FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
Region IV 1375 Peachtree Street, NE Atlanta, Georgia 30309

August 4, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR FOR PLANS AND PREPAREDNESS

FROM: Frank Newton, Regional Director

SUBJECT: Tennessee REP Plan

In accordance with the provisions of 44 CFR Part 350, FEMA's Proposed Rule, titled, "Review and Approval of State and Local Radiological Emergency Plans and Preparedness," I have forwarded under separate cover, the Tennessee Multi-Jurisdictional Site Specific REP Plan for Plant Sequoyah for FEMA National review and approval.

Attached you will find my detailed evaluation of the Plan together with my evaluation of the adequacy of State and local plans and preparedness based on criteria set forth in NUREG 0654/FEMA-REP-1.

I feel sure that Governor Alexander wishes to know as soon as possible regarding the results of the FEMA National review.

Attachment

8009250330

EVALUATION OF THE
TENNESSEE MULTI-JURISDICATIONAL
REP-PLAN
PLANT SEQUOYAH

BY

FRANK NEWTON
REGIONAL DIRECTOR
FEMA REGION IV

AUGUST 4, 1980

INTRODUCTION

Governor Lamar Alexander has submitted the Tennessee Multi-Jurisdictional REP plan for TVA's Plant Sequoyah for FEMA review and approval (see attached letter). The plan, dated June 2, 1980, contains an executive summary, a basic plan, with annexes A through I, and parts I, II, III and IV. The plan has been developed in the following format:

- Basic Plan - Tennessee Multi-Jurisdictional Radiological Emergency Response Plan
  - Annex A - Definitions, Abbreviations and Acronyms
  - Annex B - Direction and Control
  - Annex C - Notification and Warning
  - Annex D - Public Information
  - Annex E - Physical Security
  - Annex F - Radiological Protection Measures
  - Annex G - Multi-County Emergency Communications
  - Annex H - Medical
  - Annex I - Radiological Emergency Response Training and Exercises

- Part I - Tennessee Radiological Emergency Response Plan - Emergency Classifications

- Part II - Plume Exposure Pathway
  - Appendix 1 - Hamilton County Emergency Evacuation - Plume Exposure Pathway
  - Appendix 2 - Bradley County Emergency Evacuation - Plume Exposure Pathway

- Part III - Ingestion Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone

- Part IV - Recovery and Restoration - Sequoyah Emergency Response

- Index - Subject Index

FEMA Region IV staff has reviewed the plan and assisted the Regional Assistance Committee (RAC) in a detailed review to determine whether, in the judgement of the RAC, the plan meets the criteria set forth in NUREG 0654/FEMA-REP-1.

Tennessee and FEMA Region IV held a public meeting on June 10, 1980, in Chattanooga, Tennessee to acquaint members of the public with the contents of the State and related local plans. In addition, the public meeting provided a forum for the public to:

- Ask questions about the FEMA review process;

- Provide suggestions concerning imorovements or changes to the plan, and

- Gain knowledge concerning the ways in which the plan is expected to function in the event of a real emergency.

A detailed description of the public meeting is attached.

A comprehensive exercise of the Sequoyah site specific plan was conducted on June 16-17, 1980, which included participants from all primary State response organizations/agencies, local governments, the License (TVA), and appropriate federal agencies. The exercise was observed by members of the RAC augmented by FEMA National personnel as well as by official State observers. A detailed critique of the exercise was held on the afternoon of June 17. The State has provided FEMA Region IV with a comprehensive exercise critique report which addresses each deficiency and actions taken/planned to correct deficiencies noted in the exercise. To overcome deficiencies observed in radiological monitoring team coordination and responsibilities, the State has indicated a need for a more clear delineation of the utilization of these teams. Thus, an appendix to Annex F titled "Radiological Monitoring Team Utilization", has been prepared (see attached materials) and will be inserted in the plan as the first update. In addition, the State has indicated that additional training is currently being provided to the team on (1) location of monitoring points, (2) communications, and (3) reporting of appropriate monitoring data.

A comprehensive exercise package is provided which included (1) the RAC critique, (2) an exercise report, and (3) State assigned responsibilities for follow-up on correcting deficiencies noted in the exercise. This exercise package is attached hereto, and made a part hereof.

This evaluation report lists each planning objective (i.e., planning standards) in the order that they appear in NUREG 0654/FEMA-REP-1 followed by a summary of appropriate portions of the plan as they apply to State and local off-site radiological planning and preparedness. The final section of this report provides a summarization of my overall evaluation of the Tennessee plan with some closing general comments. A detailed criteria item by item RAC evaluation is on file in the FEMA IV Regional office.

EVALUATION

A. Assignment of Responsibility (Organization Control)

Planning Objective

To assure that primary responsibilities for emergency response in nuclear facility operator, State and local organizations within the Emergency Planning Zones have been assigned, that the emergency responsibilities of the various supporting organizations have been specifically established, and that each principal response organization is staffed to respond and to augment its initial response on a continuous basis.

Emergency Plan

The Tennessee plan for an emergency response at the Sequoyah Nuclear Power Facility was developed to meet their requirements as well as the planning criteria found in NUREG 0654-1/FEMA REP-1. The operations area, as provided for in the plan, covers two (2) counties in the ten-mile plume exposure pathway and nineteen (19) counties in the fifty-mile ingestion exposure pathway. Because of the size of the area and scope of the operation the State of Tennessee has chosen to use the multi-jurisdicational concept for planning and response. The State has developed the overall plan and incorporated the actions of the municipalities and county governments into the overall State plan making one plan for the Sequoyah facility.

This concept calls for the State to have overall responsibility for emergency response utilizing both State, local, Federal and in some instances, private equipment, personnel and facilities.

The plan describes the overall concept of operations, that of the State as the prime agency responsible for response to emergency operations. The Governor of Tennessee has overall responsibility for actions to be taken. He is advised by a tripartite committee made up of the Adjutant General as Chairman, the Commissioner of the Department of Public Health and a technical advisor appointed by the Governor.

Annex B Direction and Control, provides in detail the primary responsibilities and functions of the State agencies and directs the method of control of the operations.

The responsibility for assessing the radiological hazard and making recommendations on matters which affect the health of citizens is assigned to the Department of Public Health.

The Department of Transportation is responsible for traffic management in and adjacent to the affected area. The Department of Safety assists local agencies in control of evacuation and security of evacuated areas. The Military Department is prepared to provide support as may be required. The responsibility for evaluating the impact of an accident or incident on livestock, dairy animals and dairy products, and other food stuffs produced in the area is assigned to the Department of Agriculture.

The American Red Cross is tasked with the responsibility for operation of mass care shelters in the host areas.

Assignments of responsibilities were judged adequate by the RAC and were evident during the exercise.

B. On-site Emergency Organization

Planning Objective

To assure that on-shift facility operator responsibilities for emergency response are unambiguously defined, that adequate staffing to provide initial facility accident response in key functional areas is maintained at all times, and timely augmentation of response capabilities is available, and that the interfaces among various on-site response activities and off-site support and response activities are specified.

Emergency Plan

The State of Tennessee has worked closely with the facility operator (TVA) in developing on-site and off-site plans which ensure that State and local organizations will be kept apprised of conditions at the plant. The procedures and communications (Dedicated Ring Down System) to implement the plan were effectively tested during the exercise.

C. Emergency Response Support and Resources

Planning Objective

To assure that arrangements for requesting and effectively using assistance resources have been made, that arrangements for State and local staffing of the operator's Emergency Operations Facility have been made, and that organizations capable of augmenting the planned response have been identified.

Emergency Plan

The plan has appendices which identifies support provided by U.S. Department of Energy as well as DOE Laboratories. An appendix is included which provides for Tennessee Valley Authority support. Activation procedures for the Southern Mutual Radiation Assistance Plan are also included in an appendix.

Each appendix listed above provides procedures for requesting and the effective utilization of the requested assistance.

During the exercise conducted on June 16-17, 1980, the DOE RAP resources were asked for and RAP response teams were dispatched to the Sequoyah area from DOE, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

The plan adequately provides for staffing the State Emergency Operations Center as well as the State Coordinating Center located in vicinity of Sequoyah Nuclear Plant. Both Hamilton and Bradley County Emergency Operation Centers staffing are provided for in the plan.

The RAC, in its review of the plan and observations made during the exericse, has indicated that the plan and exercise response meets the requirements as set forth in NUREG 0654/FEMA-REP-1.

D. Emergency Classification System

Planning Objective

To assure that a standard emergency classification and action level scheme is in use by the nuclear facility operator, including facility system and effluent parameters; and to assure that State and local response organizations, will rely on information provided by facility for determinations of initial offsite response measures.

Emergency Plan

Emergency classifications adopted by the State of Tennessee are in accordance with the requirements set forth in NUREG 0610. The emergency classification provided in Part I of the plan in order of increasing importance are:

- Notification of Unusual Event
- Alert
- Site Emergency
- General Emergency

Part I also contains a listing of specific actions to be taken by the State for each emergency classification.

The action to be taken by the State in the event of notification of an unusual event on-site is to inform key individuals, State agencies and local governments.

An alert emergency classification in which small releases of radiation may occur calls for the State to alert and bring to standby status key individuals, state agencies and response teams.

A site emergency indicates that on-site events have occurred or conditions exist that may lead to major failure of facility systems which are needed for protection of the public. If a site emergency is declared by the licensee, the State takes immediate actions to:

- Man all emergency operations centers
- Dispatch emergency teams
- Inform the public concerning the potential of actual threat, and
- Recommend protective actions which should be taken by the public

The general emergency is the most serious emergency classification indicated in the plan. A potential exists for the release of large quantities of radioactive material off-site.

The general emergency classification calls for the State to evaluate data from all sources in order to determine off-site consequences. Protective actions for the public include sheltering and/or evacuation.

The RAC, in its review of the plan, has indicated that the plan meets the requirements set forth in NUREG 0654/FEMA-REP-1.

E. Notification Methods and Procedures

Planning Objective

To assure that procedures have been established for notification, by the facility, of State and local response organizations and for notification of emergency personnel by all response organizations; to assure that the content of initial and followup messages to response organizations and the public have been established; and to assure that means to provide early warning and clear instruction to the populace within the plume exposure pathway Emergency Planning Zone have been established.

Emergency Plan

The four standard emergency classes (i.e., Notification of Unusual Event, Alert, Site and General Emergency) have been established in the State Plan. Annex C, Notification and Warning, describes the network and procedures which will be used in notification and warning. The facility operator (TVA) will provide notification to the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) 24 hours per day Duty Officer, via dedicated ring down circuit. The Duty Officer will notify the Director of State Civil Defense who will then inform the Adjutant General. The Adjutant General will notify the Governor and direct notification to local governments and State agencies as necessary based on the events that have taken place.

The general public will be informed of minor incidents by routine press releases to the news media by the operator in coordination with the State. However, in the event of a major accident or one where significant levels of radiation are released, the public will be informed through the local emergency broadcast system, radio, and TV stations, NOAA weather stations, inplace warning sirens, and emergency workers (State/County/Local law enforcement and volunteer units) driving through the area using sirens to alert citizens, and PA systems telling them to turn on TV and radio for further instructions. Public information and instructions will be issued using EBS and NOAA weather stations.

Tennessee has designed and can effectively implement the best notification system that is possible within current resources. During the exercise, complete notification (simulated) of area residents within the ten mile EPZ was accomplished, utilizing law enforcement vehicles and sirens and the EBS system.

The State is currently working with TVA to further effect additional improvements to the system by acquisition of additional resources.

F. Emergency Communications

Planning Objective

To assure that provisions exist for prompt communications among principal response organizations, to emergency personnel and to the public.

Emergency Plan

Annex G to the basic plan outlines the site specific communications system for plant Sequoyah. The system provides the methods for notification and warning in addition to methods for general communications. The communications system includes (1) dedicated (ring-down) telephone circuits from the utility to the State EOC, (2) NAWAS for back-up, (3) public service telephone for notifying State and federal agencies, (4) State radio systems, EBS and NOAA weather radio, and (5) teletype circuits. Redundancy is required for all vital communications links since alternate methods of communications are required. These are described in Annex G.

The emergency communications were exercised adequately during the exercise on June 16-17. The RAC has indicated that the requirements set forth in NUREG 0654/FEMA-REP-1 with regard to emergency communications have been met.

G. Public Information

Planning Objective

To assure that accurate and timely information is provided to the public on how they will be notified and what their initial actions should be; to assure that the principal points of contact with the news media for dissemination of information (including physical location or locations) are established in advance; and to establish procedures for coordinated dissemination of information to the public.

Emergency Plan

Annex D to the basic plan provides a description of the systems, procedures, and format for getting information through the news media to the public. The plan calls for the release of information to the public to be coordinated and supervised by the Governor's press secretary.

An effective brochure (attached) also provided public information to the public as well as education on actions they should take in the event of an emergency at Sequoyah.

Information released to the public utilizing the EBS system during the acceptance exercise on June 16-17 was very effective.

The RAC has indicated that the plan meets the criteria set forth in NUREG 0654/FEMA-REP-1.

H. Emergency Facilities and Equipment

Planning Objective

To assure that adequate emergency facilities and equipment to support the emergency response are provided.

Emergency Plan

The four emergency operations facilities listed in the plan are: The State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) located in Nashville; the State Control Center (SCC), located in the Air National Guard facility, Lovell Field, Chattanooga, TN; the Chattanooga-Hamilton County Emergency Operations Center, located in Chattanooga; and the Bradley County Emergency Operations Center, located in Cleveland, TN.

The necessary tables, chairs, telecommunications and radio communications to provide for the needs of direction and control in a radiological emergency as addressed in the plan are permanently configured in the State EOC.

At the State Control Center as well as Chattanooga-Hamilton County and Bradley County, there are sufficient folding tables and chairs stored on the premises which can be quickly set up. Telecommunications and radio communications are in place. There is adequate, well ventilated space in the facilities described above.

The Bradley County EOC is located in the basement of the Courthouse. It is poorly ventilated and with an EOC staff of 20 persons and eight radio transmitters, becomes uncomfortably hot. This condition was evident during the exercise on June 16-17, 1980. Although this condition creates an uncomfortable working environment, it does not preclude operating from this facility. Remedial action has been recommended to Bradley County officials by State officials to alleviate this situation.

The Plan, as reviewed by the RAC, provided adequate emergency operations facilities. All of these facilities were observed by the RAC during the June exercise and were determined to be adequate.

The Plan also provides a radiological health equipment inventory which was evaluated by the RAC as adequate.

An appendix is included which provides adequate information concerning reliable off-site meteorological data. The national weather service office located at Lovell Field, approximately fifteen statute miles SSW of the Sequoyah Plant is to provide this data.

There are appendices for Hamilton and Bradley Counties which address the inter-relationships between the responsibilities for radiological protection assigned to the State and those assigned to the counties. These appendices also identify the counties' responsibilities and describe the plans for carrying out those responsibilities.

I. Accident Assessment

Planning Objectives

To assure the adequacy of methods, systems and equipment for assessing and monitoring actual or potential offsite consequences of a radiological emergency condition.

Emergency Plan

Annex F to the basic plan outlines and details the requirements and actions to be taken by the Tennessee Department of Public Health Division of Radiological Health to assess the extent of off-site radiological problems as a result of an accident at Sequoyah. This annex also outlines the duties of the Division of Radiological Health and the duties of monitoring teams. Procedures and equipment to be used by monitoring teams are also provided in Annex F. Methods for evaluation of the data provided to the Division of Radiological Health and the mechanisms for recommending protective actions are also provided.

Capabilities of State personnel and other resources which will be relied upon to measure iodine concentrations are described in Annex F as well as capabilities and resources for field monitoring in the plume exposure EPZ. Methods for rapid assessments of radiological hazards and conversions of measured parameters to dose rates are provided.

The RAC has indicated that the requirements set forth in NUREG 0654/ FEMA-REP-1 have been met with regard to accident assessment. Deficiencies noted in the exercise held on June 16-17 have been addressed by the State and an additional appendix to Annex F has been developed which describes the utilization of monitoring teams.

J. Protection Response

Planning Objectives

To assure that a range of protective actions is available for the plume exposure pathway for emergency workers and the public, guidelines for the choice of protective actions during an emergency, consistent with federal guidance, are developed and in use, and that protective actions for the ingestion exposure pathway appropriate to the locale have been developed.

Emergency Plan

Annex F, Radiological Protective Measures, details the requirements and actions to be taken by the Department of Public Health to assure that necessary measures will be taken to protect citizens from unnecessary radiation exposure resulting from an incident at Sequoyah. The Department of Public Health Division of Radiological Health (DRH) will base its actions and recommendations upon initial and follow-on information from the licensee regarding accident classification, release(s) of radioactivity, meteorological information and atmospheric stability. The plan calls for DRH to base recommendations for protective response upon RAGS developed by USEPA and USFDA.

Methods for notifying resident and transient populations are provided in Part II. In addition, Part II provides maps which show evacuation routes, relocation centers, shelter areas and medical facilities. Population distributions by sectors are provided in Part II.

Provisions for use of KI are described in Annex F. Information on relocation to include means of relocation, traffic capacities, access control, relocation impediments and evacuation time estimates is provided in Part II.

Protective measures to be used for the ingestion exposure pathway are described in Part III which is totally devoted to the ingestion exposure EPZ.

Protective response has been judged by the RAC as adequate, and thus meets the requirements set forth in NUREG 0654/FEMA-REP-1.

K. Radiological Exposure Control

Planning Objectives

To assure that means for controlling radiological exposures, in an emergency, are established for emergency workers and the affected population.

Emergency Plan

Appropriate appendices to Annex F of the basic plan provide the methods and procedures for 24-hour capability to determine doses received by emergency workers. Permanent and self-reading dose record devices are described in addition to methods for maintaining dose records. The decision chain for authorizing emergency workers to receive doses in excess of EPA PAGS is described in Appendix 16 of Annex F. Decontamination action levels are described in Appendix 20 to Annex F, and procedures for registering and monitoring evacuees are provided in the local plans which are appendices to Part II.

The RAC has determined that the planning objective for radiological exposure control has been met in the plan.

L. Medical and Public Health Support

Planning Objectives

To assure that arrangements are made for medical services for contaminated individuals.

Emergency Plan

Annex H, Medical, identifies the primary medical treatment facilities for acute radiation exposure victims. It also identifies those hospitals that have the capability to care for accident victims who may also be contaminated with radioactive material.

A letter dated April 30, 1980, from the Senior Vice President, Erlanger Medical Center, verifies that they are prepared to provide medical care to radiation accident victims from Sequoyah. The letter further states that "should the numbers contaminated be too great for us to effective manage, we have working relationships with other community hospitals that would permit us to call on them to assist in such an emergency."

The assurance that adequate arrangements are made for medical services for contaminated individuals was evaluated adequate by the RAC and the ability of local hospital to handle contaminated victims was adequately exercised.

M. Recovery and Reentry Planning and Postaccident Operations

Planning Objective

To assure that general plans for recovery and reentry are developed.

Emergency Plan

Part IV of the plan outlines factors to be considered and procedures to be followed in initiating recovery actions. It also describes constraints to be considered in determining the advisability of allowing public reentry into an evacuated area.

Included in this Part are planning concepts, concept of operations, disaster assistance, reentry guideline formulas and computations.

Assurances that general plans for recovery and reentry are developed were determined by the RAC to be adequate.

Announcements for relaxing the emergency conditions were adequately exercised. Due to time constraints, long-term recovery and reentry plans were not exercised. However, long-term monitoring of food stuffs and the ingestion pathway requirements (i.e., the 50 mile ingestion pathway) were adequately exercised.

N. Exercises and Drills

Planning Objective

To assure that periodic exercises are conducted to evaluate major portions of emergency response capabilities, that the results of exercises form the basis for corrective action for identified deficiencies and that periodic drills are conducted to develop and maintain key skills.

Emergency Plan

Annex I, Radiological Emergency Response Training and Exercises, establishes the system of drills and exercises which will be required to maintain a state of readiness for State and local government forces. What the State has addressed in this annex exceeds the planning criteria specified in NUREG 0654/FEMA REP-1.

Observers from Federal, State and local governments will be invited to participate and/or critique all exercises. A formal critique of exercises will be held as soon as possible after the exercise.

Drills based on site or general emergency conditions will be held at predetermined frequencies for response components (e.g. Fire, Medical, Communications, Health Physics, etc.) to ensure maximum effectiveness of the plan.

The RAC has indicated that the plan meets the requirements set forth in NUREG 0654/FEMA-REP-1.

O. Radiological Emergency Response Training

Planning Objective

To assure that radiological emergency response training is provided to those who may be called upon to assist in an emergency.

Emergency Plan

Provisions for training of appropriate individuals are described in Annex I to the basic plan. A training and periodic retraining program is established for all personnel involved in the response organizations as well as support organizations and personnel.

The RAC has judged the training program as having met the requirements as set forth in NUREG 0654/FEMA-REP-1.

P. Responsibility for the Planning Effort: Development, Periodic Review and Distribution of Emergency Plans

Planning Objective

To assure that responsibilities for plan development, review and distribution of emergency plans are established and that planners are properly trained.

Emergency Plan

Annex I provides for training of planners involved in radiological emergency planning. The responsibility for plan development, review and distribution is adequately provided for in the plan.

A complete table of contents and a subject index to assist personnel using the plan to find the location of specific key words or items are included. The plan contains a statement that it will be reviewed annually.

Assurances that responsibilities are established for plan development, review, updating and distribution and that planners are properly trained were considered adequate by the RAC.

An update is currently underway resulting from the exercise held on June 16-17, 1980.

Evaluation Summary

Governor Alexander has indicated in his letter of application that the level of radiological preparedness in Tennessee is, in his opinion, adequate to protect the health and safety of Tennessee citizens. As Regional Director of FEMA Region IV, I concur with Governor Alexander's conclusion. Based on the amount of planning effort, the public meeting and the exercise, it is my belief that an adequate level of radiological preparedness exists in Tennessee, and that this preparedness is adequate to protect the health and safety of Tennessee citizens.

It is my opinion that Tennessee has done an applaudable job in the development of the REP plan for Plant Sequoyah. Region IV staff members and the Regional Assistance Committee have worked long and hard to assist the State and local officials in this effort. The requirements set forth in the proposed FEMA rule, 44 CFR Part 350, titled, "Review and Approval of State and Local Radiological Emergency Plans and Preparedness," have been met and deficiencies noted by the exercise have been or are currently being corrected by the State planning staff.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE
OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER
3041 SIDCO DRIVE
NASHVILLE 37204
PHONE (615) 741-5181

01 August 1980

Mr. Frank Newton
Regional Director
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Region IV
1375 Peachtree Street, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Dear Mr. Newton:

On 10 June 1980, Tennessee conducted a Public Meeting on the Tennessee Multi-Jurisdictional Emergency Response Plan for TVA's Sequoyah Nuclear Power Facility at the Chattanooga YMCA Building in Chattanooga, Tennessee. The purpose of this meeting was to inform the public of the general contents of the plan and the State's capability to provide for the safety of the citizens in the areas that could be affected by an incident at the Sequoyah Nuclear Power Facility.

This meeting was announced to the general public through both newspaper and television advertisements in sufficient time to alert the public to the meeting. A copy of the news release is enclosed.

The meeting was conducted by the State of Tennessee with participation by FEMA and representation by NRC and TVA. A copy of the Agenda and a summary of the contents of the meeting are enclosed. The public was represented by approximately thirty (30) citizens from the surrounding area.

The meeting was concluded with a question and answer period in which those citizens attending the meeting had an opportunity to question the State on the Plan. A transcript of the questions and answers is enclosed. Both a video and audio recording of the question and answer session are available at the Tennessee Division of Civil Defense, Tennessee National Guard Armory, Sidco Drive, Nashville, Tennessee 37204.

State of Tennessee

LAMAR ALEXANDER GOVERNOR

20 June 1980

Mr. Frank Newton
Regional Director
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Region IV
1375 Peachtree Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Newton:

The Tennessee Multi-jurisdictional Radiological Emergency Response Plan for Tennessee Valley Authority's Sequoyah Nuclear Power Facility is submitted for your review, concurrence, and forwarding to the National Authority for approval.

This plan represents, in the opinion of Tennessee's responsible officials, the concepts, procedures, and actions that will provide the most workable system for the safety and protection of the citizens of Tennessee in the event of an accident at the Sequoyah Nuclear Facility.

A public hearing of the Plan was conducted on June 10, 1980, in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

The Plan was exercised on June 16 and 17, 1980. A critique was conducted on 17 June 1980 in which the Plan was rated as workable and the State of Tennessee as capable of adequate response to an accident at the plant. Those changes recommended during the critique have been made.

Sincerely,

Lamar Alexander

Lamar Alexander

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FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
Region IV 1375 Peachtree Street, NE Atlanta, Georgia 30309

NEWS RELEASE--June 10, 1980. Direct any questions on this news release to James O. Boyer, Public Affairs Officer, 404 881-2411

(80-9)

MEETING HELD ON SEQUOYAH PLAN

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.--Frank Newton, Southeast Regional Director for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) praised the work of Tennessee and Region Personnel here Tuesday for "scoring a first" in the nation, under President Carter's mandate to FEMA, for completing an off-site emergency plan for a nuclear power plant facility.

Mr. Newton spoke at a public meeting on Tennessee State and local off-site plans for coping with potential emergencies connected with the Sequoyah Fixed Nuclear Facility near Chattanooga. The meeting was held in the Golden Gateway YMCA.

"This plan is the first of its kind to reach this advanced stage of development," Mr. Newton said. "I'm proud of the work done by Tennessee Civil Defense personnel, by the Regional Advisory Committee and others involved. Those involved in this project went all out to meet the June deadline imposed for this work."

The FEMA Region IV Director pointed out that as a result of the Three-Mile Island nuclear power plant incident, President Carter assigned to FEMA the prime responsibility for Radiological Emergency Planning.

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First Add--Sequoyah plan

"FEMA and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) entered into an agreement effective Jan. 14, 1980, that set forth each agency's responsibilities in preparing for emergencies connected with commercial nuclear power reactor facilities," Mr. Newton said.

Mr. Newton explained that under the agreement FEMA assumed responsibility for:

--Taking the lead in off-site emergency planning and reviewing and assessing State and local emergency plans for adequacy.

--Completing by June 1980 the review of State and local emergency plans in States affected by operating reactors.

--Completing, as soon as possible, the review of State and local emergency plans in States affected by plants scheduled for operation in the near future.

--Determining whether State and local emergency plans are adequate and capable of implementation.

--Assuming responsibility for emergency preparedness training of State and local Emergency Management-Civil Defense officials.

--Developing and issuing an updated series of interagency assignments that would delineate respective agency capabilities and responsibilities, and define procedures for coordination and direction for emergency planning and response.

Under the agreement the NRC is responsible for assessing the adequacy of licensees, verifying that licensees emergency plans are adequately implemented, reviewing FEMA determinations on the adequacy of State and local plans, and making decisions on the overall state of emergency preparedness in connection with the issuance of operating licenses or the shutdown of operating reactors.

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Mr. Newton said the Tennessee Civil Defense Office did "a fine job of putting together the 600-page plan for the Sequoyah project with assistance from the FEMA Regional Office and the Regional Advisory Committee for Radiological Emergency Planning (REP)."

"To date," Mr. Newton added, "the regional office and the RAC have made detailed reviews of the Tennessee Multi-jurisdictional plan for the Sequoyah Plant, and the committee has indicated that it is satisfied with the contents of the plan.

"Therefore, based on our Regional review and the review by the committee," Mr. Newton said, "I feel that the Tennessee plan is ready to be forwarded to the FEMA national office for review and approval. This plan will be forwarded after we hear from the people here for this public meeting, and after an exercise related to the plan is held later this month.

The Regional Director said that it "has been our pleasure to work with Tennessee on this Sequoyah plan and we in FEMA pledge our continued support of the State in its Radiological Emergency Planning efforts.

Tennessee Gov. Lamar Alexander is expected to be notified directly by the FEMA national office after the plan is approved.

The purpose of the public meeting was to acquaint the public with the contents of the plan, to answer questions on it, and to receive suggestions on the plan.

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Third and Last Add--Sequoyah Plan

Col. Eugene P. Tanner, Director of the Tennessee Civil Defense Office, spoke and participated in the discussion.

"We have here a plan that we believe to be practical, and one that can be effectively carried out in the best interest of our people," Col. Tanner said. "The safety of residents was the guiding thought in our planning."

Lacy Suiter, Tennessee Civil Defense Deputy Director for Operations, was moderator for the public meeting.

FEMA, created through the merger of five Federal agencies, was established April 1, 1979, through President Carter's Reorganization Plan No. 3. On December 7, 1979, the President directed that FEMA would assume lead responsibility for all off-site nuclear emergency planning and response.

FEMA's Region IV consists of the States of Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Kentucky, North Carolina and South Carolina.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
Region IV 1375 Peachtree Street, NE Atlanta, Georgia 30309

NEWS RELEASE--June 1, 1980. Direct any questions on this news
(80-8) release to James O. Boyer, Public Affairs Officer,
(404) 881-2411.

SEQUOYAH MEETING TO BE HELD JUNE 10

ATLANTA, Ga.--There will be a public meeting June 10, 1980, on Tennessee State and local off-site plans for coping with potential emergencies connected with the Sequoyah Fixed Nuclear Facility near Chattanooga, Frank Newton, Southeastern Regional Director for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), said.

This meeting, the first of its kind in the nation, will be held from 10 a.m. to noon in the Golden Gateway YMCA, Gateway Avenue West, Chattanooga, Mr. Newton said.

"The purpose of this meeting will be to acquaint the public with the contents of these plans; to answer questions on them, and to receive suggestions on the plans," Mr. Newton said. "Discussions and questions will be limited to these specific plans."

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Mr. Newton said the plans may be inspected at the following addresses:

Hamilton County Justice Building, Civil Preparedness Office, Suite B-18, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Military Department of Tennessee, Director of Civil Defense, Emergency Operating Center, Sidco Drive, Nashville, Tenn., and at Region IV headquarters, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Suite 664, 1375 Peachtree St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Federal, State and local officials connected with Emergency Management activities are expected to attend the public meeting, Mr. Newton said.

FEMA, created through the merger of five Federal agencies, was established April 1, 1979, through President Carter's Reorganization Plan No. 3. On December 7, 1979, the President directed that FEMA would assume lead responsibility for all off-site nuclear emergency planning and response.

Mr. Newton said FEMA's immediate basic responsibilities in Fixed Nuclear Facility-Radiological Emergency Planning include:

—Taking the lead in off-site emergency planning and reviewing and assessing State and local emergency plans for adequacy.

—Completing by June 1980 the review of State and local emergency plans in States affected by operating reactors.

—Completing, as soon as possible, the review of State and local emergency plans in States affected by plants scheduled for operation in the near future.

more

—Determining whether State and local emergency plans are adequate and capable of inplementation.

—Assuming responsibility for emergency preparedness training of State and local Emergency Management-Civil Defense officials.

—Developing and issuing an updated series of interagency assignments that would delineate respective agency capabilities and responsibilities, and define procedures for coordination and direction for emergency planning and response.

FEMA's Region IV consists of the States of Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Kentucky, North Carolina and South Carolina.

An Information Bulletin and a copy of an Evacuation Plan Information Brochure were provided to those citizens attending the meeting. Copies are enclosed.

The meeting was covered by the local news media representatives including radio, newspaper, and television. Portions of the meeting were a major part of the news programs and newspaper reports for that day.

I feel that this Public Meeting concerning the Tennessee Plan has met the Federal requirements for the State to inform the public and offer them an opportunity to question or comment on the Plan.

Sincerely,

Eugene P. Tanner
State Director

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Enclosures

Agenda
Description of Public Meeting
News Release
Transcript of Question and Answer Period
Information Bulletin
Evacuation Plan Information Brochure

AGENDA FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION BRIEFING
FOR SEQUOYAH REP

INTRODUCTION	LACY SUITER
OPENING REMARKS	COL. EUGENE P. TANNER
FEMA ROLE	FRANK NEWTON
BASIC PLAN	ELGAN USREY
RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION	CHARLES WEST
PART I -- EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION	ELGAN USREY
PART II -- LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTIONS	WILLIAM DEBROCKE
PART III -- INGESTION AREA	ELGAN USREY
PART IV -- RECOVERY	ELGAN USREY
QUESTIONS & ANSWERS	LACY SUITER

PUBLIC MEETING

The public meeting on the Tennessee Plan for Emergency Response to the Sequoyah Nuclear Power Facility was chaired by Mr. Lacy Suiter, Deputy Director for Operations, Division of Civil Defense and Emergency Preparedness. Mr. Suiter in his introduction, stated the reasons for the hearing and the agenda for the meeting.

Col. Eugene P. Tanner, Director of the Division of Civil Defense and Emergency Preparedness, gave a background on the requirement of the State to conduct planning and develop a concept and organization to respond to any emergency at the Sequoyah Nuclear Power Facility that might threaten the safety or health of Tennessee citizens in the surrounding areas.

Mr. Frank Newton, Director of FEMA Region IV, explained the role of FEMA in the development of the planning objectives, review of the plans and assistance to the State in the case of an actual emergency.

The basic plan was explained in detail by Mr. Elgan Usrey, TVA Project Manager, Division of Civil Defense. The briefing included the types of conditions that could constitute an emergency, the notification procedures used by the State, the response organizations and their roles, and the use of the Emergency Broadcast System and NOAA Weather Radio to inform the public. The radiological protective measures used to protect the public and the method of evaluating the threat to public health and safety was explained by Mr. Charles West, Division of Radiological Health, Department of Public Health.

Mr. William DeBrocke, Director of Civil Defense for Hamilton County provided an overview of the actions that will be taken by the local government to include local warning procedures, evacuation plans, evacuation routes, shelter information points, types of shelters and locations and security of evacuated areas.

The actions to protect the farm animals, agricultural products, processed food and water resources in the Ingestion Pathway and the process for determining when it would be safe to return to the evacuated areas and the recovery of those areas that were contaminated were explained by Mr. Usrey.

After the completion of the briefing, the floor was opened to questions from the public. Questions from the floor included questions on warning procedures, evacuation of sick and elderly, and protection of livestock in the area. All questions raised were answered, and the general feeling of the audience was that the State and local government had in fact developed a plan that would support the health and safety of citizens in the area.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS AT THE PUBLIC MEETING
ON THE TENNESSEE REP FOR
SEQUOYAH NUCLEAR POWER FACILITY

JUNE 10, 1980

(Lacy Suiter): We will entertain your questions at this time. We'll direct them to the people who can best answer. We would ask that you go to the microphone in the center there.

Q. How often will the information on residents in the ten mile area be updated?

(DeBrock): It is currently considered, in our discussions with TVA and with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, that annually would be adequate for this purpose. Keep in mind the things that I mentioned to you earlier about those folks who do not know what to do until something happens. Now we're going to have people moving in and out of the community, where do you draw the line? How often would you want it to be updated? Mailing out these things to all of the 23,000 folks is a pretty big problem, and it's expensive. It takes a lot of time, and then as soon as you get it in, it's out of date, because as sure as heck, somebody's moved out of the area.

I think we've got to reach a point which is acceptable to both sides. Acceptable to those who have to do the work and acceptable with people who are presumably "at risk," in the event something happens. Keep in mind though, that we are -- if this is a concern of yours, we're as close as your telephone to our office, or anything else. You've heard us talk about the shelter information points for

folks who do have problems, that they have forgotten what they were told, or something is changed in their household that makes them now not able to do what they originally said on their questionnaire, and if it turns out that annually isn't adequate, we'll do it more ten. It's just a little more expensive, and we're looking for that line that we can afford to maintain and still satisfy everybody's concerns.

Q. Hamilton County is the fourth largest county in Tennessee, yet there's no organized Emergency Medical Services in this area. It's left up to Volunteer Fire Departments, funeral homes, or just private enterprise. The specific question I have is, what planning, if any, is being made to improve the Emergency Medical Services in Hamilton County? Right now, in a lot of areas, most of you who've lived here anytime, know that they can't even handle a multiple injury car wreck so how are we going to handle an incident like this on the situation we have now?

(Bill DeBrock): The county is probably least well served of all of the other emergency services in the ambulance service. Now this has been brought to the attention of all of our county directors and county commissioners and they're aware of this. They would like very much to be able to improve this capability and we are exploring everything they can in the way of making money available for these kinds of things. In this particular instance, however, in this particular instance, I think we could get the ambulances in reasonably short time by borrowing them from the surrounding communities. Now that's not an excuse. We should have more, in my opinion, and I'm sure that the commission is aware of it and are planning to do something along these lines. But you've also been reading about the papers about the problems with the budgets for this year. So we'll have to leave that to some of those

who are elected to face up to those kinds of problems.

Q. In an actual evacuation, would it be possible to get from the outlying area into the area to evacuate some of your elderly members of your family that may be in that area?

Yes, sir.

Q. How many questionnaires have you received back? The percent of questionnaires?

(Bill DeBrock): We mailed out 23,000. The last count I've had is we've gotten about 11,000 back. Now, when I say "back," that means the kind that came back with some kind of an answer. We've had others that came back that said, "Not Deliverable to this Address," and so on and so on.

Q. How do you get the call again, if the on-site TVA at Sequoyah realizes they have a situation, how long do we estimate it would be before you would be notifying the Sheriff's Department to send out notifiers to the local areas?

(Bill DeBrock): If it is a Category 4, that is the high class, the general emergency, we are notified, I would guess immediately after the words are spoken to the State EOC, they call us up. Now that's to give us every chance to become leaning forward in our foxholes. We get ready at that point in time. We still wait for State to say, "This translates into what we think you should do," which means evacuate. Or, they may say, "Just shut your windows and sit tight for awhile and we'll see what develops." But we are immediately notified, directly. Now that's different from the other situations.

The other situations which are not as emergency-nature, they're not the worst type of a situation, we would be notified after the State

has looked over the situation or the reports that they were notified about and passed to us what they think we should do.

Q. I'm Mrs. Dean Goulin and I'm curious to know what provision has been made for the dairy cattle herds and the beef cattle herds. Sometimes they're out in the pasture, sometimes they're grazing, and other times they're combined. Especially in the wintertime, you know, they need to be fed.

(Suiter): The Department of Argiculture has that responsibility. Their man is not here, Elgan will answer the question for you.

(E. Usrey): As I said earlier, in part three of our plan, we have identified all those farmers within the 50-mile area who have dairy herds or beef cattle, pigs, chickens, and we have their names, addresses and telephone numbers. Now, a part of the public warning system addresses the farmers in the area. They're pre-programmed messages which will tell them, "prepare to bring your livestock into a sheltered area and prepare to put them on stored feeds." Another message will tell them, "alright, at this time, start feeding them stored feed." If they are within the 10-mile area and they have to be evacuated, the farmers themselves and their families, then they are told, "put your animals inside in a sheltered area if possible, provide them with stored feed, a small amount of stored feed and water, and leave your animals." If possible, you know, if the radiation is not so bad that it would be a danger to them for short periods of time, they may be allowed to go back in to feed and water their animals.

The argicultural people in the counties, the County Extension Agents and State argicultural people, will be going out into the areas monitoring the grass, taking samples of grass and of water, and also

milk products, taking samples of the milk, to determine if there is actual contamination.

Q. I'm wondering where you're going to get that water that's going to be carried out there?

(Usrey): Well, if it's necessary, the bulk milk haulers, tanks, could be utilized to carry water in.

Q. Right now you are using emergency vehicles and personnel as evacuators, and whereas if you had a type of alerting system that did not depend on people going through and doing it physically, but using a siren-type system, wouldn't be much more effective?

(Lacy Suiter): Yes. We're aware that the system out there right now has some faults and in view of the threat, the system will be refined and developed. Right now, the studies that are underway, both by the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, who are making separate recommendations to Col. Tanner, the State Director, matter of fact, apparently Col. Tanner has it in his hand now, calls for a mixture of warning systems, and it will be addressed. We will meet the 15 minute criteria as specified in NUREG 0654.

Colonel, would you like to say something?

(Col. Tanner): Yes. Thank you for your question and the comparison of the voluntary/involuntary type of evacuation. The study that I received from Frank Newton this morning indicates that we need 18 sub-sites for sirens within the ten mile area at a cost of approximately $200,000.00.

(Lacy Suiter). That cost is just for equipment and installation. This does not include maintenance over the years which is something else again. And that oftentimes, frequently gets to be more expensive

than the equipment itself. Even so it's, that's a much better estimate than what we had up to this time.

There's another independent survey being conducted. I don't think, somebody from the TVA could tell us, I don't think it's ready yet. Tommy, or John, does anybody know? It's being conducted by an independent outside firm so we'll have two reports.

(DeBrock): This bunch down in Florida turned in their proposal. So they're really just studying this very carefully, but it's expensive as it can be and we want to not get any more than we truly think we need.

(Suiter): I believe the gentleman on the back row, do you have a question sir?

Q. Yes, sir. I'm Don Gaithers. I understand you're going to have the practice evacuation of a ten mile area within the next month or something. Is that true?

(Suiter): It's my understanding from the evaluation team that it'll be before the 21st of this month.

Q. Will this require evacuation of the elderly and sick in this practice evaluation?

(Suiter): There will be no actual evacuation at all. It'll be simulating that . . .

Q. . . . all simulation. In the event of an actual evacuation, would it be possible to get from the outlying area into the area to evacuate some of your elderly members of your family that may be in that area?

(Suiter): Yes, sir.

Q. It would be. Thank you, sir.

(Suiter): Any other questions? Yes, sir?

Q. My name's Jack Wright and I represent a large food company locally, have two or three questions, a couple to Bill DeBrock. How many questionnaires have you received back? The percent of questionnaires:

(Bill DeBrock): We mailed out 23,000. The last count I've had is we've gotten about 11,000 back. Now, when I say "back," that means the kind that came back with some kind of an answer. We've had others that came back that said, "Not deliverable to this address," and so on and so on.

Q. What about Watts Bar and Belafonte? We're within 50 miles of the injestion phase of those. Perhaps this would be for someone else, as those plants develop, I assume plans would be input to Hamilton County to notify the local area of situations there also?

(Suiter): That's correct. Watts Bar and Belafonte, you're only involved in the injestion portion of the plan. There's a map over there that shows you where you are. The Department of Agriculture at the State level has the responsibility for the management of that. The Watts Bar Plan will be completed by August 29th of this year. The Belafonte plan I don't know the date off the top of my head on that one. It's soon, though.

Q. Okay, thank you.

(Suiter): 30 June.

Q. Okay, I believe, for Mr. Charles West, how many local radiological health devices do you all have locally and how soon would they be able to be deployed in the areas after notification of your division?

(Mr. Charles West): After notification, we have one person with a radio equipped emergency equipped car. It could be dispatched and

contact, if they lived in the area. Not in the evacuation area but in the area of Chattanooga. Short time, in that case. Others from our division would be, other personnel will be from Nashville, which would require a driving time from Nashville, bringing emergency equipment vehicles down here. In addition to that, TVA personnel at the site can be, TVA has stated that they would have those people into the, in other words, outside the plant immediately. So we would be giving that information -- a relatively short time, we would be giving some information about the radiation.

Q. With one vehicle you could cover both sides of the river I guess, depending on which way the wind will be blowing?

(Charles West): Yes. It's not like it's going to go everyplace at once.

(Suiter): Talking about the immediate response, it may be beefed up somewhat along the way in the planning stages. Also, I think it's only fair to mention here that there is a meterological tower out there that is constantly transmitting data back to the Muscle Shoals facility which analyzes it and immediately passes it on to the State. All this happens in a matter of seconds. It doesn't happen in a matter of minutes, it's a matter of seconds.

Q. I have several questions. I'm sorry I came late so osme of these questions might already have been asked.

(Suiter): Okay, let me -- for those of you that did come in late, we were a minute or two there ourselves, let me assure you that the question or the subject now has to do with the Radiological Emergency Response Plan, not the merits of nuclear power or whether the Tennessee

Valley Authority should built a plant there in the first place.

Q. I'm not going to talk about that. I'm not going to ask . . .

(Suiter): Oh, no, there's several of you that came in late and I just wanted to make that clarification. But your question will be answered, just not by anybody up here.

Q. Okay. Well, I was wondering how fast could a serious emergency develop, in your estimation?

(Suiter): The question is how fast could a serious emergency develop, in our estimation. I think I'll ask Mr. Trogenaski from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to respond to that question. I can only say that from the point in time that the Tennessee Valley Authority decides that there's an emergency and the State Department of Radiological Health concurs in that and directs action on our part from there that would be almost instantaneous. As far as the time span, something would happen at the plant, beg pardon?

(NRC Rep. Mr. Trogenaski): Conceivably within thirty minutes.

Q. Okay, then the other question is, are you considering having any sort of citizen monitoring of radiation levels in water, grass, air, as they have had at Three Mile Island after the accident? But having it before any kind of accident occurs at Sequoyah, like providing people with geiger counters and things like that.

(Suiter): Well, you know, we in State government consider ourselves citizens, we just happen to be working for y'all. There is a division called the Water Quality Control Division, the Air Quality Control Division, and the Environmental Sanitation Division, all within the Department of Public Health. It is their responsibility, charged by law, for the quality of water and air and other problems, especially,

I happen to be very familiar with Water Quality Control, Dr. Elmo Lund, their Director, and they are highly competent in that area. They do have sensoring and monitoring devices. I would suggest if you have a specific question as to the quality of their work that you should write Commissioner Fowinkle in Nashville, go further in it. Whether or not, that's well within his jurisdiction, whether he plans to go to the citizens with additional things I don't know. But I do know he has promoting devices now.

Q. Well, for some reason, I guess it was because they felt like in Pennsylvania, that they could get a more accurate reading if they had more people in more places, you know, with their own equipment, because naturally, the State is sort of limited in the number of people that it can hire to do that kind of monitoring. And if people are willing to do it, you know, as volunteers, it seems like . . .

(Suiter): I think it's a great idea and I think that the Commissioner should do it. I don't run Public Health. I might say that some of the other reasons why they were having to do some things in there is that the people simply lost confidence in some cases in the state itself. You're not going to have that problem in Tennessee.

Q. Okay, Well, thanks. Okay, the other thing that's come to my mind as a result of the Three Mile Island accident, there've been some reports about before there was actually any kind of accident at Three Mile Island, people had been noticing that their livestock were having some pretty serious health problems, like their bones were becoming soft and they weren't able to stand up and they were collapsing. And they were having a lot of miscarriages, and also they weren't able to reproduce at the same sort of rate that they had before.

Q. You mentioned here, like these sirens, two hundred and some thousand dollars, Ambulances would cost money. TVA has built the dam, the power plant. Do they take any responsibility for helping fund any of the answers to some of these potential problems? Or is that the state responsibility?

(Suiter): I think they have so far, or at least the evidence I have, somebody else here may have contrary evidence, but they've so far been more than generous in funding those parts that had to do with the mitigation of building the thing in the first place. They, in those areas such as specifically in the warning, they are participating in that. There are other types of benefits which are going to come from the warning system, nuclear attack warning, which is probably more likely to happen than a major emergency at the plant in the first place, but nuclear attack warning, severe weather warning, evacuation that might result from a chemical truck wrecking on -- what is that, Highway 27? Something that goes down through there.

The Tennessee Valley Authority has recognized its responsibility to provide this warning and they've said that they'll provide supplementary funding assistance if it can't be made available otherwise through existing resources. In the area of ambulances and things of this nature, this is clearly a, you know, a county responsibility. If the State gets involved in that, you know, or somebody else, then the State is imposing itself on the county. But to answer that question, you really should get to, you know, again with Commissioner Fowinkle in the Department of Public Health.

Q. I hear they've paid for all the mailings, they're paying for the telephone lines back and forth. The county really isn't paying an awful lot.

Q. In Sequoyah, and this plan had to be implemented, how well do you think the public will respond?

(Suiter): Great. Great.

Q. Why?

(Suiter): Because I think we have a level of integrity built between the local government and the people here, between the State and the local government, between the State government and the Federal government, between the State government and the Tennessee Valley Authority, that we all have confidence in where we're going right now. We want to all, we all have a mutual interest in keeping it that way. What we've got to convince now is the citizenry that it's out there, you know. Right now, you know, we have evacuations in Tennessee frequently. We had a big one in Knoxville last week from a bromine truck, or week before last, I guess it was. We evacuated the entire town of Madisonville a couple of years ago when an L&N Train wrecked with sulfuric acid or oleum, whatever it was. We evacuated Waverly when an LPG tank exploded. The people that didn't evacuate didn't do what local government said, government told them they'd die. We can't do that. We can't, only thing we can do is warn you, recommend you get dut. If you don't get out then you're probably going to die. Some people in Waverly died. It's that simple.

Rockwood Mountain, the bromine went out, people got out, saw the evacuation notice, they were out a minimum amount of time and back in. Inconvenienced, true, but nobody died. So, when these things come up and the public perceives that there is a real danger or a real threat, and we're not going to put any false ones out there on you, we're going to tell you the truth, right from the beginning, then

there's no doubt, I think that the public will respond. Some people won't, and they're going to die. Probably not from anything that's coming out of that plant. Yes, ma'am, do you have a question?

Q. I was just going to say, like yesterday I was thinking about this, the elderly I'm more concerned with. The young people, they're not going to worry about it. They know they can get out or do something. It's the elderly people who are concerned.

(Suiter): Yes, and having an elderly mother and elderly mother's parents, in-laws myself, I appreciate the concern, and it has not gone unnoticed. And I might add, since it came up specifically with the Tennessee Valley Authority, it's not gone unnoticed by those people either. We're all very concerned through Senior Citizen Centers or whatever, we'll get it out. That's what I was trying to answer your question to there, Karen, is make sure we do get this word out. We want to improve the system. If you've got any good ideas, that fellow sitting right there, Gene Tanner, can get him at the State Emergency Operation Center in Nashville, 37204. Give you all these addresses when it's over if you want to write. We'll change the plan, we'll reflect what's gotta be done.

Q. Do you have any idea how much money the State has spent developing this plan?

(Suiter): The State has spent, oh, Col. Tanner, do you want to answer that question, sir?

(Col. Tanner): Let me translate that into man or woman days. Very simply, since the first of October, this involves the amount of time in which we tested the old plan, but we have, as of the 23rd of May,

35 man months involved in Sequoyah alone and I believe we've gone into every detail in the development process. I haven't translated that into dollars yet. It's cost TVA, very frankly, an enormous amount of money, and what we're going to do at the conclusion of the testing of the plan, is we're going to determine what deficiencies exist, what is really required to implement the plan, and at that point in time we will have identified the resource deficiencies, what is not available at county level or state level, to fulfill those requirements, then we're going to have to turn to TVA.

35 man months from the first of October until the 23rd of May is devoted in the development of Sequoyah Plan. Does that answer someone's question?

Q. You mean like 40 hours a week?

(Col. Tanner): Yes. You can, some of that is overtime, you know just the administrative process of putting together a document with that magnitude, correlating that with all elements of state and local government, is an enormous undertaking, and it has required that amount of time. Now, that 35 man months, I might add, is only the Civil Defense. I can't presume to tell you how much the Department of Health, Agriculture, Jack Richardson, Frank Newton's personnel, but we record everything we do in terms of time on a daily basis according to the project that we have responsibility for by law. And this is why I'm able to tell you the number of man days, or man months, 35 man months, that we have involved in the plan.

(Suiter): I might add, it's unusual for a group of government people working together especially, but on that whole blame team that they've got working on it, there's not a kook on it. Not a one. They're all

good, sincere people in what they're trying to do. They get in an awful lot of arguments with us, saying that there's a better way to do it, and most of the time they're probably right.

Just to expand on your question just a tad further there, ma'am, we're real lucky in Bradley County and Hamilton County because they have recognized their responsibilities and have picked up the planning effort and have gone right along. I don't know how lucky we'll be in other counties as we expand the planning process out. I can tell you that the Federal Emergency Management Agency has funded three or four people off of one of their staffs to come in and work with us full time, matter of act, Gil Smith in the back is one of them. Come in, wherever Ray Byrd is, to come in and work on it, and they've funded that 100% at no cost to either the Tennessee Valley Authority or to the State.

INFORMATION BULLETIN

TENNESSEE MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
FOR SEQUOYAH NUCLEAR FACILITY

During 1979 extensive planning and coordination was conducted to develop a radiological emergency response plan by both State and local government. The process culminated in an exercise during October 1979 to test plans at all levels of responsibilities. The Federal Agencies responsible for approving the Nuclear Power Facility (NPF) observed the October test and considered it to be satisfactory based on the requirements at that time.

As a result of the evaluation of the Three Mile Island accident, Federal Agencies (NRC, FEMA) have determined that the old requirements were not adequate to protect the population around the NPF and have established new and more stringent requirements for all organizations and agencies concerned with planning for and responding to any unusual occurrence at a NPF. For example, previous requirements stated that the area to be evacuated around the NPF was a three (3) mile radius. The new criteria requires that State and local government be prepared to evacuate an area of ten (10) miles around the NPF.

In January of 1980, NRC issued interim guidance for developing the new plan. While TVA, the State, and local government have demonstrated that they had a workable plan and the plan was accepted by the Federal Government, we must meet the new requirements for the TVA NPF to be licensed by the NRC. The new guidance is explicit in providing defined objectives with specific criteria under each objective.

The Tennessee Plan for an emergency response at the Sequoyah Nuclear Power Facility has been developed to meet the new requirement. The operational area covers two (2) counties in the ten (10) mile plume exposure pathway area (See Figure 1) and nineteen (19) counties in the fifty (50) mile ingestion exposure pathway (See Figure 2). Because of the size of the area and scope of the operation, Tennessee has chosen to use the multi-jurisdictional concept for

planning. The State has developed the overall plan and incorporated the actions of the municipalities and county governments into the overall State Plan making one (1) plan for the Sequoyah Facility.

The concept calls for the State to have overall responsibilty for emergency response utilizing both State, local, Federal, and in some cases, private equipment, personnel, and facilities. The new plan provides for the maximum safety and protection for the citizens in the area surrounding the Sequoyah Nuclear Facility.

The Tennessee Plan contains a Basic Plan and four (4) Parts. The Basic Plan covers the concept of operations, responsibilities of State, Federal, and local governments, and provides basic information and mechanisms for response. Part I defines the Emergency Classification System and the actions that the State and local government must take at that EC level. Part II is the local government actions required to conduct and control evacuation. Part III defines the actions necessary to protect livestock and food stuff grown or processed in the fifty (50) mile ingestion area. Part IV prescribes the conditions that must be met to re-enter the area after evacuation.

The Basic Plan describes the overall concept of operations, that of the State as the prime agency responsible for response to emergency operations. The Governor of Tennessee has overall responsibility for the actions to be taken. He is advised by a Tripartite Committee made up of the Adjutant General as Chairman, the Commissioner of the Department of Public Health, and a Technical Advisor appointed by the Governor. Information and data come into the State Emergency Operations Center from TVA and State Agencies in the field. This data is evaluated, and the Tripartite Committee makes recommendations to the Governor as to what actions should be taken. Based on the Governor's guidance, the State Agency will direct actions to protect and safeguard citizens in the various emergency planning zones.

Annex A, to the Basic Plan, is Definitions and Acronyms. Terms that are unfamiliar or peculiar to the plan are identified and defined. Abbreviations and Acronyms are written out in full length to familiarize readers with the shortened forms.

Annex B, Direction and Control, provides in detail the primary responsibilities and functions of the State Agencies and directs the method of control of the operation. The Division of Civil Defense will provide a twenty-four (24) hour per day duty officer to receive warning messages and will maintain the State EOC in a state of readiness. In addition, CD will have the capability to staff the EOC and direct emergency operations.

Department of Public Health is responsible for assessing the radiological hazard and making recommendations on matters which affect the health of citizens and the environment.

The Department of Safety assists local agencies in control of evacuation and security of evacuated areas. Department of Transportation is responsible for traffic management in and around the affected area. The Military Department is prepared to provide support as may be required. The Department of Agriculture will evaluate the impact on livestock, dairy animals and products, and other foodstuffs produced or processed in the area. The American Red Cross is tasked with the operation of mass care shelters in the host areas.

Annex C, Notification and Warning, lays out the network and procedures that will be used in notification and warning. The operator (TVA) will provide notification to the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) twenty-four (24) hour per day duty officer (DO). The Duty Officer will notify the Director of Civil Defense who will then inform the Adjutant General. The Adjutant General will notify the Governor and direct notification to local government and those State Agencies necessary based on the events that have taken place.

The general public will be informed of minor incidents by routine press release to the news media by the operator in coordination with the State. However, in the event of a major accident or one where significant levels of radiation are released, the public will be informed through the local Emergency Broadcast System, Radio, and Television Stations, NOAA Weather Stations, in-place sirens, and emergency workers driving through the area using sirens to

alert citizens, and PA systems telling them to turn on televisions and radios for instructions. Public information and instructions will be issued using the EBS Stations and NOAA Weather Stations.

Annex D, Public Information, provides the systems, procedures, and format for providing information through news media to the public. The release of public information will be coordinated between State, Federal, local government, and TVA.

Annex E, Physical Security, provides provisions for the Department of Safety to assist local government in the evacuation of threatened areas and assist in securing the evacuated area. Under declaration of an emergency, the THP will assume the role of the State Law Enforcement Agency.

Annex F, Radiological Protective Measures, details those requirements and actions taken by the Department of Public Health to assess the extent of the radiological problems, the duties of the Divisions within Public Health, the duties, procedures, and equipment of the radiological detection team, the sources and capabilities of outside agencies to assist in the detection and analysis of radiological contamination. Also, this Annex provides the evacuation of data and the mechanism to recommend the adoption of protective action. Guides are available to prevent or reduce the radiation dose received by citizens and emergency workers.

Annex G, Communications, outlines the communications systems that provide the method of notification, warning, and general communications. Communications systems include dedicated telephone circuits (ring down), National Warning System Communication Network, public service telephone, State radio systems, and teletype circuits. Redundancy is required for all vital communications link. The dedicated telephone or ring down phone is the primary system used by the operator (TVA), the State EOC, and local government. This system is backed up by the NAWAS. Commercial radio, TV, and the NOAA systems are the primary systems to be used to communicate with the general public. In addition, news conferences will be scheduled to provide information through all news media.

Annex H, Medical, identifies the primary medical treatment facilities for acute radiation exposure victims. It also identifies those hospitals that have the capability to care for accident victims who may also be contamined with radioactive material.

Annex I, Training, establishes the system of training, drills, and exercises required to maintain a state of readiness for State and local government forces. All personnel involved with the execution of the plan must receive training annually in the concept of the plan and in the execution of their particular portions of the plan. Personnel who have or are required to have certain technical skills must receive special training. The general public must be informed of the plan and educated as to their role in case of emergencies. The plan must be exercised prior to the licensing of the NPF to operate.

Part I, Emergency Classification, describes the circumstances or conditions that may constitute a threat to public safety. Also, it contains a list of actions that will be taken upon receipt of information which establishes an emergency classification.

The first or lowest level of EC is that of NOTIFICATION OF UNUSUAL EVENT which may be any irregularity which has a potential to degrade the safety level at the NPF. The main action taken by the State is to inform key individuals, State Agencies, and local government.

The second EC is that of ALERT. At this level, events or a potential exist that will constitute some degradation of safety. Small releases of radiation may occur. Actions taken at this level are to alert and bring to standby status key individuals, agencies, and teams.

The third level of EC is SITE EMERGENC.. At this level events have occurred or conditions exist that may lead to major failure of facility functions needed for protection of the public. At this stage, the State takes action to man Emergency Centers, dispatch emergency teams, inform the public of the potential or actual threat, and recommend protective actions as may be required.

GENERAL EMERGENCY is last and most serious of the EC. At this point, serious loss of protection to include a core meltdown may occur. A potential for release of large amounts of radiation or radioactive material exists. At General Emergency the State will evaluate the data from all sources to determine the actual or potential danger, recommend protective action to include sheltering or evacuation of the public, assist local government in the conduct and control of evacuation efforts, maintain control of the evacuated area, and assist local government in the recovery of the affected area.

Part II of the Plan is the detail actions that are to be taken by State and local government to determine the protective actions that are necessary and the procedures of how the evacuation will be carried out to include the evacuation zones, routes, shelter locations, and protection of the evacuated area. An information brochure was sent to each home to explain the actions that will be taken to protect and/or evacuate them under this EC level. (See Attached Brochure)

Part III of the Plan deals with the location, distribution, care, and control of Agricultural products in the ingestion area. Dairy and livestock farmers in the area have been identified, as have recommended actions to protect the animal and foodstuffs produced from or by the animals. Produce haulers and processors of foodstuffs and dairy products have been located and identified so that all agricultural goods grown, produced, or processed in the affected area may be inspected and controlled.

Part IV of the Plan provides the guidelines for the conditions that must exist to re-enter or recover the affected areas.

The last portion of the Plan is a Subject Index to assist personnel using the Plan to find the location of specific key words or items.

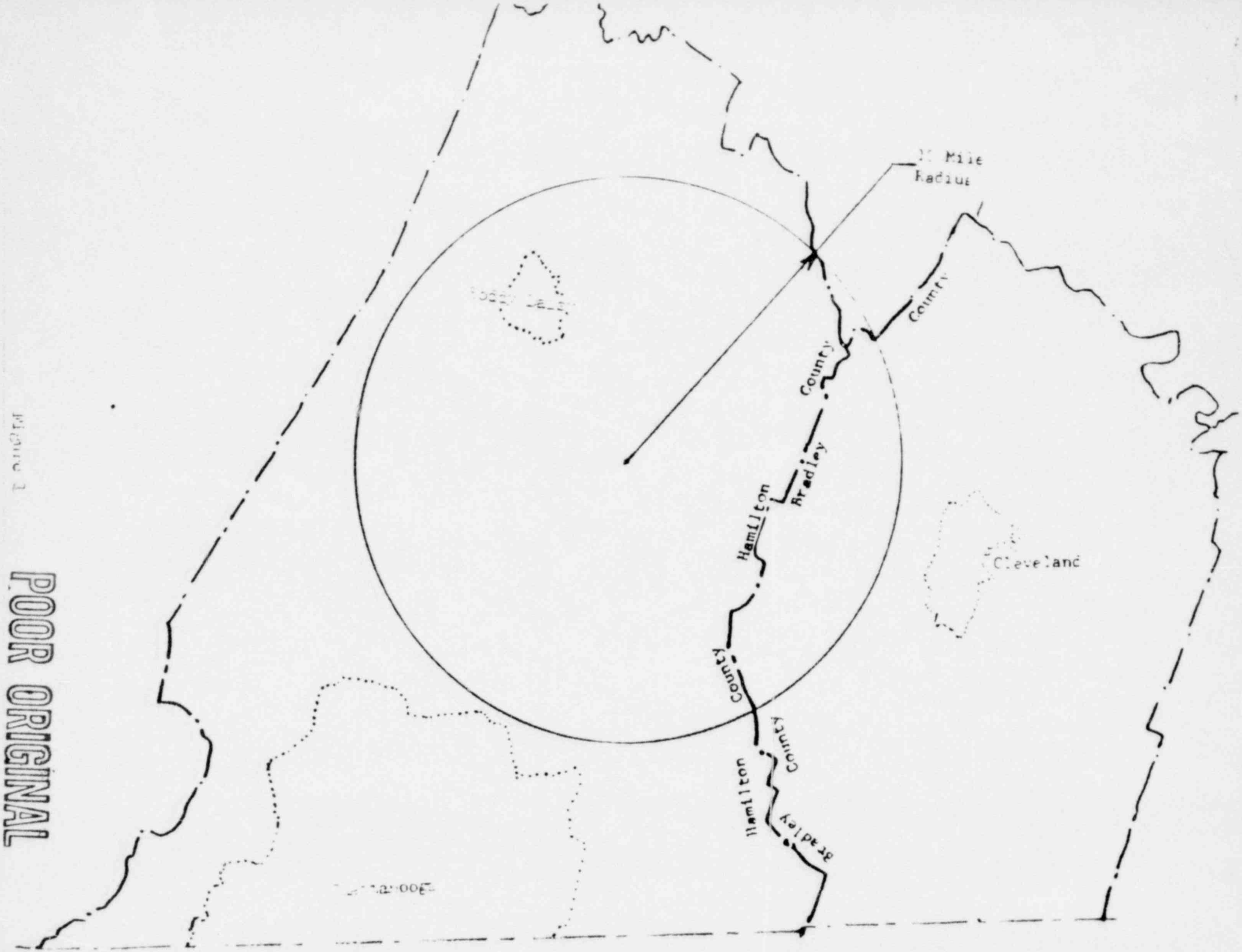
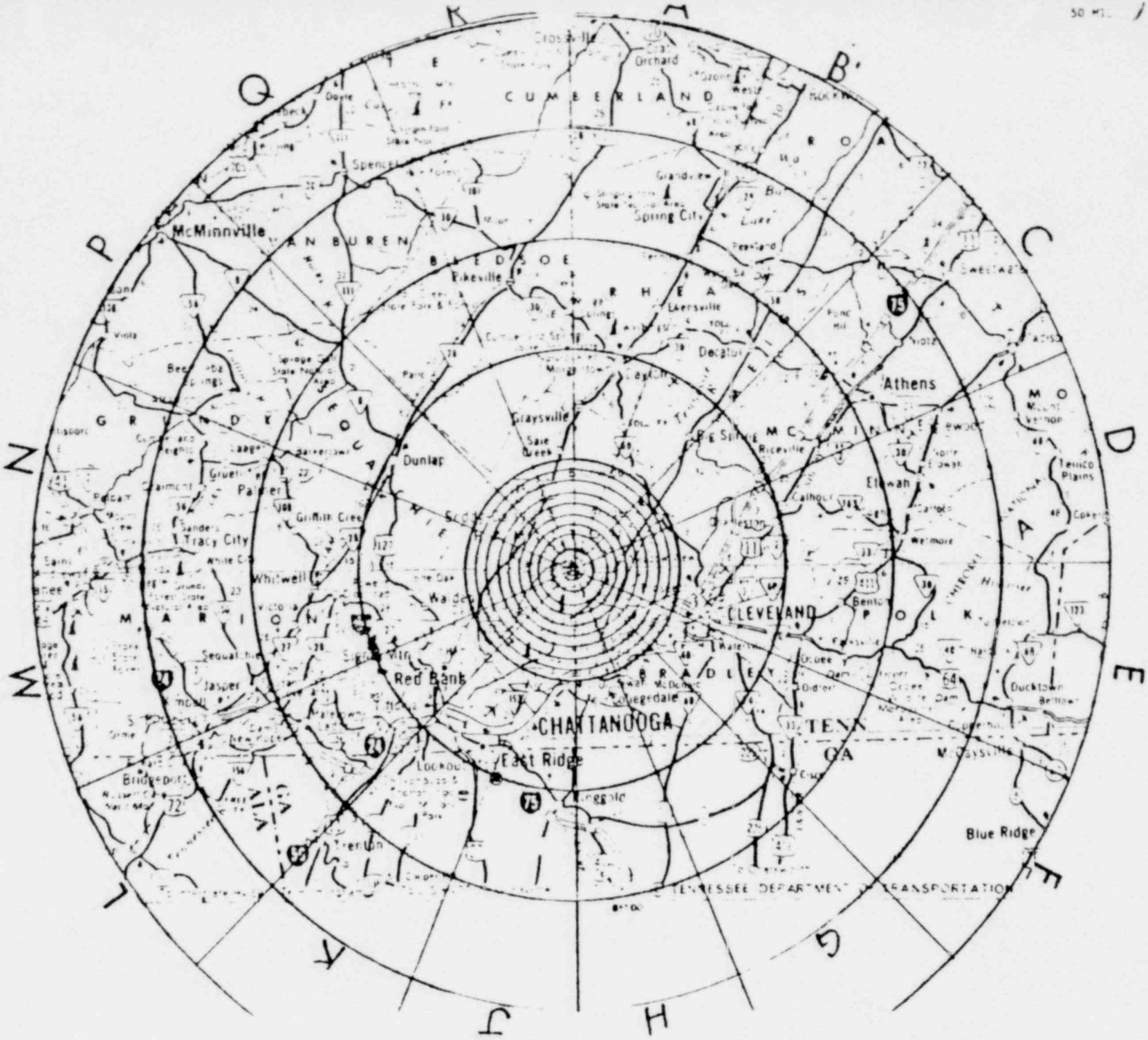


Figure 1



POOR ORIGINAL

Federal Emergency Management
Public Notice: Sequoyah Fixed
Nuclear Facili

State of Tennessee
Hamilton County

Before me personally appeared Deborah B. Byrd

who, being duly sworn, says that she is the clerk of the "CHATTANOOGA NEWS-FREE PRESS:" that the LEGAL notice of which the following is a true copy,

PUBLIC NOTICE

There will be a public meeting held from 10 a.m. to noon, June 10, 1980, in the Golden Gateway YMCA, Gateway Avenue West, Chattanooga, Tenn., on State and local off-site plans for handling any potential emergency situation connected with the Sequoyah Fixed Nuclear Facility. The purpose of this meeting shall be to acquaint the public with the contents of these plans; to answer questions on them, and to receive suggestions on the plans. These plans may be inspected at Hamilton County Justice Building, Civil Preparedness Office, Suite 8-18, Chattanooga, Tenn., the Military Department of Tennessee, Director of Civil Defense, Emergency Operating Center, Sidco Drive, Nashville, Tenn., and at Region IV headquarters, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Suite 664, 1375 Peachtree St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

has been published in the above said Newspaper on the following dates, to-wit:

May 31 and June 1, 1980

the full number of times required by law, and that there is due the "CHATTANOOGA NEWS-FREE PRESS," for publication of such notice the sum of $35.88 Dollars.

Deborah B. Byrd

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 1 day of August, 19 80

Amy Gray

My Commission Expires April 7, 1981

My Commission expires _____, 19 __

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