

DUKE POWER COMPANY

POWER BUILDING

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VICE PRESIDENT
STEAM PRODUCTION

TELEPHONE AREA 704
373-4083

March 20, 1980

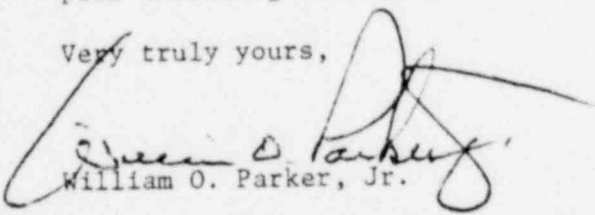
Mr. Robert L. Baer, Chief
Light-Water Reactors Branch No. 2
Division of Project Management
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D. C. 20555

Re: McGuire Nuclear Station
Docket Nos. 50-369 and 50-370

Dear Mr. Baer:

As requested by your letter of February 12, 1980, we have revised the McGuire Emergency Plan to reflect the guidance provided in NUREG-0654, "Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants." Three copies of the revised plan are enclosed. Also enclosed are three copies of the State of North Carolina's plan including the annex for McGuire.

Very truly yours,


William O. Parker, Jr.

ROS:vr
Enclosures



8008280287

DRAFT

October 11, 1979

NORTH CAROLINA
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
IN SUPPORT OF
FIXED NUCLEAR FACILITIES

Prepared by
The Department of Crime Control and Public Safety
Division of Civil Preparedness

8003 280298

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NORTH CAROLINA
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
IN SUPPORT OF
FIXED NUCLEAR FACILITIES

- I. PURPOSE. To establish responsibilities and actions required to minimize radiation exposure and environmental contamination in the event of a radiation emergency at a fixed nuclear facility.
- II. DEFINITIONS. Brief definitions of many of the terms used in this plan are shown below.

Alpha Particle. A particle, identical with the nucleus of a helium atom, that is emitted spontaneously from the nucleus of some radioactive elements. Alpha particles have very little penetrating power; however, they are hazardous if ingested or inhaled.

Beta Particle. A particle, identical with a high speed electron, emitted spontaneously from the nucleus of some radioactive atoms. Beta particles have little penetrating power; however, they can be hazardous if inhaled, ingested, or are brought into contact with the skin.

Dose. The quantity of radiation absorbed, per unit of mass, by the body or by any portion of the body.

Dose Commitment. A predetermined dose level that is used for controlling radiation exposure for emergency workers or the general public.

Dose Rate. The amount of ionizing radiation delivered per unit of time.

Dosimeter. An instrument for measuring and registering total accumulated exposure to penetrating ionizing radiations.

Electromagnetic Radiation. A traveling wave motion consisting of oscillating magnetic and electric fields. Familiar electromagnetic radiations range from X-rays and gamma rays of short wave length, through the ultraviolet, visible, and infrared regions, to radar and radio waves of relatively long wave length. Travels with the velocity of light.

Emergency. An occurrence that results in the loss of control of radioactive materials at a fixed nuclear facility and which involves an immediate or likely hazard to life, health, property, or the environment.

Emergency Operating Center. The protected site from which government officials exercise direction and control in an emergency.

Emergency Worker. Any person engaged in operations required to minimize the effects of a fixed nuclear facility emergency.

Fixation of Contaminated Areas. Processes used to contain radioactive materials in contaminated areas.

Fixed Contamination. Materials or areas contaminated with radiation which are difficult to move or decontaminate.

Fixed Nuclear Facility. Nuclear power plants, reactor fuel fabrication or processing plants, test and research reactors, and other facilities using or producing large quantities of radioactive material. Facility includes structures and secured grounds.

Gamma Rays. Electromagnetic radiations of high energy originating in atomic nuclei and accompanying many nuclear reactions. Gamma rays do not consist of particles, have no mass, travel at the speed of light, are highly penetrating, and may cause damage to living tissue.

Ion. An atom or molecule that has lost or gained one or more electrons, and thus has become electrically charged.

Ionizing Radiation. Any gamma rays, X-rays, alpha or beta particles, high speed electrons, protons, or nuclear particles that displace electrons from atoms or molecules as they pass through matter thereby producing ions. Ionizing radiation may produce skin, tissue, or organ damage.

Irradiation. The exposure to ionizing radiation.

Isotopes. Forms of elements having identical chemical properties but differing in atomic weight. See radioactive isotope.

Lead Agency. That State agency that has primary responsibility for a specific function and will direct the accomplishment of that function under the command of the State Emergency Response Team.

Milliroentgen. A one-thousandth (0.001) part of a roentgen. See roentgen.

Millirem. A one-thousandth (0.001) of a rem. See rem.

Neutron Radiation. A particular type of radiation having a finite mass and emanating from nuclear collisions. The neutron is an electrically neutral particle that can indirectly cause ionization by interaction with atoms.

Off-Site. All public and private property, without regard to distance, surrounding the fenced, or otherwise secured, fixed nuclear facility property.

On-Site. The fenced, or otherwise secured, fixed nuclear facility property in the immediate vicinity of a facility.

Protective Action Guide. The projected radiological dose to individuals in the population which warrants taking protective action. The Guide in no way implies an acceptable level of risk.

Protective Actions. Emergency measures taken for the purpose of preventing or minimizing radiological exposures that would be likely to occur if the actions were not taken.

Radiation. As used in nuclear terminology, refers to energy propagated in the form of high frequency electromagnetic waves such as X-rays and gamma rays, or in the form of nuclear particles such as alpha, beta, or neutron radiation. See ionizing radiation.

Radiation Protection Emergency Team. A team sent from the Radiation Protection Section, Department of Human Resources, to the emergency site to perform technical operations and advise the State Emergency Response Team.

Radioactive Isotope. (Radioisotope) An unstable isotope of an element that decays or disintegrates while spontaneously emitting radiation.

Radioactive Material. Any solid, liquid, or gas which spontaneously emits ionizing radiation.

Radiological Exposure Control. Actions that can be taken to protect the general public, emergency workers, livestock, food, water, or property from radiation.

Rem. A unit of measure of dose from any radiation (alpha particles, beta particles, gamma rays, or neutrons) to body tissue in terms of its estimated biological effects. This unit of measure takes into consideration the varying damage causing potential of exposure to X-rays, gamma rays, beta particles, and neutrons.

Roentgen. A unit of exposure of gamma (or X-) radiation.

Shielding. Any material or obstruction that absorbs (stops) radiation.

State Emergency Response Team. A team sent from the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety to the emergency site to coordinate all State actions (and local actions in a declared State of Disaster). The team may include representatives from other State agencies.

State Emergency Response Team Command Post. Field Command Post for the State Emergency Response Team.

Warning Point. A facility that receives warning and other information and disseminates or relays this information in accordance with a pre-arranged plan.

Whole Body Exposure. The external exposure of a man or an animal to radiation.

III. AUTHORITY AND REFERENCES. See Attachment 2, Authorities and Agreements.

IV. SITUATION

- A. Radiation Hazards. The exposure to large quantities of nuclear radiation over a relatively short period of time can cause disabling sickness or death. Exposure to lesser quantities, either externally or through inhalation and ingestion, may result in chronic impairment to health and damage to genetic material in the body.
- B. Radiation Hazard Example. A concentration of radioisotope Iodine 131 in the thyroid of persons exposed could result in serious consequences. This isotope could enter the body either by inhalation or ingestion. Large doses in the thyroid would increase the incidence of thyroid cancer in those so contaminated.
- C. Protective Action Guide. The hazards of exposure to nuclear radiation dictate that citizens be protected to prevent or minimize their exposure. A Protective Action Guide has been established. This Protective Action Guide under no circumstances implies an acceptable dose. Since the Protective Action Guide is based upon a projected dose, it is used only in an after-the-fact effort to minimize the risk from an event which is occurring or has already occurred. Since the prevailing philosophy is to maintain exposure of emergency workers and the public to as low a level as practicable, a variety of protective actions will be considered at levels below the values of the Protective Action Guide in this paragraph. The anticipated implementation of this philosophy is reflected in Paragraph XIII C, Severity Level Protective Actions. The Protective Action Guide is as follows:

1. General Population

- a. Whole body exposure - All practicable measures must be taken to limit whole body projected dose to any individual of the general population to 1 rem.
- b. Effluent releases (waste flow) - Protective actions must be taken to limit projected dose to 1 rem to the consuming public.
- c. Thyroid dose - All practicable measures must be taken to limit projected doses of iodine 131 to any individual of the general population to 5 rems.

2. Emergency Workers

- a. Whole body exposure - All practicable measures must be taken to limit whole body projected dose to any emergency worker to 25 rems.
- b. Thyroid dose - All practicable measures must be taken to limit doses of iodine 131 to any emergency worker to 125 rems.

3. Life Saving Actions. Individuals engaged in life saving actions should be volunteers above the age of 45 years. These individuals should be limited to a one-time whole body exposure of 75 rems.

D. Potentially Hazardous Facilities

1. There are several nuclear electric generating plants in North Carolina either operating, under construction, announced, or planned. In addition, nuclear plants are located or planned in contiguous states that will necessitate planning in North Carolina. These plants will each have a potential for radiation emergencies that may threaten the off-site environment and the public.
2. There is one operating reactor fuel fabrication plant and another announced in North Carolina. These plants represent radiation incident potentials although the probability and severity is less than at a nuclear power plant.
3. There is one operating research reactor that has a rating in short pulses of 1 million watts. Although this capacity is much less than at a nuclear powerplant, the research reactor also represents a radiation incident potential, although with limited consequences.
4. See listing of Annexes at the end of this plan for those facility plans that presently exist or will be developed. See also Attachment 2 of this plan - Nuclear Electric Generation Plants.

E. Severity Levels and Dose Commitment Data

Radiation emergencies occur as a result of the release of radioactive materials in excess of the authorized amounts specified in facility license documents. At fixed nuclear facilities, such events will fall into two major categories: emergencies with off-site consequences and emergencies with only on-site consequences. This plan focuses on the off-site situation, occurring on or confined to the site. A classification system relating to the level of severity has been developed. Severity Level 1 is the lowest level of severity and Severity Level 6 represents the most severe level of emergency. Since radiation exposure is a cumulative figure indicating total dose received for a particular period of time, the severity levels have been established to predict total dose, so appropriate actions can be taken prior to the dose being received. These severity levels have been developed by the Radiation Protection Section and are described in technical terms in the following chart, but are discussed in general terms below:

POOR ORIGINAL

- a. Severity Level I exists when the released radioactive material is confined within the facility structure on-site.
- b. Severity Level II exists when the released radioactive material is for all practical purposes confined within the facility structure or on-site. Off-site monitors would show only background radiation.
- c. Severity Level III exists when the released radioactive material spreads off-site such that limited exposure could result as shown in the following chart. Off-site protective actions may be required.
- d. Severity Level IV exists when the released radioactive material spreads off-site such that a larger exposure could result as shown in the following chart. Limited off-site protective actions are required.
- e. Severity Level V exists when the released radioactive material spreads off-site such that an exposure could result requiring off-site protective actions.
- f. Severity Level VI exists when the released radioactive material spreads off-site such that maximum off-site protective actions are required, including evacuation.

DOSE COMMITMENT DATA

SEVERITY LEVEL	DOSE COMMITMENT FOR FIXED NUCLEAR FACILITY EMERGENCIES PER INCIDENT
I	None*
II	< 0.125 rem whole body < 0.5 rem single organ
III	≥ 0.125 rem whole body ≥ 0.5 rem single organ
IV	≥ 0.5 rem whole body ≥ 2.5 rem single organ
V	≥ 1 rem whole body ≥ 3 rem single organ
VI	≥ 5 rem whole body ≥ 25 rem single organ

*The background radiation measured in North Carolina varies from location to location, but is in a range of 41 millirem/year to 200 millirem/year. The average measurement is 30.6 millirem/year.

POOR ORIGINAL

- F. Escalation of Emergency. Any emergency may escalate from one severity level to a higher severity level and require the involvement of different agencies and additional protective actions. Protective actions that may be required for each severity level are described in Paragraph XIII C of this plan.
- G. Contiguous State Planning. It is known that the evacuation zone or the monitoring zone of certain fixed nuclear facilities extends into other states from North Carolina or from other states into North Carolina. In these cases agreements will be reached between and among the Governors of the states concerned. These agreements will establish mutually acceptable severity levels and protective measures. Jurisdictional agreements must be made relating to emergency planning on or near the boundaries of North Carolina. Provision will be made for resolving potential legal problems such as the liability of parties in mutual support agreements and jurisdiction of the parties in agreements between contiguous states. Specific agreements are contained in attachments to this plan.

ASSUMPTIONS. It is assumed that:

- A. A radiation emergency could occur which would threaten the population, that two or more counties could be involved, necessitating direction and control by State government.
- B. Local governments possess many capabilities, plans, procedures, and authorities, but do not possess sufficient trained personnel or the measuring instruments to assess and manage most radiation emergencies.

VI. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. The Governor has ultimate responsibility for the protection of people and property within North Carolina. His authority and his responsibility for ensuring public safety are set forth in the laws of the State. See Attachment 2. This authority and responsibility include the assumption of command and control of all governmental entities, both State and local, in those emergencies which could affect or do affect more than one unit of government or which are or may be beyond the capability of local government to manage effectively.
- B. Due to the potential effects of a radiological emergency at a fixed nuclear facility, this plan, when put into effect, specifically mandates the direct assumption of command and control of the emergency operation by the Governor, as quickly as he or his designated representative can actually take charge. This includes the direction and coordination of local government participants as may be needed. This principle serves as the basis for the concept of operations expressed herein.

- C. It is imperative that the management of any fixed nuclear facility covered in this plan give timely notification of any actual or anticipated event within the facility which could adversely affect persons, property, and environment outside the facility. Such notification should be given immediately to the North Carolina State government, the governments of counties surrounding the facility, and the U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. The specific agency or office of each governmental entity just named, to which notification must be given, is specified in the respective annexes relating to each fixed nuclear facility as well as in Paragraph XI of this basic plan, NOTIFICATION AND WARNING METHODS AND PROCEDURES.
- D. In the case of State government, when such notification is received, a State government representative will promptly contact the facility manager for further information. On the basis of this information, recommendations and decisions will be made for response actions, to include public warning and other instructions.
- E. Depending upon the seriousness of the situation, State government response can range from merely keeping in touch with the facility by phone, to sending a representative to the facility site, to dispatching the State Emergency Response Team from the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety with special support services such as radiation monitors and a communications van to the site or to the local Emergency Operating Center, or both.
- F. The State Emergency Response Team will be headed by the Assistant Secretary for Public Safety or his designee. The composition of the team itself will be tailored to the specific problems being faced at the facility site and the surrounding countryside. Response actions by all concerned will be conducted in concert, pursuant to this plan. To the extent feasible, directions to all participants will be passed through their established organizational channels. They will be conveyed either directly to the agency concerned or through a liaison representative with the State Emergency Response Team.

COMMAND AND CONTROL. When the Governor declares a state of disaster, he has total command and control over State and local resources. G.S. 166A gives the Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety the responsibility and authority to carry out the Governor's orders. To facilitate this mission, the Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety can call upon any State and local resources available. Representing the Secretary in the field at the site of the disaster will be the State Emergency Response Team headed by the Assistant Secretary for Public Safety, as outlined above. However, it is realized that an emergency may occur with such rapidity that protective action is required before the State Emergency Response Team can reach the scene or the Governor can declare a state of disaster. Therefore, the following procedures will be followed:

- A. In the event of a disaster requiring immediate protective action, it is imperative that the facility personnel notify local representatives designated in the appropriate annex and recommend protective action.
- B. When an authorized local official is notified or reaches the site, he shall assume command and control of off-site protective actions.
- C. When a designated member of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety arrives on the scene, he or she is immediately in command and control of State resources.
- D. When the Governor declares a state of disaster, the Secretary of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, or his designated representative, is immediately in charge of all operations.

VIII. ORGANIZATION. Figure 1 depicts an organizational chart for response to an emergency at a fixed nuclear facility. Paragraph IX outlines the tasks which each of the agencies represented on the organizational chart will perform.

IX. ASSIGNMENTS OF TASKS

- A. State. The Department of Crime Control and Public Safety and the Department of Human Resources are the primary State response agencies for emergencies at fixed nuclear facilities. The direction of the emergency response is the duty of the State Emergency Response Team within the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. Any State agency may be tasked for emergency missions and would be subject to that direction and control. Other State agencies identified in this plan are: the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Justice, the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development, the Department of Correction, the Department of Transportation, and the Department of Administration. These departments will accomplish specific tasks listed under their respective headings on order of the State Emergency Response Team.
 1. All departments identified above are assigned the following general tasks:
 - a. Provide manpower, equipment, and facilities.
 - b. Develop and maintain supporting plans, procedures, and alerting lists for this plan, subject to review and approval by the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.
 - c. Plan and provide for the safety of employees and protection of State property in the event of an emergency.

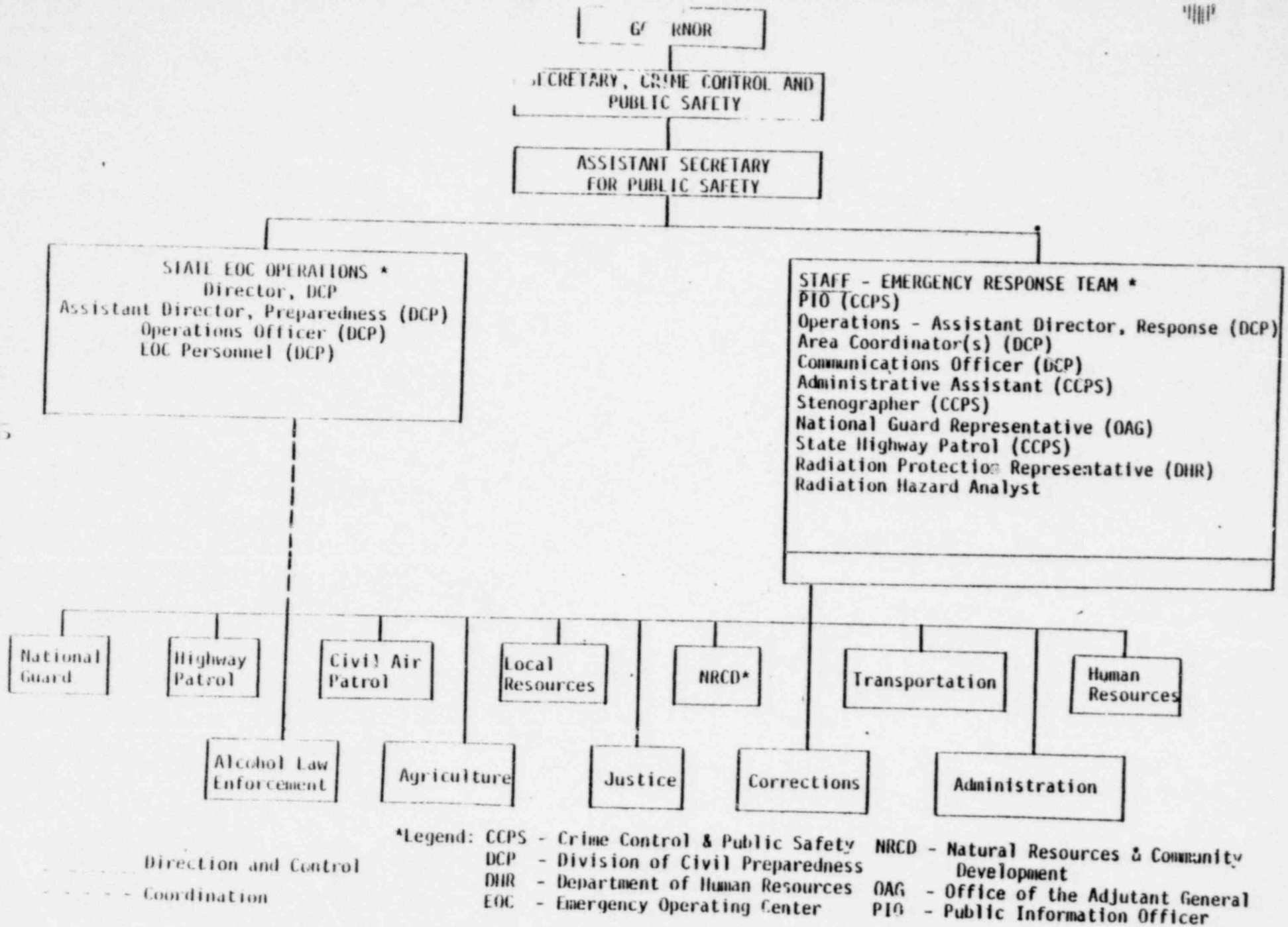


Fig. 1

- d. Coordinate actions with the State Emergency Response Team and with departments having related tasks.
 - e. Train personnel assigned for emergency tasks.
 - f. Participate in exercise to test emergency plans and procedures.
 - g. Provide liaison to the State Emergency Response Team.
 - h. Provide for record keeping and documentation of the off-site effects of the emergency and actions taken.
 - i. Manage exposure of departmental personnel and maintain exposure records.
 - j. Prepare damage and loss survey reports.
2. North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. Assemble and dispatch the State Emergency Response Team to the scene of the emergency. Additionally, serve as the central public information agency in disaster operations. Provide situation reports and other information to the Governor to include:
- Recommendation on activation of the National Guard.
 - Recommendation on activation of the Southern Mutual Radiological Assistance Plan.
 - Recommendation on the declaration of a state of disaster.
 - Recommendations as to evacuation and subsequent reentry and recovery.
- a. Division of Civil Preparedness
- (1) Prepare and maintain State radiological emergency response plans for fixed nuclear facilities in coordination with the Department of Human Resources and other interested agencies.
 - (2) Coordinate training of local emergency workers.
 - (3) Activate the State Emergency Operating Center in Raleigh and maintain it on a 24-hour basis or as directed.
 - (4) Provide support to the State Emergency Response Team in the field.
 - (5) Provide communications with contiguous States and the Federal government and coordinate all communications.
 - (6) Provide communications with meteorological information stations in the vicinity of nuclear facilities.

- b. State Highway Patrol. Coordinates all law enforcement and traffic control and is specifically tasked with the following:
- (1) Operate the State Warning Point on a 24-hour basis.
 - (2) Provide immediate assistance to facility management and local authorities during initial onset of the emergency.
 - (3) Transport the State Emergency Response Team from the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety and the Radiation Protection Emergency Team from the Radiation Protection Section, Department of Human Resources, to the scene of the emergency when directed.
 - (4) When necessary, establish and maintain communications link between facility management, local authorities, the State Emergency Response Team, and the Secretary of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, or his designee.
 - (5) Provide communications support to the State Emergency Response Team.
 - (6) Provide traffic control in support of evacuation, reroute traffic around contaminated area, and report traffic problems to the State Emergency Response Team.
 - (7) Provide traffic control in the vicinity of shelter areas.
 - (8) Establish road blocks to reroute traffic and prevent entry into zones designated as contaminated by the State Emergency Response Team.
 - (9) Maintain a log of all persons and vehicles entering and leaving a designated zone subsequent to evacuation.
 - (10) Monitor evacuees and vehicles for contamination and record results.
 - (11) Direct contaminated persons and vehicles to designated decontamination stations with escorts, if required.
 - (12) Provide assistance to county and municipal law enforcement agencies in warning and evacuating persons in the designated zone.
 - (13) During a State of Disaster declared by the Governor, provide or coordinate all law enforcement activity necessary for the protection of life and property.

- (14) Provide security for State property, facilities, and personnel as required.
- (15) Supervise the movement of all pedestrian and motor vehicle traffic in and adjacent to the designated zone.
- (16) Provide any service or logistical support as may be directed by the Governor, the Secretary of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, the State Emergency Response Team, or as may be determined necessary by the Patrol Commander or his designee, the appropriate Zone Director or Troop Commander.

c. North Carolina National Guard (Office of the Adjutant General)

- (1) Be prepared to provide aviation support as follows:
 - (a) Short notice helicopter transportation for the State Emergency Response Team, the Radiation Protection Emergency Team (up to eight personnel each team), and other personnel as directed.
 - (b) Aerial evacuation of personnel from contaminated or threatened areas.
 - (c) Transportation of needed supplies and equipment.

NOTE: Due to lack of life support equipment in National Guard helicopters, other means of transporting ambulatory patients should be considered.

- (2) Be prepared to furnish ground transportation as follows:
 - (a) Provide trucks and buses with drivers to transport individuals and groups being evacuated from contaminated or threatened areas.
 - (b) Provide trucks and drivers for transporting supplies and equipment.
 - (c) Provide operators to drive school buses and other equipment as may be required during an evacuation.
 - (d) Provide trucks and drivers for hauling potable water.
- (3) Provide commercial FM radio equipment for use by the State Emergency Response Team.
- (4) Provide equipment and personnel to conduct search and rescue missions.

- (5) Provide equipment and personnel to establish and operate field kitchens for mass feeding.
- (6) Assist in decontamination operations as follows:
 - (a) Provide personnel and equipment to operate portable showers.
 - (b) Provide personnel and equipment to assist in decontamination of equipment, roads, and structures.
 - (c) Assist in operating decontamination points. See Appendix 1, Figures A-1-2, A-1-3, and A-1-4 for location.
- (7) Protect public and private property against looting and other threats.
- (8) Provide assistance for traffic control and law enforcement. See Appendix 1, Figures A-1-2, A-1-3, A-1-4, and A-1-5 for location of traffic control points and road blocks.
- (9) With organic medical personnel and equipment, be prepared to provide emergency medical assistance.
- (10) Make armories and other National Guard facilities available for use as shelters or other supporting functions when not required for National Guard use.
- (11) With generators and flood light sets, provide area lighting as required.
- (12) Provide five-ton wreckers to support evacuation.
- (13) Be prepared to provide other support commensurate with capabilities not listed.

d. Civil Air Patrol. Provide volunteers for:

- (1) Aerial courier and messenger service.
- (2) Light transport flights for movement of personnel and supplies.
- (3) Fixed, mobile, and airborne communications.
- (4) Radiological monitoring support - ground, mobile, and air.
- (5) Search and rescue.

e. Alcohol Law Enforcement

- (1) Detect violations of alcohol control laws.
- (2) Provide law enforcement as directed.
- (3) Assist in search and rescue.
- (4) Assist in warning.
- (5) Any other services as directed.

3. North Carolina Department of Human Resources

a. Division of Facility Services

(1) Radiation Protection Section

- (a) Determine the severity level of radiation release and report level to the State Emergency Response Team.
- (b) Dispatch a Radiation Protection Emergency Team to the incident site.
- (c) Establish and supervise a system for radiological monitoring, excluding the monitoring of vehicles and people at traffic control points and shelters; reporting to the State Emergency Response Team for plotting the reading, and interpreting the result.
- (d) Designate a representative to the State Emergency Response Team to coordinate technical advice and assistance from Radiation Protection personnel.
- (e) Assume control of all radiation related technical activities in the recovery operation.

- (f) Recommend measures to lessen the effects on the health of the public and emergency workers.
- (g) Recommend measures to control the spread of radioactivity.
- (h) Determine the types of radiological technical expertise required from other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies and private industries and request through the State Emergency Response Team that those agencies provide such expertise and assistance.
- (i) Make arrangements with public and private agencies to provide backup support in the area of monitoring and laboratory analysis and maintain a record of radiological laboratories.
- (j) Provide necessary radiological technical direction and protective equipment to other agencies.
- (k) Establish radiological safety criteria for recovery.
- (l) Make recommendation for evacuation and subsequent reentry and recovery.
- (m) Identify fixed and supporting medical care facilities willing to accept and able to properly treat suspected or actual radiation contaminated victims.
- (n) Serve as lead agency for radiological damage assessment for land, crops, livestock, and other personal property.
- (o) Identify meteorological information stations in the vicinity of nuclear facilities.
- (p) Develop a medical response plan for dealing with nuclear facility emergencies with off-site consequences.
- (q) Develop a system for State public health medical recording and follow-up of radiologically exposed individuals to include such items as location at time of emergency, radiation dose, contamination status, treatment status, and release status.
- (r) Develop and maintain a list of qualified medical consultants who can, if required, assist State/ local government medical authorities.

(2) Emergency Medical Services Section

- (a) Continue training programs for medical support personnel who may be called upon to care for off-site victims.
- (b) Provide emergency communications capability for medical facilities and ambulances and back-up communications for emergency workers.
- (c) Coordinate emergency medical services at radiation accident sites and shelters.
- (d) Provide technical information on available emergency medical personnel.
- (e) Provide radiation safety training assistance to emergency medical personnel through existing Emergency Medical Training programs.
- (f) Assist in obtaining ambulance and rescue resources.

b. Division of Health Services coordinates all public health functions.

(1) Laboratory Section, Environmental Sciences. Provide laboratory evaluation of suspected radioactive samples of all types, utilizing if necessary, back-up facilities at North Carolina State University and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

(2) Sanitary Engineering Section

(a) Sanitation Branch

- Collect shellfish samples for analysis.
- Embargo and dispose of unprocessed shellfish.
- Request that the Division of Marine Fisheries police such an embargo.
- Embargo processed shellfish under authority delegated by the Department of Agriculture.
- Collect milk samples for analysis.
- Request that the Department of Agriculture embargo contaminated milk.
- Provide liaison with local health departments and provide technical assistance and consultation as needed.



(b) Solid Waste and Vector Control Branch

- Prior to the emergency identify temporary storage sites for contaminated material.
- Immediately when directed, dispatch State or State regional personnel to the State Emergency Response Team command post.
- Provide liaison with local health departments.
- Locate and arrange for the provision of solid waste disposal equipment for which an inventory is maintained.

(c) Water Supply Branch is responsible for water supply and purity and is assigned the following specific tasks:

- Notify and update local water supply operations on the status of hazardous situations based upon information provided by the State agencies responsible for monitoring activities.
- Provide technical assistance and supervision to local water supply operations so that they may carry out special or unusual treatments.
- Order local water supply plants to cease operations and close intake systems where deemed necessary.
- At the request of the owners, provide technical assistance for water supplies having less than ten connections.
- Coordinate requests for emergency drinking water.

c. Division of Social Services

- (1) Coordinate shelter operations at designated shelters.
- (2) Assist American National Red Cross in shelter management at designated Red Cross shelters.

4. North Carolina Department of Agriculture

a. Food and Drug Protection

- (1) Restrict the sale, production, distribution, and warehousing of livestock, produce, and processed food products.
- (2) Sampling and monitoring activities.

b. Food Distribution. Provide food commodities for evacuees when directed.

c. Livestock Feed. Locate and report sources of uncontaminated feed for livestock.

5. North Carolina Department of Justice

a. State Bureau of Investigation. Investigate violations of North Carolina Criminal Code and assist other law enforcement agencies.

b. Police Information Network. Provide terminal operators and communications with law enforcement agencies in emergency area.

6. North Carolina Department of Natural Resources and Community Development

a. Division of Marine Fisheries

(1) Monitor areas accessible by fish. The term fish, as used here, includes edible fresh and salt water marine life.

(2) Close contaminated or suspected areas to the taking of all fish.

(3) Confiscate or prevent the sale of fish from contaminated or suspected areas.

(4) Take samples of fish that may have been exposed or contaminated for analysis by the Department of Human Resources.

(5) Act as guides in coastal areas.

(6) Perform law enforcement function in the event of violation of fishing regulations, felony, breach of peace, or on-site deputation by county sheriff, or as may be directed.


(7) Provide air, sea, and land transportation and assist in rescue.

(8) Provide communications.

(9) Provide expert consultation in marine biology.

b. Division of Forest Resources

(1) Provide equipment and personnel for decontamination operations, including earth moving and washdown.

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- (2) Provide air and land transportation.
 - (3) Provide local area communications.
 - (4) Provide emergency feeding.
 - (5) Act as guides in forest areas.

c. Division of Parks and Recreation

- (1) Monitor departmental facilities.
- (2) Provide equipment and personnel to assist in control activities in or near State parks.
- (3) Regulate or prohibit entry into and use of contaminated State parks.
- (4) Provide living facilities for evacuees and emergency workers.
- (5) Act as guides in State park areas.
- (6) Provide assembly areas for equipment and personnel.
- (7) Provide transportation and communications in State park areas.

d. Division of Environmental Management

- (1) Sample potentially contaminated bodies of water for analysis by Department of Human Resources.
- (2) Sample aerial dispersals of radioactive materials for analysis by Department of Human Resources.
- (3) Assist in the technical decision to prohibit use of water sources.
- (4) Halt or restrict the use of non-drinking water as deemed necessary.
- (5) Consult with the Water Supply Branch, Department of Human Resources, on restrictions placed on the use of public drinking water.

7. Wildlife Resources Commission

- a. Monitor fish and wildlife in impacted area.
- b. Collect specimens of fish and wildlife for transfer to indicated laboratories to determine contamination levels.
- c. Close contaminated areas to the taking of fish and wildlife.

- d. Act as guides in woodland areas.
 - e. Perform law enforcement function in the event of violation of Wildlife Commission regulations, felony, breach of peace, or if he is deputized by county sheriff.
 - f. Provide air, water, and land transportation and assist in rescue.
 - g. Provide communications.
 - h. Provide expert consultation in wildlife management and biology.
 - i. Collect or otherwise control the emigration of migratory forms of fish and wildlife if found to be necessary and feasible.
 - j. Provide any law enforcement service as may be directed by the State Emergency Response Team.
8. North Carolina Department of Correction
- a. Prisons Division
 - (1) Provide transportation, uniformed personnel, and services to include law enforcement as may be directed.
 - (2) Provide food service support as directed.
 - (3) Provide plan for evacuation or protection of inmates and other affected individuals in the evacuation zone.
 - b. Correctional Enterprises. Provide 30 and 55 gallon drums to be used for packaging contaminated material.
9. North Carolina Department of Transportation
- a. Division of Highways
 - (1) In coordination with the State Highway Patrol, regulate traffic on affected highways.
 - (2) Monitor and report road conditions to the State Emergency Response Team.
 - (3) Equipment Unit Superintendent - provide all necessary equipment and supplies, including steel drums owned by Correctional Enterprises, for decontamination operations.

- (4) Maintenance Unit - provide all necessary personnel including equipment operators.
- (5) Provide communications capability through base stations and mobile units.
- (6) Restore contaminated highways and other transportation facilities under its jurisdiction.
- (7) Provide vehicles for movement of personnel when directed by the State Emergency Response Team.
- (8) Coordinate the removal of radiologically contaminated material.

b. Division of Motor Vehicles

- (1) License and Theft Section - provide personnel trained as radiological monitors.
- (2) In coordination with the State Highway Patrol, regulate traffic on affected highways.
- (3) Monitor and report road conditions to the State Emergency Response Team.

10. North Carolina Department of Administration, Division of State General Services

- a. Provide helicopters when directed.
- b. Operate State Telephone Exchange on a 24-hour basis upon activation of State Emergency Operating Center.

11. Educational Institutions with Experimental or Research Reactor

- a. Develop emergency plans for research reactor.
- b. Provide initial notification of emergency and recommend actions to State and local warning points.
- c. Provide fixed and mobile communications and radiation monitoring.
- d. Provide laboratory analysis of environmental samples.
- e. Provide radiation and radioactivity release data and on-site meteorological data on a continuing basis to the State Emergency Response Team and recommend actions.
- f. Provide a categorization of potential accidents and their expected off-site effects to be consistent with types of emergencies in Paragraph IV E. Severity Levels.

- B. Local Government, County Boards of Commissioners, and City Councils
1. Be prepared to assist in the execution of this plan and appropriate annex on order of the Governor or his representative.
 2. Develop supporting plans, procedures, and checklists.
- C. Quasi-Governmental and Private Organizations
1. Church and Civic Organizations. Each organization provides limited and varied volunteer services.
 2. The American National Red Cross. Provides:
 - a. Emergency mass care assistance.
 - b. Assistance to individual families.
 - c. Advice and counseling for families.
 - d. Augmentation of local medical personnel and equipment, and blood and blood products.
 3. The Salvation Army. Provides:
 - a. Mass feeding.
 - b. Individual feeding.
 - c. Emergency shelter.
 - d. Clothing, food, furniture, and household supplies.
 4. Hospitals. Provide emergency treatment and/or decontamination of radiation injuries.
- D. Private Business and Industries - Electric Utility Companies and Nuclear Fuel Fabrication Companies. Each company:
1. Develops emergency plans for fixed nuclear electric generating facilities.
 2. Provides immediate notification of emergency and recommended actions to State and local warning points.
 3. Provides fixed and mobile communications and radiation monitoring.
 4. Provides laboratory analysis of environmental samples.
 5. Provides radiation and radioactivity release data and on-site meteorological data on a continuing basis to the State Emergency Response Team and recommends actions.

6. Provides a categorization of potential accidents and their expected off-site effects. The effects shall be expressed in terms of the severity levels as described in Paragraph IV E, Severity Levels.

E. Federal Government and Other States

1. Southern Interstate Nuclear Compact. Provides, by agreement through the Southern Mutual Radiation Assistance Plan, personnel, equipment, laboratory analyses, and other resources in the event of radiation emergencies outside the State's capabilities or from accidents occurring near mutual borders. See Attachment 2 to this plan.
2. Savannah River Operations Office, Region 3, U. S. Department of Energy. Develops, maintains, and implements the Inter-agency Radiological Assistance Plan for Region 3 (on file in the Division of Civil Preparedness) which provides capabilities for communications, monitoring, consultation, and access to Federal resources including aerial radiological measurement and monitoring by EG&G (Edgerhausen, Grimmerhausen, and Grier, Las Vegas, Nevada, a contractor to the Savannah River Operations Office).
3. U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Region 2. Provides:
 - a. Direct consultation.
 - b. Arrangements for expert medical assistance in cases of radiation overexposure incidents.
4. National Weather Service, U. S. Department of Commerce. Provides current and long-range meteorological data.
5. Fifth Coast Guard District, United States Coast Guard
 - a. Restricts vessel traffic on navigable waters.
 - b. Closes areas in navigable waters.
 - c. Provides radiation monitoring on navigable waters.
 - d. Provides air and sea transportation and assists in rescue.
 - e. Provides emergency medical services as appropriate.

X. RESOURCES

- A. Personnel and material resources required to provide assistance during a fixed nuclear facility emergency may vary widely in terms of types and numbers or quantities. They may have to be drawn from several sources. Generally, they will be drawn first

from sources that are located in the general vicinity of the emergency. Additional or highly specialized requirements are to be fulfilled from most suitable sources in terms of quantities and distance as determined by the State Emergency Response Team leader. Details concerning resources are maintained by the State Emergency Response Team Resources Officer.

- B. A master file of resources is maintained by the Division of Civil Preparedness at the State Emergency Operating Center.

XI. NOTIFICATION AND WARNING METHODS AND PROCEDURES


A. Notification

1. The notification procedures to be followed in the event of a radiation emergency at a fixed nuclear facility include those necessary to alert local governments, the State government, and the Federal government.
2. Notification of a nuclear emergency will originate at the fixed nuclear facility. Due to the sensitive nature of the information that must be included in an initial notification and the requirement for speed, the telephone is to be used for this purpose to the maximum extent possible.
3. The notification will be confirmed at once by the warning point by contacting the facility and verifying the information.
4. The notification will contain the following items of information:
 - a. Name of caller and title.
 - b. Location, date, and time the emergency occurred.
 - c. Nature of release (air or waterborne).
 - d. Assessment of the severity level, if possible.
 - e. Projected affected area.
 - f. Projected duration of release.
 - g. Any protective actions that may be immediately required.
5. Notification will be made in the following sequence:
 - a. State Warning Point.
 - b. County Warning Point.
 - c. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

6. The State Warning Point, upon receiving a notification, will promptly relay the information to responsible persons in the State government agencies listed below and in the order shown. Names, addresses, and telephone numbers of individuals in those agencies will be kept current at the State warning point.
 - a. Radiation Protection Section, Department of Human Resources.
 - b. The Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety, or his designated representative.
 - c. The Division of Civil Preparedness, Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.
7. The Radiation Protection Section, upon receiving notification from the State Warning Point, promptly contacts the facility and obtains the information provided in Paragraph 4 above, plus as much of the following information as can be determined:
 - a. Types of isotopes released, with quantity of each and the chemical and physical form of each (noble gas or particulate).
 - b. Height (altitude) of airborne release and estimated speed or time of flight.
 - c. Prevailing weather (wind velocity, direction, temperature, atmospheric stability data, form of precipitation, if any).
 - d. Projected dose and dose rate at site boundary.
 - e. Projected dose and dose rate for each affected zone.
 - f. Estimate of radioactive contamination if environmental surfaces are involved.
 - h. Emergency response procedures in effect or recommended.
8. It is imperative that the facility provide the State with prompt notification of any release of radioactive material into the environment which is in excess of the authorized amounts specified in the facility license documents. The authorized amounts are shown as appendices to the appropriate facility annexes.

3. Warning

1. Warning includes two separate elements as follows:

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- a. Actions initiated by proper authority to get the attention of those people who should be made aware of danger, or the threat of danger, to their lives or property.
 - b. The transmission by authorized individuals of information and instructions requiring action by those persons who may be affected by the danger.
2. Some actions that can be taken by proper authority to get the attention of people are:
 - a. Sounding fixed outside noise-making devices such as sirens, horns, and whistles.
 - b. Sounding vehicle sirens along prescribed routes.
 - c. Transmitting alarm signals and messages to units of two-way radio systems.
 - d. Transmitting alarm messages to selected individuals or facilities via telephone.
 3. The requirement to transmit information and instructions concerning the danger dictates that maximum use be made of:
 - a. Broadcast radio and television stations serving the affected area, to include the Emergency Broadcast System.
 - b. Fixed public address systems, both outside and inside.
 - c. Mobile public address systems.
 - d. Two-way public safety radio systems.
 - e. One-way radio paging systems.
 - f. Radio warning systems used in the public schools.
 - g. National Weather Service, weather warning system.
 - h. The North Carolina Police Information Network (PIN).
 - i. Commercial telephone.
 - j. Newspapers.
 - k. Handbills.

C. Coordinating Instructions

1. The warning signal generated by outside warning devices is a three to five minute steady tone. It shall be sounded under such circumstances as State and local government officials may deem appropriate.
2. Warning information and instructions intended for reception and requiring action by the general public will be approved by the Governor's designated representative prior to being transmitted. This includes material furnished to broadcast radio and television stations and the newspapers.

XII. COMMUNICATIONS

- A. General. The Secretary of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety has been delegated the authority to direct employment and use of communications systems and services required to support radiation emergency operations at a fixed nuclear facility.
- B. Communications Concept. Communications support is categorized into three phases: (1) Pre-emergency, (2) Emergency, and (3) Post-emergency.
 1. Pre-Emergency Phase. During this phase the Secretary of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety has directed his Emergency Communications Officer to carry out the following assignments:
 - a. Establish relationships and points of contact with Federal agencies, military elements, State agencies, local governments, communications common carriers, the broadcast radio and television industry, and other organizations having communications resources that may be committed during the operations phase.
 - b. Identify communications staff personnel who will support the operations phase.
 - c. Identify communications systems which:
 - (1) Would be immediately available for use and dedicated in advance for exclusive use by a specific function or activity.
 - (2) Could be fully diverted from normal day-to-day use to emergency use.
 - (3) Could be assigned an emergency communications task in addition to normal day-to-day communications tasks.
 - d. Develop an immediate emergency communications readiness capability that can be put into action upon receipt of

notification and verification of a radiation emergency from an authorized or responsible source.

- e. Identify functions that will require the use of communications systems and services during the conduct of operations resulting from a radiation emergency at a fixed nuclear facility. Some of the major functions are:
 - (1) Notification and warning.
 - (2) Command and control.
 - (3) State Emergency Response Team operations.
 - (4) Radiological assessment.
 - (5) Logistical operations:
 - (a) Traffic control
 - (b) Shelters
 - (c) Medical services
 - (d) Decontamination
 - (e) Others as required
- f. Develop radio networks to be used to support emergency functions to include to the extent possible the source from which radio equipment and personnel will come.

2. Emergency Phase

- a. This phase commences with the occurrence of a radiation emergency at a fixed nuclear facility.
- b. The State Highway Patrol will provide the initial radio communications for the State Emergency Response Team and will continue this support, if needed, following the establishment of other communications means.
- c. During this phase the Division of Civil Preparedness will carry out the following actions:
 - (1) Supply the State Emergency Response Team with portable and mobile radios for immediate communications.
 - (2) Provide a technical staff member to accompany and assist the State Emergency Response Team in establishing initial command and control communications.
 - (3) Provide technical advice as to the best location for the State Emergency Response Team command post from a communications viewpoint.

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- (4) Arrange for installation of necessary communications at the State Emergency Response Team command post when facilities become available.
- (5) Take necessary actions to expand command and control communications systems as the State Emergency Response Team command post develops, or as directed. For example, order additional telephone service, make use of the Police Information Network, and commit additional radio resources from other State agencies or local governments.

NOTE: Commercial telephone has been designated as the primary means of communications and all radio systems that can be converted to commercial telephone shall be converted as soon as possible. It is recognized that some two-way radio systems will be required for the duration of the Emergency Phase and possibly during part of the Post-Emergency Phase. In all cases, these radio systems are to be controlled from the State Emergency Response Team command post to the maximum extent possible and are to be deactivated as soon as conditions permit.

3. Post-Emergency Phase. This period normally begins when the Governor, or his representative, declares that the immediate emergency has passed. During this period the Division of Civil Preparedness will proceed as follows:
 - a. Reevaluate those current status and operations requirements for emergency communications that have been established to support the radiation emergency.
 - b. Determine and recommend to the State Emergency Response Team leader the temporary communications systems and personnel that can be discontinued.
 - c. Prepare plans and issue instructions to phase out communications systems no longer required.
 - d. Prepare after-action reports as directed.

C. Communications Assets. The following communications systems are available in North Carolina to support radiation emergency operations:

1. Commercial
 - a. Telephone
 - b. Western Union
 - c. Broadcast radio and television stations

2. Federal Government

a. National Weather Service

- (1) Weather Warning Radio System (broadcast).
- (2) National Weather Service Weather Wire (teletype).

b. U. S. Postal Service

c. Federal Emergency Management Agency

- (1) National Warning System (NAVAS).
- (2) Civil Defense National Voice System (CDNAVS).
- (3) Civil Defense National Teletype System (CDNATS).
- (4) Civil Defense National Radio System (CDNARS).

d. Department of Defense

- (1) Automatic Voice Network (AUTOVON).
- (2) Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN).

e. Department of Energy, Savannah River Operations Office, Region 3 (under the Interagency Radiological Assistance Plan).

3. State Government

a. Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.

- (1) State Highway Patrol Radio System to include Alcohol Law Enforcement, State Bureau of Investigation, and Department of Correction mobiles.
- (2) Division of Civil Preparedness FM Radio System.
- (3) Division of Civil Preparedness SSB Radio System.
- (4) National Guard Administrative Radio System.
- (5) National Guard Tactical Radio System.
- (6) Civil Air Patrol.

b. Department of Human Resources, Emergency Medical Services Radio System.

c. Department of Transportation, Division of Highways Radio System.

- d. Natural Resources and Community Development.
 - (1) Forest Resources and Community Development.
 - (2) Marine Fisheries Radio System.
 - (3) Parks and Recreation Radio System.
 - (4) Wildlife Resources Commission Radio System.
- e. Department of Justice, Police Information Network (PIN).
- f. Department of Administration.
 - (1) Courier Service.
 - (2) Data Systems.
 - (3) Central Telephone Exchange.

4. Local Government

- a. Agencies of local government normally operate one or more two-way radio systems. Within limits, these can support a radiation emergency at a fixed nuclear facility.
- b. Typical agencies are:
 - (1) Sheriff's departments
 - (2) Police departments
 - (3) Fire departments
 - (4) Public works departments
 - (5) Public school systems
 - (6) Ambulance service
 - (7) Rescue squads

XIII. PROTECTIVE ACTIONS


- A. Radiation Emergency Assessment. The assessment of radiological data will be conducted independently and simultaneously by the fixed nuclear facility, the State, and the Federal government. At the State level the agency responsible for this assessment is the Radiation Protection Section, Department of Human Resources. The State government will, however, share its data with the nuclear facility and the Federal government and will seek data from them.

B. Radiological Exposure Control

1. Because of its structural mass or its distance from the radioactive source, or both, shelter can provide protection to the general public, emergency workers, and livestock. The greater the mass or distance, the greater the protection.
2. Potassium iodide pills are non-radioactive iodine thyroid blocking pills that can be taken orally prior to exposure to an uncontrolled release presumed to contain radioactive iodine (radioisotope I^{131}) or shortly after exposure.
3. Protective clothing can be worn to prevent contamination of the skin; however, it offers no protection from gamma radiation exposure.
4. Respirators prevent the inhalation of airborne radioactive materials. Respirators offer no protection from external beta particle or gamma ray exposure.
5. Radioactive decay takes place with the passage of time. Allowing time for radioactive decay by keeping the general population from radioactive items and areas can provide an effective protective action.
6. Decontamination involves the removal of radioactive material from surface areas. This protective action reduces the likelihood of ingestion and beta skin exposure and, to a lesser degree, whole body radiation exposure.
7. Covering is an action that can be used to protect selected objects and material from contamination. Livestock feed subject to contamination should be protected. Certain equipment that cannot be decontaminated economically should also be closed and sealed.
8. Food and water can be controlled to reduce ingestion of radioactivity based upon laboratory tests to determine the level of radioactive contamination.
9. Dosimeters can be carried by emergency workers to record total dose and with proper management prevent overexposure.
10. Confiscation and disposal of contaminated materials.
11. Limiting the exposure time.
12. Shielding the body.
13. Evacuation is still another action for protecting the general public. Detailed planning is required to insure its effectiveness.

C. Severity Level Protective Actions



1. The following actions are required for all of the six severity level emergencies listed in Paragraph 2 below.
 - a. The facility manager reports the emergency to the State Warning Point as outlined in Subparagraph 5 of XI A, Notification.
 - b. The Chief of the Radiation Protection Section, Department of Human Resources, confirms the emergency as outlined in Paragraph IX A 3 a (1), Radiation Protection Section, and Subparagraph 7 of XI A, Notification.
2. The six severity levels and specific protective actions that apply to each are:
 - a. Severity Level 1 (radioactive material is confined within a facility structure).
 - (1) Investigation and correction by facility management.
 - (2) Off-site protective actions are not required.
 - b. Severity Level 2 (radioactive material is confined within a facility structure or on-site).
 - (1) Investigation and correction by facility management.
 - (2) The reporting of the emergency to the local warning points by the facility may be required.
 - (3) Activation of State Emergency Operating Center may be required.
 - (4) Physical response by the State Emergency Response Team may be required.
 - (5) Release of public information to the news media concerning the emergency may be required.
 - (6) Additional off-site protective actions may not be required.
 - c. Severity Level 3 (radioactive material is released on-site and spreads off-site).
 - (1) Investigation and correction by facility management
 - (2) The reporting of the emergency to the local warning points by the facility may be required.
 - (3) Activation of State Emergency Operating Center.

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- (4) Physical response by the State Emergency Response Team.
 - (5) Dosimeters issued to emergency workers.
 - (6) Extensive monitoring of air, water, soil, equipment, and personnel.
 - (7) Laboratory analysis of any appropriate samples.
 - (8) Release of public information to the news media concerning the emergency.
 - (9) Residents in the immediate area may be required to remain indoors for a short period of time.
 - (10) The voluntary evacuation of certain area zones may be recommended.
 - (11) The control or impoundment of contaminated crops, produce, equipment, or materials may be directed.
 - (12) The raw water intake may be restricted.
 - (13) Decontamination operations may be conducted.
 - (14) The exposure of emergency workers will be controlled and limited.
 - (15) Medical examinations and evaluations of over-exposed emergency workers will be conducted.
 - (16) The use of respirators to prevent the inhalation of radioactive materials by emergency workers may be required.

d. Severity Level 4 (radioactive material is released off-site).

- (1) Investigation and correction by facility management.
- (2) The reporting of the emergency to the local warning point by the facility.
- (3) Activation of State Emergency Operating Center.
- (4) Physical response by the State Emergency Response Team.
- (5) Dosimeters issued to emergency workers.
- (6) Extensive monitoring of air, water, soil, equipment, and personnel.

- (7) Laboratory analysis of any appropriate samples.
 - (8) Release of public information to the news media concerning the emergency.
 - (9) Residents in affected area asked to remain indoors.
 - (10) The voluntary evacuation of certain area zones may be recommended.
 - (11) The control or impoundment of contaminated crops, produce, equipment, or materials may be directed.
 - (12) Raw water intake may be restricted.
 - (13) Decontamination operations may be conducted.
 - (14) The exposure of emergency workers will be controlled and limited.
 - (15) Medical examinations and evaluations of exposed emergency workers may be conducted.
 - (16) Potassium iodide pills will be administered to emergency workers, if necessary. (Pending U. S. Food and Drug Administration approval of administering potassium iodide to the population, it is anticipated that a two-day supply of potassium iodide pills for emergency workers and the population in the ten-mile evacuation area will be stored near each operating fixed nuclear facility with an additional 12-day supply for the heaviest-populated evacuated area stored at the Division of Civil Preparedness in Raleigh.)
 - (17) Actions concerning protective clothing for emergency workers and the public may be recommended.
 - (18) The use of respirators to prevent inhalation of airborne radioactive materials by emergency workers may be recommended.
- e. Severity Level 5 (radioactive material is released off-site).
- (1) Investigation and correction by facility management.
 - (2) The reporting of the emergency to the local warning point by the facility.
 - (3) Activation of State Emergency Operating Center.
 - (4) Physical response by the State Emergency Response Team.

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- (5) Dosimeters issued to emergency workers.
 - (6) Extensive monitoring of air, water, soil, equipment, and personnel.
 - (7) Extensive sample collection and laboratory analysis.
 - (8) Release of public information to the news media concerning the emergency.
 - (9) Immediate evacuation of sensitive population (families with children or pregnant women, schools, nurseries) within certain area zones.
 - (10) Evacuation of all other persons within certain zones may be required.
 - (11) The control or impoundment of contaminated crops, produce, equipment, or materials may be directed.
 - (12) The raw water intake may be restricted.
 - (13) Extensive recovery and clean-up operations may be conducted.
 - (14) The exposure of emergency workers will be controlled and limited.
 - (15) Medical examination and evaluations of over-exposed emergency workers will be conducted.
 - (16) Potassium iodide pills will be administered to emergency workers and the public if necessary.
 - (17) Actions will be recommended concerning protective clothing for emergency workers and the public.
 - (18) The use of respirators to prevent the inhalation of airborne radioactive materials by emergency workers will be recommended if necessary.
- f. Severity Level 6 (radioactive material is released off-site).
- (1) The same protective actions as for Severity Level 5.
 - (2) Evacuation and other protective actions may be more extensive and immediate.
- g. Coordinating Instructions.
- (1) Fixed nuclear facility operators are to report radiation releases in excess of those authorized
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by their license to the Radiation Protection Section, Division of Facility Services, Department of Human Resources.

- (2) Information obtained from any source concerning an accidental radiation release is to be given to the Radiation Protection Section, Division of Facility Services, Department of Human Resources for evaluation.
- (3) The Radiation Protection Section is responsible for making the official determination of the severity level of an accidental radiation release and presenting the determination and recommendations for protective actions that should be considered to the State Emergency Response Team leader.
- (4) Should conflicting opinions concerning the severity level of an accidental radiation release develop, responsibility for resolving differences and reducing all details to a single determination rests with the Chief of the Radiation Protection Section.

XIV. EVACUATION AND SHELTER

A. Evacuation Areas

1. An evacuation area has been established for each fixed nuclear facility that has a ten-mile radius.
2. Each evacuation area has been further divided into zones. The entire perimeter of each zone can be identified by recognizable terrain features.

B. Evacuation Routes. Each facility annex contains maps reflecting the location of primary evacuation routes, alternate routes, traffic control points, vehicle decontamination stations, and shelters.

C. Transportation

1. The primary means of transportation will be private vehicles.
2. Local transit systems and State and local buses will also be used.
3. Provisions will be made for the transportation of the non-ambulatory public.
4. Walking will be required if transportation is not available.

D. Shelter

1. Shelters are located outside the perimeter of all evacuation zones.

2. Shelter locations have been predesignated.
3. Buildings such as schools, churches, and armories have been selected as shelters.
4. Characteristics of a good shelter are as follows:
 - a. Good access.
 - b. Sufficient parking area.
 - c. Adequate space (based upon 40 square feet per person).
 - d. Restrooms and showers.
 - e. Mass feeding capability.
5. Pets will not be allowed in public shelters.

XV. REENTRY AND RECOVERY. The problems involved in reentry and recovery are in direct proportion to the amount of radioactive contamination remaining. Due to the technical expertise required, local government cannot contend with problems of such magnitude without State resources.

A. Tasks Required

1. Decontamination of people, animals, property, food, and water.
 2. Continued security of public and private property, including unauthorized entry into contaminated areas.
 3. Health and medical services for evacuees.
 4. Mass care.
 5. Continuous monitoring of people and property, including long-term monitoring.
 6. Transportation.
 7. Proper radioactive waste disposal.
- B. The Department of Crime Control and Public Safety will coordinate State support during the reentry and recovery phase, utilizing the same resources as used in the evacuation phase.

XVI. PUBLIC INFORMATION

- A. Responsibility. The release of all information to the public will be coordinated by the Public Information Officer of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. This will

minimize release of conflicting information, help avoid confusion, and permit the public to accurately interpret the situation.

B. State Emergency Response Team. The Public Information Officer is a member of the State Emergency Response Team and, as such, shall be dispatched with the Team in response to any radiological emergency at fixed nuclear facilities.

C. Public Information Support Group. The Public Information Support Group will be composed of State agencies directly involved in emergency response.

1. Team Composition:

Support Group Leader - Public Information Officer, Department of Crime Control and Public Safety

Secretary for Information Services Section - Department of Crime Control and Public Safety

Traffic Safety Information Officer - State Highway Patrol

Two Public Information Officers - Department of Human Resources

One Public Information Officer - Department of Transportation

One Public Information Officer - Department of Natural Resources and Community Development

2. Upon mobilization of National Guard personnel, two or more members of the Public Affairs Detachment will join the Public Information Support Group.

D. Coordination of Public Information Personnel

1. The State Emergency Response Team shall provide adequate facilities for public information personnel and news media.

2. Facilities shall be provided for other public information personnel, to include:

a. Fixed nuclear facility public information staff.

b. Local government public information representatives.

c. Federal public information staff.

3. The Public Information Support Group will be responsible for the daily operation of the public information facility, to include coordinating the collection and release of all information to the news media, verifying and resolving conflicting information, scheduling news briefings, and copying releases for distribution.



E. Concept of Operations

1. Pre-Emergency Phase

- a. Identify personnel to be provided by the various departments of State government for the Public Information Support Group.
- b. Exercise personnel in Public Information Support Group operations and establish position responsibilities.
- c. Establish supply and equipment requirements, determine the source of supply, and make provisions for transporting supplies and equipment.
- d. Establish and maintain frequent contact with fixed nuclear facility public information personnel including joint yearly training exercises.
- e. Contact and establish good working relations with all information outlets including any special requirements for dissemination of information to the public.
- f. Draft initial news releases.
- g. Prepare camera-ready copy of general educational information to be distributed at time of emergency to assist the public in understanding possible developments.
- h. Prepare camera-ready copy of evacuation plan to include mapping of routes, shelter locations, etc.
- i. In conjunction with the State Emergency Response Team, determine specific space available for public information operations at each facility and initiate action to obtain all necessary support equipment such as additional telephone lines.

2. Emergency Phase

- a. Upon activation of the State Emergency Response Team, notify members of the Public Information Support Group and the Governor's Press Secretary, issue initial news release, and depart with the State Emergency Response Team to the emergency site.
- b. Upon arrival, contact fixed nuclear facility personnel for briefing.
- c. Establish public information facility and assemble and brief public information representatives from all agencies.
- d. Issue releases to wire services and media at the site.

- e. Keep news media updated on all developments.
- f. Recommend to Team Chief dissemination of appropriate educational materials.
- g. Insure that all arrangements are complete for rapid dissemination of warning and evacuation information.

3. Post-Emergency Phase

- a. Keep news media updated on recovery operations.
- b. Distribute instructions and educational material to the public for return to normalcy for reentry if evacuation has been necessary.
- c. Phase out the Public Information Support Group and facility as operation winds down.

XVII. TRAINING AND EXERCISES

- A. The State Emergency Response Team, including members from all departments required to furnish personnel for the team, will receive training at least annually. This training will be in the form of classroom instruction, drills, table top exercises, subsystem exercises, or field exercises.
- B. A field exercise to test this Plan will be conducted annually. The field exercises will include State personnel with assigned missions and may include Federal, local, and facility personnel. A control group will write the scenario, control the exercise, prepare critique notes, and recommend changes to improve the plan.
- C. Where feasible the training will include the testing of radiological instruments, equipment, warning system, and communications. Training will also include on-site familiarization courses by plant personnel.

XVIII. LEGAL LIABILITY. Pursuant to G.S. 166A-14, neither the State nor any political subdivision thereof, nor any civil preparedness worker is liable for the death or injury to persons, or for damage to property, as a result of any civil preparedness measure resulting from the execution of this plan, except in cases of willful misconduct, gross negligence, or bad faith. G.S. 104E-22 protects citizens from tort claims arising from emergency assistance actions at the request of the State or pursuant to a mutual radiological assistance agreement.



XIX. REVIEW AND UPDATE

- A. Changes to this plan will be made when required and copies furnished as shown in the distribution list below. The changes will include relevant, up-to-date radiation emergency planning information for use by all agencies involved in the plan.
- B. An annual general review and update of the plan by all agencies involved will be completed in January of each year.

SUBMITTED:

Secretary, Department of Crime
Control and Public Safety

CONCURRENCES:

Secretary, Department of Human
Resources

Secretary, Department of Natural
Resources and Community Development

Secretary, Department of
Transportation

Commissioner, Department of
Agriculture

Attorney General

Secretary, Department of Correction

Secretary, Department of
Administration

APPROVAL:

Governor

Attachments:

1. Nuclear Electric Generation Plants
2. Authorities and Agreements

Annexes:

- A. Brunswick Steam Electric Plant near Southport
- B. General Electric Wilmington Manufacturing Department
- C. North Carolina State University Puistar Reactor
- D. McGuire Plant in Mecklenburg County (to be developed)
- E. Shearon Harris Nuclear Power Plant in Wake County (to be developed)
- F. Out-of-Site Facilities that Impact North Carolina (to be developed)

DISTRIBUTION (Basic Plan)

N. C. Department of:

Administration
Agriculture
 Food and Drug
 Food Distribution
Auditor
Commerce
Crime Control and Public Safety (5)
 Division of Civil Preparedness
 State Highway Patrol
 North Carolina National Guard
 Civil Air Patrol
 Alcohol Law Enforcement
Correction
 Prison Division
 Correctional Enterprises
Human Resources
 Facility Services
 Health Services
 Radiation Protection (5)
 Sanitation
 Laboratory
 Waste and Vector
 Water Supply
 Emergency Medical Services
 Personal Health
 Social Services
Natural Resources and Community Development
 Marine Fisheries
 Forest Resources
 Recreation Resources
 Environmental Management
Public Education
 N. C. State University
Revenue
Transportation
 Highways
Utilities Commission
Wildlife Commission

Area and Local Civil Preparedness Coordinators:

All
Brunswick (10)
New Hanover (10)

DISTRIBUTION (continue...)

Federal:

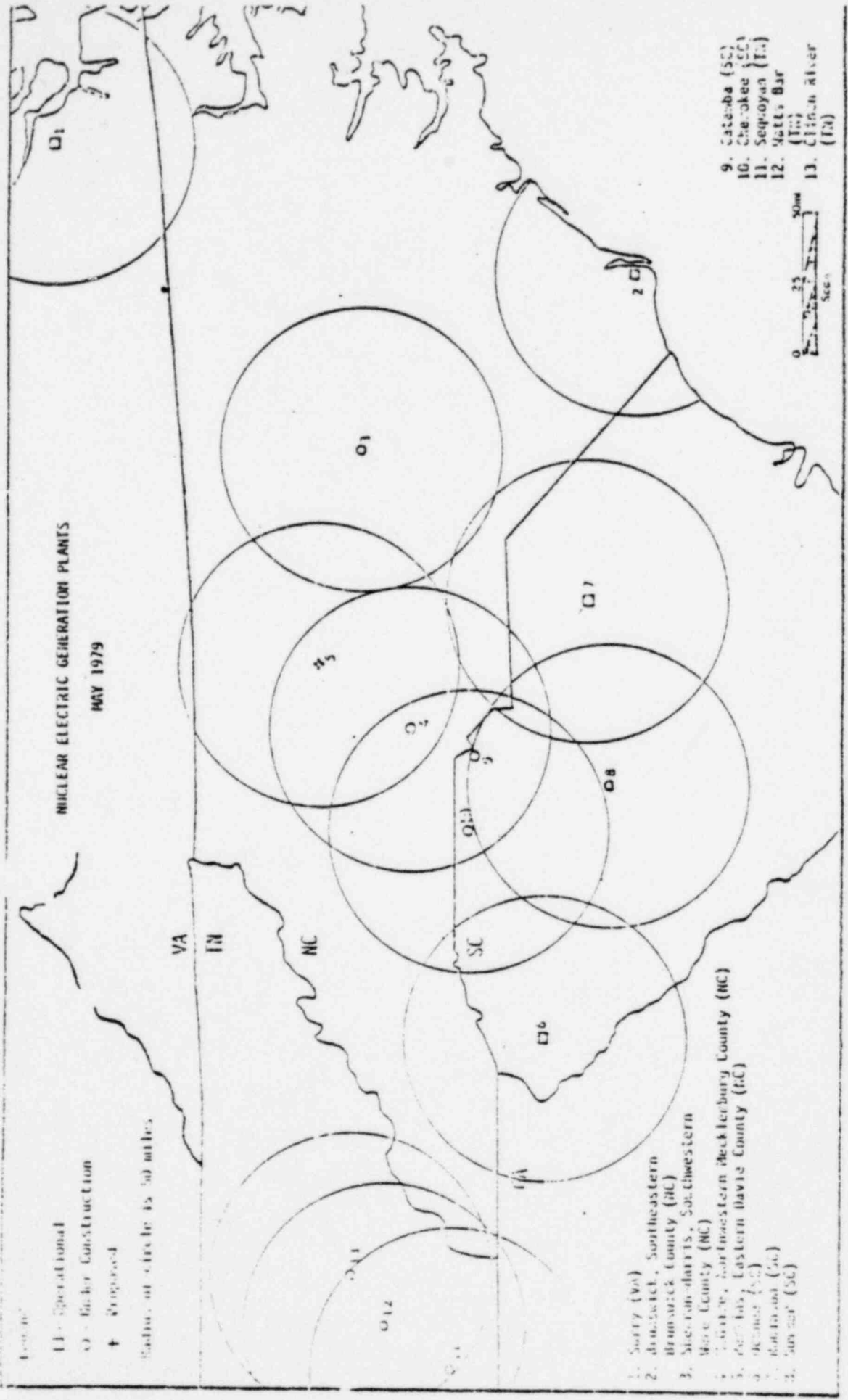
Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region IV (3)
National Weather Service, Raleigh-Durham
Corps of Engineers, Wilmington
Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Region 2
Savannah River Operations Office
Edgerhausen, Grimmerhausen, and Grier
Fifth Coast Guard District, Region IV
Fifth Coast Guard District
Environmental Protection Agency, Region IV
Health, Education, and Welfare, Region IV

Others:

Young Lawyers
American National Red Cross, Charlotte
The Salvation Army, Charlotte
Mennonites
Carolina Power and Light Company, Raleigh
Carolina Power and Light Company, Wilmington
Duke Power Company
General Atomics
Southern Bell Telephone Company
Seaboard Coastline Railroad
Emergency Communications Committee
Emergency Broadcast Service, Raleigh
Southern Nuclear Compact
Governor's Office, Science and Public Policy Advisor
Energy Research Institute
Legislative Sub-Committee, Energy Advisory Council
Conservation Council of North Carolina
Carolina State Energy Group
League of Women Voters in North Carolina
Sierra Club
Commerce Department "Energy Insider"

NORTH CAROLINA
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
IN SUPPORT OF
FIXED NUCLEAR FACILITIES

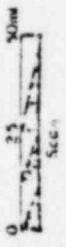
ATTACHMENT 1 - NUCLEAR ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANTS (MAP)



NUCLEAR ELECTRIC GENERATION PLANTS
MAY 1979

Legend:
 () Operational
 (---) Under Construction
 + Proposed
 Radius of circle is 50 miles


1. Smyth (Va)
2. Dunwoody, Southeastern Brunswick County (NC)
3. McFarland, Southern Wake County (NC)
4. Edgington, Northeastern Mecklenburg County (NC)
5. Edgington, Eastern Davie County (NC)
6. Edgington (SC)
7. Edgington (Ga)
8. Sumner (SC)
9. Catawba (SC)
10. Cherokee (SC)
11. Sequoyan (Tn)
12. Matt, Bar (Tn)
13. Clinch River (Tn)



POOR ORIGINAL

NORTH CAROLINA
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
IN SUPPORT OF
FIXED NUCLEAR FACILITIES

ATTACHMENT 2 - AUTHORITIES AND AGREEMENTS



AUTHORITIES AND AGREEMENTS

The following documents which support this plan are on file in the office of the Secretary, Department of Crime Control and Public Safety:

1. Authority and References
2. The Southern Agreement for Mutual State Radiological Assistance
3. North Carolina - South Carolina Radiation Monitoring Agreement

North Carolina Department of
**CRIME CONTROL
& PUBLIC SAFETY**



State Highway Patrol Alcohol Law Enforcement Crime Control National Guard Civil Preparedness Civil Air Patrol

James B. Hunt, Jr., Governor

Burley B. Mitchell, Jr., Secretary

February 8, 1980

MEMORANDUM

TO: Local Officials, Catawba, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln and Mecklenburg Counties

FROM: David E. Kelly *David E. Kelly*
Assistant Secretary for Public Safety

SUBJECT: N.C. Emergency Response Plan/McGuire Nuclear Station

Attached is a draft copy of the North Carolina Radiological Emergency Response Plan in Support of Fixed Nuclear Facilities and a copy of Annex B to this Plan. Annex B deals specifically with the McGuire Nuclear Station now being constructed by Duke Power Company in Mecklenburg County.

This plan and its related annex have been developed over the last several months by a special task force consisting of representatives from several departments and agencies of State Government and representatives of local governments. To the best of my knowledge, all requirements as set forth in current Federal Government guidelines have been met. In addition, this plan appears to satisfy requirements contained in applicable State Statutes.

I would appreciate your reviewing this plan and Annex B and forwarding appropriate comments to me. It will be helpful if these comments can be received not later than March 3, 1980. In the near future, we will be scheduling meetings with local officials to discuss the field testing of these documents, and I will keep you informed of our plans.

DEK:jj
Enc.

DRAFT
1/17/80

DRAFT

ANNEX B (MCGUIRE NUCLEAR STATION)
TO THE NORTH CAROLINA RADIOLOGICAL RESPONSE PLAN
IN SUPPORT OF FIXED NUCLEAR FACILITIES

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6	Zone E, Mecklenburg County	
7	Zone F, Mecklenburg County	
8	Zone G, Mecklenburg County	
9	Zone H, Mecklenburg County	
10	Zone I, Mecklenburg County with Western Cabarrus County	
11	Zone J, Gaston County	
12	Zone K, Gaston County	
13	Zone L, Gaston County	
14	Zone M, Gaston County	
15	Zone N, Gaston County	
16	Zone O, Lincoln County	
17	Zone P, Lincoln County	
18	Zone Q, Lincoln County	
19	Zone R, Lincoln County	

I. PURPOSE. This annex establishes the responsibilities and actions required to minimize radiation exposure and environmental contamination in the event of a radiation emergency at the McGuire Nuclear Station of the Duke Power Company near Charlotte, North Carolina.

II. DEFINITIONS. See Paragraph II (DEFINITIONS), Basic Plan.

III. AUTHORITY AND REFERENCES. See Attachment 2, Authorities and Agreements, Basic Plan.

IV. SITUATION

A. See Paragraph IV (SITUATION), Basic Plan.

B. Contiguous State Planning. The monitoring zone extends 50 miles from the McGuire Nuclear Station. There are four counties in South Carolina - Cherokee, Chester, Lancaster, York - that fall in this monitoring zone. Attachment 2 to the Basic Plan contains an agreement specifying North Carolina's responsibilities for keeping South Carolina informed in the event of an emergency at the McGuire Nuclear Station.

C. Counties Affected by McGuire Nuclear Station

1. Ten-mile radius for evacuation consideration:

Catawba	Lincoln	(see Map No. 1 at
Gaston	Mecklenburg	Appendix 1)
Iredell		

2. Fifty-mile radius for environmental radiation monitoring:

Alexander	Davidson	Rutherford	Cherokee, S. C.
Anson	Davie	Rowan	Chester, S. C.
Burke	Gaston	Stanly	Lancaster, S. C.
Cabarrus	Iredell	Union	York, S. C.
Caldwell	Lincoln	Wilkes	(see Map at
Catawba	Mecklenburg	Yadkin	Appendix 4)
Cleveland	Montgomery		

V. ASSUMPTIONS. See Paragraph V (ASSUMPTIONS), Basic Plan.

VI. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS. See Paragraph VI (CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS), Basic Plan.

VII. COMMAND AND CONTROL

A. See Paragraph VII (COMMAND AND CONTROL), Basic Plan.

B. When an authorized official of Mecklenburg County is notified or reaches the McGuire Nuclear Station site, he shall assume command and control of off-site protective actions by agencies of Mecklenburg County. He shall advise the governing bodies of Catawba, Gaston, Iredell, and Lincoln Counties of actions taken by Mecklenburg County and recommend appropriate actions for Catawba, Gaston, Iredell, and Lincoln.

VIII. ORGANIZATION. See Paragraph VIII (ORGANIZATION), Basic Plan.

IX. ASSIGNMENT OF TASKS. See Paragraph IX (ASSIGNMENT OF TASKS), Basic Plan.

X. RESOURCES

A. Procedures for the control and allocation of resources required to support emergencies in the area of the McGuire Nuclear Station will be prescribed by the Secretary for Crime Control and Public Safety or his designated representative.

B. A resources directory containing such information as identification and location of resources and the appropriate point of contact for procurement is maintained by the State Emergency Response Team resources officer and in the Division of Emergency Management at the State Emergency Operating Center.

C. Coordinating Instructions

1. All requisitions for personnel, supplies, and equipment will be directed to the State Emergency Response Team resources officer located at the State Emergency Response Team command post.

2. The types and quantities of resources committed are to be reported by the provider to the State Emergency Response Team resources officer or to the Division of Emergency Management at the State Emergency Operating Center.

XI. NOTIFICATION AND WARNING METHODS AND PROCEDURES

A. Notification

1. If an emergency occurs at the McGuire Nuclear Station, the authorized person on duty shall notify personnel at the following agencies:

- a. State Warning Point, Raleigh, telephone 919/733-3861.
- b. Mecklenburg County Warning Point, Charlotte, telephone 704/374-3333.
- c. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Atlanta, telephone 404/221-4503

2. The notification shall contain the following items of information:

- a. Name of caller and title.
- b. Location, date, and time the emergency occurred.
- c. Nature of the release (air or waterborne).
- d. Assessment of the severity level.
- e. Projected affected area.
- f. Projected duration of the release.
- g. Any protective actions that may be immediately required.

3. The notification will be confirmed at once by the warning points by contacting the McGuire Nuclear Station at 704/875-1357 and verifying the information. If contact cannot be made by phone, law enforcement communications systems will be used. In any case, it is essential that the notification information (paragraph 2 above) be passed on the initial contact.

4. The telecommunicator on duty at the State Warning Point upon receipt of a notification of an emergency from the McGuire Nuclear Station takes actions as follows:

- a. Copies the message exactly as it is transmitted by the individual on duty at the McGuire nuclear station.
- b. Contacts by the quickest means available the individuals in the order shown on his contact list for the Radiation Protection Section, Division of Facility Services, Department of Human Resources and the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety and relays the notification to these individuals.
- c. Transmits the notification to other county warning points as shown below:
 - (1) Catawba County Warning Point, Newton, telephone 704/464-3112.
 - (2) Gaston County Warning Point, Gastonia, telephone 704/866-3300.

MCGUIRE NUCLEAR STATION
INITIAL NOTIFICATION
OF
AN EMERGENCY REPORTING FORM

Report No. _____

a. _____
(Name) (Title)

b. _____
(Location, date, and time of the occurrence)

c. Nature of the release _____
(Air or waterborne, etc.)

d. Assessment of severity _____

e. Projected affected area _____

f. Projected duration of the release _____

g. Protective actions that may be immediately required _____

This report received by _____ at the

_____ Warning Point at _____
(time) (date)

- (3) Iredell County Warning Point, Statesville, telephone 704/873-2531 via Iredell County Sheriff 704/872-4151.
- (4) Lincoln County Warning Point, Lincolnton, telephone 704/735-8202.

Special Note: The Police Information Network (PIN) is the primary communications means to be used by the State Warning Point telecommunicator to transmit the notification in writing to the counties shown in c. (1) - (4) above. The alternate is the telephone.

5. The official in charge of each county warning point shall maintain a list of governing officials who are to be notified of an emergency at the McGuire Nuclear Station.
6. The Division of Emergency Management shall maintain at the State Warning Point a list of governing officials who are to be notified of an emergency at the McGuire Nuclear Station.
7. The telecommunicator on duty at each county warning point, upon receipt of a notification of an emergency from the McGuire Nuclear Station, takes actions as follows:
 - a. Contacts by the quickest means available the governing officials in the order shown on his contact list and informs them that an authenticated notification of an emergency has been received from the McGuire Nuclear Station and gives the officials all information contained in the notification.
 - b. Takes other actions as directed by local authorities.
8. When the telecommunicator on duty at the State Warning Point receives a notification of an emergency from the McGuire Nuclear Station, he takes the following actions:
 - a. Contacts by the quickest means available the individuals in the order shown on his contact list, informs them that an authenticated notification of an emergency has been received from the McGuire Nuclear Station and gives the individuals all information contained in the notification (paragraph 2 above).
 - b. Furnishes written copies of the notification to individuals if requested.
 - c. Takes other actions as directed.

9. The Radiation Protection Section, upon receiving notification from the State Warning Point, promptly contacts the McGuire Nuclear Station and obtains the information provided in paragraph 2, plus as much of the following information as can be determined:
- a. Types of isotopes released, with quantity of each and the chemical and physical form of each (noble gas or particulate).
 - b. Height (altitude) of airborne release and estimated speed or time of flight.
 - c. Prevailing weather (wind velocity, direction, temperature, atmospheric stability data, form of precipitation, if any).
 - d. Projected dose and dose rate at site boundary.
 - e. Projected dose and dose rate for each affected zone.
 - f. Estimate of radioactive contamination if environmental surfaces are involved.
 - g. Emergency response procedures in effect or recommended.
 - h. Injured personnel requiring off-site assistance.

10. Coordinating Instructions

- a. Due to the sensitive nature of the information that must be included in the notification of an emergency and the requirement for speed, the telephone is to be used by all participants to the maximum extent possible in transmitting and relaying a notification of an emergency, follow-up information, and subsequent amplifying reports.
- b. The notification of an emergency is to be transmitted in the sequence shown in 2 above. All seven items (a-g) shown in Figure 1 (Notification and Reporting Form) must be addressed.

- c. Follow-up information and subsequent amplifying reports relative to the initial notification of an emergency at the McGuire Nuclear Station are to be transmitted directly to a member of the Radiation Protection Section or to the State Emergency Response Team Command Post field location. In the event that personnel at the McGuire nuclear station are unable to contact a member of the Radiation Protection Section or the State Emergency Response Team command post, the information is to be transmitted to the State Warning Point. The telecommunicator on duty then relays the information to a member of the Radiation Protection Section or to the State Emergency Response Team command post.

B. Warning

1. General. Should an emergency develop at the McGuire Nuclear Station it may become necessary for governing officials in Mecklenburg, Catawba, Gaston, Iredell, and Lincoln Counties to take action to get the attention of the public and inform them of what has happened and what the people are expected to do. For purposes of this plan, warning includes two separate elements as follows:
 - a. Actions initiated by proper authority to alert or get the attention of those people who should be made aware of danger, to their lives or property.
 - b. The transmission by authorized individuals of information and instructions requiring action by those persons who may be affected by the danger.
2. Actions taken to get the attention of the people include:
 - a. The fixed sirens at all fire departments will be sounded in a steady tone for a period of three to five minutes.
 - b. The sheriff's county police chiefs, and the police chiefs of the municipalities in the counties will dispatch necessary law enforcement vehicles that are equipped with sirens and public address systems to patrol pre-assigned areas. While on patrol, the sirens will be sounded with a steady tone for periods of three to five minutes. This action is to be combined with transmitting the following announcement over the vehicle public address system: "An emergency condition has developed. Turn your radio and television sets on and listen for information and instructions. Follow the instructions that are being broadcast."
 - c. Law enforcement officers will give special attention to suburban and rural areas while on patrol and if necessary will knock on doors to make sure that people are alerted and are listening to radio or television.
 - d. During hours when radio and television stations are broadcasting, they may be asked to interrupt programs and alert the public, using a message similar to that in b above. See also 3 below.
 - e. Take any other actions that will help to get the attention of the public.
3. Broadcast radio and television stations are the primary means for transmitting follow-up information and instructions to the public. This may be accomplished in two ways:

- a. Stations continue their normal method of operation and periodically interrupt current programming to make local spot announcements containing warnings and other information as it is received from authoritative sources.
- b. A more serious emergency may dictate that exactly the same warning and related information be disseminated simultaneously in a highly controlled manner to the public in several political subdivisions. If this situation develops, the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) in the Charlotte and Statesville EBS operational areas may be activated. Procedures to be followed to activate the Emergency Broadcast System in these operational areas are:
 - (1) The Secretary, Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, or his authorized representative, makes a request to Mr. Carl V. Venters, Jr., Chairman of the State Emergency Communications Committee, Radio Station WPTF, Raleigh, N. C., for the Charlotte and Statesville operational areas Emergency Broadcast System to be activated. The Charlotte operational area contains the counties of Mecklenburg, Catawba, Gaston, and Lincoln. The Statesville operational area contains only Iredell County.
 - (2) The Chairman of the State Emergency Communications Committee directs a request for activation of the Charlotte and Statesville operational areas Emergency Broadcast System to the Managers of Radio Stations WSOC in Charlotte, N. C., and WFMX in Statesville, N. C., the common program control stations (CPCS-1) for the operational areas.
 - (3) Should activation of the Charlotte and/or Statesville operational area Emergency Broadcast System be required prior to assumption of control by the State, the authorized representative of Mecklenburg County governing body shall direct his request to the manager of Radio Station WSOC in Charlotte, N. C., or WFMX in Statesville, N. C.
 - (4) The station managers of WSOC in Charlotte, N. C., and WFMX in Statesville, N. C., implement the "alert and notification" procedures that have been prescribed for this purpose by the Federal Communications Commission.
 - (5) When the alert and notification procedures have been completed, all radio and television stations in the counties of Mecklenburg, Catawba, Gaston, Iredell, and Lincoln will be connected in a network and will receive from Radio Stations WSOC and WFMX warning and emergency instructions and rebroadcast them throughout the operational areas.

4. The National Weather Service Radio Systems in Charlotte, North Carolina, and Greensboro, North Carolina, will also be used to broadcast warning information directly to the public. Normally current weather information is broadcast continually. However, this service can be interrupted on a moment's notice and warning information can be instantly broadcast. Reception by the public is limited to those people who have special weather service receivers.
 - a. The meteorologist on duty at the National Weather Service office stops transmission in progress, transmits a special alert tone signal, and then transmits the warning information, repeating the transmission as often as necessary.
 - b. Warning information transmitted over the National Weather Service Radio System must be the same warning information transmitted by the radio and television stations.
5. FAA Charlotte is requested to notify and direct aircraft from the affected area.

C. Coordinating Instructions

1. It is essential that responsible officials make certain that the public information be in the hands of broadcasters before alerting the public to tune in for information and instructions. Some of this information may be prepared in advance "canned" and stored at each radio or television station for immediate retrieval and use. Subsequent information will be disseminated as developments occur. The Public Information Officer, DCCPS, has ultimate responsibility for the timely preparation and distribution of official information and instructions.
2. Actions to alert the public to receive information, prior to the assumption of control by the State, should be taken only on authority of the governing body of Mecklenburg County. After assumption of control by the State, the authority is that of the State Emergency Response Team.

XII. COMMUNICATIONS

A. General

1. This paragraph contains the policies and procedures to be followed when communications systems and services are used to support operations in the event that an emergency develops at the McGuire Nuclear Station.
2. Specific communications systems that are available are identified and the manner in which they are to be employed is described.

- B. Communications Concept. Communications is categorized into three parts: Pre-Emergency, Emergency, and Post-Emergency.

1. Pre-Emergency Phase. During this phase, the Secretary for Crime Control and Public Safety has directed the Division of Emergency Management to carry out the following assignments:
 - a. Establish relationships and points of contact with those organizations that may be required to provide communication systems to support an emergency at the McGuire Nuclear Station. The purpose of maintaining contact is to assure that the degree of readiness necessary to provide communications is established. The principal organizations are listed below:
 - (1) Business and Industry
 - (a) Southern Bell Telephone Company, Charlotte and Raleigh Offices
 - (b) Duke Power Company
 - (2) Federal Government
 - (a) Federal Emergency Management Agency
 - (b) U. S. Department of Energy
 - (3) State Government
 - (a) Department of Administration, Communications staff
 - (b) Department of Transportation, Division of Highways
 - (c) Department of Justice, Police Information Network
 - (d) Natural Resources and Community Development: N. C. Forest Service, Parks and Recreation Division, Wildlife Resources Commission
 - (e) Department of Crime Control and Public Safety: State Highway Patrol; N. C. Wing, Civil Air Patrol; Division of Emergency Management; the National Guard
 - (f) Department of Human Resources: Emergency Medical Services
 - (4) Local Government
 - (a) Sheriff's Department, Catawba County
 - (b) Catawba County Civil Preparedness Agency
 - (c) County Police Department, Gaston County

- (d) Sheriff's Department, Gaston County
 - (e) Gaston County Civil Preparedness Agency
 - (f) Sheriff's Department, Iredell County
 - (g) Iredell County Civil Preparedness Agency
 - (h) Communications Center Director, Lincoln County
 - (i) Lincoln County Civil Preparedness Agency
 - (j) County Police Department, Mecklenburg County
 - (k) Sheriff's Department, Mecklenburg County
 - (l) Mecklenburg County Civil Preparedness Agency
- (5) Volunteer Organizations
- (a) Citizens Band Radio Clubs (REACT, etc.)
 - (b) Amateur Radio Organizations
- b. Designate the communications staff personnel that will be detailed to carry out communications tasks during the Emergency Phase.

2. Emergency Phase

- a. This phase is initiated by a properly authenticated notification to the Secretary for the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, or his appointed representative, that an emergency at the McGuire Nuclear Station has developed. Receipt of the notification automatically dictates an instant requirement for initial command and control communications between the Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety, or his authorized representative, and the official in charge at the McGuire Nuclear Station. The following means of communications, in the order listed, are to be used for this purpose:
- (1) Commercial telephone (telephone direct).
 - (2) N. C. Highway Patrol Communications System (relay).
- b. "Follow-up" and continuing command and control communications begin with the arrival of the advance elements of the North Carolina State Emergency Response Team. At this location, command and control communications are to be established:

- (1) Between the State Emergency Response Team and the State Emergency Operating Center in Raleigh using telephone as the primary means. The first alternate is the Emergency Management Single Sideband Radio System, which is available either as a mobile or fixed unit as required. Other alternates are the Police Information Network and Amateur Radio Volunteer Organizations. An Amateur Radio Emergency services station is located at the State Emergency Operating Center and one is packaged for immediate transport to the State Emergency Response Team.
 - (2) Between the Emergency Response Team and the McGuire Nuclear Station Emergency Control Center, using telephone as the primary means. The alternate is the host county Civil Preparedness FM radio network.
- c. During the Emergency Phase, there will be continuing requirement for communications to support a variety of specialized activities, in addition to command and control, which are directly related to the emergency. The major activities and associated communications are listed below:
- (1) State Emergency Response Team operations
 - (a) The telephone will continue to be used to the maximum extent possible.
 - (b) Scheduled operational reports, statistical data, and other lengthy communications addressed to the State Emergency Operating Center are to be transmitted from a Police Information Network terminal in the vicinity of the State Emergency Response Team command post to the Police Information Network terminal located in the State Emergency Operating Center (Terminal Identifier - E O C).
 - (c) Communications within the State Emergency Response Team will be conducted using mobile radios, portable radios, and a portable base station radio supplied by the Division of Emergency Management. The radio net will be determined by the needs of the Emergency Response Team.
 - (2) Radiological assessment communications
 - (a) Two-way radio is the primary means of communications to be used between radiological assessment team members and their control point. The primary State source of supply for the radios is the N. C. Office of Emergency Services. Alternate sources are the National Guard, the N. C. Forest Service, and the Division of Emergency Management. Portable units, mobiles, and a portable base station will be required.

- (b) Volunteer organizations such as the Civil Air Patrol, local radio amateurs, and citizens radio service organizations such as REACT groups may be requested to provide radio communications support.
 - (c) Scheduled and non-scheduled radiological assessment reports, estimates, and recommendations that are of necessity lengthy and detailed are to be sent over fixed landline facilities (telephone, telecopier, and Police Information Network) to the maximum extent possible.
- (3) Logistical communications
- (a) Traffic control. This task will require radio communications between traffic control points, road blocks, moving patrol vehicles, and the State Emergency Response Team command post.
 - (b) Traffic control operations will require the use of such State resources as the Highway Patrol, the National Guard, the Division of Highways, and the Division of Forest Resources radio systems.
- (4) Shelter communications
- (a) The telephone system is to be used as the primary means of communications between shelters in Cabarrus, Catawba, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln, and Mecklenburg Counties and their respective County Emergency Operating Center.
 - (b) Radio back-up communications (on standby) to support shelter operations in Cabarrus, Catawba, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln, and Mecklenburg Counties will be provided by each county.
 - (c) There will be a requirement for shelter status reports and other information directly related to shelter operations to be exchanged between the Emergency Operating Centers in Cabarrus, Catawba, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln, and Mecklenburg Counties. The primary communications system to be used for this purpose is the Police Information Network. The first alternate communications means is the telephone. The second alternate communications means is the law enforcement mutual air radio system.
- (5) Medical Services Communications

- (a) Medical services communications include all systems and services that have been specifically planned, designed, and placed in operation to support the hospitals, ambulance service, and rescue squads in Cabarrus, Catawba, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln, and Mecklenburg Counties. The hospitals to be supported are as follows:

<u>County</u>	<u>Hospital</u>
Cabarrus	Cabarrus Memorial
Catawba	Catawba Memorial Glen R. Frye Memorial
Gaston	Gaston Memorial
Iredell	Davis Iredell Memorial Lowrance
Lincoln	Gordon Crowell Memorial Lincoln County
Mecklenburg	Charlotte Memorial Mercy Presbyterian

- (b) The primary means of communications between hospitals in Cabarrus, Catawba, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln, and Mecklenburg Counties and the State Emergency Response Team command post at Statesville is telephone.
- (c) The primary means of communications between the hospitals in Cabarrus, Catawba, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln, and Mecklenburg Counties is telephone.
- (d) The alternate means of communications between the hospitals in Cabarrus, Catawba, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln, and Mecklenburg Counties is radio.
- (e) Coordinating instructions:
- The North Carolina Office of Emergency Medical Services coordinates the use of all communications systems and services required to support medical activities.
 - Communications circuits between the State Emergency Response Team command post and the State Emergency Operating Center will be available to field elements of the North Carolina Office of Emergency Medical Services

for transmission of administrative and logistical communications to the State Emergency Operating Center.

(6) Communications for decontamination operations

- (a) The primary communication requirement for equipment decontamination operations is two-way radio between the decontamination teams and the State Emergency Response Team command post.
- (b) The three State agencies that will most actively participate in decontamination operations are the Forestry Service, the North Carolina National Guard, and the Division of Highways. These agencies are to use radio equipment and the systems which are under their direct control to provide the needed communications.
- (c) Other elements of State Government may receive decontamination mission assignments. They may or may not have the two-way radio equipment necessary to support the mission. If they do not have the equipment, it is to be drawn from communications resources that have been made available to the State Emergency Response Team.

3. Post-Emergency Phase. This period normally begins when the Governor or his representative, declares that the immediate emergency has passed. During this period the Division of Emergency Management will proceed as follows:

- a. Reevaluate those current status and operations requirements for emergency communications that have been established to support the radiation emergency.
- b. Determine and recommend to the State Emergency Response Team leader the temporary communications systems and personnel that can be discontinued.
- c. Prepare plans and issue instructions to phase out communications systems no longer required.
- d. Prepare after-action reports as directed.

C. Coordinating Instructions

- 1. The extent to which the size and complexity of the State Emergency Response Team command post is to be developed will depend upon the circumstances as viewed by the chief of the State Emergency Response Team. These circumstances will dictate the types, quantities, and kinds of communications resources that will be required at the State Emergency Response Team command post.

2. The integration of local government, State government, Federal government, and business and industry communications systems and services is not only encouraged but expected in the performance of the overall mission.
3. The Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety has assigned the Emergency Management Communications Officer to be the emergency communications coordinator for the State Emergency Response Team. He is granted the authority to:
 - a. Plan communications systems to meet stated requirements.
 - b. Coordinate with appropriate communications managers for the control and use of existing State and local government communications systems when it becomes necessary to temporarily divert these systems from their normal operations to an emergency mode.
 - c. Approve and order on an emergency basis services provided by the common carriers required to support the State Emergency Response Team.
 - d. Work directly with the authorized representatives of Federal agencies who are responsible for communications systems that are either in operation or to be put into service to support emergency operations. This is to assure that the Federal systems are properly integrated with other systems to the maximum extent.
 - e. Assist the State Emergency Response Team Public Information Officer with the employment of the Emergency Broadcast System and the National Weather Service Radio System when they are to be used to disseminate emergency instructions and information to the public.
4. For further details of communications, see Appendix 3.

XIII. PROTECTIVE ACTIONS. See Paragraph XIII (PROTECTIVE ACTIONS),
Basic Plan.

ZONE	MAP #	COUNTY	SHELTER LOCATION	EVACUATION ROUTES
A	2	Catawba	Bandys HS, SR 1003 at Bandys Crossroad for residents West of SCL RR	SR 1852 to Lincoln County SR 1374 to NC 16, North to SR 1003 to school; SR 1372 South to NC 16 OR North to NC 150, North on NC 16 to SR 1003 to School
A	2	Catawba	Sherrill Ford Elem.S., SR 1848, NCAR SR 1838 for residents East of SCL RR	SR 1844 North to NC 150 to SR 1848 to School; SR 1841 North to NC 150 to SR 1848 to School;
B	3	Iredell	Brawley School, SR 1100 West of SR 1109	Northern Mecklenburg Neck residents evacuate via SR 1100 North to Brawley School; SR 1100 to School; or SR 1102 to NC 115 to US 21 to SR 1100 to School
C	4	Mecklenburg	Mooresville Senior and Junior High Schools near the corner of Magnolia and Center Avenues in Mooresville, shown on map 4A/5A	NC 73 to NC 115 to Magnolia Avenue to Schools. When schools are filled, evacuees will be assigned to other shelters identified in Paragraph 14, this Annex
D	5	Mecklenburg	Mooresville Senior & Junior HS near the corner of Magnolia and Center Avenue in Mooresville, shown on Map 4A/5A	NC 73 to NC 115 to Magnolia Avenue to schools. When schools are filled, evacuees will be assigned to other shelters identified in Paragraph 14, this Annex
E	6	Mecklenburg	UNC-C Campus Off NC 49, shown on Map 6A	SR 2128 to SR 2074 to I 85 to NC 49
F	7	Mecklenburg	UNC-C Campus, off NC 49, shown on Map 7A	NC 16 to I 85 to NC 49; or NC 27 to I 85 to NC 49; or SR 2074 to I 85 to NC 49
G	8	Mecklenburg	UNC-C Campus, off NC 49, shown on Map 8A	NC 73 to SR 2145 to NC 21 to I 77 to I 85, East to NC 49; or SR 2128 to SR 2074 to I 85, East to NC 49
H	9	Mecklenburg	UNC-C Campus, off NC 49, shown on Map 9A	SR 2074 or SR 2480 or I 77 or NC 115 to I 85 to NC 49
I	10	Mecklenburg	Odell School; off NC 73 on SR 1451 (Odell School Road) in Cabarrus County, 1.2 miles South of Deweese	NC 73 to Cabarrus County SR 1451 (Odell School Road)
J	11	Gaston	Belmont Junior High School off NC 7 South of US 29-74 in Belmont	NC 273 to SR 2093 which is one mile South of NC 27-273 to North Main Street in Belmont
K	12	Gaston	East Gaston HS, SR 2085 off SR 2000, South of Intersection NC 275 & NC 27	NC 27 to Stanley to NC 275, South of Stanley, to SR 2000 to SR 2085 to school
L	13	Gaston	Mount Holly Junior High School, West Catawba Avenue South of 27 & NC 273 in Mount Holly	NC 16 to NC 273 to West Catawba Avenue to School

Figure 2

ZONE	MAP NO	COUNTY	SHELTER LOCATIONS	EVACUATION ROUTES
M	14	Gaston	Mount Holly Junior High School, West Catawba Avenue South of NC 27 and NC 273 in Mount Holly	NC 16 to NC 273 to West Catawba Avenue to School
N	15	Gaston	North Gaston High School, SR 1804 off SR 1001, North of Dallas	NC 27 to NC 275 to SR 1802 to SR 1803 to SR 1001 South to SR 1804
O	16	Lincoln	Central School (Boger City) on NC 27-150, shown on Map 16A	NC 16 to NC 73 to NC 150 to school; or SR 1511 to NC 73 to NC 150 to school
P	17	Lincoln	Lincolnton Senior High School, North Aspen Street and Sunset Drive in Lincolnton, shown on Map 17A	NC 16 to NC 150 to NC 27 West to North Aspen Street (Bus. U.S. 321 North); or NC 73 to NC 27 West to North Aspen Street (Bus. U.S. 321 North)
Q	18	Lincoln	Lincolnton Junior High School, South Aspen & East Rhodes Streets in Lincolnton, shown on Map 18A	NC 73 to NC 27 West to South Aspen Street (Bus. U.S. 321 South); or NC 16 to NC 150 to NC 27 West to South Aspen Street (Bus. US 321 South)
R	19	Lincoln	West Lincoln Senior High School or SR 1002 off NC 27 West of Lincolnton, shown on Map 19B	NC 73 to NC 27 to SR 1002

Figure 2

XIV. EVACUATION AND SHELTER

A. General

1. Paragraph VII (COMMAND AND CONTROL) addresses the authority and responsibility for executing the evacuation order.
2. Evacuation could take place under Severity Level 4, 5, or 6. See Paragraph IV (SITUATION) and Paragraph XIII C. (Severity Level Protective Actions)

B. Evacuation Area

1. There is an evacuation area ten miles in radius, divided into 18 zones.
2. These zone boundaries were selected to coincide with easily recognizable ground features (see Appendix 1).

C. Evacuation Routes

1. See Appendix 1 to this Annex for the evacuation routes, traffic control points, zones, and shelters.
2. See Appendix 1 for radiological monitoring and decontamination stations.
3. See Figure 2 (Zone Evacuation Routes and Shelters).

D. Transportation

1. Primary means will be private vehicles.
2. News releases will urge the sharing of rides with persons without transportation.
3. Non-ambulatory patients will be transported by the county rescue squads. Mutual Aid Agreements with the rescue units in surrounding counties will be involved where necessary.
4. Catawba, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln, and Mecklenburg County School busses may be utilized where needed. Charlotte Transit Authority busses may be used in Mecklenburg County.
5. The following State agencies have available transportation for use in the evacuation phase:

a. National Guard

- (1) The nearest Guard unit with available transportation is the 30th Engineer Brigade.

(2) Other National Guard units are in the following locations:

- (a) Lincolnton
- (b) Hickory
- (c) Newton
- (d) Mooresville
- (e) Statesville
- (f) Belmont
- (g) Gastonia

b. Wildlife Resources Commission. The enforcement officers of this Division operate from their residences.

- (1) One enforcement officer with vehicle and boat in Cabarrus County.
- (2) Two enforcement officers with vehicles and boats in Catawba County.
- (3) Two enforcement officers with vehicles and boats in Gaston County.
- (4) One enforcement officer with vehicle and boat in Lincoln County.
- (5) Two enforcement officers with vehicles and boats in Mecklenburg County.

c. Division of Forest Resources

- (1) The district headquarters in which Catawba, Cabarrus, Gaston and Lincoln Counties are is located in the city of Mount Holly. The following vehicles are available at these locations.
 - (a) Six pick-up trucks.
- (2) There are ranger(s) in the following counties:
 - (a) Cabarrus - two.
 - (b) Catawba - one
 - (c) Gaston - two
 - (d) Lincoln - two
 - (e) Mecklenburg - none
- (3) Each of these rangers has a State-owned pick-up truck.

d. North Carolina Department of Transportation

(1) The following Division of Highway maintenance yards have available transportation.

- (a) Cabarrus County - Mount Pleasant
- (b) Catawba County - Newton
- (c) Gaston County - Dallas
- (d) Lincoln County - Lincolnton
- (e) Mecklenburg County - Charlotte - On SR 1156, Wilmont Road 1, Southwest of Charlotte City Limits.

Mecklenburg County - Charlotte - On SR 2975, Sugar Creek Road, ½ mile South of Intersection of Sugar Creek Road and The Plaza.

Mecklenburg County - Huntersville - On SR 2004 (Huntersville - Mount Holly Road) 1 mile West of US 21.

E. Shelter

1. The following schools in Cabarrus, Catawba, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln, and Mecklenburg Counties have been designated as shelters:

Cabarrus County

<u>School</u>	<u>Spaces</u>
a. Odell Elementary, Concord	1,740

Catawba County

a. Bandy's High, Catawba	1,962
b. Sherrill's Ford, Terrell	933

Gaston County

a. Belmont Jr. High, Belmont	3,036
b. Belmont Central High, Belmont	1,396
c. East Gaston High, Gastonia	3,278
d. Mount Holly Jr. High, Mount Holly	2,284
e. North Gaston High, Dallas	3,901

Iredell County

<u>School & Other</u>	<u>Spaces</u>
a. Brawley School Bldg. 1, Lake Norman	1,318
b. Brawley School Bldg. 2, Lake Norman	286
c. Brawley School Bldg. 3, Lake Norman	622
d. Williamson Methodist Church, Lake Norman	779
e. Rocky Mt. Methodist Church, Lake Norman	1,145
f. St. Pauls Methodist Church, Lake Norman	145
g. Shepherd's School Bldg. 2, Shepherds	1,046
h. Shepherd's School Bldg. 3, Shepherds	297
i. Vanderburg Methodist Church Bldg., Shepherds	265
j. Vanderburg Methodist Church Bldg., Shepherds	69
k. Mooresville Senior High School, Mooresville	3,100
l. Mooresville Junior High School, Mooresville	3,500

Lincoln County

a. Central Jr. High, Lincolnton	1,450
b. Lincolnton Jr. High, Lincolnton	2,075
c. Lincolnton Sr. High, Lincolnton	2,275
d. West Lincoln Jr. High, Vale	1,775
e. West Lincoln Sr. High, Vale	1,850

Mecklenburg County

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| a. University of North Carolina at Charlotte,
Charlotte | 20,010 |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
2. These shelters will be staffed by the Red Cross, supplemented by county social services where needed.
 3. The required personnel for radiological monitoring and decontamination at these shelters will be furnished by the emergency management agencies of Cabarrus, Catawba, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln, and Mecklenburg Counties.

4. These shelter spaces are based on 40 square feet per shelteree. If more shelterees arrive than anticipated, this figure can be reduced without creating discomfort to the shelterees.
5. If evacuation is necessary during school hours, those children who reside inside the 10-mile evacuation area should remain at the school they attend, provided that school is outside of the evacuation area.

XV. REENTRY AND RECOVERY. See Paragraph XV (REENTRY AND RECOVERY), Basic Plan.

XVI. PUBLIC INFORMATION

- A. Public Information. The release of all information to the public relating to any emergency at the McGuire Nuclear Station will be coordinated by the Public Information Officer of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.
- B. State Emergency Response Team. The Public Information Officer is a member of the State Emergency Response Team and, as such, shall be dispatched with the Team in response to any radiological emergency at the McGuire Nuclear Station.
- C. Public Information Support Group. The Public Information Support Group will be composed of State agencies directly involved in responding to an emergency at the McGuire Nuclear Station.
 1. Team composition:
 - Support Chief - Public Information Officer, Crime Control and Public Safety
 - Secretary - Information Services Section, Crime Control and Public Safety
 - Traffic Safety Information Officer - State Highway Patrol
 - Two Public Information Officers - Department of Human Resources
 - One Public Information Officer - Department of Transportation
 - One Public Information Officer - Department of Natural Resources and Community Development
 2. Upon mobilization of National Guard personnel, two or more members of the Public Affairs Detachment will join the Public Information Support Group.
 3. In the event of an emergency at the McGuire Nuclear Station requiring involvement of the State Emergency Response Team, all members of the Public Information Support Group will be activated.

D. Coordination of Public Information Personnel

1. Facilities for Public Information personnel and news media shall be provided at the SERT Command Post.
2. Facilities shall be provided for:
 - a. Public information staff from Duke Power Company.
 - b. Public information representatives of Cabarrus, Catawba, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln, and Mecklenburg Counties.
 - c. Public information staff of the U.S. Department of Energy and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
3. The Public Information Officer will be responsible for the daily operation of the public information facility, to include coordinating the collection and release of all information to the news media, verifying and resolving conflicting information, scheduling news briefings, copying releases for distribution, etc.

E. Concept of Operations

1. Pre-Emergency Phase

- a. Directors of public information of State agencies listed in C 1 and C 2 above shall assign public information officers to the State Emergency Response Team Public Information Support Group and shall identify alternates.
- b. Personnel assigned to the Public Information Support Group shall receive specific assignments and will participate in a group exercise annually during the month of August. Specific individuals will be assigned to work with radio stations, newspapers, and television stations to interpret technical terminology and to write releases.
- c. Standard list of supplies for use in the field will be maintained in the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.
- d. Crime Control and Public Safety Public Information Officer will contact the Vice President-in-Charge of Public Information for Duke Power Company and request participation of their public information personnel.
- e. The following information outlets should be contacted and any special arrangements required to utilize their capability to the maximum shall be resolved. These outlets are:
 - (1) Radio stations (see Figure 3).

Figure

(News Media Listing) to Annex B (McGuire Nuclear Station) to the North Carolina Radiological Response Plan in Support of Fixed Nuclear Facilities

Location	Call	Frequency	Emmission	Power		Hours	Manager	Telephone
				Day	Night			
Charlotte	WSOC	93.1	AM					704/372-0930
Charlotte	WSOC	103.7	FM					704/372-0930
Charlotte	WFAE	90.9	FM					704/597-2250
Davidson	WDAV	89.9	FM					704/892-1908
Hickory	WHKY	1290	AM	5 KW		5am-12pm Mon-Sat	E. Long	704/322-5115
Hickory	WHKY	102.9	FM	14.8 KW		7am-12pm	E. Long	704/322-5115
Hickory	WIRC	63.0	AM	1 KW		6am-5:15pm	E. Troutman	704/322-4130
Hickory	WSPF	1000	AM	5 KW		Sunrise-Sunset	W. Deal	704/328-1338
Hickory	WXRC	95.7	FM	27 KW		7 days/24 hrs.	E. Troutman	704/322-4130
Newton	WNNC	12.30	AM	1 KW		5am-12om/7 days	D. Lingafelt	704/464-4041
Cherryville	WCSL	1590		1 KW				
Dallas	WAAK	960		1 KW				
Gastonia	WLTC	1370						
Gastonia	WGNC	1450						
Gastonia	WGAS	1420		0.5 KW				
Gastonia	WGNC	101.9	FM	11.1 KW				
Belmont	WCGC		AM					
Statesville	WSIC	1400	AM			24 hrs.	D. Bradshear	704/872-4251
Statesville	WDBM	550	AM			daylight		704/872-2455
Statesville	WFMX	105.7	FM			24 hrs.		704/872-6348
Statesville	WOOO	96.6	FM			6am-midnight		704/872-2455
Mooreville	WHIP	1350	AM			6am-6pm Mon-Sat		704/664-5051
Lincolnton	WLON	1050	AM				J. Brown	704/735-8071
Charlotte	WAM-E	1480	AM					704/377-5916
Charlotte	WAYS	610	AM					704/392-6191
Charlotte	WBT	1110	AM					704/374-3834

Figure (continued)

Radio Stations

<u>Location</u>	<u>Call</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Emmission</u>	<u>Power</u>		<u>Hours</u>	<u>Manager</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
				<u>Day</u>	<u>Night</u>			
Charlotte	WBCY	107.9	FM					704/374-3500
Charlotte	WEZC	104.7	FM					704/372-1106
Charlotte	WGIV	1600	AM					704/333-0131
Charlotte	WHVN	1310	AM					704/596-1310
Charlotte	WIST	1240	AM					704/376-3511
Charlotte	WROZ	95	FM					704/392-6191
Charlotte	WRPL	1540	AM					704/372-1540

Figure (News Media Listing) to Annex B (McGuire Nuclear Station) to the North Carolina Radiological Response Plan in Support of Fixed Nuclear Facilities

Television Stations

<u>Location</u>	<u>Call/Channel</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Manager</u>	<u>Phone</u>
Hickory	WHKY-TV Chan 14 VHF	10am - 1am	T. Long, Jr.	704/322-5726
Charlotte	WTVI-TV Chan 42			704/372-2442
Charlotte	WRET-TV Chan 36			704/536-3636
Charlotte	WCCB-TV Chan 18			704/372-1800
Charlotte	WSOC-TV Chan 9			704/372-0930
Charlotte	WBT-TV Chan 3			704/374-3500
Concord	WUNG-TV Chan 58			

Figure (News Media Listing) to Annex B (McGuire Nuclear Station) to the North Carolina Radiological Response Plan in Support of Fixed Nuclear Facilities

<u>Location</u>	<u>Newspaper</u>	<u>Editor</u>	<u>Pub. Day/Days</u>	<u>Circulation</u>	<u>Phone</u>
Statesville	Record & Landmark	J. Josey	Daily except Sun.	17,000	704/873-1451
Mooreville	Tribune	L. Sullivan	Wednesday	3,000	704/664-5554
Newton	Observer News	G. Thomas	Monday - Friday	4,500	704/464-0221
	Enterprise		Twice Wednesday	29,500	
Maiden	Maiden Times	C. Lancaster	Wednesday	3,400	704/428-9376
Hickory	Hickory Daily Record	T. Inman	Mon. - Saturday	27,000	704/428-9376
Lincolnton	Lincoln Times News	J. Leedy	Mon., Wed., Fri.	8,500	704/735-3031
Gastonia	Gastonia Gazette		Daily	25,000	
Charlotte	Charlotte Observer	D. Lawrence, Jr.	Daily		704/374-7215
Charlotte	Charlotte News	S. Spencer	Mon. - Saturday		704/374-7431
Charlotte	Weekly Uptown	J. Kilgo	Tuesday		704/597-9770
Charlotte	Weekly N. Mecklenburg	J. Kilgo	Wednesday		704/597-9770
Charlotte	Weekly West	J. Kilgo	Wednesday		704/597-9770
Charlotte	Weekly East	J. Kilgo	Thursday		704/597-9770
Charlotte	Weekly South	J. Kilgo	Thursday		704/597-9770
Charlotte	Weekly Sunday	J. Kilgo	Sunday		704/597-9770

- (2) Television stations (see Figure 3).
 - (3) Newspapers (see Figure 3).
 - (4) Emergency Broadcast System. Radio Station WSOC serves as the control station for their Emergency Broadcast System operational area except for Iredell County. Radio Station WFMX serves as the control station. To activate the Emergency Broadcast System, contact the Operations Manager, WSOC, telephone: 704/372-0930; and Operations Manager, WFMX, telephone: 704/872-6348. See also NOTIFICATION AND WARNING PROCEDURES, Paragraph XI. B. 3. b.
 - (5) National Weather Service Weather Radio System. The National Weather Service Radio System is controlled from their office at Douglas Airport in Charlotte except for Iredell County. Their National Weather Service Radio System is controlled from their office at the Friendship Airport in Greensboro. To broadcast emergency messages, contact Chief Meteorologist-in-Charge at 704/399-6000, for all counties except Iredell. To broadcast Iredell County emergency messages, contact Chief Meteorologist-in-Charge at Friendship 919/668-0789.
- f. Prepare initial news release concerning type accident that might occur at the McGuire Nuclear Station which would require State Emergency Response Team response.
 - g. Educational material explaining radiation, nuclear plant operation, possible effects from various types of radioactive releases, self-help methods of protection, and others shall be prepared in appropriate form for each type media and maintained in the McGuire file.
 - h. Camera-ready newspaper copy, slides for television, and simple verbal directions for radio shall be maintained in the McGuire file covering evacuation plans with necessary mapping of routes and shelter locations.
 - i. Diagram of space provided for Public Information Support Group assigned areas and location of support equipment will be prepared. Action shall be taken to install necessary telephone cable pre-emergency so that a minimum of 25 telephones can be installed without delay. Information shall include telephone numbers and action necessary for immediate installation of emergency phones.

2. Emergency Phase

- a. Upon notification of an accident at the McGuire Nuclear Station requiring the deployment of the State Emergency Response Team:

- (1) The Public Information Officer shall notify the Governor's press secretary and issue initial news release to wire services and other media.
 - (2) The Public Information secretary shall notify all section personnel and coordinate transportation arrangements including movement of section supplies and equipment.
 - (3) The Public Information Officer shall verify the communications section has ordered emergency installation of telephones in the SERT Command Post for the Public Information Support Group.
- b. The Public Information Support Group, shall establish a group operation area. The SERT Public Information Officer will assemble all Public Information representatives at the Public Information office and brief them on current situation.
 - c. The SERT Public Information Officer will issue first field release to wire service and media present. Direct release of educational or warning type information to the public will be as directed by the State Emergency Response Team Leader.
 - d. The Public Information Support Group will maintain continuous contact with the State Emergency Response Team Leader and the McGuire Nuclear Station Public Information Section so that news media may be updated on a regular schedule. The Public Information Officer shall arrange special briefings with appropriate representatives from all levels of government and Duke Power Company present to provide in-depth and detailed explanations as required.
 - e. Educational materials shall be reviewed and approval obtained from the State Emergency Response Team Leader on materials to be disseminated.
 - f. Warning and evacuation information:
 - (1) All pre-prepared warning and evacuation information shall be immediately reviewed and updated with local and State Emergency Management personnel.
 - (2) Camera-ready maps of routes and shelters shall be positioned with newspapers and slides with television stations for rapid release as required.
 - (3) Means of dissemination of warning from the State Emergency Response Team to the Catawba, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln, and Mecklenburg Warning Points shall be tested including the alternate methods of communications.

- (4) Responsibility for initiation of warning or evacuation information shall be reemphasized.
- (5) Activation of the Emergency Broadcast System or the National Weather Service radio shall be the primary responsibility of the State Emergency Response Team but may be utilized by local government if required.

3. Post-Emergency Phase

- a. Maintain continuous contact with local government, the State Emergency Response Team, and McGuire Nuclear Station personnel to coordinate information on recovery operations.
- b. Continuously monitor release of information to the public, update information as new procedures develop or, if no contamination escaped the site, reassure the public of the safety in returning to normalcy.
- c. Release public information support staff as the situation permits. When the State Emergency Response Team is released, close out facility at the Iredell County Agriculture Building.

XVII. TRAINING AND EXERCISES. See Paragraph XVII (TRAINING AND EXERCISES), Basic Plan.

XVIII. LEGAL LIABILITY. See Paragraph XVIII (LEGAL LIABILITY), Basic Plan.

XIX. REVIEW AND UPDATE

- A. Changes to the McGuire Nuclear Station Annex will be made when required and copies furnished as shown in the annex distribution list.
- B. An annual general review and update of the McGuire Annex by all agencies involved will be completed in March of each year.

Submitted:

Secretary, Department of Crime Control
and Public Safety

Concurrences:

Secretary, Department of Administration

Secretary, Department of Correction

Commissioner, Department of Agriculture

Secretary, Department of Human
Resources

Attorney General

Secretary, Department of Natural
Resources and Community
Development

Secretary, Department of
Transportation

Approval:

Governor of North Carolina

Appendices

1. Evacuation Control Measures
2. State Emergency Response Team Command Post Installation
3. Communications
4. Map, 50-Mile Environmental Radiation Monitoring Radius

Distribution

N.C. Departments of:

Administration - 1
Agriculture - 1
 Food and Drug - 1
 Food Distribution - 1
Auditor - 1
Crime Control and Public Safety - 5
 Division of Emergency Management - 10
 State Highway Patrol - 75
 North Carolina National Guard - 15
 N.C. Air National Guard - 2
 Civil Air Patrol - 1
 Alcohol Law Enforcement - 1
Correction - 1
 Prison Division - 1
 Correctional Enterprises - 1
Human Resources
 Facility Services - 1
 Health Services - 1
 Radiation Protection - 10
 Sanitation - 1
 Laboratory - 1
 Waste and Vector - 1
 Water Supply - 1
 Emergency Medical Services - 1
 Personal Health - 1
 Social Services - 1
Insurance - 1
Justice - 1
 State Bureau of Investigation - 1
 Police Information Network - 1
Natural Resources and Community
Development
 Marine Fisheries - 1
 Forest Resources - 1
 Recreation Resources - 1
 Environmental Management - 1
 Wildlife Resources - 1
Public Education - 1
 N.C. State University - 1
Revenue - 1
Transportation - 1
 Highways - 10
Utilities Commission - 10
UNC - Charlotte - 3

County of:

Cabarrus - 52
Catawba - 32
Gaston - 55
Iredell - 53
Lincoln - 38
Mecklenburg - 99
Alexander - 3
Anson - 3
Burke - 3
Caldwell - 3
Cleveland - 3
Davidson - 3
Davie - 3
Montgomery - 3
Rutherford - 3
Rowan - 3
Stanly - 3
Union - 3
Wilkes - 3
Yadkin - 3

South Carolina

Director of Disaster Preparedness - 5
County of: Cherokee - 3
 Chester - 3
 Landcaster - 3
 York - 3

Federal

Federal Emergency Management Agency,
 Region IV, Atlanta - 12
National Weather Service, Raleigh-
 Durham - 2
Corps of Engineers, Wilmington - 1
Nuclear Regulatory Commission,
 Region 2 - 10
Savannah River Operations Office - 1
Edgerhausen, Grimmerhausen, and
 Grier - 1

Federal (Cont'd.)

Environmental Protection Agency,
Region IV - 1
Health, Education, and Welfare,
Region IV - 1

Others:

American National Red Cross, Charlotte - 2
Salvation Army, Charlotte - 2
Mennonites - 2
Duke Power Company, Charlotte - 10
McGuire Nuclear Station - 5
Southern Bell Telephone Company - 10
Seaboard Coastline Railroad - 2
Emergency Communications Committee -
Emergency Broadcast Service, Raleigh - 2
Southern Nuclear Compact - 1

ANNEX D
MCGUIRE NUCLEAR STATION

APPENDIX 1 - EVACUATION CONTROL MEASURES

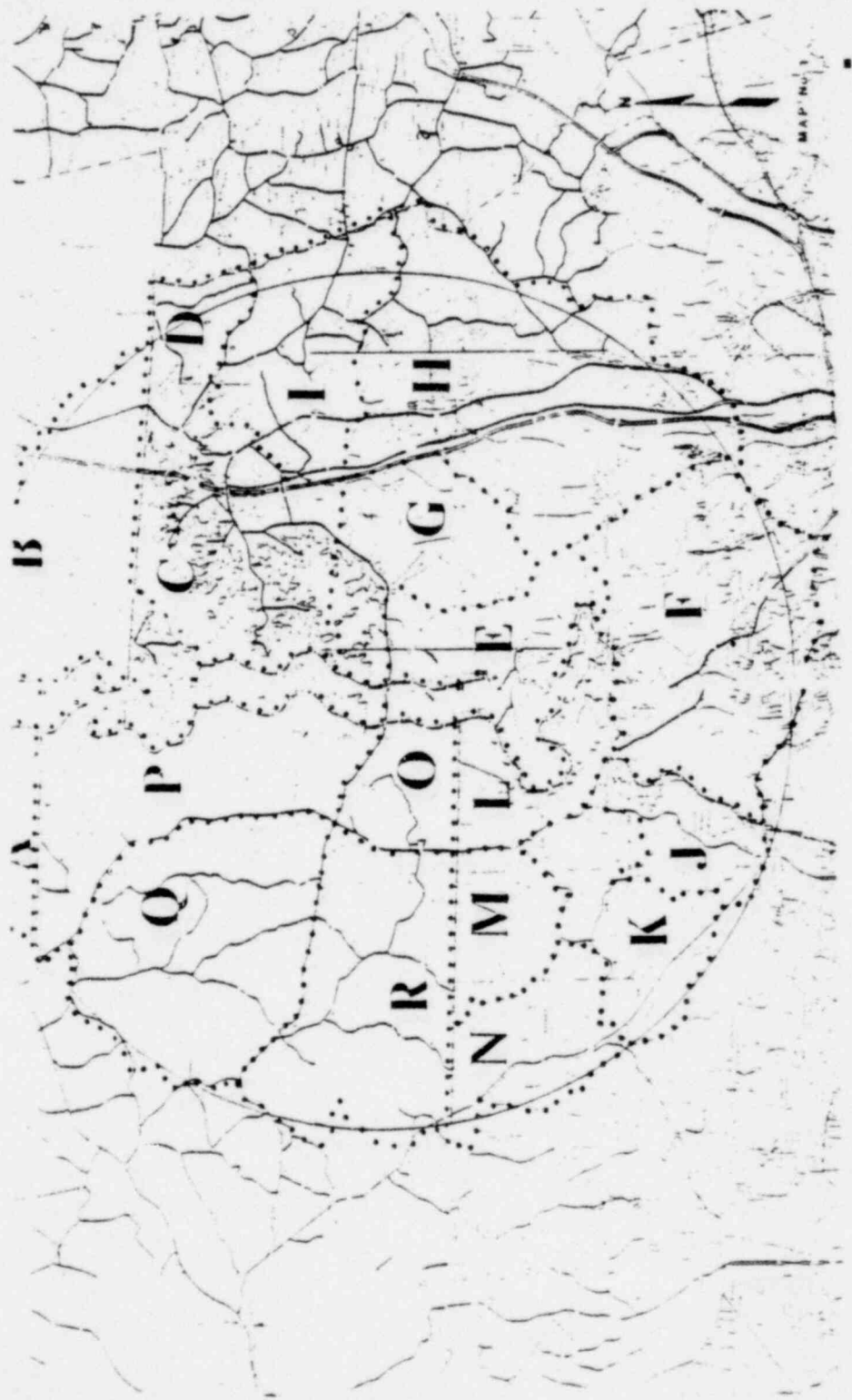
- I. PURPOSE. To visually depict information necessary to evacuate areas of Catawba, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln, and Mecklenburg Counties which might be affected by a radiation release from the McGuire Nuclear Station near Charlotte.
- A. Map Number 1 reflect composite of the affected land area of Cabarrus, Catawba, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln and Mecklenburg Counties. In a general way it shows:
1. Zone boundaries and alphabetical designation.
 2. County lines.
 3. Primary and secondary highway numbers.
 4. Ten-mile radius.
- B. Maps 2 through 19 reflect in more detail each zone of land area depicted in Map Number 1. These maps also show:
1. Zone boundary.
 2. County boundary.
 3. Evacuation routes.
 4. Traffic control stations.
 5. Zone security roadblock stations.
 6. Vehicle monitoring and decontamination stations and traffic control stations.
 7. Shelter and personnel decontamination stations.
 8. Map scale.

Attachments:

Maps No.:

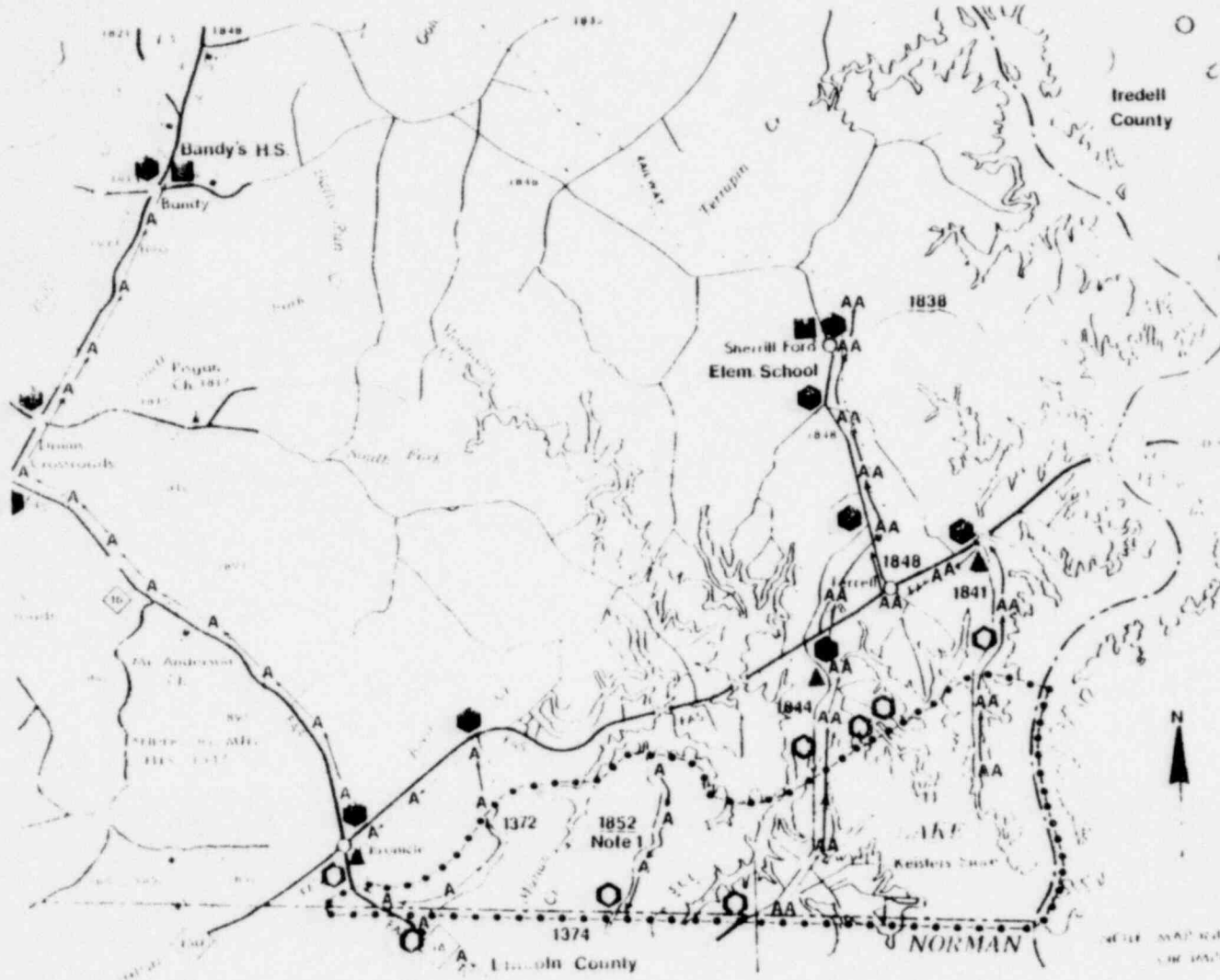
- 1 - Evacuation zones and boundaries
2. Zone A, Catawba County

- Maps No: 3 - Zone B, Iredell County
4 - Zone C, Mecklenburg County
5 - Zone D, Mecklenburg County
6 - Zone E, Mecklenburg County
7 - Zone F, Mecklenburg County
8 - Zone G, Mecklenburg County
9 - Zone H, Mecklenburg County
10 - Zone I, Mecklenburg County with Western Cabarrus County
11 - Zone J, Gaston County
12 - Zone K, Gaston County
13 - Zone L, Gaston County
14 - Zone M, Gaston County
15 - Zone N, Gaston County
16 - Zone O, Lincoln County
17 - Zone P, Lincoln County
18 - Zone Q, Lincoln County
19 - Zone R, Lincoln County



POOR ORIGINAL

POOR ORIGINAL



MAP 2 - ZONE A - CALAWA COUNTY

- Zone boundary
- County Boundary
- A-A- Evacuation Routes
- AA-AA- Traffic Control Stations
- Zone Security Roadblock Stations
- ▲ Vehicle Monitoring and Decontamination Station and Traffic Control Station
- Shelter and Personnel Decontamination Station

- 1 - A - Shelter - Bandy's High School, located off SP1003 at Bandy's Cross Roads (for those residents West of G Railroad).
2. Evacuation Routes - SP1857 South to Lincoln County SP114 to D 16, North to SP1093 to School; SP1372 South to D 16 or North to D 150, North on D 16 to SP1093 to School.
3. - Shelter - Bandy's High School, located on SP1003 at Bandy's Cross Roads.
4. Evacuation Routes - SP1344 South to SP114 to D 16, North to SP1093 to School; SP1841 North to D 16 to SP1093 to School.

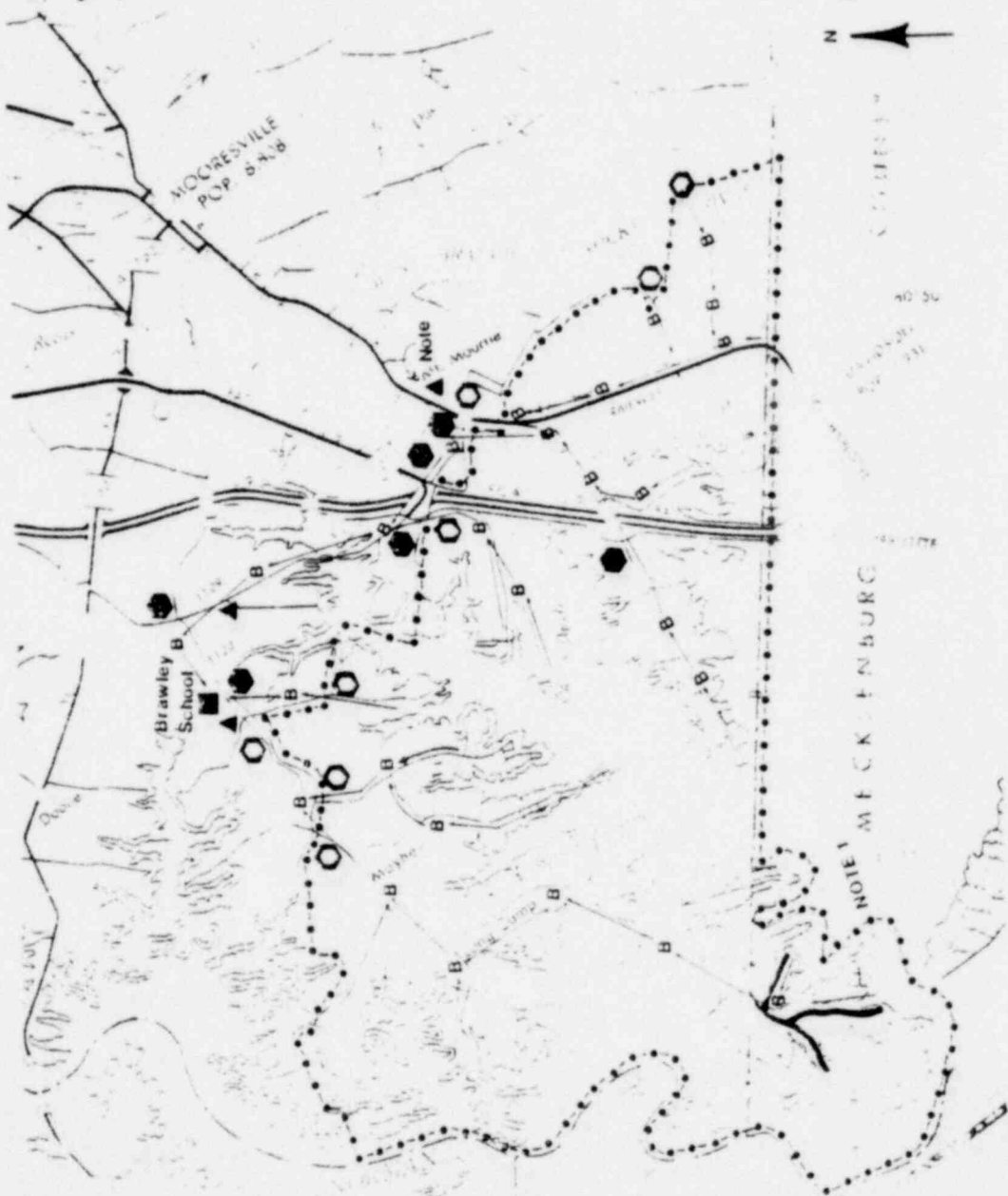
MAP 3 - ZONE B - BRIBBLE COUNTY

- Zone Boundary
- - - - - County Boundary
- B B - Evacuation Routes
- Traffic Control Stations
- Zone Security Roadblock Stations
- ▲ Vehicle Boobytrapping and Decontamination Station and Traffic Control Station
- Shelter and Personnel Decontamination Station

1 Inch = 1 Mile

NOTE(S):

1. Residents of Bribble County look evacuate via 54100 north to Bribble School.
2. Shelter - 44, 47, 48, 49 located on 54100 west of 54109.
3. Evacuation Route - 54100 to school at 54107 to 54110 to 54109. This is a closed



POOR ORIGINAL



Map 4 - Evacuation - MOORE COUNTY

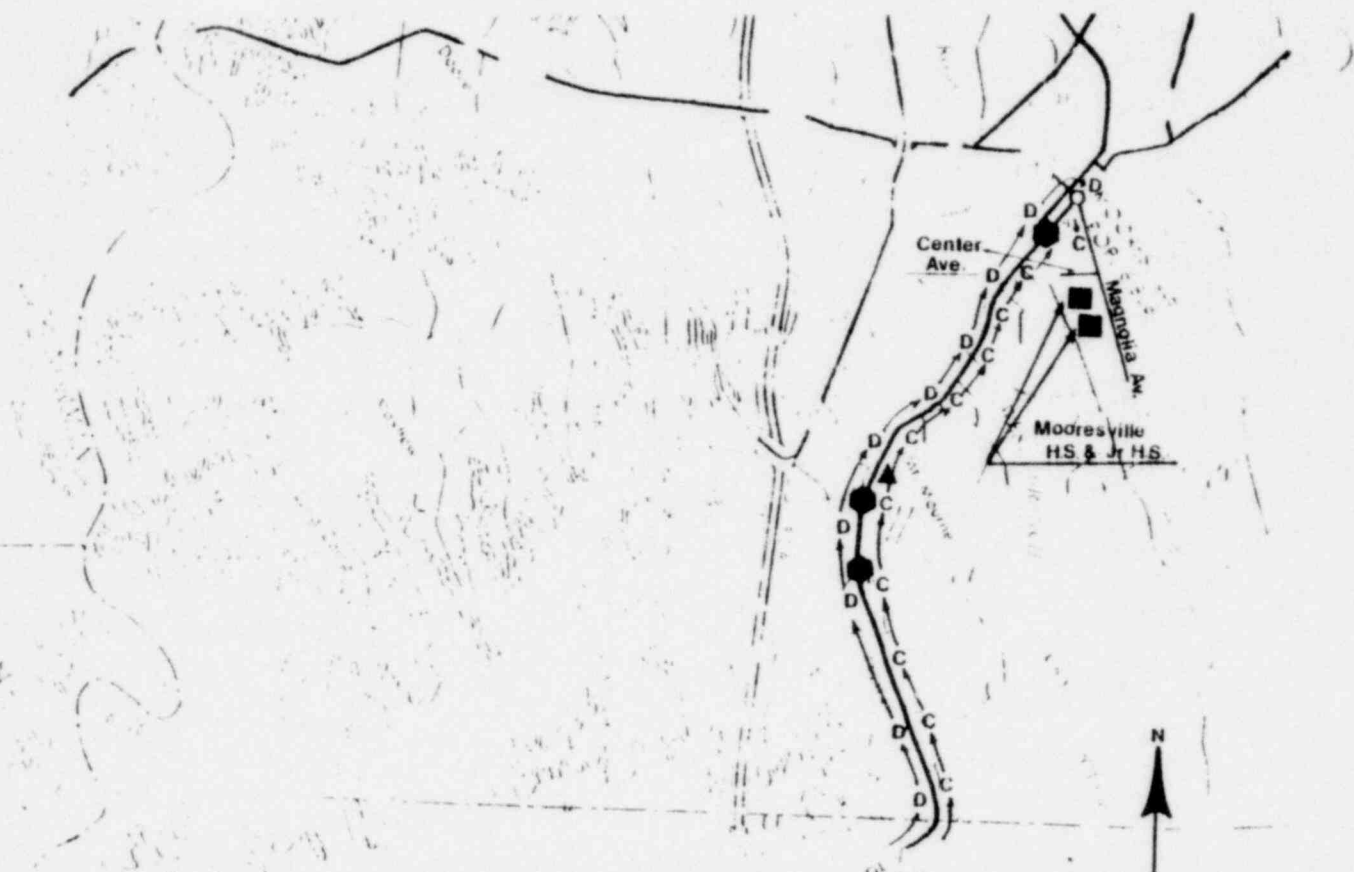
1 Inch = 1 Mile

- County Boundary
- County Boundary
- C-C- Shelter - Safes
- Traffic Control Station
- Emergency Roadblock Station
- ▲ Vehicle Monitoring and Decontamination and Traffic Control Station
- High Personnel Decontamination

- TE(s):
1. Vehicle Monitoring, Decontamination, Traffic Control Station, Shelter and remainder of Evacuation Routes shown on Maps 4A and 5A.
 2. Shelter - Mooresville Sr. & Jr. High Schools located near the corner of Magnolia and Center Avenues in Mooresville.
 3. Evacuation Routes - NC73 to NC115 to Magnolia Ave. to Schools.
 4. When shelters are filled to capacity evacuees will be assigned to other shelters identified in paragraph 14 of this annex.

POOR ORIGINAL

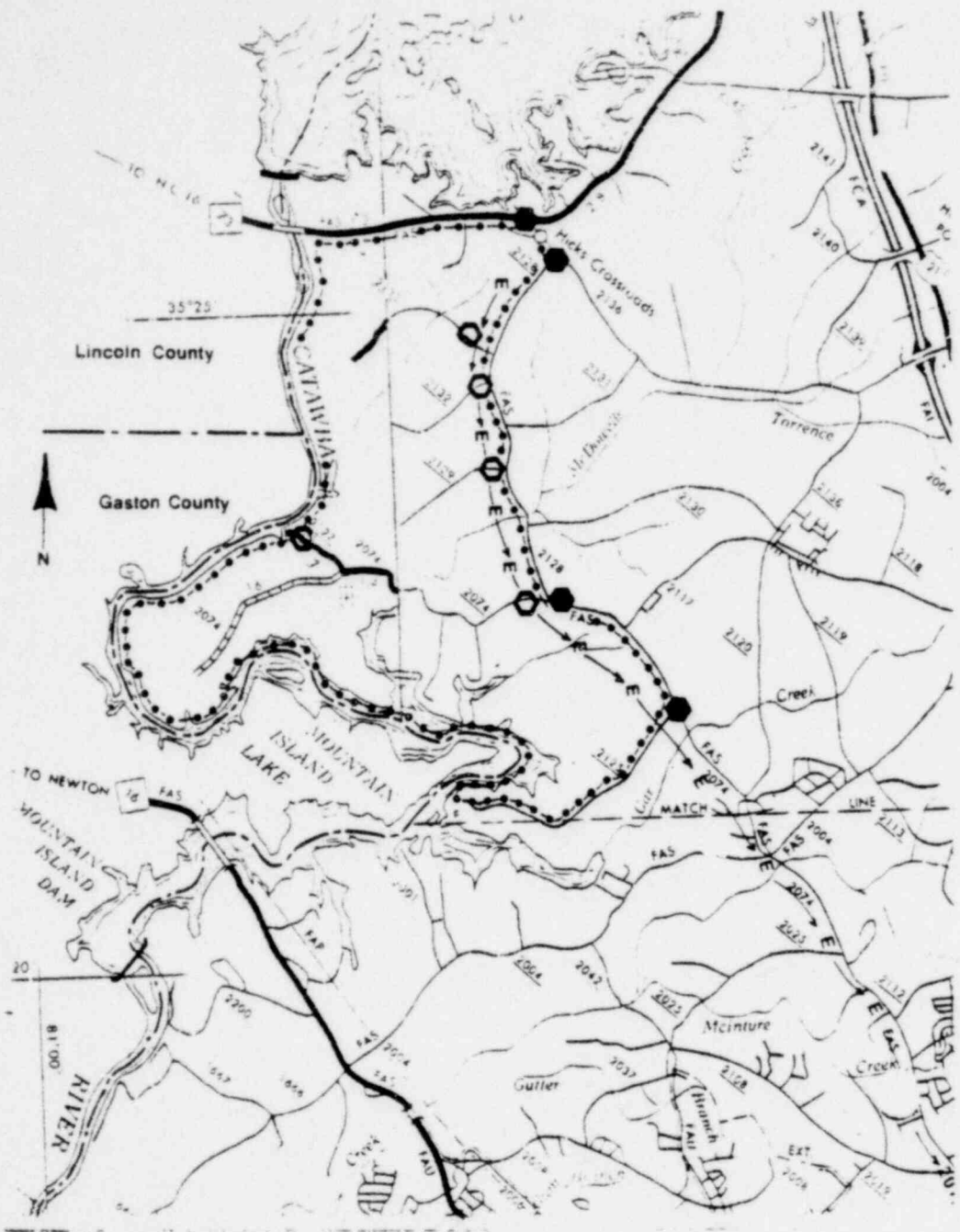
POOR ORIGINAL



MECKLENBURG

COUNTY

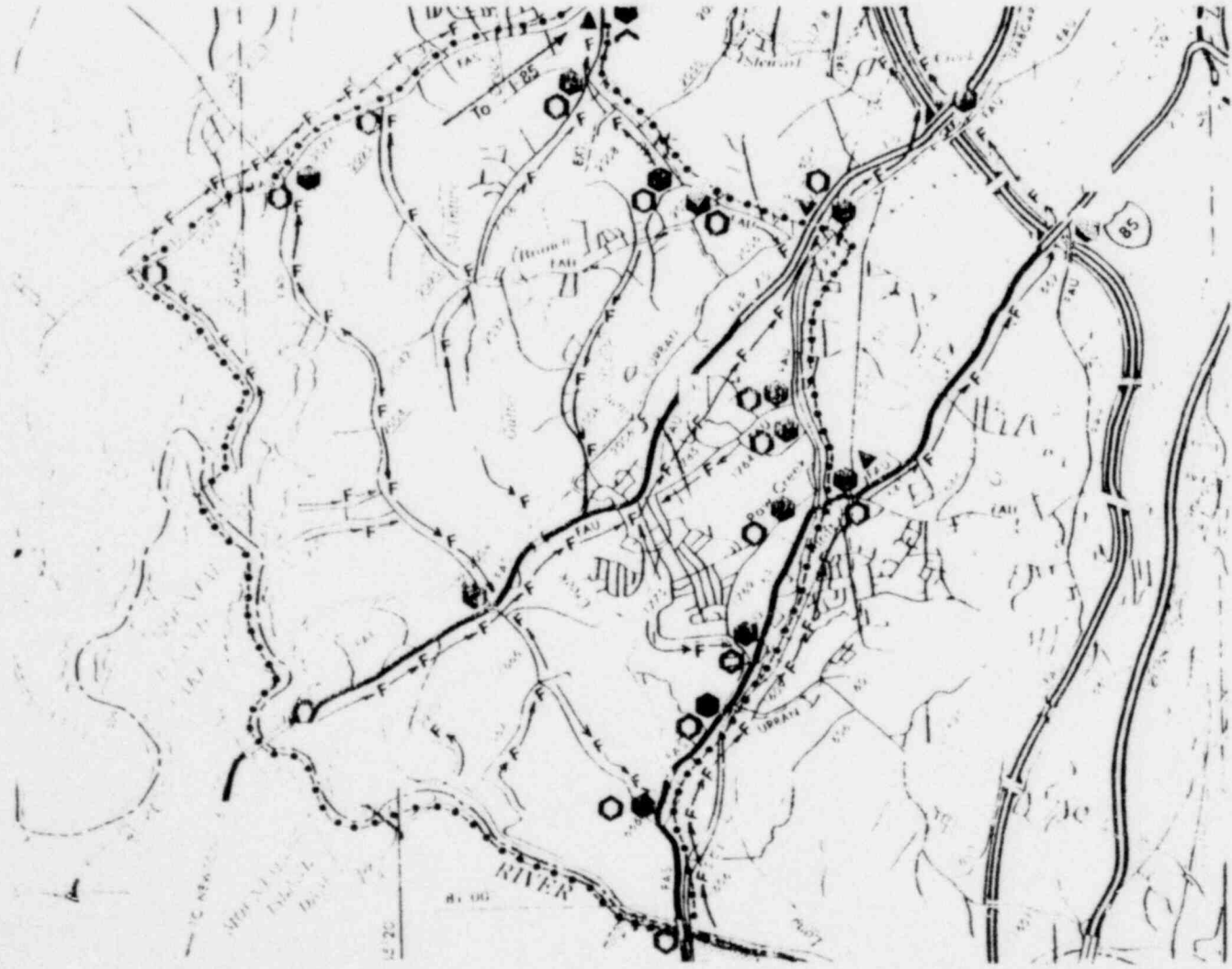
MAP 4A & 5A



MECKLENBURG COUNTY

- Zone Boundary
 - - - County Boundary
 - E-E- Evacuation Routes
 - Traffic Control Stations
 - Zone Security Roadblock Stations
 - ▲ Vehicle Monitoring and Decontamination Station and Traffic Control Station
 - Shelter and Personnel Decontamination Station
- 1 Inch = 1 Mile
- NOTE(s):
1. Shelter - UNC-Charlotte Campus off NC49 shown on Map 5A.
 2. Evacuation Routes - SR2126 to SR2074 to 18E to NC49.

POOR ORIGINAL



Scale: 1 inch = 1 mile

----- Air Route

----- Main Road

----- Other Road

○ Vehicle Monitoring Station

○ Traffic Control Station

○ Shelter

○ Decontamination Station

■ Shelter and Personnel Decontamination Station

1 inch = 1 Mile

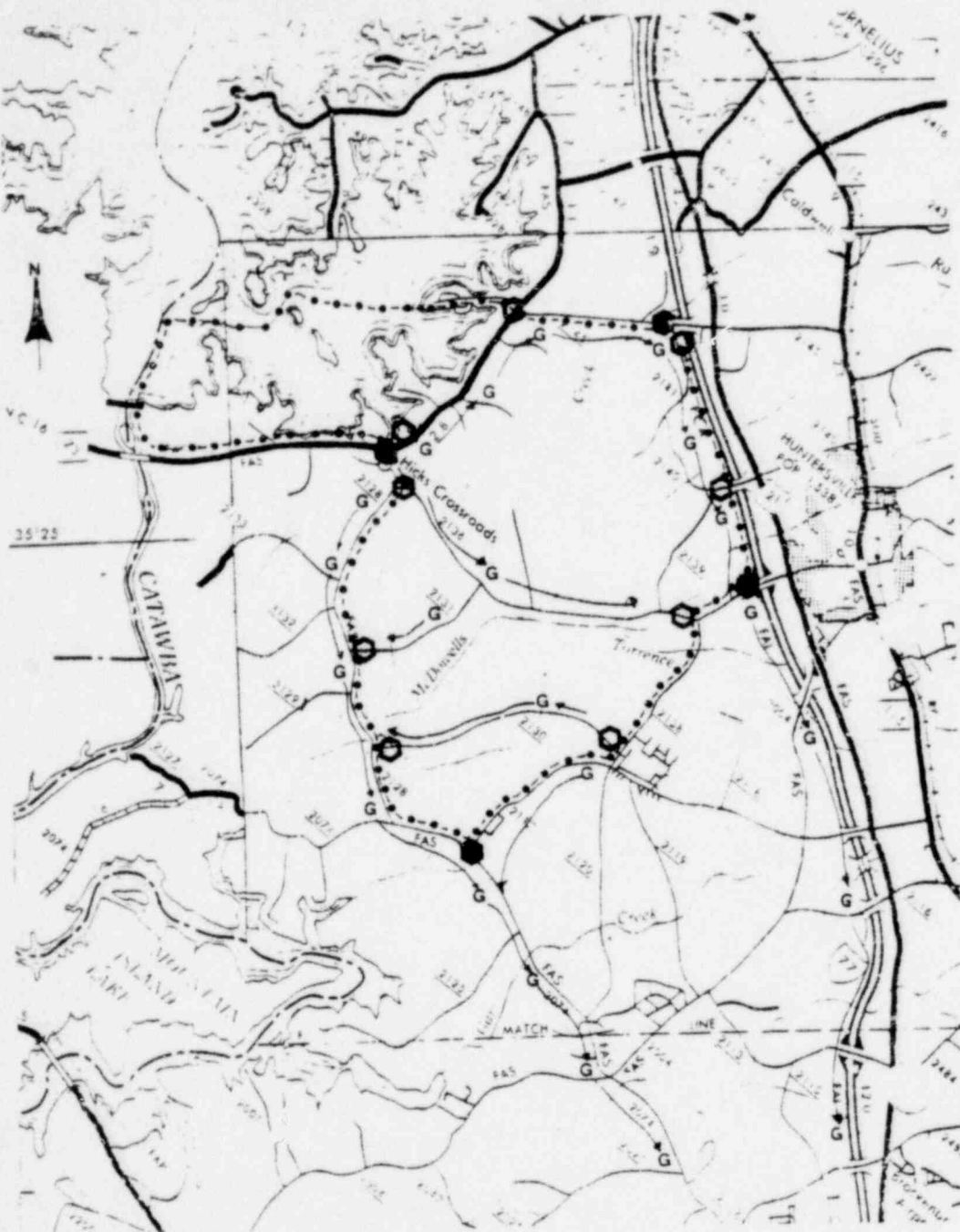
NOTES:

1. Vehicle Monitoring, Decontamination Traffic Control Station, Shelter and remainder of evacuation route under of Mac 74.
2. Shelter - 500-Charitable campus, located on Mac 74.
3. Evacuation Route - I-26 to I-25 to I-24; or I-27 to I-26 to I-25 or I-24 to I-23.

POOR ORIGINAL

POOR ORIGINAL





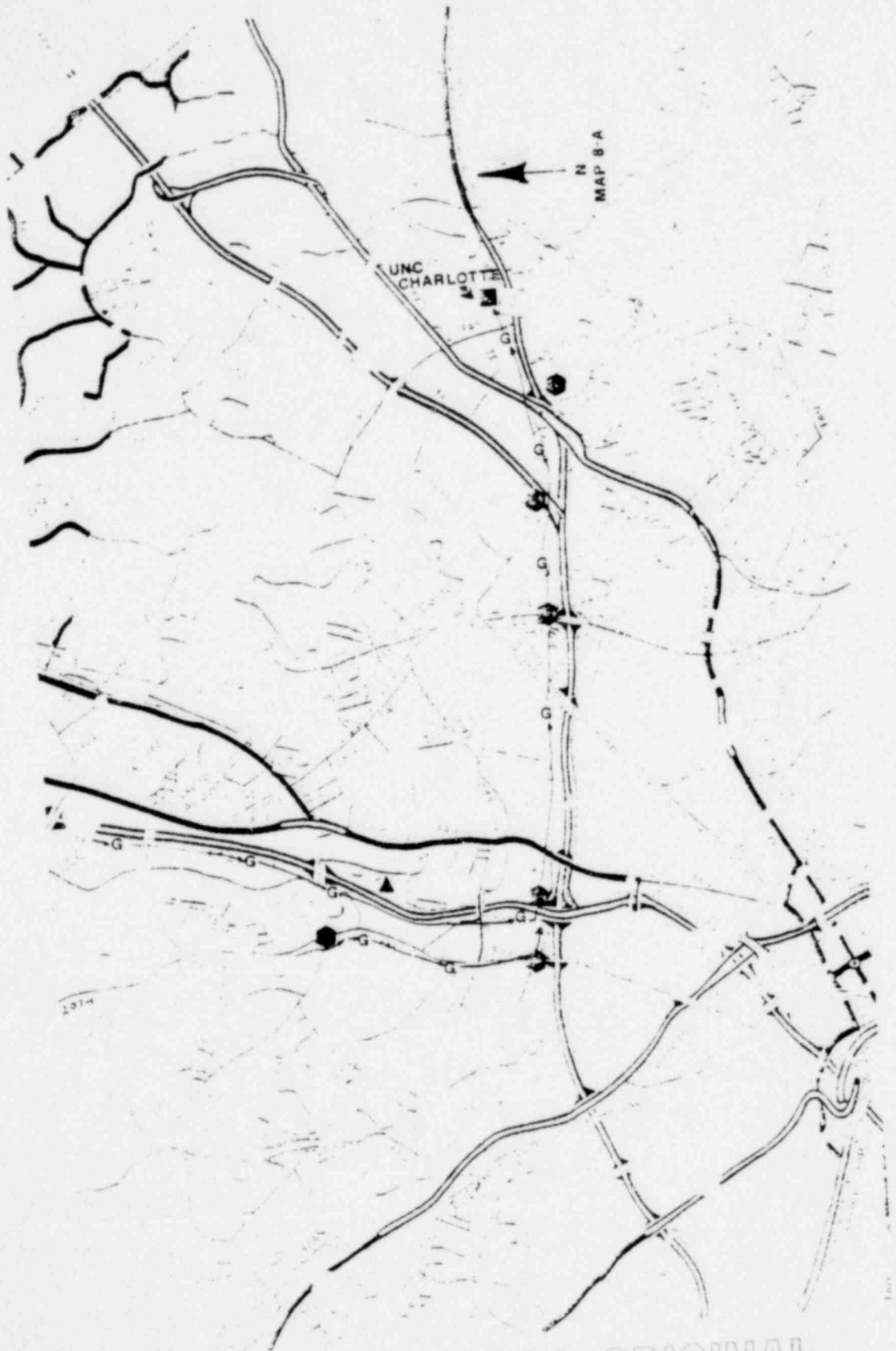
MAP 8 - 2 - 3 - MECKLENBURG COUNTY

- Zone Boundary
- County Boundary
- G-G- Evacuation Routes
- Traffic Control Stations
- Zone Security Roadblock Stations
- ▲ Vehicle Monitoring and Decontamination Station and Traffic Control Station
- Shelter and Personnel Decontamination Station

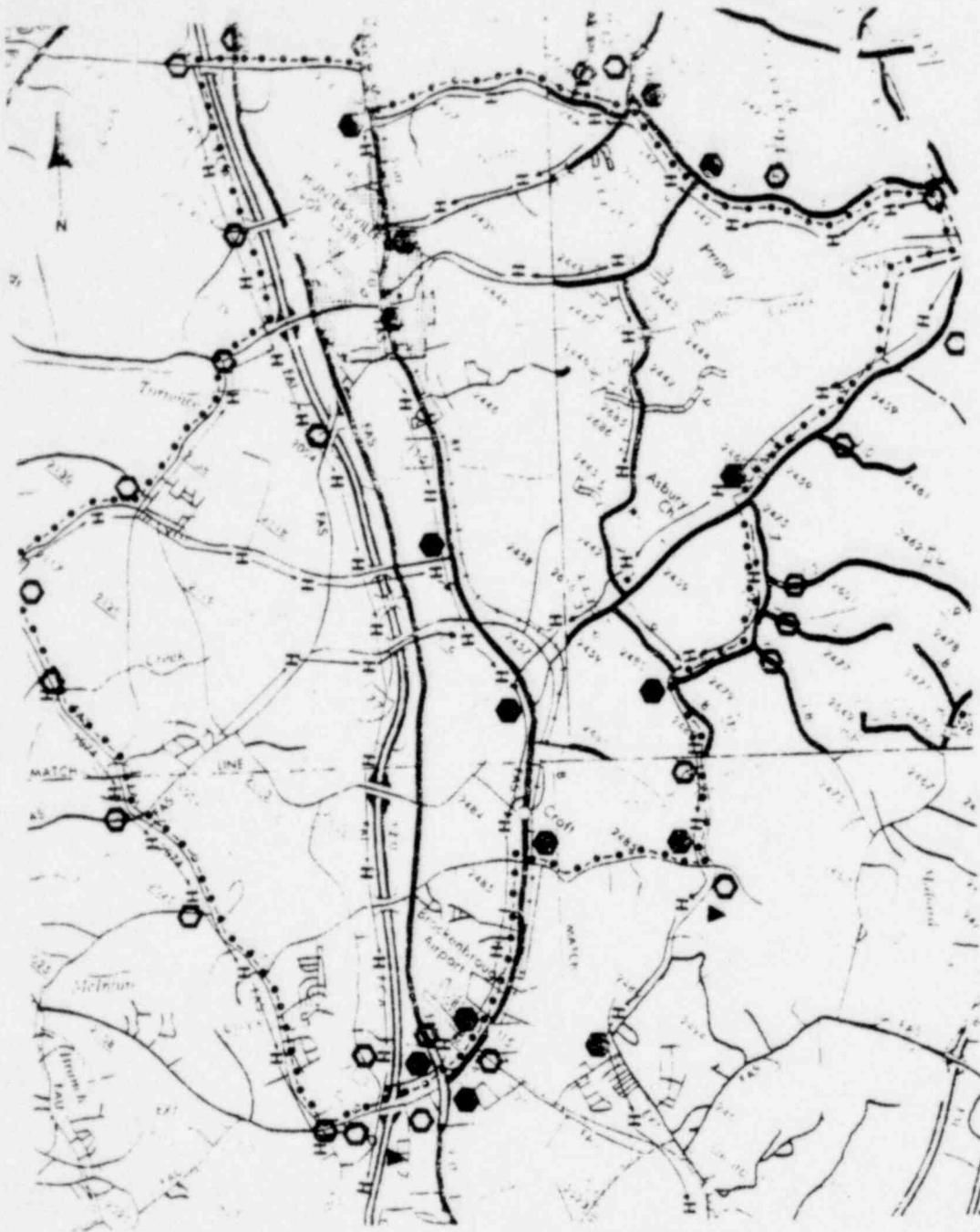
1/4 Inch = 1 Mile

- NOTE(s):
1. Vehicle Monitoring, Decontamination, Traffic Control Station, Shelter remainder of Evacuation Route s. on Map 8A.
 2. Shelter - UNC-Charlotte off NC49.
 3. Evacuation Route - NC79 to SR2148 to NC11 to 177 to 185, East to NC49, or SR2128 to SR2074 to 108, East to NC49.

POOR ORIGINAL



POOR ORIGINAL



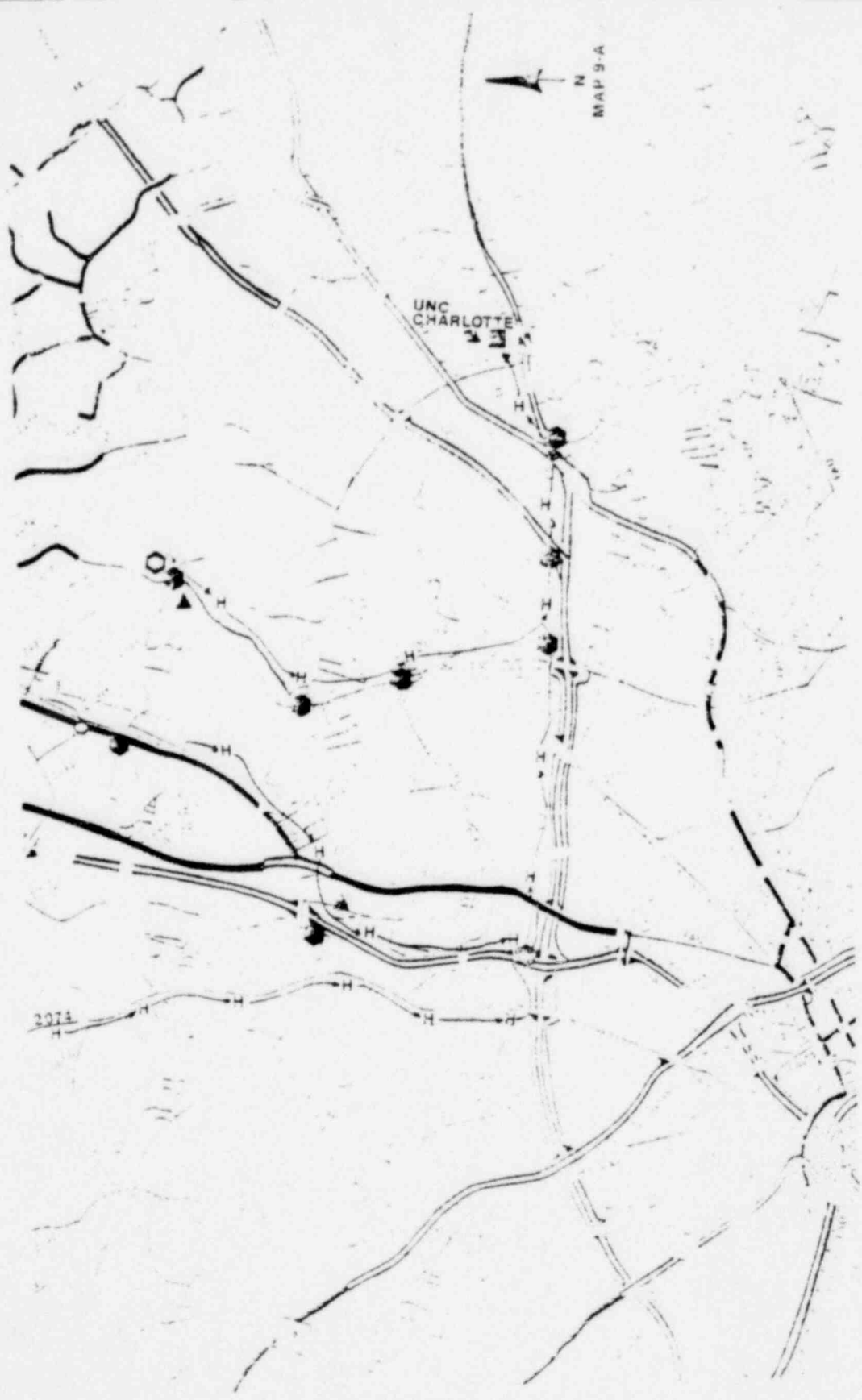
1A. 9-27-51 - MICHELLBURG COUNTY

Scale = 1 Mile

- Zone Boundary
- County Boundary
- H-H- Evacuation Routes
- Traffic Control Stations
- Zone Security Roadblock Stations
- ▲ Vehicle Monitoring and Decontamination Station and Traffic Control Station
- Shelter and Personnel Decontamination Station

- Notes:
- 1. Vehicle Monitoring, Decontamination, Traffic Control Station, Shelter and remainder of evacuation route shown in Map 9A.
 - 2. Shelter - UNC-Charlotte Campus off NC49 shown on Map 9A.
 - 3. Evacuation Routes - SR2074 or SR2480 or 17 or 10115 to 105 to NC49.

POOR ORIGINAL



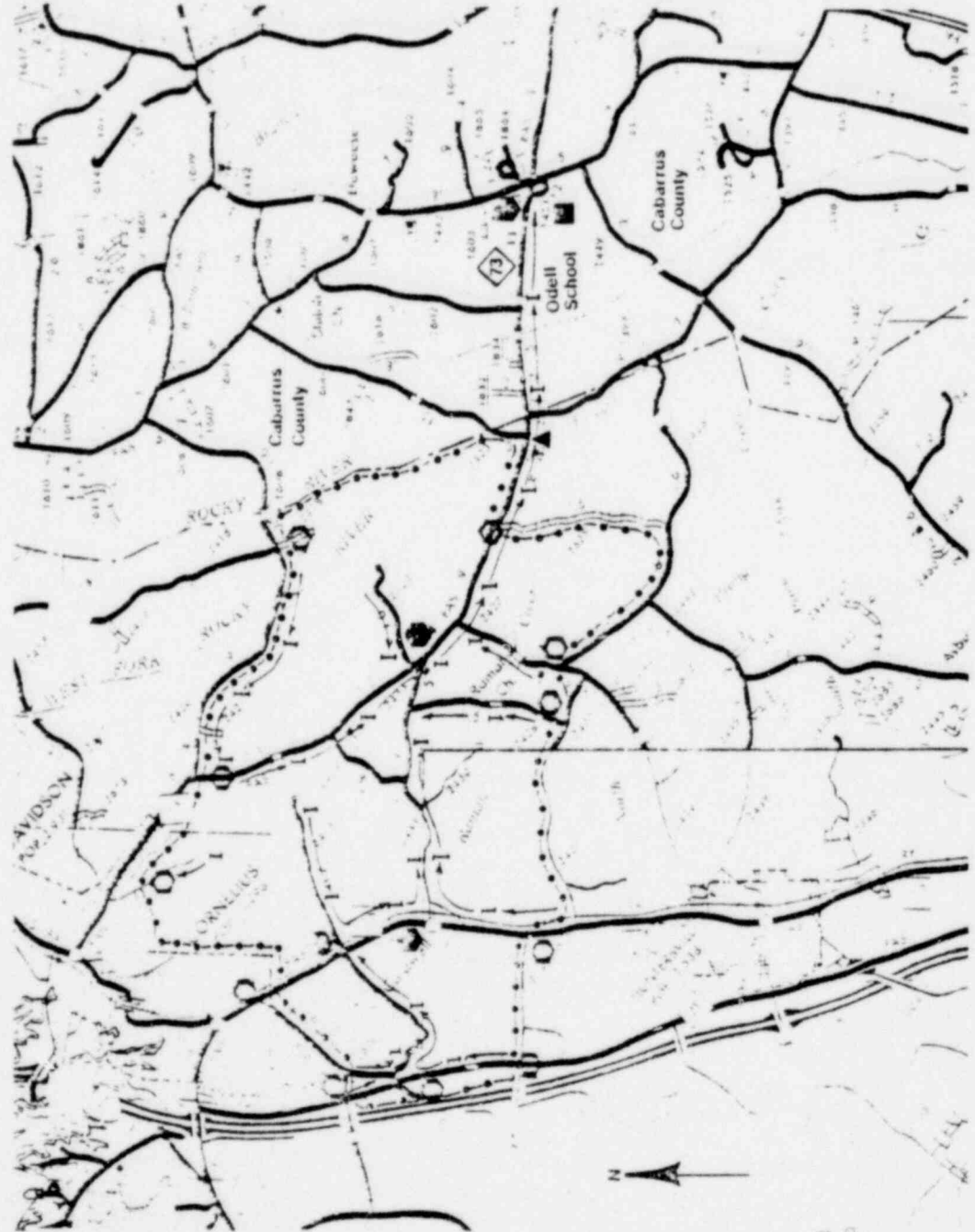
POOR ORIGINAL

1947 10 - 2000 1 - CULLINGBORG
 COUNTY

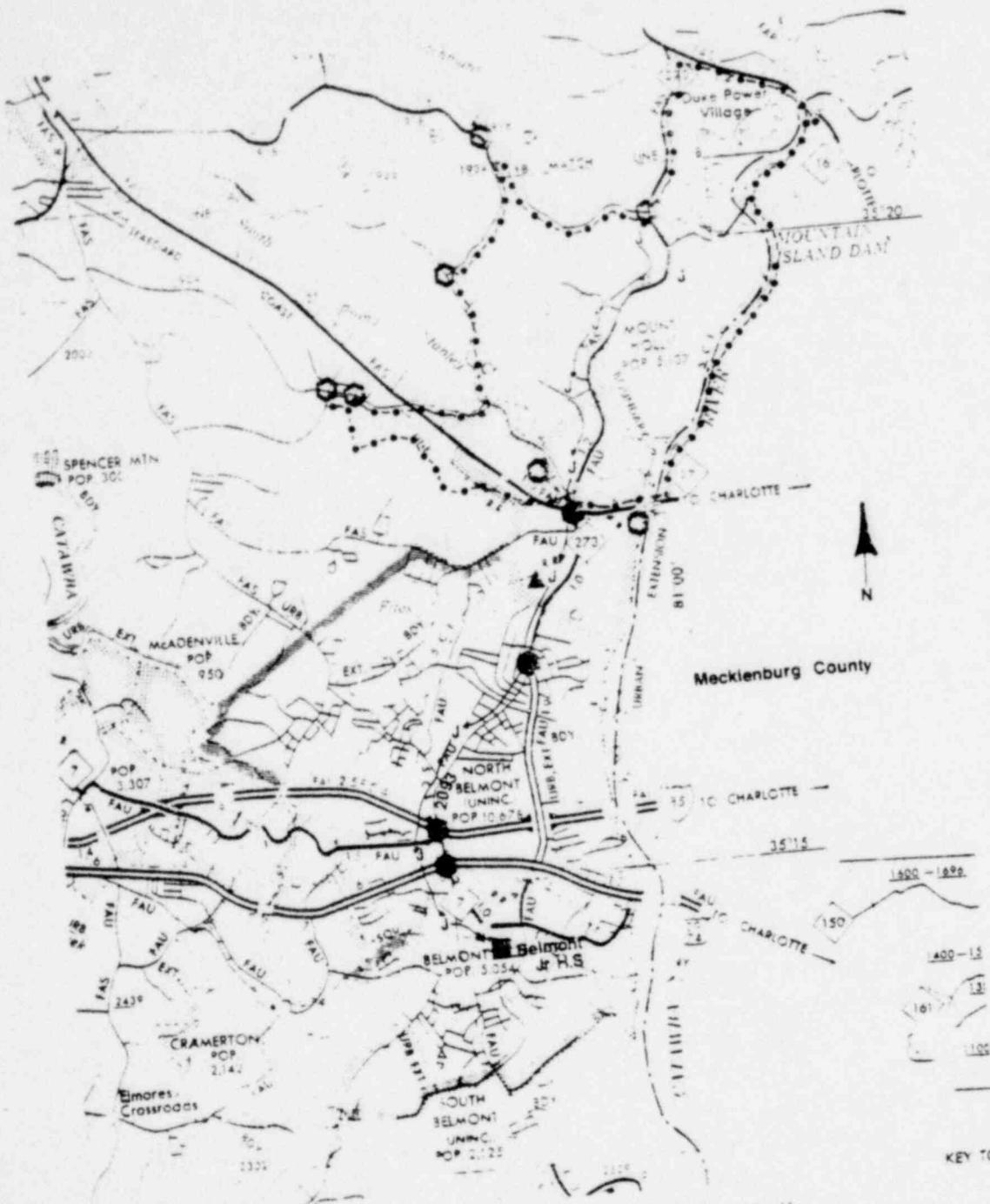
- road
- county boundary
- |-|-| evaluation routes
- Traffic Control Station
- lone security roadblock station
- ▲ Webb's (border town) and second station station and traffic control station
- Shelter and Personnel Reception Station

1 inch = 1 mile
 1000 feet

1. Shelter - Odell School, off RR 73 on S 1451 1000 ft School Road, Cabarrus County 1.2 miles south of Beerside.
2. Evaluation routes - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.



POOR ORIGINAL



MAP 11 - 1973 - GASTON COUNTY

- Zone Boundary
- - - County Boundary
- J - J - Evacuation Routes
- Traffic Control Stations
- Zone Security Roadblock Station
- ▲ Vehicle Monitoring, Identification and Traffic Control Station
- Shelter and Personnel Concentration Station

- 1 Inch = 1 Mile
- NOTES:
1. Shelter - Belmont Jr. High School off NC7 South of US29-74 in Belmont.
 2. Evacuation Routes - NC273 to 73 which is 1 mile South of Int. c-210 of NC27 and NC273) to North Holly Street in Belmont.

POOR ORIGINAL

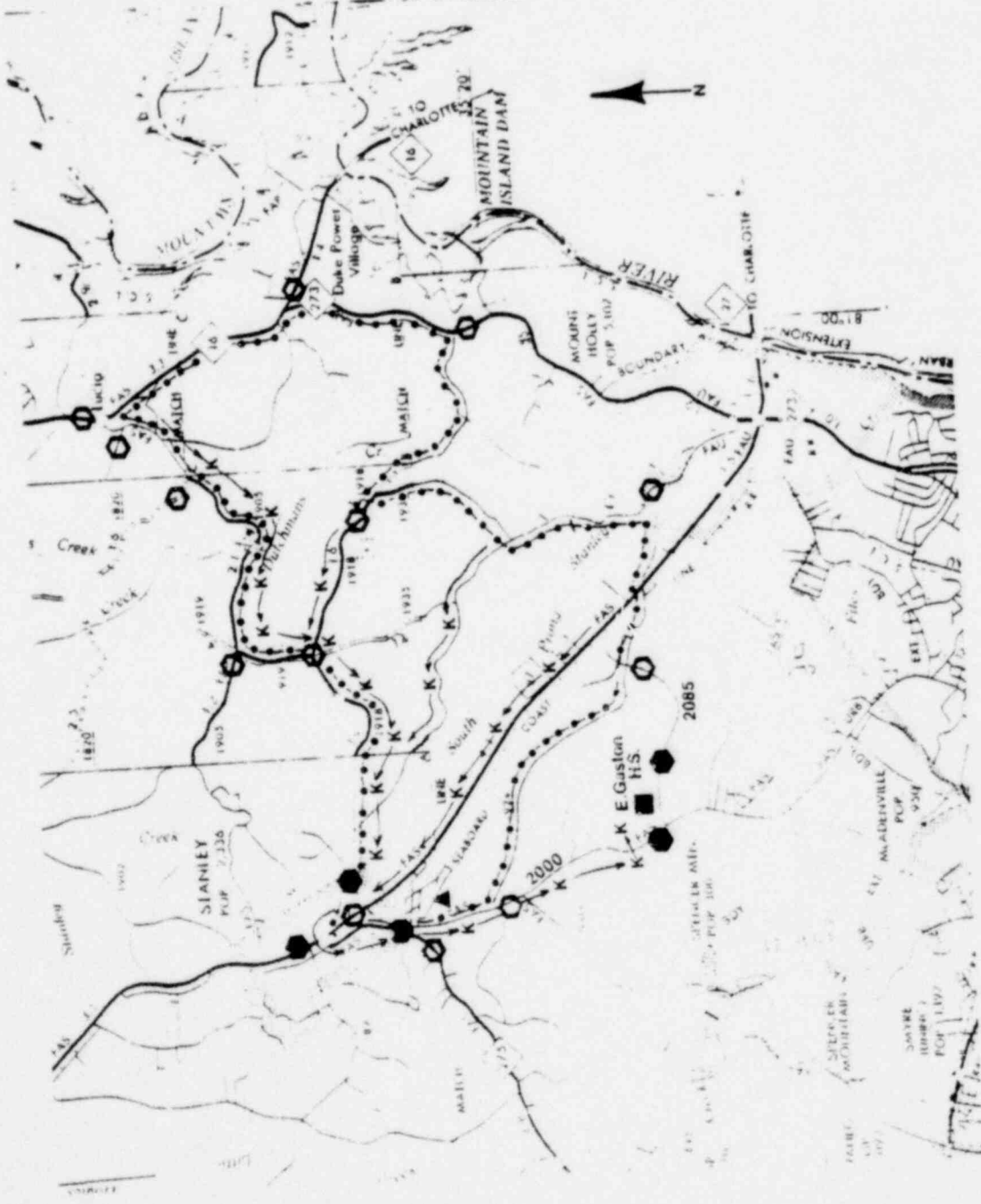
MAP 12 - ZONE I - GAS FOR CUBBY

- Zone boundary
- - - County Boundary
- K - K - Evacuation Routes
- Traffic Control Stations
- Zone Security Roadblock Station
- ▲ Vehicle Monitoring and Decontamination Station and Traffic Control Station
- Shelter and Personnel Decontamination Station

1 Inch = 1 Mile

NOTE(S):

1. Shelter - East of easton High School, located on SR 2085 off SR 2080, South of Intersection of 275 and 1627.
2. Evacuation Routes - 13-27 to Stanley, 16-19-28 South of Stanley to SR 2080, 16 SR 2085.



POOR ORIGINAL

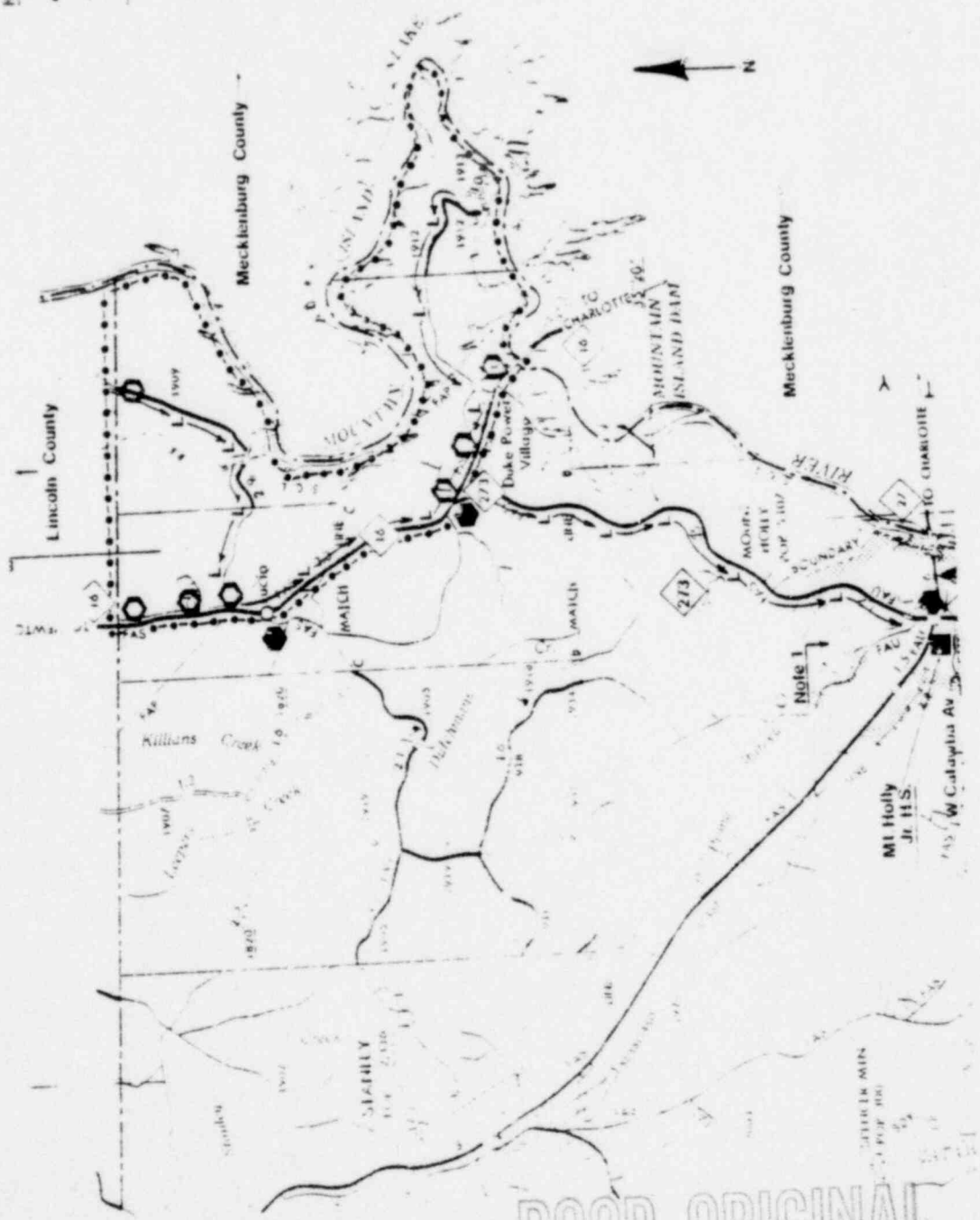
MAP 13 - ZONE 1 - GALSTON COUNTY

- Zone Boundary
- - - County Boundary
- L - Evacuation Routes
- Traffic Control Stations
- Zone Security Roadblock Station
- ▲ Vehicle Inspection and Decontamination Station and Traffic Control Station
- Shelter and Personnel Decontamination Station

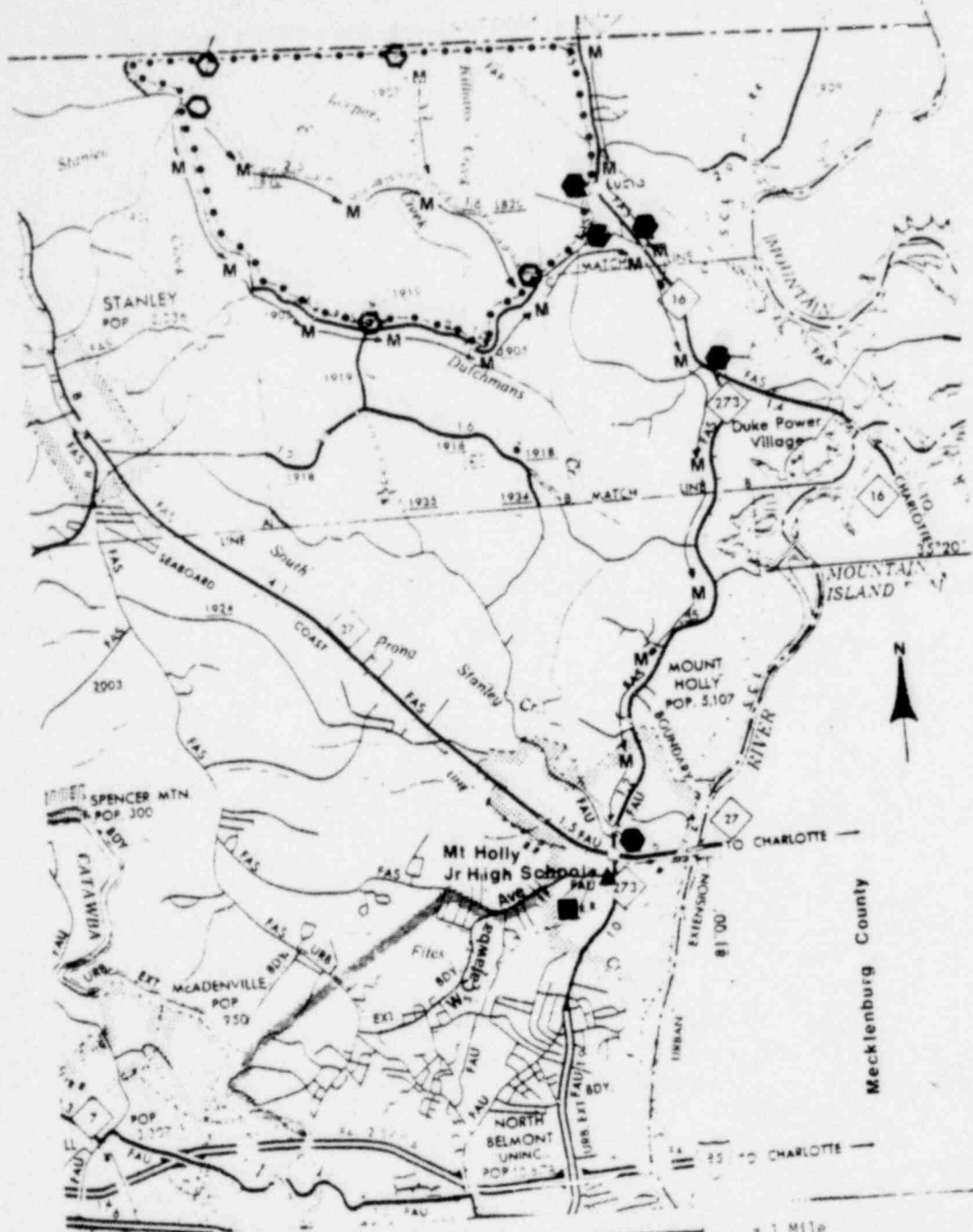
1/2 Inch = 1 Mile

BBH(S):

1. Shelter, located on the school, located on the corner of the intersection of 27 and 10175 in 101, 10175.
2. Evacuation Route - 10175 to 101, Galston Ave.



POOR ORIGINAL



MAP 16 - GASTON COUNTY

- Zone Boundary
- County Boundary
- M-M- Evacuation Routes
- Traffic Control Stations
- ⊙ Zone Security Roadblock Station
- ▲ Vehicle Monitoring and Decontamination Station and Traffic Control Station
- Shelter and Personnel Decontamination Station

1 inch = 1 Mile

NOTE(s):

1. Shelter - Mt. Holly Jr. High School, W. Catawba Ave. South of NC27 and NC273 in Mt. Holly.
2. Evacuation Routes - NC16 to West Catawba Ave. in Mt. Holly.

POOR ORIGINAL

MAP 15 - ZONE N - GASTON COUNTY

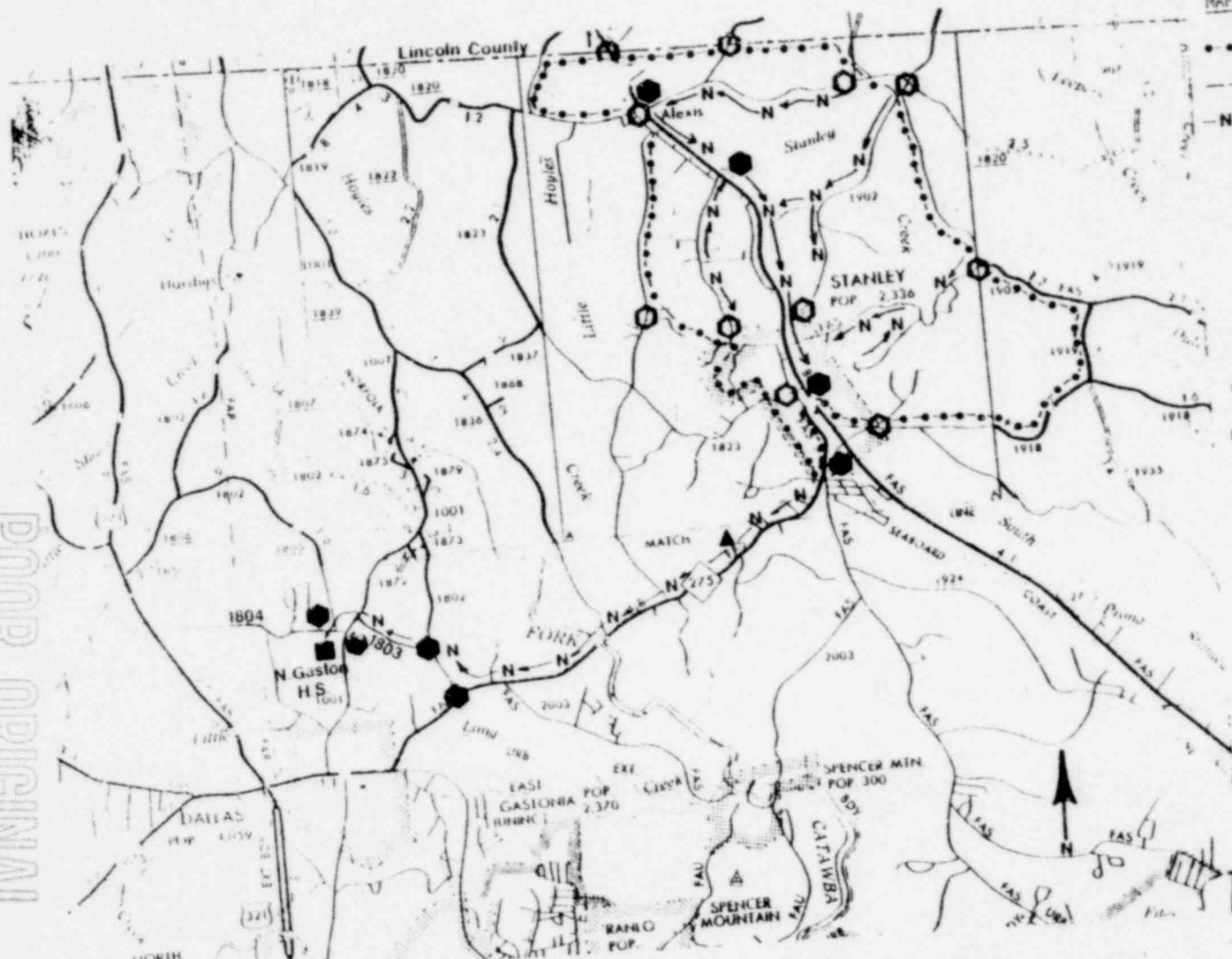
- Zone Boundary
- County Boundary
- N-N- Evacuation Routes
- Traffic Control Stations
- Zone Security Roadblock Station
- ▲ Vehicle Monitoring and Decontamination Station and Traffic Control Station
- Shelter and Personnel Decontamination Station

1 Inch = 1 Mile

NOTE(s):

1. Shelter - North Gaston High School, SR1804 off SR1001, North of Dallas.
2. Evacuation Routes - HC275, to SR1802, to SR1803, to SR1001, South to SR1804.

POOR ORIGINAL

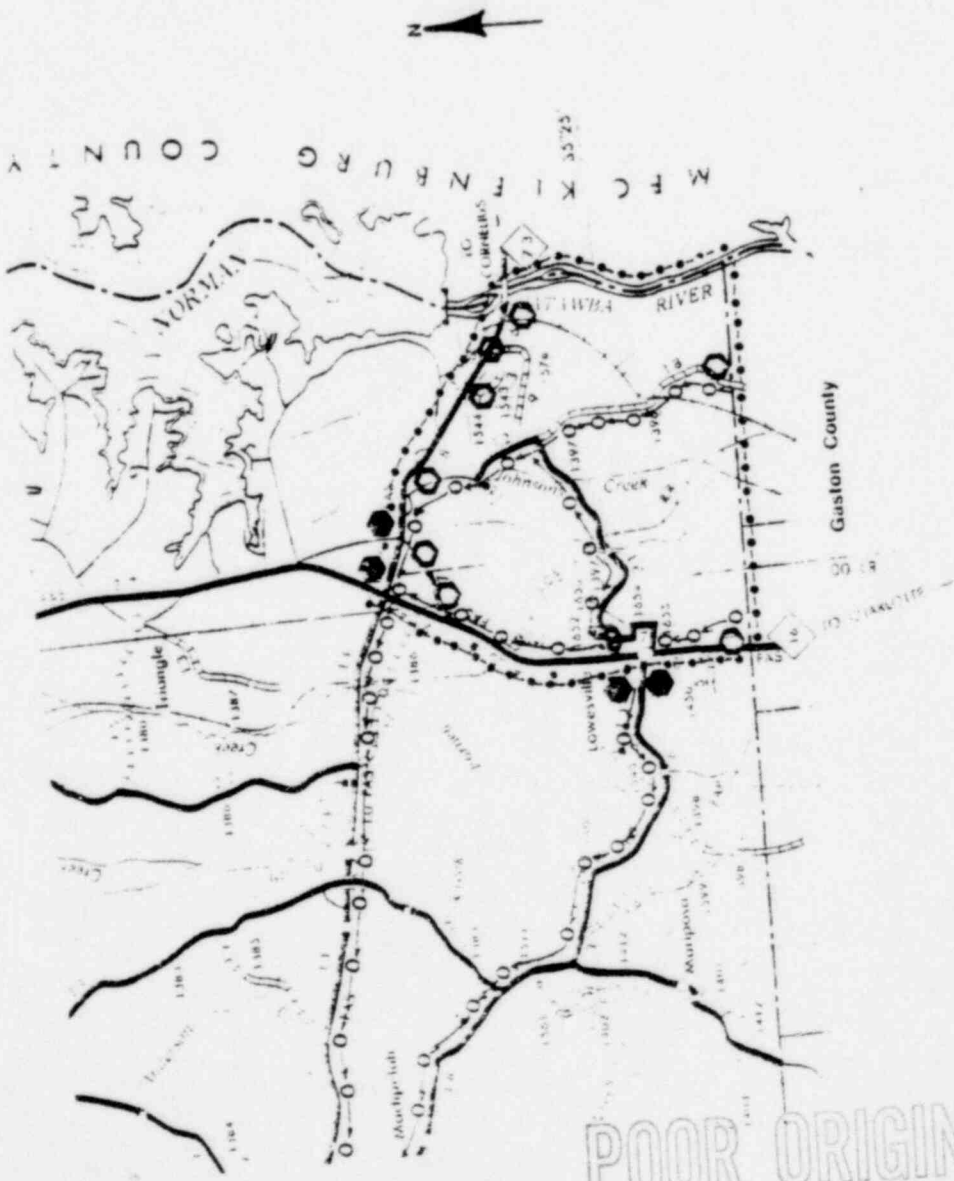


- Zone Boundary
- County Boundary
- Evacuation Routes
- Traffic Control Stations
- Zone Security Roadblock Station
- ▲ Vehicle Monitoring and Decontamination Station and Traffic Control Station
- Shelter and Personnel Decontamination Station

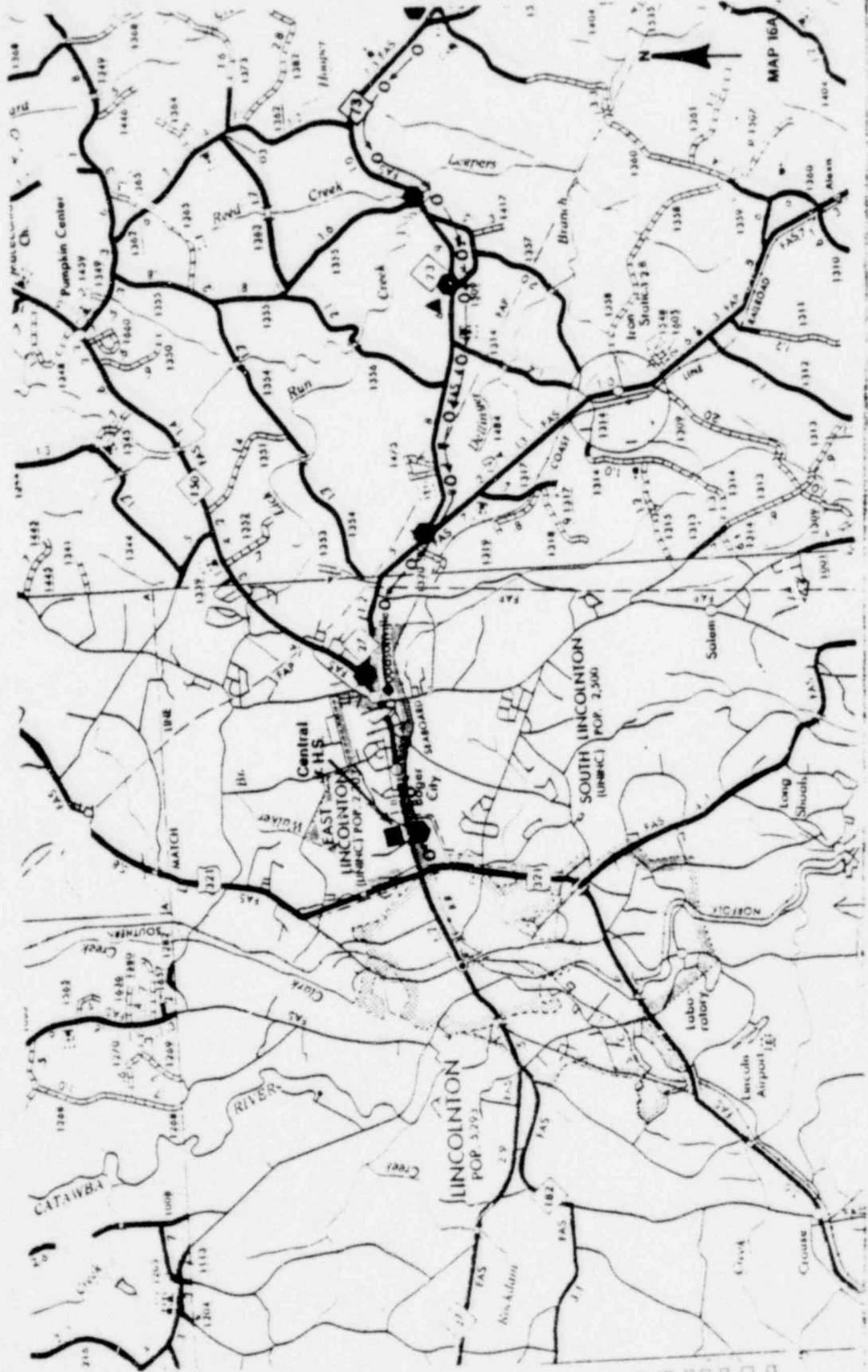
1 inch = 1 mile

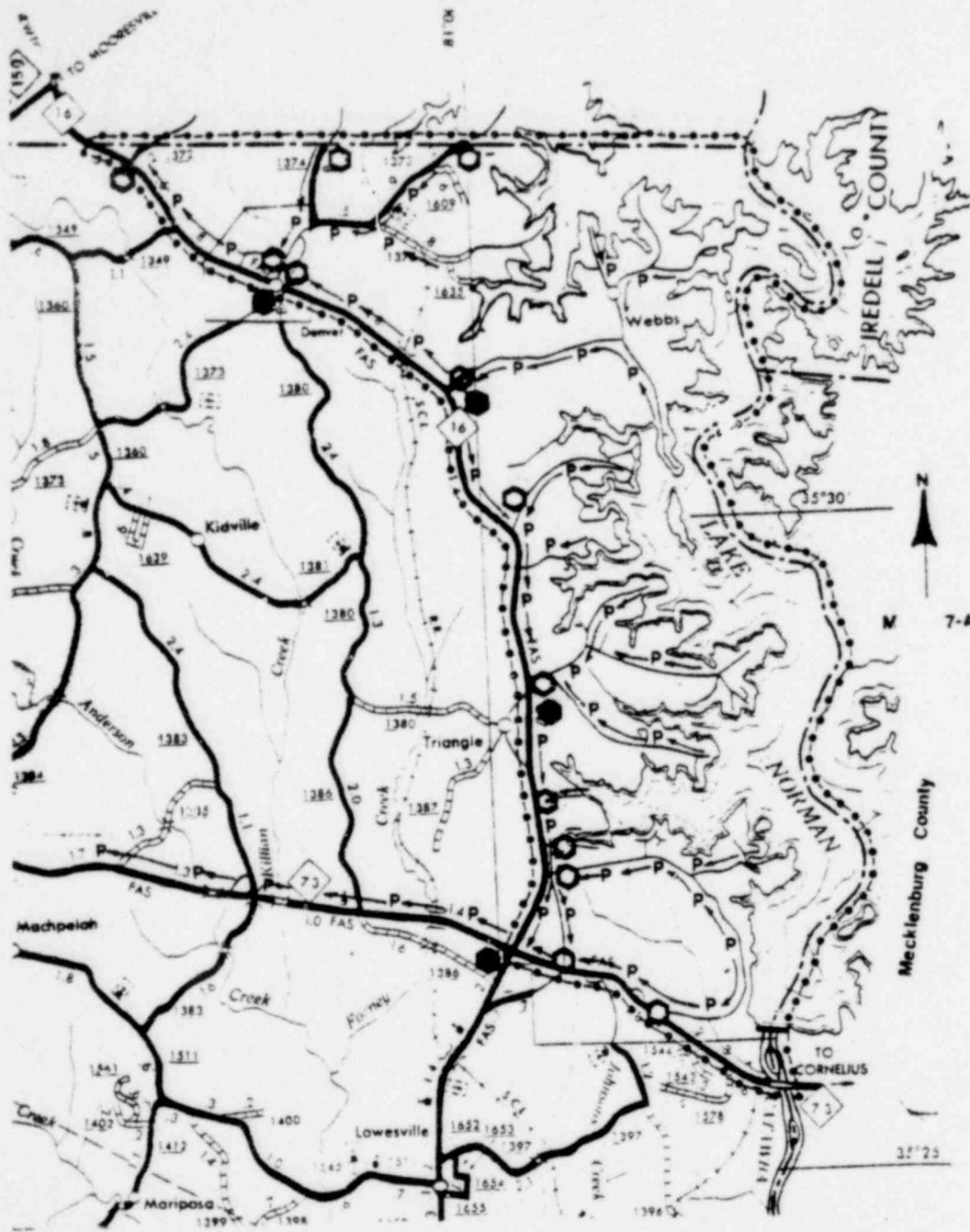
NOTE(S):

1. Vehicle Monitoring, Decontamination, Traffic Control Station, Shelter and remainder of evacuation route shown on map 16a.
2. Shelter - Central School (Boyer City) located on HC27 & 156.
3. Evacuation Routes - HC16 to HC73 to HC150 to school or SR1511 to HC73 to HC150 to School.



POOR ORIGINAL





MAP 17 - ZONE A - LINCOLN COUNTY

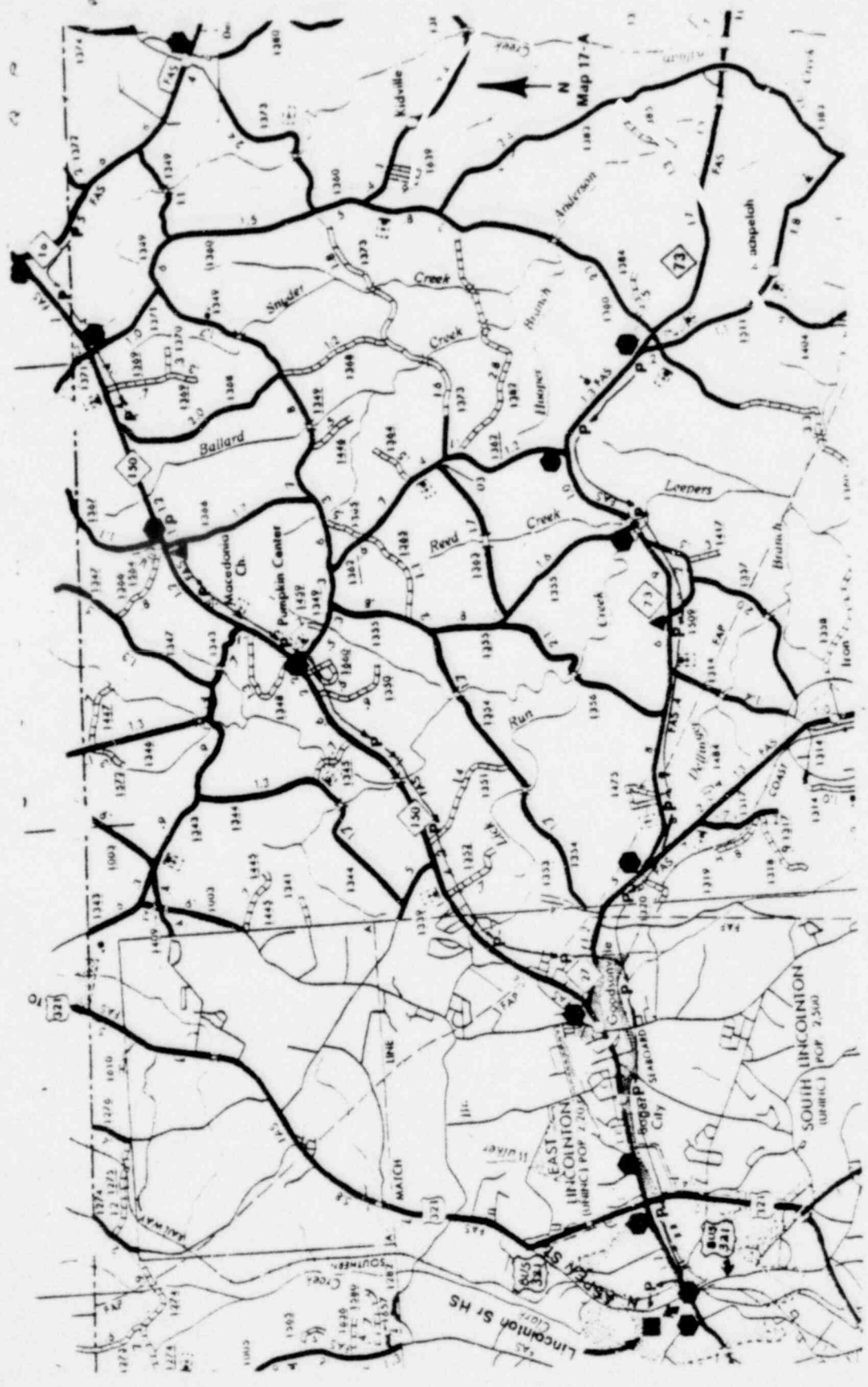
1 Inch = 1 Mile

- Zone Boundary
- - - - County Boundary
- P-P- Evacuation Routes
- Traffic Control Stations
- Zone Security Roadblock Station
- ▲ Vehicle Monitoring and Decontamination Station and Traffic Control Station
- Shelter and Personnel Decontamination Station

NOTE(s):

1. Vehicle Monitoring, Decontamination and Traffic Control Station, Shelter and remainder of evacuation route shown on Map 17A.
2. Shelter - Lincolnton Sr. High Sc. . . , North Aspen Street and Sunset Drive in Lincolnton.
3. Evacuation Routes - NC16 to NC150 to NC27 west to North Aspen Street (Business U.S.321 North) or NC73 to NC27 west to North Aspen Street (Business U.S.321 North).

POOR ORIGINAL



POOR ORIGINAL

MAP 18 - ZONE Q - LINCOLN COUNTY

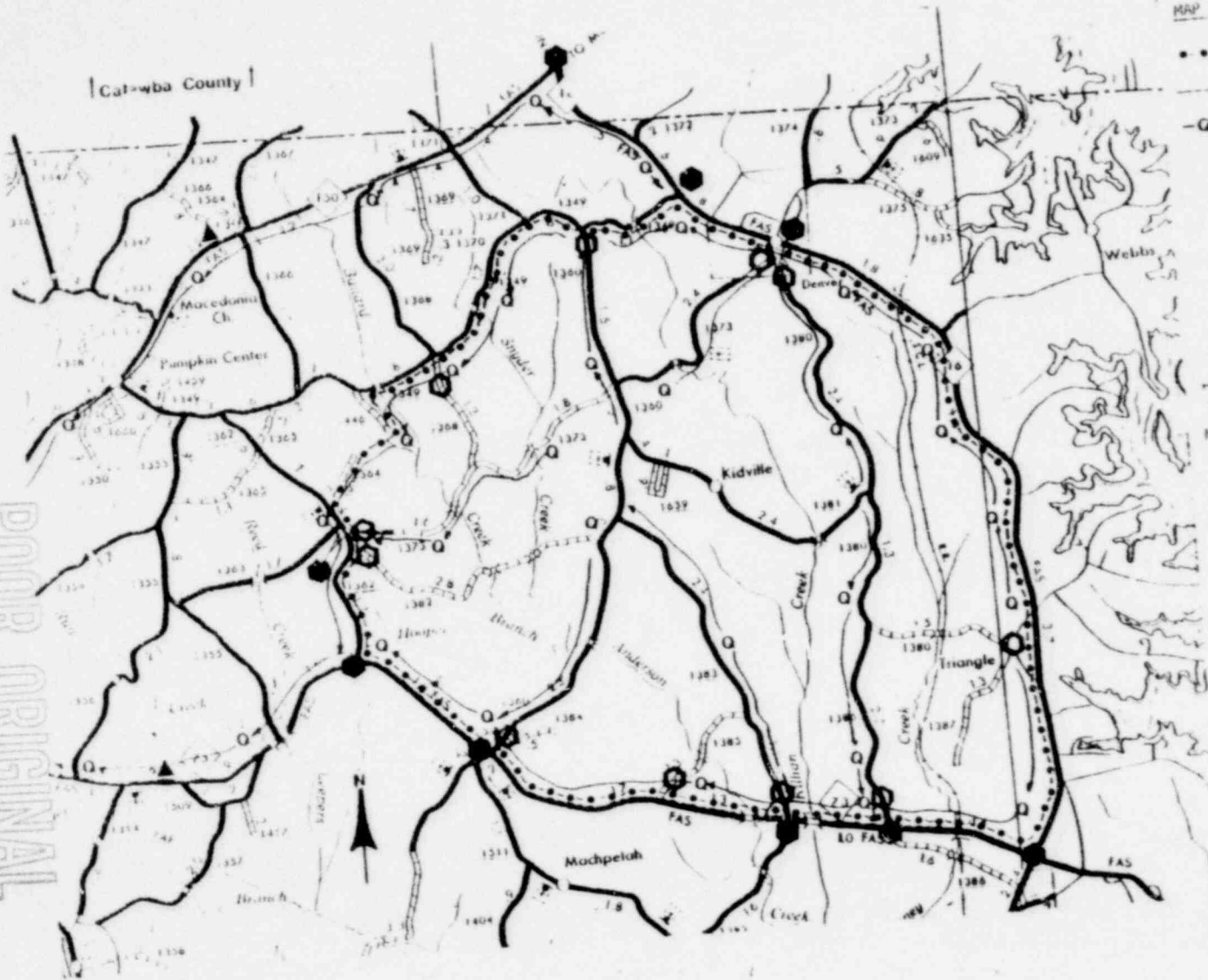
Cal-wba County

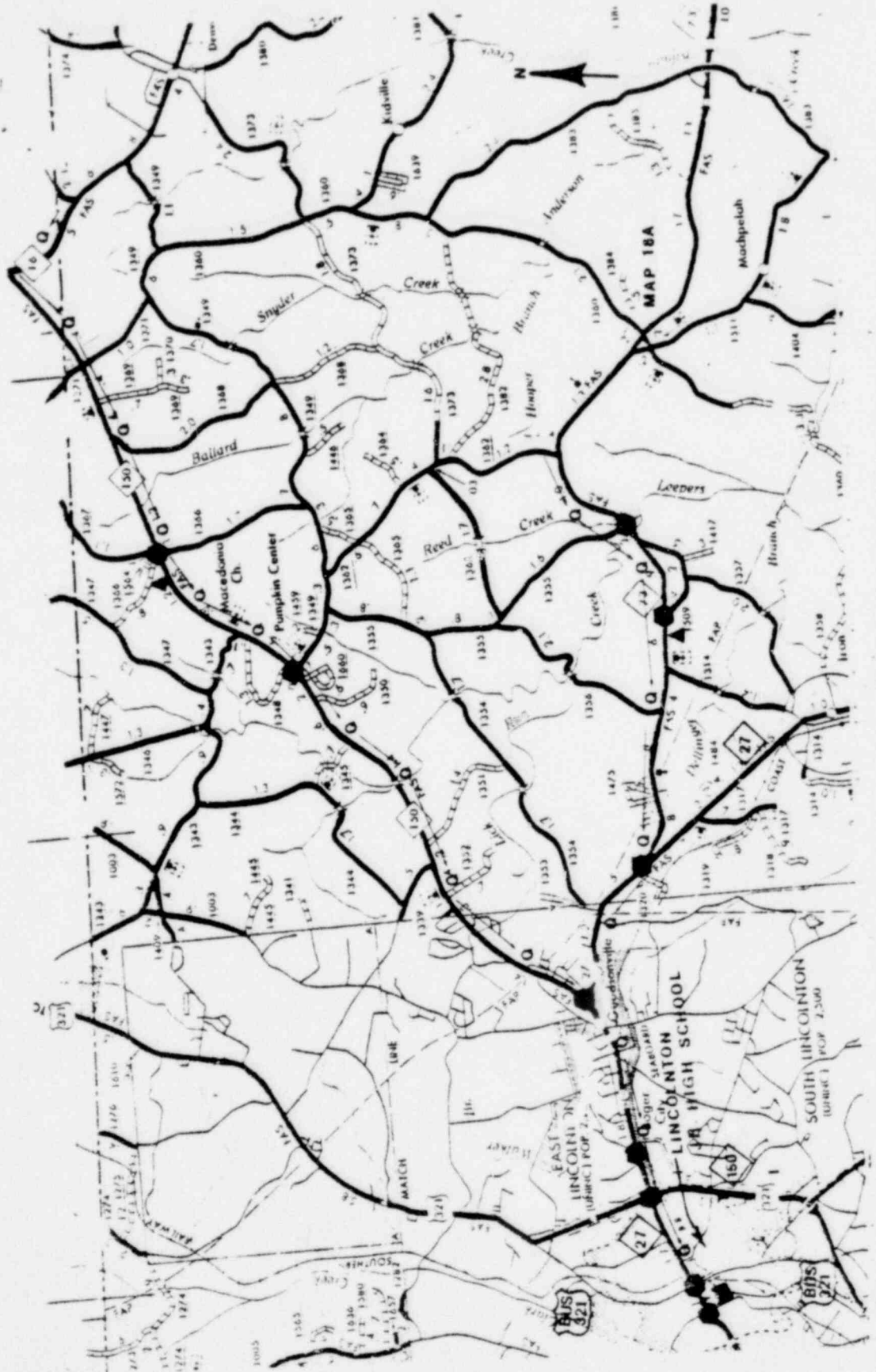
POOR ORIGINAL

- Zone Boundary
 - County Boundary
 - Q-Q- Evacuation Routes
 - Traffic Control Stations
 - Zone Security Roadblock Station
 - ▲ Vehicle Monitoring and Decontamination Station and Traffic Control Station
 - Shelter and Personnel Decontamination Station
- 1 Inch = 1 Mile

NOTE(S):

1. Vehicle Monitoring, Decontamination, Traffic Control Station, Shelter and remainder of evacuation route shown on Map 18A.
2. Shelter - Lincoln Jr. High School, South Aspen and East Rhodes Streets in Lincoln.
3. Evacuation Routes - HC73 to HC27 West to South Aspen Street (Business U.S. 321 South) or HC16 to HC150 to HC27 West to South Aspen Street (Business U.S. 321 South).





POOR ORIGINAL

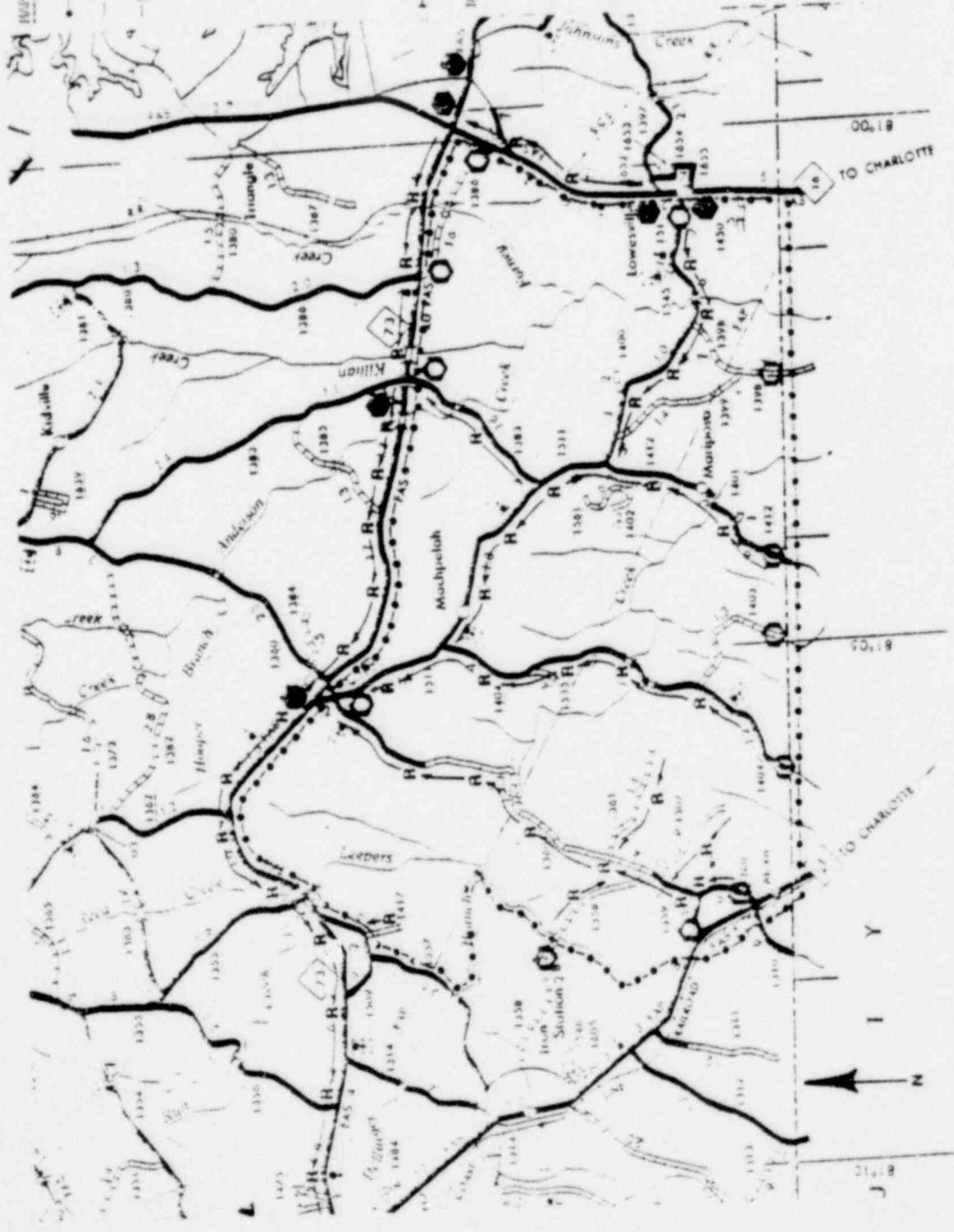
Map 19 - Zone R - Lincoln County

- Zone Boundary
- - - County Boundary
- R - R - Evacuation Routes
- Traffic Control Stations
- Zone Security Roadblock Station
- ▲ Vehicle Monitoring and Decontamination Station and Traffic Control
- Shelter and Personnel Decontamination Station

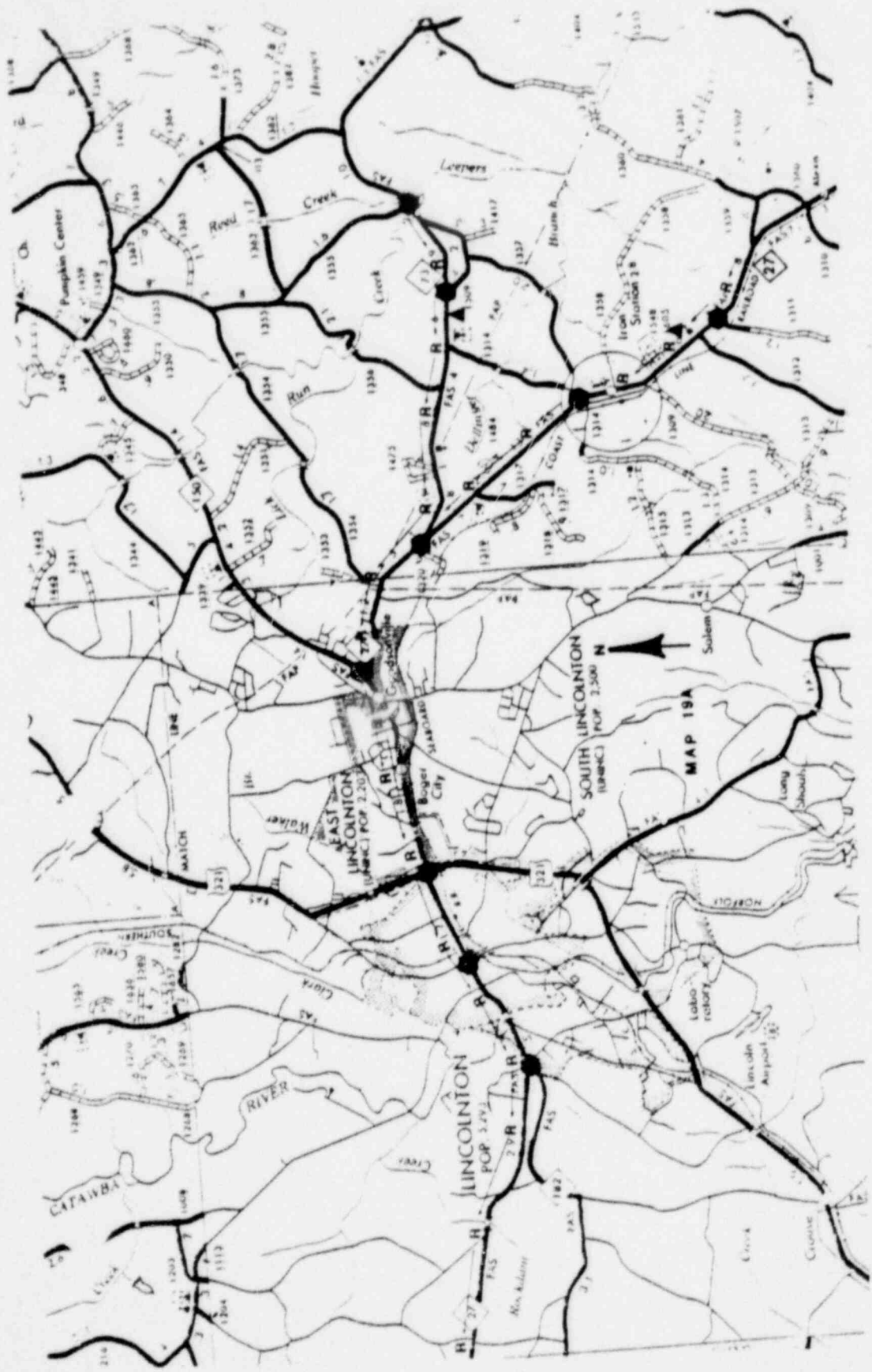
1 Inch = 1 Mile

NOTE(S):

1. Vehicle Monitoring, Decontamination, Traffic Control Station, Shelter and remainder of evacuation route shown on Maps 19A and 19B.
2. Shelter - West Lincoln Jr. High School on SR1002 off R27 West of Lincoln. Shown on Map 19B.
3. Evacuation routes - R-73 to R-27 to SR1002.



POOR ORIGINAL



POOR ORIGINAL

ANNEX B
MCGUIRE NUCLEAR STATION

APPENDIX 2 - STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM
COMMAND POST INSTALLATION

- I. SCOPE: This Appendix sets forth the command post locations of the State Emergency Response Team, its organization and functional groupings, and administrative/logistical support considerations for its command post. Procedural details and instructions to the team will be found in the team's Standing Operating Procedure and are not considered necessary for purpose of this Appendix.
- II. LOCATION:
 - A. Primary. The primary location of the SERT in the event of an emergency at the McGuire Nuclear Station will be the Air National Guard Building, Douglas Airport, Charlotte, N.C.
 - B. First Alternate. In the event the primary location is unsuitable for any reason, the SERT will be located in the Denny Building, University of North Carolina, Charlotte, N.C.
 - C. Second Alternate. In the event the primary and first alternate locations are unsuitable for any reason, the SERT will be located in the Iredell County Agriculture Building, Statesville, N.C.
- III. ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONAL GROUPINGS:
 - A. Flexibility. The concept of operations (Paragraph VI of both the Basic Plan and its annexes) explains that the State government's response will be tailored in accordance with needs based on the disaster situation. This flexibility can vary from mere phone contact, to sending the basic Response Team, to full augmentation of the team. This appendix makes provision for full augmentation, as best it can be anticipated.
 - B. Basic Team. For a fixed nuclear facility emergency the State Emergency Response Team's basic composition will consist of the following persons and their necessary supporting supplies and equipment:
 - Assistant Secretary for Public Safety, Department of Crime Control and Public Safety
 - Assistant Director for Emergency Response, Division of Emergency Management, Department of Crime Control and Public Safety
 - Public Information Officer, Department of Crime Control and Public Safety

Emergency Management Area Coordinators of areas affected

Stenographer

Communications Specialist

Administrative Officer

Representatives of the Radiation Protection Section,
Department of Human Resources

- C. Law Enforcement.- State Highway Patrol. Two patrol liaison officers will be assigned to the command element of the State Emergency Response Team. Additionally, a van to house the Patrol's field command post and a Patrol communications van will be positioned outside the building occupied by the team. Coordination with other law enforcement representatives within the complex should not be difficult and telephone communications are planned.

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE/LOGISTICAL SUPPORT.

- A. Administrative Officer. The Assistant Secretary for Public Safety will appoint a qualified person to serve as administrative officer for the State Emergency Response Team. It will be the duty and responsibility of this person to relieve the Team members of those housekeeping and personal requirements which are necessary but which would divert Team members from their primary emergency duties. He would be provided the necessary personnel, equipment, supplies, and purchasing authority to accomplish his mission. The details of how he accomplishes it are his responsibility, subject to the provisions of law and the instructions of his superiors.
- B. Examples of Support
1. Lodging arrangements
 2. Feeding arrangements
 3. Laundry service
 4. Providing office supplies and equipment, forms, etc.
 5. Hauling and other transportation requirements
 6. Auto refueling and maintenance
 7. Office set-up
 8. Arrangements for special electric power connections

ANNEX B
MCGUIRE NUCLEAR STATION

APPENDIX 3 - COMMUNICATIONS

I. GENERAL. The State Emergency Response Team command post is to be equipped with communications as set forth below. The responsibility for this task is assigned to the communications officer serving the State Emergency Response Team.

II. TELEPHONE.

- A. Orders are to be placed with the Telephone Company serving the command post area for local telephone service.
- B. Orders for special lines such as Police Information Network circuits and others that are to be connected to existing State government telephone systems are to be placed with Southern Bell Telephone Company's State government account office in Raleigh, N.C., 919/836-4169.
- C. Orders for circuits required by Federal agencies shall be placed by their communications officer. For example, NAWAS, CDNARS, CDNATS, FTS, etc.
- D. The estimated maximum requirements for local service are:
 - 1. Fifty private lines.
 - 2. One PBX.
 - 3. Emergency pay telephones.
 - 4. Local broadcast remote pick-up lines from SERT location to WSOC in Charlotte, N.C., and WFMX in Statesville, N.C.
- E. Estimated requirements for circuits to be connected to State government systems are:
 - 1. Police Information Network line.

III. RADIO.

A. State government radio systems are to support the following functions:

<u>Function</u>	<u>State System</u>
Command and control	Highway Patrol/Emergency Management
Radiological	Emergency Medical Service

Traffic Control Highway Patrol

Decontamination National Guard

Other State systems provide communications as required.

- B. Local government radio systems are to support the following functions:

<u>Function</u>	<u>Local System</u>
Command and control	County Emergency Management Nets (To be used in conjunction with State Emergency Management System)
Traffic Control	Local Law Enforcement
Shelter	Local Government Mutual Aid
Medical	Hospital, Ambulance, and Rescue
Decontamination	Fire Public Works

- C. Systems available through volunteer organizations are to support the following functions:

<u>Function</u>	<u>System</u>
Command and control	Amateur System
Radiological	Citizens Radio Amateur Systems

IV. COORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS.

- A. Police Information Network. Installation procedures for Police Information Network service at the State Emergency Response Team command post are as follows:

1. An order for a Police Information Network terminal line is to be placed with the Southern Bell Telephone Company in Raleigh, N.C. Person to contact is Mr. Ed Baker, telephone 919/836-4169.
2. A request for a Police Information Network terminal and operator is to be placed with the Police Information Network headquarters in Raleigh. The person to contact is Mr. William Corley, telephone 919/733-3171.

3. The communications officer with the State Emergency Response Team is to coordinate details with the telephone company and the Police Information Network headquarters.
- B. Two telecopiers will be placed in service. One is to be located in the Emergency Operating Center in Raleigh. The second one will be located at the State Emergency Response Team command post.
- C. Emergency Management Radio Equipment and Systems
1. The high frequency SSB transportable base station (operating frequency 3201 KHz) may be installed and used as a mobile unit or may be installed and used as a temporary fixed station. This station will provide command and control communications between the field command post and the State Emergency Operating Center.
 2. The VHF (47 MHz) portable base station, the eight hand-carried portables, and the mobiles assigned to the Area Emergency Management Coordinators and the State Emergency Management Division will be utilized as required by the State Emergency Response Team. Net configurations will be developed by the communications officer. These nets will be developed to provide communications in the field area of operations.
 3. Equipment used in the Amateur Service consists of transportable fixed stations that provide communications between the field command post and the State Emergency Operating Center and communications in the field area of operations. The situation will determine the method of operation.

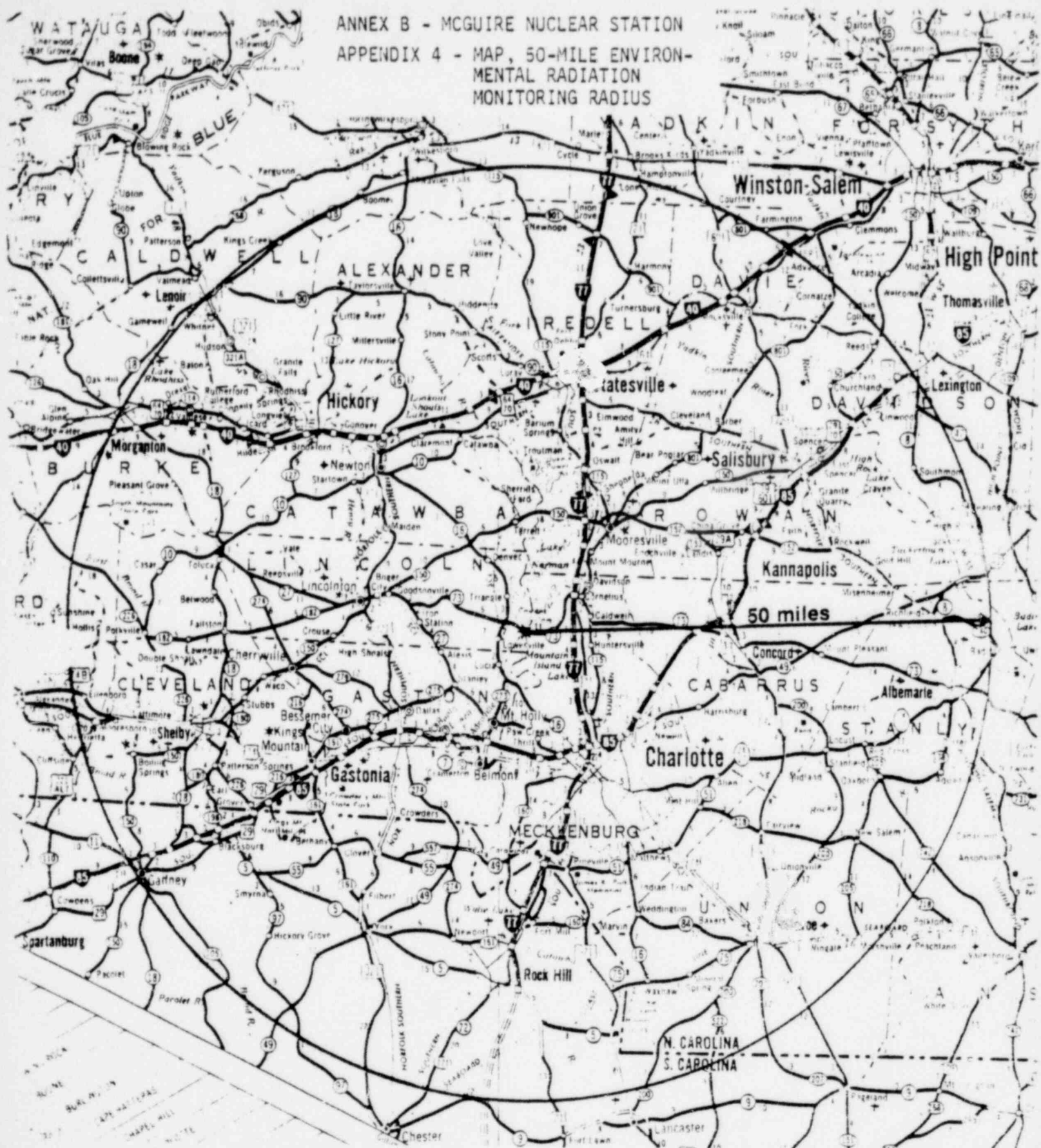
V. COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER'S RESPONSIBILITIES.

A. Pre-Emergency Phase

1. The communications officer shall inventory the existing telephone installations at the locations selected for the SERT command post to determine methods of expansion to meet SERT requirements.
2. The communications officer shall determine the capability of the telephone companies providing service in the area to meet the requirements of the State Emergency Response Team. This information shall include the company's normal stockpile of necessary equipment; i.e., telephones, emergency pay telephones, PBX, and other supplies required for immediate installation; the time frame for installation; number of trunk lines accessing adjoining telephone systems; and best methods to increase trunk lines if required to support State-Federal build-up.

3. The communications officer shall determine requirements for special lines that must be placed with the telephone companies servicing the area, i.e., Police Information Network circuit and circuits such as NAWAS that might be required by the Federal government. Time frame and any equipment requirements for items not normally stocked will be determined.
 4. The communications officer shall determine any special requirements or authorizations required to utilize special State communications support for the State Emergency Response Team. This should include such support as the Police Information Network terminal, communications vans, Emergency Management radio equipment, and courier service.
 5. Upon completion of data collection required in Paragraphs (1) - (4) above, the communications officer shall submit a report to the Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety outlining communication support that can be provided the State Emergency Response Team. This report shall clearly indicate pre-emergency actions required to provide the rapid communication systems expansion necessary. Costs of equipment procurement, pre-positioning telephone circuits, and other pre-emergency expenditures shall be included with a request for authorization to implement this proposal.
 6. When authorized by the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety the communications officer shall implement the actions required in the report submitted under the provisions of Paragraph 5 above.
- B. Emergency Phase. Upon activation of the State Emergency Response Team the communications officer shall initiate actions to telephone companies and State agencies to support the operation as directed.
- C. Post-Emergency Phase. Phase out communications systems as demand decreases.

ANNEX B - MCGUIRE NUCLEAR STATION
 APPENDIX 4 - MAP, 50-MILE ENVIRONMENTAL RADIATION MONITORING RADIUS



Counties Affected by McGuire Nuclear Station:

Alexander
 Anson
 Burke
 Cabarrus
 Caldwell
 Catawba

Davidson
 Davie
 Gaston
 Iredell
 Lincoln
 Mecklenburg

Rutherford
 Rowan
 Stanly
 Union
 Wilkes
 Yadkin

POOR ORIGINAL

Cherokee, S.C.
 Chester, S.C.
 Lancaster, S.C.
 York, S.C.