

Turkey Point Units 6 & 7
COL Application
Part 9 — Withheld Information

Part 9

Enclosure 3

**Turkey Point Response Plan
Miami-Dade County, Florida**



**Miami-Dade County, Florida
Emergency Operations Center
(EOC)**

Turkey Point Response Plan



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November 12, 2010

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INTRODUCTION

The Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant is operated by the Florida Power and Light (FPL) Company. It is located on the shore of Biscayne Bay, approximately 25 miles south of the City of Miami, and seven (7) miles north of the Monroe and Miami-Dade County line. Units three (3) and four (4) are twin 760 Megawatt electric nuclear power plants utilizing Westinghouse pressurized water reactors.

In the event of an emergency at the Plant, a risk to the public exists from exposure to radiation that could be released. Exposures may be received from a plume of radioactive gases as they pass overhead, or from contamination deposited on the ground as a result of fallout from the plume.

Emergencies at the Plant can range from minor incidents, which would have little or no impact on the County, to major accidents resulting in the release of radioactive elements and contaminants into the atmosphere and surrounding environment. Modeling data and past experience suggest that even a major accident at an American nuclear power plant would not cause the levels of exposure that resulted from the Chernobyl accident in the former Soviet Union.

The Director of the Department of Emergency Management or his designee is responsible for the coordination, development and maintenance of radiological emergency response planning and the coordination of plans with other response organizations.

The Director or his designee is responsible for coordination of emergency operations at the local level and keeping local government officials and emergency response units apprised of the status of the operation. Approved changes to the plan shall be forwarded to organizations with responsibility for implementation of the plan.

Scope

This document describes the county-wide response to a Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant emergency.

How to use this plan

This plan is to be used as a general guide for tasked and affected agencies. Mission assignments and resource requests may include functions and resources not identified when this plan was written.

Authority and References

Federal

- Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex, 2008 National Response Framework.

- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) - Executive Order 12148 outlines FEMA as lead in State, tribal and local emergency planning and preparedness activities with respect to nuclear power facilities.
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) - NRC Authorization Acts for 1980 [Public Law (PL) 96-295] and 1982-1983 (PL 97-415) links off-site emergency preparedness and facility licensing. The acts prohibit the NRC from issuing an operating license for a power plant until it determines that plans are in place which provide for reasonable assurance to public health and safety.
- Executive Order of the President, Number 12241, transfers responsibility for review and concurrence of State plans from the NRC to FEMA, establishes planning criteria, assistance priorities, off-site and funding responsibilities.
- NUREG-0654, FEMA-REP-1, Rev.1, Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants.
- Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR 50).
- Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, Public Law 83-703.
- Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR 350).

State

- Florida State Statute Chapter 252, Division of Emergency Management.
- State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan-Annex A, State of Florida Radiological Emergency Management Plan.
- Florida Radiological Protection Act, Florida Nuclear Code and Southern Industrial Nuclear Compact Law, as amended (Chapter 404, Florida Statutes).
- Governor's Executive Order 80-29, April 14, 1980.
- Southern Mutual Radiological Assistance Plan (SMRAP), Southern States Emergency Response Council.
- State of Florida Bureau of Radiation Control Department of Health - Radiological Emergencies, Standard Operating Procedures.



Local

- Miami-Dade County Code Chapter 8B, establishes the duties of the Miami- Dade County Department of Emergency Management (DEM) to provide for the effective direction, control, and coordination of Miami-Dade County government, disaster management services, personnel, and to provide collaboration with other governments and the private sector in compliance with the Miami- Dade Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).
- Miami-Dade Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, Department of Emergency Management (DEM).

Distribution

Hard copies of this plan can be distributed to any local, state, and federal response agency; electronic versions of this plan shall only be provided in PDF formats.

PROCEDURES SECTION

General Information

Emergency Planning Zones (EPZ)

To facilitate a preplanned strategy for protective actions during an emergency, there are two emergency planning zones (EPZs) around each nuclear power plant. Two zones have been identified: the Plume Exposure Pathway and the Ingestion Exposure Pathway. These zones extend ten (10) and fifty (50) miles around the plant, respectively.

Plume Exposure Pathway

The plume exposure pathway has a radius of approximately 10 miles from the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant. The 10-mile plume exposure pathway is sub-divided into 10 geographically identifiable areas. Areas one (1) through nine (9) are located within Miami-Dade County. Area 10 encompasses Ocean Reef, a private community in upper Key Largo in Monroe County. Protective actions for the plume exposure pathway are designed to avoid or reduce the dose from potential exposure of radioactive materials and may include sheltering, evacuation, and the use of potassium iodide where appropriate. Factors such as wind speed, direction, and projected doses shall determine the area(s) that could require protective actions.

While the main focus of emergency planning concerns mainland Miami-Dade County, coastal bay areas and barrier islands may also be affected. These include Biscayne



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Bay, Biscayne National Park, and a portion of John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park (See Appendix 3, EPZ Map).

Ingestion Exposure Pathway

The ingestion exposure pathway EPZ has a radius of 50 miles from the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant. Protective action for the ingestion exposure pathway are designed to avoid or reduce dose from potential ingestion of radioactive materials deposited in water and food sources, including milk, fresh vegetables and other crops, tropical and fresh water fish, and seafood. These actions may include but are not limited to a ban of contaminated food and water.

Emergency Classifications

Four (4) classes of emergencies have been established to define emergency conditions at nuclear plants. The four emergency classifications are listed below in order of increasing severity.

1. Unusual Event - Under this category, events are in process or have occurred which indicate *potential degradation in the level of safety of the plant*. No release of radioactive material requiring offsite response or monitoring is expected unless further degradation occurs.
2. Alert - If an alert is declared, events are in process or have occurred which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation in the level of safety of the plant. Any releases of radioactive material from the plant are expected to be limited to a small fraction of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) protective action guides (PAGs)
3. Site Area Emergency - A site area emergency involves events in process or which have occurred that result in actual or likely major failures of plant functions needed for protection of the public. Any releases of radioactive material are not expected to exceed the EPA PAGs except near the site boundary.
4. General Emergency - A general emergency involves actual or imminent substantial core damage or melting of reactor fuel with the potential for losses of containment integrity. Radioactive releases during a general emergency can reasonably be expected to exceed the EPA PAGs for more than the immediate site area.

Command and Control

In accordance with Chapter 8B of Miami-Dade County Ordinance, the Department of Emergency Management shall provide for the effective direction, control and coordination of Miami-Dade County government disaster management services,



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functional units, and personnel, and provide collaboration with other governments and the private sector, in compliance with the Miami-Dade County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. To carry out its responsibilities under the Radiological Emergency Preparedness Plan (REP), Miami-Dade County may activate and operate several facilities to manage response and recovery activities associated with an emergency at the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant. Direction and control functions shall be managed from the EOC utilizing the Incident Command System (ICS) and shall fall under the purview of the County Mayor or his designee in accordance with National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Miami-Dade Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) – Local, state, and federal agencies with radiological response or recovery responsibilities send representation to the EOC located at [REDACTED] to coordinate local operations with each other. The Miami-Dade Department of Emergency Management (DEM) is the lead agency for facilitating response and recovery operations for a radiological emergency at the Turkey Point Nuclear Plant. The EOC shall be activated for a Site Area Emergency or a General Emergency but the Director of DEM or his designee may activate the EOC for other emergency classes if desired.

Evacuation Command Post (ECP) – The ECP is set up by Miami-Dade agencies with assignments within the 10-mile EPZ. The ECP shall be located at [REDACTED]. This site is on the edge of the 10-mile EPZ and is not expected to reach radiation exposures above Environmental Protective Agency Protective Action Guidelines. A Chief Fire Officer from Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Department shall coordinate with leaders from the other tasked agencies to set up and operate the ECP. The ECP shall be activated for a Site Area Emergency or a General Emergency but the Director of DEM or his designee may activate the ECP for other emergency classes if desired. Functions that occur at the ECP include but are not limited to:

1. Distribution of radiological protection equipment
2. Monitoring and decontamination of emergency workers exiting the 10-mile EPZ
3. Staging personnel and equipment assigned missions within the 10-mile EPZ
4. Assignment of evacuation routes to Miami-Dade Transit Operators
5. Assignment of traffic control points to Miami-Dade Police Officers

Emergency Reception Center (ERC) - The ERC shall be located at [REDACTED]

A Chief Fire Officer from Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Department shall coordinate with leaders from the other tasked agencies to set up and operate the ERC. The ERC shall be activated for a Site Area Emergency or a General Emergency but the Director of DEM or his designee may activate the ERC for other emergency classes if desired. Functions that occur at the ERC include but are not limited to:

1. Monitoring and decontamination of the evacuating public
2. Hosting registration of the evacuating public
3. Provision of temporary sheltering facilities
4. Distribution of Potassium Iodide (KI) when necessary
5. Provision of other emergency services as necessary

Marine Reception Center (MRC) - The MRC shall be located at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This site is designed as an interim stop for boaters evacuating the bay and offshore areas around the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant. Mariners who cannot return to marinas in the 10-mile EPZ shall be directed to Matheson Hammock Marina. A Chief Fire Officer from Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Department shall coordinate with leaders from the other tasked agencies to set

ESF	Function	Lead Agency
ESF # 1	Transportation	Miami-Dade Transit
ESF # 2	Communications	Miami-Dade ETSD
ESF # 3	Infrastructure	Miami-Dade DEM
ESF # 4	Fire-Fighting	Miami-Dade Fire Rescue
ESF # 5	Planning	Miami-Dade DEM
ESF # 6	Mass Care	American Red Cross
ESF # 7	Resource Support Unit	Miami-Dade Dept. of Procurement
ESF # 8	Health & Medical	Miami-Dade Health Dept.
ESF # 9	Search & Rescue	Miami-Dade Fire Rescue - USAR
ESF # 10	Hazardous Materials	DERM
ESF # 11	Food & Water	The Salvation Army
ESF # 12	Energy	Florida Power & Light
ESF # 13	Military Support	Florida National Guard
ESF # 14	Public Information	Miami-Dade Communications
ESF # 15	Volunteers & Donations	United Way
ESF # 16	Law Enforcement	Miami-Dade Police Dept.
ESF # 17	Animal Protection	Miami-Dade Police Dept.
ESF # 18	Business and Industry	Miami-Dade Infrastructure

up and operate the MRC. The MRC shall be activated for a Site Area Emergency or a General Emergency but the Director of DEM or his designee may activate the EOC for other emergency classes if desired. Functions that occur at the MRC include but are not limited to:

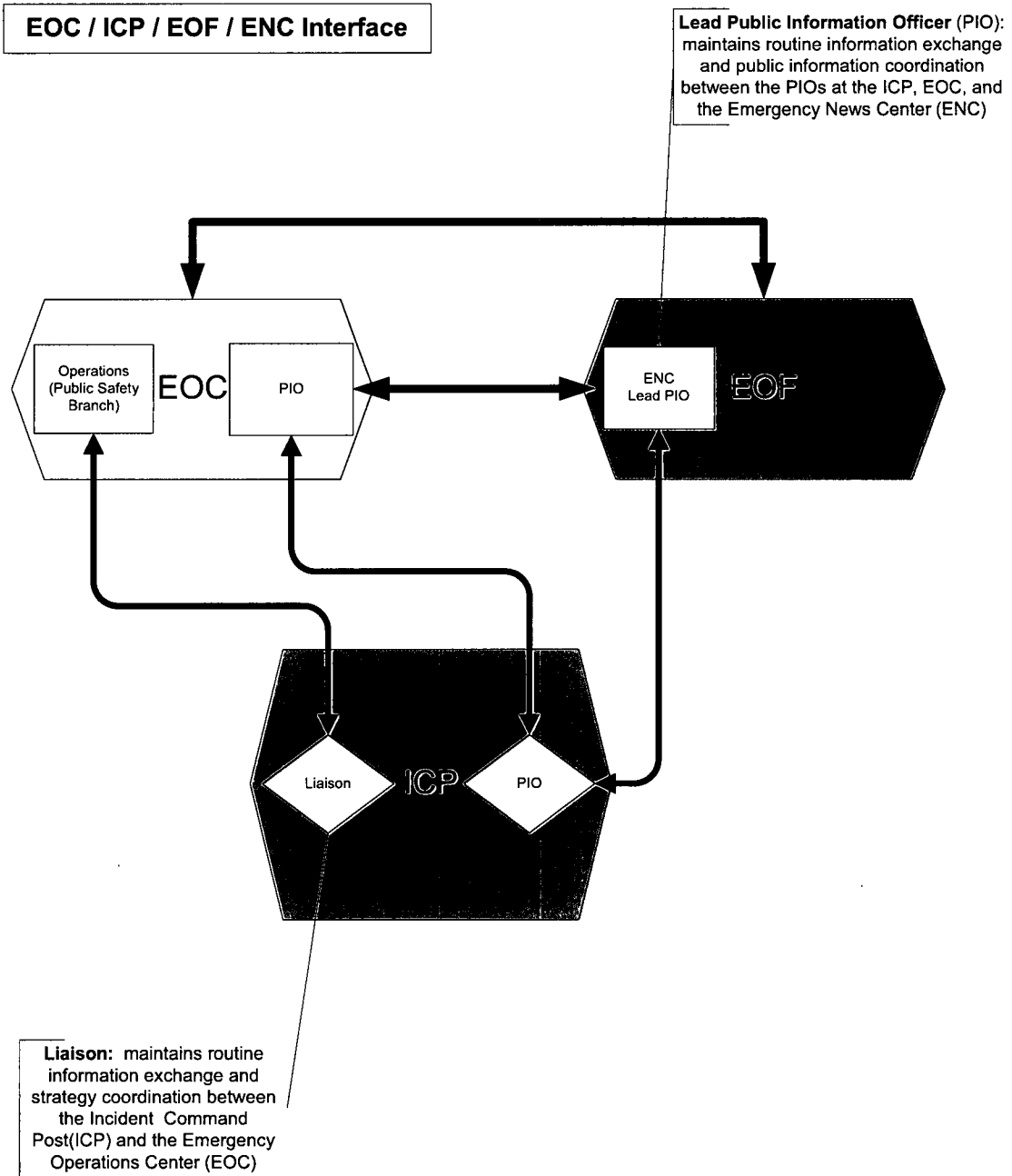
1. Vessel anchorage
2. Personnel monitoring and decontamination
3. Transportation to the ERC

Air Command Post (ACP) – The ACP may be established at Opa-Locka Airport. The ACP is activated to coordinate the mission of the various air resources that would be used to support response and recovery operations to an emergency at the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant. The ACP shall be activated when necessary to coordinate air operations within or near the 10-mile EPZ. If necessary, Miami-Dade Police Aviation can request air restrictions. Air restrictions (e.g., 5nm and 18K feet) may be requested as needed to facilitate safe air operations. Organizations that operate rotary wing aircraft that could be tasked to support response or recovery operations in Miami-Dade include but are not limited to:

1. Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Department
2. Miami-Dade Police Department
3. Miami-Dade Public Works Department
4. US Immigration & Customs Inspections
5. US Coast Guard
6. City of Miami Police Department

Several aircraft are used to support Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC) operations and can use the above referenced sites as bases of operation in coordination with Miami-Dade Police Department Aviation Unit.

Incident Command Post (ICP) – Hostile actions targeting the Plant may result in the establishment of an ICP near the facility. Response agencies establishing the ICP shall establish contact with other response facilities at the earliest opportunity possible. The on-site incident commander shall assign command staff to coordinate county wide actions and public information.





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Florida Power and Light also maintains facilities for emergency response and recovery from emergencies at the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant.

Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) – Florida Power and Light is responsible for the maintenance and operation of the EOF and the provision of information on Plant status and protective action recommendations to local, state, and federal decision makers. The EOF, [REDACTED] is staffed and equipped to evaluate and coordinate FPL activities related to an emergency at the Plant and to provide real-time and projected emergency conditions. The EOF shall be activated at the direction of the FPL Recovery Manager for a Site Area Emergency or a General Emergency but may activate for other emergency classes if desired. Miami-Dade County is represented at the EOF by the Miami-Dade Incident Commander and support staff such as executive staff and Public Information Officers (PIO).

Emergency News Center (ENC) - FPL maintains and operates the ENC, co-located with the EOF, as a central point of contact for all news media. Public Information Officers (PIO) from local, state, and federal agencies assemble at the ENC to coordinate public information related to emergency response and recovery activities as associated with an emergency at the Turkey Point Nuclear Plant.

The Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) is the lead agency for State response and their response role is outlined in the Radiological Emergency Management Plan. FDEM coordinates State agency response to emergency situations at the Plant. The State Emergency Response Team (SERT) Chief is the designated Deputy State Coordinating Officer and shall coordinate and direct all State support assets in the area. The State Coordinating Officer retains overall control of the State's response to the event.

Preparation

Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Training

Radiological response training is a major component of the DEM REP Program. The training plan is designed to ensure that first responders and support personnel are familiar with their roles and responsibilities in a Turkey Point emergency. The DEM is responsible for ensuring that appropriate county emergency response personnel are adequately trained in accordance with the training levels and standards outlined in Chapter 15 of the Florida Radiological Emergency Management Plan.



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Updates of Plans

The Turkey Point Response Plan is reviewed and updated annually.

Turkey Point Siren

The Turkey Point warning sirens located throughout the 10-mile EPZ are tested on the first Friday of every quarter: March – June – September – December.

Exercises and Drills

Exercises and drills shall be conducted in accordance with the guidance contained in chapter 14 of the State Radiological Emergency Management Plan.

Public Education and Information

To inform the population of the 10-mile EPZ, about the Turkey Point Nuclear Plant and emergency planning measures, FPL and the DEM update and mail a "Safety Planning for Neighbors of FPL's Turkey Point Nuclear Plant" booklet annually. Additionally, DEM provides public schools in the 10-mile EPZ with a flyer that summarizes the school system's emergency procedures for emergencies at the Plant.

Emergency Facilities and Equipment/Sufficient Staffing

Operational checks are performed on radiological response equipment during the calendar year as required in accordance with NUREG-0654 and/or Miami-Dade County procedures.

Letter of Certification

Each year by December the DEM submits to the State of Florida Division of Emergency Management documentation detailing its completion of required objectives toward certification. These objectives include providing public information, conducting drill and exercises, training emergency responders, maintaining radiological response equipment, updating plans and procedures, and conducting alert and notification system testing.



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In the event the county becomes aware of information or intelligence that indicates or suggests a possible hostile action against the Turkey Point Nuclear Plant, the Turkey Point Duty Call Supervisor, Security Director, or Control Rooms shall be notified. If law enforcement responds to a hostile action event that has the potential to impact a nuclear power plant, they shall ensure that both the Plant and the Department of Emergency Management are notified.

Depending on the nature and sensitivity of the information, specific communication paths and protocols may be used.

Communications

Reliable communications between the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant and off-site government agencies is essential. There are three (3) separate communication systems that may be used.

Response

Deployment of Response Forces

Miami-Dade response resources may be deployed as early as the declaration of an Alert. Due to the size of the required response, a field deployment may require more personnel than County Departments generally have on-duty. At the direction of the IC, County Departments shall recall or reassign those resources necessary to accomplish the Department's emergency responsibilities as contained in this plan and applicable SOPs. In order to expedite or facilitate the County's response to a Plant emergency, the County Mayor may declare a Local State of Emergency at the declaration of an Alert. Personnel and equipment costs for incidents that do not receive a disaster declaration shall be forwarded to Florida Power and Light and/ or American Nuclear Insurers for reimbursement. Additionally, for incidents in which a disaster declaration is received, costs would be documented and submitted to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for reimbursement. Personnel and equipment costs must be documented in accordance with Miami-Dade County procedures and forwarded to DEM for compilation and submission to FPL.

Alert and Notification of the Public

The 10-mile EPZ contains an extensive warning siren system. The system is comprised of 45 pole-mounted sirens and 1 indoor mini-siren capable of delivering a "wailing" sound within its ¾ mile coverage area. The sirens can be activated and controlled from



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the Miami-Dade Emergency Operations Center or from the Miami-Dade Fire Alarm Office.

The purpose of the sirens is to alert residents that an emergency exists at the Plant. Residents must tune to a local television or radio station for emergency information. Emergency information shall not be disseminated over the siren system.

In the event one or more warning siren fails to function, police vehicles shall conduct route alerting in the area of the failing siren. A map depicting each siren's coverage area is filed in a binder titled "Turkey Point Individual Siren Maps" and displayed in the Emergency Operations Center. Copies of the map binders reside with the Radiological Emergency Preparedness Coordinator (REP), the Planning Section Chief, and MDPD Shift Commander.

Activation of the siren system shall occur in a timely manner (preferably within 15 minutes) of the decision to implement public protective actions. If one (1) or more warning siren fails to function, the Public Safety Branch Director shall coordinate activation of the Route Alert System with ESF- 16. (Refer to SOP III-B-2, Route Alerting for PTN).

NOAA Weather Radio – EAS (NWR-EAS) receivers are located in key locations, such as hospitals, schools, government offices and nursing homes throughout the 10-mile EPZ. The system is activated by request from the M-D EOC to the National Weather Service (see SOP II-9, Emergency Alert System Activation).

Highway Advisory Radios can be used to alert and notify motorists that an emergency exists at the Plant. The radio signal is limited to a distance of less than ten (10) miles and relies on repetitive recorded messages which listeners can tune-in on their car radios. Pre-recorded messages shall direct motorists to tune to a local radio station for emergency information. Two systems exist within the 10-mile EPZ. The Florida Turnpike Authority operates one and the Department of Transportation operates the other.

Boaters in the waters within the 10-mile EPZ shall be notified of emergencies by loudspeakers from boats and aircraft operated by the following ESF-16 support agencies:

- Biscayne National Park
- Miami-Dade Police Marine Patrol
- United States Coast Guard
- Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission

Boaters would be advised to tune to a designated VHF channel (e.g., 23A) for emergency information.

Public Information (ESF-14)

Two (2) types of public information are addressed in this plan: emergency information and general information.

Both emergency information and general information shall be available to the public via the County's 311 system and the DEM website www.miamidade.gov/oem. The (GIC) Miami-Dade 311 is a county call center which is capable of answering public requests for information. GIC performs two major functions: first, they disseminate and explain general information and emergency information to callers; secondly, they monitor trends in information requests and public concerns that can be evaluated and incorporated into press releases to dispel rumors, expand upon previous information releases, or modify operational response requirements.

EMERGENCY INFORMATION is released from the EOC via ESF-14 and is intended to inform the public about protective actions that are to be implemented. Emergency information shall take the form of Emergency Alert System (EAS) messages. Copies of EAS Messages are on file at the DEM REP Coordinator's desk in a binder entitled Turkey Point EAS.

Emergency information is time sensitive. Once it becomes evident that public protective action is needed, ESF-14 shall transmit copies of applicable EAS messages to the National Weather Service and the media in a timely manner (preferably within 15 minutes) of the decision on what protective action is most appropriate. Once initial protective measures have been implemented, all subsequent EAS messages shall contain a protective action component. In other words, if an EAS message instructs the public to evacuate areas 2, 3, and 4, all subsequent EAS messages shall repeat the protective measure (evacuate areas 2, 3, and 4) until such time that the protective measure is no longer necessary or is superseded by another protective action. This will ensure that the public receives clear and consistent emergency information.

GENERAL INFORMATION is released from the Emergency News Center (ENC) and is designed to describe the nature of the accident and the actions being undertaken to mitigate or correct the emergency. It may include updated information designed to dispel rumors, describe the extent of the emergency, or quell public concerns. It may also include ancillary information that supports, expands, or clarifies the required protective actions.

Agencies issuing press releases shall coordinate their release with ESF-14 in order to assure that the public receives a consistent, accurate message. An example of an inconsistent message would be something like the EOC issuing a press release reassuring the public that the accident is not significant, while another agency is telling the public that facilities or services within the area of concern are being closed or curtailed due to the incident.

Media Education

Miami-Dade shall participate with the Florida Division of Emergency Management, Florida Power and Light, and Monroe County in a coordinated annual program to acquaint the news media with the radiological emergency plans and procedures for the Turkey Point Nuclear Plant.

Protective Actions

- **Accident Assessment**
Control Room personnel at the Turkey Point Nuclear Plant are responsible for conducting a technical assessment of the Plant's condition and for taking steps to correct or minimize the effects of the emergency. They shall communicate initial accident assessment data and recommended protective action, if applicable, to County and State Offices of Emergency Management. As resources are deployed for the incident, the Florida Bureau of Radiation Control (BRC), FPL, and federal agencies shall use modeling data, plant conditions and field team information to conduct the technical assessment of the Plant's situation and make protective action recommendations to the Miami-Dade IC at the EOF.
- **Protective Action Decision Making**
Protective Action Guides have been developed by the Bureau of Radiation Control and are consistent with federal guidelines. Department of Health personnel shall use EPA Protective Action Guide Manual 400-R-92-001 as a guide for recommending protective actions. Protective action options include:

- Evacuation
- In-place sheltering
- Early dismissal of childcare facilities and other special facilities
- Restricting access into affected areas
- Preventing the consumption and distribution of food and water

The principal exposure source within the plume includes whole body exposure to gamma radiation from radioactive gas, and possibly radioactive particles. In-place-sheltering and/or evacuation, and controlled access would be the principal protective actions (Refer to SOP III-B-4, Protective Action Decisions).

FPL shall provide recommendations for protective actions to the DEM. The EOC can choose to accept the proposed recommendations or implement more stringent protective actions.

Evacuation

Time permitting; the decision to implement recommendations shall be made jointly at the EOF by the Miami-Dade IC, the Chairperson of the Monroe County Board of County Commissioners, and the Governor, or any of their authorized representatives. In instances where State involvement in initial decision-making is not possible, the decision to take protective actions for Miami-Dade County shall be made by the Miami-Dade County Mayor or the Miami-Dade IC. Evacuation of one (1) or more evacuation areas is the preferred method of protecting the residents of the 10-mile EPZ from radiation exposure. Evacuation decisions shall be implemented after consultation between the EOC and the Emergency Operations Facility on the evacuation implications (timing, traffic control, special needs, etc.).

Access control would be done by ESF-16 through the use of roadblocks and barricades at strategic points in the 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone (Refer to SOP III-B-16, Miami-Dade Police Department Procedures, SOP III-B-9, City of Homestead Procedures, SOP III-B-25, City of Florida City Procedures, CEMP Volume 2, Evacuation & Re-entry Annex). Residents and transients would be directed away from the restricted areas. Access control will primarily be enacted in conjunction with evacuations or pending evacuations, but may become necessary for other reasons. Evacuated areas shall remain inaccessible to the general public until such time that sampling proves that it is safe to return into the area.

Evacuees shall not be stopped along evacuation routes to check for contamination because massive traffic congestion would preclude the prompt and safe evacuation of the area. Evacuees will be encouraged to go to the Tamiami Park ERC for monitoring and decontamination. Traffic will be monitored by law enforcement agencies and impediments to evacuations (e.g., stalled vehicles) shall be resolved (e.g., removed from roadways) or communicated to the EOC for resolution.

Emergency evacuation bus pick-up points have been established in key areas throughout the EPZ. MDT has the primary responsibility for evacuation of the general public who may require transportation assistance.

In-Place Sheltering

In-place-sheltering protects individuals from becoming contaminated with radioactive material released as a result of an accident at the Plant. Individuals will be instructed to seek shelter inside buildings or homes, close all doors, windows or other external openings in the structure, and remain inside until otherwise instructed by the authorities. In most instances, air conditioning shut-off would not be necessary. EAS messages and press releases shall contain specific guidance on appropriate protective measures. In-place-sheltering would typically be done for areas that are not directly downwind from the Plant but may be considered a primary protective action strategy when it is safer for the public not to evacuate. This could be the case in the following scenarios:

- a rapidly developing accident
- when there are impediments to evacuation
- When there is a brief release above PAG exposure levels.

Sampling

Monitoring and sampling teams from FPL, FDOH BRC, and FRMAC (if requested) shall take samples from exposed agriculture and water sites. Maps for recording survey and monitoring data, key land use data, dairies, food processing plants, water sheds, water supply intake and treatment plants and reservoirs shall be maintained by the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM).

Procedures can be instituted to protect food items and livestock. These include, but are not limited to:

- Removal of cows or other livestock from pastures and placing them on stored feed
- Quarantine of potentially contaminated milk
- Cut-off of contaminated water supplies
- Washing of all harvested produce

Additional guidance from the FDOH BRC and the Florida Department of Agriculture should be obtained prior to the implementation of the above measures to assure their adequacy under the existing conditions.

Responder Safety

Responders going into the radiation hazard area shall be issued appropriate protective gear (Refer to SOP III-B -11, Distribution of Radiological Equipment).

This includes the following:

- CD V-742 High range dosimeter
- CD V-138\139 Low range dosimeter
- Thermoluminescent dosimeter (TLD)
- Incident Radiation Exposure Record card (one card for every dosimeter issued)
- Potassium Iodide (KI) Instruction card
- Potassium Iodide (KI) dose

Responders going into radiation hazard areas and/or personnel conducting specific functions such as monitoring and decontamination are required to wear a level of protection that amply allows for safe operations, consistent with MDRF HAZMAT Bureau's policies and procedure.

First responders have strict exposure limits that shall be closely observed. Each organization shall assign a safety officer who shall be responsible for monitoring responder exposure limits and adjusting assignments as necessary to keep individual exposures within the authorized exposure limit. (Refer to SOP III-B-19, Radiation Protection Strategies). Departmental safety officer(s) shall monitor compliance with radiation protection strategies, radiation area stay times, and develop strategies to minimize radiation exposure levels.

<p>Miami-Dade Exposure Limits For Emergency Responders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 mR (Callback Value) is the initial exposure limit. Authorization from the functional command (e.g., Law Enforcement, Fire Rescue, MDT, etc.) must be given to exceed this exposure limit. • 500 mR (Turnback Value) is the value where first responders are directed to turn back. Authorization from the County IC must be given to exceed this exposure limit. The individual exposed is directed to call back to the sections supervisor upon approximating this value.
<p>EPA Emergency Responder Exposure Limit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 REM for all "routine" emergency activities • 10 REM for protecting valuable property (when a lower dose is not practicable)
<p>Miami-Dade Exposure Limits For Emergency Responders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 REM for life saving activities or protection of large populations (where a lower dose is not practicable) • >25 REM for life-saving activities or protection of large populations when an emergency worker volunteers for the mission and is fully aware of the risks involved

The IC or designee is authorized to increase emergency responder exposure limits in excess of 500 mR after consultation with the Department of Health Operations Officer. Approved doses shall be limited to levels specified in Table 2-1 of Florida Bureau of Radiation Control SOP 2.

Whole body exposure limits for emergency workers shall not exceed 25 REM projected dose unless it is on a voluntary basis and the worker is aware of the risks involved. While working in a radiation area, personnel shall monitor their dosimeter every 30 minutes and record their exposure.

First responders entering the radiation hazard area shall be monitored and, if necessary, decontaminated upon completion of their mission.

Emergency Worker Equipment

Contaminated tools and equipment shall be thoroughly washed to remove radiological contamination. If equipment is determined to still be contaminated after a thorough cleaning, it shall be clearly marked as "Radioactive Material" and disposed of as radioactive waste by the BRC. Equipment that is determined to be twice background or greater shall be considered contaminated.

Water used for decontamination shall be redirected into collection ditches, holding ponds, or other secure areas whenever possible. The area shall be monitored for residual contamination after the event has been terminated. If contamination is found, the area will remain sealed off under the control of the Department of Health.

The following are general recommended guidelines for controlling or limiting contaminated water runoff:

- Trenches can be dug to direct the flow of water away from emergency workers and victims. Simple dikes can be built to contain the runoff. Plastic barriers can be used to prevent water from seeping into the earth. Contaminants will naturally be filtered out by the layers of earth and are expected to remain near the surface. Where practicable, runoff shall be kept from entering closed bodies of water such as lakes and ponds. Closed water sources suspected of having become contaminated shall be sampled for residual radiation levels and processed as necessary to bring it within acceptable EPA limits. Drainage systems such as storm drains are much more difficult to control for runoff. However, contaminants are expected to dilute to the point where residual radiation will be within the acceptable limits as set forth by the EPA.

Potassium Iodide

Potassium iodine (KI) may be used to saturate the thyroid gland with stable iodine. This saturation with non-radioactive (stable) iodine serves to limit the uptake of radioactive iodine to the thyroid. The medication provides protection solely to the thyroid from one substance, radioactive iodine. It is not protective against radiation and will not limit the radiation exposure to other body organs. It offers no protection against exposure of the body, including the thyroid, to radiation originating outside the body.

People who are allergic to iodine shall not be issued KI.

KI may be issued to emergency workers and those who are deemed difficult to move when authorized by the Miami-Dade IC upon the recommendation of the BRC and County Health Officials. If the decision is made to administer KI, the drug should be given before, or as soon as possible after, an incident resulting in a release of radioactive iodine with a projected dose to the thyroid gland greater than 5 REM.

Decisions to administer KI to the general public is made by the State Health Officer and is detailed in Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Radiation Control. (Refer to SOP 20, Potassium Iodide for the Public).

KI shall be administered by the County Health Department to evacuees in accordance with established protocols at the Emergency Reception Center. (Refer to Miami-Dade County Health Department - Protocol for Potassium Iodide Distribution to Affected Population).

Emergency Services

The ERC is designed to provide health and safety assistance to the evacuating public.

- The MDFR in support of ESF-8 (Health and Medical) shall set up monitoring and decontamination stations. Evacuees who are contaminated shall undergo gross decontamination. Contaminated clothing shall be placed in suitable containers for later disposition under the direction of the County Health Department and the Florida BRC. Radiation readings above twice background shall be considered grounds for decontamination. Refer to the following SOPs:
 - SOP III-B-5, Use and Care of Dosimetry
 - SOP III-B-6, Use of Radiological Survey Instruments
 - SOP III-B-7, Preliminary Radiological Survey Station
 - SOP III-B-15, Personnel Decontamination/Survey Station
- Every effort shall be made to register an account for individual family members receiving emergency services so that loved ones can be located. The American Red Cross (ARC) shall manage a Disaster Welfare Information System designed to expedite family reunification. The Miami-Dade County Corrections Department shall

also maintain an evacuee registry that shall be used to assist the ARC in reuniting family members (Refer to SOP III-B-8, Corrections Department). Information shall be obtained from evacuees as they are processed through the ERC. Registration consists of obtaining name, address, telephone number and destination of evacuees. The data will be tabulated and copies shall be submitted to the County EOC. The ARC will use this information to assist them in reunification of family members. Due to the need to maintain the radiological integrity of the ERC, everyone going to this site after a release shall be monitored, and if necessary, decontaminated. In order to avoid needless monitoring and decontamination, physical reunifications shall be accomplished at a site separate from the ERC.

- Stress Management Counseling and Critical Incident Stress Debriefings shall be available to evacuees and emergency workers. The Human Services Branch Director and the Mental Health Task Force EOC representative shall facilitate and coordinate counseling sessions.
- FPL Risk Management and American Nuclear Insurers shall provide financial assistance for temporary living expenses including shelter, food, clothing, etc. to residents forced to evacuate for a Turkey Point emergency. Individuals seeking financial assistance shall have to demonstrate that they have been directly impacted by the emergency actions implemented. Initially, this can be done with a driver's license or other document reflecting that the individual resided within the affected area. FPL Risk Management will not provide assistance to individuals who choose to evacuate or take other actions beyond those directed by County authorities. Risk Management and American Nuclear Insurers shall deploy personnel to multiple locations where affected persons can request assistance. The EOC shall establish communications with Risk Management and assist in the selection and coordination of appropriate assistance sites.
- Individuals requiring treatment for injuries not radiological in nature shall be transported to hospitals in accordance with standard MDFR operating procedures. Baptist and Mercy Hospitals in Miami-Dade County have the equipment and staff necessary to decontaminate and treat persons who are injured and contaminated with radioactive material, if necessary.
- Evacuees shall be directed to temporary evacuation centers staffed by the American Red Cross (ARC) after receiving an initial screening and other necessary emergency services at the Emergency Reception Center. If it becomes necessary to provide shelter for an extended period of time, FPL, the Greater Miami Tourism and Visitors Bureau and the ARC shall determine the feasibility of relocating evacuees to area hotels and motels.

- Coordinating the delivery of medical and health services to victims of radiological emergencies is the responsibility of the Department of Health. Local Department of Health and other public health clinics shall be utilized for general health care of evacuees. Additional medical personnel shall be assigned to these facilities through coordination with the Florida Department of Health.

Management of Household Pets

It is expected that many households may present at the Emergency Reception Center with their pets. Management of household pets will be facilitated by:

- Pet registration procedures applicable to hurricane pet shelters shall also apply to Turkey Point emergency pet shelter situations. Pet owners residing in the 10-mile EPZ may call 3-1-1 to request an application, or download Pet-Friendly Hurricane Evacuation Center Application. Submission of the Pet Friendly Hurricane Evacuation Center Application Package does not guarantee acceptance into the shelter. A tentative acceptance letter will be sent upon receipt and verification of eligibility.
- Pets must be on a leash, in a crate, or otherwise controlled so as to prevent possible harm to responders or others during necessary interactions (e.g., radiological monitoring).
- Pet owners are expected to conduct decontamination activities of their pets under the supervision and direction of MDFR personnel.
- A separate section of the shelter area at Tamiami Park will be used for residents presenting with household pets.
- Residents will be responsible for the care and safe handling of pets at all times. A "Disaster Preparedness Animal Supplies Checklist" is available as a guide for pet owners at http://www.miamidade.gov/animals/library/disaster_tip_sheet_eng.pdf.
- Pet owners are expected to advise responders of known aggressive tendencies of pets.
- Pets showing signs of aggressiveness shall be muzzled by the owner.
- Miami-Dade Animal Services Department shall assign an animal control officer to the public monitoring area and decontamination area of the ERC to take control of animals that pose a threat to responders or others.

Special Considerations

There are several groups of people and/or facilities that require specialized attention during an emergency at the Plant. These groups include, but are not limited to people with special needs, public and private schools, licensed day care centers, residential healthcare facilities, correctional facilities, and recreational facilities.



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Special Needs (ESF-18)

There are a number of people with Special Needs inside the 10-mile EPZ requiring assistance in evacuation. As mandated by State law, DEM maintains a list of people needing evacuation assistance. Ambulances, buses, and wheelchair-equipped vans shall be dispatched to provide transportation to the ERC or other appropriate facility.

Public Schools

The public school enrollment within the 10-mile EPZ is approximately 48,000. If an evacuation is ordered during school hours the Miami-Dade County Public Schools shall dispatch school buses to pick up students and transport them to host schools outside the 10-mile EPZ. Families have been advised and press releases shall be issued to remind them not to pick up children from their school, but to reunite at host schools.

Miami-Dade County Public Schools (MDCPS) may recall drivers and stage buses at designated schools in the 10-mile EPZ and evacuate schools threatened by potential releases in accordance with recommended protective action decisions and MDCPS procedures.

Private Schools and Licensed Day Care Facilities

Approximately two-hundred (200) private schools and day care centers are located within the 10-mile EPZ. Students at private schools are typically transported to and from school by their parents, with a limited number being transported by private transportation providers or a single vehicle shared by one or more of the schools. In case of an emergency at the Plant, the Florida Department of Children and Family Services shall notify facilities within the 10-mile EPZ so they can begin preparations. Facilities without response plans will follow the protective action guidance of the DEM. At the emergency classification of Site Area Emergency, these facilities may be advised to conduct an early dismissal. Miami-Dade Corrections and Miami-Dade Transit may provide evacuation assistance for those facilities in affected areas that require it. Children evacuated from private schools and day cares shall be taken to the emergency reception center. It shall be the school administrator's responsibility to implement reunification measures for the children and their families.

Residential Healthcare Facilities

Residential Health Care Facilities (hospitals, nursing homes, adult living facilities, intermediate care facilities, ambulatory surgical centers and adult day care) are required to have mutual aid agreements with a similar facility in the event they are required to evacuate. In case of an emergency at the Plant, Residential Healthcare Facilities within the 10-mile EPZ shall be notified by the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) so they can begin preparations. Whenever possible, medical facilities shall be allowed to practice in-place sheltering to prevent unnecessary trauma to patients. In cases where the incident is severe or shall be extended over a long period of time, medical



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facilities shall be required to evacuate. If necessary, Miami-Dade County Transit Authority buses, as well as ambulances, can be dispatched to assist evacuation of these facilities.

Detention Centers

There are two (2) police stations with detention areas within the 10-mile EPZ. If an evacuation order is issued, Miami-Dade and Homestead Police Departments, with the assistance of the Miami-Dade Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, shall make arrangements to move anyone in custody to the Miami-Dade County Stockade (Training and Treatment Center, [REDACTED]). The two (2) police stations are:

- Homestead Police Department [REDACTED]
- Miami-Dade Police Department [REDACTED]

Public Parks

There are approximately 75 identified public parks within the 10-mile EPZ. Bayfront Park Marina and Convoy Point are in close proximity to the Plant. These facilities may be closed as early as an Alert if circumstances warrant it. There are signs in each park advising visitors to turn on their radio or TV if they hear a warning siren. If park closures become necessary, park officials or law enforcement patrol units shall advise visitors to leave the park.

Coastal Waters

The MDPD is the lead agency for coordinating boater evacuation. The Coast Guard is responsible for coordinating the implementation of any marine safety or security zones necessary in an emergency at the Plant. The United States Coast Guard (USCG), Florida Fish and Wildlife and Biscayne Park Services shall coordinate missions with MDPD. Coast Guard Sector Miami shall broadcast emergency Alert messages on Marine VHF Radio Channels (e.g., 16, 23A) as necessary. Additionally, as available, helicopters with public address capability shall sweep the area and advise vessels to clear the area and/or monitor maritime safety broadcasts for further information. Evacuees in waters of Miami-Dade County shall be directed to the MRC at Matheson Hammock Marina. After an initial screening by MDFR, evacuees shall be transported to the ERC. Due to the long lead-time required for notification, evacuation and perimeter security, marine blockades may be initiated during the Alert phase. Advisories regarding blockades shall be announced over VHF Channels (e.g., 16, 23A) and/or NWR-EAS receivers.

Stadiums

The Homestead Motorsports Complex is located 5.5 miles from the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant; within the Homestead City limits. The Complex has a capacity of approximately 80,000. Approximately five (5) events annually attract sufficient spectators so the Complex reaches full capacity. Major race events at the Complex



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usually occur over three (3) days (Friday through Sunday) with the final day having the largest spectator turnout. Homestead Police Department has jurisdiction over the Complex, and is responsible for coordinating the evacuation of the Complex if necessary. Traffic control functions necessary for the evacuation of the Complex shall be coordinated from a mobile command post established on-site by Homestead Police Department for large events. Due to its proximity to the Plant, its physical layout, site access, and other factors, protective actions for this facility shall be limited to evacuation. In order to mitigate the impact that an evacuation of the Complex is likely to have on a general evacuation of the 10-mile EPZ, the Complex may be directed to evacuate prior to the general population. (Refer to SOP III-B-9, City of Homestead Procedures and Homestead-Miami Speedway Event Emergency Management Plan).

Homestead Air Reserve Base

A small portion of the Homestead Air Reserve Base (HARB) is within five (5) miles of the Plant. The base shall be included in a five (5) mile evacuation. Upon notification of an evacuation order, the Commander of the base shall release non-essential and civilian personnel. An HARB Liaison at the EOC shall coordinate additional protective measures and military mission requirements at the base.

Agriculture

A sizeable portion of southern Miami-Dade County is used for agriculture. Consequently, a release from the Plant may have a significant impact on the area and the population dependent upon agriculture for its livelihood. The Miami-Dade County Cooperative Extension and the Florida Department of Agriculture shall work closely with ESF-8 (Health & Medical) to ensure prompt information and instructions are provided to the agricultural community. The above named agencies shall also be engaged in post-event damage assessment and loss assessment.

State and Federal Assistance

An emergency at the Plant may be of such significance that local resources may be insufficient to manage the situation. If the County's IC determines that State or Federal resources are needed, a local State of Emergency may be declared and a formal request for State/federal assistance may be issued. Requests for assistance shall be made through the FDEM or the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) who shall draft an Executive Order recommending that the Governor also declare a State of Emergency.

Agency	Region
FEMA	IV
DOE	III
EPA	IV
NRC	II

If the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) or the Governor concurs with the need for assistance as requested, s/he shall activate or request assistance from one or more of the following sources:

- State agencies

- Other States with membership in the Southern Mutual Radiological Assistance Plan
- Federal agencies

When an emergency occurs at the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant that threatens public safety, the federal government shall activate the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assistance Plan (FRMAP). When activated, the plan calls for several federal agencies to respond to the involved nuclear plant and be prepared to assist State and local governments.

Activation of FRMAP shall occur when the Department of Energy (DOE) has been notified that a radiological emergency has occurred and that an authorized person has requested federal assistance. Authorized persons are the BRC Operations Officer, for radiological monitoring and laboratory assistance, and the State Coordinating Officer in the State EOC.

The following personnel and equipment resources are available and shall be provided on request:

- Radiological monitoring and environmental specialists with supporting equipment
- Aerial radiological monitoring equipment
- Fixed and mobile laboratory support
- Remote handling equipment
- Technical assistance in predicting the dispersion of radioactivity into the environment
- Medical consultation on the treatment of injuries complicated by radioactive contamination
- Technical support for emergency public information
- Department of Energy, Savannah River Operations shall provide personnel and equipment to ensure liaison, coordination and communications among FRMAP agencies and appropriate State/local officials at the scene.

ESF 7 (Resource Management) may support federal assistance through the acquisition of necessary space and/or other assets for the DOE.

Air operations shall be conducted from Opa-Locka Airport. The initial Air-Support Command Post (ASCP) shall be at Miami-Dade Police Department Helicopter Operations. The ASCP shall have county, State and federal representatives co-located.

Once federal agencies arrive, a Joint Information Center (JIC) shall relocate to the Federal Response Center or alternately to one of several local hotels or office buildings. There are a number of sufficient facilities in close proximity to the EOF.

Recovery

Plume Footprint

One of the first functions to be accomplished after a radiological release is to replace model-based data used to project initial protective actions with actual monitoring results. The quickest and most efficient mechanism for obtaining an estimate of the release deposition is through the use of the Department of Energy's (DOE) Aerial Measuring System (AMS). AMS consists of fixed and rotary wing aircraft with radiological monitoring capability that can be deployed to conduct surveys of the affected area. AMS is only one component of the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC) that is available through the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

The State or County shall request FRMAC by calling DHS as the lead federal agency (LFA) or by calling DOE directly. The County EOC shall work closely with the LFA/DOE to coordinate the logistics of arriving federal support. A FRMAC Advance Party shall also be deployed and shall meet with the LFA, State and County to establish the initial FRMAC monitoring and sampling plan.

The FRMAC shall gather radiological data to:

- Make plume and deposition predictions
- Determine air and ground concentrations
- Determine deposition patterns of isotopic concentrations, exposure rates and dose projections
- Assess isotopic concentrations in environmental and foodstuff samples

Once deployment authorization from DHS is received, AMS has a local arrival time of approximately eight (8) hours. Each aerial mission is expected to take from two (2) – three (3) hours and an additional one (1) – three (3) hours is needed to compile the results for distribution. Assessment data and associated recommendations shall be forwarded to the State and County Emergency Management organizations via the FRMAC or LFA. In an effort to maximize interagency cooperation, Miami-Dade shall request a FRMAC liaison be assigned to ESF-5 (Planning Section) in the EOC.

Public Protective Action Adjustment

Initial AMS flights will provide rapid, rough, residual fallout patterns and intensity of contamination deposited after the passage of the plume. Detailed radiological surveys shall be performed by both aerial and ground based survey teams to measure and map the extent of the deposition, determine exposure rates, and identify specific radionuclide and their intensities. Sufficient information regarding the need for additional protective action or reduction of any existing restrictions will become available as a result of these more detailed surveys. Areas shall be opened for re-entry only when clearly definable boundaries are available (e.g. highways, streets, canals, etc.).

The M-D EOC, Florida BRC and FRMAC shall cooperatively prepare and maintain maps identifying areas that have been and shall require screening.

The M-D EOC shall also maintain exposure records for all Miami-Dade County personnel involved in screening or sample collection activities.

Sampling priorities shall be based on actual conditions. The IC shall develop sampling priorities in coordination with FDEM and the LFA. In general, sampling priorities are:

1. Determining a rough contamination footprint
2. Non-evacuated areas where people are living that are near and/ or downwind of the contamination footprint
3. Evacuated critical facilities that are not in the contamination footprint
4. Evacuated areas where people live that are not in the contamination footprint
5. Drinking water and/or open-air water treatment facilities within or near the affected areas
6. Farms and packing houses outside the contamination footprint; perishability of the crops shall help to prioritize the areas to be sampled first
7. Dairies and food processing plants outside the contamination footprint
8. Milk, livestock, and animal feed facilities outside the contamination footprint

Advisory Team on Environment, Food & Health

Federal protective action recommendations by the LFA shall be based on advice from the Advisory Team on Environment, Food and Health, and shall take into consideration United States Department of Agriculture, EPA and Health and Human Services guidance. The Advisory Team shall not release information or make recommendations to the public unless authorized to do so by the LFA. Ultimately, the Advisory Team shall co-locate with the FRMAC.

Medical Support for Radiological Emergencies

Two hospitals in Miami-Dade County are equipped and under contract with FPL to provide medical care to people with radiological injuries or exposures, Baptist Hospital and Mercy Hospital. In the event that additional medical support is needed, Resource Management (ESF-7) shall request activation of the Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (REAC/TS) and/or the Southern Mutual Radiological Assistance Plan. Requests for activation of these support mechanisms shall be made to the LFA for REAC/TS and the FDEM for SMRAP.

REAC/TS maintains a radiological emergency response team in Oak Ridge, TN, consisting of physicians, nurses, health physicists, coordinators, and necessary support personnel that are on twenty-four (24) hour call to provide consultative or direct medical and radiological assistance.



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Security of Hazard Areas

Any hot spots identified by survey teams shall be marked off and secured by local and State law enforcement personnel. The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall restrict the transportation of agricultural products until the Governor's Advisory Committee concurs that the area's products are safe.

As areas are opened for re-entry, roadblocks and other means for restricting access to that area shall be relocated. ESF-16 agencies shall coordinate and assist the return of evacuees into clear areas.

Equipment and Supplies

Miami-Dade County uses CDV-771-1 kits for radiological monitoring. DEM maintains an inventory of radiological monitoring equipment. Emergency equipment and supplies shall be distributed to field command posts for issuance to field personnel at the direction of the Miami-Dade IC. (Refer to SOP III-B-11, Distribution of Radiological Equipment).

DEM inventories and inspects communications equipment quarterly and radiological monitoring equipment at least annually, or after each exercise to ensure that they are operational. Local operability checks are performed on all field-assigned monitoring equipment regularly and after each use by Miami-Dade Fire Rescue.

The Bureau of Radiation Control, Radiological Maintenance and Calibration Facility shall exchange defective radiological monitoring instruments. Calibration of the instruments is in accordance with intervals recommended by the supplier and/or Bureau of Radiation Control Calibration lab.

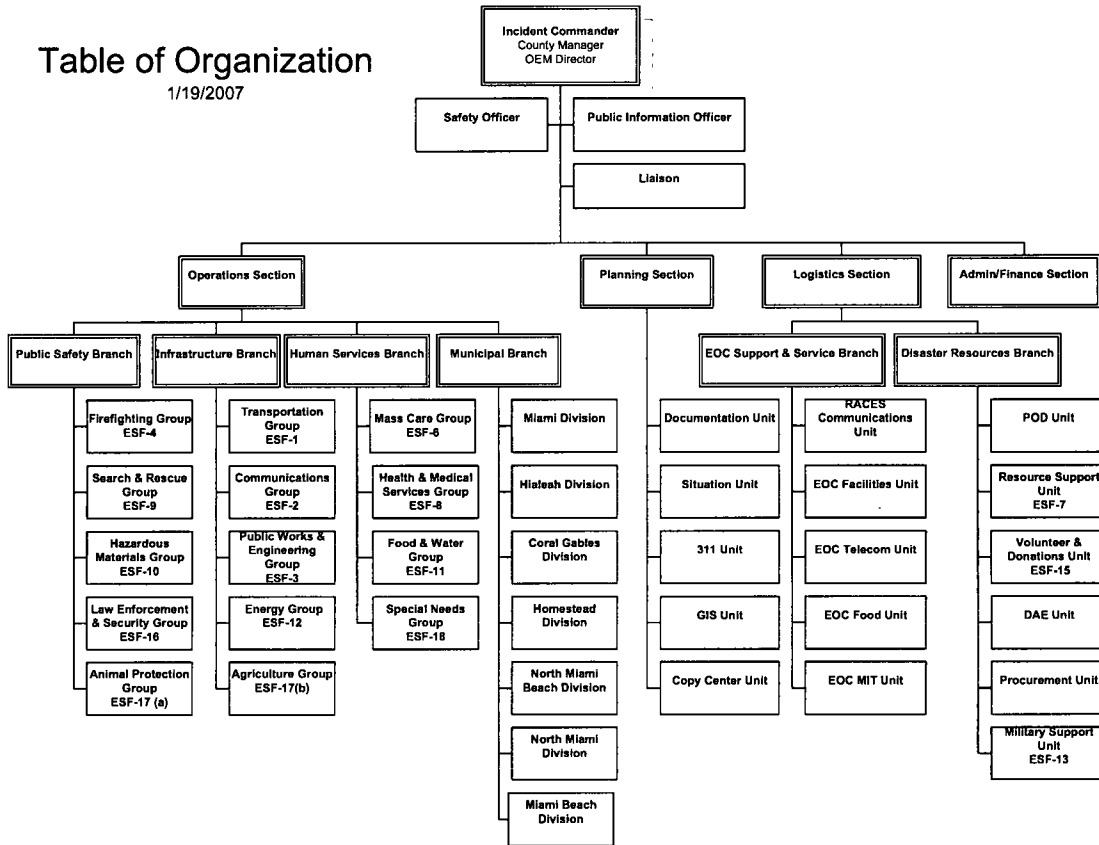
Supplementary dosimetry, survey meters, and TLD can be requested from the Bureau of Radiation Control, other host and risk counties, and the NRC. Approximately 40 portal monitors can also be requested from these same sources and from nuclear plants.

APPENDIX

Appendix 1: EOC table of organization

Table of Organization

1/19/2007





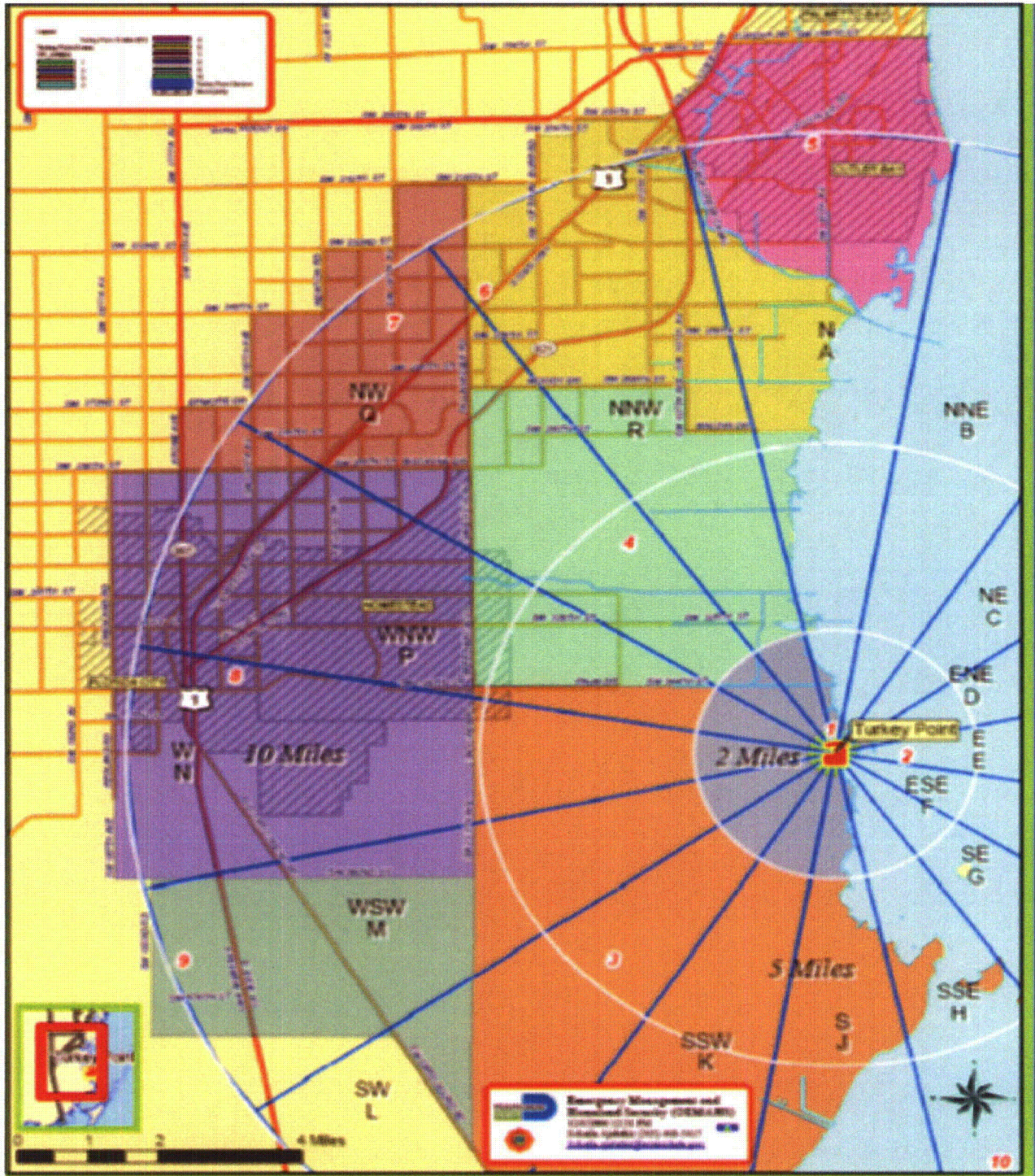
Turkey Point Response Plan

Appendix 2: Responsibility Matrix

Responsibilities Matrix	Direction & Control	Alert & Notification	Communications	Accident Assessment	Protective Measures	Transportation	Public Alert & Notification	Public Information	Rumor Control	Radiation Exposure Control	Decontamination	Security/Law Enforcement	Traffic Control	Radiological Monitoring	Registration of Evacuees	Sheltering	Food & Water	Social Services	Public Health & Sanitation	Emergency Medical Services	Emergency Financial Assistance	Firefighting
Mayor or designee (DEM Director)	P			P			P															
Miami-Dade DEM	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	S													
Florida Division of Emergency Mgmt.	S	P	S	P	S	S	S	P	S						S	S				S		
Miami-Dade Police Department		S	S	S	S	S	S	S			P	P										
Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Department			S	S			S	S		P			S							P	P	
Homestead Police Department			S	S	S						S	S										
Florida City Police Department			S	S	S						S	S										
National Park Service				S	S						S											
Environmental Resource Mgmt. Dept.																						
Miami-Dade Public Works																						
FL Bureau of Radiation Control				S					P	P			P									
FDLE/Florida Highway Patrol			S	S	S						S	S										
Miami-Dade County Health Dept.										S			S		S	S	S	P	S			
Miami-Dade Solid Waste Dept.																				S		
American Red Cross							S							P	P	P	P					
U.S. Department of Energy				S			S	S	S			S										
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission				S			P		S			S										
Federal Emergency Mgmt. Agency							S														S	
Florida Power & Light				S			P	S	S				S									
Miami-Dade Corrections Department		S	S	S						S				S								
Miami-Dade School Board					P																	
Miami-Dade Transit				S	P																	
U.S. Department of Agriculture				S												S						
American Nuclear Insurers																						P
U.S. Coast Guard		S	S	S						S												
3-1-1								P														

P = Primary S = Support

Appendix 3: Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ)



Appendix 4: Supporting SOPs

III-B-1, Alert and Notification
III-B-2, Route Alerting
III-B-3, Alert and Notification of Response Agencies
III-B-4, Protective Action Decisions
III-B-5, Use and Care of Dosimetry
III-B-6, Use and Care of Survey Instruments
III-B-7, Preliminary Radiological Survey Station
III-B-10, Turkey Point Warning Siren Activation
III-B-11, Distribution of Radiological Equipment
III-B-12, Sector to Area Conversion
III-B-13, Emergency Worker Vehicle Decon
III-B-14, Emergency Worker Vehicle Monitoring
III-B-15, Personnel Monitoring Station
III-B-17, Ingestion Protective Actions
III-B-19, Radiation Protection Strategies
III-B-29, Turkey Point Quarterly Siren Test
III-B-31, Marine Safety

Appendix 5: Crosswalk to NUREG Criteria

Criterion Number	Reference Miami-Dade
A.1.a.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section MDC-EOC SOPs
A.1.b.	MDC-CEMP MDC-REPP
A.1.c.	MDC-REPP Appendix 1
A.1.d.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Command and control
A.1.e.	MDC-CEMP Concepts of Operations, Part 2
A.2.a.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section
A.2.b.	MDC-REPP Introduction, Authority and Reference
A.3.	
A.4.	MDC-CEMP
C.1.c.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, State and Federal Assistance
C.2.a.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Command and Control
C.4.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section MDC-REPP Appendix 2
D.3.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, General Information
D.4.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section MDC-EOC SOP III-B-4
E.1.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Alert and Notification MDC-EOC SOP III-B-1, Alert & Notification
E.2.	MDC-EOC SOP III-B-3, Alert & Notification of Response Agencies
E.5.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Response
E.6.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Response MDC-EOC SOP III-B-10, Warning Siren – Emergency Activation MDC-EOC SOP III-B-2, Route Alerting
E.7.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Response
F.1.a.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Alert and Notification MDC-REPP Attachment C MDC-EOC SOP II-3, Operation of the ESATCOM System MDC-EOC SOP II-4 Operation of the Hot Ring Down System MDC-EOC SOP III-B-1 Alert and Notification of Response Agencies



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F.1.b.	MDC-CEMP Concepts of Operations MDC-CEMP Appendices, ESF-2 Communications MDC-REPP Procedures Section
F.1.c	MDC-CEMP Concepts of Operations MDC-CEMP Appendices, ESF-2 Communications MDC-REPP Procedures Section
F.1.d.	MDC-CEMP Concepts of Operations MDC-CEMP Appendices, ESF-2 Communications MDC-REPP Procedures Section
F.1.e.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Response MDC-EOC SOP III-B-1, Alert and Notification of Response Agencies
F.2.	MDC-CEMP Concepts of Operations MDC-CEMP Appendices, ESF-2 Communications MDC-REPP Procedures Section
F.3.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Preparedness
G.1.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Preparation
G.2.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Preparedness
G.3.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Response
G.4.a.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Command and Control
G.4.b.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Response
G.4.c.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Response
G.5.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Response
H.3.	MDC-CEMP MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Command and Control
H.4.	MDC-CEMP Concepts of Operations MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Command and Control MDC-EOC SOP III-B-1 Alert and Notification of Response Agencies
H.10	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Preparation
H.11	FL-REMP Appendix II, Section IX and Figure II-12
J.2.	MDC-CEMP Attachments, Figures 16 MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Command and Control and Response
J.9.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Response MDC-EOC SOP III-B-4, Protective Action Decisions MDC-EOC SOP III-B-17, Ingestion Protective Actions
J.10.a.	MDC-CEMP Attachments, Figure 16
J.10.b	MDC-CEMP Attachments, Figure 15
J.10.c.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Response



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J.10.d.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Response
J.10.e	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Response
J.10.f.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Response
J.10.g.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Response
J.10.h.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Command and Control
J.10.i.	MDC-CEMP Attachments, Figures 16 and 17
J.10.j.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Response MDC-EOC SOP III-B-16, Miami-Dade Police Department Procedures MDC-EOC SOP III-B-9, City of Homestead MDC-EOC SOP III-B-25, City of Florida City
J.10.k.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Response
J.10.l	MDC-CEMP Attachments, Figure 17
J.12.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Command and Control and Response MDC-EOC SOP III-B-15, Personnel Decontamination/Survey Station MDC-EOC SOP III-B-26, American Red Cross
K.3.a.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Response MDC-EOC SOP III-B-19, Radiation Protection Strategies
K.3.b.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Response MDC-EOC SOP III-B-11, Distribution of Radiological Equipment MDC-EOC SOP III-B-19, Radiation Protection Strategies
K.4.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Response
K.5.a.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Response MDC-EOC SOP III-B-5, Use and Care of Dosimetry MDC-EOC SOP III-B-6, Use of Radiological Survey Instruments MDC-EOC SOP III-B-7, Preliminary Radiological Survey Station MDC-EOC SOP III-B-15, Personnel Decontamination/S
K.5.b.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Response
L.1.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Response
L.4.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Response
M.1.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Recovery
N.1.a.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Preparation
N.1.b.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Preparedness
N.2.a.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Preparedness
N.2.c.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Preparation MDC-EOC SOP III-B-18, Coordinating the MS1 Drill
N.3.a.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Preparedness
N.3.b.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Preparedness



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N.3.c.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Preparedness
N.3.d.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Preparedness
N.3.e.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Preparedness
N.3.f.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Preparedness
N.4.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Preparedness
N.5.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Preparedness
O.1.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Preparation
O.1.b.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Preparation
O.4.a.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Preparation
O.4.d.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Preparation
O.4.f.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Preparation
O.4.g.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Preparation
O.4.h.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Preparation
O.4.j.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Preparation
O.5.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Preparation
P.1.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Preparation
P.2.	MDC-REPP Introduction
P.3.	MDC-REPP Introduction
P.4.	MDC-REPP Procedures Section, Preparation
P.5.	MDC-REPP Introduction
P.6.	MDC-CEMP Executive Summary MDC-CEMP Volumes II and III
P.7.	MDC-REPP Appendix
P.8.	MDC-REPP Appendix
P.10.	MDC-CEMP, Concepts of Operations, Part 2 - Response Actions