessary as the result of an accident involving radioactive materials. Radiation Control Program teams are trained and equipped to provide technical support to local monitoring teams at reception centers to ensure that monitoring and decontamination operations are conducted in accordance with procedures outlined in the Radiological Emergency Management Procedures Manual.

3. The Radiation Control Program will provide trained contacts for each facility providing emergency medical care for persons injured in accidents involving actual or suspected radiation contamination. Guidance will be provided in accordance with the Radiological Emergency Management Procedures manual.

I. MULTIPLE EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) OPERATIONS

This plan provides for employment of appropriate resources from multiple ESF's during response and recovery operations as a standard practice. Requests for REM support may also be supported during these operations. The following ESF's may provide support to the Radiological Emergency Management emergency support function:

1. **Health and Medical Service –** Assists local governments in providing additional medical aid and mental health services to emergency workers, victims, and others affected by the accident/incident.

2. **Public Information –** Provides support in keeping the public apprised of the situation especially as it concerns public health issues.

3. **Law Enforcement –** If requested, provides cordon and perimeter control, site security, and traffic control.

4. **Transportation –** Can provide support in barricading highways as well as stopping rail operations and blocking airspace in vicinity of the accident/incident.

5. **Shelter and Mass Care –** Can coordinate with shelter providers to procure additional shelter and feeding sites if necessary.

V. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. ORGANIZATION

All ESF groups identified in the Basic Plan are composed of personnel and resources of several state agencies/organizations. Each group is directed by a primary agency selected on the basis of its authority and capability in that particular functional area. The other agencies and organizations within the functional group area are designated as support agencies and organizations based on their ability to provide equipment, personnel, and/or expertise in support of functional tasks. The agencies/organizations that comprise this ESF group are listed in Appendix 1 of this annex.

B. ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

1. GENERAL

All agencies/organizations assigned to the Radiological Emergency Management ESF are responsible for the following:

a. Designating and training representatives of their agency to serve as ESF group members and ensuring that appropriate Action Guides and standard operating procedures are developed and maintained.

b. Identifying staff requirements and maintaining current notification procedures to ensure appropriately trained agency personnel are available for extended duty in the SOC and Disaster District Committee EOCs, and as needed in the Joint Field Office, field command posts, and local EOCs.

c. Developing and maintaining procedures to ensure that current inventory of agency resources and contact lists are available.

d. Developing and maintaining procedures for identification, location, commitment, deployment, and accountability of agency emergency support resources.

e. Providing, within capabilities, personnel, equipment, and other assistance to support emergency response and recovery operations.

f. Providing situational and operational status reports in accordance with existing procedures and/or as requested by the primary agency.

g. Participating in joint drills and exercises to validate procedures and verify personnel training.

2. PRIMARY AGENCY

The primary agency for the Radiological Emergency Management ESF is DSHS. This agency is responsible for state-level coordination of assets and services and will accomplish the following:

a. Identify and coordinate ESF staffing requirements appropriate to the emergency situation.

b. Process requests for state radiological emergency management assistance by coordinating the development of support agency recommendations and presenting the most feasible recommendations to the designated direction and control authority for a possible mission assignment.

c. Collect information from support agencies and provide reports concerning emergency support operations in accordance with applicable procedures.

d. Develop, maintain, and distribute this Annex (including the Radiological Emergency Management ESF Action Guide), appropriate SOPs, the REM Plan, and the REM Procedures Manual.

e. Ensure the following Radiation Control Program support elements/teams have been identified and deployed, as needed, depending on the type and scope of the radiological emergency: field operations chief, emergency operations coordinator, licensee liaison, field monitoring, sample preparation and coordination, field sample analysis, accident assessment, contamination control, decontamination assistance, staging area coordinator, medical facility liaison, public information coordinator, instrument maintenance and calibration, logistics support, administrative support, SOC/Disaster District Committee/local government liaisons, and courier services. Duties, responsibilities, and procedures for each of these elements and teams are contained in the Radiological Emergency Management Procedures manual that is published under separate cover and maintained by DSHS.

f. Evaluate actual or potential exposures and advise the Commissioner, local elected officials, the appropriate Disaster District Committee, and the State Council concerning protective actions necessary to safeguard lives and property.

g. Advise and/or assist medical personnel in the treatment of radiation accident victims.

h. Provide operational direction and control for decontamination efforts during the recovery and re-entry phases of emergency operations.

i. Access the situation and provide guidance, technical support, and recommendations to the Disaster District Committee and the State Council.

j. Coordinate response operations and activities.

k. Coordinate any contingency planning that needs to be accomplished as a result of the radiological incident.

3. SUPPORT AGENCIES/ORGANIZATIONS

a. GENERAL

All Radiological Emergency Management ESF support members shall be aware of their parent organizations' capabilities in providing assistance and support and shall be prepared to provide support recommendations, based on agency capabilities, to the primary agency representative. Support members will also respond to mission assignments from the designated direction and control authority for deployment and use of agency-owned/leased or otherwise unique assets to support the response and recovery effort. Some agencies will provide agency personnel and/or equipment, while the support from other agencies will be through their knowledge and expertise in working with response agencies, the vendor community, or commercial organizations/ associations in supplying services, or in restoration of disrupted services.

b. GOVERNOR'S DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (GDEM)

(1) Activate the SOC if required and provide guidance and technical assistance and help coordinate radiological emergency management activities at the State, local, and federal government levels.

(2) Keep all affected agencies and governments informed of emergency activities.

c. TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY (DPS)

Provide vehicles, communications, and personnel for the Radiation Control Program field monitoring teams.

d. TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (TDA)

(1) Assemble and report current agriculture production and location data for the affected area.

(2) Act as a point of contact with food producers, processors, and bulk distributors.

(3) Assist in ingestion pathway sample collection and transport.

e. TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (TCEQ)

(1) Authorize and ensure proper disposal of certain low-level waste.

(2) Provide personnel to augment the Radiation Control Program's emergency response team.

f. TEXAS PARKS AND WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT (TPWD)

Assist ingestion pathway sample collection and transport.

VI. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

A. Direction and control of emergency response and recovery operations within Texas will be exercised in accordance with Sections IV, V.B, and VI of the Basic Plan.

B. A Radiation Control Program staff member will serve as the primary agency representative and will coordinate Radiological Emergency Management ESF activities with the SOC, each appropriate Disaster District EOC, local EOCs, and other applicable direction and control facilities.

VII. EMERGENCY RESPONSE LEVEL/ACTION GUIDES

See Basic Plan, Section VII, for a list of the different emergency response levels and the kinds of activities that characterize each level. Appendix 2 to this annex contains a supplemental Action Guide that outlines additional actions the ESF group members need to take at each emergency response level to ensure the group is prepared to respond and support emergency operations.

VIII. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

A. Continuity of government operations, including lines of succession for personnel with emergency management responsibilities, will be in accordance with existing policies and required emergency management standard operating procedures of each agency or organization.

B. Primary and support agencies will ensure their respective personnel are trained and prepared to operate in the event regular agency members are absent. They will identify alternate or backup personnel, ensure these individuals understand the lines of succession, pre-delegate authorities, and task responsibilities of their individual agencies, and ensure appropriate procedures and action guides contain sufficient detail so that alternate/backup personnel can use them in performing their responsibilities.

C. Primary and support agencies will ensure all records necessary for emergency management operations can be easily obtained from each member agency in an emergency, and that if needed, these records are also duplicated at another location(s) in the event the primary records are destroyed.

IX. ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

A. SUPPORT

1. Requests for emergency assistance will be resolved at the lowest-level direction and control facility with appropriate response resource capabilities. Unresolved assistance requests will normally flow upward from cities to the county and, if unresolved at the county level, continue upward to the response Disaster District and then to the State Council if required.

2. If needed, additional federal government and mutual-aid states resources can be requested as described in Section IV.B.2 of this plan.

B. AGREEMENTS AND UNDERSTANDINGS

All agreements and understandings entered into for the purchase, lease, or otherwise use of equipment and services will be in accordance with the provision of state law and procedures. The Proclamation of a State of Disaster issued by the Governor, may suspend selected rules and regulations that affect support operations. The specific impact of the situation will be determined by each agency, and ESF group members will be advised accordingly of administration and/or procedural changes that may affect emergency operations.

C. STATUS REPORTS

The primary agency will maintain status of all outstanding assistance requests and unresolved ESF-related issues. This information will be summarized into periodic status reports and submitted in accordance with applicable operating procedures.

D. EXPENDITURES AND RECORD KEEPING

1. Each state agency is responsible for establishing administrative controls necessary to manage the expenditure of funds and to provide reasonable accountability and justification for federal reimbursement in accordance with established guidelines.

2. The first source of funds for expenditures by state agencies in response to an emergency, imminent disaster, or recovery from a catastrophic incident, is to be from funds regularly appropriated by the Legislature.

3. In accordance with established procedures, state agencies may seek financial assistance from the Disaster Contingency Fund.

E. CRITIQUES

Following the conclusion of any significant emergency event/incident or exercise, the primary agency representative will conduct a critique of the ESF group activities during the event/incident/exercise. Support agencies will provide written and/or oral inputs for this critique, and the primary agency representatives will consolidate all inputs into a final report and submit it to the State Coordinator.

X. DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

A. The Commissioner of Health is the approving authority for this annex and is responsible for its implementation.

B. The designated Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) for Annex D is a DSHS Radiation Control Program staff member who is responsible for the development, maintenance, and distribution of this annex.

C. The EMC for Annex D, in conjunction with the State Coordinator, is also responsible for conducting an annual review, coordinating all review and revision efforts, and incorporating information learned form exercises and actual events into this annex.

APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX D

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ESF ORGANIZATION

PRIMARY AGENCY: Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS)

SUPPORT AGENCIES: Governor's Division of Emergency Management (GDEM)
Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA)
Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS)
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD)

APPENDIX 2 TO ANNEX D

1. Pre-Disaster Activities – Preparedness

The following Preparedness elements will be reviewed and updated as required and will be in compliance with NIMS operating principles and protocol.

a. Training

1) Emergency Workers (DSHS, DPS, TCEQ, TDA & EMS) - Exercises, Drills, Transportation Emergency Preparedness Program (TEPP), and response specific training in accordance with NRP guidelines.
2) County & Locals (County Judges, Mayors, Fire Fighters, Law Enforcement, and Volunteers) - Exercises, Drills, and response specific training in accordance with NRP guidelines.
3) Reception Center - Exercise, Drills, and response specific training
4) Military Personnel – TEPP Training
5) Hospital Personnel – Medical Service (MS) 1 drills

b. Planning

1) Fixed Nuclear Accident Response
2) Transportation Accident Response
3) Terrorism Response
   DSHS will integrate State Annex U, Terrorist Incident Response, into its planning activities. If designated, DSHS will become the lead agency for incidents involving releases of radiological material during a terrorism event.
4) Hospital MS1 drills for receiving contaminated patients.
5) Nuclear Regulation (NUREG)-0654 (Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in support of Nuclear Power Plants).
6) EPA 400 (Actions for Nuclear Incidents)
7) FEMA Evaluation Areas
8) Radiological Emergency Management Procedures
9) Emergency contact list (Federal, State, & County)
10) 24- Hour Emergency Response capability 512-458-7460
11) Radiological Emergency Call List

c. Maintenance/Inventory

1) Fixed Laboratory Facility
2) Mobile Laboratory -The mobile analysis laboratory is contained within a 45' electronics van-type semi-trailer.
3) Emergency Response Vehicle - The emergency response vehicle consists of a large modular ambulance-type vehicle equipped for incident response.
4) Miscellaneous Equipment - including miscellaneous equipment available for incident response.
5) Supply of Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE)

d. Administration

1) Procedure forms
2) Procedures for income notifications
3) Agriculture Brochure
4) Supplies at each facility

2. Disaster Activities - Response

a. Receive notification from local responders or licensee.

b. Notify emergency response personnel at headquarters and affected region.

c. Notify county and local officials (County Judge, Mayors, Emergency Management Coordinators).

d. Notify SOC and other appropriate state agencies.

e. Notify Federal Emergency Management (FEMA) and other appropriate federal agencies:

1) A-Team (EPA, USDA, FDA, & DHS)
2) NRC
3) DOE

f. Prepare equipment and supplies for response and pre-stage if appropriate.

g. Deploy emergency response teams & vehicles.

h. Establish communications from N110 at the Exchange Bldg with:

1) Emergency response teams
2) Field teams
3) County and local officials
4) Applicable state agencies (GDEM, TCEQ, & DPS)
5) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
6) JFO

i. Submit travel requests.

j. Arrange for transportation and hotel accommodations.

k. Provide protective actions recommendations.

l. Provide results of sampling of ground deposition and air monitoring.

m. Schedule a media briefing.

n. Assist in Governor's request package (i.e., Proclamation, letter, attachments, as needed).

3. Post-Disaster Activities – Recovery

a. Re-entry

1) Perform detailed radiation dose rate surveys.
2) Conduct environmental samplings.
3) Provide protective actions recommendations.
4) Provide results of sampling of ground deposition and air monitoring to the Radiation Control Program Accident Assessment team for re-entry decision making.

b. Restoration

1) Reduce exposure rates and concentrations in the environment to acceptable levels before unrestricted use begins.
2) Recovery Committee develops recovery criteria and oversees the various tasks necessary to achieve the goal of environmental restoration.

c. Return

1) Individuals are permitted to re-occupy previously restricted areas.
2) Depending on residual exposure rates and the potential for re-suspension, precautions or limitations may be recommended.
3) Ceilings on exposure and total dose commitment are considered.

d. Relocation

For the inability to restore affected areas to unrestricted use, people are removed or excluded from these areas to avoid chronic radiation exposures in excess of established limits. Factors on which decisions to relocate or attempt restoration will be based include both technological and economic considerations.