Supplemental Information 6

The State of Florida Radiological Emergency Preparedness Annex (Annex to the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan) — w/o Appendices

THE STATE OF FLORIDA
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ANNEX

Annex to the
State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The State of Florida Radiological Emergency Management Annex, identifies the actions to be taken by the State and local governments in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from a radiological emergency. This Annex addresses the Crystal River Nuclear Power Plant (operated by Progress Energy), the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant (operated by the Florida Power and Light Company), the St. Lucie Nuclear Power Plant (operated by the Florida Power and Light Company), the Farley Nuclear Power Plant (operated by the Southern Nuclear Operating Company), and the launch of radioisotope thermoelectric generators from the Kennedy Space Center/Cape Canaveral Air Station. This Annex establishes the planning and operational concepts for responses to radiological emergencies at these locations. The details of the implementation of these concepts are contained in state and county implementing procedures.

The Division of Emergency Management has overall responsibility for coordination of federal, state and local response to emergencies. The Division also has the overall authority and responsibility for updating and coordinating the plans with other response organizations. Within the Division, the Bureau of Preparedness has the responsibility for coordinating state planning for a radiological emergency.

The State Annex is divided into fifteen chapters and five appendices as follows:

Chapter 1 - Introduction - provides a discussion of the purpose, scope, and planning assumptions on which the Plan was developed.

Chapter 2 - The Radiological Emergency Response Organization - identifies the various state, county, and federal response organizations and describes their responsibilities in the event of a radiological emergency.

Chapter 3 - Command and Control - describes the management of the emergency response efforts at the state and county levels.

Chapter 4 - Emergency Classification System - describes the four classes of emergency for a fixed nuclear facility and explains the general actions to be taken in response to each classification.

Chapter 5 - Notification and Activation - identifies the responsibilities and systems for alert of emergency personnel; activating emergency plans; obtaining assistance from other agencies; and warning the public.

Chapter 6 - Emergency Communications - describes the primary and backup communications systems used by the licensee and the state and local agencies.

Chapter 7 - Public Information and Education - provides guidance for the timely and accurate collection, coordination, and dissemination of information to keep the public informed of potential hazards and emergency responses.

Chapter 8 - Emergency Facilities and Equipment - identifies the state, local and licensee emergency response facilities and equipment that would be used to effectively manage a radiological emergency.

Chapter 9 - Accident Assessment - establishes the procedures to be used during an emergency at a nuclear power plant to assess the health and safety hazard to citizens. This chapter also identifies the organizations responsible for assessing and recommending necessary protective actions. This chapter also describes the federal assistance available to support state emergency operations and procedures for obtaining this assistance.

Chapter 10 - Radiological Exposure Control - establishes the means for controlling radiological exposure of emergency workers.

Chapter 11 - Protective Response - provides guidelines for actions that can be taken to protect the public from significant releases of radioactive materials.

Chapter 12 - Medical and Public Health Support - describes arrangements for emergency hospital and medical services and for transporting victims of radiological emergencies to medical support facilities.

Chapter 13 - Recovery and Reentry - outlines the general procedures to be used after a radiological emergency has been brought under control to assure that persons are not allowed to return to a contaminated area until it is safe.

Chapter 14 - Exercises and Drills - outlines the requirements for periodic radiological exercises and drills to evaluate the plan and the basic skills of emergency response personnel.

Chapter 15 - Radiological Emergency Response Training - provides assurances that emergency personnel are adequately trained to respond to a radiological emergency.

Appendix I - Crystal River Nuclear Power Plant Site Plan - establishes site-specific procedures and protective actions to ensure the health, safety and welfare of persons affected by a radiological emergency at this plant.

Appendix II - Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant Site Plan - establishes site-specific procedures and protective actions to ensure the health, safety and welfare of persons affected by a radiological emergency at this plant.

Appendix III - St. Lucie Nuclear Power Plant Site Plan - establishes site-specific procedures and protective actions to ensure the health, safety and welfare of persons affected by a radiological emergency at this plant.

Appendix IV - Farley Nuclear Power Plant Site Plan - establishes procedures and protective actions to ensure the health, safety and welfare of persons in the ingestion pathway that may be affected by a radiological emergency at this plant.

Appendix V - Kennedy Space Center/Cape Canaveral Air Force Station Major Radiological Source Launches - establishes operational guidance for effectively managing state resources in response to an emergency during or immediately following a launch of a radioisotope thermoelectric generator at the Kennedy Space Center or Cape Canaveral Air Force Station.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

The development and implementation of Florida's Radiological Emergency Management Plan is consistent with and pursuant to the applicable state and federal authorities and references that are listed in Section VII (References and Authorities) of the State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. In addition, the Florida Department of Health's Bureau of Radiation Control Standard Operating Procedure numbers 1 through 20 for Radiological Emergencies and the following local authorities and references are applicable to this Plan

1) Citrus County Administrative Regulations

2) Citrus County Board of County Commissioners current Resolution on Disaster Preparedness

3) Monroe County Board of County Commissioners current Resolution on Civil Defense

4) Levy County Board of County Commissioners current Resolution on Disaster Preparedness

5) Martin County Board of County Commissioners current Resolution on Emergency Management

6) St. Lucie County Board of County Commissioners current Resolution on Emergency Management

7) Miami-Dade County Administrative Order 9-2

8) Miami-Dade County Administrative Order 9-5

9) Miami-Dade County Administrative Order 9-12

10) Miami-Dade County Administrative Order 9-19

11) Code of Metropolitan Dade County Chapter 8B

12) Existing Mutual Aid Agreements

Alpha Radiation	Emission of positively charges particles from nucleus of an atom.
Beta Radiation	Emission of negatively charged particles (electrons) from the nucleus of an atom.
Contamination	The deposition of radioactive materials levels on the surface of structures, areas, objects, or personnel.
Curie (Ci)	A unit of radioactivity equal to 3.7×10^{10} disintegrations per second.
Decontamination	The reduction or removal of contamination from structures, areas, objects or personnel.
Direct Read Dosimeter	An instrument that allows the wearer to determine the level of gamma radiation exposure that they have received; can be read directly in the field. Examples: CDV - 138 B Measures gamma only (0-200mR) CDV B 730 B Measures gamma only (0-20R) CDV B 742 B Measures gamma only (0-200R)
Dose	A general term denoting the quantity of radiation or energy absorbed.
Dose Commitment	The radiation dose equivalent received by an exposed individual to the organ cited over a lifetime from a single event.
Dose Equivalent	The quantity that expresses all radiation on the common scale for calculating the effective adsorbed dose. It is defined as the product of the absorbed dose in rads and certain modifying factors. The unit of dose equivalent is the Roentgen Equivalent Man.
Dose Rate	The radiation dose delivered per unit of time (measured, for example, in Roentgen Equivalent Man per hour).
Dosimeter	An instrument that measures an individual's cumulative external exposure to radiation.
Dosimeter Badge	A badge device that provides the official dose of record (such as film or thermoluminescent).
Emergency Classification	Any event or condition which is classified into one of the four event categories (Unusual Event, Alert, Site Area Emergency, and General Emergency).

Emergency Planning Zone	The area around a nuclear power plant for which planning efforts are made. There are two zones, the 10-mile plume exposure zone and the 50-mile ingestion pathway zone.
Gamma Radiation	A form of electromagnetic, high energy radiation emitted from a nucleus. Gamma radiation is essentially the same as x-rays and requires heavy shielding.
Host County	A county designated to receive and care for evacuees from a risk county.
Ingestion Pathway Zone	The ingestion pathway zone extends for a radius of approximately 50 miles from the plant site. The principal exposure source from this pathway would be form ingestion of contaminated water or foods such as milk, fresh vegetables, or aquatic food stuffs.
Licensee	A utility licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to operate a nuclear power plant.
Megawatt	One million watts.
Microcurie	1/1,000,000 of a curie.
Millirem	1/1,000 of a Roentgen Equivalent Man.
Noble Gases	Gases that do not react chemically with other materials and are not absorbed by plants or animals. The noble gases are helium, neon, argon, krypton, xenon, and radon.
Offsite	All land and water areas outside the owner controlled area.
Onsite	All land and water areas inside the owner controlled area.
Plume	Radioactive cloud driven by wind and other environmental and topographical features.
Plume Exposure Pathway	The plume exposure pathway extends outward to a radius of approximately 10 miles from the plant site. The principal exposure sources are direct external exposure to beta and gamma radiation from the plume and deposited material, and internal exposure resulting from the inhalation of radioactive material in the plume.
Potassium Iodide	A blocking agent for radioiodine which prevents the thyroid from absorbing radioactive iodine by saturating the thyroid with stable iodine. Also known by its chemical symbol: KI.
Pressurized Water Reactor	Reactor in which the primary closed coolant system is kept under enough pressure so that it does not boil. Steam formed in a secondary closed system by heat transfer is used to turn turbines to generate electricity. These reactor types are used in Florida's nuclear power plants.

Protective Action	An action taken to avoid or reduce a projected dose (sometimes referred to as a protective measure).
Protective Action Guide	The projected dose commitment to individuals in the general population from a release of radioactive material that warrants consideration of protective actions to avoid that dose. The protective action guide does not include the dose that has unavoidably occurred before the assessment.
Radiation Absorbed Dose (RAD)	The basic unit of dose of ionizing radiation.
Risk County	A county within the 10-mile plume exposure pathway emergency planning zone.
Roentgen (R)	A measure of the total amount of ionization that a quantity of gamma or x-ray radiation would produce in air.
Roentgen Equivalent Man (REM)	The dose of ionizing radiation that will cause the same biological effect as one roentgen of x-ray or one gamma-ray exposure.
State Emergency Response Team	A team comprised of state agency representatives, volunteer groups, and business sector representatives grouped together to assist the State in preparation for, response to, recovery from, and mitigation of the impacts of an emergency or disaster event.
Survey Meters	Meters that detect and read radiation exposure in units of time. Examples: CDV-700 - Detects beta (counts per minute); measures gamma only (0-50 millirem per hour) CDV-715 - Measures gamma only (0 - 500 rem per hour) CDV-718 - Detects beta (0 - 5 rem per hour); measures gamma (0 - 10,000 rem per hour)

Cross Reference to Nuclear Regulation – 0654/Federal Emergency Management Agency Radiological Emergency Preparedness Revision #1

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D.1-2.	NA	NA	NA	NA

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P.2.	SCEMP Sect IV.C.1	I-1 Sect II	II-1 Sect II	III-1 Sect II
P.3.	SCEMP Sect IV.C.1	I-1 Sect II	II-1 Sect I	III-1 Sect II
P.4.	1-1 Sect I SCEMP Sect IV.C.1	1-1 Sect I	1-1 Sect I	1-1 Sect I
P.5.	2-1 Sect II SCEMP Sect IV.C.1	I-1 Sect II SCEMP Sect IV.C.1	II-1 Sect II SCEMP Sect IV.C.1	III-1 Sect II SCEMP Sect IV.C.1
P.6.	SCEMP Sect VII SCEMP Sect IV.C	SCEMP Sect VII	SCEMP Sect VII	SCEMP Sect VII

Cross Reference to Nuclear Regulation – 0654/Federal Emergency Management Agency Radiological Emergency Preparedness Revision #1

Criterion	State	Crystal River Local	Turkey Point Local	St Lucie Local
P.7.	The procurement of such documents stipulated by this criterion does not enhance the integrity of this plan. Operating Procedures are available upon request.			
P.8.	Table of Contents	Table of Contents	Table of Contents	Table of Contents
P.9.	NA	NA	NA	NA
P.10.	5-1 Sect I	5-1 Sect I	5-1 Sect I	5-1 Sect I

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

I. Purpose and Scope

The State of Florida Radiological Emergency Preparedness Annex to the State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) addresses radiological emergencies for nuclear power plants and is based upon guidance criteria developed by the U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (Nuclear Regulation-0654, Revision l). This Annex supports the (CEMP) and is operations oriented. It addresses the ability of state and local government to respond to radiological emergencies and defines responsibilities of state agencies with regard to the emergency support function approach to planning and operations. This Annex is also based upon certain assumptions, the existence of specific resources and capabilities that may be subject to frequent change.

To facilitate effective intergovernmental operations, this Plan adopts a functional approach that groups the types of assistance provided under Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) to address needs at the state and county level. Each ESF is coordinated by a lead agency, which has been selected based on its authorities, resources, and capabilities in the functional area. The ESFs serve as the primary conduit through which State assistance is provided to local governments in an affected area. State assistance will be provided to affected counties under the overall authority of the State Coordinating Officer or designee, who acts on behalf of the Governor.

The Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) Director, who functions as the State Coordinating Officer, will annually certify this Plan to be current. Appendices I through VII (Site Plans) will be approved by the appropriate officials in accordance with procedures governing local adoption.

II. Assumptions

Radiological emergencies can range from a minor emergency with no offsite effects to a major emergency that may result in an offsite release of radioactive materials.

The overall objective of radiological emergency response planning and preparedness is to minimize radiation exposure for a variety of emergencies that could produce offsite radiation doses in excess of protective action guides established by the Environmental Protection Agency. Minimizing radiation exposure will reduce the consequences of an emergency to persons in the affected area.

No specific emergency sequence can be used as the model for which to plan because each emergency could have different consequences, both in nature and degree. As an alternative to defining a specific emergency, this Plan identifies various parameters for planning that are based upon knowledge of the possible consequences, timing and release characteristics of a range of emergencies. This Plan will establish the appropriate response for each emergency class.

The licensees will notify State and local governments of an emergency in sufficient time to implement warning and protective actions.

The licensees will provide sufficient funding to state and local governments to assure compliance with federal, State, and local radiological emergency preparedness requirements.

III. Emergency Planning Zones

Emergency Planning Zones (EPZs) are defined as the areas for which detailed planning is needed to ensure that prompt and effective actions can be taken to protect the public in the event of a radiological emergency. In a particular emergency, protective actions may be restricted to a small area of the emergency planning zone. Although the radius of the EPZs implies a circular area, the actual shape will depend on local conditions such as defined boundaries, topography, land use characteristics, access routes, and jurisdictional boundaries.

A. Plume Exposure Pathway

The Plume Exposure Pathway (PEP) extends outward to a radius of approximately 10 miles from the plant site. The principal exposure sources are direct external exposure to beta and gamma radiation from the plume and deposited material, and internal exposure resulting from the inhalation of radioactive material in the plume. Appropriate response actions will be determined by the ability to best reduce potential exposure under the specific conditions occurring during a radiological emergency.

B. Ingestion Pathway Emergency Planning Zone

The Ingestion Pathway Zone (IPZ) extends for a radius of approximately 50 miles from the plant site. The principal exposure sources are from the ingestion of contaminated agricultural products such as milk, fresh fruits and vegetables, aquatic foods or from contaminated surface water sources. For this pathway, the planning effort involves the identification of potentially contaminated food and water. Following identification, control measures will be used to minimize danger to the public.

IV. REFERENCES

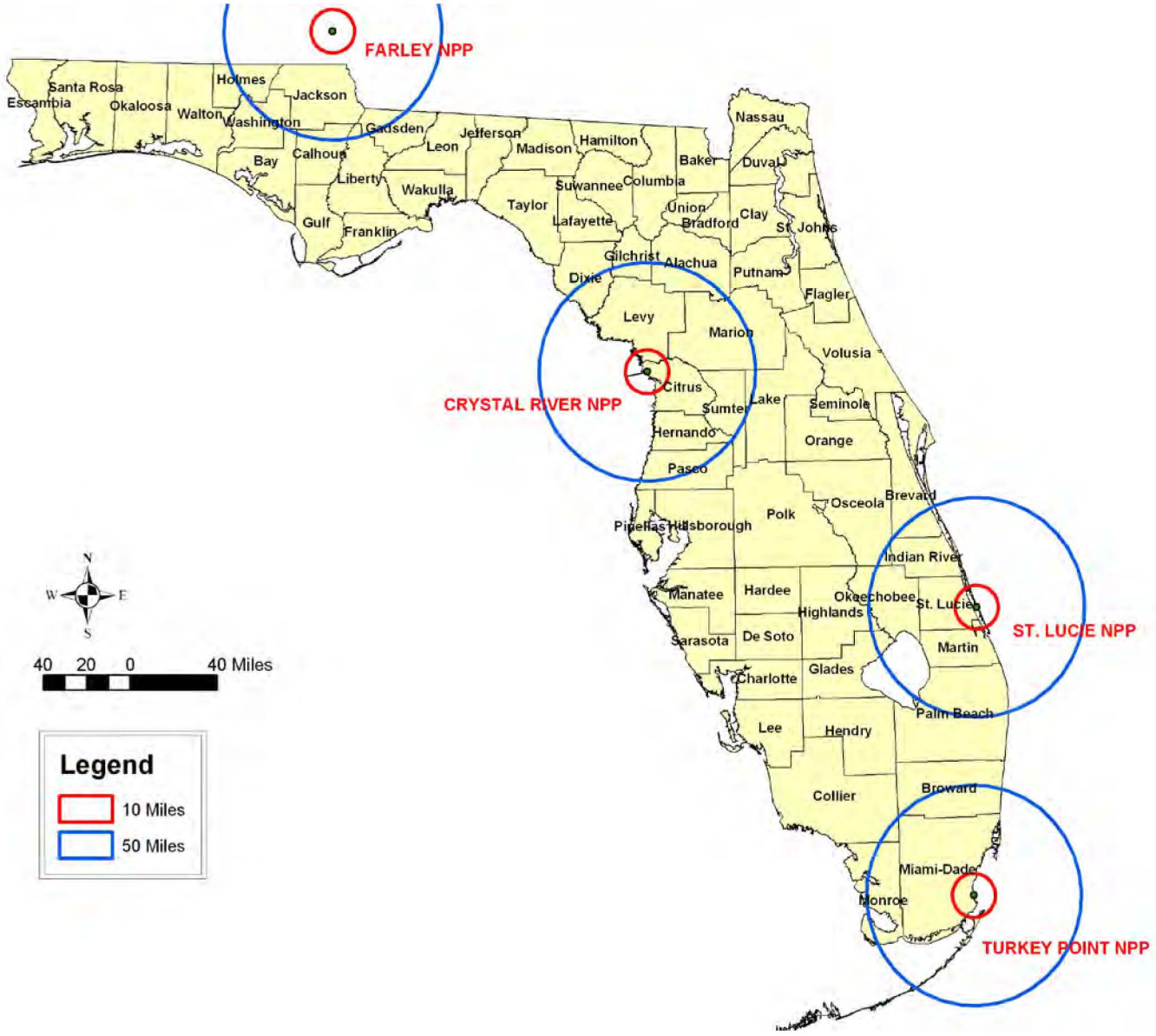
The following references and authorities may be consulted for further advice and guidance. Other than those references that have the inherent force and effect of law, this Plan is not intended to incorporate them by reference.

A. Supporting Annexes

- Radiological/Nuclear Incident Emergency response Plan

FIGURE 1-1

NUCLEAR POWER PLANT SITES IN FLORIDA
10 MILE EMERGENCY AND 50 MILE INGESTION PLANNING ZONES



Chapter 2

THE RADIOLOGICAL RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

I. General

The organizational structure that the State of Florida will use in response to a commercial nuclear power plant emergency is described in Section IV, Concept of Operations, of the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). The State Emergency Response Team (SERT) will operate from the State of Florida Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) in Tallahassee and will be led by a Governor-appointed State Coordinating Officer, usually the Director of the Florida Division of Emergency Management.

When an emergency situation at a commercial nuclear power plant escalates to an Alert status, the State Coordinating Officer may deploy a State Management Team (SMT) to the affected Florida nuclear power plant's Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) or Alabama's Forward Emergency Operations Center. The size and composition of the SMT will be determined by the State Coordinating Officer and the SMT Incident Commander.

For events at Florida Utilities, the State Management Team will consist of, at a minimum, an

- Incident Commander
- Operations Chief
- Plans Chief
- Logistics Chief
- Finance Chief
- Radiological Emergency Preparedness Planning Technical Specialist
- Public Information Officer
- State Liaisons for the county Emergency Operations Centers

Any additional SMT personnel will deploy in accordance with their standard operating guidelines and will either be co-located at the emergency operations facility (if space permits) or at a facility located in close proximity to the emergency operations facility (see Figure 2-1).

Staffing at the SEOC for 24-hour operations for an extended length of time will be according to established operating guidelines. The emergency support functions are responsible for assuring continuity of their respective agencies' resources to ensure 24-hour emergency operations for an extended period of time.

The Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) and all county jurisdictions of the State of Florida are authorized in Sections 252.35, 252.37, and 252.60 of the Florida Statutes to participate in cooperative relationships to accept services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds for emergency management efforts. The FDEM may assign the right to accept such services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds to any appropriate local governing body or agency.

II. State Emergency Response Team

The State Emergency Response Team (SERT) is comprised of 18 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) empowered to deploy the resources of their agency or organization to

carry out missions that are assigned by function. Each emergency support function consists of a primary agency and several support agencies. For a complete listing of the 18 ESFs see Section IV.A. of the CEMP.

The primary emergency support functions and primary agencies that will be involved with a radiological emergency/disaster at a fixed nuclear facility are:

A. Emergency Support Function 8 - Health and Medical

1. Department of Health

   a. Provide overall coordination of interagency health and medical services.
   b. Develop comprehensive policies and programs for decontamination and mitigation of hazards associated with sources of ionizing radiation.
   c. Advise, consult, and cooperate with other public agencies, affected groups, and utilities.
   d. Encourage, participate in, and conduct studies, public hearings, training and research relating to the control of sources of ionizing radiation.
   e. Respond to any emergency that involves possible or actual release of radiological materials in order to protect health, safety, and property.
   f. Coordinate with the Department of Environmental Protection in the chemical analysis of water obtained from public water supplies. The Department of Health will make the actual radiological analysis of water obtained from public water supplies.
   g. Support ESF 6 (Mass Care) in the coordination of overall reception and care responsibilities.

2. Department of Health, Bureau of Radiation Control

   The Department of Health, Bureau of Radiation Control (BRC) is the primary radiological emergency agency for assessment of health hazards during radiological emergencies regardless of their severity. The agency is assigned this responsibility in Chapter 404, Florida Statutes. Should the Bureau of Radiation Control need monitoring and laboratory assistance, the operations officer will request the FDEM to obtain federal assistance through the Department of Energy's Savannah River Operations. Assistance may also be requested from other states through the Southern Mutual Radiation Assistance Plan and the Emergency Management Assistance Compact.

   Responsibilities of the Department of Health, BRC include:

   a. Provide technical consultation and support to the Governor, the FDEM and local governments regarding radiation and radiological health (e.g., determine levels of radiation, health hazards, and

radiological decontamination) as the principal radiological assessment agency.

b. Provide offsite monitoring.
c. Collect and analyze samples by the BRC field teams according to established standard operating procedures.
d. Evaluation of the extent of radiological contamination of the affected area(s).
e. Recommend protective actions for persons living inside the 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ).
f. Provide laboratory analysis of air, water, and food samples from the 50-mile Ingestion Pathway Zone (IPZ).
g. Manage and maintain supply of dosimetry for emergency workers.
h. Manage and maintain supply of Potassium Iodide for the public and emergency workers.
i. Coordinate distribution of radiological data to the State and county response organizations.
j. Determine the severity of radiological emergencies when an actual release of radioactive materials occurs and make recommendations as the primary radiological assessment agency to the Governor, the State Coordinating Officer or designee, and county emergency management directors on protective actions to be taken based on a technical analysis of the situation.
k. Respond to nuclear power plant emergencies by proceeding to the licensees' Emergency Operations Facilities (EOFs) or Alabama's forward emergency operations center.
l. Maintain communication with State agencies, local governments, and nuclear power plants for planning and operational purposes.
m. Contingent upon availability; provide staff in the Risk county emergency operations centers to interpret technical data and evaluate protective action recommendations.
n. Provide criteria and technical support for the decision to relax protective actions and allow for recovery and re-entry into the affected area.

3. Department of Health, State Surgeon General

a. Coordinate planning and operational support for the decision to relax protective actions and allow for recovery and re-entry into the affected area.
b. Prepare and maintain a list of medical facilities which have the capability to treat radiological contaminated individuals (see Chapter 12).
c. Develop and maintain procedures for the use and distribution of potassium iodide.

4. Department of Health, Director, Division of Environmental Health

a. Coordinate planning with county health departments and provide support in supplying sanitary facilities for evacuees at reception centers and shelters.

b. Collect samples from public and surface water supplies for radiological analysis by the BRC in the event a radiological release occurs.
c. Coordinate with the Department of Environmental Protection in collecting and analyzing air and water samples.

5. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Commissioner

a. Determine the needs of the agricultural industry in the state, as guided by the FDOH recommendations, and make appropriate recommendations to the Governor and the State Coordinating Officer during a radiological emergency.
b. Declare an agricultural emergency as guided by the FDOH when a radiological hazard is detected.
c. In consultation with the FDEM and the FDOH, implement agricultural procedures for nuclear power plant emergencies.

6. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Service, Division Of Agricultural Environmental Services

a. Coordinate with and assist the FDOH in obtaining samples of animal food and water for radiological testing.
b. Coordinate with and augment other State and local law enforcement agencies in establishing and operating agricultural checkpoints to prevent the distribution of potentially contaminated agricultural products.
c. Coordinate with the FDOH - BRC on embargo actions and the disposal of potentially contaminated agricultural products.
d. Other tasks as required.

7. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Service, Division of Dairy Industry

a. Coordinate with the FDOH on inspections of dairy farms to enforce the provisions of Chapter 502, Florida Statutes, as authorized.
b. Coordinate with the FDOH on inspections of dairy plants, dairy product plants, and other plants engaged in the manufacture and distribution of frozen desserts and dessert mixes to enforce the provisions of Chapters 502 and 503, Florida Statutes.
c. Coordinate with the FDOH on collecting, testing and analyzing samples of milk, dairy products, frozen desserts and frozen dessert mixes to enforce the provisions of Chapters 502 and 503, Florida Statutes.
d. Control and prevent distribution of contaminated milk and dairy products during a radiological emergency.

8. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Service, Division of Fruit and Vegetable Inspection

   a. Carry out technical duties prescribed under the provisions of Chapter 601, Florida Statutes, and such other technical duties as may be prescribed by the Department.
   b. Coordinate with the FDOH and provide samples as necessary to determine the degree of radiological contamination of food products.
   c. Coordinate with the FDOH-BRC on embargo actions and the disposal of potentially contaminated foods.
   d. Provide a Department of Agriculture and Consumer Service liaison to all affected county emergency operations centers if requested. It will be the duty of the liaison personnel to ensure information flow between the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Service personnel in the SEOC and field personnel involved in recovery operations, and to assist in the resolution of problems arising within the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Service emergency operations.
   e. Other tasks as required.

9. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Service, Division of Food Safety

   a. Coordinate with the FDOH to determine minimal food and water sampling required for analysis.
   b. Other tasks as required.

10. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Service, Division of Forestry

   a. Assist the Division of Fruit and Vegetable in providing liaison and communications to county emergency operations centers.
   b. Through an intergovernmental agreement with the FDOH, provide aircraft and pilots for radiation surveys, and transportation of emergency personnel and environmental samples.
   c. Other tasks as required.

11. Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Waste Management, Bureau of Waste Clean-up

   a. Assist the FDOH in conducting chemical analysis of water samples taken from public water supplies.
   b. Restrict consumption of surface waters in the event of a release of significant concentrations of radioactive material into those supplies.
   c. Coordinate with other State and county agencies to provide safe water supplies at reception shelter facilities.

B. Emergency Support Function 16 - Law Enforcement and Security

1. Florida Department of Law Enforcement

   a. Implement and coordinate law enforcement activities to include the use of mutual aid resources.
   b. Maintain a list of special law enforcement equipment, specially trained personnel, and all regular, auxiliary, and reserve law enforcement personnel and equipment within the state.
   c. Maintain communication with State law enforcement agencies in order to coordinate and integrate plans for traffic control and the participation of the agencies in law enforcement emergency operations.
   d. Maintain communication with the Governor, State agencies, and local law enforcement officials in order to ensure coordination and cooperation in planning and operations in affected areas.
   e. Facilitate the flow of law enforcement information from State organizations to local law enforcement officials.

2. Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, Division of Highway Patrol

   a. Assist other law enforcement agencies in the movement of traffic during a radiological emergency as required.
   b. Assist other law enforcement agencies in the state in securing the affected area.
   c. Provide security and assist in staffing traffic control points to support county personnel who are involved in radiological emergency response operations.
   d. Provide communication assistance as required.
   e. Assist in the transportation of samples for analysis as needed.

3. Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

   a. Conduct warning and evacuation of both deep and shallow waterways in and around nuclear power plants during radiological emergency operations.
   b. Coordinate patrol activities with county and State law enforcement officials.
   c. Assist the FDOH in collection of environmental samples as needed.
   d. Support other law enforcement agencies with security as needed.
   e. Provide communications assistance as required.

4. Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Law Enforcement

   a. Conduct warning and evacuation in State parks and recreation areas around nuclear power plants during radiological emergency operations.

b. Provide communications assistance as required.

5. Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Law Enforcement

a. Assist the FDOH in collection of environmental samples, as required.
b. Provide assistance with the enforcement of embargo orders.
c. Provide communication assistance as required.

C. Emergency Support Functions 1 and 3 - Transportation and Public Works

1. Department of Transportation

a. Coordinate activities between public and private agencies on matters relating to public transit.
b. Support public transportation services where emergency services are required.
c. Support county highway/road departments in securing and installing barricades, signs, and other necessary equipment needed for traffic control.
d. Support traffic management activities in and around the affected areas.
e. Support movement of emergency resources to and from the designated area.

D. Emergency Support Function 13 - Military Support

1. Department of Military Affairs - Florida National Guard

a. Under the direction of the Governor, activate the Florida National Guard to aid the civil authorities whenever the civil authorities are unable to contain the emergency.
b. The 44th Civil Support Team or other special units can provide radiological assistance if needed.
c. Support state agencies and local governments on a mission specific basis during a radiological emergency operation.

E. Emergency Support Function 6 - Mass Care

1. Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation

a. Ensure the coordination of sheltering activities.
b. Ensure the coordination, establishment, and operation of mass feeding in affected areas, to include: mobile feeding routes, fixed feeding sites, base camps, and comfort stations.

III. Risk Counties

A. Provide direction and control of the emergency response at the local level.

B. Prepare county standard operating guidelines for response to emergencies at nuclear power plants.

C. Provide for the safety of residents and transients through appropriate protective actions.

D. Ensure that warning signals exist and those warning signals are operational.

E. Ensure that procedures are developed for the distribution of Potassium Iodide to all emergency workers and members of the general public for whom evacuation from the effective area is not feasible.

F. Ensure the county's ability to provide a continuous 24-hour operation of a local response for an extended period.

IV. Host Counties

A. Prepare standard operating guidelines to receive and shelter evacuees from Risk counties with assistance from State Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) 6 and 8.

B. Provide for monitoring and decontamination of evacuees from Risk counties at reception and/or shelter locations.

C. Provide emergency medical services for evacuees.

D. Provide security for evacuees.

E. Provide and obtain current information reports from the SEOC.

F. Provide for the dissemination of information to evacuees regarding re-entry, return and recovery.

G. Ensure that procedures are developed for the distribution of Potassium Iodide.

V. Ingestion Pathway Counties

Provide county resources to assist applicable State ESFs in the implementation of their responsibilities, and support the collection, monitoring and control of potentially contaminated agricultural products, food products, and water supplies.

VI. Other Organizations

A. Florida Power & Light Company, and Progress Energy

1. Provide initial notification to the State Watch Office within 15 minutes of an emergency declaration in accordance with the licensee's emergency operations plans.

2. Provide the State Watch Office with periodic updates of emergency status and plant parameters until the licensee's Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) is activated.

3. Provide State and local emergency personnel in the EOFs with periodic updates.

4. Dispatch offsite monitoring teams with necessary communications and detection equipment to provide radiological surveillance and make recommendations until the Department (s) of Health emergency personnel can respond.

5. Provide a liaison to the State and Risk county emergency operations centers to serve in an advisory capacity.

6. Provide adequate space and telephones in the EOFs for representatives from the State and Risk counties.

7. Activate and operate the emergency news center (refer to Chapter 7, Public Information and Education).

8. Provide release and dose projections based on available plant conditions and offsite monitoring results.

9. Provide protective action recommendations to the State and Risk counties based on release and dose projections.

10. Recommend reductions or closeout of emergency classes to state and risk county emergency personnel in the EOFs.

11. Following termination of the event, a written report will be submitted by the licensee to the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM), and Risk counties.

12. Provide funding for radiological emergency preparedness under the provisions of Chapter 252.60, Florida Statutes.

B. **Southern Nuclear Operating Company**

1. Notify the State Watch Office of an Alert, Site Area Emergency or General Emergency declaration at the Joseph. M. Farley Nuclear Power Plant.

2. Provide the State Watch Office with periodic updates of emergency status and plant parameters.

3. Provide adequate space in the EOFs, forward emergency operations facility in Houston County, Alabama and joint information center.

VII. Federal Organizations and Responsibilities

Federal assistance provided to State and local governments in response to and recovery from a radiological incident will follow guidelines as established in the current National Response Framework (NRF).

A. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

1. Upon receipt or notification of an emergency from the licensee, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission will notify appropriate federal agencies and initiate response activities as appropriate.

2. Manage federal response actions onsite and coordinate these actions, when necessary, with offsite emergency response organizations.

3. Assess licensee protective action recommendations and/or develop federal protective action recommendations.

4. Serve as a source for information of a technical nature regarding the onsite incident conditions and the potential or real offsite radiological effects.

B. Federal Emergency Management Agency

1. Upon receipt of notification of an emergency from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will notify participating federal agencies.

2. Coordinate the provision of offsite federal assistance to State and local government agencies.

3. Promote the coordination of offsite and onsite response activities of federal agencies.
4. Serve as an information source for providing a summary of the total federal response to the Department of Homeland Security.

C. Department of Energy And The Environmental Protection Agency

1. Coordinate the offsite radiological monitoring, assessment, evaluation and reporting of all federal agencies during the initial phases of an emergency.

2. Maintain communication and a common set of offsite radiological monitoring data with the licensee and State and local agencies with similar responsibilities.

3. Provide offsite radiological monitoring data and its interpretation to the licensee and appropriate federal, State and local agencies, and assist in the development of protective action recommendations.

FIGURE 2-1
STATE OF FLORIDA INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

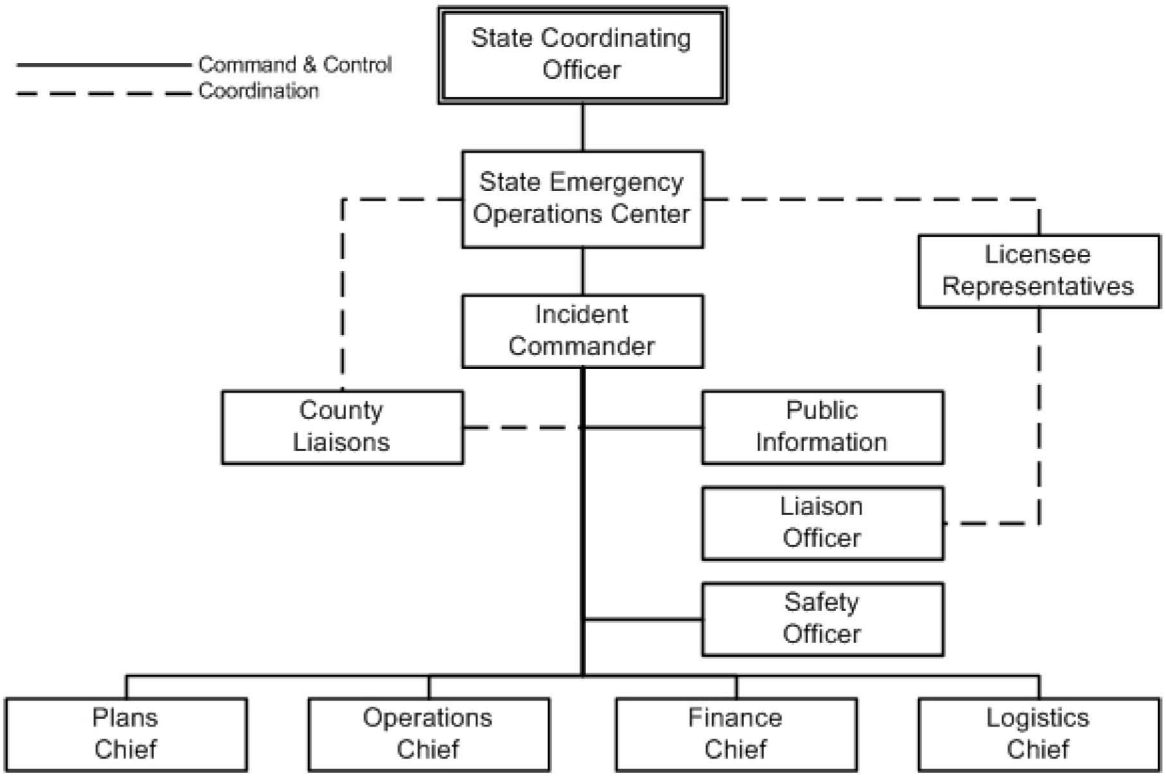


FIGURE 2-2
PRIMARY AND SUPPORT RESPONSIBILITIES MATRIX

RESPONSIBILITY/ RESPONDER	DEM	ESF 1&3	ESF 6	ESF 8	ESF 4 & 9	ESF 11	ESF 13	ESF 16	RISK/ HOST	LICENSEE
Command and Control	P			S					P	
Emergency Alert and Notification	P			S				S	P	P
Communications	P						S	S	P	S
Accident Assessment	S			P						P
Protective Response	S			P					P	P
Public Alert and Notification	S							S	P	S
Public Information	P								P	P
Radiological Exposure Control	P			P					S	S
Decontamination	S			P					P	
Access Control							S	S	P	
Field Monitoring and Sampling				P			S			S
Fire and Rescue					S	S			P	
Emergency Medical Services				S					P	
Law Enforcement								S	P	
Transportation		S					S		P	
Traffic Control							S	S	P	
Food Quality				S		P			S	
Potable Water						P			S	
Shelter/Care	S		P	S					P*	
Public Health and Sanitation				S					P	
Social Services				S					P	
Road Passage and Maintenance		S					S		P	
Security							S	S	P	
Recovery and Reentry	P		S	P					P	S

P = Primary S = Support *For the St. Lucie Plant, this is a host county function

FIGURE 2-2 continued

Command and Control	Primary:	Division of Emergency Management and Risk Counties
	Support:	Emergency Support Function 8
Emergency Alert and Notification	Primary:	Licensee, Division of Emergency Management, and Risk Counties
	Support:	Emergency Support Functions 8 and 16
Communications	Primary:	Division of Emergency Management and Risk Counties
	Support:	Licensee, Emergency Support Functions 16 and 13
Accident Assessment	Primary:	Licensee and Emergency Support Function 8
	Support:	Division of Emergency Management
Protective Response	Primary:	Licensee, Emergency Support Function 8, and Risk Counties
	Support:	Division of Emergency Management
Public Alert and Notification	Primary:	Risk Counties
	Support:	Licensee, Division of Emergency Management, and Emergency Support Function 16
Public Information	Primary:	Licensee, Division of Emergency Management, and Risk Counties
Radiological Exposure Control	Primary:	Division of Emergency Management and Emergency Support Function 8
	Support:	Licensee and Risk Counties
Decontamination	Primary:	Emergency Support Function 8, Risk and Host Counties
	Support:	Division of Emergency Management
Control of Access to the Evacuated Area	Primary:	Risk Counties
	Support:	Emergency Support Functions 16 and 13
Field Monitoring and Sampling	Primary:	Emergency Support Function 8
	Support:	Licensee
Fire and Rescue	Primary:	Risk Counties
	Support:	Emergency Support Functions 4 and 9

FIGURE 2-2 continued

Emergency Medical Services	Primary:	Risk Counties
	Support:	Emergency Support Function 8
Law Enforcement	Primary:	Risk Counties
	Support:	Emergency Support Function 16
Transportation	Primary:	Risk Counties
	Support:	Emergency Support Functions 1 and 13
Traffic Control	Primary:	Risk and Host Counties
	Support:	Emergency Support Functions 13 and 16
Food Quality	Primary:	Emergency Support Function 11
	Support:	Emergency Support Function 8 and Risk Counties
Potable Water	Primary:	Emergency Support Function 11
	Support:	Risk Counties
Shelter/Care	Primary:	Risk, Host Counties and Emergency Support Function 6
	Support:	Emergency Support Function 8 and Division of Emergency Management
Public Health and Sanitation	Primary:	Risk Counties
	Support:	Emergency Support Function 8
Social Services	Primary:	Risk Counties and Emergency Support Function 8
Road Passage and Maintenance	Primary:	Risk Counties
	Support:	Emergency Support Functions 1, 3, and 13
Security	Primary:	Risk Counties
	Support:	Emergency Support Functions 13 and 16
Recovery and Re-entry	Primary:	Division of Emergency Management, Emergency Support Function 8, and Risk Counties
	Support:	Licensee and Emergency

I. General

This chapter describes the coordination and management of the emergency response among the State and local governments for a commercial nuclear power plant emergency. The organizational charts reflecting the functional relationships between State agencies and local governments for a power plant emergency is shown in Chapter 2.

II. Concept of Operations

A. Local Government Role

Local governments have the primary role in implementing protective actions to reduce risks to the general public from an emergency at a nuclear power plant. The Risk and Host counties affected by an emergency are responsible for directing the initial response to a radiological emergency situation. These counties will coordinate and direct such actions through their emergency management organizations and other county emergency response agencies. As the emergency situation progresses, the county emergency management director may recommend the county commission declare a local state of emergency. The county Emergency Operations Center (EOC) serves as the central clearinghouse for information collection and coordination of response and recovery resources within the county. It is anticipated that with an Unusual Event emergency event classification the local governments will maintain primary responsibility for coordinating the emergency response. As the emergency progresses, county EOC(s) may request assistance from the State.

B. State Government Role

The role of State government in response to a nuclear power plant emergency is to support local government operations. State Emergency Response Team actions are coordinated through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) as outlined in Section IV, Concept of Operations, of the State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).

An Executive Order **will** be drafted by the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) upon licensee notification of an Alert emergency classification and ***may*** be signed by the Governor. An executive order **will** be signed by the Governor upon utility notification of a Site Area Emergency classification or higher. A signed Executive Order declares a state of emergency designates a State Coordinating Officer and allows for enhanced state assistance from the SEOC.

1. Florida Licensees

The State Coordinating Officer or designee performs policy-making authority and commitment of State resources at the SEOC. The State Coordinating Officer or designee **will** deploy a SMT to the licensee's Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) as required. The SMT facilitates coordination of State, county and licensee response activities. The State Coordinating Officer **will** transfer command and control to the SMT if the event escalates to a Site Area Emergency or higher. The SMT Incident Commander then

becomes the Deputy State Coordinating Officer and acts on behalf of the State Coordinating Officer. All decisions made by the Deputy State Coordinating Officer at the EOF will be relayed to the State Coordinating Officer who retains overall control of the event.

2. **Farley Plant**

The State Coordinating Officer or designee performs policy-making authority and commitment of state resources at the SEOC. The State Coordinating Officer or designee will deploy a Liaison Team to the Alabama Forward Emergency Operations Center as required. The Liaison Team provides information related to the emergency to the State Coordinating Officer. All decisions made in the Alabama Forward Emergency Operations Center will be relayed to the State Coordinating Officer who retains overall control of the event for the State of Florida.

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

I. General

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has established four classes of radiological emergencies in increasing order of significance: Notification of Unusual Event, Alert, Site Area Emergency, and General Emergency. Progression is provided to ensure adequate emergency management preparations are taken for more serious event indicators.

II. Emergency Classes

These classes of emergency are anticipated to develop sequentially. However, the possibility exists that the first indication of a problem could result in immediate declaration of any of the four emergency classes.

A. Notification of Unusual Event

Class Description:

Events are in process or have occurred which indicate a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant or indicate a security threat to facility protection.

Release Potential:

No releases of radioactive material requiring offsite response or monitoring are expected unless further degradation of safety systems occurs.

Purpose:

Offsite notification is made to ensure that the first step in future response has been carried out, to bring the operations staff to a state of readiness, and to provide systematic handling of Unusual Event information and decision-making.

B. Alert

Class Description:

Events are in process or have occurred which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant or a security event that involves probable life threatening risk to site personnel or damage to site equipment because of intentional malicious dedicated efforts of a hostile act.

Release Potential:

Any releases of radioactive materials are expected to be limited to small fractions of the Environmental Protection Agency protective action guide exposure levels and will not significantly affect offsite areas.

Purpose:

An alert declaration is made to ensure that emergency personnel are readily available to respond if the situation becomes more serious or to perform

confirmatory radiation monitoring if required, and provide offsite authorities current information on plant status and parameters.

C. Site Area Emergency

Class Description:

Events are in process or have occurred which involve actual or likely major failures of plant functions needed for protection of the public or hostile action that results in intentional damage or malicious acts (1) toward site personnel or equipment that could lead to the likely failure of or (2) prevents effective access to equipment needed for the protection of the public.

Release Potential:

Any releases of radioactive materials are not expected to result in exposure levels which exceed Environmental Protection Agency protective action guide exposure levels beyond the site boundaries.

Purpose:

A Site Area Emergency declaration is made to ensure that emergency response centers are staffed, to ensure that monitoring teams are dispatched, to ensure that personnel required for evacuation of near-site areas are at duty stations if the situation becomes more serious, to provide consultation with offsite authorities, and to provide updates to the public through government authorities.

D. General Emergency

Class Description:

Events are in process or have occurred which involve actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting with potential for loss of containment integrity or security events that result in an actual loss of physical control of the facility.

Release Potential:

Releases of radioactive material can be reasonably expected to exceed Environmental Protection Agency protective action guide exposure levels offsite.

Purpose:

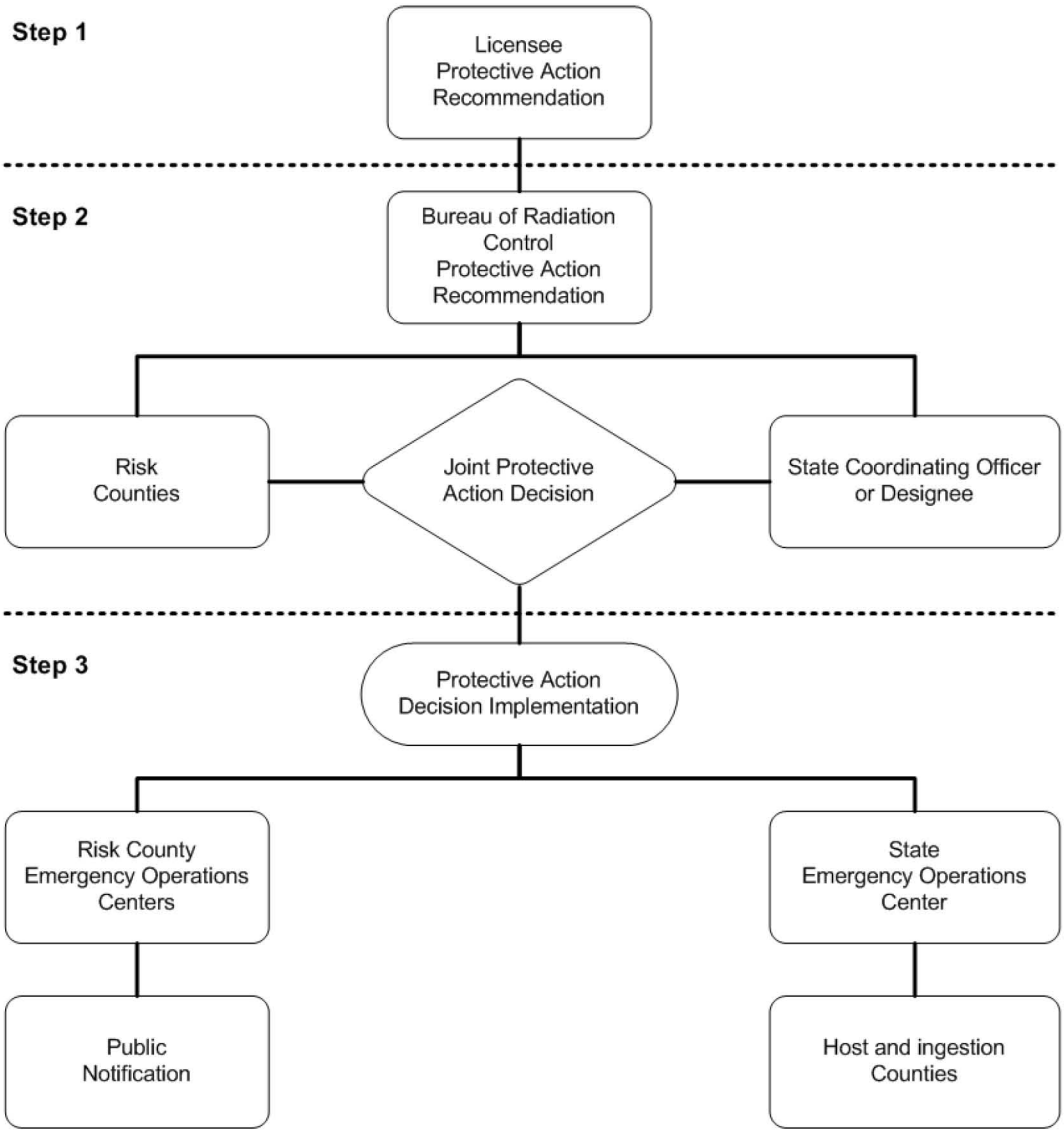
A General Emergency declaration is made to initiate predetermined protective actions for the public, to provide continuous assessment of information from the licensee and offsite organizational measurements, to initiate additional measures as indicated by actual or potential releases or security event, to provide consultation with offsite authorities, and to provide updates for the public through government authorities.

III. Emergency Action

Based on plant conditions, licensees will classify the event, make offsite notification of the emergency classification level (i.e., Unusual Event, Alert, Site Area Emergency, or General Emergency) and make a protective action recommendation if required. When the emergency operations facility is not operational and there is no signed Executive Order by the Governor, the Risk counties will maintain primary responsibility for coordinating emergency response with the State Emergency Operations Center and the licensee.

However, once the Governor has signed an Executive Order, an emergency classification with protective action recommendations by licensees will require joint state and local coordination to implement a protective action decision. Such state and local coordination will be conducted through a three step decision process as outlined in Figure 4-1.

FIGURE 4-1
PROTECTIVE ACTION DECISION FLOW CHART
AT THE EMERGENCY OPERATION FACILITY



Step 1: The Licensee will make a protective action recommendation to the Risk counties and the State Coordinating Officer or designee at the Emergency Operation Facility (EOF) (if operable), based on plant conditions.

Step2: The Risk counties and the State Coordinating Officer or designee at the EOF (if operable), in consultation with the Department of Health, will assess the licensee's recommendation and formulate a joint protective action decision.

Step3: The Risk counties will make contact with their respective EOCs for implementation and public notification concerning the protective action recommendation(s). The State Emergency Operations Center will contact the host and ingestion counties.

Chapter 5

NOTIFICATION AND ACTIVATION

I. General

The Florida Division of Emergency Management's (FDEM) State Watch Office is the designated point of contact in the event of a radiological emergency. As such, the FDEM is responsible for receiving notification of an emergency from the nuclear power plants, verifying information contained in the notification messages, and alerting appropriate state, local, and federal emergency response personnel. The Division is also responsible for assisting local governments in providing warning and instructions to the general public. The Division ***may*** receive initial warning of an event or classification from a nuclear power plant, the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Operations Center, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, county or municipal government, or the news media.

To ensure that the State has the capability to respond to an emergency situation on a 24-hour basis, the State Emergency Response Team can be activated in the event resources are needed to supplement local governments. The emergency coordinating officers for each Emergency Support Function (ESF) will be responsible for alerting and activating necessary support personnel. The state will function under the following levels of activation in accordance with the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP):

Levels of Activation:

A. Level 3 - Monitoring - If a licensee declares an **Unusual Event**, the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) will remain at a level 3.

B. Level 2 - Partial Activation - If a licensee declares an **Alert**, the SEOC ***may*** be partially activated and staffed by selected ESFs based on plant conditions, mission specific tasks or other concurrent events.

C. Level 1 - Full Activation - If a licensee declares a **Site Area Emergency** or **General Emergency** classification, the SEOC **will** be fully activated and staffed by all ESFs and other stakeholders necessary to manage the State's response.

The State Watch Office communications operators are on duty at the SEOC in Tallahassee on a 24-hour basis. Specific information to be included in Florida nuclear power plant's initial and follow-up notification messages is shown in Figure 5-1. Specific information for the Joseph M. Farley Nuclear Power Plant, in Alabama, is shown in Figure 5-2. Updates and changes not affecting emergency classification or protective action recommendations will be recorded in the State Watch Office's Incident Recorder database.

II. Notification and Activation

The process of notification and activation of the State Emergency Response Team for each emergency classification level is outlined below. Specific details of notification and activation are contained in state and county standard operating guidelines.

A. Notification of an Unusual Event

1. Notification, Florida Licensees

Upon receipt of Notification of an Unusual Event from the licensee's emergency communicator, the State Watch Office will verify the receipt of the message by each of the Risk counties and the Department of Health, Bureau of Radiation Control (BRC), via the Hot Ring Down telephone system. The State Watch Office will then notify the Host and ingestion pathway counties pursuant to standard operating procedures.

Should the emergency notification come in on any circuit other than the Hot Ring Down system, the authenticity of the message will be verified by the State Watch Office prior to transmission to the Risk counties and the BRC. The State Watch Office will then make notifications according to established guidelines.

2. Notification, Farley

Notification of an Unusual Event will be made by the licensee communicator to the State of Georgia Emergency Management Agency Warning Point. Upon receipt of the notification, the Georgia Emergency Management Agency Warning Point will notify the Florida State Watch Office via facsimile and verify receipt via commercial telephone. The Florida State Watch Office will then notify ingestion pathway counties pursuant to standard operating procedures. The State Watch Office will then make notifications according to established guidelines.

3. Activation

No activation of the SEOC is anticipated for the Notification of an Unusual Event emergency classification; however such action can be taken if deemed appropriate. The State Emergency Response Team Chief will monitor the situation and be prepared to react if escalation to a higher classification is warranted or stand by until verbal closeout of the emergency.

B. Alert

1. Notification, Florida Licensees

Upon receipt of an Alert from the utility's emergency communicator, the state communications operator will verify the receipt of the message by each of the Risk counties and the BRC. The State Watch Office will then notify the host and ingestion counties.

Should the emergency notification come in on any system other than the Hot Ring Down system, the authenticity of the message will be verified by the State Watch Office before the message is disseminated. The State Watch Office will then make notifications according to established guidelines.

2. Notification, Farley

Notification of an Alert will be made by the Southern Nuclear emergency communicator via facsimile within thirty minutes of a declaration. The Florida State Watch Office will then notify ingestion pathway counties pursuant to established guidelines. The State Watch Office will then make notifications according to established guidelines.

3. Activation, Florida Licensees

The State Emergency Operations Center ***may*** be activated to Level 2 because of the possible threat to life and property. Upon notification, the State Coordinating Officer ***may*** authorize the deployment of a State Management Team as indicated in Chapter 3 of this Annex. An Executive Order **will** be drafted and ***may*** be signed as indicated in Chapter 3 of this Annex. A State Emergency Response Team liaison, typically a Division of Emergency Management Regional Coordinator, ***may*** be deployed to the licensee's emergency operations facility. As the situation warrants, Department of Health staff ***may*** also be dispatched. The lead organization for each emergency support function will be responsible for alerting or notifying necessary personnel within their respective emergency support function. As the situation warrants, the risk and host county emergency management directors may activate their county emergency operations centers as needed.

4. Activation, Farley

The State Emergency Operations Center ***may*** be activated to Level 2 because of the possible threat to life and property. Upon notification, the State Coordinating Officer may authorize the deployment of a Liaison Team to the Alabama Forward Emergency Operations Center in Dothan, AL as indicated in Chapter 3 of this Annex. A Liaison may also be deployed to the Southern Nuclear emergency operations facility in Birmingham, AL. An Executive Order will be drafted and may be signed as indicated in Chapter 3 of this Annex. As the situation warrants, Department of Health staff may also be dispatched. The lead organization for each ESF will be responsible for alerting or notifying necessary personnel within their respective ESF.

C. Site Area Emergency

1. Notification, Florida Licensees

Upon receipt of a Site Area Emergency from the licensee's emergency communicator, the State Watch Office will verify the receipt of the message by each of the Risk counties and the Bureau of Radiation Control. The State Watch Office will then notify the host and ingestion counties.

Should the emergency notification come in on any system other than the Hot Ring Down system, the authenticity of the message will be verified by the State Watch Office before the message is disseminated. The State Watch Office will then make notifications according to established guidelines.

2. Notification, Farley

Notification of a Site Area Emergency will be made by the Southern Nuclear emergency communicator via facsimile within thirty minutes of a declaration. The Florida State Watch Office will then notify ingestion pathway counties pursuant to standard operating guidelines. The State Watch Office will then make notifications according to established guidelines.

3. Activation, Florida Utilities

Upon the direction of the State Coordinating Officer or the State Emergency Response Team Chief, the State Emergency Operations Center **will** be activated to **Level 1** and the notification process initiated. An Executive Order **will** be signed as indicated in Chapter 3, Section II.B (Command and Control) of this Annex. The State Emergency Response Team Chief **will** deploy a State Management Team (SMT), if this has not already occurred, to the licensee's Emergency Offsite Facility (EOF). A State Emergency Response Team liaison, typically a FDEM Regional Coordinator, is deployed to the Risk counties and licensee emergency operations facility. Bureau of Radiation Control, monitoring teams and the Mobile Emergency Radiological Laboratory **will** be deployed to their assigned locations. The licensee's emergency news center **will** be activated. The SMT **will** assume direction and control from the SEOC following a coordination call with the State and Risk counties' EOCs and the Licensee's EOF. The Risk and Host counties **will** activate their EOCs, reception centers, and shelters in accordance with established guidelines. The ingestion pathway counties' EOCs ***may*** be activated in accordance with established guidelines. Required staffing at each EOF is identified in Chapter 8 of this Annex. Other emergency response personnel may be requested to proceed to the appropriate emergency response centers.

4. Activation, Farley

The SEOC will be activated to level 2 because of potential impacts to the State should the event escalate. Upon notification, the State Coordinating Officer will authorize the deployment of a Liaison Team to the Alabama Forward Emergency Operations Center in Dothan, AL as indicated in Chapter 3 of this Annex. A Liaison may also be deployed to the Southern Nuclear Emergency Operations Facility in Birmingham, AL. An Executive Order will be signed as indicated in Chapter 3 of this Annex. As the situation warrants, the Bureau of Radiation Control will deploy field monitoring teams and the Mobile Emergency Radiological Laboratory to their pre-designated locations. The lead organization for each ESF will be responsible for alerting or notifying necessary personnel within their respective ESF.

D. General Emergency

Procedures for notification and activation of emergency response personnel at this emergency class level are the same as those identified at a Site Area Emergency.

E. Abbreviated Security Notifications

For imminent or ongoing security based events, the notification process has been streamlined to ensure that critical information is relayed in an accurate and expedient

manner to allow plant personnel to return to their responsibilities in securing the facility.

During the initial notification, the licensee's communicator will clearly identify the call as an abbreviated security notification of an imminent or ongoing security event. Sample notification language is provided in Figure 5-3.

Activation will generally be conducted as outlined in the above emergency classification levels. Appropriate measures will be taken to ensure the safety of responding personnel and may alter or delay certain tasks from being accomplished.

III. Notification of the Public

Risk counties will implement procedures to provide notification and clear instructions, including periodic status updates, to the general public within the Plume Exposure Pathway. The public notification system may be activated for an **Alert**, and **will** be activated for a **Site Area Emergency** or a **General Emergency** in a timely manner and without any undo delay upon the decision by the Chairpersons of the Risk counties, or their designees, to implement protective actions. Means of providing notification to the general public **will** include the activation of the public notification system which ***may*** include existing outdoor siren systems, the Emergency Alert System, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Very High Frequency Radio Network, participating local radio and television stations, and route alerting. The Risk county(s) will be responsible for coordination and development of written messages that will be provided to the general public during an emergency. Appendices I through IV of this Annex address general public notification in more detail using the above systems.

The Florida Division of Emergency Management will coordinate with affected counties, provide assistance as needed and provide periodic status updates to the general public.

FIGURE 5-1
FLORIDA NUCLEAR PLANT EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION FORM

FLORIDA NUCLEAR PLANT EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION FORM

1. A. ☐ This is a DRILL B. ☐ This is an EMERGENCY
2. A. Date: ____/____/____ B. Contact Time: _____ C. Reported By (Name): _____
   D. Message Number: _____ E. Reported From: ☐ Control Room ☐ TSC ☐ EOF
   F. ☐ Initial/New Classification OR ☐ Update Notification
3. SITE: A. ☐ Crystal River Unit 3 B. ☐ St. Lucie Unit 1 C. ☐ St. Lucie Unit 2
   D. ☐ Turkey Point Unit 3 E. ☐ Turkey Point Unit 4
4. EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION: A. ☐ Notification of Unusual Event B. ☐ Alert
   C. ☐ Site Area Emergency D. ☐ General Emergency
5. A. ☐ EMERGENCY DECLARATION B. ☐ EMERGENCY TERMINATION Date: ____/____/____ Time: _____
6. REASON FOR EMERGENCY DECLARATION: A. ☐ EAL Number(s): _____ OR B. ☐ Description
   _____
   _____
   _____
7. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: A. ☐ None OR B. ☐ Description
   _____
   _____
   _____
8. WEATHER DATA: A. Wind direction from _____ degrees B. Downwind Sectors Affected: _____
9. RELEASE STATUS: A. ☐ None (Go to Item 11) B. ☐ In Progress C. ☐ Has occurred, but stopped
10. RELEASE SIGNIFICANCE CATEGORY AT SITE BOUNDARY:
    A. ☐ Under evaluation B. ☐ Release is within normal operating limits
    C. ☐ Non-significant (fraction of protective action guide range) D. ☐ Protective action guide range
    E. ☐ Liquid release (no actions required)
11. UTILITY PROTECTIVE ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE PUBLIC
    A. ☐ No utility recommended actions at this time
    B. ☐ Utility recommends the following protective actions:

			Evacuate Sectors	Shelter Sectors	No Action Sectors
Evacuate Zones:	_____	*OR* 0-2 Miles	_____	_____	_____
Shelter Zones:	_____	2-5 Miles	_____	_____	_____
		5-10 Miles	_____	_____	_____

AND consider issuance of potassium iodide (KI)

If form is completed in the Control Room, go to item 15. If completed in the TSC or EOF, continue with item 12

12. PLANT CONDITIONS: A. Reactor Shutdown: ☐ Yes ☐ No B. Core Adequately Cooled: ☐ Yes ☐ No
    C. Containment Intact: ☐ Yes ☐ No D. Core Condition: ☐ Stable ☐ Degrading
13. WEATHER DATA: A. Wind Speed _____ MPH B. Stability Class _____
14. ADDITIONAL RELEASE INFORMATION: A. ☐ Not Applicable (Go to Item 15)

Distance	*Projected Thyroid Dose (CDE) for ___ hour(s)*	*Projected Total Dose (TEDE) for ___hour(s)*
1 Mile (Site Boundary)	B. _____ mrem	C. _____ mrem
2 Miles	D. _____ mrem	E. _____ mrem
5 Miles	F. _____ mrem	G. _____ mrem
10 Miles	H. _____ mrem	I. _____ mrem

15. MESSAGE RECEIVED BY: (Name) _____ Date: ____/____/____ Time: _____

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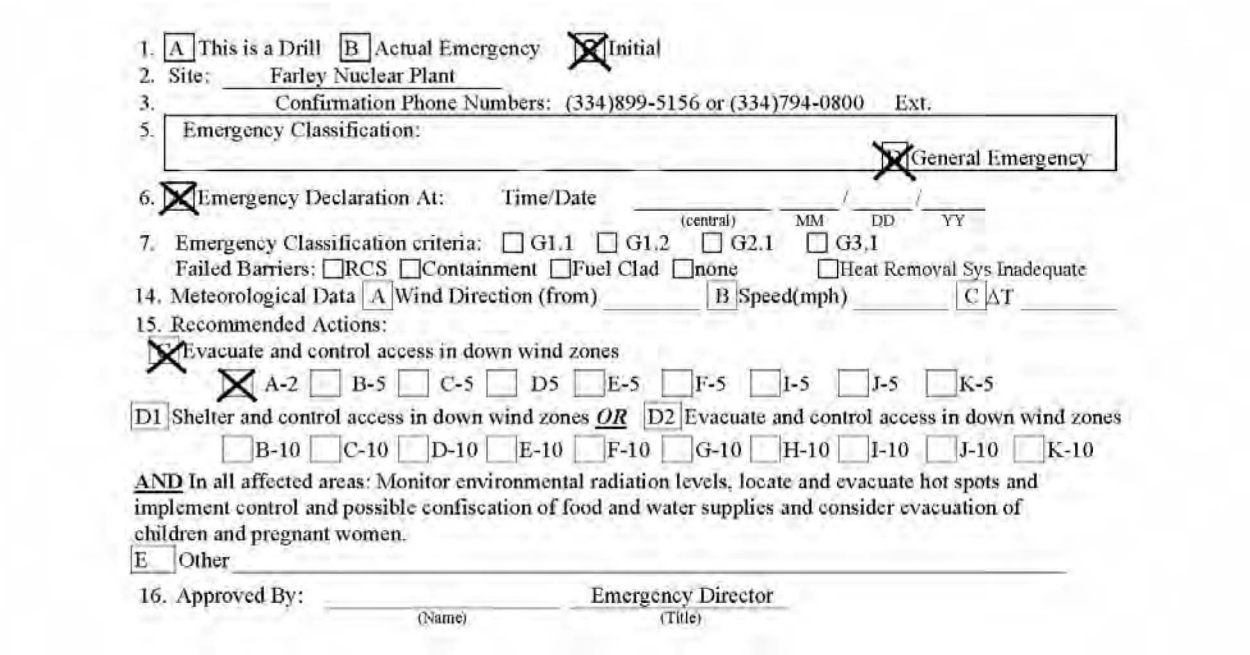
FIGURE 5-2
ALABAMA NOTIFICATION MESSAGE FORM FOR THE FARLEY NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
RED VERBAL NOTIFICATION FORM



1. [A] This is a Drill [B] Actual Emergency [X] Initial
2. Site: Farley Nuclear Plant
3. Confirmation Phone Numbers: (334)899-5156 or (334)794-0800 Ext.
5. Emergency Classification:
   [X] General Emergency
6. [X] Emergency Declaration At: Time/Date _____ (central) ____ / ____ / ____ MM DD YY
7. Emergency Classification criteria: ☐ G1.1 ☐ G1.2 ☐ G2.1 ☐ G3.1
   Failed Barriers: ☐RCS ☐Containment ☐Fuel Clad ☐none ☐Heat Removal Sys Inadequate
14. Meteorological Data [A] Wind Direction (from) _____ [B] Speed(mph) _____ [C] ΔT _____
15. Recommended Actions:
   [X] Evacuate and control access in down wind zones
   [X] A-2 ☐ B-5 ☐ C-5 ☐ D5 ☐ E-5 ☐ F-5 ☐ I-5 ☐ J-5 ☐ K-5
   [D1] Shelter and control access in down wind zones ***OR*** [D2] Evacuate and control access in down wind zones
   ☐ B-10 ☐ C-10 ☐ D-10 ☐ E-10 ☐ F-10 ☐ G-10 ☐ H-10 ☐ I-10 ☐ J-10 ☐ K-10
   AND In all affected areas: Monitor environmental radiation levels, locate and evacuate hot spots and implement control and possible confiscation of food and water supplies and consider evacuation of children and pregnant women.
   [E] Other _____
16. Approved By: _____ (Name) Emergency Director (Title)

FIGURE 5-2 continued
ALABAMA NOTIFICATION MESSAGE FORM FOR THE FARLEY NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
ORANGE VERBAL NOTIFICATION FORM

1. [A] This is a Drill [B] Actual Emergency [X] Initial
2. Site: Farley Nuclear Plant
3. Confirmation Phone Numbers: (334)899-5156 or (334)794-0800 Ext.
5. Emergency Classification:
   [X] Site Area Emergency
6. [X] Emergency Declaration At: Time/Date _____ (central) ____/____/____ MM DD YY
7. Emergency Classification criteria: ☐ S1.1 ☐ S1.2 ☐ S2.1 ☐ S2.2 ☐ S3.1 ☐ S3.2
   ☐ S3.3 ☐ S3.4 ☐ S4.1 ☐ S4.2 ☐ S5.1 ☐ S5.2 ☐ S6.1 ☐ S6.2 ☐ S6.3
   ☐ S7.1 ☐ S7.2 ☐ S7.3 ☐ S8.1 ☐ S8.2
   Failed Barriers: ☐ RCS ☐ Containment ☐ Fuel Clad ☐ none ☐ Heat Removal Sys Inadequate
14. Meteorological Data [A] Wind Direction (from) _____ [B] Speed(mph) _____ [C] ΔT _____
15. Recommended Actions:
   [A] There are no recommended protective actions.
   [C] Evacuate and control access in down wind zones
   ☐ A-2 ☐ B-5 ☐ C-5 ☐ D5 ☐ E-5 ☐ F-5 ☐ I-5 ☐ J-5 ☐ K-5
   [D1] Shelter and control access in down wind zones ***OR*** [D2] Evacuate and control access in down wind zones
   ☐ B-10 ☐ C-10 ☐ D-10 ☐ E-10 ☐ F-10 ☐ G-10 ☐ H-10 ☐ I-10 ☐ J-10 ☐ K-10
   AND In all affected areas: Monitor environmental radiation levels, located and evacuate hot spots and implement control and possible confiscation of food and water supplies and consider evacuation of children and pregnant women.
   [E] Other _____
16. Approved By: _____ (Name) Emergency Director (Title)

FIGURE 5-2 continued
ALABAMA NOTIFICATION MESSAGE FORM FOR THE FARLEY NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
YELLOW VERBAL NOTIFICATION FORM

1. [A] This is a Drill [B] Actual Emergency [X] Initial
2. Site: Farley Nuclear Plant
3. Confirmation Phone Numbers: (334)899-5156 or (334)794-0800 Ext.
5. Emergency Classification:
   [X] Alert
6. [X] Emergency Declaration At: Time/Date _____ (central) ____/____/____ MM DD YY
7. Emergency Classification criteria:
   ☐ A1.1 ☐ A1.2 ☐ A2.1 ☐ A2.2 ☐ A2.3 ☐ A3.1
   ☐ A3.2 ☐ A4.1 ☐ A4.2 ☐ A4.3 ☐ A4.4 ☐ A4.5 ☐ A4.6 ☐ A5.1 ☐ A5.2
   ☐ A5.3 ☐ A5.4 ☐ A5.5 ☐ A6.1 ☐ A6.2 ☐ A6.3 ☐ A7.1 ☐ A7.2 ☐ A7.3
   ☐ A7.4 ☐ A7.5 ☐ A7.6 ☐ A7.7 ☐ A7.8 ☐ A8.1 ☐ A 8.2
   Failed Barriers: ☐RCS ☐Containment ☐Fuel Clad ☐none ☐Heat Removal Sys Inadequate
14. Meteorological Data [A] Wind Direction (from) _____ [B] Speed(mph) _____ [C] ΔT _____
15. Recommended Actions:
    [X] There are no recommended protective actions.
16. Approved By: _____ (Name) Emergency Director (Title)

FIGURE 5-2 continued
ALABAMA NOTIFICATION MESSAGE FORM FOR THE FARLEY NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
BLUE UNUSUAL EVENT NOTIFICATION FORM

1. [A] This is a Drill [B] Actual Emergency [X] Initial
2. Site: Farley Nuclear Plant
3. Confirmation Phone Numbers: (334)899-5156 or (334)794-0800 Ext.
5. Emergency Classification:
   [X] Notification Of Unusual Event
6. [X] Emergency Declaration At: Time/Date _____ (central) ____ / ____ / ____ MM DD YY
7. Emergency Classification criteria:
   ☐ N1.1 ☐ N1.2 ☐ N1.3 ☐ N1.4 ☐ N2.1 ☐ N2.2
   ☐ N2.3 ☐ N3.1 ☐ N3.2 ☐ N3.3 ☐ N4.1 ☐ N4.2 ☐ N4.3 ☐ N4.4 ☐ N4.5
   ☐ N5.1 ☐ N6.1 ☐ N6.2 ☐ N7.1 ☐ N7.2 ☐ N7.3 ☐ N7.4 ☐ N7.5 ☐ N7.6
   ☐ N7.7 ☐ N7.8 ☐ N7.9 ☐ N7.10 ☐ N8.1
   Failed Barriers: ☐RCS ☐Containment ☐Fuel Clad ☐none ☐Heat Removal Sys Inadequate
14. Meteorological Data [A] Wind Direction (from) _____ [B] Speed(mph) _____ [C] ΔT _____
15. Recommended Actions:
    [X] There are no recommended protective actions.

16. Approved By: _____ (Name) Emergency Director (Title)

FIGURE 5-2 continued
ALABAMA NOTIFICATION MESSAGE FORM FOR THE FARLEY NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
ENTIRE FORM

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

1. [A] This is a Drill [B] Actual Emergency [C] Initial [D] Follow-up* Message Number _____
2. Site: Farley Nuclear Plant Unit: _____ Reported By: _____
3. Transmittal Time/Date: _____ (central) _____ / _____ / _____ mm dd yy Confirmation Phone Numbers: (334)899-5156 or (334)794-0800 Ext. _____
   Telecopy Phone Number: [ ] (205) 257-1155 TSC [ ] (205) 257-1035 EOF [ ] Other _____
4. Authentication (if required): N/A (Number) N/A (Codeword)
5. Emergency Classification:
   [A] Notification Of Unusual Event [B] Alert [C] Site Area Emergency [D] General Emergency
6. [A] Emergency Declaration At: [B] Termination At: Time/Date _____ (central) _____ / _____ / _____ mm dd yy (If B go to item 16)
7. Emergency Description/Remarks: _____

   Problems Include: [A] RCS Leaking [B] Containment Leaking [C] Fuel Damage Indicated [D] Heat Removal Systems Inadequate [E] Additional comments on following page
8. Plant Condition: [A] Improving [B] Stable [C] Degrading [D] RMTs Dispatched [E] Site Evacuation
9. Reactor Status: [A] Shutdown Time/Date: _____ (central) _____ / _____ / _____ mm dd yy [B] _____ % Power
10. Emergency Releases:
    [A] None (go to item 14) [B] Potential (go to item 14) [C] Is Occurring [D] Has Occurred
11. Type of Release [A] Ground Level [B] Mixed Mode
    [C] Airborne: Started: _____ Time (central) _____ / _____ Date [D] Stopped: _____ Time (central) _____ / _____ Date
    [E] Liquid: Started: _____ Time (central) _____ / _____ Date [F] Stopped: _____ Time (central) _____ / _____ Date
12. Release Magnitude [A] µCurie per Sec. [B] Curies Tech. Specification Limits [C] Below [D] Above
    [E] Noble Gases _____ [F] Iodines _____
    [G] Particulates _____ [H] Other _____
13. Estimate Of Projected Off Site Dose [A] New [B] Unchanged [C] Estimated Duration: _____ Hrs.

	TEDE (mrem)		Thyroid CDE (mrem)
Site Boundary	[D] _____	[E]	_____
2 miles	[F] _____	[G]	_____
5 miles	[H] _____	[I]	_____
10 miles	[J] _____	[K]	_____

14. Meteorological Data [A] Wind Direction (from) _____ ° [B] Speed(mph) _____
    [C] Stability Class _____ [D] Precipitation (type) _____
15. Actions:
    [A] There are no recommended protective actions.
    [B] We would like to discuss recommended protective actions.
    [C] Evacuate and control access in down wind zone(s) _____
    [D] Shelter and control access in down wind zone(s) _____
    AND In all affected areas: Monitor environmental radiation levels, locate and evacuate hot spots and implement control and possible confiscation of food and water supplies and consider evacuation of children and pregnant women.
    [E] Other _____
16. Approved By: _____ (Name) _____ (Title) Time/Date _____ (central) _____ / _____ / _____ mm dd yy

* If items 9 - 13 have not changed, only items 1 - 8 and 14 - 16 are required to be completed

FIGURE 6 SIDE 1

FIGURE 5-3
ABBREVIATED SECURITY NOTIFICATION SAMPLE LANGUAGE

This is (Plant Name) with an abbreviated security emergency notification, this is a (drill/actual event)

SWO will acknowledge and instruct utility communicator to continue

This is (Communicator Name) in the (CR, TSC, EOF). (Plant Name/Unit Number) has declared an (ECL) on (Date) at (Time) due to (description with EAL, if applicable). The utility recommends (no/the following) protective action recommendations for the public: (list PARs).

SWO will acknowledge, allow plant communicator to drop off, and then conduct an all station ring and relay the message to the risk counties and BRC.

Chapter 6

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

I. General

This chapter describes the various communications systems that may be used during a radiological emergency.

II. State Watch Office

The Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) operates a 24-hour emergency communications center at the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) called the State Watch Office (SWO). The mission of the SWO is to provide the people of Florida and the FDEM with efficient communications during normal and emergency operations. The SWO also serves as Florida's contact point for communications between local, State and federal governments and emergency response agencies.

The SWO is equipped with multiple communications networks composed of local, State and federal emergency communications systems.

III. Communications Systems

A. Hot Ring Down System

The primary means of 24-hour per day emergency communications between the Florida nuclear power plants, the SWO, the Bureau of Radiation Control (BRC) and the Risk counties is the Hot Ring Down system. This system allows State and local governments to receive emergency notification messages simultaneously.

The system consists of dedicated telephone circuits to communicate with the SWO. This system is monitored 24-hours per day by the SWO, which has the responsibility for network control. The circuits include the SWO, licensee control rooms and Emergency Offsite Facilities (EOFs), Risk county EOCs and the BRC. All stations on each circuit can call all or a selected number of other stations by utilizing a dial-up code.

B. Commercial Telephone

Commercial telephone service is available at each emergency response facility and will be used as the primary back up system for the Hot Ring Down system. The commercial telephone system is the primary notification system for the Farley Plant. This service is also available for communicating with federal emergency response organizations (e.g., the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), the United States Coast Guard, and the Federal Aviation Administration). In the event there is a commercial telephone service disruption, the state has access to the Federal National Warning System to communicate with federal emergency response organizations and the Emergency Satellite Communications System and State Warning System to communicate with the county warning points.

C. Emergency Satellite Communications System

The Emergency Satellite Communications System serves as the backup communications system to the Hot Ring Down system and commercial telephone for Florida licensees. The Emergency Satellite Communications System is maintained and operated on a 24-hour basis by the SWO in Tallahassee. Each nuclear power

plant has an Emergency Satellite Communications System located in the control room. Emergency Satellite Communications Systems are also located in each of the 67 county warning points. The Farley Plant does not have the Emergency Satellite Communications System; however they can communicate via commercial satellite phone as a backup to the commercial telephone system.

D. National Warning System

The National Warning System is a dedicated open circuit telephone system linking the SEOC to FEMA's primary and alternate operations centers, federal agencies and other State and local governments.

E. Florida Warning System

The Florida Warning System is a dedicated open circuit telephone system linking the SEOC to each of the 67 county 24-hour warning points.

F. High Frequency Radio Communications System

Telecommunications capabilities of the SWO also include a High Frequency Radio Teletype Network. This system can also be used as a communications back-up.

G. Communications Recorder

The Hot Ring Down system, the Emergency Satellite Communication System, and commercial telephones in the SWO are recorded electronically on a 24-hour basis. This allows for the accurate reconstruction of events following an emergency.

H. Florida Department of Health

The Florida Department of Health (FDOH) utilizes the State Law Enforcement Radio System as the primary form of communication between the Mobile Emergency Radiological Laboratory, radiological field monitoring teams, the emergency operations facility and others. Backup communication systems include satellite telephones/radio systems and cellular telephones.

I. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Weather Radio

The FDEM has an agreement to utilize the very high frequency public weather radio system during an emergency as a means of notifying the citizens in the vicinity of the nuclear power plants in Florida. Any of the fourteen National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration transmitters may be utilized by the FDEM in the event of an emergency.

J. Amateur Radio

The Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service and Amateur Radio Emergency Service are viable ancillary communications networks among county agencies and/or between county and State organizations. During an emergency, a pool of Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service and Amateur Radio Emergency Service volunteers may be utilized by the FDEM, Risk or Host counties.

IV. Testing

Testing of communication systems will be conducted on a regularly scheduled basis as shown in Figure 6-1.

FIGURE 6-1
COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS TESTING CHART

System (Responsible Agency)	Daily *	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly
Hot Ring Down (SWO)		X		
Commercial Telephone (All)	X			
Emergency Satellite Communications System (SWO)		X		
Local Government Radio Frequency Modulation (applicable counties)	X			
State Warning System (SWO)	X			
National Warning System (DHS/FEMA)	X			
State Law Enforcement Radio System (DOH)	X			
Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service	X			
Cellular Phone (All parties)	X			
Facsimile (All parties)	X			
Emergency Medical Service Radio Network (Medical services)	X			
DOH Satellite Communications System			X	

*Communications used on a daily basis, testing records are not maintained.