

Washington State Fixed Nuclear Facility Protection Plan



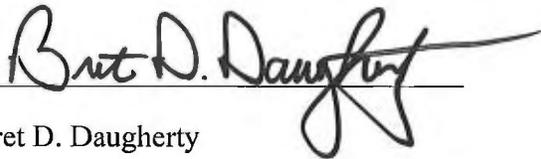
January 2018

Promulgation / Signature Page

The Washington State Military Department sincerely appreciates the cooperation and support from those agencies, departments, and local jurisdictions which have contributed to the development and ultimate publication of the *Washington State Fixed Nuclear Facility Protection Plan*.

The Plan describes how Washington will manage and coordinate the response to an emergency at one of the nuclear facilities in the state. The Plan supports the *National Response Framework, Emergency Support Functions, and National Incident Management System (NIMS)*. It amends the *Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan* as an incident annex for radiological emergencies.

The *Washington State Fixed Nuclear Facility Protection Plan* is one of the many efforts to be better prepared for emergencies or disasters. It moves the state one step closer to being able to minimize the impacts of emergencies and disasters on people, property, the economy, and the environment of Washington State.

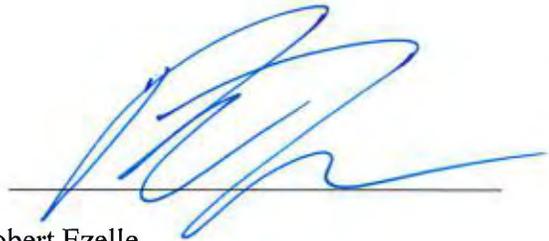


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Foreword

The Washington State Military Department sincerely appreciates the cooperation and support of the local jurisdictions, state agencies, departments and public and private stakeholders that contributed to the revision and publication of the *Washington State Fixed Nuclear Facility (FNF) Protection Plan*. This plan reflects not only changes in technology and in national planning strategy that occurred since the last update but also changes resulting from the development of the *National Response Framework*, the *Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program Manual* and the *Department of Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP)*. Advances in technology now allow us to coordinate actions and activities through electronic means more quickly and frequently and to deliver this plan in a digital form versus a paper document as in the past. The plan demonstrates the ability of numerous stakeholders to work together to achieve a common goal. The FNF Protection Plan is the Radiological/Nuclear incident annex to the *Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)*.

The *Washington State Fixed Nuclear Facility Protection Plan* updates the *Washington State Fixed Nuclear Facility Protection Plan, 2014* and involved the cooperative efforts of over 51 stakeholder organizations, Emergency Management Division (EMD) staff, private non-profit organizations and local jurisdictions. EMD staff coordinated with these groups to provide a forum for those with identified responsibilities in the Plan. Stakeholders and EMD staff worked collaboratively in planning and coordinating emergency management activities intended to identify, develop, maintain and enhance state emergency management capabilities.

The FNF Plan is one of a family of plans to prepare the people of Washington for emergencies and disasters. The Plan is consistent with the National Response Framework with annexes and appendices that support specific areas necessary to enhance the concepts presented in this plan.

Record of Distribution

Washington State Agencies

Washington State Department of Agriculture
Washington State Department of Commerce
State Energy Office
Washington State Department of Ecology
Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife
Washington State Department of Health
Office of Radiation Protection
Office of Environmental Health, Safety, and Toxicology
Washington State Department of Labor and Industries
Washington State Military Department
Emergency Management Division
National Guard
Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
Washington State Patrol
Washington State Department of Transportation
Washington State Utilities and Transportation Commission
Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council
Governors' Office of Indian Affairs

County Emergency Management Agencies

Adams County Department of Emergency Management
Benton County Emergency Services
Franklin County Emergency Management
Grant County Department of Emergency Management
Kitsap County Department of Emergency Management
Kittitas County Sheriff's Office, Department of Emergency Management
Klickitat County Department of Emergency Management
Snohomish County Department of Emergency Management
Walla Walla County Department of Emergency Management
Yakima Valley Office of Emergency Management

Federal Agencies

Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security
REP R-X RAC Chair
Technical Hazards Branch Director
U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Office (Hanford)
U.S. Coast Guard, 13th District
Sector Columbia River
Sector Puget Sound
U.S. Navy
Puget Sound Naval Shipyard & Naval Station Bremerton
Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program
Naval Base Kitsap Bangor & Submarine Group 9
Naval Station Everett
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Advisory Team for Environment, Food, and Health:
EPA Representative
HHS Representative
USDA Representative

Other Agencies

American Red Cross
British Columbia Emergency Management
Energy Northwest, Columbia Generating Station
Framatome, Inc.
State of Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security
State of Oregon
Oregon Department of Agriculture
Oregon Department of Energy
Oregon Emergency Management
Oregon Health Authority
Morrow County Emergency Management
Umatilla County Emergency Management
Volunteer Organization

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Ch. 1 – Introduction

Summary of Changes:

- *New chapter. Contains text from 2014 FNF Plan sections: BP I*
- *Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.*

1.1 Mission, Purpose, and Scope

MISSION

To minimize the adverse effects to the people, property, environment, and the economy in Washington State resulting from an incident at the Energy Northwest’s Columbia Generating Station, the United States Department of Energy (DOE) Hanford Site facilities, or the Naval Base Kitsap (including Puget Sound Naval Shipyard / Naval Station Bremerton and Naval Submarine Base Bangor) and Naval Station Everett.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this Plan is to establish authoritative policies in the event of a radiological emergency at a fixed facility in Washington State. The five following facilities in Washington State are required to maintain plans in the event of an emergency that could cause the release of materials from their respective sites.

1. Energy Northwest’s Columbia Generating Station
2. DOE Hanford Site
3. Puget Sound Naval Shipyard / Naval Station Bremerton
4. Naval Submarine Base Bangor
5. Naval Station Everett

The state implements this Plan in the event of any fixed facility radiological emergency. However, the use of the concepts and procedures described in this Plan is not limited to these facilities.

Additionally, this Plan provides a framework for state, tribal, and county coordination and cooperation supporting the response and recovery of local jurisdictions in times of emergencies and disasters. The Plan and supporting Annexes and Appendices describe specific roles, responsibilities, functions and support relationships of state agencies.

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SCOPE

This Plan describes the various categories of emergencies likely to occur on the Hanford Reservation or the Puget Sound areas. This Plan further provides conceptual information for disseminating warnings, coordinating response, and for determining, assessing, and reporting the severity and magnitude of such incidents. In addition, this Plan, its Annexes and Appendices, and supporting agency implementing procedures, present the concepts under which the state and its counties will operate in response to radiological incidents, and:

1. Defines the responsibilities of elected and appointed officials.
2. Defines the emergency roles and functions of state and county agencies, private industries, volunteer organizations, and civic organizations.
3. Creates a framework for the effective and coordinated use of state and local government resources.
4. Outlines the integration and use of government, private sector, and volunteer resources within the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and National Response Framework (NRF) structure and guidance. This integration requires effective emergency management coordination processes and procedures be established, maintained, and exercised between coordinating elements at the federal, state, tribal, county, and local levels.

This Plan serves as an Incident Annex to the *Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)*.

1.2 Assumptions

Some emergencies, disasters, or incidents will occur with enough warning that appropriate notifications are issued to ensure some level of preparation. Other situations will occur with no advanced warning.

The extent of the challenges created by emergencies or disasters depends on factors such as time of occurrence, severity of impact, existing weather conditions, area demographics, and nature of infrastructure construction. Collateral incidents such as fire, floods, and hazardous materials releases will occur and increase the impact on the community, multiply losses, and hinder immediate emergency response efforts.

Incidents are managed at the lowest possible geographic, organizational, and jurisdictional level.

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The state may be unable to satisfy all emergency resource requests during a major emergency or disaster.

Members of the public, business, state and local agencies and industries are expected to provide their own resources for the first three days of an emergency or disaster.

Local jurisdictions (political subdivisions) will comply with the intent of Chapter 38.52 RCW and Title 118 Washington Administrative Code (WAC), and will:

- Establish procedures for continuity of government and operations.
- Establish an emergency management organization and facility, either independently or in partnership with other local jurisdictions.
- Prepare plans and procedures, including a Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Plan, and maintain a comprehensive emergency management program.
- Communicate with the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) on the status of activities during or following any emergency or disaster.
- Issue local emergency proclamations and request state assistance when appropriate.
- Preserve essential records.

State agencies have their own Radiological Emergency Preparedness plans and procedures that enable them to:

- Establish procedures for continuity of government and operations.
- Assist in staffing the SEOC.
- Support the state’s emergency management mission.
- Communicate with the SEOC.
- Provide situation reports to convey damage assessment and ability to accomplish their functional role during an emergency or disaster.
- Develop and implement policies that reduce the effects of an emergency or disaster.
- Assist in development and distribution of emergency messages to the public.
- Assist local jurisdictions with the unique aspects of a radiological incident.

Federal assistance will be available for disaster response and recovery operations under the provisions of the National Response Framework (NRF) and the Stafford Act, Public Law 93-288.

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Ch. 2 – Concept of Operations

Planning Standard A

Summary of Changes:

- ***New chapter. Contains text from 2014 FNF Plan sections: BP II: Concept of Operations***
- ***Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.***

2.1 Overview

The Washington Military Department is charged with the responsibility of developing, maintaining and administering a comprehensive statewide program of emergency management to ensure the state is adequately prepared to respond to and recover from disasters and emergencies, as defined in RCW 38.52.005 and RCW 38.52.030(3). The Department is responsible for coordinating its efforts with the federal government and other states, with other departments and agencies of state government, with county, tribal and municipal governments as well as with private agencies having a role in emergency management (RCW 38.52.030). When an imminent or actual event threatens the state, the Director will activate the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and recommend, as appropriate, the Governor proclaim a state of emergency (NUREG A.2.b).

The strategic intent and overarching concept of operations is to provide assistance to affected residents and visitors of the state of Washington in a comprehensive, coordinated, unified, and expedited manner. This is particularly essential during major and catastrophic incidents which demand immediate action to preserve public health, protect life, protect public property, or to provide relief to any stricken community overtaken by such occurrences.

2.2 State Emergency Operations Center

The SEOC is a permanent facility located in Building 20 on Camp Murray, Washington 98430-5122. The SEOC coordinates the state response to any major disaster or emergency situation.

Upon notification of an emergency, the State Emergency Operations Officers (SEOOs) will elevate the SEOC operations level based upon the Emergency Classification Level (Figure 2.1 – SEOC Levels of Operation) at the affected facility and conduct the appropriate notifications in accordance with their procedures. If the notification did not come through dedicated circuits then they will validate the notification with the affected facility’s organization. The SEOOs will contact notify the Response Section Manager and/or Deputy EOC Manager as part of the initial notifications.

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The Response Section Manager/Deputy EOC Manager will brief senior management and discuss assignment of a DM. The DM and EOC Supervisor will determine which Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) will be needed depending on the type, size, and complexity of the incident. At an Alert or higher-level emergency, the SEOO will activate the State EOC to **Level 1**, conduct the notifications specified in the SEOO Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) by phone, and request staff report to the SEOC for duty (NUREG F.1.e). Basic Plan II.E describes the process for notifying and activating SEOC staff. The Response Section Manager or Deputy EOC Manager will determine which ESFs will be needed and instruct the SEOOs to notify those specific ESFs. A detailed description of SEOC protocols and organization is maintained in the *Washington State Emergency Operations Center Standard Operating Procedures (SEOC SOP)*, published separately.

The Disaster Manager (DM) assures the continuity of technical, administrative, and material resources for 24-hour emergency operations; however, the DM may delegate the implementation of the task to General Staff. The General Staff will determine relief staff as well as needs and staff for other positions. The Finance/Admin Section Chief will coordinate with the DM, EOC Supervisor, and other General Staff to determine staffing needs for the period of time determined appropriate for the incident. This is typically 72 hours but may be adjusted based upon the needs of the incident. The **Staffing Unit Leader in the Planning Section** develops, coordinates, and maintains the SEOC staffing pattern, which is reviewed and approved by the DM (NUREG A.4).

The 24-hour, in-state, emergency number for the SEOC is 1-800-258-5990.

In accordance with NIMS and ICS principles, the staffing levels in the SEOC will expand and contract based upon the type, size, and complexity of the incident. A **Level 3** activation level is routine operations and is handled by the Alert and Warning Center staff. For **Level 2** activations, the minimum staffing for the SEOC is the Disaster Manager, EOC Supervisor, and at least one additional EOC responder. A **Level 1** activation will typically include Disaster Manager, EOC Supervisor, all General Staff and ESF 15 and expand and contract Emergency Support Functions as the incident situation requires. The general **levels** of operation and minimum staffing are outlined in **Figure 2.1 - SEOC Levels of Operation**. The SEOC is organized using the Incident Command System as a model and includes the following functional areas (see Figure 2.2 – SEOC Organizational Chart.)

Command Staff

The Governor provides overall direction and control for emergency actions to preserve public health, protect life and public property or to provide relief to any stricken community overtaken by such occurrences, in accordance with RCW 38.52.050, through a Multi-Agency Coordinating Group (MACG) (NUREG A.1.d).

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Whenever an emergency occurs which requires activation of the SEOC, a MACG will be established, in whole or part, to assess the situation and oversee state agency actions. The MACG makes recommendations to the Governor on actions for consideration. The MACG is comprised of the following positions.

- The Governor’s Chief of Staff
- The Governor’s Press Secretary
- The Adjutant General
- Director, Emergency Management Division
- Disaster Manager

In addition to the members listed above, the Governor’s cabinet and state agency directors, as appropriate, will be represented. For example, in emergencies where public health is a major concern, the Secretary of the Department of Health should be included on the MACG just as the Director of the Department of Ecology would be included on the MACG during a major oil spill incident.

The Command Staff also includes the EOC Supervisor, Assistant EOC Supervisor, ESF 14 Recovery Advisor and ESF 15 External Affairs staff.

LEVEL 3	MONITORING ACTIVATION
Level 3 reflects the routine activation level in which state agencies conduct their daily emergency management responsibilities. The State Emergency Operations Officers (SEOOs) in the SEOC Alert and Warning Center (AWC) manage and coordinate incidents in cooperation with local, state, and federal agencies. The AWC operates 24 hours a day, including weekends and holidays.	
LEVEL 2	PARTIAL ACTIVATION
When an incident exceeds the capability or capacity of the AWC, the SEOC activates to a level 2 Partial Activation. In a Partial Activation, one or more of the SEOC functions (Operations, Planning, Logistics, or Finance/Administration) activate to support the incident or the impacted jurisdictions from the SEOC or Joint Field Office (JFO). State agencies activate to fill Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) as dictated by the incident.	
LEVEL 1	FULL ACTIVATION
In a Full Activation, all the SEOC functions (Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration) activate to support the incident or the impacted jurisdictions from the SEOC or Joint Field Office (JFO). State agencies activate to fill Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) as dictated by the incident. In a catastrophic incident, SEOC staffing will expand to include representation from other states, federal	

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agencies, local representatives, the private sector, and volunteer staff as required by the incident.

Figure 2.1 - SEOC Levels of Operation

General Staff

The Operations Section is responsible for overarching coordination with federal, state and provincial agencies during activations of the SEOC. The Operations Section processes requests for assistance and tasking of state resources. In coordination with the Logistics Section, Operations tracks availability, distribution and redistribution of resources, to include transportation arrangements and other mission essential details. The Operations Section Chief is responsible for coordination and direction of state liaison personnel in the field.

The Logistics Section receives all requests for assistance from local jurisdictions and state agencies, determines appropriate source and tasks responsible agencies. Logistics is responsible for locating, procuring, cataloging and prioritizing redistribution of resources in accordance with ESF 7. In coordination with the Planning and Operations Sections, Logistics tracks availability, distribution, redistribution and projected resource needs during the response phase as well as coordinating the return of resources during recovery/demobilization. Logistics also provides internal support to the SEOC and staff including staff feeding and logistical support.

The Administration and Finance Section is responsible for comptroller services. This includes, but is not limited to, activation cost tracking and resolution, clerical support, record/log maintenance, SEOC security, SEOC facility maintenance, and other administration activities.

The Planning Section collects, compiles, evaluates, and displays information to assess the overall impact and magnitude of an incident. Planning’s focus is ahead of the current situation; anticipating and prioritizing projected needs and actions. This includes the damage assessment function in the early stages of recovery efforts and intelligence and information collection to facilitate analysis and forecasting. The Planning Section prepares the Governor’s Proclamation of Emergency, SEOC Incident Action Plan and Situation Report (SITREP). The Planning section coordinates staff assignment and scheduling.

Emergency Support Functions (ESF) responsible agency representation in the SEOC provides a modular structure to activate the precise capability needed to best address the requirements of the incident and the resulting jurisdictional and agency needs. The ESFs are staffed by primary and support agencies and organizations identified in the respective ESFs. ESFs are activated as needed and on the basis of the size and complexity of the incident.

Figure 2.2 - SEOC Organizational Chart illustrates the level of staffing required for each 12-hour shift during a Level 1 activation. Regardless of the activation level, outgoing staff brief incoming staff on the status of the emergency and response activities occurring (NUREG A.4).

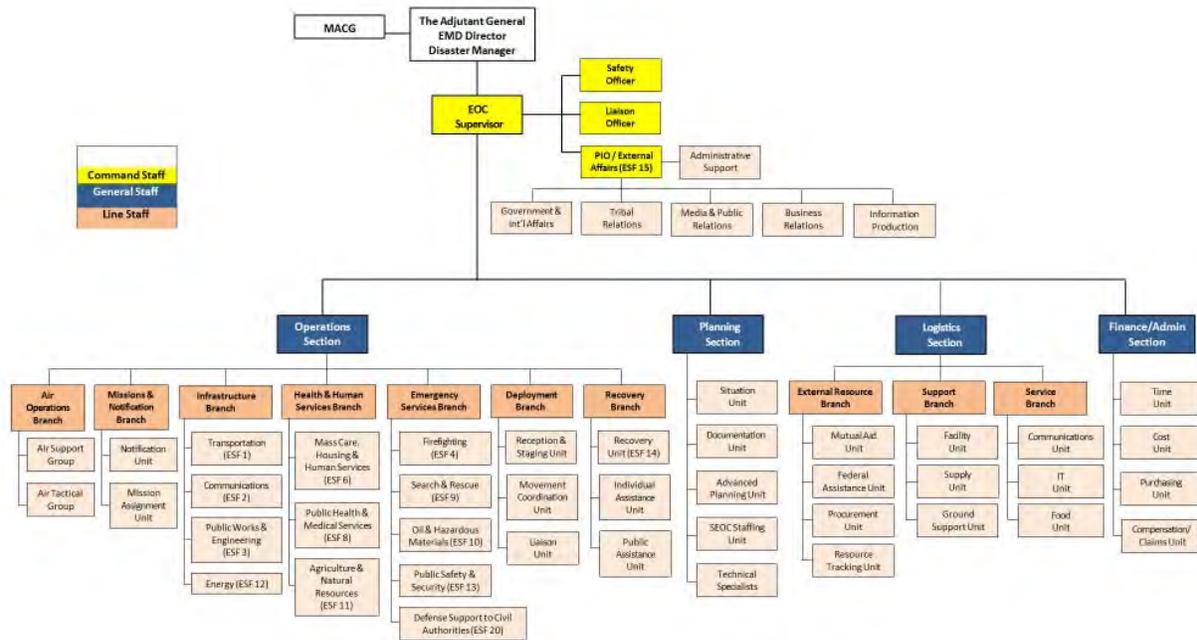


Figure 2.2 - SEOC Organizational Chart

2.3 Direction and Control

All disasters and emergencies begin locally and initial response is by local jurisdictions working in collaboration with local, joint local and county emergency management agencies. Direction and control provides supervision, authority, coordination, and cooperation of emergency management activities to ensure the continued operation of government and essential services during emergencies.

Operational direction and control of response and recovery activities within local jurisdictions is conducted by on-scene incident commanders who report to the local jurisdiction’s elected officials and request resources through the local EOC. Requests for assistance after public, private and mutual aid or inter-local agreement resources from adjacent political subdivisions are exhausted should be requested by the county EOC to the SEOC. Although requests for assistance from cities independently recognized by the state as separate emergency management jurisdictions can be made directly to the SEOC, it is strongly recommended such requests be coordinated through the county EOC beforehand to verify if more timely assistance is available through the county.

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Operational direction and control of emergency management response and recovery activities within state agencies is conducted by the agencies' on-scene incident commanders. Requests for medical assistance should be directed to the jurisdiction in which the facility is located. Damage to leased facilities should be reported and assistance requested from the owner of the building(s). Loss or disruption to utilities should be reported to the utility. All other requests for assistance should be through the state agency to the SEOC.

2.4 Responsibilities

The following key positions in state and federal government direct and control emergency management activities during disasters and emergencies.

1. *The Governor* is responsible (statutorily and constitutionally) for providing general supervision and control of the emergency management functions, carrying out the provisions of Chapter 38.52 RCW and, in the event of disaster beyond local control, assuming direct operational control over all or any part of the emergency management functions within this state, as described in RCW 35.52.050(1). In performing his or her duties under Chapter 38.52 RCW, the governor is authorized to cooperate with the federal government, with other states, and with private agencies in all matters pertaining to the emergency management of this state and of the nation, as authorized in RCW 38.52.050(2) (NUREG A.2.b). The Governor is further authorized and empowered:

- to make, amend, and rescind the necessary orders, rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of Chapter 38.52 RCW within the limits of the authority conferred upon him or her herein, with due consideration of the plans of the federal government [RCW 38.52.050(3)(a)];
- on behalf of this state, to enter into mutual aid arrangements with other states and territories, or provinces of the Dominion of Canada and to coordinate mutual aid inter-local agreements between political subdivisions of this state [RCW 38.52.050(3)(b)]; and
- to cooperate with the President and the heads of the armed forces, the emergency management agency of the United States, and other appropriate federal officers and agencies, and with the officers and agencies of other states in matters pertaining to the emergency management of the state and nation [RCW 38.52.050(3) (e)].

2. *The Director of the Washington Military Department* may employ personnel and make expenditures within the appropriation therefore, or from other funds made available for purposes of emergency management, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of Chapter 38.52 RCW, as authorized by RCW 38.52.030(1). The director, subject to the

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direction and control of the Governor, is responsible to the Governor for carrying out the program for emergency management of this state (NUREG A.1.d). The director coordinates the activities of all organizations for emergency management within the state, maintains liaison with and cooperates with emergency management agencies and organizations of other states and the federal government and has such additional authority, duties and responsibilities authorized by Chapter 38.52 RCW, as may be prescribed by the Governor, pursuant to RCW 38.52.030(2). The director, subject to the direction and control of the Governor, shall develop and maintain the CEMP for the state and is responsible to the Governor for carrying out the program for emergency management of the state, to include the procedures to be used during emergencies for coordinating local resources, as necessary, and the resources of all state agencies, departments, commissions and boards, as authorized by RCW 38.52.030(3). This includes preparing and administering a state program for emergency assistance to individuals within the state who are victims of a natural, technological or human caused emergency or disaster, as defined by RCW 38.52.010(6)(1). The program is to be integrated into and coordinated, to the extent possible, with federal disaster assistance plans and programs providing the state or, through the state, any political subdivision thereof, services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds by way of gift, grant or loan for purposes of assistance to individuals affected by a disaster.

3. *The Director of the Emergency Management Division (EMD)* ensures the state is prepared to deal with any disaster or emergency by administering the program for emergency management delineated by the Washington Military Department Director. The EMD Director is also responsible for coordinating the state’s response in any disaster or emergency.

4. *The State Coordinating Officer (SCO)* is the authorized representative of the Governor to manage and coordinate state and local emergency response and recovery efforts. The SCO is authorized to commit any and all state resources necessary to cope with the emergency or disaster. The SCO also has the authority to direct all state, regional and local agencies, including law enforcement agencies, to identify personnel needed from those agencies to assist in meeting the needs created by this emergency. The Governor directs all agencies and departments to place all such personnel under the direct command of the SCO.

5. *The Governor’s Authorized Representative (GAR)* is empowered by the Governor to execute all necessary documents for disaster assistance on behalf of the state, including certification of application for public assistance. The GAR also coordinates and supervises the state disaster assistance program to include serving as its grant administrator. The GAR is designated in the FEMA-State Agreement. In general, the

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SCO is designated the GAR. The exception is in the case of the FEMA State Fire Assistance Grant Program when the State Forester is designated as the GAR.

6. *The Director of Emergency Management for Political Subdivisions* is appointed by the executive head of the political subdivision, and has direct responsibility for the organization, administration and operation of the local organization for emergency management, subject to the direction and control of such executive officer or officers. The Political Subdivision Director performs emergency management functions within the territorial limits of the political subdivision within which it is organized and, in addition, conducts such functions outside of its territorial limits as may be required pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 38.52 RCW.

The political subdivision, in which any disaster or emergency occurs, as defined in RCW 38.52.010(6)(a), is authorized by RCW 38.52.070(2) to enter into contracts and incur obligations necessary to combat such disaster, protect the health and safety of persons and property and provide emergency assistance to the victims of the disaster. Each political subdivision is authorized to exercise these statutory powers in the light of the exigencies of an extreme emergency situation without regard to time-consuming procedures and formalities prescribed by law (excepting mandatory constitutional requirements), including, but not limited to, budget law limitations, requirements of competitive bidding and publication of notices, provisions pertaining to the performance of public work, entering into contracts, the incurring of obligations, the employment of temporary workers, the rental of equipment, the purchase of supplies and materials, the levying of taxes and the appropriation and expenditures of public funds.

7. *The Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)* coordinates federal assistance to a state affected by a disaster or emergency. The FCO will generally be assigned to the Joint Field Office (JFO) for the duration of the emergency and work with the SCO to coordinate the federal response. The FCO will be in unified command with the SCO throughout the event to coordinate requested federal assistance.

2.5 Monitoring, Detection, Alert and Warning

The Alert and Warning Center (AWC), located in Building 20 on Camp Murray, Washington, is a function of the Emergency Management Division (EMD) which provides 24-hour coverage for notifications, alerts and warnings of emergency events affecting the state of Washington (NUREG A.1.e, F.1.a). The AWC provides the state with a single point to disseminate information and warnings to governmental officials (federal, state and/or local) when a hazardous situation could threaten or is threatening the general welfare, health, safety, and/or property of the state’s population or environment. As the Washington State Warning Point, the AWC provides the official notification mechanism for several governmental programs requiring

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notifications under specified conditions such as the Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Program. In addition, the AWC provides continuous situational monitoring during non-emergency periods as well as in times of disaster and emergency. The SEOOs monitor media outlets from various sources such as online news sites, television, online radio stations, online newspapers, etc., 24 hours a day. SEOOs work 12-hour shifts with two on-duty SEOOs for each shift; EMD’s Alert & Warning Center Supervisor maintains the staff contacts and schedule to ensure 24-hour coverage in the AWC. Continuous information flow also comes from a variety of sources such as emergency management officials, regional coordinators, county warning points, private citizens, National Weather Service, nuclear power plant, private industry, etc. The collected information is analyzed by the SEOOs on-duty in the AWC for state, regional, national, and international threats.

The EMD Response Section Manager is responsible for managing the AWC and maintains the personnel roster for the SEOOs (NUREG A.1.e).

The AWC maintains back-up dedicated voice and data systems which are linked to each county warning point, the four National Weather Service forecast offices serving Washington, the Emergency Alert System, local primary television and radio stations, each nuclear facility, the USDOE Hanford Site, and the Washington Military Department Joint Operations Center. The entire emergency communications systems are tested during annual exercises (NUREG F.3). The SEOOs participate in CRASH line tests weekly, NAWAS tests twice daily, SATPHONE calls with Oregon monthly, and federal call tests quarterly.

Chapter 7 identifies the primary and secondary means of notification and ongoing communication to federal and state agencies, local jurisdictions, and facilities.

Should the initial notification of an event originate from an entity other than the licensee, such as the Washington State Fusion Center, the SEOO validates the notification with the affected facility. The SEOO Standard Operating Procedures contain current points of contact for the licensee and responding organizations, including the methods of notification, backup, and message verification (NUREG E.1).

The SEOOs staffing the AWC follow established procedures outlined in the *Alert and Warning Center Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)* in response to alerts and warnings. SEOOs may also respond to unique circumstances not specifically addressed in an SOP using independent judgment, experience and training to determine the best course of action. Once alerted or warned of a disaster or emergency, the SEOOs immediately notify the EMD Response Section Manager; Alert & Warning Center Supervisor; EMD Mitigation, Response and Recovery Unit Manager; EMD Assistant Director and/or EMD Director or Acting Director, any of whom can activate the SEOC. The SEOOs will contact The Adjutant General (Director, Washington Military Department), Governor’s Staff Director and Press Secretary, potentially affected or responding

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state agencies, local governments, tribes, neighboring states and provinces and requisite federal agencies and apprise them of the situation and recommend protective and/or response actions. The SEOOs activate the SEOC based on the Emergency Classification Level at the affected facility and conduct additional notifications in accordance with the SOPs. The Response Section Manager or Deputy EOC Manager then briefs senior management and discusses the assignment of a Disaster Manager (DM) and which Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) may be needed. The SEOOs notify the DM and other essential staff and ESFs to report to the SEOC. SEOOs, managers, or supervisors may make the initial notifications to staff by phone, email, or in person; current staff contact information is maintained by the Director’s office (TEL 1) and each staff manager and supervisor (NUREG E.2.1, F.1.e). SEOOs make the initial notifications to appropriate organizations as described in the SEOO SOP (NUREG E.2). Notification methods are detailed in Chapter 6 (NUREG E.2).

2.6 Emergency Declaration / Proclamation Process

A Governor’s proclamation of emergency is important for a number of reasons, not the least of which is the proclamation allows the state and local governments to mobilize their communities for impending or existing disasters and emergencies and facilitates response activities. The Governor, for example, routinely proclaims a state of emergency pursuant to RCW 43.06.010(12) to meet a variety of response and recovery needs, such as:

- deploying response assets;
- activating the National Guard in the event of a public disaster;
- prohibiting activities to help preserve and maintain life, health, property or the public peace;
- waiving or suspending certain state laws and regulations, including procurement restrictions, to facilitate response and recovery operations;
- expanding social services;
- providing assistance to disaster survivors, and
- managing elections disrupted by the emergency.

The process of proclaiming an emergency is described in further detail below.

Authority to Proclaim a State of Emergency

The Governor’s authority to proclaim a state of emergency is identified in RCW 43.06.010(12). The executive heads of government at the local level (mayor, city manager, or board of county commissioners) may declare a local state of emergency in accordance with the provisions of their local codes, charters, and/or ordinances. The Governor is empowered with this responsibility at the state level. The President of the United States declares an emergency or disaster at the national level.

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Local Political Subdivision Emergency Declaration Process

Impacted counties, cities, or towns will coordinate the emergency response effort to an emergency or disaster within their political jurisdictions and should declare/proclaim a state of emergency in accordance with their local codes, charters and/or ordinances. When the event is beyond the capacity of the local government, the subdivision’s emergency management agency will request state assistance through the SEOC.

State Emergency Proclamation Process

The Governor may, after finding a disaster or emergency exists within the state or any part thereof affecting life, health, property or the public peace, proclaim a state of emergency in the area affected (NUREG A.2.b). The powers granted the Governor during a state of emergency will only be effective within the area described in the proclamation, in accordance with RCW 43.06.210(12). The proclamation by the Governor is also a prerequisite for accessing the full range of federal disaster recovery programs available to the state and is a precondition for requesting interstate mutual aid through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). The Governor’s authority to proclaim an emergency and issue related orders and proclamations under Chapters 38.08, 38.52 and 43.06 RCW is a broad grant of police power to the Governor in times of emergency.

The general process for proclaiming a state of emergency is as follows.

- The public is alerted to and/or warned of an imminent or actual event.
- The SEOC initiates response plans of the CEMP to manage the emergency or disaster.
- A political subdivision declares a local state of emergency.
- The MACG, Military Department Director, EMD Director and/or DM determine an emergency proclamation is required and verifies the specific, factual background and justification for the proclamation.
- The MACG, Military Department Director, EMD Director and/or DM recommends to the Governor that he or she proclaim a state of emergency. The SEOC prepares the Governor’s Proclamation and forwards it to the Governor’s Office for approval.
- The Governor approves and signs the proclamation and forwards it to the Secretary of State for attestation, affixation of the state seal, and filing. The proclamation is also dated and time stamped. Copies of the proclamation are forwarded to the SEOC, government agencies and Emergency Support Function 15 (External Affairs) for dissemination to the public.
- If federal assistance is requested, a copy of the Governor’s Proclamation is provided to the FEMA Region X Regional Administrator.

All proclamations shall indicate the nature of emergency, the area or areas threatened and the conditions which have brought the emergency about or which make possible its termination.

The state of emergency shall cease to exist upon the issuance of a proclamation of the Governor

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declaring its termination. The Governor must terminate the proclaimed state of emergency when order is restored in the area affected in accordance with RCW 43.06.210.

2.7 Mitigation Activities

Mitigation is an action to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people, property, the environment and the economy from natural and technological hazards. The *Washington State Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan* (SHMP) provides policy guidance for hazard mitigation in the state of Washington. The plan identifies hazard mitigation goals, objectives, actions, and initiatives for Washington State government that will reduce injury and damage from natural hazards. The goal of the SHMP is to maximize the disaster resistance of Washington State citizens, communities, businesses, and government through all-hazard planning and budgeting. The SHMP shows how to identify, develop, implement and evaluate strategies to reduce statewide vulnerability to natural hazards.

The SHMP incorporates the information gathered from state agencies, private sector, and the public following disasters and emergencies. State agencies are required to:

- review the SHMP annually.
- coordinate the completion of recommendations for which they have lead responsibility and educate their staff regarding their agencies responsibilities.
- report completed recommendations as soon as possible and provide an annual update, by August 31st of each year, on the progress of recommendations to the EMD Hazard Mitigation Strategist.
- participate on the Hazard Mitigation Survey Team, as needed, following any Presidential Disaster Declaration.
- conduct structural and non-structural hazard analysis of their facilities to identify and mitigate hazardous conditions.

2.8 Preparedness Activities

Washington State agencies should develop operational capabilities that facilitate response in the event of a disaster or emergency. At a minimum, state agencies should consider the following preparedness activities.

- Conduct resource capabilities and needs assessment for disaster scenarios considering personnel, equipment, facilities, critical business functions and operations and materials for life and family protection safety.
- Develop and maintain a current resource inventory.
- Establish a method for resource coordination and integration among responding agencies, departments and individuals.

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- Determine the need for mutual aid and memorandums of agreement, establish written agreements and reference or include these agreements in the agency’s internal emergency management program.
- Development of procedures to document and report emergency or disaster-related expenditures to qualify for insurance, state or federal reimbursement.

2.9 Response Activities – General

State agencies should establish response strategies and actions to be taken immediately before, during or directly after an emergency occurs to save lives, minimize damage to property and the environment and to enhance the effectiveness of disaster recovery and business resumption. Specific state agency ESF response activities are listed in the CEMP. State agencies should, at the minimum, establish the following response activities.

- Implement notification and activation procedures for the following.
 - Processing emergency calls or information.
 - Activation of emergency operations procedures.
 - Notification of personnel who have response duties.
 - Mobilization or demobilization of services.
 - Continuity of government.
- Implement communications procedures, including data and voice, in support of emergency operations.
- Activate procedures to disseminate and respond to requests for disaster information involving the agency, employees, responders, the public, and the media.
- Implement procedures to authorize, initiate, and accomplish evacuation or sheltering in place.
- Personnel identification and accountability
 - Control access to the area affected by the emergency or disaster.
 - Identify personnel engaged in activities at the incident.
 - Account for personnel engaged in incident activities.
- Implement procedures for providing or requesting mass care for personnel or populations affected by the emergency or disaster.
- Activate procedures to provide for mental health and physical well-being of individuals affected by the emergency or disaster.
- Implement procedures to recover, identify, and safeguard human remains.
- Implement procedures for maintaining the continuity of response activities while initiating and conducting recovery activities.
- Conduct and manage ESF primary and supporting agency responsibilities as reflected in this plan.

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- Activate procedures to track and manage personnel time and expenditures related to the event.

1. **Radiological Release “Early Phase Actions”** - actions taken just before and during a radiological release

A. Facilities provide emergency classification information to state and local jurisdictions and activate an emergency response facility to coordinate initial plan actions that include, but are not limited to, the following.

- Emergency notification – safeguarding facility and onsite workers.
- Changes in emergency classifications and/or protective action recommendations (PARs) to local, state, and federal government.
- Activate initial emergency response resources.
- Provide dose projection and assessment to the state and affected county (ies).
- Provide Joint Information Center (JIC) facilities.
 - Identify a designated spokesperson with access to all necessary information.
 - Keep the public and media informed.
 - Coordinate rumor control.

B. Plume exposure pathway EPZ counties activate EOCs upon notification of specified emergency classification levels (Appendix 2, Notification Forms) from the facility and/or SEOC and take initial planned actions to include the following.

- Confirm occurrence of a chemical/radiological emergency.
- Notify selected emergency response personnel to report to the EOC.
- Assume protective action decision-making authority.
- Establish communications with emergency facilities/SEOC.
- Activate initial response and resource requirements.
- Activate system to warn residents of emergency.
- Decide upon and implement protective actions.
- Forward response/resource requirements to the SEOC.
- Open appropriate Emergency Worker/Assistance Centers (EWACs).

C. EMD notifies ingestion exposure pathway counties. Ingestion counties determine their appropriate course of action based on upon the situation and their plan and procedures.

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- D. Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) issue an agricultural advisory to advise the agricultural community to take steps to protect their animals and sources of food and water.
- E. SEOC actions focus on the following basic activities.
- Confirm occurrence of a radiological emergency with facilities.
 - Activate the SEOC, if appropriate, using emergency classification levels (ECL) and agency notifications (Chapter 5, Emergency Classification Levels and Emergency Classification System).
 - SEOC will notify required agencies to staff the SEOC. Their assistance includes technical advice and information, activating agency resources to commit to response actions and other assistance, as warranted.
 - Establish communications with facility, EPZ counties, and other states.
 - Confirm federal, state, and county agencies have been notified.
 - In coordination with the county(ies) and the facility, identify initial response and resource requirements.
 - Coordinate and provide information to the public, government agencies, and the media – including activating the Emergency Alert System (EAS), if a county is unable to activate the system. If incomplete, inaccurate, or ambiguous information is detected in the monitored broadcast, then a correction is broadcast as soon as possible. ESF 15 and rumor control personnel are notified of the problem.
 - Recommend use of protective drugs for offsite emergency workers for radiological events.
 - Establish radiological exposure tracking system for radiological event.

2. Radiological Release “Intermediate Phase Actions” - actions taken after a release has stopped

- A. State actions expand upon events begun during the early phase of the incident.
- Assume the lead coordination role on protective action decision (PAD)-making in consultation and coordination with the impacted jurisdictions.
 - For radiological events identify the affected area(s) through field team monitoring, sampling, and computer projections. A federal Aerial Monitoring System flyover also can be used, if available. Field team monitoring and sampling with verification by the Washington State Department of Health.
 - Coordinate with the affected counties to establish geopolitical boundaries for relocation and Food Control Area(s) (FCA).
 - Carry out Agriculture and Food Control measures (Annex E).
 - Authorize re-entry to restricted/relocation areas for essential services.

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- Authorize return of residents and workers to areas determined to be unaffected or cleared.

B. County actions expand upon early phase actions.

- Establish or reposition Traffic Control Points (TCPs) and Access Control Points (ACPs).
- Propose geopolitical boundaries for relocation and food control area(s) based upon Washington State Department of Health and facility projections and recommendations.
- Continue to advise the public about the status of the event.
- Initiate re-entry and recovery activities in coordination with DOH and the State.

C. Facility actions include both onsite and offsite activities.

- Assist state and county activities.
- Initiate long-term onsite repair actions.
- Respond to needs of employees.

3. **Radiological Release “Late Phase Actions”** - initiation of recovery and restoration activities at the conclusion of response and transition into Recovery Activities

- A. The specific type of emergency and the quantity and type of material released will determine recovery actions following a facility emergency.
- B. Washington State Governor’s Recovery and Restoration Task Force (RRTF) will be convened or requested by the Director of state EMD. This group will make recovery and restoration recommendations relating to Washington State agencies and counties. Membership and specific responsibilities of the task force are described in the CEMP.
- C. The RTF will determine the extent of economic, social, psychological, and physiological impacts on the citizens and serve as a guidance group to the Governor on a program of continued recovery. The RTF will determine if active protective measures require extension or relaxation.

2.9 Recovery Activities

State agencies should establish comprehensive disaster recovery and business resumption strategies and activities to return vital systems to no less than minimum operating standards with additional long-term activities designed to return life and business operations to normal or

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improved levels. State agencies should conduct a business impact analysis in order to establish short and long-term recovery goals and objectives.

These goals and objectives should recognize but not be limited by the following considerations.

- Health and safety of employees and clients
- Continuity of operations and services
- Environmental impact of disaster
- Economic impact
- Regulatory and contractual requirements
- Conducting and managing ESF 14 – Long-Term Community Recovery, RRTF and/or Washington Restoration Organization (WRO) responsibilities, located in the CEMP

Short-term recovery goals should allow for the following.

- Identifying essential records, vital systems, and operations
- Establishing priorities for reinstatement of systems and operations
- Establishing maximum acceptable downtime before reinstatement to an acceptable system and operational level
- Identifying minimum resources needed to recover business operations

Long-term recovery goals should consider the following.

- Strategic planning, to include, budgeting for structural and nonstructural repairs and mitigation
- Management and coordination of recovery activities
- Managing fiscal operations and recovery funding, to include capturing costs for reimbursement
- Management of volunteer, contractual, mutual aid and agency resources
- Development and implementation of mitigation goals and activities

State agencies should identify recovery tasks and responsibilities to achieve short and long-term goals and objectives. State agencies should at a minimum include the following recovery tasks and responsibilities in their internal emergency management program.

- Organization and staffing for continuity of government
- Essential records maintenance
- Resource procurement
- Restoration of utility services
- Damage assessment documentation and record keeping
- Operation of business with either limited or no utility services in place
- Agency, local jurisdiction, state and community resource coordination

- Debris and waste removal
- Restoration and salvage
- Personnel reunification
- Identification of recovery resources
- Identification of recovery funding sources

State agencies should conduct a post-disaster situation analysis, and an after-action report to review and determine the effectiveness of established operating procedures, assigned tasks, and responsibilities.

2.10 Direction and Control

Direction and control of emergency management is the responsibility of the Governor, other elected state officials, and the executive heads of political subdivisions of the state, who may delegate operational functions to state and local jurisdiction emergency management directors or selected state emergency management personnel. The Governor usually delegates to the Director of the Washington State Military Department the responsibility for direction and control when proclaiming a disaster or emergency. The Director of the Washington State Military Department carries out these responsibilities in cooperation and collaboration with state agencies, local jurisdictions, volunteer organizations and the private sector. Figure 2.3 - Emergency Management Operational Structure depicts the control and coordination channels used during disasters and emergencies in Washington State (NUREG A.1.c).

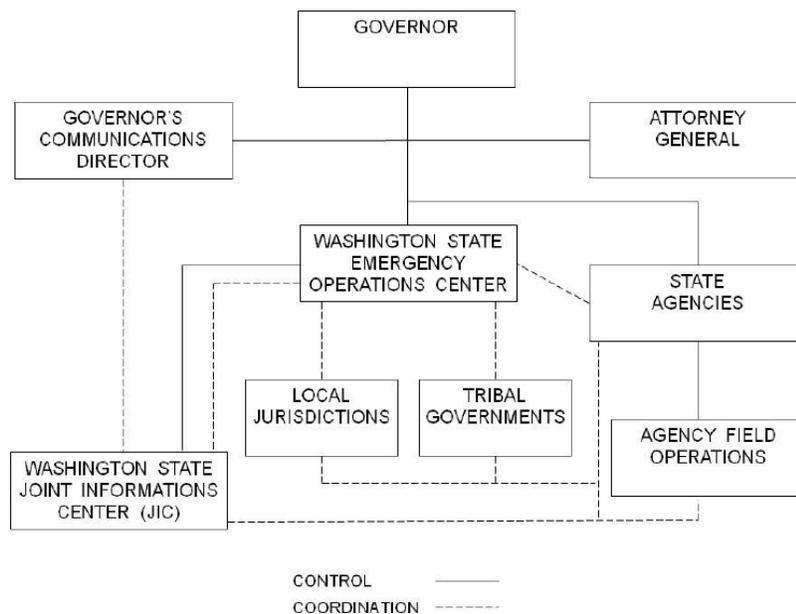


Figure 2.3 Emergency Management Operational Structure

State agency and local government services and facilities may be used during the time of a disaster or emergency as described in RCW 38.52.110. The Governor or designee, directors of selected state agencies or their designees and other key individuals may operate during disasters and emergencies from the primary state Emergency Operations Center (EOC), a designated alternate state EOC or another site designated by the Governor.

Direction and control can be conducted using the existing emergency management communications systems or communications specifically established for disaster or emergency operations. See Emergency Support Function (ESF) 2 - Communication, Information and Warning Systems.

2.11 Coordination

State and local jurisdiction emergency management directors provide the means for coordinating capabilities, resources and assets necessary to alleviate the impact of disasters or emergencies on citizens and public entities. The day-to-day structure for coordinating these emergency management activities and mitigation and preparedness programs is depicted in Figure 2.4 - Emergency Management Organizational Structure.

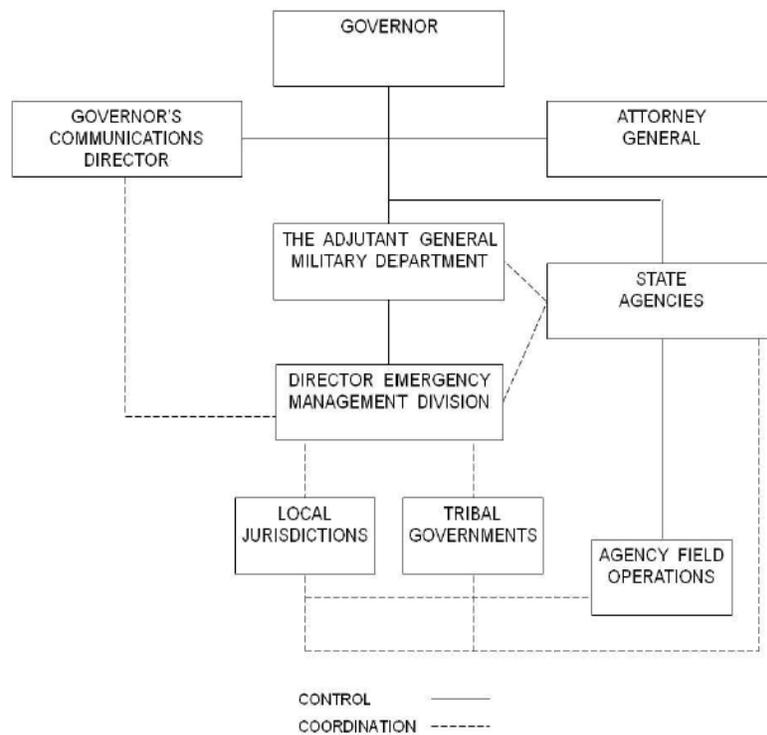


Figure 2.4 Emergency Management Organizational Structure

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The Governor, through the Director of the Washington State Military Department, provides liaison to federal agencies, using the ESF concept. Liaison is provided to British Columbia, other states and other entities based upon the scope of the disaster or emergency.

Refer to the specific organization, responsibilities, and concepts contained in this plan’s Concept of Operations and Organizations and Assignment of Responsibilities sections for detailed information and graphics.

Washington State Emergency Management Division (EMD) coordinates licensee, state, and local resources to support the federal response (NUREG C.1). EMD provides communication capability to federal representatives working in the SEOC, including access to WebEOC, telephone, fax, and radio communications (described in Chapter 7 Emergency Communications). Other resources and facilities will be coordinated as needed for incident response.

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Ch. 3 – Response Organizations and Assignment of Responsibility

Planning Standard A

Summary of Changes:

- *New chapter. Contains text from 2014 FNF Plan sections: Appendix 8, BP III.B*
- *Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.*

3.1 Agency Functional Responsibility Matrix

In the event of an emergency, the affected facility, lead federal agency, lead state agencies for activated Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) should expect to send representatives to the SEOC to assist in coordinating the response to the emergency. These representatives will have access to communications information infrastructure, including telephone, conference lines, WebEOC, email, printer, and internet. The SEOC can accommodate two representatives from each of these agencies.

If resources are available, the EMD will send a liaison, typically the Radiological Program Manager, to the licensee’s emergency operations facility (NUREG C.2.a.1).

The matrix below identifies who will carry out the five Incident Command Functions. The matrix identifies primary and support responsibilities with key Washington State individuals / agencies listed on the vertical axis and ESFs responsibilities along the horizontal axis (NUREG A.2.a).

Each ESF identifies the coordinating, primary and support agencies pertinent to the ESF. ESFs with multiple primary agencies may designate an ESF coordinating agency for the purposes of pre-incident planning and coordination of primary and supporting agency efforts throughout the emergency or disaster. Following is a discussion of the roles and responsibilities of the ESF coordinating, primary and support agencies.

A. Coordinating Agency

The ESF coordinating agency is the entity with management oversight for a particular ESF with shared primacy. The role of the ESF coordinating agency is carried out through a collaborative approach, as agreed upon collectively by the designated primary agencies and, as appropriate, support agencies. Responsibilities of the ESF coordinating agency include the following.

- Coordination with stakeholders before, during and after an emergency or disaster, including pre-incident planning and coordination.

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- Maintaining ongoing contact with ESF primary and support agencies.
- Conducting periodic ESF meetings and conference calls.
- Coordinating efforts with corresponding private-sector organizations.
- Coordinating ESF activities relating to catastrophic incident planning and critical infrastructure preparedness, as appropriate.

B. Primary Agencies

An ESF primary agency is normally a state agency with significant authorities, roles, resources or capabilities for a particular function within an ESF. ESFs may have multiple primary agencies and the specific responsibilities of those agencies are articulated within the relevant ESF. A state agency designated as an ESF primary agency serves as an executive agent of the SEOC to accomplish the ESF mission. When an ESF is activated in response to an emergency or disaster, a primary agency is responsible for the following.

- Supporting the ESF coordinating agency and the other primary and support agencies.
- Orchestrating state support within their functional area for affected local jurisdictions and tribes.
- Providing staff for the operations functions at fixed and field facilities.
- Notifying and requesting assistance from support agencies.
- Managing mission assignments and coordinating with support agencies, as well as appropriate local and tribal officials, operations centers, and agencies.
- Working with appropriate private-sector organizations to maximize use of all available resources.
- Supporting and keeping other ESFs and organizational elements informed of ESF operational priorities and activities through the SEOC.
- Conducting situational and periodic readiness assessments.
- Coordinating contracts and procurement of goods and services through the SEOC Logistics and Administration/Finance Sections.
- Ensuring financial and property accountability for ESF activities.
- Planning for short- and long-term response and recovery operations.
- Maintaining trained personnel to support interagency emergency response and support teams.

C. Support Agencies

Support agencies are those entities with specific capabilities or resources that support the primary agency in executing the mission of the ESF. When an ESF is activated, support agencies are responsible for the following.

- Participating in planning for short- and long-term response and recovery operations and

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the development of supporting operational plans, SOPs, checklists or other job aids, in concert with existing first-responder standards.

- Assisting in the conduct of situational assessments.
- Furnishing available personnel, equipment or other resource support as requested by the SEOC or the ESF primary agency(s).
- Providing input to periodic readiness assessments.
- Maintaining trained personnel to support interagency emergency response and support teams.

Matrix Key:

P = Primary Agency

C = Coordinating Agency

S = Supporting Agency

Incident Command System Emergency Support Functions  NUREG Planning Standards Functional Areas and Functions 		Governor Multi-Agency Coordination Group- Disaster Manager State EOC (SEOC) ESF 1 (WSDOT) Transportation ESF 2 (MIL) Communications ESF 3 (DES-GA) Public Works ESF 4 (WSP) Firefighting ESF 5 (MIL) Emergency Management ESF 6 (DSHS) Mass Care ESF 7 (DES/MIL) Logistics ESF 8 (WADOH) Public Health ESF 9 (EMD) Search and Rescue ESF 10 (Ecology/WSP) HazMat ESF 11 (WSDA) Agriculture ESF 12 (Commerce) Energy ESF 13 (WSP) Public Safety ESF 14 (MIL) Recovery / Mitigation ESF 15 (EMD) External Affairs ESF 20 (WNG) DSCA																			
		Command and Control	Operations	Logistics	Planning																
Command and Control	Command & Control	P	C	S																	
	Alerting & Notification			S		P						S									
	Telecommunications					P						S							S		S
	Public Information			S	S		S	S				S	S	S	S	S	S			P	S
Operations	Fire & Rescue								P												S
	Traffic Control				S														P		S
	Emergency Medical Service												P								S
	Law Enforcement																		P		S
Logistics	Public Health													P	S	S					
	Sanitation							S				S	S		P						
	Social Services										P	S									
	Transportation				P	S						S									S
	Mass Care Facility							S	P			S	S			S					
	Evacuation			S	S	S						S								S	S
Planning	Radiological Exposure Control													P	S					S	
	Public Education													P							
	Prevention & Preparedness													P		S			S		
	Protective Response Training													P							

Table 3.1 Agency Functional Responsibility Matrix

3.2 Offsite Response Organizations and Responsibilities

Common Responsibilities

Prepare plans and procedures to carry out the responsibilities outlined in this Plan and NUREG-0654 / FEMA-REP-1 with Revisions and Supplements, as appropriate.

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Prepare, coordinate, and maintain plans / procedures with primary responsibilities as detailed in Table 3.1 – Agency Functional Responsibility Matrix.

Respond to emergencies involving releases from Columbia Generating Station, Naval Base Kitsap, Naval Station Everett, and the Hanford Site following this Plan, the Washington State CEMP, and appropriate agency and local jurisdiction plans and procedures.

Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) will expeditiously assemble and issue agricultural advisories to protect the agricultural community in a radiological event. WSDA will inform affected counties of agricultural advisories.

The following tables identify the State, local, Federal, and private sector organizations that are part of the overall response organizations for Emergency Planning Zones (NUREG A.1.a). The tables also identify the Principal Offsite Response Organizations (ORO's) and describes their roles in an emergency (NUREG A.1.b).

State Agency	Specific Responsibilities
Washington State Department of Agriculture (Principal ORO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a liaison to the Washington State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) policy room. • Provide support by sending liaisons to the Benton County EOC, Franklin County EOC, the SEOC, and the affected facility, and staff to the WSDA Pasco Field Office and the field to implement appropriate protective actions, if needed. • Provide current information on farms, food crops, food processors and distributors, and other agricultural data under WSDA's authority. • Provide and update information on the ingestion pathway. • Provide public information officer support to the Office of the Governor, ESF 15 or the lead state agency during response and recovery activities. • Assist in the coordination of interstate and international food safety activities through the SEOC Multi-Agency Coordination Group (MACG) and the federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA), as appropriate. • Prepare and maintain response procedures for radiological emergencies. • Provide representation to the RRTF in accordance with ESF 14 as a core member. • Implement (agricultural protection) food control measures in coordination with other agencies. • Prepare and issue agricultural advisories. • Prepare and implement plans to reduce the Food Control Area, release food, dispose of contaminated food and conduct embargoes. • Function as a principal radiological response organization.

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<p>Washington State Department of Health (Principal ORO)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical expertise. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dose projection and assessment ○ Assess data and recommend protective actions for public safety ○ Hazard mitigation ○ Monitoring ○ Take environmental samples ○ Sample agricultural products ○ Analyze samples at the Washington State Public Health Laboratory and assess data • Set up food control measures in coordination with other state and local agencies. • Provide technical basis for establishing and reducing food control and relocation areas. • Conduct Health portion of Emergency Workers Assistance Center (EWAC) operations when requested by a county. • Specify action levels of determining the need for decontamination (NUREG K.5.a). • Provide technical consultation on radiological issues to other agencies: federal, state, local, and facilities. • Certify food as “safe for human consumption” for subsequent release by WSDA. • Assist with determining levels of contamination in air, soil, water, and crops. • The Director, Office of Radiation Protection, in coordination with the SEOC Executive Section, is responsible for requesting specialized monitoring and assessment support. • Prepare and maintain response procedures for radiological emergencies. • Function as a principal radiological response organization. • Provide a representative to the RTF.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of Radiation Protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office Director represents Health in the SEOC Executive Section for radiological emergencies. • Assess and minimize the impact to Public Health from the effects of radiological emergencies. • Review and develop protective actions recommendation on the basis of Protective Action Guides, EPA-400, and FDA derived intervention levels to minimize the impact on Public Health from a radiological emergency.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of Environmental Health, Safety, and Toxicology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office Director represents Health in the state EOC Executive Section for the Office of Environmental Health Assessments. • Assess and minimize the impacts to Public Health from the effects of chemical and biological emergencies.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and develop protective actions recommendation on the basis of Protective Action Guides, EPA-400, and FDA derived intervention levels to minimize the impact on Public Health from a chemical or biological emergency.
Washington State Military Department	<i>See sections below for Emergency Management Division and National Guard.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency Management Division (Principal ORO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serve as the lead state agency for the development and implementation of the state Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Program. Review and analyze this plan against national criteria to ensure compliance with goals, procedures, and benchmarks. Advise and assist other state agencies and local governments in the development of their REP plans and programs which are in compliance with applicable state and / or federal laws, rules, regulations and executive orders. Serve as the primary state agency for the development and implementation of the Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Program. Establish the state emergency management organization, to include staffing for normal activities and emergencies or disasters, and assist local jurisdictions in developing emergency management organizations. Direct and control the state response and recovery organization based on the National Response Framework (NRF) and National Incident Management System (NIMS) involving broad participation from state, private and voluntary relief organizations. Establish and maintain a 24-hour per day statewide communications and alert and warning capability and provides warning of impending emergencies or disasters to at risk political subdivisions. Assure the continuity of resources (technical, administrative and material) to support 24-hour operations for a protracted period. Coordinate state resources to support local jurisdictions in need of supplemental emergency or disaster assistance. Appoint a Fixed Nuclear Facility (FNF) / Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) planner with responsibility for the development and updating of fixed facility emergency plans and the coordination of the plans with other organizations. Certify plan currency on an annual basis for radiological emergency preparedness. Provide for an annual review following a cycle of drills and exercises. Provide training for the individuals responsible for planning. Assist other agencies and local jurisdictions with preparation of plans and procedures as needed. Facilitate decisions about notification, sheltering, evacuation, establishment, and reduction of relocation and food control areas, return, restoration and recovery.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare state disaster proclamations and the Presidential Disaster Request for the Governor’s signature. • Provide overall administration and coordination for the processing of applications for federal disaster assistance • Prepare and coordinate Washington State plans and procedures to ensure that public health and safety are maintained. • Implement protective measures on the basis of Protective Action Guides, EPA-400, and FDA derived intervention levels for incidents in intermediate phase (J.9). • Prepare and coordinate procedures to support the actions of the Washington State RTF.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Guard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate military support to civil authorities (CEMP ESF-20, Military Support to Civil Authorities). • Provide limited air, land, and water transport of personnel and equipment. • Provide supplemental security forces to assist local governments and the WSP in patrolling damaged areas, establishing roadblocks and directing traffic for the preservation of law and order. • Supplement state communications systems, within capabilities. • Provide aerial reconnaissance, photographic missions, and radiological and / or chemical monitoring, as requested and within capabilities. • Provide radiological and chemical agent data from military and mobilization sites, as requested and within capabilities.
Washington State Department of Commerce, Energy Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a representative for the RRTF. • Provide public information officer support to the Office of the Governor, ESF 15 or the lead state agency during response and recovery activities.
Washington State Department of Ecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve as the state lead for offsite cleanup of hazardous materials or wastes, including mixed wastes, following a release from the Hanford Site, Naval Base Kitsap or Naval Station Everett. • Participate as a member of the SEOC policy room for the Hanford Site, Naval Base Kitsap, or Naval Station Everett emergencies. • Measure ambient air concentrations for particulate materials, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and other contaminants in support of Hanford Site. • Coordinate with, and assist the Washington State Department of Health (DOH) and the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) in developing and implementing procedures for sampling food crops, waterways, and other environmental media that may be contaminated by a release from the Hanford Site, Naval Base Kitsap, or Naval Station Everett. • Provide public information support to the SEOC.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide field teams, as staff levels allow. • Provide staff support to the SEOC and the Hanford Site, as necessary. • Provide a representative for the RRTF.
Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a liaison to the SEOC during an Alert, Site Area Emergency, or General Emergency classification level. • Provide information to the SEOC policy room on the impact of the emergency on fish, aquatic food resources, fish and wildlife habitat, hunting and fishing seasons, and the Department’s resources. Make recommendations for preventing public consumption of contaminated food from fisheries or wildlife habitats. • Provide support to affected counties. • Provide evacuation verification of department-controlled lands lying within the plume exposure pathway emergency planning zone (EPZ) of a fixed nuclear facility. • Provide law enforcement support to the Washington State Patrol (WSP) • Provide traffic control support to the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) to support evacuations and rerouting vehicle traffic • Provide air transportation for selected state personnel, and / or samples for laboratory analysis, upon request. • Provide public information officer support to the Office of the Governor, ESF 15 or the lead state agency during response and recovery activities. • Support the functional role of the Department of Fish and Wildlife as outlined in the CEMP. • Support the RTF activities.
Washington State Department of Labor and Industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide worker safety support according to agency plans. • Provide specific support in terms of certifying personal protective equipment as such equipment becomes available for use by state and local jurisdictions. • Provide public information officer support to the Office of the Governor, ESF 15 or the lead state agency during response and recovery activities • Provide representation to the Washington Restoration Organization and Recovery Task Force, in accordance with ESF 14, as a core member.
Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make state park facilities available as assembly, relocation and dispatch areas for emergency or disaster operations, mass care and temporary housing. • Provide enforcement personnel and equipment to the WSP for special assignments in support of ESF 13.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the SEOC telecommunications systems requirements, within capabilities, in accordance with ESF 2. • Provide public information officer support to the Office of the Governor, ESF 15 or the lead state agency during response and recovery activities.
Washington State Patrol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The WSP provides support and assistance to local, state, and federal agencies. This support and assistance include, but are not limited to, the following. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Law enforcement ○ Traffic and access control ○ Telecommunications ○ Coordination of transportation issues with the Military Department and WSDOT ○ Assistance to local authorities with law enforcement operations and the evacuation of persons and property ○ Personnel to support the SEOC ○ Coordination of sample transfers with Health ○ Liaison(s) to local jurisdiction(s), as necessary ○ Support DOH and WSDA at Food Control Points ○ Intelligence and information sharing through the Washington State Fusion Center ○ Situational awareness through fixed wing aerial photography and video ○ Public information officer support to the Office of the Governor, ESF 15 or the lead state agency during response and recovery activities ○ Representative to the Washington Restoration Organization and Recovery Task Force, in accordance with ESF 14, as needed
Washington State Department of Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate ground, air, rail, and marine traffic, as outlined in ESF 1. • Coordinate with WSP and local jurisdictions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provide traffic control to support evacuations ○ Provide traffic control on the Washington State Transportation System to prevent entrance of unauthorized persons into sheltered/evacuated areas ○ Assist in promptly identifying and removing impediments to any evacuation effort ○ Provide barricades, road signs, and highway rerouting information necessary to redirect traffic from relocation and food control areas, provided resources are available • Coordinate with WSP in rerouting vehicle traffic.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a liaison to the SEOC to coordinate WSDOT resources, as requested. • Assess damage to the Washington State Transportation System. • Coordinate transportation missions, except those items that are the responsibility of the Logistics Chief of the SEOC. • Provide a public information officer support to the Office of the Governor, ESF 15 or the lead state agency during response and recovery activities. • Provide representation to the Washington Restoration Organization and Recovery Task Force, in accordance with ESF 14, as a core member, if required.
Washington State Utilities and Transportation Commission, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information to support the SEOC policy room during fixed facility nuclear events. • Support the development of Protective Action Recommendations (PARs) and Protective Action Decisions (PADs). • Support the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Liaison Officer, when requested. • Support the development of public information. • Provide representation to the Washington Restoration Organization in accordance with ESF 14, for an event at the Columbia Generating Station, if required.
Governors' Office of Indian Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide coordination by state agencies and counties with Indian governments that may be affected by the emergency • Ensure actions are taken to protect cultural resources of the Indian Nations and their members.

County Emergency Management Agencies	Specific Responsibilities
Adams County Emergency Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a contingency plan for the release of radioactive or other hazardous materials from Columbia Generating Station and/or the Hanford Site. • Provide information and education to the public. • Support other jurisdictions when there is an offsite threat that does not threaten Adams County. • Recommend and implement appropriate protective actions to the public when there is an offsite release that affects the county. • Establish an Agricultural Control System to contain contaminated products. • Establish and maintain an EOC.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and maintain an Emergency Communications System to include Alert and Warning of all segments of the transient and resident population. • Recommend geopolitical boundaries for Food Control Areas (FCAs).
<p>Benton County Emergency Services (Principal ORO)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a contingency plan for the release of chemical, radiological or other hazardous materials from Columbia Generating Station, and/or the Hanford Site. • Provide information and education to the public. • Support other jurisdictions when there is an offsite threat that does not threaten Benton County. • Recommend to the public protective actions to be taken when there is an offsite release that affects the county. • Establish an Agricultural Control System to contain contaminated products. • Establish and maintain an EOC. • Establish and maintains an Emergency Communications System to include Alert and Warning of all segments of the transient and resident population. • Recommend geopolitical boundaries for relocation and Food Control Areas (FCAs) in a radiological event. • Coordinate with adjacent county(ies) in the development of relocation and FCAs. • Manage a safe and efficient evacuation process, including traffic control, transportation, and evacuation assistance. • Project traffic capacities of evacuation routes under emergency conditions when Energy Northwest periodically updates the evacuation time studies. • Maintain current maps of evacuation routes, evacuation areas, relocation centers, reception centers, decontamination facilities, and shelter areas. • Develop a means to control access to evacuated areas and identify the organizations responsible for access control in a radiological event. • Identify means to deal with potential impediments to the use of evacuation routes, and calculates time estimates for evacuation. • Provide evacuation assistance to facilities (Hanford Site and Columbia Generating Station) and prepare to coordinate with other organizations to expedite evacuation of onsite personnel. • Establish Emergency Worker Assistance Centers (EWACs) in a radiological event. • Establish relocation centers compliant with NUREG criteria, including provisions for location outside of the plume exposure EPZ; evacuee tracking; staffing requirements; students; service animals; evacuee

	<p>placement; and radiological monitoring of evacuees, vehicles, and service animals (NUREG J.10h).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference in the county fixed facility hazard plan all necessary letters of agreement or Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) between local officials and other public or private groups. • Function as a principal radiological response organization in a radiological event.
<p>Franklin County Emergency Management (Principal ORO)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a contingency plan for the release of radioactive or other hazardous materials from Columbia Generating Station and/or Hanford Site. • Provide information and education to the public. • Support other jurisdictions when there is an offsite threat that does not threaten Franklin County. • Recommend to the public protective actions to be taken when there is an offsite release that affects the county. • Establish an Agricultural Control System to contain contaminated products • Establish and maintain an EOC. • Establish and maintain an Emergency Communications System to include Alert and Warning of all segments of the transient and resident population. • Recommend geopolitical boundaries for relocation and Food Control Areas (FCAs) in a radiological event. • Coordinate with adjacent county(ies) in the development of relocation and FCAs. • Manage a safe and efficient evacuation process, including traffic control, transportation, and evacuation assistance. • Project traffic capacities of evacuation routes under emergency conditions when Energy Northwest periodically updates the evacuation time studies. • Maintain current maps of evacuation routes, evacuation areas, relocation centers, reception centers, decontamination facilities, and shelter areas. • Develop a means to control access to evacuated areas and identify the organizations responsible for access control in a radiological event. • Identify means to deal with potential impediments to the use of evacuation routes, and calculates time estimates for evacuation. • Provide evacuation assistance to facilities (Hanford Site and Columbia Generating Station) and prepare to coordinate with other organizations to expedite evacuation of onsite personnel. • Establish Emergency Worker Assistance Centers (EWACs) in a radiological event.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish relocation centers compliant with NUREG criteria, including provisions for location outside of the plume exposure EPZ; evacuee tracking; staffing requirements; students; service animals; evacuee placement; and radiological monitoring of evacuees, vehicles, and service animals (NUREG J.10h). • Reference in the county fixed facility hazard plan all necessary letters of agreement or Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) between local officials and other public or private groups. • Function as a principal radiological response organization during a radiological event.
Grant County Department of Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a contingency plan for the release of radiological or other hazardous materials from Columbia Generating Station and/or the Hanford Site. • Provide information and education to the public. • Support other jurisdictions when there is an offsite threat that does not threaten Grant County. • Recommend to the public protective actions to be taken when there is an offsite release that affects the county. • Establish an Agricultural Control System to contain contaminated products. • Establish and maintain an EOC. • Establish and maintains an Emergency Communications System to include Alert and Warning of all segments of the transient and resident population. • Recommend geopolitical boundaries for relocation/food control areas. • Develop a means for conducting relocation actions. • Project traffic capacities of evacuation routes under emergency conditions. • Develop a means to control access to evacuated areas and identifies the organizations responsible for access control. • Identify means to deal with potential impediments to the use of evacuation routes, and calculates time estimates for evacuation. • Provide evacuation assistance to facilities and coordinates with other organizations to expedite evacuation of onsite personnel. • Function as a principal radiological response organization.
Kitsap County Department of Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a Joint Operation Center (JOC). • Coordinate with state of Washington and Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program radiological response personnel. • Coordinate with Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program personnel to provide information to the public in the event of a potential or actual release of radioactivity.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommend and implement appropriate protective actions to the public, if necessary, when there is an offsite release from a Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program facility that affects the county.
Kittitas County Sheriff's Department of Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be prepared to receive information and/or protective action decisions from the state or surrounding jurisdictions on hazards resulting from an emergency at the Columbia Generating Station or Hanford Site. Establish an EOC/ECC. Provide information and education to the public.
Klickitat Department of County Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be prepared to receive information and/or protective action decisions from the state or surrounding jurisdictions on hazards resulting from an emergency at the Columbia Generating Station or Hanford Site. Establish an EOC/ECC. Provide information and education to the public.
Snohomish County Department of Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish an EOC. Coordinate with state of Washington and Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program radiological response personnel. Coordinate with Naval Station Everett personnel to provide information to the public in the event of an incident or emergency. Recommend and implement appropriate protective actions to the public, if necessary, when there is an offsite release from a Naval Station Everett that affects the county.
Walla Walla County Department of Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepares a contingency plan for the release of radioactive or other hazardous materials from Columbia Generating Station or the Hanford Site. Provides information and education to the public. Support other jurisdictions when there is an offsite threat that does not threaten Walla Walla County. Recommend to the public protective actions to be taken when there is an offsite release that affects the county. Establish an Agricultural Control System to contain contaminated products. Establish and maintain an EOC. Establish and maintain an Emergency Communications System to include Alert and Warning of all segments of the transient and resident population. Recommend geopolitical boundaries for FCAs.
Yakima County Office of Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare a contingency plan for the release of radioactive or other hazardous materials from Columbia Generating Station and/or the Hanford Site. Provide information and education to the public.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support other jurisdictions when there is an offsite threat that does not threaten Yakima County. • Recommend to the public protective actions to be taken when there is an offsite release that affects the county. • Establish an Agricultural Control System to contain contaminated products. • Establish and maintain an EOC. • Establish and maintain an Emergency Communications System to include Alert and Warning of all segments of the transient and resident population. • Recommend geopolitical boundaries for FCAs.
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Federal Agencies	Specific Responsibilities
Advisory Team for Environment, Food, and Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide direct support to the Coordinating Agency on matters dealing with the environment, food, and health and usually co-locates with the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC). If there is no FRMAC the functions may be accomplished by the Lead Federal Agency response facility in Washington, DC. • Consist of representatives from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Human Health Services (HHS), and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) • Provide a mechanism for timely, interagency coordination of advice to the Coordinating Agency, states, and other federal agencies concerning matters related to the following areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conducting environmental assessments (field monitoring) required for developing recommendations ○ Protective Action Guides (PAGs) and their application to the emergency ○ Protective Action Recommendations (PARs) using data and assessment from the FRMAC ○ Conducting / participating in protective actions to prevent or minimize contamination of milk, food, and water and to prevent or minimize exposure through ingestion ○ Providing recommendations for minimizing losses of agricultural resources from radiation effects ○ Conducting inspections of food, animal feed, and water supply to assure wholesomeness ○ Assisting in relocation, re-entry, and other radiation protection measures prior to recovery ○ Assisting in recommendations for recovery, return, and cleanup issues

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Providing health and safety advice or information for the public and for workers ○ Estimating effects of radioactive releases on human health and the environment ○ Providing guidance on the use of radioprotective substances (e.g., thyroid blocking agents), including dosage and projected radiation doses that warrant the use of such drugs ○ Providing assistance on other matters, as requested by the Coordinating Agency
Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security REP Region X RAC Chair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Review and evaluates plans and procedures for Columbia Generating Station. ● Evaluate ability of facilities and offsite agencies to carry out plans and procedures for Columbia Generating Station. ● Evaluate, tests, and approves alert/notification systems for Columbia Generating Station. ● Evaluate and assesses state and local performance for planning and preparedness; training, drills, public education and information programs for Columbia Generating Station. ● Coordinate the federal agencies providing non-radiological response to peacetime radiological emergencies. ● Participates as part of the federal response in accordance with the National Response Framework (NRF) and Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC).
U.S. Coast Guard, 13 th District	<p>The U. S. Coast Guard, 13th District, Sector Columbia River and Sector Puget Sound is responsible for enforcing maritime laws, river access, river traffic control, river evacuation, and river evacuation verification on the affected navigable waterways. For Site Area or General Emergencies, the Coast Guard may establish a Safety Zone on the Columbia River within the 10-Mile EPZ and broadcast a river closure notice to mariners. The Safety Zone provides authority for USCG and Sheriff’s Office patrol craft to control river access within the EPZ, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Direction and control of waterway traffic. ● Evacuate navigable waterways as recommended. ● Maintain access control to affected navigable waterways. ● Assist in public notification on and along affected navigable waterways. ● Provide search and rescue services on, and along the affected navigable waterway, seeking local assistance when required.
U.S. Department of Energy-Hanford Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop and maintain emergency plans, procedures, and maps to provide for the safety of the public and onsite personnel. ● Maintain MOUs with federal, state, and local response organizations.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train and exercise personnel, plans, procedures, and equipment essential for emergency response. • Mitigate potential consequences to workers, the public, and the environment. Take necessary actions to recover from an emergency. • Function as a primary radiological response organization for a Hanford Site event. • Coordinate requests for federal radiological response assets. See Appendix 1- Population Distribution to Annex A.
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U.S. Navy, Naval Base Kitsap and Naval Station Everett	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the nature and extent of the emergency at Naval Base Kitsap or Naval Station Everett and make appropriate emergency classifications and notifications to Kitsap or Snohomish County and the State. If the emergency involves offsite in-transit Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program radiological materials, notify the State and affected County. • Activate and staff the PSNS Emergency Control Center (PSNS and Submarine Group NINE in Bangor utilize the PSNS Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) as the primary ECC and the Submarine Base Bangor ECC as an alternate ECC). • Develop initial Protective Action Recommendations (PARs) for the affected public at the appropriate emergency classification level. • Conduct harbor and land (perimeter and offsite) monitoring and collect offsite TLD's. • If requested, provide representative(s) to the State EOC and Kitsap or Snohomish County EOCs. Later, provide a senior representative to the Recovery Task Force at the SEOC. • Control access to Naval Base Kitsap and Naval Station Everett, if warranted. • Assist with dose assessment and PAR development with Washington State and Kitsap or Snohomish Counties for offsite areas. • Provide a spokesperson and staff to the Joint Information Center (JIC). • Coordinate with State and local representatives to ensure timely dissemination of accurate information to the public regarding a radiological emergency involving facilities, vessel, or personnel. • Develop and maintain emergency plans, procedures, and maps. • Train and exercise personnel, plans, procedures, and equipment essential for emergency response. • Mitigate potential consequences to workers and the environment by taking necessary actions to recover from an emergency. • Provide updates of the affected facility's/vessel's status along with meteorological and radiological data to the State and Kitsap or Snohomish County EOC's. • Prepare and maintain an accurate and complete record of events, decisions, and actions to document and provide review capabilities.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train PSNS/Naval Station Bremerton, Submarine Group NINE, Submarine Base Bangor, and Naval Station Everett response personnel. • Provide field team coordination with the State of Washington teams in support of PSNS/Naval Station Bremerton, Submarine Base Bangor, or Naval Station Everett emergencies or off yard transportation accidents. • Provide National Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability (NARAC) data-based plots to State and County authorities. • Lead organization for radiological emergency planning at Naval Station Bremerton, Submarine Base Bangor, and Naval Station Everett. • Function as the primary radiological response organization inside the shipyard, Naval Station Bremerton, Submarine Base Bangor, and Naval Station Everett. In addition, dispatch teams to offsite locations to conduct radiological monitoring until relieved by State or Federal monitoring teams. • Function as the primary Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program radiological response organization to assist State and local responders at the site of an offsite transportation accident involving a shipment of Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program or other radioactive materials in the State of Washington. Provide radiological personnel and equipment assets upon request from State or County agencies in accordance with the National Response Framework.
Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radiological regulatory authority for Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and Intermediate Maintenance Facility (PSNS & IMF), /Naval Station Bremerton, Submarine Base Bangor, and Naval Station Everett. • Serve as the lead federal Agency under the NRF for radiological emergencies at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and Intermediate Maintenance Facility (PSNS & IMF), /Naval Station Bremerton, Submarine Base Bangor, and Naval Station Everett. • Provide emergency response personnel and equipment from Bettis and Knolls Atomic Power Laboratories. • Provide emergency response personnel and equipment from Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program Headquarters, other naval shipyards, submarine bases, naval stations, and prototypes. • Request DOE Radiological Assistance Program (RAP) Teams and FRMAC assistance. • Request DOE Aerial Measuring System (AMS). • Provide NRF coordination with other Federal agencies.
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide assistance to the state and Energy Northwest following NRC directives. • Evaluate the ability of the Energy Northwest to carry out its plans and procedures. • Participate as part of the federal response in accordance with the National Response Framework (NRF).

Additional Response Organizations	Specific Responsibilities
American Red Cross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operate assistance centers / shelters in coordination with other agencies and local jurisdictions. • Provide support to victims and workers.
Framatome, Inc., Hanford (Principal ORO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and maintains emergency plans, procedures, and maps to provide for the safety of the public and onsite personnel. • Assess the nature and extent of the incident or emergency at the facility and make appropriate emergency classifications and notifications of counties and state. • Meet preparedness requirements of their site certification agreement.
Energy Northwest, Columbia Generating Station (Principal ORO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and maintains emergency plans, procedures, and maps to provide for the safety of the public and onsite personnel. • Maintain MOUs with federal, state, and local response organizations. • Meet preparedness requirements of their site certification agreement. • Make provisions for evacuation routes and transportation for onsite individuals to some suitable offsite location, including alternatives for inclement weather, high traffic density, and specific radiological conditions. • Assess the nature and extent of the incident or emergency at the affected Energy Northwest facility and make appropriate emergency classifications and notifications of counties and states.
Perma-Fix NW Hanford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and maintains emergency plans and procedures to provide for the safety of the public and onsite personnel. • Assess the nature and extent of the incident or emergency at the facility and make appropriate emergency classifications and notifications of counties and state. • Meet preparedness requirements of their site certification agreement.
State of Oregon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify the affected county EOCs and the Washington State EOC. • Coordinate response activities in an emergency to minimize conflicting instruction to the public. • Coordinate evacuation routes, control / checkpoints, and emergency services. • Coordinate re-entry and recovery activities. • Coordinate public information with all jurisdictions to ensure consistent messages are provided to the public.
Washington Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (WAVOAD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a framework for coordination among voluntary agencies providing resources before, during and after disasters. • Serve in the SEOC during activations as a liaison to voluntary agencies.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be requested to participate in the SEOC activities to coordinate the activities of their organization in each affected jurisdiction. • The SEOC will make every effort to provide the volunteer support required by responding local governments.
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Chapter 4	Revision 0
Emergency Response Support and Resources	1/12/2018

Ch. 4 – Emergency Response Support and Resources

Planning Standard C

Summary of Changes:

- ***New chapter. Contains text from 2014 FNF Plan sections: BP II.D, Appendix 10, BP IV.C, Appendix 8, BP III.B, Appendix 3, Annex H VI.D***
- ***Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.***

4.1 Federal Assistance to Radiological Incidents

Authority to Request Federal Assistance

The following key positions in state and federal government direct and control emergency management activities during disasters and emergencies.

The Governor is responsible (statutorily and constitutionally) for providing general supervision and control of the emergency management functions, carrying out the provisions of Chapter 38.52 RCW and, in the event of disaster beyond local control, assuming direct operational control over all or any part of the emergency management functions within this state, as described in RCW 35.52.050(1). In performing his or her duties under Chapter 38.52 RCW, the governor is authorized to cooperate with the federal government, with other states, and with private agencies in all matters pertaining to the emergency management of this state and of the nation, as authorized in RCW 38.52.050(2) (NUREG A.2.b). The Governor is further authorized and empowered:

- to make, amend, and rescind the necessary orders, rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of Chapter 38.52 RCW within the limits of the authority conferred upon him or her herein, with due consideration of the plans of the federal government [RCW 38.52.050(3)(a)];
- on behalf of this state, to enter into mutual aid arrangements with other states and territories, or provinces of the Dominion of Canada and to coordinate mutual aid inter-local agreements between political subdivisions of this state [RCW 38.52.050(3)(b)]; and
- to cooperate with the President and the heads of the armed forces, the emergency management agency of the United States, and other appropriate federal officers and agencies, and with the officers and agencies of other states in matters pertaining to the emergency management of the state and nation [RCW 38.52.050(3) (e)].

Coordination with Federal Response

Washington State Emergency Management Division (EMD) coordinates licensee, state, and local resources to support the federal response (NUREG C.1). EMD provides communication capability to federal representatives working in the SEOC, including access to WebEOC, telephone, fax, and radio communications (described in **Chapter 7 Emergency Communications**). Other resources and facilities will be coordinated as needed for incident response.

US Department of Energy Emergency Response Assets

Resource Responsible Office	Specialty	Response Time
<u>Radiological Assistance Program</u> (RAP) Richland Operations Office Richland, Washington	DOE's first responders for radiological emergencies. Provides initial assessment on scene, assisting mitigation, and assists in ascertaining of additional DOE assets are requested	<u>Response:</u> 24/7, within 2-4 hours after request received
<u>Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center</u> (FRMAC) Nevada Site Office Las Vegas, Nevada	Responds to major radiological emergencies. Coordinates all federal monitoring and assessment resources.	<u>Response:</u> 24/7
<u>National Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability</u> (NARAC) Livermore Site Office Livermore, California	Computer based atmospheric dispersion and deposition modeling. Near real-time assessments of the consequences of radiation releases	<u>Response:</u> 24/7, within 30 minutes to 2 hours after request received.

<u>Aerial Measuring System (AMS)</u> Nevada Operations Office Las Vegas, Nevada	Determines extent and degree of the dispersal of airborne or deposited radioactivity.	<u>Response:</u> 24/7, within 8-12 hours after request received.
<u>Radiation Emergency Assistance Center / Training Site (REAC/TS)</u> Oak Ridge Site Office Oak Ridge, Tennessee	Prepared to handle all types of medical radiation exposure emergencies, provides medical and health physics advice and assistance.	<u>Response:</u> on call 24 hours a day.
<u>Accident Response Group (ARG)</u> NNSA Service Center Albuquerque, New Mexico	Manages or supports the successful resolution of a U.S. nuclear weapon accident anywhere in the world	<u>Response:</u> 24/7, within 4-6 hours after request received.
<u>Nuclear Emergency Support Team (NEST)</u> Nevada Site Office Las Vegas, Nevada	Provides technical specialized assistance in the response to nuclear or radiological terrorist's threats and activities involving special nuclear material,	<u>Response:</u> 24/7, within 4-6 hours after request received.

Table 4.1 US Department of Energy Emergency Response Assets (NUREG C.1.b)

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4.2 State Support to Radiological Incidents

If resources are available, the EMD will send a liaison, typically the Radiological Program Manager, to the licensee’s emergency operations facility (NUREG C.2.a).

The Washington State Department of Health Radiological Emergency Response Plan identifies radiological laboratories, their general capabilities, and expected availability to provide radiological monitoring and analyses services during an emergency (NUREG C.3).

Chapter 3 identifies State agencies and other organizations that can be relied upon in an emergency to provide assistance. Also included in Chapter 3 is a summary of the types of assistance each of this organization may provide during an emergency (NUREG C.4).

Hostile Action-Based Incidents

Washington State Emergency Management Division (EMD) coordinates onsite response support from federal, state, and local response agencies as needed (NUREG C.6). Local jurisdictions maintain responsibility for the tactical coordination of in-bound response resources and evacuation efforts and radiological training requirements for personnel. Federal, state, and local response agencies are responsible for maintaining procedures for activating qualified alternate personnel.

Mutual aid agreements include Washington Intrastate Mutual Aid System (WAMAS) for local resources and Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) for state resources.

Chapter 5	Revision 0
Emergency Classification System	1/12/2018

Ch. 5 – Emergency Classification System

Summary of Changes:

- *New chapter. Contains text from 2014 FNF Plan sections: Appendix 7, Appendix 9*
- *Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.*

5.1 Emergency Classification System

A standard emergency classification and action level scheme, which includes facility system and effluent parameters, is in use by the nuclear facility licensee. State and local response plans call for reliance on information provided by the facility licensees for determinations of minimum initial offsite response measures and generally consist of four Emergency Classification Levels (ECLs). The ECL system forms the basis for determining the level of response to a nuclear incident that will be consistent with the licensee (NUREG D.3).

Generic definitions for each level are below with specific site definitions and actions listed on the follow pages.



Figure 5.1 Emergency Classification Levels

Notification of Unusual Event

- ▶ **Potential** degradation of the level of safety of the plant OR indication of a security threat to facility protection has been initiated.
- ▶ **No releases** of radioactive material requiring offsite response or monitoring are expected unless further degradation of safety systems occurs.
- ▶ **Poses no threat to public safety**, but warrants increased awareness

Figure 5.2 Notification of Unusual Event

Alert

- ▶ **Actual** or **potential** substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant OR a security event that involves probable life threatening risk to site personnel or damage to site equipment because of intentional malicious dedicated efforts of a hostile act.
- ▶ Any releases expected to be limited to small fractions of the EPA Protective Action Guides (PAGs) (**no threat to public**).

Figure 5.3 Alert

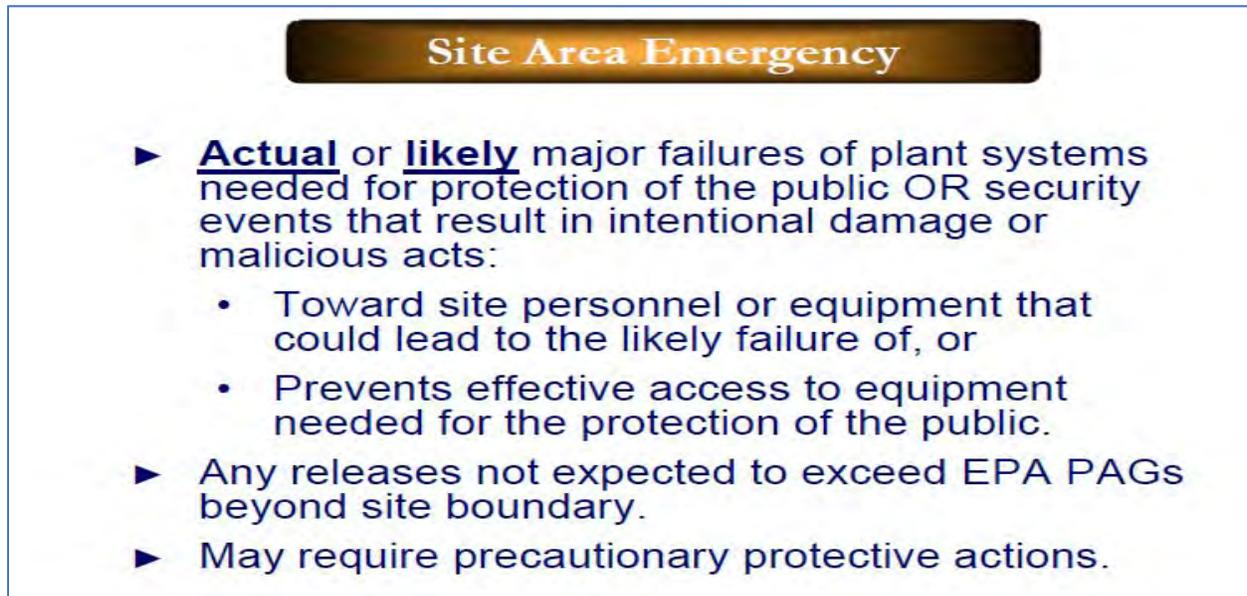


Figure 5.4 Site Area Emergency

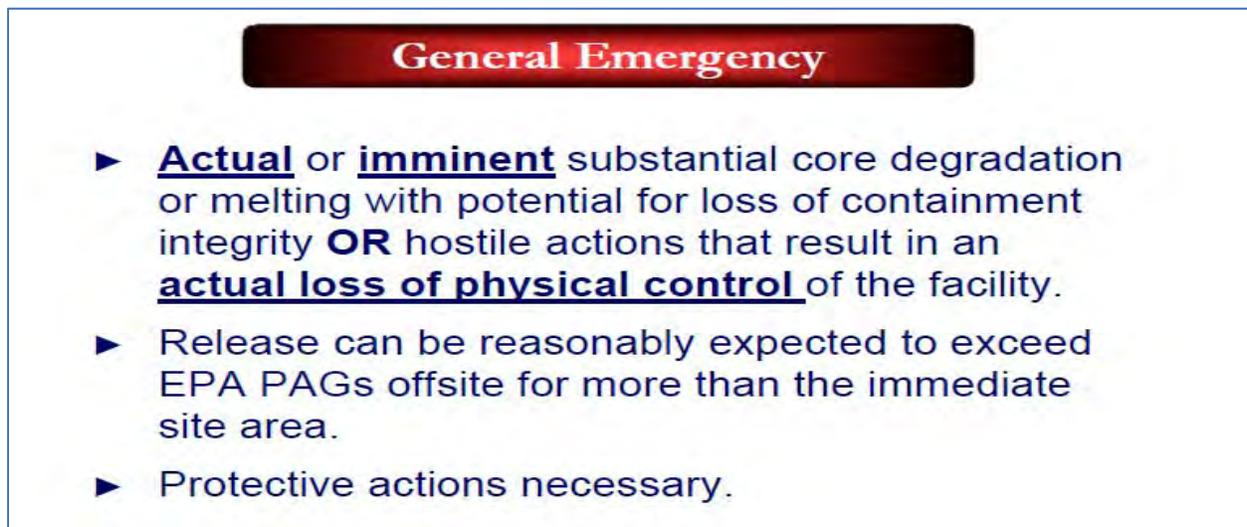


Figure 5.5 General Emergency

5.2 Emergency Classification Levels

5.2.1 COLUMBIA GENERATING STATION, ENERGY NORTHWEST

Emergency Action Levels (EALs)

The NRC defines Emergency Action Levels (EALs) as a pre-determined, site specific, observable threshold for a plant Initiating Condition that places the plant in a given emergency classification level. An EAL can be: an instrument reading; an equipment status indicator; a

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measurable parameter (on-site or off-site); a discrete, observable event; results of analyses; entry into specific emergency operating procedures; or another phenomenon which, if it occurs, indicates entry into a particular emergency classification level.

The Columbia Generating Station EAL criteria is based on a combination of methods. The combination ranges from primarily event-based EALs for Unusual Events, to primarily symptom-based or barrier-based EALs for General Emergencies. This type of an approach to EAL development ensures that timely recognition and notification occurs, that events occurring during refueling and cold shutdown are appropriately covered, and that multiple events can be effectively classified.

Emergency Classification Levels (ECLs)

One of a minimum set of names or titles established by the NRC for grouping of normal nuclear power plant conditions according to (1) their relative radiological seriousness, and (2) the time-sensitive on-site and off-site radiological emergency preparedness actions necessary to respond to such conditions. The existing radiological emergency classification levels, in ascending order of seriousness, are called:

- (Notification of) Unusual Event (UE)
- Alert
- Site Area Emergency (SAE)
- General Emergency (GE)

Notice of Unusual Event	
Washington State EOC Operational Level – Level 3	
Description	Events are in process or have occurred which indicate a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant or indicate a security threat to facility protection has been initiated. No releases of radioactive material requiring off-site response or monitoring are expected unless further degradation of safety systems occurs.
Action	Bring plant operating staff to a heightened state of readiness, provide for a more systematic handling of information and decision making, and ensure that notification is made to the emergency response organization, including all off-site emergency authorities.
Alert	
Washington State EOC Operational Level – Level 1	
Description	Events are in process or have occurred which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant or a security event that involves probable life-threatening risk to site personnel or damage to site equipment because of HOSTILE ACTION. Any Releases are expected to be

	limited to small fractions of the EPA Protective Action Guideline (PAG) exposure levels.
Action	Notify appropriate state and county agencies. Activate the Washington SEOC and plume exposure pathway county EOCs. Provide current information on the event. If at any time the event becomes stabilized, the state Disaster Manager and/or SEOC Supervisor can make the decision to reduce the SEOC Activation Phase if the situation warrants it.
Site Area Emergency Washington State EOC Operational Level – Level 1	
Description	A Site Area Emergency (SAE) classification indicates events are in process or have occurred that involve actual or likely major failures in the plant functions needed for protecting the public or HOSTILE ACTION that results in intentional damage or malicious acts; (1) toward site personnel or equipment that could lead to the likely failure of or; (2) prevents effective access to equipment needed for the protection of the public. Any releases are not expected to result in exposure levels which exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline (PAG) exposure levels beyond the site boundary.
Action	Notify appropriate state and county agencies. Activate the Washington State EOC and the plume and ingestion county EOCs. Provide current information on the event. Initiate automatic protective actions and dispatch emergency workers. SEOC drafts a Governor’s Proclamation. If at any time the event becomes stabilized, the state Disaster Manager and/or SEOC Supervisor can make the decision to reduce the SEOC Activation Phase if the situation warrants it.
General Emergency Washington State EOC Operational Level – Level 1	
Description	A General Emergency indicates events are in process or have occurred which involve actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting, with potential for loss of containment integrity or HOSTILE ACTION that results in an actual loss of physical control of the facility. Releases can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels offsite for more that the immediate site areas.
Action	Notify appropriate state and county agencies. Activate the Washington SEOC and the plume and ingestion county EOCs. Provide current information on the event, initiate automatic protective actions, dispatch of emergency workers, and prepare for relocation and food control measures. If at any time the event becomes stabilized, the state Disaster Manager and/or SEOC Supervisor can make the decision to reduce the SEOC Activation Phase if the situation warrants it.

Table 5.1 CGS Emergency Classification Levels

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5.2.2 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY HANFORD SITE

Emergency Action Levels (EALs)

The DOE EALs are specific, predetermined, and observable criteria used to detect, recognize, and determine the classification of Hazardous Material Operational Emergencies identified by the Emergency Planning Hazards Assessment (EPHA). The EALs are typically identified as either event-based or symptom-based. The distinction arises from the available methods of detecting and recognizing the initiating conditions of the event. The development of symptom-based EALs is the preferred approach recognizing that there may be some initiating conditions that require an event-based approach. Initiating conditions must be identified specifically in the EAL procedures and must be observable and recognizable in a timely manner by responsible personnel.

Emergency Classification Level (ECL)

Event classification using ECLs forms the basis for notification and participation of the offsite organizations and for determining what and when protective actions will be implemented. As such, ECLs and related information must be consistent and integrated with the emergency plans and procedures of offsite Federal, tribal, state, and local organizations and should be reviewed annually, as appropriate by all parties involved in response activities.

Alert Washington State EOC Operational Level – Level 1	
Description	An Alert shall be declared when events are predicted, are in progress, or have occurred that result in one or more of the following. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actual or potential substantial degradation of level of control over hazardous materials (radiological and non-radiological). Releases are not expected to exceed applicable protective action criterion levels at or beyond the facility boundary. • An actual or potential substantial degradation in the level of safety or security that could, with further degradation, produce a Site Area Emergency or General Emergency.
Action	Notify appropriate state and county agencies. Activate the Washington SEOC and plume exposure pathway county EOCs. Provide current information on the event. If at any time the event becomes stabilized, the state Disaster Manager and/or SEOC Supervisor can make the decision to reduce the SEOC Activation Phase if the situation warrants it.
Site Area Emergency Washington State EOC Operational Level – Level 1	
Description	A Site Area Emergency shall be declared when events are predicted, in progress, or have occurred that result in one or more of the following situations.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actual or potential major failures of functions necessary for the protection of workers or the public. Releases could exceed applicable protective action criterion levels onsite but not offsite. Actual or potential major degradation in the level of safety or security of a facility that could, with further degradation, produce a General Emergency.
Action	Notify appropriate state and county agencies. Activate the Washington SEOC and the plume and ingestion county EOCs. Provide current information on the event. Initiate automatic protective actions and dispatch emergency workers. SEOC drafts a Governor’s Proclamation. If at any time the event becomes stabilized, the state Disaster Manager and/or SEOC Supervisor can make the decision to reduce the SEOC Activation Phase if the situation warrants it.
General Emergency	
Washington State EOC Operational Level – Level 1	
Description	<p>A General Emergency shall be declared when events are predicted, in progress, or have occurred that result in the actual or imminent catastrophic reduction of facility safety or security system with potential for the release of large quantities of hazardous materials (radiological or non-radiological) to the environment. The radiation dose from any release of radioactive material or a concentration in the air from any release of other hazardous material is expected to be equal to or exceed the applicable protective action criterion exposure levels at or beyond the Hanford Site boundary.</p> <p>Actual or imminent catastrophic reduction of facility safety or security systems, with potential for the release of large quantities of radiological or non-radiological materials to the environment have occurred. Releases are reasonably expected to exceed applicable protective action criterion levels offsite.</p>
Action	Notify appropriate state and county agencies. Activate the Washington SEOC and the plume and ingestion county EOCs. Provide current information on the event, initiate automatic protective actions, dispatch of emergency workers, and prepare for relocation and food control measures. If at any time the event becomes stabilized, the state Disaster Manager and/or SEOC Supervisor can make the decision to reduce the SEOC Activation Phase if the situation warrants it.

Table 5.2 DOE Emergency Classification Levels

5.2.3 Framatome, INC.

Emergency Action Levels

Emergency Action Levels (EALs) are established according to specific conditions relative to particular events or changes in instrument sensors that require emergency response measured to be performed.

Emergency Classification System

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An Emergency Classification is a set of plant conditions which indicate a level of risk to the public. Fuel cycle and materials facilities do not present near the degree of radiological hazard that as nuclear plants. The NRC classification system at the facility requires the use of only two emergency classification levels, Alert and Site Area Emergency. Alert represents the least severe condition and Site Area Emergency the more severe. If required to be classified, accidents involving activities licensed by the NRC shall be classified as one of these two classifications according to the definitions in 10 CFR 30.4, 40.4, and 70.4. The two emergency classifications listed below in order of increasing severity.

Alert	
Washington State EOC Operational Level – Level 2	
Description	An Alert is defined as an incident that has led or could lead to a release to the environment of radioactive material or other hazardous material, but the release is not expected to require a response by an offsite response organization to protect persons offsite. An Alert reflects mobilization of the site emergency response organization, either in a standby mode that will activate some portions of the site emergency response organization or full mobilization, but does not indicate an expectation of offsite consequences. However, an Alert may require offsite response organizations to respond to an onsite condition.
Action	Notify appropriate state and county agencies. Activate the Washington SEOC and plume exposure pathway county EOCs. Provide current information on the event. If at any time the event becomes stabilized, the state Disaster Manager and/or EOC Supervisor can make the decision to reduce the SEOC Activation Phase if the situation warrants it.
Site Area Emergency	
Washington State EOC Operational Level – Level 1	
Description	A Site Area Emergency is defined as an incident that has led to or could lead to a significant release to the environment of radioactive or other hazardous material and that could require a response by an offsite organization to protect person offsite. A Site Area Emergency reflects full mobilization of the site emergency response organization and may result in requests for offsite organizations to respond to the site.
Action	Notify appropriate state and county agencies. Activate the Washington State EOC and the plume and ingestion county EOCs. Provide current information on the event. Initiate automatic protective actions and dispatch emergency workers. SEOC drafts a Governor’s Proclamation. If at any time the event becomes stabilized, the state Disaster Manager and/or SEOC Supervisor can make the decision to reduce the SEOC Activation Phase if the situation warrants it.

Table 5.3 Framatome Emergency Classification Levels

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5.2.4 NAVAL NUCLEAR PROPULSION PROGRAM

Emergency Classification Levels: Everett, Bangor, and Kitsap Naval Bases

The Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program uses the four classes of Emergency Action Levels (EALs) specified in NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1, Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants. While the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program uses the same four classes as commercial nuclear power plants, the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program’s methodology for establishing the EALs is different. See Annex D - Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program for additional details on this program.

Notice of Unusual Event Washington State EOC Operational Level – Level 3	
Description	Unusual Events are in progress or have occurred which indicate a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant. No release of radioactive material requiring offsite response or monitoring are expected unless further degradation of safety systems occurs.
Action	Immediately notify appropriate state and local authorities and provide current information of the event. Confirm that no specific action by civil authorities or the public is required. Dispatch facility offsite monitoring personnel if appropriate.
Alert Washington State EOC Operational Level – Level 2	
Description	Events are in progress or have occurred which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant. Any releases are expected to be limited to small fractions of the EPA PAG exposure levels near the Federal Government property boundary.
Action	Immediately notify appropriate state and local authorities to stand by and provide current information on the event. Confirm that no specific protective actions are required at this time for the public. Dispatch facility offsite monitoring personnel.
Site Area Emergency Washington State EOC Operational Level – Level 1	
Description	Events are in progress or have occurred which involve actual or likely major failure or plan functions needed for protection of the public. Any releases are not expected to exceed EPA PAG exposure levels beyond the Federal Government property boundary.
Action	Immediately notify appropriate state and local authorities and provide current information on the event. Recommend steps be taken to control access and warn the general public. Recommend preparatory steps be taken for directing the general public in specific sectors to evacuate or take shelter. Dispatch facility offsite monitoring personnel.

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General Emergency	
Washington State EOC Operational Level – Level 1	
Description	Events are in progress or have occurred which involve actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting with potential for loss of containment integrity. Releases may exceed EPA PAG exposure levels near the Federal Government property boundary.
Action	Immediately notify appropriate state and local authorities and provide current information on the event. Recommend steps be taken to control access. Recommend the general public in specific sectors be directed to evacuate or take shelter. Dispatch facility offsite monitoring personnel.

Table 5.4 Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program Emergency Classification Levels

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Ch. 6 – Notification Methods and Procedures

Planning Standard E

Summary of Changes:

- *New chapter. Contains text from 2014 FNF Plan sections: BP II.B, II.E, Annex E, Appendix 7*
- *Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.*

6.1 Notification at Facility and County Level

A facility experiencing a radiological emergency is responsible for notifying the state(s) and plume county agencies of the occurrence.

Each plume county establishes administrative and physical means, and the time required for notifying and providing prompt instruction to the public within the plume exposure pathway EPZ (NUREG E.6). Additional details can be found in the Benton and Franklin County Radiological Plans.

- a. States the Alert and Notification System (ANS) is capable of meeting the 15-minute design objective.
- b. Describes primary and backup physical means of alert and notification.
- c. Describes the title of the organizations or individuals responsible for the decision to activate the ANS and activating the ANS.
- d. Describes the ANS activation procedures and the time required to implement them.
- e. Discusses how the requirements for periodic siren testing are accomplished.

Counties disseminate emergency information and instructions to the public. Included in this responsibility are the following activities (NUREG E.5, E.7).

- a. Ensure notification of special populations whose mobility is impaired, such as people in jails, hospitals, and nursing homes.
- b. Identify broadcast partners and document their commitments, capabilities, points of contact, and broadcast intervals.
- c. Identify alternate broadcast partners.
- d. Provide written messages consistent with the licensee's classification scheme.
- e. Maintain message templates for EAS broadcasts.
- f. Make provisions for special news broadcasts to supplement the EAS message.
- g. Provide for foreign language translations of EAS messages and special news broadcasts.
- h. Define a process for selecting, modifying, approving, and releasing messages.
- i. Define the methodology and frequency for rebroadcasting EAS messages.

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Washington State Emergency Operations Center is responsible for verifying messages then notifying other state agencies, the remaining ingestion county agencies, and verifies that the state of Oregon is notified.

6.2 Notification Methods for the State

The Alert and Warning Center (AWC), located in Building 20 on Camp Murray, Washington, is a function of the Emergency Management Division (EMD) which provides 24-hour coverage for notifications, alerts and warnings of emergency events affecting the state of Washington (NUREG A.1.e, F.1.a). The AWC provides the state with a single point to disseminate information and warnings to governmental officials (federal, state and/or local) when a hazardous situation could threaten or is threatening the general welfare, health, safety, and/or property of the state’s population or environment. As the Washington State Warning Point, the AWC provides the official notification mechanism for several governmental programs requiring notifications under specified conditions such as the Radiological Emergency Preparedness. In addition, the AWC provides continuous situational monitoring during non-emergency periods as well as in times of disaster and emergency. The SEOOs monitor media outlets from various sources such as online news sites, television, online radio stations, online newspapers, etc., 24 hours a day. SEOOs work 12-hour shifts with two on-duty SEOOs for each shift; EMD’s Deputy SEOC Manager maintains the staff contacts and schedule to ensure 24-hour coverage in the AWC. Continuous information flow also comes from a variety of sources such as emergency management officials, regional coordinators, county warning points, private citizens, National Weather Service, nuclear power plant, private industry, etc. The collected information is analyzed by the SEOOs on-duty in the AWC for state, regional, national, and international threats.

The EMD Response Section Manager is responsible for managing the AWC and maintains the personnel roster for the SEOOs (NUREG A.1.e).

The AWC maintains back-up dedicated voice and data systems which are linked to each county warning point, the four National Weather Service forecast offices serving Washington, the Emergency Alert System, local primary television and radio stations, each nuclear facility, the USDOE Hanford Site, and the Washington Military Department Joint Operations Center. The entire emergency communications systems are tested during annual exercises (NUREG F.3). The SEOOs participate in CRASH line tests weekly, NAWAS tests twice daily, and federal call tests quarterly.

Chapter 7 identifies the primary and secondary means of notification and ongoing communication to federal and state agencies, local jurisdictions, and facilities.

Should the initial notification of an event originate from an entity other than the licensee, such as

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the Washington State Fusion Center, the SEOO validates the notification with the affected facility. The SEOO Standard Operating Procedures contain current points of contact for the licensee and responding organizations, including the methods of notification, backup, and message verification (NUREG E.1).

The SEOOs staffing the AWC follow established procedures outlined in the *Alert and Warning Center Standard Operating Procedures* (SOP) in response to alerts and warnings. SEOOs may also respond to unique circumstances not specifically addressed in an SOP using independent judgment, experience and training to determine the best course of action. Once alerted or warned of a disaster or emergency, the SEOOs immediately notify the EMD Response Section Manager; Deputy EOC Manager; EMD Mitigation, Response and Recovery Unit Manager; EMD Assistant Director and/or EMD Director or Acting Director, any of whom can activate the SEOC. The SEOOs will contact The Adjutant General (Director, Washington Military Department), Governor’s Staff Director and Press Secretary, potentially affected or responding state agencies, local governments, tribes, neighboring states and provinces and requisite federal agencies and apprise them of the situation and recommend protective and/or response actions. The SEOOs activate the SEOC based on the Emergency Classification Level at the affected facility and conduct additional notifications in accordance with the SOPs. The Response Section Manager or Deputy EOC Manager then briefs senior management and discusses the assignment of a Disaster Manager (DM) and which Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) may be needed. The SEOOs notify the DM and other essential staff and ESFs by phone to report to the SEOC. SEOOs, managers, or supervisors may make the initial notifications to staff by phone, email, or in person; current staff contact information is maintained by the Director’s office (TEL 1) and each staff manager and supervisor (NUREG E.2.1, F.1.e). SEOOs make the initial notifications to appropriate organizations as described in the SEOO SOP (NUREG E.2). Notification methods utilize the communication systems identified in Chapter 7 (NUREG E.2).

6.3 Agency Notifications for Emergency Classification Levels

FACILITY → AGENCY ↓	Columbia Generating Station Energy Northwest				U.S. DOE Hanford Site				Framatome, Inc.		U.S. Navy Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program			
	NOUE	Alert	SAE	GE	AE	Alert	SAE	GE	Alert	SAE	UE	Alert	SAE	GE
Governor	I	A	A	A	I	A	A	A	A	A	I	A	A	A
WA Emergency Management Division	I	A	A	A	I	A	A	A	A	A	I	A	A	A
WA State Department of Health	I	A	A	A	I	A	A	A	A	A	I	A	A	A
WA State Department of Agriculture	I	A	A	A	I	A	A	A	A	A	I	A	A	A
Washington State Patrol	N	A	A	A	N	A	A	A	A	A	N	A	A	A
WA State Department of Transportation	N	A	A	A	N	A	A	A	A	A	N	A	A	A
WA State Department of Ecology	I	I	I	A	N	A	A	A	A	A	N	A	A	A
WA National Guard	N	A	A	A	N	A	A	A	A	A	I	I	A	A
Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council	I	A	A	A	I	I	A	A	A	A	N	N	N	N
WA State Plume Counties	I	A	A	A	I	A	A	A	A	A	N	A	A	A
WA State Ingestion Counties	I	S	A	A	I	S	S	A	A	A	N	N	N	N
Other WA State Agencies	N	S	A	A	I	S	A	A	A	A	N	S	A	A
Facility Emergency Classification Levels used in this plan →	NOUE – Unusual Event Alert – Alert SAE – Site Area Emergency GE – General Emergency				AE - Abnormal Event Alert – Alert SAE – Site Area Emergency GE – General Emergency				Alert – Alert SAE – Site Area Emergency		UE – Unusual Event Alert – Alert SAE – Site Area Emergency GE – General Emergency			

Table 6.1 Emergency Classification Levels and Agency Notifications

Legend: I – Information only, no further action necessary
 S = Place organization on stand-by and wait for further instructions
 A = Activate organization response as necessary
 N = Not applicable

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Ch. 7 – Emergency Communications

Planning Standard F

Summary of Changes:

- *New chapter. Contains text from 2014 FNF Plan sections: BP II.B, II.E, V*
- *Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.*

7.1 Communications Systems

The Alert and Warning Center (AWC), located in Building 20 on Camp Murray, Washington, is a function of the Emergency Management Division (EMD) which provides 24-hour coverage for notifications, alerts and warnings of emergency events affecting the state of Washington (NUREG A.1.e, F.1.a).

At an Alert or higher-level emergency, the SEOO will activate the State EOC to Level 1, conduct the notifications specified in the Alert and Warning Center Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) by phone, and request staff report to the SEOC for duty (NUREG F.1.e).

The AWC maintains back-up dedicated voice and data systems which are linked to each county warning point, the four National Weather Service forecast offices serving Washington, the Emergency Alert System, local primary television and radio stations, each nuclear facility, the USDOE Hanford Site, and the Washington Military Department Joint Operations Center. The entire emergency communications systems is tested during annual exercises (NUREG F.3). The SEOOs participate in CRASH line tests weekly, NAWAS tests twice daily, and federal call tests quarterly.

Table 7.1 Communication Matrix identifies the primary and secondary means of notification and ongoing communication to Federal and state agencies, local jurisdictions, and facilities (NUREG F.1.b, F.1.c, F.1.d). Communication between medical services and facilities is primarily the responsibility of the counties within the 10 mile EPZ. Details for these arrangements are located in the Benton and Franklin County radiological plans (NUREG F.2).

	CRASH		Dial-up CGS	PIO Dial-up CGS	Dedicated Fax CGS	Commercial Fax	Radio				Commercial Phone	Satellite Phone	Email	Web EOC
	CGS	DOE					CEMNET	LERN	Fire	Amateur				
Washington State EOC	P	P	S	S	P	S	S			S	P	S	P	P
Franklin EOC	P	P	S	S	P	S	S			S	P	S	P	P
Franklin Dispatch	P	P			P	S		S	S		P			
Benton EOC	P	P	S	S	P	S	S	S	S	S	P	S	P	
Benton Dispatch (SECOMM)	P	P	S		P	S	S	S	S		P			P
Yakima EOC						S	S				P		P	P
Yakima Dispatch (SUNCOM 911)						S					P			
Grant EOC		P				S	S				P		P	P
Grant Dispatch (MACC)						S					P			
Adams EOC						S	S				P		P	P
Adams Dispatch						S					P			
Walla Walla EOC						S	S	S	S	S	P		P	P
Walla Walla Dispatch						S					P			
Klickitat Dispatch						S					P			
Kittitas Dispatch (KITTCOM)						S					P			
Skamania Dispatch						S					P			
Oregon OERS						S					P		P	
Oregon DOE						S					P		P	
FEMA Region X						S					P	S	P	
Yakama Nation						S					P			
CGS EOF	P	P	S		P	S					S	S		
CGS JIC	P		S	S	P	S					S		P	
USDOE-RL Shift Office	P	P			P	S					S		P	
USDOE-RL EOC	P	P	S		P	S					S		P	
USDOE-RL JIC						S					S		P	

Table 7.1 Communications Matrix

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7.2 State Emergency Operations Center Communications

This section describes the Emergency Support Function (ESF) 2 - Communication, Information and Warning Systems supporting both the State Emergency Operations Center's (SEOCs) and local jurisdictions' phased response to disasters and emergencies involving fixed nuclear facilities. This section also summarizes statewide application of WebEOC as a communications, collaboration and coordination resource.

ESF 2 will be the main point of contact for any telecommunications issues and requests concerning the disaster/emergency.

State and local radio communications systems will operate under previously approved licenses. Requests for new licenses may be submitted to the SEOC, which will forward requests to the FCC and/or appropriate frequency coordinator for approval, as required.

State agency personnel responding to the SEOC to support the states response during **Level 1** activations must be prepared to establish radio communications with their parent organization if commercial telephone is not available.

ESF 2 staffing normally consists of an ESF Lead, Telecommunications and Information Technology Support Staff, WebEOC Technician, and a Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) Officer. Additional radio operators will augment the ESF 2 staff as dictated by the situation and associated communications challenges. Radio and telephone communications administrators/engineers from state agencies and the telecommunications industry may be required to augment ESF 2 during major incidents. The State RACES Station will be established per direction of the ESF 2 Lead.

Responsibilities

State Alert and Warning Center (AWC)

The notification of a Fixed Nuclear Facility incident will be received either on a dedicated phone or the emergency line.

- Complete the appropriate Classification Notification Form (CNF) and follow the procedures listed in each procedure.

ESF 2

- Operate and maintain telecommunications and automation systems in support of the SEOC during all phases of operation.
 - Ensure telecommunications capabilities (commercial telephone, cellular or mobile radio) are provided to support deployed liaison personnel.

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- Ensure toll-free number(s) are established for disaster/emergency operations and information.
- Coordinate and direct assistance to local government in support of their telecommunications needs.
- Coordinate the employment, integration and operation of the state, federal, commercial, local and private telecommunications systems to support the event.
- Continually assess the disaster’s impact on state, local or commercial communications systems and make recommendations to decision makers concerning possible fixes.
- Coordinate and monitor restoration/provisioning status of telecommunications systems.
- Coordinate and prioritize requests for federal and/or commercial telecommunications support/assistance.
- Coordinate allocation, deployment and location of mobile/transportable telecommunications systems provided from state, commercial or federal resources.

SEOC Communications Capabilities

Commercial Telephone	Private lines, Centrex, Scan and Lakewood business lines
CEMNET	Comprehensive Emergency Management Network, VHF low band 2-way radio system
NAWAS	National Warning System, national to state/state to local, voice only
ACCESS	A Central Computerized Enforcement Service System, data circuit
SECURE	State Emergency Communications Using Radio Effectively, HF point-to-point radio using 8 discrete frequencies
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
EAS	Emergency Alert System, national, local, state
Satellite Telephone	Telephone and radio through AMSC Satellite
FNARS	FEMA National Radio System, voice and teletype, federal to state
US DOE-RL	Commercial Crash Call line.
Columbia Generating Station (CGS)	Dedicated Crash Call circuit (point-to-multipoint), CGS Dial-Up (point-to-point), PIO Dial-up (point-to-point), and Dedicated facsimile. All are outside the public switch network.
HF/VHF/UHF Radios	STARC, GA 800 MHz, DOT 800 MHz, FEMA MERS Ops, Ground/Air
Local Area Network	SUN Based Server
PC Workstations	LAN and WAN connectivity and Internet access
*Specific to fixed nuclear facility	

Table 6. 2 SEOC Communications Capabilities

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WebEOC

The state of Washington maintains a crisis information management system, commonly referred to as WebEOC, to manage large-scale disasters and emergencies and to support and increase public safety information sharing. One of the primary objectives of WebEOC is to provide the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) with a platform to receive, process and manage information from the counties, cities, state agencies, tribal and federal governmental entities. WebEOC also serves as a collaborative tool for each entity to provide local incident commanders, command level personnel and senior leadership one common operating picture to maintain situational awareness of public safety operations and sensitive information.

WebEOC is also used as a gateway to share information among county/city EOCs, the SEOC and state, federal and local public safety entities. This information sharing allows authorized users to make informed decisions regarding public safety operations during disasters/emergencies and supports statewide collaboration. WebEOC is also a means of communication between county/city EOCs and the SEOC.

The Washington Military Department (WMD) maintains access control to the State WebEOC site and limits such access to key personnel involved in emergency operations and/or those who have a need to communicate with a county/city EOC and/or the SEOC. All users are required to sign a User Agreement and attend the standard WebEOC class (webinar, classroom, or tutorial) prior to accessing and using the State WebEOC application. All users shall comply with the User Agreement. The WebEOC Administrator works with emergency managers statewide to create accounts for their own users. The State WebEOC Administrator is the only entity authorized to create or delete WebEOC user accounts. The WMD reserves the right to terminate use of the WebEOC system or an individual user at any time due to violations of policy, operational security or negligent use.

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Planning Standard G

Summary of Changes:

- *New chapter. Contains text from 2014 FNF Plan sections: Annex E*
- *Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.*

8.1 Introduction

This chapter establishes procedures and protocols for Emergency Public Information Emergency Support Function (ESF) 15, or External Affairs, which supports state incident management during emergencies and declared disasters through a Joint Information System (JIS) or Joint Information Center (JIC) in support of Framatome, Energy Northwest, Columbia Generating Station (CGS), US DOE Hanford Site (DOE-RL), and the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program (NNPP) sites located in Washington. Washington State’s intent for ESF 15 is to unite all internal and external communications within External Affairs in order to provide consistent and coordinated information. ESF 15 integrates the Joint Information Center, Business Coordination, Legislative Affairs, Tribal Affairs, International Affairs, and Community Relations.

Emergency Public Information activities supporting Framatome, CGS, DOE-RL, and NNPP installations are to be coordinated using the JIS/JIC so as to provide accurate, timely, and consistent messaging to public and private sector stakeholders so that informed business decision can be made in support of response and recovery activities.

8.2 Concept of Operations

General

1. Local jurisdictions are responsible for providing their citizens with information on the incident and what immediate protective actions they should take, such as taking shelter or evacuating (NUREG E.5).
2. When the Washington State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) activates, the organization and scope of ESF 15 operations establishes in accordance with the needs and requirements of the response. The organization of ESF 15 reflects NIMS principles for Emergency Public Information, especially the principle that the Public Information Officer supports Incident Command and “represents and advises the Incident Commander on all public information matters relating to the management of the incident.”

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Organization

1. **State Information Support Structure.** The Washington SEOC, ESF-15 Public Information Officer (PIO) coordinates the management of the state's emergency public information response through all phases of natural or technological events. This is accomplished at the direction of and in collaboration with the Governor's Communications Office.

2. **Local Jurisdiction Information Support Structure.** In accordance with the NIMS and ICS, the local jurisdiction should designate a public information function to provide information and instructions to its citizens before, during, and after an emergency or disaster. This function, or person assigned to the public information role, should coordinate its emergency public information actions with the state and have access to all necessary information (NUREG G.4.a).

Procedures

State emergency public information organizes according the principles of NIMS and ICS. State emergency public information will be coordinated through the ESF15 External Affairs organization in the SEOC and via the Joint Information System with local jurisdictions. If a JIC is established, state-level emergency public information will be provided to the media and the public through that facility. The state's EOC ESF 15 pod will collaborate with and support locating and managing the operation of such a center.

State agencies with specific Emergency Support Functions 15 or other response roles are notified to provide staff support for the state's emergency public information efforts. This support is provided when requested by the Governor's Communications Office or the ESF 15 External Affairs Manager in the SEOC.

The state will coordinate via the Joint Information System with federal agencies to provide federal-level information to the public following a natural or man-made disaster or emergency, as necessary. The state's ESF 15 will collaborate with and support locating and managing the operations of a JIC or Joint Field Office.

8.3 Responsibilities

All Support Agencies

1. Identify and train appropriate staff to implement the public information responsibilities outlined in this plan, including required National Incident Management System (NIMS) training courses.

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2. Prepare and coordinate public information resource materials for use in an emergency or disaster.
3. Participate in training and exercise programs to test emergency public information and joint information system-joint information center (JIS-JIC) programs and procedures.
4. Collaborate with and support locating and managing the operations of a JIC, if requested.

General

Support for public information will be provided by the SEOC / JIC the facility, or the county emergency management agency. Framatome, Energy Northwest – Columbia Generating Station, DOE-RL Hanford Site, and the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program may also provide support to state and county agencies with emergency response duties.

During an emergency, the state and counties will coordinate their public information functions to ensure residents and transient populations are informed of the necessary protective actions to take; see references 7 and 8. When established, the Joint Information Center (JIC) is the primary location for the identification of a designated spokesperson, coordination and timely exchange of information, and release of public information. The county serves as the authoritative source of information for local actions, while the state is the authoritative source for communicating state actions. Issuers of public information must be able to monitor the broadcasts of official information messages at the EOC or JIC and do so in accordance with the facility’s or agency’s procedure (NUREG G.4.c). If incomplete, inaccurate, or ambiguous information is detected in the monitored broadcast, then a correction is broadcast as soon as possible and PIOs and rumor control personnel are notified of the problem. When the information release impacts multiple organizations, the PIOs within the JIC determine which agency or organization would best represent the information to the media and public (NUREG G.2, G.4).

To support this effort SEOC communications consist of the following: telephone, cell phone, facsimile, computer electronic, video, teleconferencing, webinars, EAS if a county is unable to activate their system, DOE-RL or CGS “Crash Phones,” and social media (NUREG G.4.b, G.4.c).

Washington State Emergency Operations Center / Joint Information Center (JIC)

Coordinate public information activities to support the fixed nuclear facilities to maximize resources and mitigate misinformation and rumor. Ensure two-way communications are maintained between the SEOC (External Affairs Section Chief/Deputy) and the affected facility’s JIC via WebEOC, telephone, and email. The ESF 15 Lead within the SEOC is responsible for ensuring the information exchange takes place between PIO staff at the JIC and

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other locations using the aforementioned methods (NUREG G.4.b).

Dispatch a PIO to the JIC of the facility experiencing an emergency when the decision to activate a JIC is made. This PIO (Deputy Section Chief - JIC) will normally come from the Washington State Emergency Operations Center, but other agencies may be asked to provide the person (NUREG G.3.a).

The following facilities are identified as JICs. Additional information regarding the physical description of each JIC is available in the relevant facility or county plan.

The CGS JIC serves as an alternate location for the Hanford Site JIC. The Hanford Site JIC serves as an alternate location for the CGS JIC.

1. Columbia Generating Station – JIC
3000 George Washington Way
Richland, WA 99352
Contact: JIC Manager (NUREG G.3.a)

2. Hanford Site – JIC
825 – Jadwin Avenue
Richland, WA 99352
Contact: JIC Manager (NUREG G.3.a)

3. Kitsap County – JIC
1200 NW Fairgrounds Road
or
911 Carver
Bremerton, WA 98311
Contact: JIC Manager (NUREG G.3.a)

4. Snohomish County – JIC
3509 109th Street. NW
Everett, WA 98204
Contact: JIC Manager (NUREG G.3.a)

The PIO accesses information through official notification forms, crash calls, SEOC or JIC briefings, state liaisons in affected counties, representatives of state agencies in the SEOC or JIC, WebEOC, conversations with other PIOs, and the websites of responding agencies. The PIO then verifies this information with what is available from the SEOC or another credible source.

The SEOC maintains one dedicated telephone line each for media and public inquiries. Phone teams are assigned to monitor these lines and maintain records of the inquiries and responses in accordance with External Affairs procedures. Phone teams record key facts from incoming calls to display on large boards; a spokesperson briefs and posts information in response to the call

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topics. Members of media and the public may also submit inquiries online at <http://www.wadisasternews.com>.

The CGS and Hanford Site JICs have predetermined public and media phone lines and teams to monitor them. Phone teams look for trends in incoming communications with the media and public to identify needed information and rumors. The phone team supervisor/manager tracks trends in inquiries and brings them to the attention of the JIC manager. The JIC manager discusses trends, misinformation, and other important questions with the PIOs to control rumors and determine when and how to brief the information. Briefings are coordinated between the state and local JIC spokespersons (NUREG G.3.a, G.4.c).

The State PIO ensures that information is coordinated amongst other entities within and outside the JIC before it is released. State public information staff coordinate the review and approval of information prior to release with a check-off sheet that requires the signature or initials of the representatives of reviewing organizations. In the case of sensitive information, the JIC coordinates with the law enforcement PIO at the ICP to review and approve before release to ensure sensitive information does not reach unauthorized persons (NUREG G.4.a). Press releases and news conferences list the contact numbers for public inquiries and media information (NUREG G.4.c.2).

Support Agencies

- 1) State
 - a. Coordinate public information messaging with ESF 15 at the SEOC or JIC, if activated.
 - b. Provide public information and personnel to the SEOC or JIC, as directed by the Governor’s Communications Director, or at the request of the ESF 15 lead at the SEOC.

- 2) Counties
 - a. Provide information and education to the public.
 - b. Ensure appropriate people receive initial and recurring training.

- 3) Facilities
 - a) *Framatome*: Support requests for assistance from state and county agencies.
 - b) *Energy Northwest, Columbia Generating Station*: Support requests for assistance from state and county agencies.
 - c) *Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program*: Support requests for assistance from state and county agencies.
 - d) *United States Department of Energy- Hanford Site*: Support requests for assistance from state and county agencies.

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8.4 Emergency Information Notification

Facility

A facility experiencing a radiological emergency is responsible for notifying the state(s) and plume county agencies of the occurrence.

Energy Northwest conducts an annual media briefing on behalf of the state and local jurisdictions that covers emergency plans, information concerning radiation, and points of contact for release of public information in an emergency. Media members who are not able to attend receive a media packet that addresses the information covered during the briefing (NUREG G.5).

State

1. Washington State Emergency Operations Center is responsible for verifying messages then notifying other state agencies, the remaining ingestion county agencies, and verifies that the state of Oregon is notified.
2. The Washington State Department of Agriculture makes available an agricultural protective action leaflet at Food Control Points (FCPs) (NUREG G.1).
3. The Washington State Department of Agriculture or the local office of the Washington State University Cooperative Extension will provide information directly to food producers.
4. Washington State Departments of Agriculture, Health, and the Military Department disseminate, at least annually, information to the public regarding notification and emergency actions (NUREG G.1).

Joint Information Center

The JIC for the incident will be the primary point for release of general public information.

Counties

1. Plume county emergency management agencies initiate emergency public notification actions--sirens and radio announcements--for transient and resident populations (not applicable to Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program facilities) (NUREG E.5, G.2).
2. Each plume county establishes administrative and physical means, and the time required for notifying and providing prompt instruction to the public within the plume exposure pathway EPZ (NUREG E.6).
 - a. States the Alert and Notification System (ANS) is capable of meeting the 15-minute design objective.

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- b. Describes primary and backup physical means of alert and notification.
 - c. Describes the title of the organizations or individuals responsible for the decision to activate the ANS and activating the ANS.
 - d. Describes the ANS activation procedures and the time required to implement them.
 - e. Discusses how the requirements for periodic siren testing are accomplished.
3. Counties disseminate emergency information and instructions to the public. Included in this responsibility are the following activities (NUREG E.5, E.7).
 - a. Ensure notification of special populations whose mobility is impaired, such as people in jails, hospitals, and nursing homes.
 - b. Identify broadcast partners and document their commitments, capabilities, points of contact, and broadcast intervals.
 - c. Identify alternate broadcast partners.
 - d. Provide written messages consistent with the licensee’s classification scheme.
 - e. Maintain message templates for EAS broadcasts.
 - f. Make provisions for special news broadcasts to supplement the EAS message.
 - g. Provide for foreign language translations of EAS messages and special news broadcasts.
 - h. Define a process for selecting, modifying, approving, and releasing messages.
 - i. Define the methodology and frequency for rebroadcasting EAS messages.
 4. Disseminate, at least annually, information to the public regarding notification and emergency actions. Descriptions and distributions of such information are included in relevant county plans (NUREG G.1).
 5. Disseminate written information for locations frequented by adult transient populations within the 10-mile EPZ. Descriptions and distributions of such information are included in relevant county plans.
 6. County emergency managers in conjunction with the Washington State Department of Agriculture and University Cooperative Extension should provide (References 6-8):
 - a. Specific release information identifying the affected area,
 - b. Agricultural protective action information at Emergency Worker Assistance Centers (EWACs) and other locations for residents residing in the Plume and Ingestion pathway, and
 - c. Specific information to home gardeners at EWACs and other locations for those areas in the Plume and Ingestion Pathway.

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Emergency Facilities and Equipment	1/12/2018

Ch. 9 – Emergency Facilities and Equipment

Planning Standard H

Summary of Changes:

- *New chapter. Contains text from 2014 FNF Plan sections: BP II.B, Annex H*
- *Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.*

9.1 State Emergency Operations Center

The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) is a permanent facility located in Building 20 on Camp Murray, Washington 98430-5122 (NUREG H.3). Camp Murray is an access-controlled facility with fencing and 24-hour security personnel. Entry on to Camp Murray requires appropriate government identification at the security gate. Access into Building 20 requires a proximity card. For individuals without proximity cards, a lobby phone is available to contact staff for entry (NUREG H.3).

The SEOC monitors and coordinates the state response to any major disaster or emergency situation. The Emergency Management Division Response Section Manager is responsible for operational readiness of the SEOC (NUREG H.3).

Equipment necessary to support operations includes the communications systems identified in Chapter 7. Additional essential equipment includes SEOC computers, phones, and internet. If the SEOC loses power, a backup power generation system will automatically switch on (NUREG H.3).

The state EOC is equipped with 3 500 kW generators and an 8,000-gallon diesel tank. The entire load of the fully activated EOC can be supported by one generator. The 2nd and 3rd generator provide redundancy. The switching system consists of 2 automatic transfer switches in series. The fuel capacity allows for approximately 30 days of operation. To bridge the time between loss of utility power and transfer to generator power, the State EOC uses 2 separate power circuits backed up by 2 Uninterruptable Power Supplies (NUREG H.3).

Depending on the nature and size of an incident, alternate EOC locations include Building 91 on Camp Murray, vacant office space managed by the Department of Enterprise Services in the greater Olympia area, or the Spokane Community College in Spokane (NUREG H.3).

When Command and General Staff are present, the Alert and Warning Center transitions emergency response duties to the SEOC. At this point, the SEOC is considered operational (NUREG H.4).

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Chapter 2 identifies the key positions for the SEOC and describes the process for activating the SEOC. The Alert and Warning Center maintains rosters for the key positions (NUREG H.4).

9.2 Offsite Radiological Monitoring Equipment

Washington Department of Health leads the state's technical response to a fixed facility radiological emergency, including the storage, maintenance, testing, and use of radiological monitoring equipment (NUREG H.7).

Washington State Department of Health and plume counties, where appropriate, provide for off-site radiological monitoring equipment in the vicinity of the nuclear facility. This includes the following items and activities explained in the Washington State Department of Health Radiological Response Plan and relevant county plans (NUREG H.7, H.10, H.11, H.12).

- Inventory of radiological monitoring equipment, by type and number, that is located or stored near the facility or that will be brought in by the responding organization
- Establishment of fixed radiological monitoring stations near the facility
- Provisions to inspect, inventory, and operationally check emergency equipment and instruments at least annually and after each use
- Calibration of equipment at supplier-recommended intervals
- Maintenance of a reserve of instruments/equipment sufficient to replace those that are removed for calibration or repair
- Identification of emergency kits by general category (e.g., protective equipment, communications equipment, radiological monitoring equipment, and emergency supplies)

Washington State Department of Health is responsible for assessing radiological data and establishes a central point for receipt of and analysis of all field monitoring data and coordination of sample media (NUREG H.12). The Washington State Department of Health Radiological Response Plan includes this information.

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Ch. 10 – Accident Assessment

Planning Standard I

Summary of Changes:

- *New chapter.*
- *Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.*

10.1 Field Monitoring Capability and Resources

The Washington State Department of Health is the lead state agency for accident assessment. The DOH Radiological Emergency Response Plan describes the following:

1. Capability and resources for field monitoring within the plume exposure Emergency Planning Zone and Ingestion Emergency Planning Zone (NUREG I.7).
2. Methods, equipment, and expertise to make rapid assessments of the actual or potential magnitude and locations of any radiological hazards (NUREG I.8).
3. Capability to detect and measure radioiodine concentrations in air in the plume exposure EPZ (NUREG I.9).
4. Means for relating the various measured parameters to dose rates for key isotopes and gross radioactivity measurements (NUREG I.10).
5. Arrangements to locate and track the airborne radioactive plume (NUREG I.11).

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Protective Response	1/12/2018

Ch. 11 – Protective Response

Planning Standard J

Summary of Changes:

- *New chapter. Contains text from 2014 FNF Plan sections: BP III.B, Annex H*
- *Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.*

11.1 Overview

Emergency management organizations of the state and federal governments and the affected facility will respond to radiological emergencies affecting Washington State. Agencies of each county within the plume and ingestion exposure pathway Emergency Planning Zones (EPZs) (Areas of Planning Attention for Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program facilities) of a facility will respond to such incidents or emergencies according to the county emergency response procedures. If a county is unable to respond to a facility emergency, the state will act in the interest of public health and safety of the residents.

The state's initial response to a radiological emergency is to assist the affected county(ies) in carrying out the sheltering or evacuation of persons within 10 miles of the plant (0.5 miles for naval nuclear propulsion plants), if protective actions are warranted. During the intermediate phase, the state acts to minimize the public's exposure to radioactive material and to prevent the public's consumption of contaminated food and water. After the emergency, the state helps restore the community through reentry to the affected area(s), and recovery actions.

Protective measures are implemented based on Protective Action Guides, EPA-400, and FDA derived intervention levels for incidents in intermediate phase (NUREG J.9, J.10.m). For additional details on these Protective Action Guides, see the WA Department of Health Radiological Emergency Response Plan, Appendix A. Another trigger for protective measures may be the Emergency Classification Levels described in Chapter 5.

Radiological accident responses have been broken down into three phases:

1. Early or Plume Phase
2. Intermediate or Ingestion Phase
3. Late or Recovery Phase

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Phase	Protective Action	Purpose
Early	Shelter	Minimize exposure to public and special populations from the passage of the plume
Early	Evacuation	Minimize exposure to public and special populations from the passage of the plume
Early / Intermediate / Late	Access Control	Prevent unauthorized entry into Evacuation / Relocation area
Early	Close Transportation Corridors/Air Space	Minimize exposure to public from who may transit through the plume or contaminated areas
Early	KI for Emer. Workers / Special Populations	Minimize health risks to emergency workers and special populations
Early	Agricultural Advisory	Reduce the risk of contamination of food crops and milk
Intermediate /Late	Institute Food Control Measures	Prevent harvest, distribution, and consumption of contaminated food crops
Intermediate /Late	Relocation	Minimize exposure to public from deposition of radioactive materials in the environment
Intermediate /Late	Re-Entry	Permit temporary entry into the contaminated area for essential needs (care of animals, recovery of essential assets)
Intermediate /Late	Return	Permit permanent re-occupation in areas where the radiation is no longer a hazard
Intermediate /Late	Re-open Transportation Corridors / Air Space	Permit free use of air space and transportation corridors after the radiation hazard has subsided

Table 11.1 Protective Actions for a Radiological Accident (NUREG J.11)

The following section provides additional details and responsibilities for some of the protective measures. For the protective measures that are the primary responsibility of Plume counties or DOH, the plans for these organizations contain specific information for these measures.

Evacuation

- Maps depicting evacuation routes for the Hanford Site and the Columbia Generating Station are included in Annex A (NUREG J.10.a).
- Map depicting population distribution around Columbia Generating Station are included in Annex A (NUREG J.10.b)
- US Department of Energy is responsible for updating maps for the Hanford Site. Energy Northwest is responsible for updating maps to the Columbia Generating Station. When updated maps are published, the appropriate Offsite Response Organizations are responsible for updating their plans and procedures (NUREG J.10.a).
- Plume counties are primarily responsible for managing a safe and efficient evacuation process, including dealing with potential impediments (NUREG J.10.k), traffic control, transportation, and evacuation assistance. This include assistance to onsite individuals (NUREG J.2). State provides assistance.
- Traffic capacities of evacuation routes described in Annex A (NUREG J.10.i).
- Time estimates for evacuation of various sectors for the Columbia Generating Station are described in Annex A (NUREG J.10.l).

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Notification of all segments of the transient and resident population

- Responsibility of Plume counties (NUREG J.10.c). State provides assistance.

Protective measures for mobility-impaired individuals

- Responsibility of Plume counties (NUREG J.10.d).

Radioprotective drugs

- Responsibility of WA DOH and plume counties (NUREG J.10.e).

Relocation

- Responsibility of Plume counties (NUREG J.10.g).

Relocation centers

- Responsibility of Plume counties (NUREG J.10.h).

Registering and monitoring evacuees

- Responsibility of Plume Counties (NUREG J.12)

Access control

- Maps identifying Traffic Control Points and Access Control Points for Columbia Generating Station provided in Annex A (NUREG J.10.j).
- Responsibility of Plume counties. State provides assistance (NUREG J.10.j).

11.2 Early Phase Actions

Early phase actions (response) are taken before or during a release of radioactive material from a facility. Immediate emergency protective measures--sheltering and/or evacuation--may be necessary to prevent or minimize direct exposure or inhalation of radioactive material. During the early phase of the emergency response, the facility is responsible for making either automatic or other Protective Action Recommendations (PARs) to the affected counties and state(s). Plume exposure pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) counties are responsible for making and implementing Protective Action Decisions (PADs), such as sheltering or evacuation. Washington State provides support and professional health physics expertise to the counties.

Washington State Department of Health (Health) personnel will analyze the need for prompt PARs, identify the magnitude and location of a radiological plume in Washington State, project the dose to the public, prescribe use of Potassium Iodide (KI) for offsite emergency workers when needed, and compare these projections with the Protective Action Guides (PAGs) as described in its Radiological Emergency Plan and Procedures. KI is on the state pharmaceutical formulary and can be obtained over the counter by the public. Supplies of KI are maintained at the local level for emergency workers only and are replaced when expired; shelf life extensions may be requested from FEMA. The state and local health officers are authorized to prescribe the use of KI for emergency workers and communicate this decision through the EOCs in Benton and Franklin Counties (NUREG J.10.e). The Washington State Department of Health Radiological Emergency Plan and Procedures include the criteria and decision-making processes for recommending the use of KI and authorizing emergency workers to incur exposures that

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exceed the EPA General Public PAGs.

Upon notification of an Alert or more severe emergency classification, Health representatives, specifically trained in determining radiological doses and protective actions, will go to the appropriate facility's dose assessment center. Offsite dose assessments will be performed jointly by the facility and Health, utilizing information from the facility on plant status and field data. Plume counties and Health document the procedures for emergency worker dosimetry and maintenance of dose records (NUREG K.3.b).

Radiological monitoring teams from the affected facility will conduct initial radiological field monitoring. Health will also conduct offsite radiological monitoring. The Meteorological Unified Dose Assessment Center (MUDAC) is the central point of coordination and analysis of sample media.

11.3 Intermediate Phase Actions

The intermediate phase begins when the facility has been stabilized and no further release of radioactive material is anticipated. Intermediate phase responses focus on minimizing exposure to radioactive material deposited on the ground and preventing the consumption (ingestion) of contaminated food and water. During this phase, Washington State takes the lead in the consensus decision-making process, seeking expertise and participation from the affected counties. The Washington State Emergency Management Division coordinates the implementation of protective measures on the basis of Protective Action Guides, EPA-400, and FDA derived intervention levels for incidents in intermediate phase (NUREG J.9).

The identification of relocation and Food Control Areas (FCAs) is initially based upon field team data, computer projections, and calculated dose lines. As the response to the event unfolds, these areas are further refined through extensive field team sampling and laboratory analysis.

The affected counties recommend geopolitical boundaries for relocation and food control around the areas identified by the dose assessment center.

The relocation process is coordinated by the state and in consultation with the locals. The relocation area protective action recommendation is provided by the dose assessment center. The state, in consultation with the locals, determines the geopolitical boundaries of the relocation area. It also determines the actions necessary to carry-out a relocation area, resource needs, assigned tasks, and the implementation timeline. Benton and Franklin Counties are responsible for relocation and include details in their respective plans and procedures. The relocation area may be revised based upon changes in the radiological situation.

Plume counties establish relocation centers in host areas outside of the plume exposure EPZ and provide the means to register evacuees; radiologically monitor evacuees, their service animals,

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and their vehicles; decontamination; and contamination control measures (NUREG J.10.h, J.12).

The details of the food control process are included in **Annex E**, Agriculture and Food Control Measures.

11.4 Late Phase Actions

The late phase (recovery) includes the long-term emergency response activities necessary to restore the affected area to safe conditions. The state leads this decision process through the Recovery Task Force (RTF), which is described in the Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). The Department of Health is responsible for long-term dose assessment activities after an incident to periodically estimate the total population exposure, the details of which are in its Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Procedures (NUREG M.4).

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Radiological Exposure Control	1/12/2018

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Planning Standard K

Summary of Changes:

- *New chapter. Contains text from 2014 FNF Plan sections: Annex H*
- *Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.*

12.1 Radiological Exposure Control

The Washington State Department of Health is the lead state agency for radiological exposure control. Upon notification of an Alert or more severe emergency classification, DOH representatives, specifically trained in determining radiological doses and protective actions, will go to the appropriate facility's dose assessment center. Offsite dose assessments will be performed jointly by the facility and Health, utilizing information from the facility on plant status and field data. Plume counties and DOH document the procedures for emergency worker dosimetry and maintenance of dose records (NUREG K.3.b).

DOH personnel will analyze the need for prompt PARs, identify the magnitude and location of a radiological plume in Washington State, project the dose to the public, prescribe use of Potassium Iodide (KI) for offsite emergency workers when needed, and compare these projections with the Protective Action Guides (PAGs) as described in its Radiological Emergency Plan and Procedures. KI is on the state pharmaceutical formulary and can be obtained over the counter by the public. Supplies of KI are maintained at the local level for emergency workers only and are replaced when expired; shelf life extensions may be requested from FEMA. The state and local health officers are authorized to prescribe the use of KI for emergency workers and communicate this decision through the EOCs in Benton and Franklin Counties (NUREG J.10.e). The Washington State Department of Health Radiological Emergency Plan and Procedures include the criteria and decision-making processes for recommending the use of KI and authorizing emergency workers to incur exposures in excess of the EPA General Public PAGs.

The DOH Radiological Emergency Response Plan describes the following:

1. Provision for 24-hour-per-day capability to determine the doses received by emergency personnel involved in any nuclear accident, including volunteers (NUREG K.3.a).
2. Establish the decision chain for authorizing emergency workers to incur exposures in excess of the EPA General Public Protective Action Guides (NUREG K.4).

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3. Action levels for determining the need for decontamination (NUREG K.5.a).
4. Means for radiological decontamination of emergency personnel wounds, supplies, instruments and equipment, and for waste disposal (NUREG K.5.b).

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Medical and Public Health Support	1/12/2018

Ch. 13 – Medical and Public Health Support

Planning Standard L

Summary of Changes:

- *New chapter. Contains text from 2014 FNF Plan sections: Appendix 3*
- *Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.*

13.1 Overview

Arrangements for local hospital and medical services is primarily the responsibility of the counties within the 10 mile EPZ. Details for these arrangements are located in the Benton and Franklin County radiological plans (NUREG L.1).

Arrangements for transporting victims of radiological accidents to medical support facilities is the responsibility of the counties within the 10 mile EPZ. Details for these arrangements are located in the Benton and Franklin County radiological plans (NUREG L.4).

There are no known limitations on the authority of Letter of Agreement (LOA) signatures that are relevant to State, local, or tribal statutes and not policy. Limitations will be included in relevant LOAs as applicable (NUREG A.2.b).

The following MOU include details on what services will be provided and how the agreements will be activated.

- Energy Northwest, Columbia Generating Station and Washington State for Emergency Preparedness with Concurrence from Washington State Departments of Agriculture and Health (U12-004) provides for information, technical data, and radiological monitoring.
- State of Washington and the State of Oregon State for Radiological Emergency Response at the Columbia Generating Station and the US Department of Energy’s Richland Operations Office Hanford Site (U14-001) provides for information, liaisons, and expertise.
- U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office and Washington State for Emergency Preparedness (U12-004) provides for information, technical data, and radiological monitoring.

13.2 Washington State Hospital Memoranda of Understanding

The Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division maintains Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with certain hospitals within the state. These hospitals possess the capability to provide medical support for a radiological event.

Appropriate EMD staff and signatories annually review and update MOUs as required. EMD's SharePoint site catalogs MOUs electronically (under Contracts); the Washington Military Department contracts office maintains originals in hard copy.

The following MOUs include details on what services will be provided and how the agreements will be activated. Individual hospital and medical center plans detail additional information.

Hospital	Location	Type	Outpatient Capacity/Day		Beds	Special Capabilities
			Non-Contaminated	Contaminated		
Harborview Medical Center (U13-002)	Seattle	Public	220	100/hour	413	Level I Trauma Center
Kadlec Regional Medical Center (U13-009)	Richland	Public	Variable	Variable	270	Level III Trauma Center
Kennewick General Hospital (U13-003)	Kennewick	Public	200	200	14 ER 111 total	Level III Trauma Center
Lourdes Medical Center (U13-008)	Pasco	Public	73	10	25 (Critical Access Hospital – licensed for 100)	Level IV Trauma Center
Madigan Army Medical Center (U13-004)	Tacoma	Military	2,000	60/hour	249	Level II Trauma Center
Prosser Memorial Hospital (U13-013)	Prosser	Public	80	80	20	Level IV Trauma Center
Providence Sacred Heart Medical Center (U13-010)	Spokane	Public	260	50	628	Level II Trauma Center

Hospital	Location	Type	Outpatient Capacity/Day		Beds	Special Capabilities
			Non-Contaminated	Contaminated		
Providence Saint Mary Medical Center (U13-015)	Walla Walla	Public	Variable	Variable	141	Level III Trauma Center
Swedish Medical Center / Cherry Hill (U13-006)	Seattle	Public	100	50	385	Level II Trauma Center; immediate access to Level I
Swedish Medical Center / First Hill (U13-005)	Seattle	Public	150	75	697	Level II Trauma Center; immediate access to Level I
Yakima HMA Inc., dba Yakima Region Medical and Heart Center (U13-007)	Yakima	Public	Variable	Variable	214	Level III Trauma Center

Figure 13.1 Capacity and Capability of State Hospitals (NUREG L.3)

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Chapter 14	Revision 0
Recovery and Reentry Planning and Post-Accident Operations	1/12/2018

Ch. 14 – Recovery and Reentry Planning and Post-Accident Operations

Planning Standard M

Summary of Changes:

- *New chapter. Contains text from 2014 FNF Plan sections: BP II.I.2, Annex H VI.C*
- *Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.*

14.1 Recovery Activities

The late phase (recovery) includes the long-term emergency response activities necessary to restore the affected area to safe conditions. This phase may include actions, recommendations, and other emergency response duties from the intermediate phase. The relaxation of Protective Action Decisions (PADs) occurs during the late phase. The specific type of emergency and the quantity and type of material released will determine recovery actions following a radiological incident.

The state leads this decision process through the Recovery Task Force (RTF), which is described in the *Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)*. The RTF will be convened or requested by the Director of state EMD. This group will make recovery and restoration recommendations relating to Washington State agencies and counties. Membership and specific responsibilities of the task force are described in the CEMP. The RTF will determine the extent of economic, social, psychological, and physiological impacts on the citizens and serve as a guidance group to the Governor on a program of continued recovery. The RTF will determine if active protective measures require extension or relaxation.

The recovery process considers the following (NUREG M.1):

- Continuing environmental radiation measurements and dose assessments
- Establishing restricted and buffer zones
- Relocation
- Controlled reentry into restricted areas
- Return of public to previously evacuated areas
- Recovery, including a list of actions that may be needed and organization responsible for carrying them out

EMD will utilize the communication methods described in Chapter 7 to keep OROs informed of the recovery plans and actions being developed (NUREG M.3).

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The Department of Health is responsible for long-term dose assessment activities after an incident to periodically estimate the total population exposure, the details of which are in its Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Procedures (NUREG M.4).

Chapter 15	Revision 0
Exercises and Drills	1/12/2018

Ch. 15 – Exercises and Drills

Planning Standard N

Summary of Changes:

- *New chapter. Contains text from 2014 FNF Plan sections: Annex I*
- *Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.*

15.1 Overview

All exercises for CGS, DOE-RL, Framatome, and NNPP are conducted in accordance with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP). The Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) is a capabilities and performance-based exercise program that provides a standardized methodology and terminology for exercise design, development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning.

In accordance with Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 (HSPD-8) and the National Preparedness Goal, HSEEP uses a capabilities-based approach to individual exercises and exercise program management. Following the National Incident Management System (NIMS), HSEEP promulgates standardized policies and terminology usable by officials and emergency responders at all levels of government.

CGS also adheres to some additional guidance in the Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Program Manual that is specific to the requirements of Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and FEMA rules and policy (NUREG N.1.a)

Exercises are conducted jointly between the CGS, DOE-RL, Framatome, or NNPP, locals, the state, and FEMA to provide the opportunity to exercise critical decision making and coordination capabilities. This can be demonstrated in Operations Based Drills, Functional Exercises, or Full-Scale Exercises; or Discussion Based Tabletop Exercises. For the purpose of this plan Discussion Based Seminars and Workshops are incorporated in the training section, but are still considered and exercised according to HSEEP.

Below are specific exercises that are required for the four programs CGS, DOE-RL, Framatome, and NNPP. Each exercise includes the following (NUREG N.3).

- The basic objective and appropriate evaluation criteria
- The date(s), time period, place(s), and participating organizations
- Simulated events
- Time schedule of real and simulated initiating events
- Narrative summary describing the conduct of the exercise
- Description of the arrangements for and advance materials provided for official observers

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15.2 Energy Northwest, Columbia Generating Station Exercises and Drills

Columbia Generating Station exercises will be conducted biennially in accordance with Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and the FEMA rules. All major elements of the plans and procedures will be tested at a minimum at the frequency specified by the REP Program Manual, Exhibit III-2 (NUREG N.1.b). The state plan will be tested using the evaluation areas listed in the REP Program Manual.

The exercises scenarios will be varied from exercise to exercise to allow all Offsite Response Organizations (OROs) having a role to demonstrate Columbia Generating Station preparedness. Exercises will be based on a radiological release that requires response by offsite response organizations and include all required scenario variations in accordance to the requirements in the RPM and the eight-year planning cycle. Official evaluators will observe, evaluate, and critique the exercises. ORO exercise performance is evaluated according to FEMA REP exercise methodology (NUREG N.4).

The facility operator, in cooperation with Washington Emergency Management Division (EMD), Washington State Department of Health (DOH), Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA), and appropriate county government, will prepare CGS exercise scenarios. Information about the scenario will not be released to participants before the exercise to ensure a realistic evaluation of emergency preparedness. The scenario will include specific objectives, dates, times, places, and participating organizations, schedules of real or simulated events, a narrative summary of events, and a timeline for integrating the activities of participating organizations.

Columbia Generating Station drills required by federal regulations include:

1. Communications Drills (NUREG N.2.a)
 - a. Monthly communications tests (to include the aspect of understanding the content of messages) of telephone communications between the facility and each plume exposure Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) county Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
 - b. Quarterly communications tests between federal response agencies and states within the ingestion pathway.
 - c. Annual communications tests by Health between the state field teams and the facility.
 - d. All communications drills include a message content check.
2. Medical Emergency Drills
 - a. Plume exposure Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) counties will participate in biennial medical emergency drills involving a simulated contaminated individual that contain provisions for participation by local support services (i.e., ambulance and offsite medical treatment facilities). These exercises are coordinated such that a medical emergency drill occurs within the EPZ annually (N.2.c).

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- b. Medical emergency drills involving designated hospitals, county emergency services and state agencies, as appropriate, will be conducted biennially.
- 3. Radiological Monitoring Drills
Radiological monitoring drills will be conducted annually by Health.
- 4. Health Physics Drills
Health physics drills involving Health radiological monitoring teams will be conducted semi-annually to test response to an analysis of simulated elevated airborne and liquid samples and direct radiation measurements in the environment (NUREG N.2.e.1).

Other considerations for CGS exercises include the following.

- At least one exercise every eight-year exercise cycle must involve a Hostile Action Based (HAB) exercise.
- At least one exercise scenario every eight-year exercise cycle must involve an initial classification of or rapid escalation to a Site Area Emergency or General Emergency.
- At least one exercise every eight-year exercise cycle must include a scenario involving no radiological release or an unplanned minimal radiological release that requires the site to declare a Site Area Emergency, but does not require declaration of a General Emergency.
- At least one exercise every eight-year exercise cycle must involve an ingestion pathway exercises and involve state and other responding organizations (NUREG N.1.d).
- The number and type of personnel participating in ingestion aspects of an exercise will be sufficient for carrying out those ingestion measures required by the accident scenario.
- Observer and participant comments on areas needing improvement, including plan and procedural changes, are to be evaluated and responsibility assigned for implementing corrective actions. A management control process must be used to ensure corrective actions are implemented.

15.3 Additional Radiological Exercises and Drills

United States Department of Energy, Hanford Site Exercises

The DOE-RL site exercises have the following requirements.

1. The Hanford Site exercise is conducted annually. Materials will be provided to evaluators and controllers in advance of the exercise.
2. The state and each county within the plume exposure pathway EPZ must participate in the exercises.

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Framatome

At least once every two years Framatome conducts an exercise that is evaluated by NRC.

Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program Exercises

Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and Intermediate Maintenance Facility shall conduct periodic exercises with State and County agencies. These exercises may be located at or near Naval Base Kitsap or Naval Station Everett.

Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program Drills (known as exercises at the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program sites) conduct the following periodic drills.

1. Communication Drills
Periodic communication test with WA EMD, Kitsap and Snohomish County EOCs.
2. Protective Action Decision Making Drill
Tabletop Drill covering use of State and County notification form/event category determinations/protective action recommendations.

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Ch. 16 – Radiological Emergency Response Training

Planning Standard O

Summary of Changes:

- *New chapter. Contains text from 2014 FNF Plan sections: Annex I*
- *Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.*

16.1 Training Overview

Emergency response training programs provide instruction for state, county, and municipal response personnel responsible for implementing this Plan and its implementing procedures. Initial and annual training is primarily accomplished through annual program refresher trainings/orientations and exercises. Specific technical training, such as field teams and dose assessors, is conducted in small groups by the lead agencies for that activity. The Washington Emergency Management Division is responsible for coordinating radiological training (NUREG O.1).

Emergency response groups receiving training include, but are not limited to, the following.

1. Directors or coordinators of response agencies receive initial and annual training through orientations and drills on the overall program and the protective action decision-making process from their program staff (NUREG O.4.a).
2. Personnel responsible for accident assessment receive initial and annual training from the facility and/or The Washington State Department of Health (DOH) on the equipment and procedures necessary to accurately assess an accident (NUREG O.4.b).
3. Radiological/chemical hazardous materials monitoring teams and radiological analysis personnel receive initial and annual training from the facility and/or Health (NUREG O.4.c).
4. Law enforcement, security, and firefighting personnel receive annual training from the plume counties (NUREG O.4.d).
5. First aid and rescue personnel receive annual training from the plume counties and/or facilities (NUREG O.4.f).
6. Local support services personnel; including emergency services personnel receive annual training from the plume counties (NUREG O.4.g).

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7. Medical support personnel receive annual training from the facility and plume counties (NUREG O.4.h).
8. Personnel who transmit emergency information and instructions receive annual training from the plume counties, Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division (EMD), and the facility (NUREG O.4.j).
9. Media personnel (radio, TV, and press) receive annual training by Energy Northwest (ENW) and EMD.
10. Personnel with emergency response responsibilities receive initial and annual training from their respective organizations. Additionally, all emergency workers may receive just-in-time training at the Benton County EOC or other location, as appropriate (NUREG O.1).

16.2 Available Training

REP Instructor-Led Courses (Awareness-Level):

REP Core Concepts Course (RCCC) (AWR-317) (1.5 days)

This course provides an overview of the NRC-licensed nuclear power plant off-site radiological emergency preparedness program. Addresses the REP Program history and sentinel events, federal regulatory policies, basic radiation principles, REP planning guidance (planning standards), REP demonstration guidance (exercise evaluation areas) and the REP Disaster Initiated Review (DIR) process. At the successful completion of this course, the student will have satisfied the instructor-led training prerequisites for both the MGT-445 REP Plan Review Course (RPPR) and the PER-314 REP Exercise Evaluator Course (REEC).

- Target audience: Primary - Federal, State, Local, Utility, and Tribal
- Course Delivery: Primary – Non-Resident; Secondary – Resident (National Emergency Training Centers)
- Instructors: REP Instructor Cadre (REP HQ, and REP Regional staff)
- Prerequisite(s): IS-3 Radiological Emergency Management

REP Disaster Initiated Review Course (RDIR) (AWR-318) (1.0 day includes TTX) or (0.5 day w/o TTX)

The purpose of a DIR is to determine the capability of offsite emergency response infrastructure following an extended plant shutdown, or shutdown caused by electric grid blackouts, malevolent act, pandemic or natural disaster (e.g., hurricane, tornado, flood, storm, earthquake) in the vicinity of commercial nuclear power plants.” This course is designed to provide the student with fundamental knowledge of the Disaster Initiated Review (DIR) Standard Operating Procedure and Post Disaster Assessment of Offsite Capabilities Checklists. At the end of this

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course, participants should be able to demonstrate an awareness of the responsibilities, procedures and protocols for the accomplishment of a DIR and demonstrate an ability to function as a member of a DIR Team by participating in a DIR table-top exercise.

- Target audience: Primary – Federal, State, Local, and Tribal
- Course Delivery: Primary – Non-Resident; Secondary – Resident (National Emergency Training Centers)
- Instructors: REP Instructor Cadre (REP HQ, and REP Regional staff)
- Highly Recommended: AWR-317 RCCC

REP Exercise Controller Course (RECC) (AWR-327) (1.0 day)

This course provides learners foundational knowledge on the preparation for, and conduct of, Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) exercise control, and presents an opportunity for participants to begin building controller skills. To prepare participants to control the flow (play) of scenario events to ensure an exercise is conducted in accordance with the exercise objectives and extent of play.

- Target audience: This course is designed for new and experienced controllers from Federal, State, tribal, local emergency management and utilities involved with offsite REP exercise/drill control for NRC-licensed commercial nuclear power plants. In addition, new FEMA staff who will require familiarity with the exercise control process may participate in the course as well.
- Course Delivery: Primary – Non-Resident; Secondary – Resident (National Emergency Training Centers)
- Instructors: REP Instructor Cadre (REP HQ, and REP Regional staff)
- Highly Recommended: AWR-317 RCCC

REP Ingestion Core Concepts Course (RICC) (AWR-351) (1.0 days)

The FEMA/NPD/THD/Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Program has developed an instructor-led course that will help Federal, State, tribal and local emergency managers and planners more effectively meet the challenges presented to the emergency responder community during a radiological incident at a NRC-licensed commercial nuclear power plant (NPP). The main purpose for the development of this abbreviated awareness-level course is to provide a precise training track which focuses on the specific needs of those 50-mile emergency planning zones jurisdictions responsible for addressing protective actions related to contaminated commercial food products during a radiological incident.

- The primary target audience is the REP ingestion counties within the 10 to 50-mile EPZ who usually do not write their own plans, but rely on State agency plans to identify procedures and capabilities to be implemented during a radiological incident that affects their jurisdiction.

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A secondary target audience is Federal, State, local, utility, and tribal emergency managers and planners responsible for emergency operations plans and implementation procedures concerning ingestion protective actions response capabilities within the 0 to 50-mile EPZ.

Other beneficial parties: personnel from supporting agencies involved in response to a radiological incident at a NRC-licensed commercial nuclear power plant.

- Course Delivery: Primary – Non-Resident; Secondary – Resident (National Emergency Training Centers)
- Instructors: REP Instructor Cadre (REP HQ, and REP Regional staff)
- Prerequisite(s): None

REP Planning Core Concepts Course (RPCC) (AWR-352) (0.5 days)

The FEMA/NPD/THD/Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Program has developed an Instructor-Led course that will assist Federal, State, tribal and local emergency managers more effectively meet the planning challenges presented to the emergency responder community during a radiological incident at a NRC-licensed commercial nuclear power plant. This awareness-level 0.5-day course will focus specifically and be limited to the introduction of the existing REP planning methodology. This methodology goes beyond the planning guidance provided in Comprehensive Preparedness Guide -101 and incorporates the unique preparedness aspects of FEMA’s REP Program.

- The RPCC target audience is Federal, State, local, utility, and tribal emergency managers and planners responsible for the development, review, and maintenance of REP emergency operations plans and implementation procedures. This abbreviated course is meant to satisfy the prerequisite course requirements in preparations for the MGT-453 REP Post-Plume Plan Review Course (RPPP) for Ingestion Counties which are not necessarily directly involved in response planning during the Plume (Emergency/Early) Phase of a radiological incident at a NRC-licensed commercial nuclear power plant.
- Course Delivery: Primary – Non-Resident; Secondary – Resident (National Emergency Training Centers)
- Instructors: REP Instructor Cadre (REP HQ, and REP Regional staff)
- Prerequisite(s): AWR-317 REP Core Concepts Course (RCCC).

REP Instructor-Led Courses (Performance-Level):

REP Exercise Evaluator Course (REEC) (PER-314) (3.5 days)

Topics include regulations and guidelines for evaluating REP exercises, in preparation of, observations during, post-exercise activities, and techniques for exercise evaluation. This also includes the observation of video vignettes of REP exercises and the development of exercise narratives submitted for review by REP adjunct instructors. Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and

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utility personnel who are involved in the development of off-site REP plans and exercises may apply. This course fulfills the credentialing training requirements for becoming a Type III REP Exercise Evaluator.

- Target audience: Primary – Federal REP-staff and Non-REP staff; Secondary - State, Local, and Tribal
- Course Delivery: Primary – Non-Resident; Secondary – Resident (National Emergency Training Centers)
- Instructors: REP Instructor Cadre (REP HQ, and REP Regional staff)
- Prerequisite(s): AWR-317 REP Core Concepts Course (RCCC), MGT-445 REP Plan Review Course (RPPR) OR AWR-352 REP Planning Core Concepts Course (RPCC), and IS-331 Introduction to Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP Exercise Evaluation)

Radiological Accident Assessment Course (RAAC) (PER-316) (5.0 days)

This course addresses radiological consequences of accidents involving radiological materials. This includes accidents or incidents involving commercial power reactors, lost sources, dispersion devices, and transportation. The focus of the course is concepts involved in formulating protective action recommendations following a radiological accident, such as dose quantities, atmospheric dispersion, dose projection, protective action guides, and derived intervention levels. Participants engage in problem-solving sessions and a tabletop exercise.

- Target audience: Primary – Federal, State, Local, and Tribal
 - Enrollment is limited to local, State, and Federal technical radiological accident assessment staff. Private sector (i.e., utility company) technical staff also may apply. This course is not intended for emergency management staff. This course requires familiarity with mathematical equations and exponential manipulations. Participants must bring a scientific calculator which they know how to use to perform the required calculations. Participants also should know how to use Microsoft Excel and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission computer code, RASCAL.
- Course Delivery: Primary – Non-Resident; Secondary – Resident (National Emergency Training Centers)
- Instructors: REP Instructor Cadre (REP HQ, REP Regional staff, and contractors)
- Prerequisite(s): IS-303 Radiological Accident Assessment Concept

REP Instructor-Led Courses (Management-Level):

REP Plume Plan Review Course (RPPR) (MGT-445) (2.5 days)

This course focuses on the review of REP emergency plans, specifically the NUREG 0654 FEMA-REP-1, Rev. 1 planning standards that address the public’s health and safety. The REP

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Plume Plan Review Course will include training based on the Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) -101, familiarization of Hostile Action Based (HAB) plan review, annual plan review and the Annual Letter of Certification Review Guide process.

- Target audience: Primary - State, Local, Utility, and Tribal; Secondary – Federal REP staff
- Course Delivery: Primary – Non-Resident; Secondary – Resident (National Emergency Training Centers)
- Instructors: REP Instructor Cadre (REP HQ, and REP Regional staff)
- Prerequisite(s): AWR-317 REP Core Concepts Course (RCCC) and IS-235.c Emergency Planning

REP Post-Plume Plan Review Course (RPPP) (MGT-453) (2.5 days)

This course focuses on the review of offsite response organizations’ radiological emergency preparedness (REP) plans and implementation procedures utilizing the 16 planning standards (from 44 CFR Part 350 and 10 CFR § 50.47) and associated evaluation criteria (from NUREG-0654 FEMA-REP-1, Rev.1) which address protecting the health and safety of the public when responding during the post-plume phase of a radiological emergency at an NRC-licensed commercial nuclear power plant. The scenario-driven classroom exercises will focus on the participants’ organization Post-Plume (Intermediate) Phase plans and implementation procedures for response activates related to Relocation, Reentry, Return using EPA Protective Action Guidelines and the Ingestion Exposure Pathway protective actions following FDA guidelines.

- Target audience: Emergency Managers and Planners from Offsite Response Organizations with responsibilities within the 50-mile Emergency Planning Zone and Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program Staff responsible for reviewing State and County plans and procedures. (Other beneficial parties: personnel from supporting agencies involved in response to a NRC-licensed Commercial Nuclear Power Plant incident.)
- Course Delivery: Primary – Non-Resident; Secondary – Resident (National Emergency Training Centers)
- Instructors: REP Instructor Cadre (REP HQ, and REP Regional staff)
- Plan Review Training Track (Prerequisites):
 - IS-836 Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex, and MGT-445 REP Plume Plan Review Course (RPPR) OR AWR-352 REP Planning Core Concepts (RPCC)

REP Resident Courses at Center for Domestic Preparedness (CDP):

Radiological Emergency Response Operations (RERO) (PER-904) (5.0 days)

Radiological Emergency Response Operations is a five-day course includes lectures, hands-on training, and team exercises. Students learn the concepts, equipment, and procedures related to

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radiological incident response, including a commercial nuclear power facility. During the course, the responders work in teams to perform radiological emergency response operations in a realistic exercise environment. The course culminates with an exercise that implements the Incident Command system in response to an incident that requires team coordination.

As this course is being taught, the Advanced Radiological Incidents (ARIO) course will also be in session with both courses coming together in an Integrated Capstone Event. The RERO course will focus on first responder hands-on equipment skills and responsibilities as members of a field monitoring team during radiological Plume and Ingestion Pathway incidents; whereas, the ARIO course will focus on Emergency Operations Center responsibilities, coordination of the field monitoring teams, data collection, and developing recommendations for protective actions.

Advanced Radiological Incident Operations (ARIO) (PER-905) (5.0 days)

The Advanced Radiological Incident Operations course is a five-day course that provides participants with the advanced skills necessary to safely respond to and manage incidents involving radiological hazards. Participants apply these skills in tabletop exercises based on realistic radiological incident scenarios, set within the Incident Command System structure.

As this course is being taught, the Radiological Emergency Response Operations (RERO) course will also be in session with both courses coming together in an Integrated Capstone Event. The ARIO course will focus on Emergency Operations Center responsibilities, coordination of the field monitoring teams, data collection, and developing recommendations for protective actions whereas the RERO course will focus on first responder hands-on equipment skills, and responsibilities as members of a field monitoring team during radiological Plume and Ingestion Pathway incidents.

Radiological Series, Train the Trainer (RAD TtT) (PER-908) (4.0 days)

The Radiological Series, Train-the-Trainer (RAD TtT) is a four-day course designed for individuals the state has identified as part of a cadre of instructors and trainers responsible for providing radiological training in their jurisdictions. The course is designed to strengthen the capacity of trainers by applying principles of adult learning and training and facilitation skills in practice training sessions. The course provides students with the knowledge, skills, and ability to conduct the training for which they are responsible.

REP Independent Study (IS) Course List:

Radiological Emergency Management (IS-3) (Interactive Web-based Course)

This course is a prerequisite to the AWR-317 REP Core Concepts Course (RCCC). This independent study course contains information on a variety of radiological topics, including:

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fundamental principles of radiation, nuclear threat and protective measures, nuclear power plants, radiological transportation accidents, other radiological hazards. (Course Length: 10 hours / 1 CEUs)

Emergency Planning (IS-235.c) (Interactive Web-based Course)

This course is a prerequisite to the MGT-445 REP Plume Plan Review Course (RPPR). This course is designed for emergency management personnel who are involved in developing an effective emergency planning system. This course offers training in the fundamentals of the emergency planning process, including the rationale behind planning. It will develop your capability for effective participation in the all-hazard emergency operations planning process to save lives and protect property threatened by disaster. (Course Length: 5 hours / .5 CEUs)

Radiological Accident Assessment Concepts (IS-303) (Interactive Web-based Course)

This course is a prerequisite for the PER-316 Radiological Accident Assessment Course (RAAC). In this course you will learn how to assess the off-site radiological consequences to the public following a release of radioactivity from nuclear power reactors and non-reactor incidents and how to use this assessment as a basis for recommending protective actions to decision makers. (Course Length: 16 hours / 1.6 CEUs)

Introduction to Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP Exercise Evaluation) (IS-331) (Interactive Web-based Course)

This course is a prerequisite to the PER-314 REP Exercise Evaluator Course (REEC). This course introduces the student to the basic concepts and terminology of the offsite emergency preparedness program for commercial nuclear power plants. It provides an introduction to the program's exercise evaluation regulations, philosophy, and methodology. (Course Length: 10 hours / 1 CEUs)

Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex (IS-836) (Interactive Web-based Course)

The National Response Framework (NRF) presents the guiding principles that enable all response partners to prepare for and provide a unified national response to disasters and emergencies from the smallest incident to the largest catastrophe. As part of the NRF, the Incident Annexes describe the concept of operations to address specific contingency or hazard situations or an element of an incident requiring specialized application of the NRF. This course provides an introduction to the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex (NRIA) to the NRF. (Course Length: 1 hour / .1 CEUs)

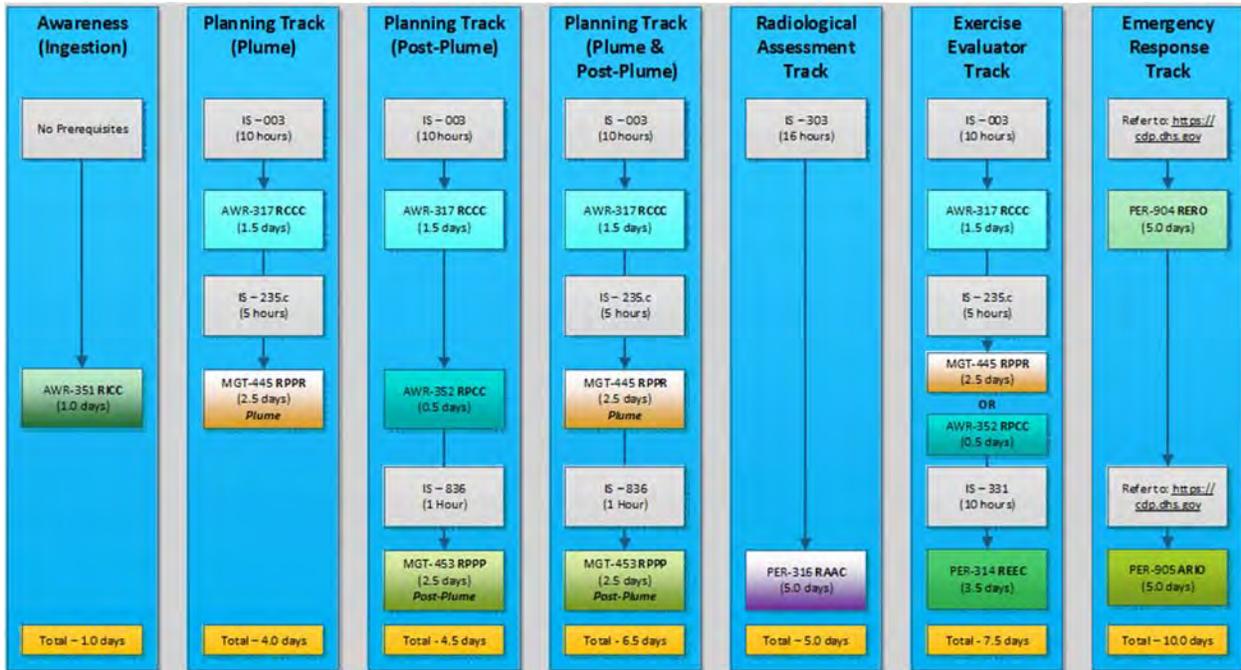


Figure 16.1 REP Training Tracks

16.3 Modular Emergency Radiological Response Transportation Training (IS-302) Responsibilities

Support for training will be provided by EMD, Health, the facility, or the county emergency management agency. FEMA, Columbia Generating Station, Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program, and the DOE Hanford Site also provide training to state and county agencies with emergency response duties.

EMD, Health, the facilities, and the affected county(ies) within the plume and ingestion exposure pathway EPZs will coordinate and conduct exercises. Exercises will be developed by jointly setting objectives, creating scenarios with real and simulated events, developing participant lists, and producing evaluation materials. EMD, Health, and the affected county(ies) will ensure exercises are conducted, After Action Reports with an Improvement Plan (AAR/IP) of the exercises are produced, and evaluator and observer comments are addressed in a timely manner.

Management controls in each agency will be used to ensure corrective actions from the improvement plans are implemented following each exercise and will be maintained on a regular basis.

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Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division

1. Training activities supporting the fixed facilities are to be coordinated to maximize opportunities for joint training sessions or consecutive training sessions to minimize travel requirements for participants.
2. Training sessions are to be conducted as necessary to meet program requirements, generally initial and annual refresher training sessions (NUREG O.5).
3. In-house critiques will be conducted after each exercise and incorporate resulting appropriate changes into the next revision of this Plan. In the event significant planning issues are identified, an immediate change to this plan shall be issued. Routine editorial-type changes to the plan can be held for the next annual review.
4. Develop a summary of resolved corrective actions arising out of each exercise in conjunction with agencies participating in the exercise. Ensure appropriate corrective actions are taken to correct any noted problems.
5. Ensure appropriate staff and volunteers receive initial and recurring training.
6. Conduct periodic training sessions and exercises to validate the plan and procedures.
7. Maintain records of Columbia Generating Station related training provided, people attending, and corrective or remedial actions addressed by the training sessions to support the state's annual certification report.

Washington State Department of Agriculture

1. Ensure appropriate people receive initial and recurring training.
2. Conduct periodic training sessions and exercises to validate the plan and procedures.
3. Participate in training sessions to inform onsite and offsite responders of the requests for support that WSDA will be making.
4. Participate in joint integrated exercises with facilities, counties, and other state agencies.

Washington State Department of Health

1. Participate in joint integrated exercises with facilities, counties, and other state agencies.
2. Work with the planning agency to develop and conduct tabletop exercises to validate plans and procedures.
3. Conduct training exercises both internally and in conjunction with other radiological response agencies, to provide realistic, hands-on experience.
4. Ensure responders have received initial and refresher training appropriate for their response positions.
5. Coordinate training with EMD and facilities.
6. Coordinate and provide radiological-specific training to all agencies requiring or requesting training, e.g., WSP, counties, firefighters, and ambulance/rescue, if appropriate.

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Adams, Benton, Franklin, Grant, Kitsap, (Kittitas, Klickitat) Snohomish, Walla Walla, and Yakima Counties

1. Ensure appropriate people receive initial and recurring training.
2. Coordinate training requirements with EMD.
3. Conduct periodic training sessions and exercises to validate the plan and procedures.
4. Participate in joint integrated exercises with facilities, other counties, and state agencies.
5. For Columbia Generating Station related training, maintain records of training presented, people attending, exam results, and corrective or remedial actions addressed by the training sessions to support the state's annual program certification report to FEMA.

Energy Northwest, Columbia Generating Station

1. Support requests for assistance from state and county agencies.
2. Provide critiques of observed exercises.
3. Participate in joint integrated exercises with other facilities, counties, state, and federal agencies.

United States Department of Energy- Hanford Site

1. Support requests for assistance from state and county agencies.
2. Provide critiques of observed exercises.
3. Participate in joint integrated exercises with other facilities, counties, state, and federal agencies.

Framatome, Inc.

1. Support requests for assistance from state and county agencies.
2. Provide critiques of observed exercises.
3. Participate in joint integrated exercises with other facilities, counties, state, and federal agencies.

Federal Emergency Management Agency

1. Support requests for assistance from state and county agencies.
2. Provide critiques of observed exercises.
3. Participate in joint integrated exercises with facilities, counties, state, and other federal agencies.

Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program

1. Support requests for assistance from state and county agencies.
2. Participate in joint integrated exercises with facilities, counties, state, and other federal agencies.

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Planning Standard P

Summary of Changes:

- *New chapter. Contains text from 2014 FNF Plan sections: Base Plan III.B, VII, Appendix 5, Appendix 13.*
- *Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.*

17.1 Responsibility for the Planning Effort

Each agency and organization identified in the Record of Distribution has specific responsibilities in support of this Plan. The EMD Director has the overall authority and responsibility for radiological emergency response planning within Washington State.

The EMD Radiological Preparedness Program Manager is responsible for program management and coordinating activities between stakeholders and partners from local, state, tribal, federal, and non-governmental organizations. The responsibility for oversight of plan/procedure development and maintenance is shared between the EMD Radiological Preparedness Program Manager and the EMD Planning, Analysis, and Logistics Section Manager. This includes oversight to the EMD Planning Strategist position (NUREG P.1).

The EMD Planning Strategist is responsible for developing and updating emergency radiological plans and procedures and coordinating plans and procedures with other response organizations (NUREG P.2, P.3). The EMD Planning Strategist annually reviews and as needed updates, coordinates, publishes, and distributes the plan.

The Exercise and Training Coordinator is responsible for planning and coordinating training and exercises. The one-time training regimens for these individuals are listed in Table 17.1 - Training for EMD REP Program Staff Staff (P.1).

Table 17.1 - Training for EMD REP Program Staff identifies the one-time training regimens for these individuals.

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Table 17.1 - Training for EMD REP Program Staff

	Required Courses	Recommended Courses
EMD Radiological Preparedness Program Manager	AWR-317/L0339, MGT-445/L0340, PER-314/L0304, AWR-327, L0146	IS-836
EMD Planning Strategist	AWR-317/L0339, MGT-445/L0340, PER-314/L0304, AWR-327	IS-836
EMD Exercise and Training Coordinator	AWR-317/L0339, MGT-445/L0340, PER-314/L0304, AWR-327, L0146	IS-836
EMD Exercise and Training Program Assistant	AWR-317/L0339, MGT-445/L0340, PER-314/L0304, AWR-327, L0146	IS-836

17.2 Periodic Review

The Planning Strategist reviews and updates as needed the plan and agreements annually and as needed. This review considers process changes resulting from exercises. Content review and update includes maps and ingestion pathway information, which are available from the facilities, counties, and Department of Agriculture (NUREG P.4).

The state and county fixed facility emergency plans and implementing procedures require an annual review. The state's review is verified in the Annual Letter of Certification (ALC) to the FEMA Region X. Plan reviews are performed to ensure compatibility and compliance among the concepts and commitments stated in the state and county plans, federally recommended criteria, and state regulatory requirements. Changes are addressed during the next scheduled revision, or immediately, depending on the seriousness of the item. Updated demographic data and programs, including maps, are incorporated into these plans in the year following their availability; the Emergency Management Division obtains this information from the responsible agency or organization. Notification lists are to be kept current as changes occur, and updated not less than quarterly. Telephone contact lists are kept separate from the plans and procedures (NUREG P.10).

Plan revisions may be made at any time to correct deficiencies identified during training, drills, graded exercises, real events, or review cycle. Revised pages are dated and the text marked using side bars or gray highlighting to show where changes were made. The Plan is available to the

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public and all plan holders on the Washington State Emergency Management Division (EMD) website <http://www.emd.wa.gov/>. Plan changes are posted to the Record of Changes, distributed to plan holders, and made available on the EMD website as part of the Plan.

Notwithstanding the EMD Planning, Analysis, and Logistics Section staff will review the Plan on an annual basis and collate suggested updates from other sources such as local, state, and federal agencies.

Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) among program participants are reviewed annually and updated as per the individual MOU duration and modification schedule.

Authorities and references are reviewed as part of the annual review process and updated as appropriate.

17.3 Distribution of Emergency Plans

The EMD Planning Strategist annually reviews and as needed updates, coordinates, publishes, and distributes the plan to the organizations identified in the following tables (NUREG P.5).

Distribution -Washington State Agencies			
Distribution	Organization	Street Address	Mailing Address
1	Department of Agriculture	1111 Washington Street SE Olympia, WA 98504-2560	PO Box 42560 Olympia, WA 98504-2560
1	Department of Commerce, State Energy Office	1011 Plum St. SE Olympia, WA 98504-2525	PO Box 42525 Olympia, WA 98504-2525
1	Department of Ecology	300 Desmond Drive SE Lacey, WA 98503	PO Box 47600 Olympia, WA 98504-7600
1	Department of Fish and Wildlife	Natural Resources Building 1111 Washington Street SE Olympia, WA 98504	600 Capitol Way N. Olympia, WA 98501-1091
1	Department of Health, Office of Radiation Protection	111 Israel Road SE, TC2 Tumwater, WA 98501	PO Box 47827 Olympia, WA 98504-7827
1	Department of Health, Office of Environmental Health, Safety, and Toxicology	243 Israel Road SE, TC3 Tumwater, WA 98501	PO Box 47825 Olympia, WA 98504-7825
1	Department of Labor and Industries	7273 Linderson Way SW Tumwater, WA 98501-5414	PO Box 44810 Olympia, WA 98504-4810
1	Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division	Building 20, MS TA-20 Camp Murray, WA 98430-5112	Building 20, MS TA-20 Camp Murray, WA 98430-5112
1	Washington Military Department, National Guard	Bldg 1, Camp Murray Tacoma, WA 98327-5000	Bldg 1, Camp Murray Tacoma, WA 98327-5000
1	Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission	1111 Israel Road SW Olympia, WA 98501-2650	PO Box 42650 Olympia, WA 98504-2650

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1	Washington State Patrol	210 - 11th Avenue SW Olympia WA 98504-1000	General Admin. Building PO Box 42600 Olympia WA 98504-2600
1	Department of Transportation	310 Maple Park Ave SE Olympia, WA 98504-7300	PO Box 47300 Olympia, WA 98504-7300

Distribution - Washington State Agencies			
Distribution	Organization	Street Address	Mailing Address
1	Washington State Utilities and Transportation Commission, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council	1300 S. Evergreen Park Dr. SW Olympia, WA 98504-7250	1300 S. Evergreen Park Dr. SW Olympia, WA 98504-7250
1	Governor's Office of Indian Affairs	210-11th Avenue SW, Ste 415; Olympia, WA 98504-0909	PO Box 40909 Olympia, WA 98504-0909

Distribution - County Emergency Management Organizations		
Distribution	Organization	Address
1	Adams County Emergency Services	2069 W. Highway 26 Othello, WA 99344 Office Phone: 509-488-3704 24hr Phone: 509-488-2061
1	Benton County Emergency Services	651 Truman Avenue Richland, WA 99352 Office Phone: 509-628-2600
1	Franklin County Emergency Management	1011 E. Ainsworth St. Pasco, WA 99301 Office Phone: 509-545-3546 24 hr. Phone: 509-545-3510
1	Grant County Department of Emergency Management	3953 Airway Dr NE, Bldg 2 Moses Lake, WA 98837 Office Phone: 509-762-1462 24hr Phone: 509-762-1160
1	Kitsap County Department of Emergency Management	911 Carver Street Bremerton, WA 98312 Office Phone: 360-307-5870 24hr Phone: 360-307-5910
1	Kittitas County Sheriff Department of Emergency Management	307 West Umptanun Road Ellensburg, WA 98926 Office Phone: 509-962-7525 24hr Phone: 509-925-8534
1	Klickitat County Department of Emergency Management	199 Industrial Way Goldendale, WA 98620 Office Phone: 509-493-6029

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		24hr Phone: 509-773-4545
1	Snohomish County Department of Emergency Management	3509 109th Street SW Everett, WA 98204 Office Phone: 425-338-5060
1	Walla Walla Department of Emergency Management	27 North 2nd Avenue Walla Walla, WA 99362 24hr Phone 509-527-1960 (911)
1	Yakima Valley Office of Emergency Management	2403 S. 18 th Street, Suite 200 Union Gap, WA 98903 Office Phone: 509-574-1900 24hr Phone: 509-574-2500

Distribution - Federal Agencies		
Distribution	Organization	Address
1	United States Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency	FEMA REP Headquarters 1800 South Bell Street Arlington, VA 20598-3025
1	United States Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency	Federal Regional Center FEMA Region X 130-228 th Street SW Bothell, WA 98021-9796
1	United State Department of Energy – Richland Operations	U.S. DOE Hanford 825 Jadwin Avenue MSIN 88-40 Richland, WA 99352
1	United States Coast Guard	Thirteenth Coast Guard District Jackson Federal Building 915 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98174-1067
1	United States Coast Guard	Sector Columbia River 6767 North Basin Avenue Portland, OR 97217-3992
1	United States Coast Guard	Sector Puget Sound 1519 Alaskan Way South Seattle, WA 98134-1192
1	United States Navy	Puget Sound Naval Shipyard 1400 Farragut Avenue Radiological Control Director Bremerton, WA 98314-5001
1	United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission	Office of Nuclear Security and Incident Response U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Mail Stop: T3-B46-M Washington, DC 20555

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Distribution - Other Agencies		
Distribution	Organization	Address
1	American Red Cross (Tri-Cities Chapter)	7202 W. Deschutes Ave. Kennewick, WA, 99336
1	Framatome, Inc.	Emergency Preparedness 2101 Horn Rapids Road Richland, WA 99352-5102
1	Emergency Management British Columbia (EMBC)	PO Box 9201 Stn. Provincial Government Victoria, BC V8W 9J1
1	Energy Northwest, Columbia Generating Station	Emergency Preparedness PO Box 968 / MD PE30 Richland, WA 99352-0968
1	State of Idaho, Bureau of Homeland Security	4040 Guard Street Building 600 Boise, ID 83705-5004
1	Oregon Department of Agriculture	635 Capitol St. NE Salem, OR 97301-2532
1	Oregon Department of Energy	Nuclear Safety & Energy Emergency Preparedness Division 625 Marion Street Northeast Salem, OR 97310
1	Oregon Emergency Management	PO Box 14370 Salem, OR 97309-5062
1	Oregon Health Authority	Radiation Protection Services 800 NE Oregon St. Suite 640 Portland, OR 97232
1	Morrow County Emergency Management	325 Willow View Drive Post Office 622 Heppner, OR 97836
1	Umatilla County Emergency Management	4700 NW Pioneer Plaza Pendleton, OR 97801

17.4 Supporting Plans and Procedures

This Plan is part of a group of plans and implementing procedures that support, and are supported by each other (NUREG P.6, P.7). These documents are designed to avoid needless repetition and to reduce the possibility of conflicting information.

These plans and procedures are implemented upon receipt of notification of an event or incident, and from the effected facility and/or competent authority.

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Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is an all-hazards plan which identifies the general emergency management concepts and responsibilities of state agencies. It includes the 15 National Response Frameworks Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) plus 1 state-established ESFs, and 2 Annexes. The ESF on the Defense Support to Civil Authorities (ESF-20) and 2 Annexes, Terrorism and Catastrophic Event have specific application to this Plan.

Washington State Emergency Operations Center Standard Operating Procedures

The **Washington State Emergency Operations Center Standard Operating Procedures (SEOC SOP)** establish the procedures to be used within the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). Position specific checklists are provided for each position within the SEOC. These procedures include the process for bringing the SEOC to full operational status. Procedures specific to the Command and General Staff of the SEOC, known as section books, include general and specific guidance on SEOC section-specific functions and tasks.

Alert and Warning Center Standard Operating Procedures

The **Alert and Warning Center Standard Operating Procedures** provide checklists for verifying and responding to facility emergencies and include state and local agency notification steps. C-4, Notification Forms for CGS, DOE-RL, Framatome (Areva), and Navy; C-12 Terrorist Incidents; C-23 Emergency Management Assistance Compact; C-24 Hazardous Material Incident; G-4, Telecommunications Capabilities; G-5, Pager; G-6, Staff Call-Out; G-7, EOC Activation; G-8, Emergency Power; G-12 EOC Relocation Procedures; G-18 a & b, EAS & EAS Messages.

Washington State Agency Procedures

Several state agencies maintain their own Emergency Operations Center procedure documents due to the nature of their responsibilities during emergencies. These include the Washington State Patrol (WSP), and the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) as well as the following primary radiological response organizations.

A. WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH RADIOLOGICAL RESPONSE PLAN

The Washington State Department of Health, Office of Radiation Protection, Radiological Response Plan provide detailed instructions and guidance for responding to radiological emergencies at Columbia Generating Station, the United States Department of Energy- Hanford Site and other non-fixed nuclear facility events. Topics covered include notification systems, specific actions for each site, accident assessment, field operations, Emergency Worker/Assistance Centers, and Protective Action Guides.

B. WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

The Washington State Department of Agriculture Radiological Emergency Procedures include specific guidance for Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA)

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personnel and provide up-to-date information on the agricultural communities around Hanford Site and the Columbia Generating Station. Food producers, processors, dairies, and commercial farms are also included.

County Emergency Plans

Plans for each of the six Washington counties (Adams, Benton, Franklin, Grant, Walla Walla, and Yakima) potentially impacted by a radiological release from CGS or DOE Hanford provide guidance for the local jurisdictions. As Washington is a home rule state, the impacted counties own responsibilities for notification, education, evacuation, and relocation. These documents are specific for NUREG 0654/FEMA-REP-1.

Facility Plans and Procedures

Each facility maintains its own set of plans and procedures to respond to onsite emergencies. The interface with offsite response organizations is a key part of these documents. Facilities documents are on file in the State EOC.

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Columbia Generating Station, Energy Northwest	1/12/2018

Annex A – Columbia Generating Station, Energy Northwest

Summary of Changes:

- *New chapter. Contains text from 2014 FNF Plan sections: Annex A, Appendix 2*
- *Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.*

A.1 Introduction

The Columbia Generating Station, is a commercial nuclear power station located on the United States Department of Energy Hanford Site, 12 miles NW of Richland, Washington. Its site covers 1,089 acres of Benton County, Washington.

This plant is owned and operated by Energy Northwest. Energy Northwest's original name was the Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS). Construction began in late 1975, and the NRC issued an operational license for the plant to begin producing power in March 1984. In 2000, WPPSS changed its name to Energy Northwest, and later the plant's name was changed from WNP-2 (Washington Nuclear Power unit number 2) to Columbia Generating Station (CGS). Washington has only one commercial nuclear reactor and it provides approximately 4% of the state's electrical generation capacity (1,150 MW).

Energy Northwest, Columbia Generating Station operates under license from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and meets the emergency planning standards set forth in NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1 which requires a basis for classifying emergencies according to severity, assigning responsibilities and outlining the most effective course of action to safeguard the public and plant personnel in the event of an incident.

Emergency Classification

A description of the characteristics of each emergency classification and a summary of the prescribed response activities are presented in [Chapter 5](#).

Emergency Planning Zones

There are two emergency planning zones associated with the Columbia Generating Station used as the basis for this Plan. These are the Columbia Generating Station Plume Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone and the Columbia Generating Station Ingestion Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone.

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Columbia Generating Station, Energy Northwest	1/12/2018

The Columbia Generating Station 10-Mile Emergency (Plume) Planning Zone or EPZ is an area where the principle danger is from whole body external exposure to gamma radiation resulting from the decay of radioactive materials in a plume or from internal exposure resulting from inhaling or ingesting radioactive particulates or iodine from a plume released during an emergency. The Washington State role in the 10-Mile EPZ is to assist the affected jurisdiction(s) by assessing the scope of the incident, making recommendations for protective actions, making provisions for health physics support of radiological monitoring and providing other emergency response assistance upon request by the county. [Figure A.1](#) depicts the 10-Mile EPZ for the Columbia Generating Station. The 10-Mile (Plume) EPZ includes Benton and Franklin Counties.

The 50-Mile Emergency Planning Zone (Ingestion) or EPZ is larger than the plume exposure EPZ. The principal danger to human and animal life to be avoided in the Ingestion EPZ is the incorporation of radioactive isotopes into the tissues of animals and humans through the consumption of food products contaminated by radioactive materials released during an emergency event at the Columbia Generating Station. Washington State has the responsibility to make Protective Action Decisions (PADs), assist with implementing protective measures and to develop emergency response plans and procedures for the Ingestion Exposure EPZ. [Figure A.2](#) depicts the 50-Mile Emergency Planning Zone for the Columbia Generating Station. This 50-Mile (Ingestion) EPZ includes portions of Adams, Benton, Franklin, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Walla Walla, and Yakima Counties.

A.2 Maps

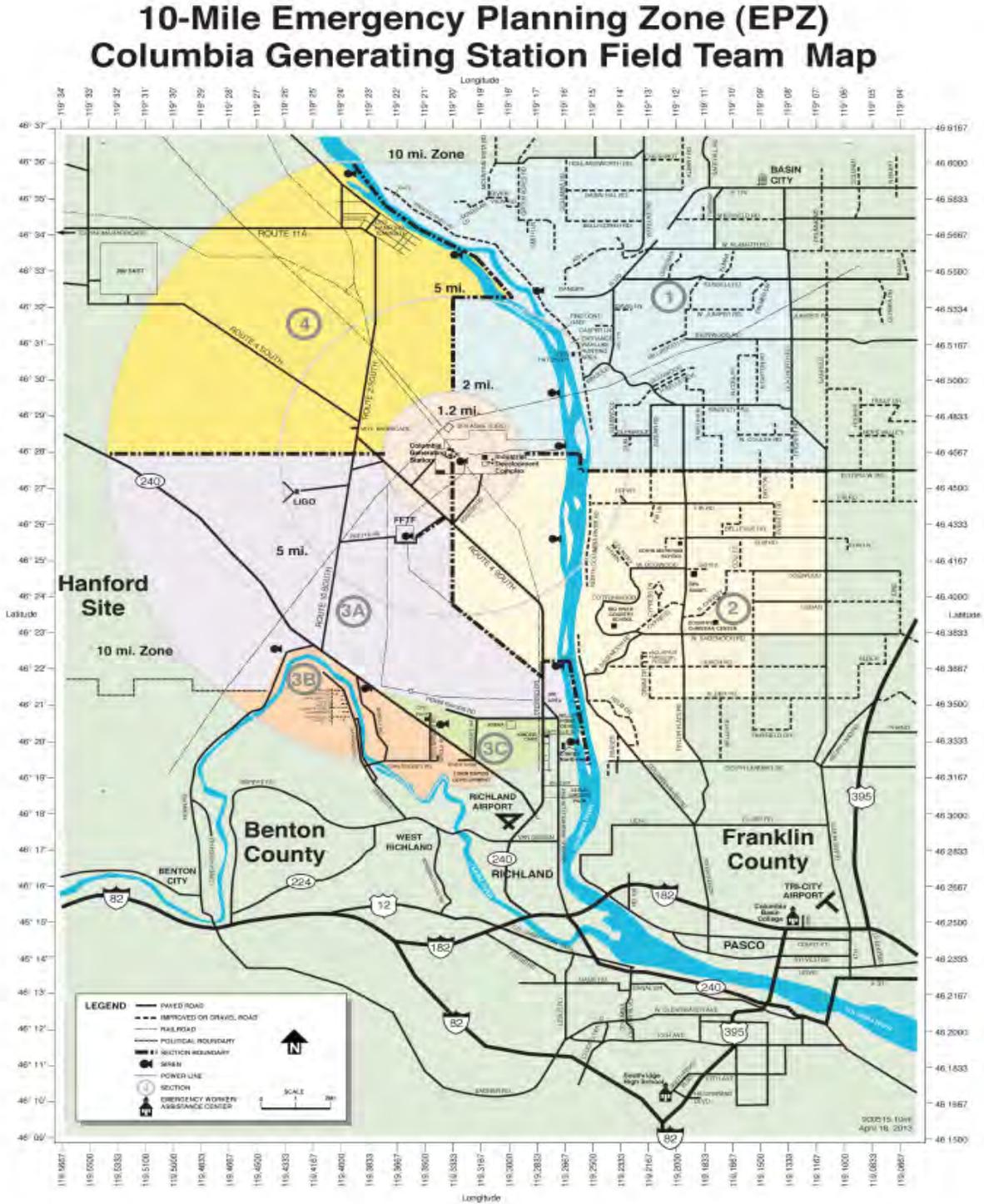


Figure A.1

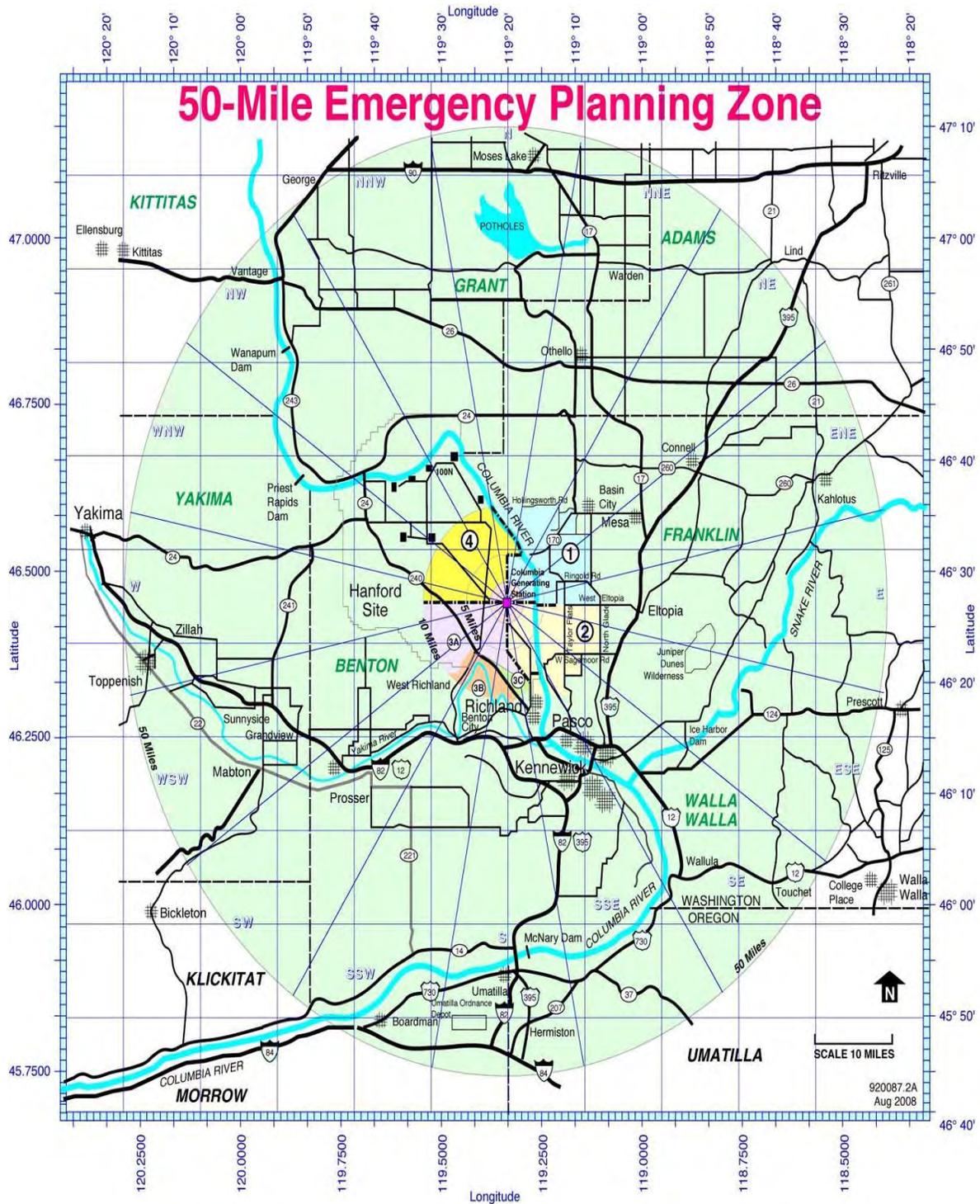


Figure A.2

A.3 Population Distribution

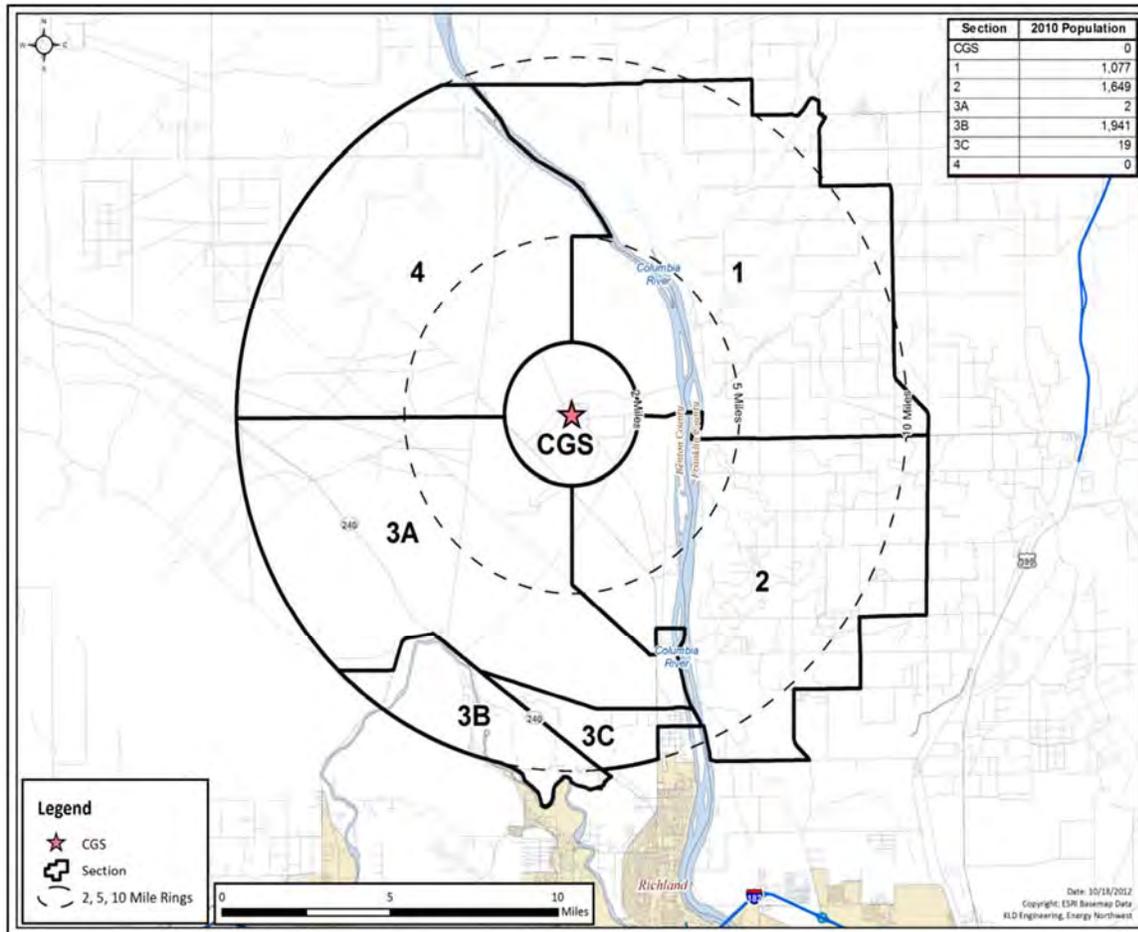


Figure A.3 CGS Emergency Planning Zones

SECTION BOUNDARIES

CGS County: Benton

Includes the following areas: The Columbia Generating Station site. (Includes a two mile radius around the plant.)

Section 1 County: Franklin

Includes the following areas: (1) north of Eltopia West Rd., west of Glade North Rd., south of West Klamath Rd. and east of the Columbia River; (2) north of West Klamath Rd., west of Far Way Rd., south of Basin Hill Rd. and west of the Columbia River; (3) north of Basin Hill Rd., west of Wahluke Rd., south of Hollingsworth Rd. and east of the Columbia River. A portion of

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Columbia Generating Station, Energy Northwest	1/12/2018

section 1 extends west of the Columbia River to Columbia Generating Station but there are no permanent residents in this area.

Section 2 County: Franklin

Includes the following areas: (1) north of West Sagemoor Rd., west of Glad North Rd., south of Eltopia West Rd. and east of the Columbia River; (2) north of Alder Rd., west of Dayton Rd., south of West Sagemoor Rd. and east of the Columbia River; (3) north of Selph Landing Rd., west of Taylor Flats Rd., south of Alder Rd. and west of the Columbia River. A portion of section 2 extends west of the Columbia River to Columbia Generating Station but there are not permanent residents in this area.

Section 3A County: Benton

Includes the following areas: This area is entirely on the Hanford Site and is southwest of the Columbia Generating Station.

Section 3B County: Benton

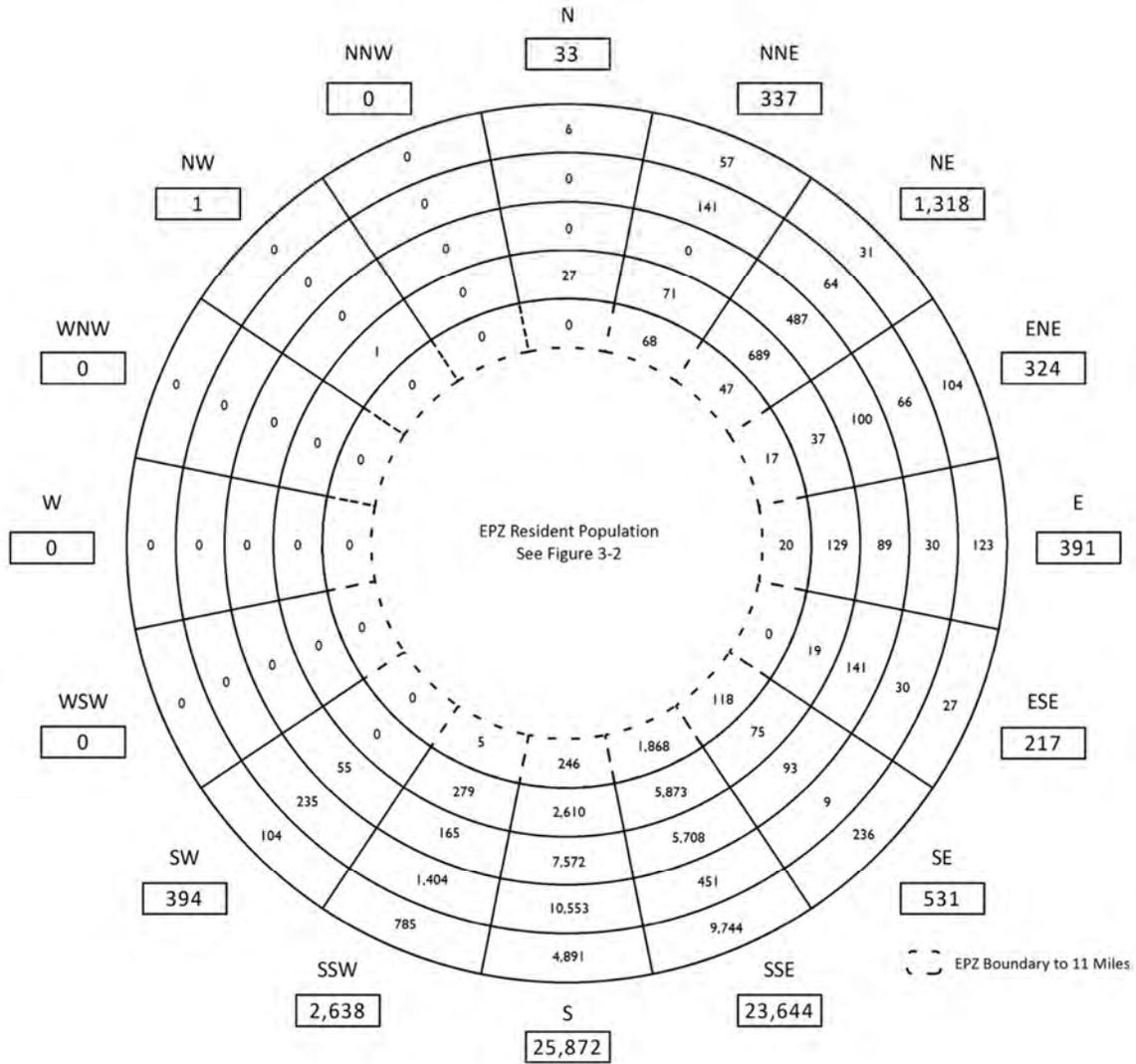
Includes the following areas: south of SR 240, west of Kingsgate Way and north of West Richland and east of SH 225. It includes the Innovation Center Apartments and those homes and businesses that are accessed from Harrington Rd., Yakima River Dr., Snively Rd., Twin Bridges Rd. and Weidle Rd. It also includes the Rattlesnake Mountain Shooting Facility and the Horn Rapids Park.

Section 3C County: Benton

Includes the following areas: south of the Hanford Site and north of Battelle Blvd. between Stevens Dr. and the Columbia River. It also includes the area west of Stevens Dr. between SR 240 and the Hanford Site. It includes the Horn Rapids Off-road Vehicle Park and the Richland Landfill. It does not include businesses or parks accessed from Logston Blvd., Sullivan Blvd., and Robertson Dr. or businesses on the west side of Stevens Dr. south of Curie St.

Section 4 County: Benton

Includes the following areas: This section is the Hanford Site and under jurisdiction of the Department of Energy. There are no permanent residents in this area. Hanford workers would be notified if any protective actions are necessary.



Shadow Population

Miles	Subtotal by Ring	Cumulative Total
EPZ - 11	2,389	2,389
11 - 12	9,810	12,199
12 - 13	14,410	26,609
13 - 14	12,983	39,592
14 - 15	16,108	55,700
Total:		55,700

Figure A.4 Shadow Population by Sector

Figure A.5 - EPZ Permanent Resident Population

Section	2000 Population	2010 Population
CGS	4	0
1	1,255	1,077
2	1,476	1,649
3A	0	2
3B	1,048	1,941
3C	3	19
4	0	0
TOTAL	3,786	4,688
EPZ Population Growth:		23.8%

Figure A.6 - Permanent Resident Population and Vehicles by Section

		2010
CGS	0	0
1	1,077	455
2	1,649	697
3A	2	1
3B	1,941	819
3C	19	8
4	0	0
TOTAL	4,688	1,980

Figure A.7 - Shadow Population and Vehicles by Section

Section	Population	Evacuating Vehicles
N	33	14
NNE	337	142
NE	1,318	556
ENE	324	137
E	391	163
ESE	217	91
SE	531	226
SSE	23,644	9,967
S	25,872	10,903
SSW	2,638	1,109
SW	394	165
WSW	0	0
W	0	0
WNW	0	0
NW	1	0
NNW	0	0
TOTAL	55,700	23,473

Figure A.8 - Percent of Section Population Evacuating for Each Region

Region	Description	Section						
		CGS	1	2	3A	3B	3C	4
R01	2-Mile Radius	100%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
R02	5-Mile Radius	100%	100%	100%	100%	20%	20%	100%
R03	Full EPZ	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Evacuate 2-Mile Radius and Downwind to 5 Miles								
Region	Wind Direction From:	Section						
		CGS	1	2	3A	3B	3C	4
R04	SSE, S, SSW	100%	100%	20%	20%	20%	20%	100%
R05	SW, WSW	100%	100%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
R06	W, WNW	100%	100%	100%	20%	20%	20%	20%
R07	NW	100%	20%	100%	20%	20%	20%	20%
R08	NNW, N, NNE	100%	20%	100%	100%	20%	20%	20%
R09	NE	100%	20%	20%	100%	20%	20%	20%
R10	ENE, E, ESE	100%	20%	20%	100%	20%	20%	100%
R11	SE	100%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	100%
Evacuate 2-Mile Radius and Downwind to the EPZ Boundary								
Region	Wind Direction From:	Section						
		CGS	1	2	3A	3B	3C	4
N/A	SSE, S, SSW	Refer to Region						
N/A	SW, WSW	Refer to Region						
N/A	W, WNW	Refer to Region						
N/A	NW	Refer to Region						
R12	NNW, N	100%	20%	100%	100%	100%	100%	20%
R13	NNE, NE, ENE	100%	20%	20%	100%	100%	100%	20%
R14	E, ESE	100%	20%	20%	100%	100%	100%	100%
N/A	SE	Refer to Region						
Staged Evacuation - 2-Mile Radius Evacuates, then Evacuate Downwind to 5 Miles								
Region	Wind Direction From:	Section						
		CGS	1	2	3A	3B	3C	4
R15	SSE, S, SSW	100%	100%	20%	20%	20%	20%	100%
R16	SW	100%	100%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
R17	WSW, W, WNW	100%	100%	100%	20%	20%	20%	20%
R18	NW	100%	20%	100%	20%	20%	20%	20%
R19	NNW, N, NNE	100%	20%	100%	100%	20%	20%	20%
R20	NE	100%	20%	20%	100%	20%	20%	20%
R21	ENE, E, ESE	100%	20%	20%	100%	20%	20%	100%
R22	SE	100%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	100%
Shelter-in-Place until 90% ETE for R01, then Evacuate		Section(s) Shelter-in-Place			Section(s) Evacuate			

Figure A.9 - Region R01

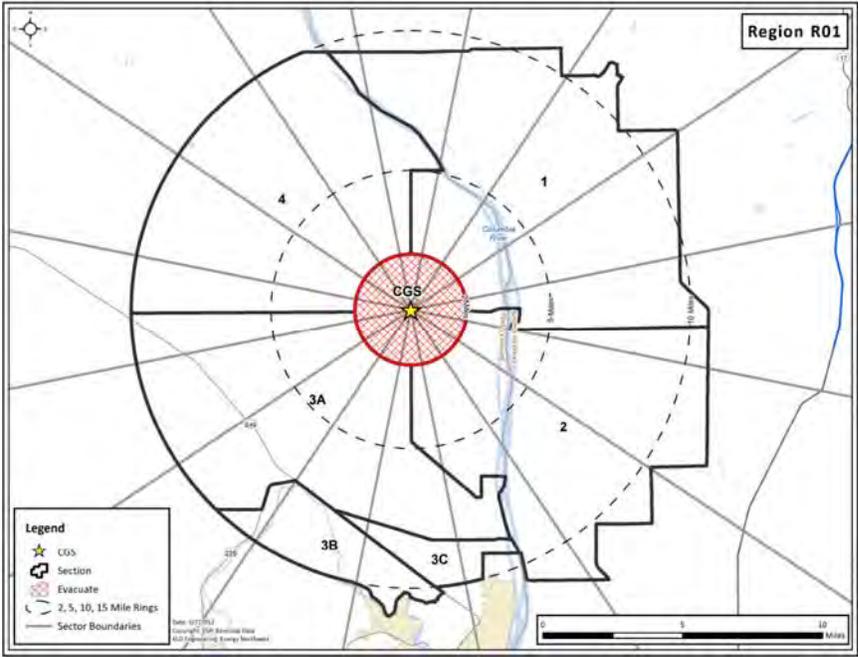


Figure A.10 - Region R02

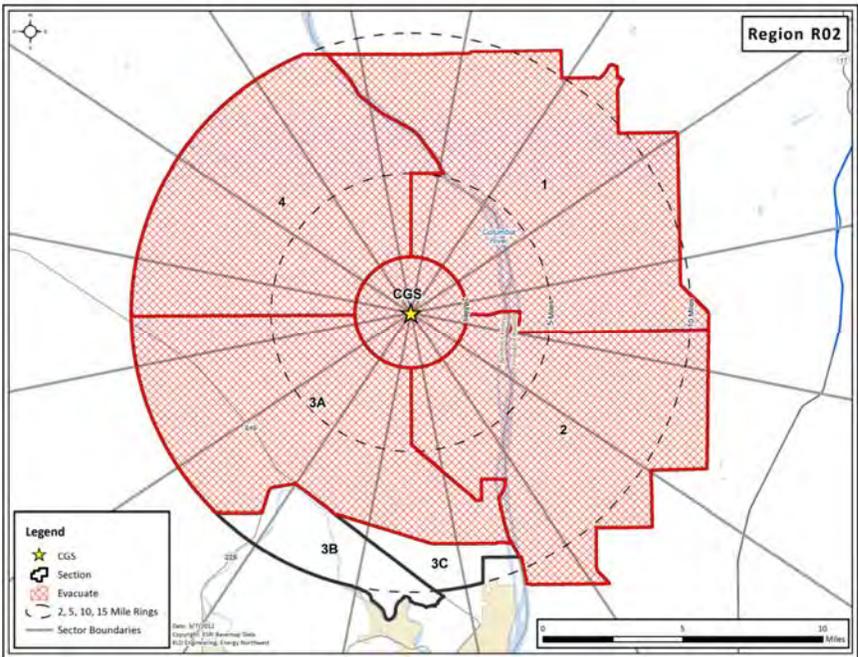


Figure A.11 - Region R03

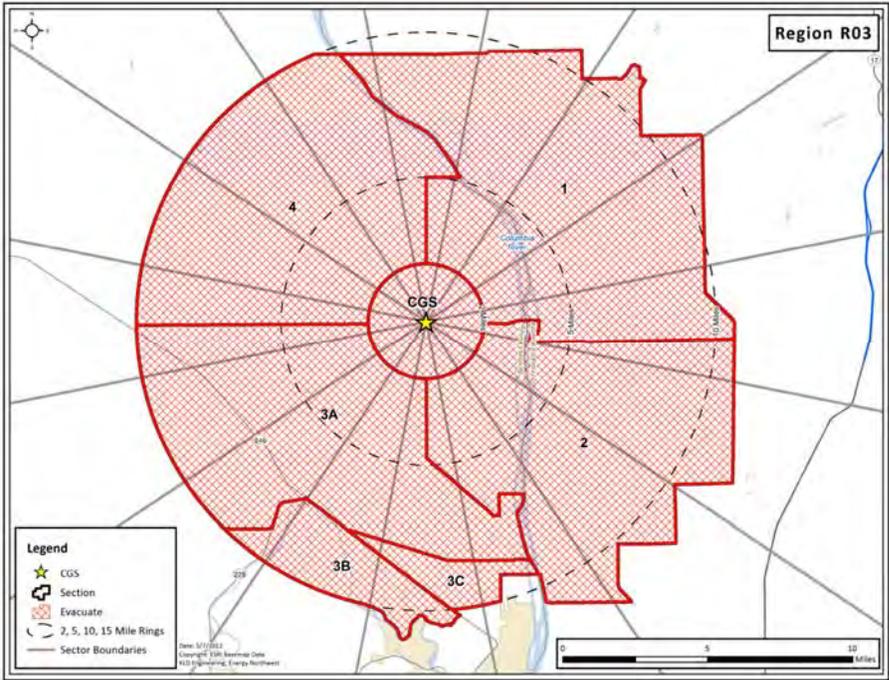


Figure A.12 - Region R04

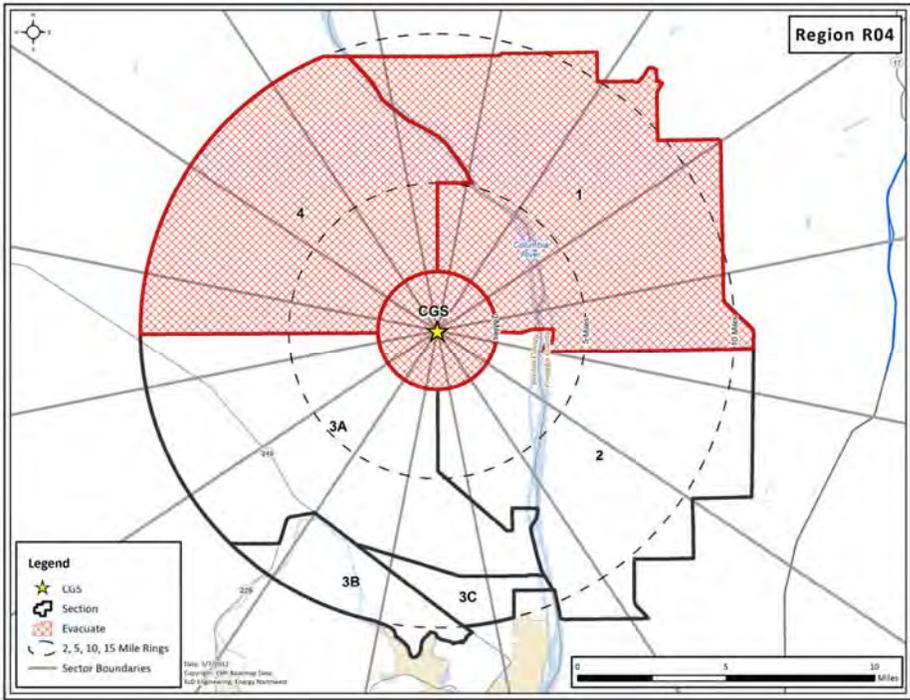


Figure A.13 - Region R05

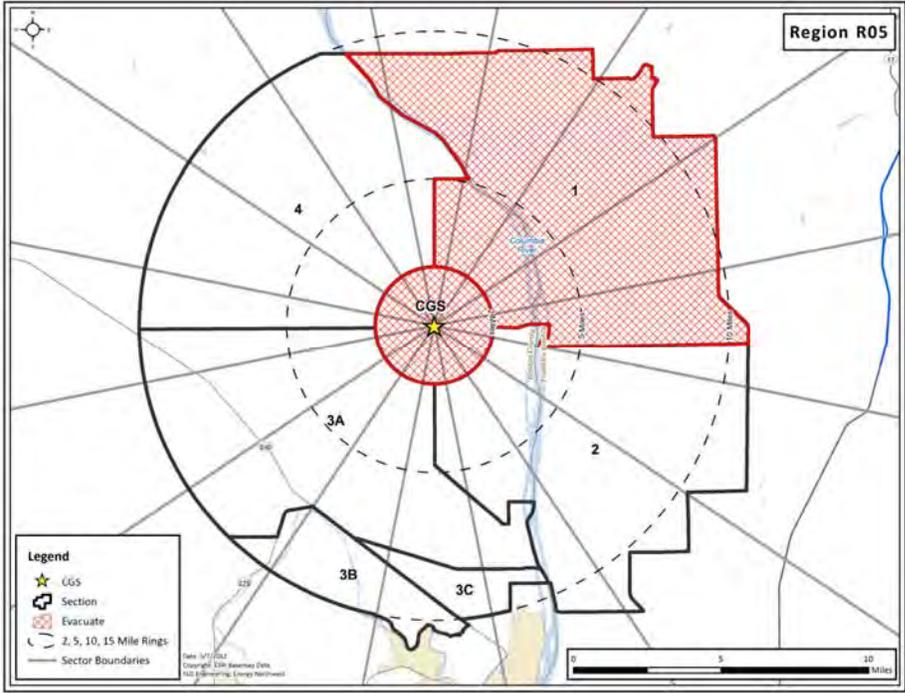


Figure A.14 - Region R06

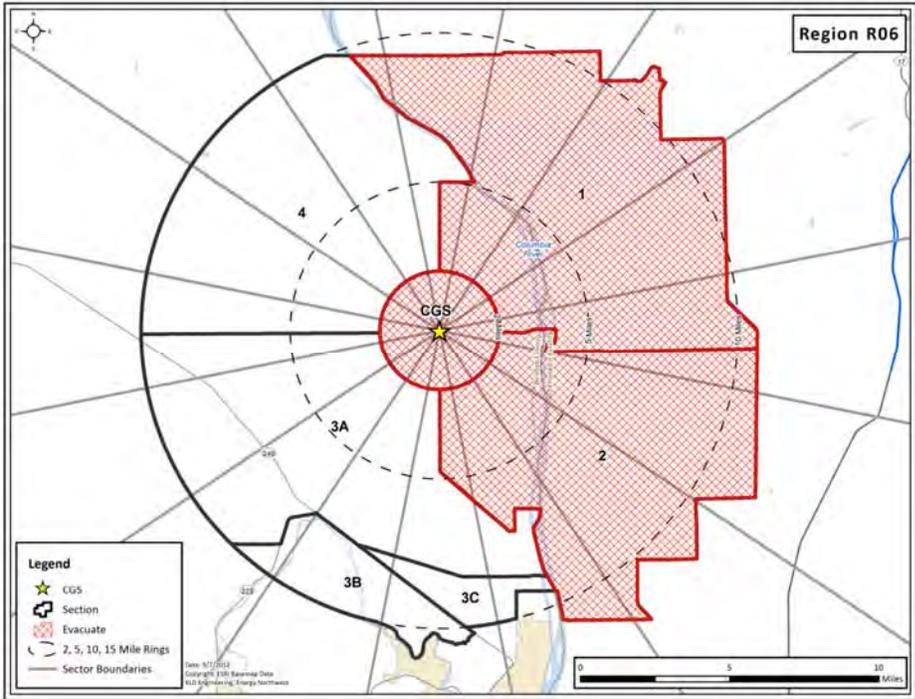


Figure A.15 - Region R07

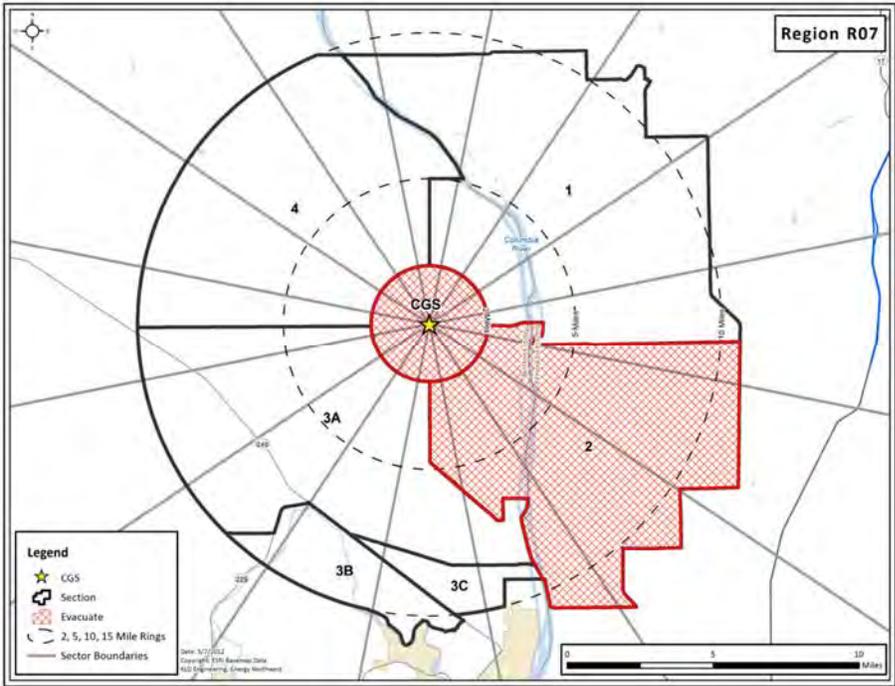


Figure A.16 - Region R08

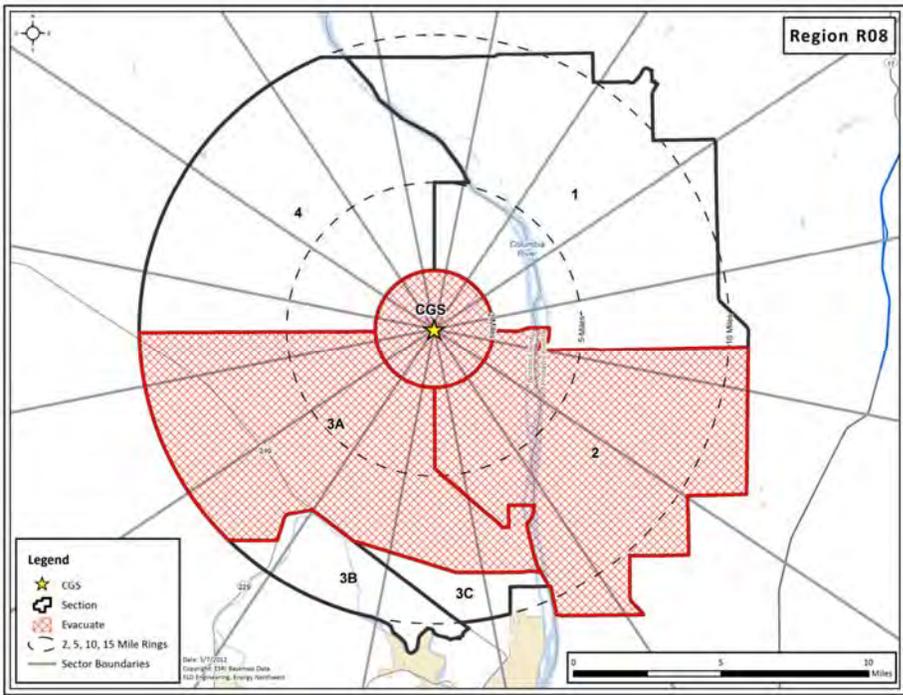


Figure A.17 - Region R09

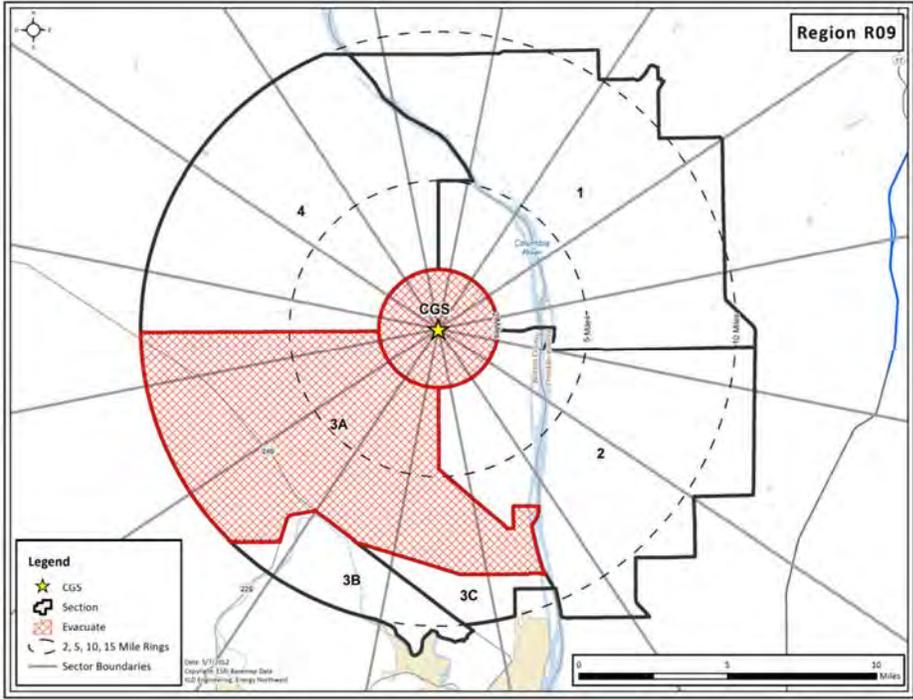


Figure A.18 - Region R10

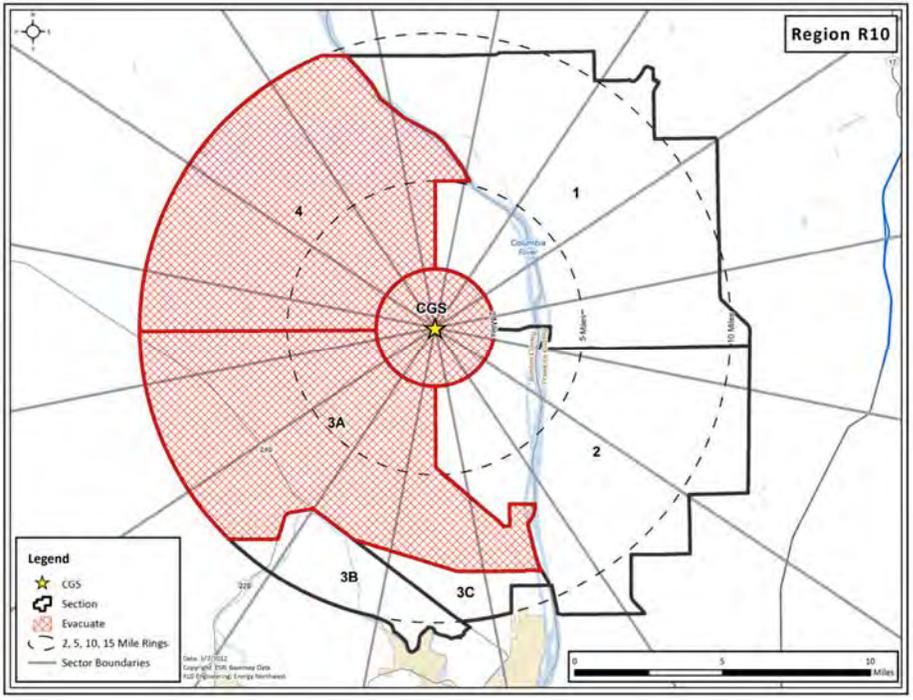


Figure A.19 - Region R11

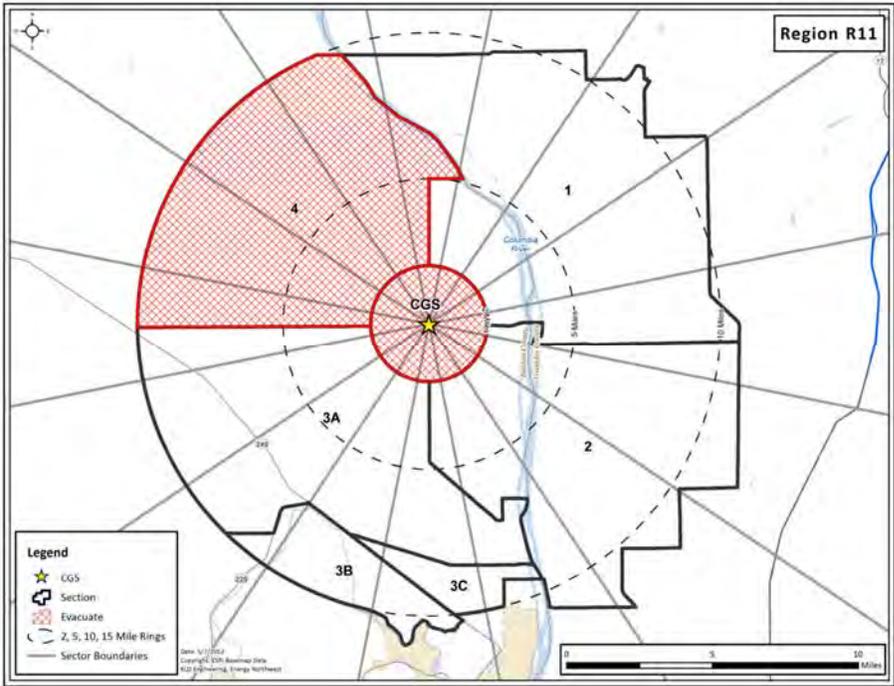


Figure A.20 - Region R12

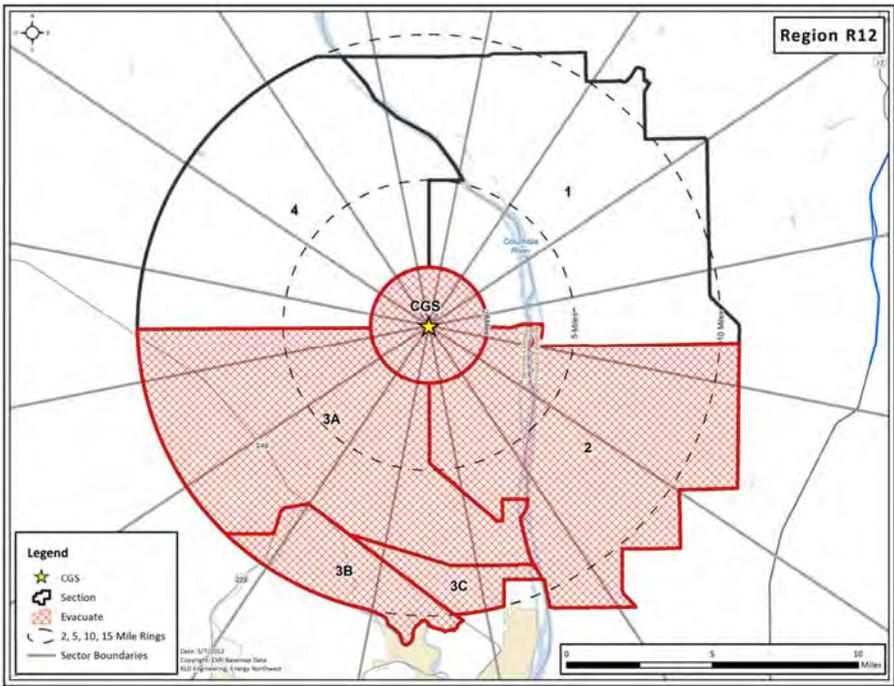


Figure A.21 - Region R13

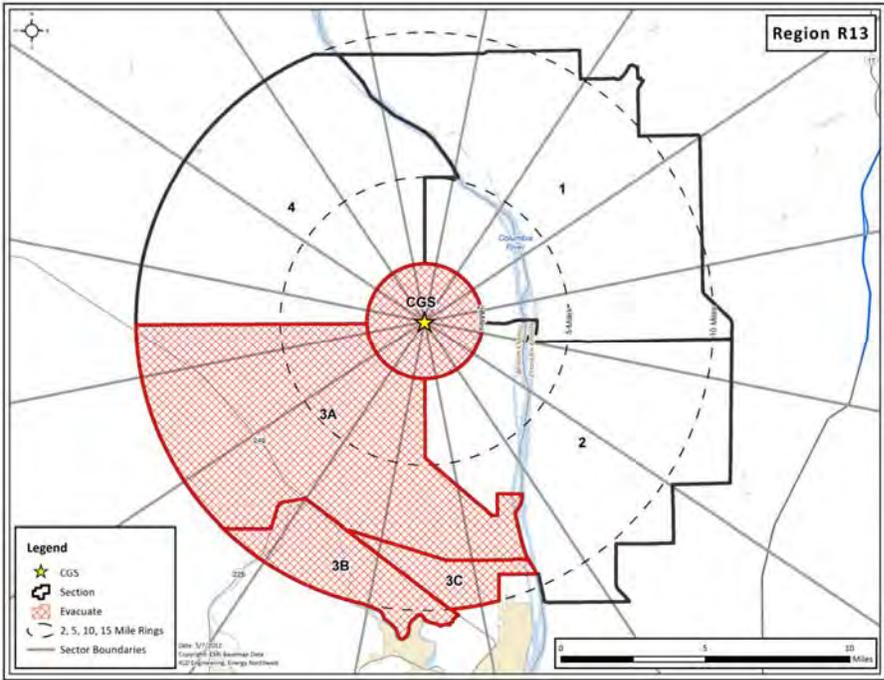


Figure A.22 - Region R14

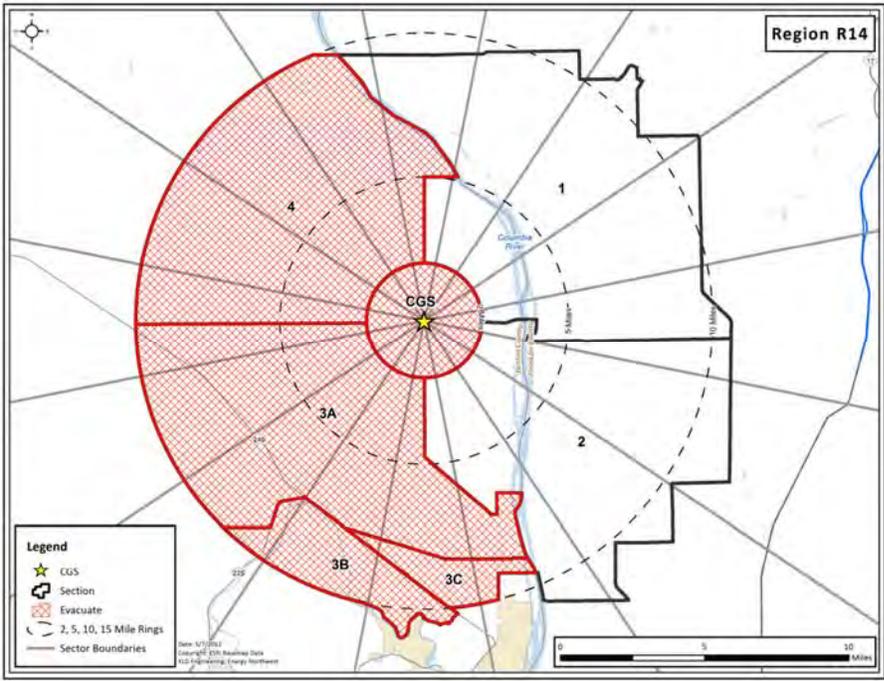


Figure A.23 - Region R15

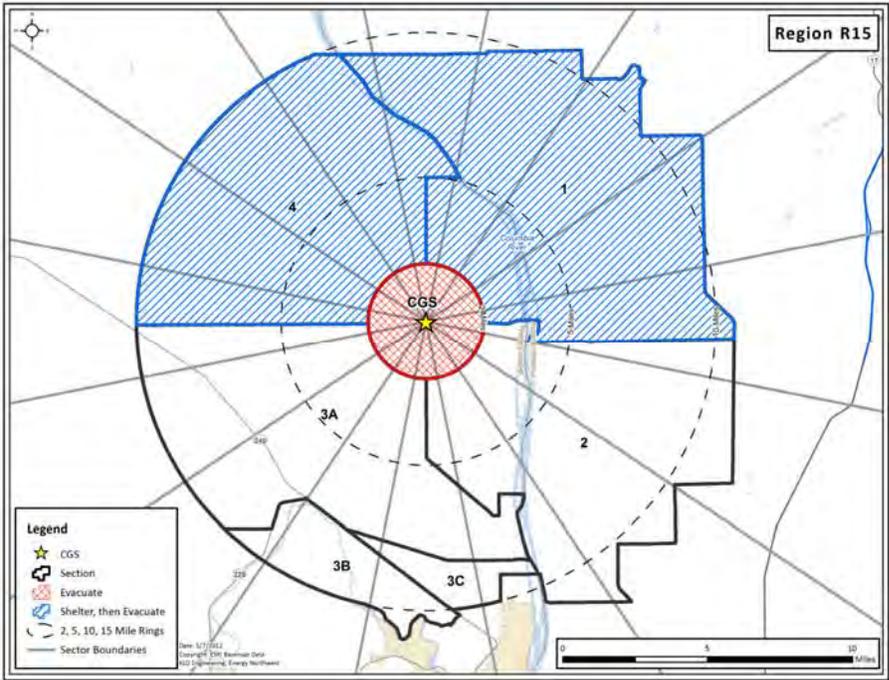


Figure A.24 - Region R16

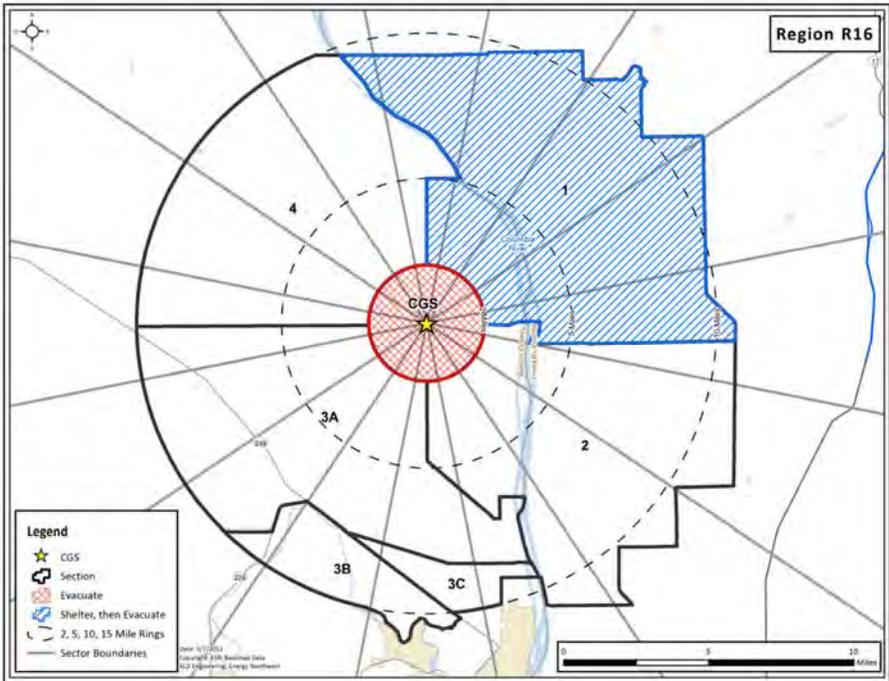


Figure A.25 - Region R17

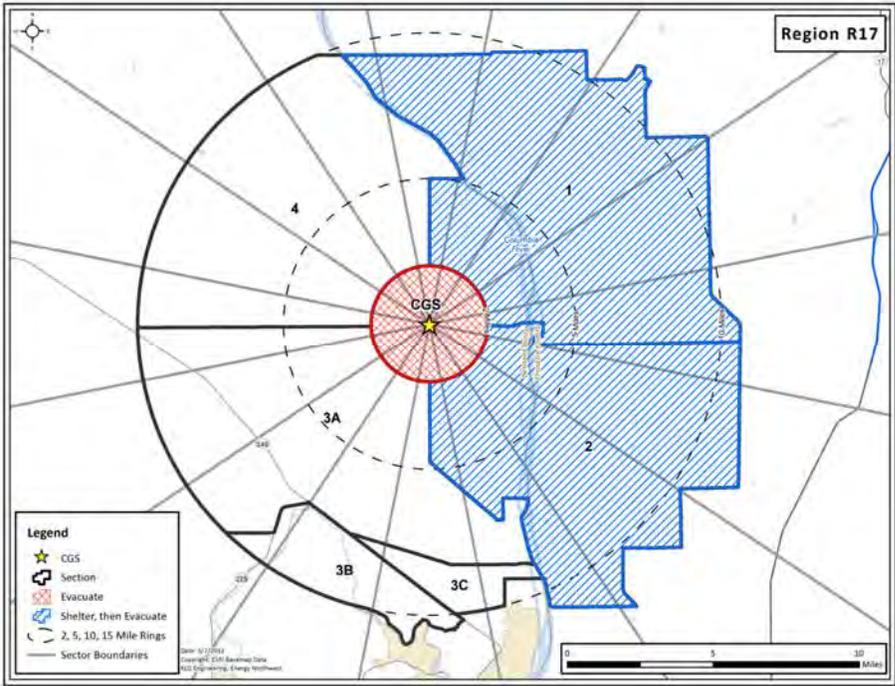


Figure A.26 - Region R18

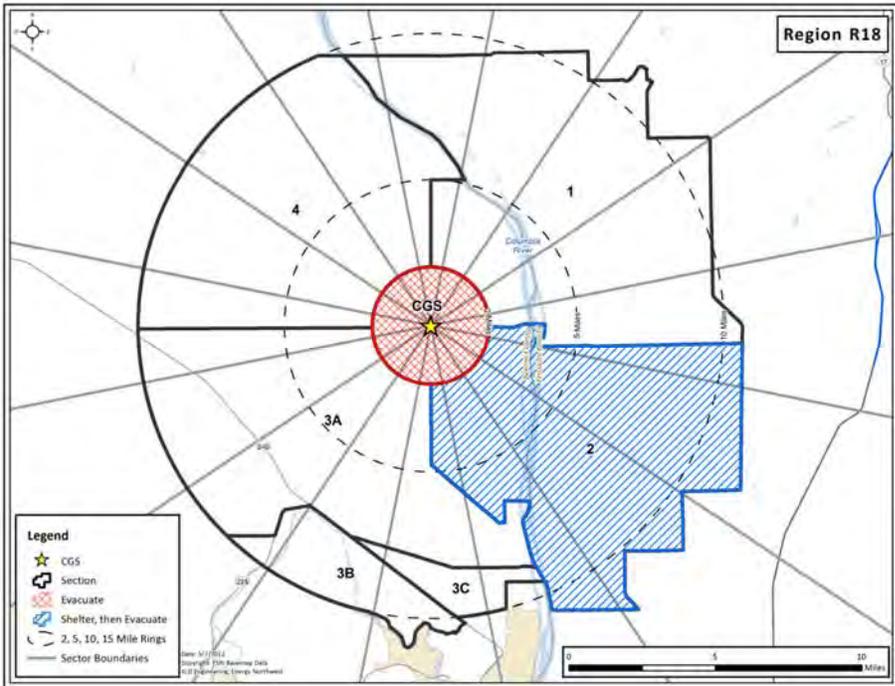


Figure A.27 - Region R19

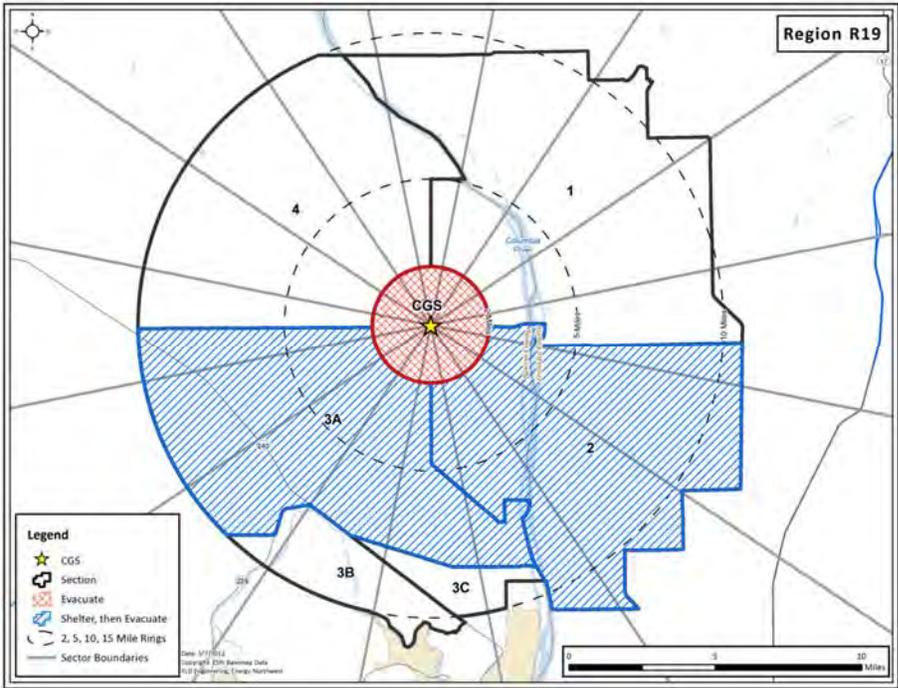


Figure A.28 - Region R 20

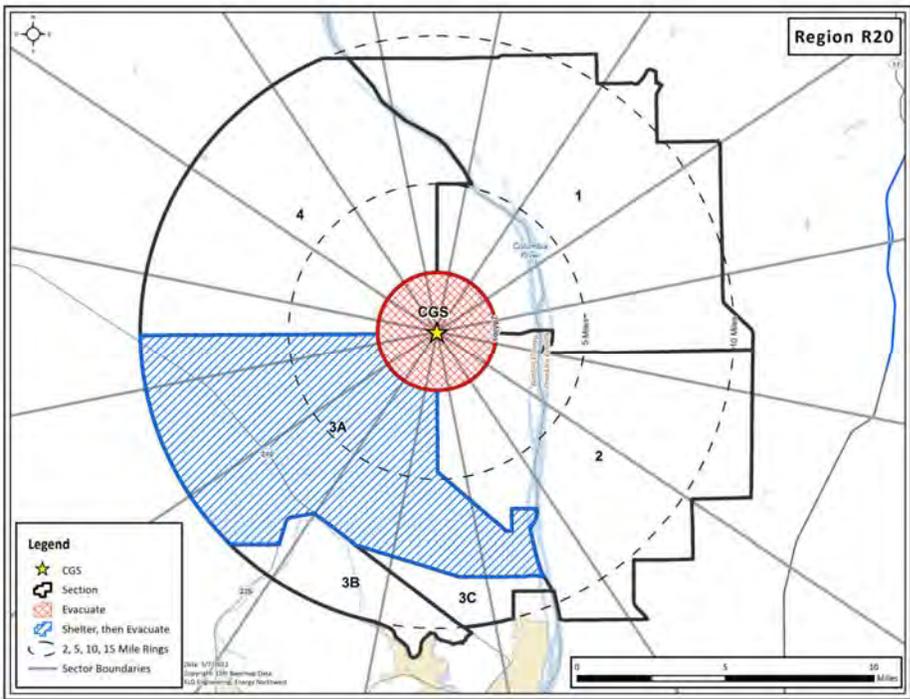


Figure A.29 - Region R21

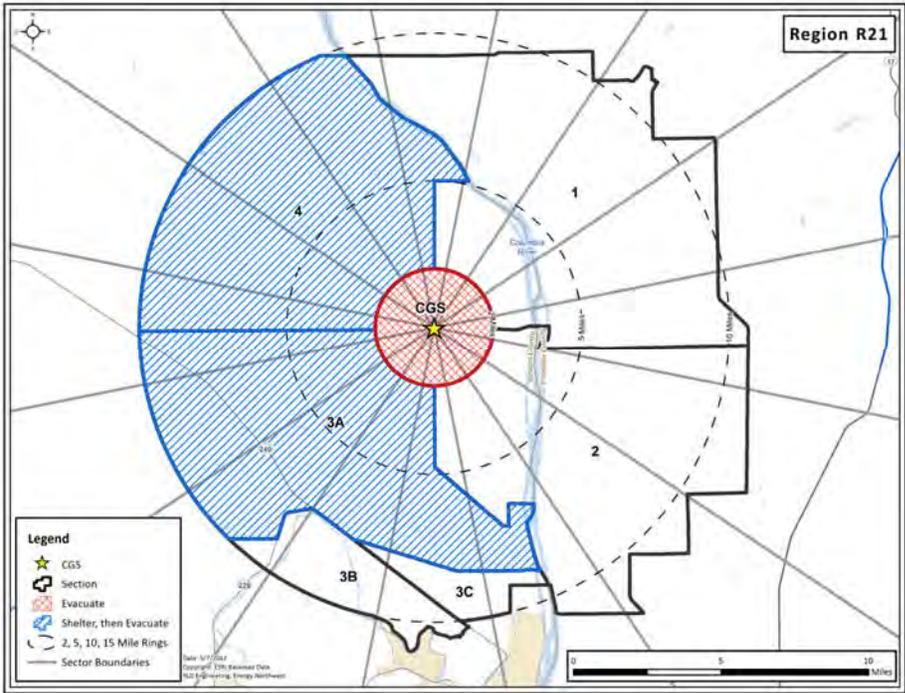


Figure A.30 - Region R22

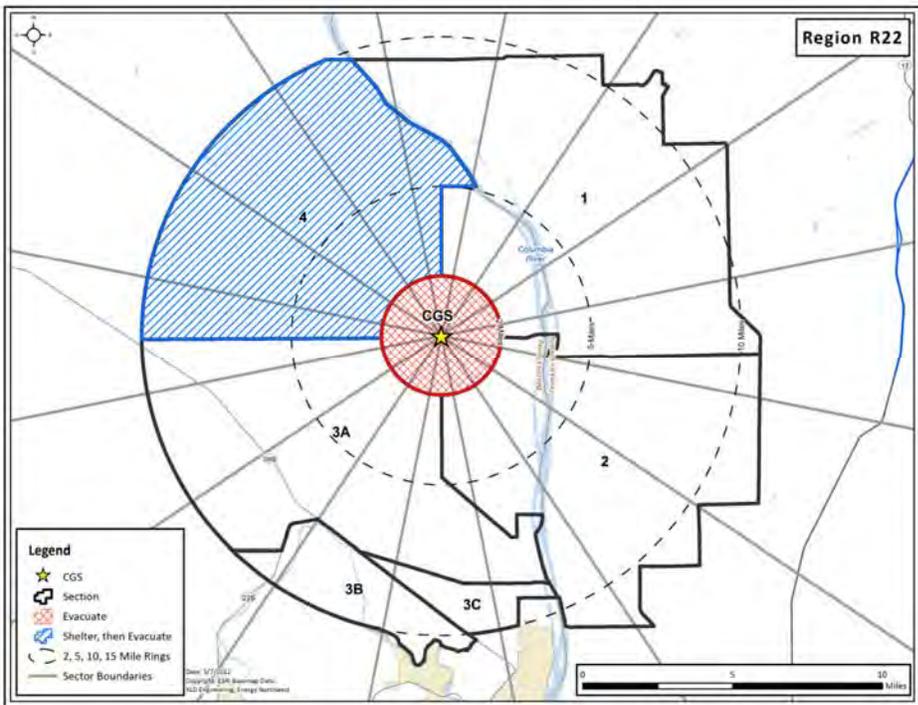


Figure A.31 - General Population Assistance Centers

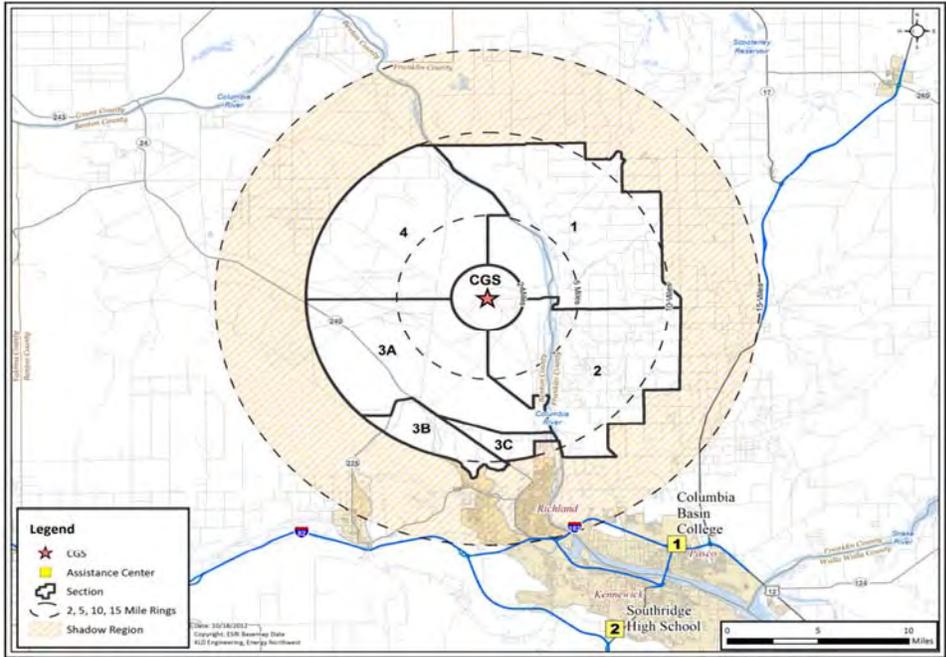


Figure A.32 - Evacuation Route Map

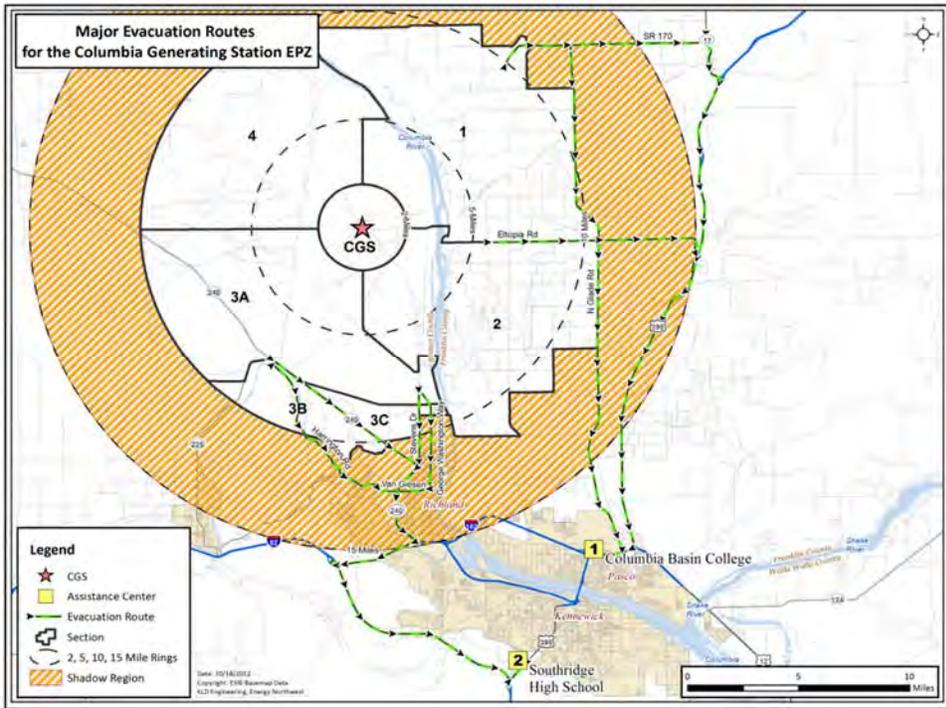


Figure A.33 - Schools within the EPZ

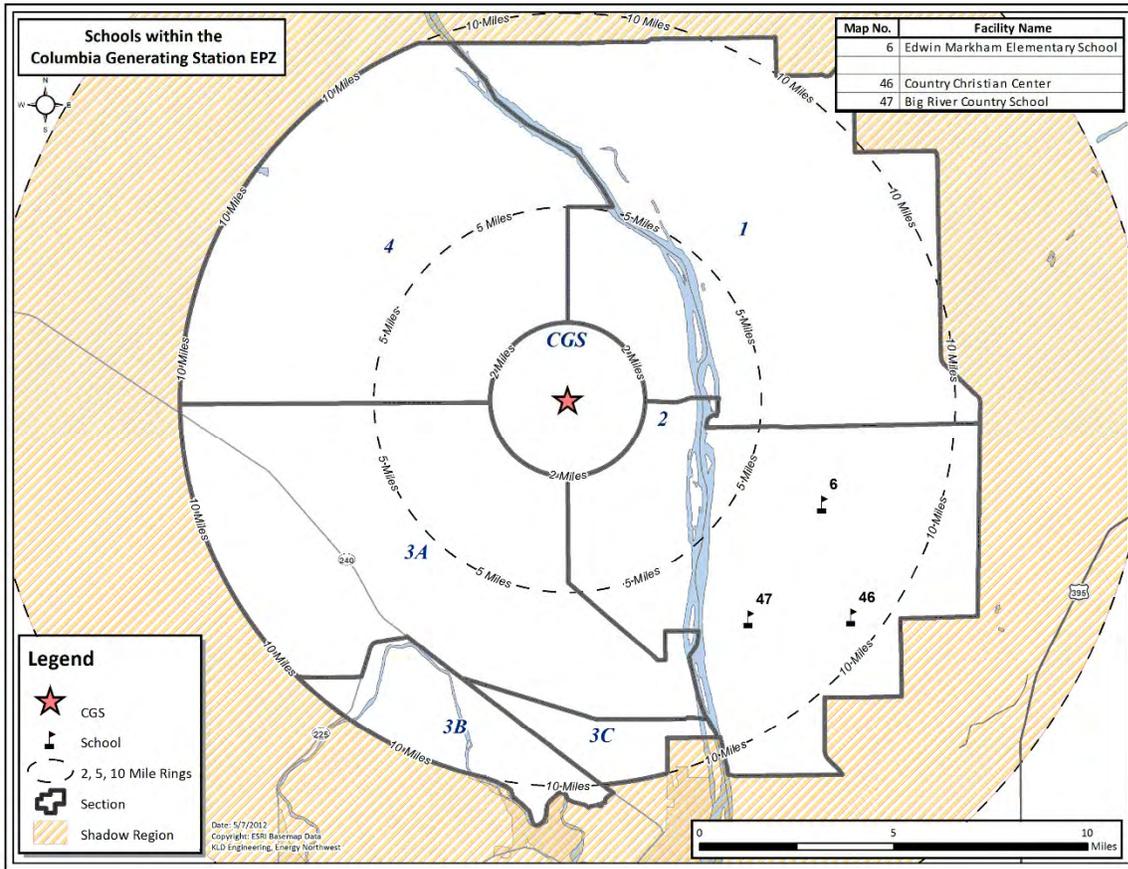


Figure A.34 - School Population Demand Estimates

			Buses Required	Vans Required
2	Big River Country School	13	1	-
2	Country Christian Center	25	1	-
2	Edwin Markham Elementary School	280	4	-
TOTAL:		324	6	1

Figure A.35 - School Assistance Centers

School	Assistance Center
Big River Country School	Columbia Basin College
Country Christian Center	Columbia Basin College
Edwin Markham Elementary School	Columbia Basin College

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Figure A.36 - Recreational Areas within the EPZ

	Distance (miles)	Direction						
BENTON COUNTY, WA								
3B	7.9	SW	Horn Rapids County Park Day Use	Horn Rd	Richland	509-531-7016	500	160
3B	7.9	SW	Horn Rapids County Park Horse	Horn Rd	Richland	509-967-2582	150	48
			Horn Rapids County Park Overnight Seasonal					
3B	10.0	S	Horn Rapids Golf Club	2800 Clubhouse Lane	Richland	509-375-4714	25	6
3B	9.8	SW	Rattlesnake Mountain Shooting	98204 N SR 225	Benton City	509-588-4770	300	96
3C	10.8	SSE	Babe Ruth Ball Diamonds	N/A	Richland	N/	500	160
			Horn Rapids ORV Park Boat Race Area					
3C	8.4	S	Horn Rapids ORV Park Go Carts	3323 Twin Bridges Rd	Richland	509-496-2958	200	64
3C	8.0	S	Horn Rapids ORV Park Motocross	3323 Twin Bridges Rd	Richland	509-496-2958	1,500	479
3C	8.4	S	Horn Rapids ORV Park Overnight	3323 Twin Bridges Rd	Richland	509-531-7016	1,000	319
3C	8.4	S	Horn Rapids ORV Park RC Airport	3323 Twin Bridges Rd	Richland	509-496-2958	50	16
3C	10.0	S	Horn Rapids RV Resort	2640 Kingsgate Way	Richland	509-375-9913	704	675
<i>Benton County Subtotal:</i>							7,049	2,700
FRANKLIN COUNTY, WA								
1	4.5	NE	Ringold Fishing Area	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,000	319
1	8.1	NNW	Wahluke Hunting Area	N/A	N/	N/	500	160
2	8.6	SSE	Columbia and Yakima River Areas	N/A	Pasco	N/	1,000	319
<i>Franklin County Subtotal:</i>							2,500	798
TOTAL:							9,549	3,498

Figure A.37 - Recreational Areas within the EPZ

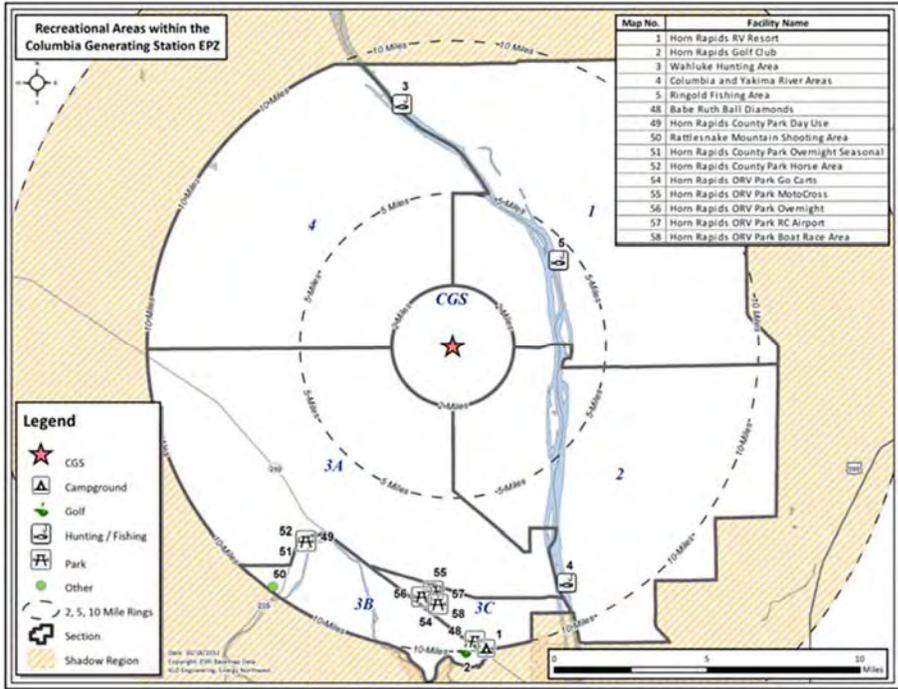


Figure A.38 - Congestion Patterns at 30 Minutes after Advisory to Evacuate

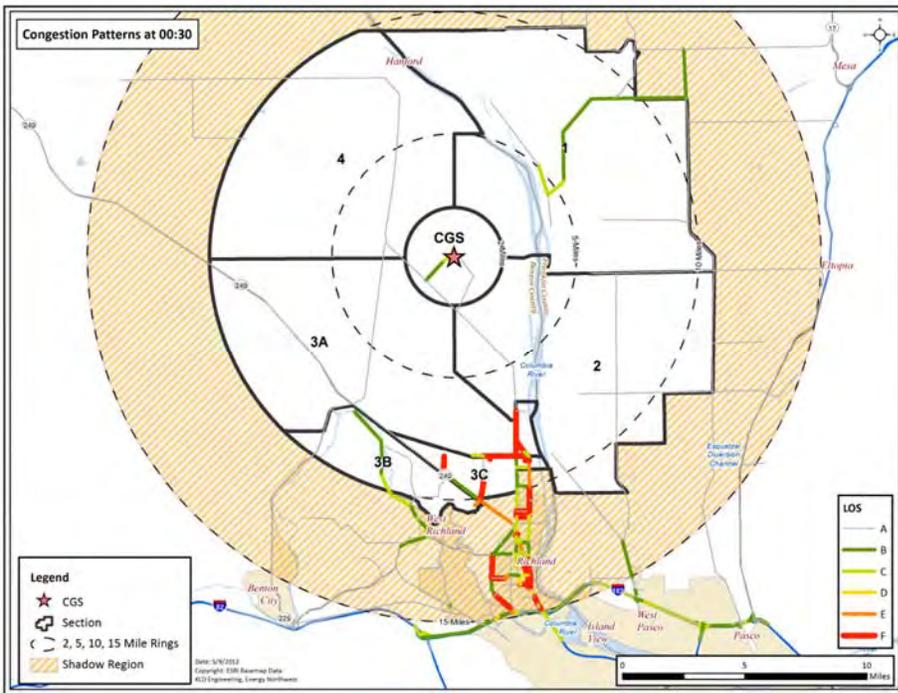


Figure A.39 - Congestion Patterns at 1 Hour after Advisory to Evacuate

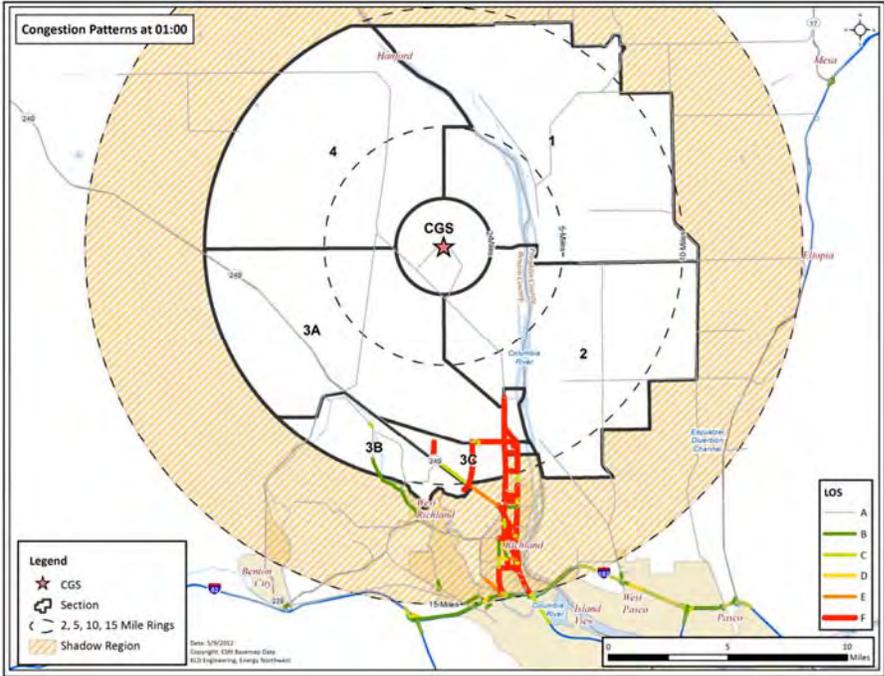


Figure A.40 - Congestion Patterns at 1 Hour and 30 Minutes after Advisory to Evacuate

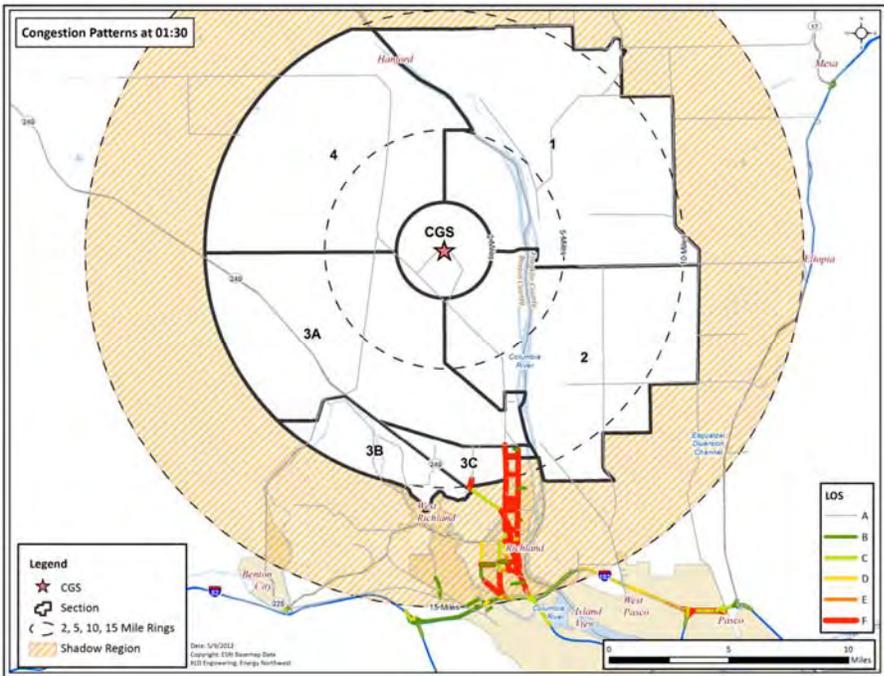


Figure A.41 - Congestion Patterns at 2 Hours and 30 Minutes after Advisory to Evacuate

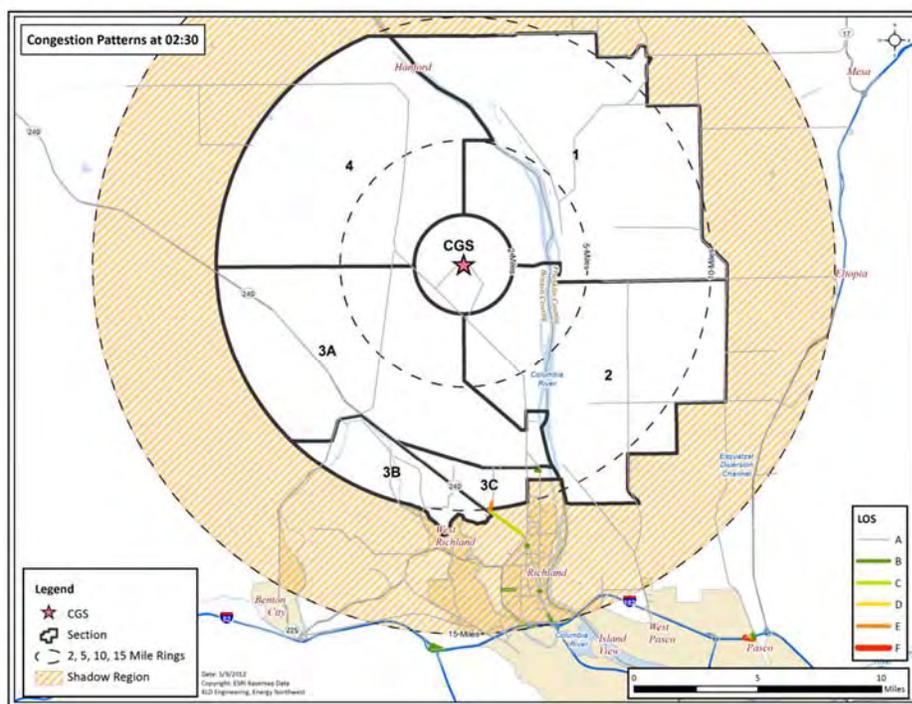


Figure A.42 - Time to Clear Indicated Area of 90% of Affected Population

Scenario:	Summer		Summer		Summer	Winter			Winter			Winter	Winter	Summer
	Midweek		Weekend		Midweek Weekend	Midweek			Weekend			Midweek Weekend	Weekend	Midweek
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Region	Midday		Midday		Evening	Midday			Midday			Evening	Midday	Midday
	Good Weather	Rain	Good Weather	Rain	Good Weather	Good Weather	Rain	Snow	Good Weather	Rain	Snow	Good Weather	Special Event	Roadway Impact
Entire 2-Mile Region, 5-Mile Region, and EPZ														
R01	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05
R02	1:25	1:25	1:30	1:30	1:40	1:30	1:30	1:40	1:35	1:35	2:05	1:45	1:35	1:25
R03	1:50	2:05	1:40	1:45	1:35	1:50	2:00	2:05	1:30	1:30	1:50	1:35	2:00	1:55
2-Mile Ring and Keyhole to 5 Miles														
R04	1:40	1:40	1:30	1:35	1:45	1:40	1:40	2:00	1:40	1:40	2:05	1:45	1:40	1:40
R05	1:40	1:40	1:30	1:35	1:45	1:40	1:40	2:00	1:40	1:40	2:05	1:45	1:40	1:40
R06	1:45	1:50	1:35	1:40	1:45	1:50	1:50	2:15	1:45	1:45	2:15	1:50	1:45	1:45
R07	1:45	1:45	1:45	1:45	1:50	1:50	1:50	2:15	1:50	1:50	2:15	1:55	1:50	1:45
R08	1:25	1:25	1:35	1:35	1:40	1:25	1:25	1:35	1:35	1:35	2:05	1:40	1:35	1:25
R09	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:10	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05
R10	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:10	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05
R11	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05
2-Mile Ring and Keyhole to EPZ Boundary														
R12	1:50	2:10	1:40	1:45	1:30	1:50	2:00	2:05	1:25	1:30	1:45	1:35	2:00	1:55
R13	1:50	2:10	1:40	1:45	1:25	1:50	2:00	2:05	1:20	1:25	1:35	1:25	2:05	1:50
R14	1:50	2:10	1:40	1:45	1:25	1:50	2:00	2:05	1:20	1:25	1:35	1:25	2:05	1:50
Staged Evacuation - 2-Mile Ring and Keyhole to 5 Miles														
R15	1:40	1:40	1:35	1:35	1:45	1:40	1:40	2:00	1:40	1:40	2:05	1:45	1:40	1:40
R16	1:40	1:40	1:35	1:35	1:45	1:40	1:45	2:05	1:40	1:40	2:05	1:45	1:40	1:40
R17	1:45	1:50	1:40	1:40	1:50	1:50	1:50	2:15	1:45	1:45	2:15	1:50	1:45	1:45
R18	1:45	1:45	1:45	1:45	1:50	1:50	1:50	2:15	1:50	1:50	2:15	1:55	1:50	1:45
R19	1:25	1:25	1:35	1:35	1:40	1:25	1:25	1:35	1:35	1:40	2:05	1:45	1:35	1:25
R20	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:10	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05
R21	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:10	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05
R22	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05	1:05

Figure A.43 - Time to Clear Indicated Area of 100% of Affected Population

Scenario:	Summer		Summer		Summer	Winter			Winter			Winter	Winter	Summer
	Midweek		Weekend		Midweek	Midweek			Weekend			Midweek	Weekend	Midweek
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Region	Midday		Midday		Evening	Midday			Midday			Evening	Midday	Midday
	Good Weather	Rain	Good Weather	Rain	Good Weather	Good Weather	Rain	Snow	Good Weather	Rain	Snow	Good Weather	Special Event	Roadway Impact
Entire 2-Mile Region, 5-Mile Region, and EPZ														
R01	1:55	1:55	1:55	1:55	1:55	1:55	1:55	1:55	1:55	1:55	1:55	1:55	1:55	1:55
R02	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05
R03	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10
2-Mile Ring and Keyhole to 5 Miles														
R04	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05
R05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05
R06	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05
R07	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05
R08	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05
R09	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05
R10	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05
R11	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05
2-Mile Ring and Keyhole to EPZ Boundary														
R12	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10
R13	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10
R14	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10	5:10
Staged Evacuation - 2-Mile Ring and Keyhole to 5 Miles														
R15	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05
R16	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05
R17	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05
R18	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05
R19	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05
R20	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05
R21	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05
R22	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05	5:05

Annex B	Revision 0
U.S. Department of Energy Hanford Site	1/12/2018

Annex B – U.S. Department of Energy Hanford Site

Summary of Changes:

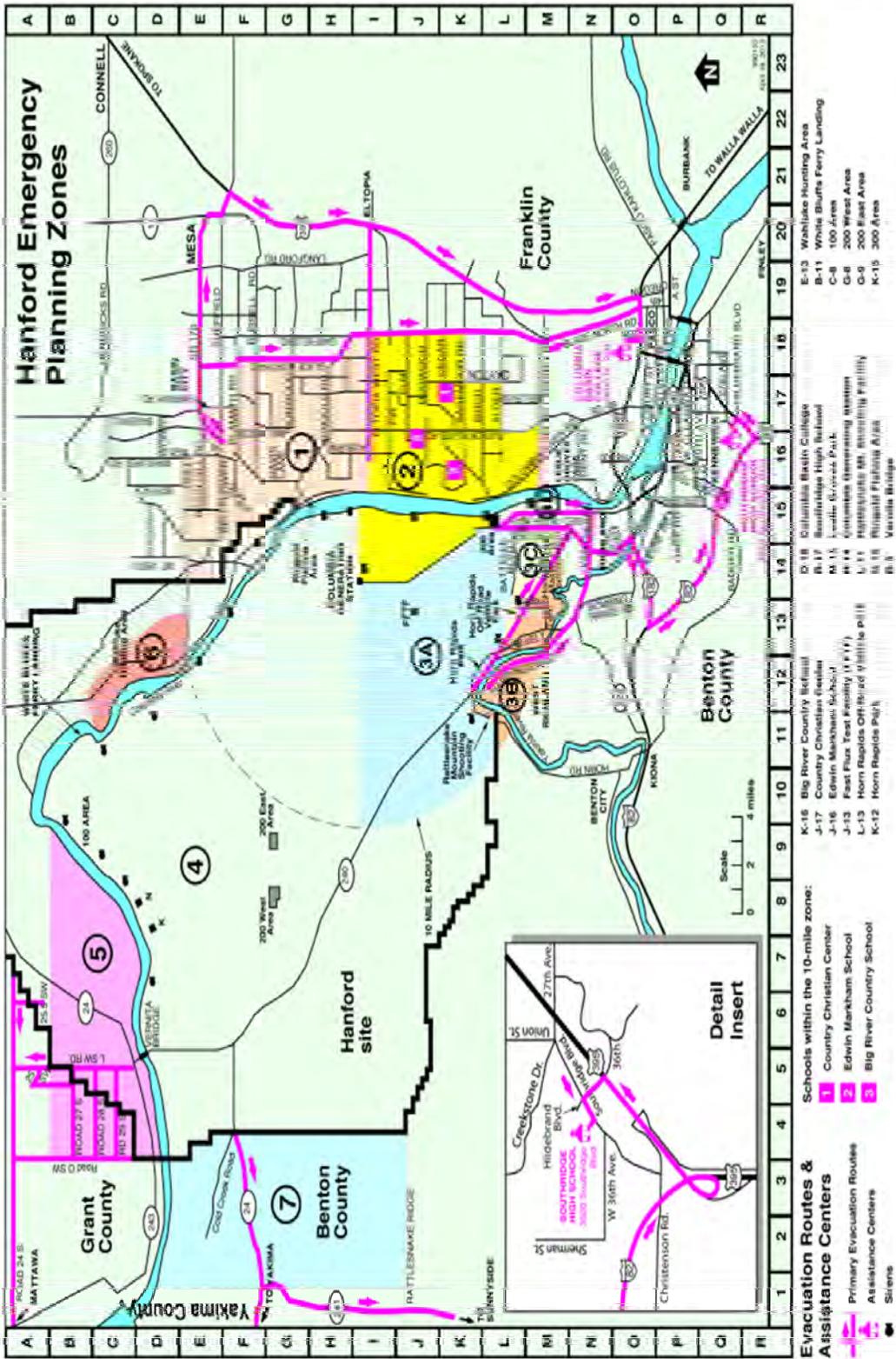
- *New chapter. Contains text from 2014 FNF Plan sections: Annex B, Appendix 2*
- *Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.*

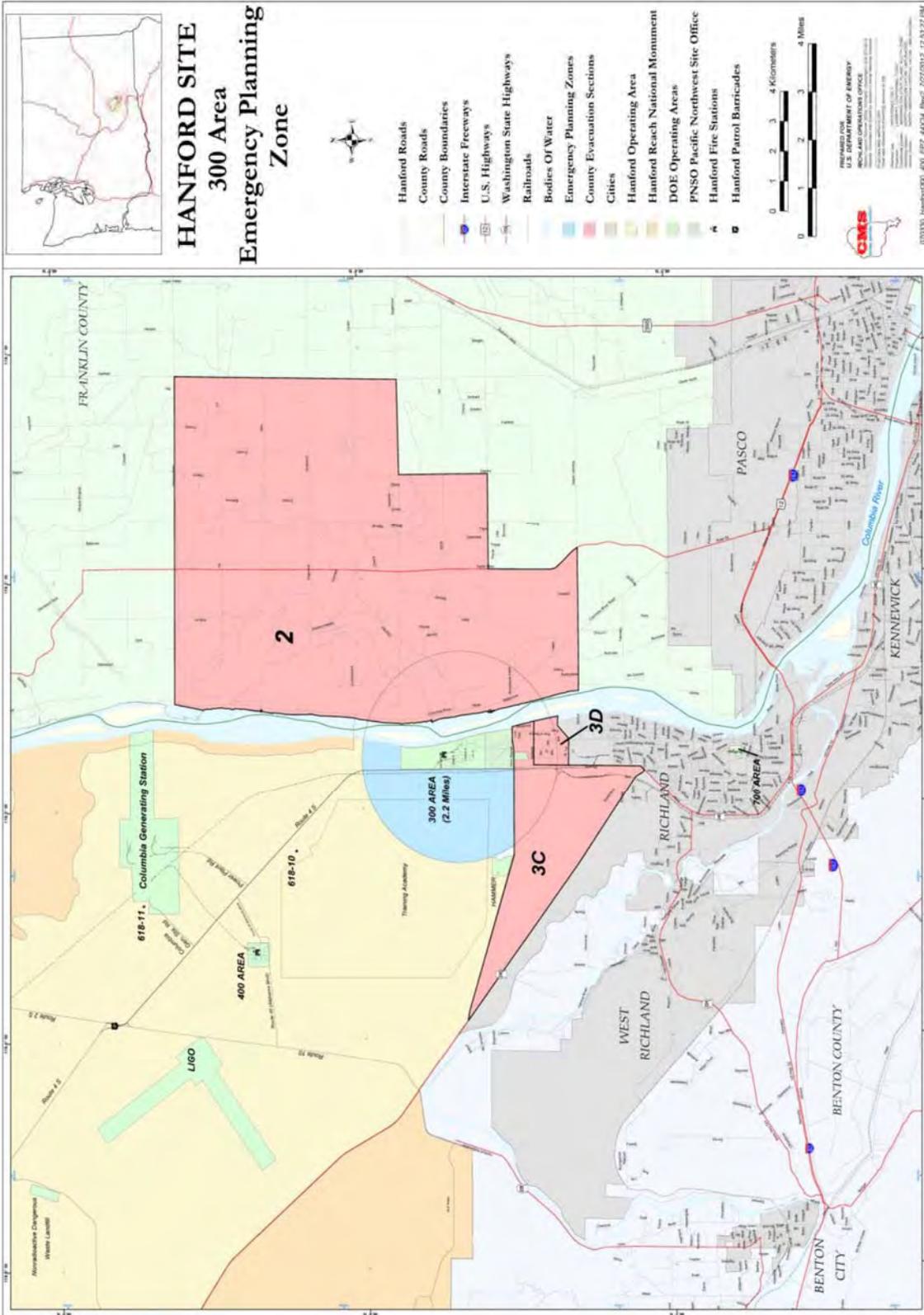
B.1 Introduction

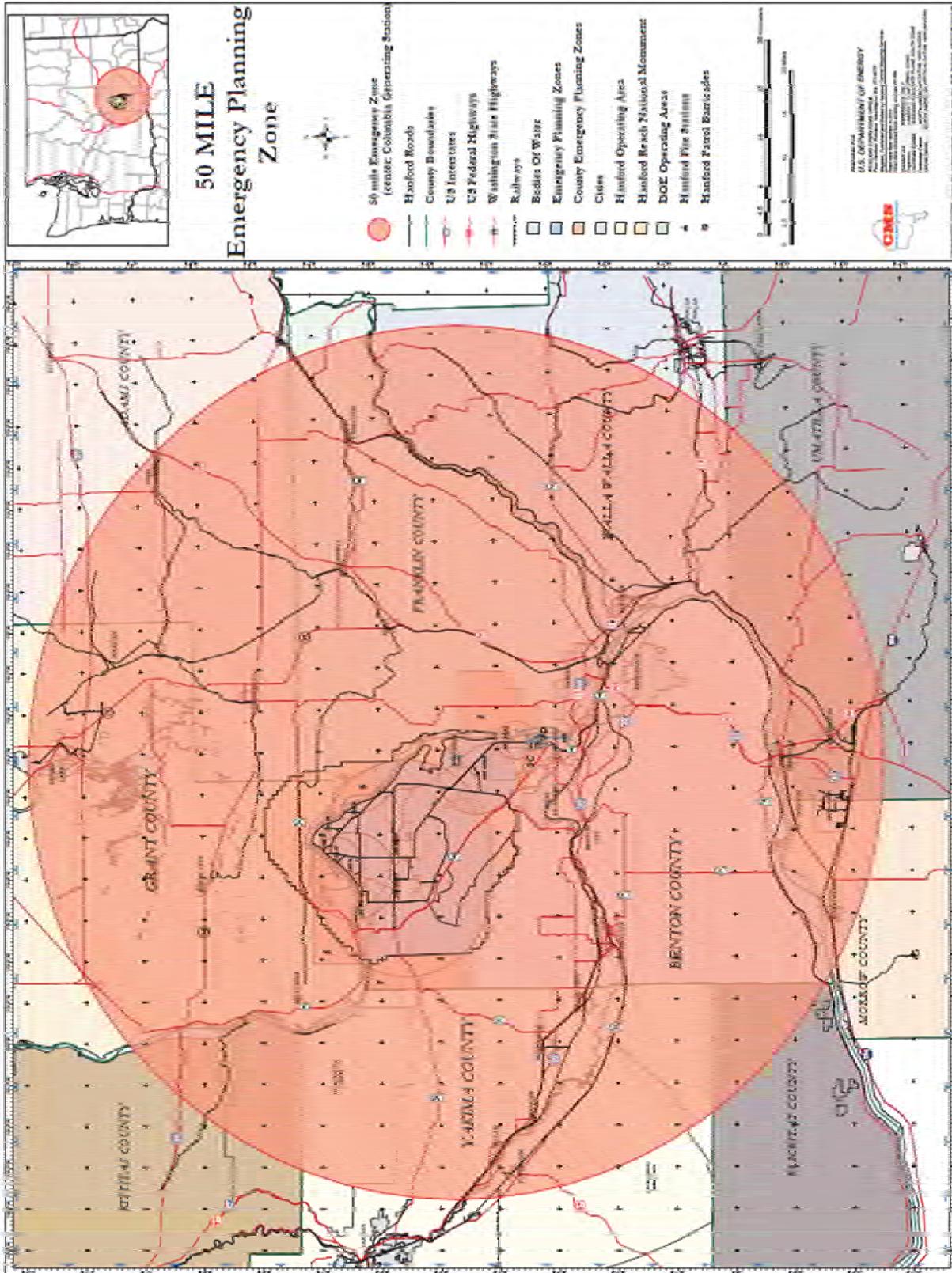
The United States Department of Energy’s Hanford Site sits on 586 square miles in the desert of southeastern Washington State. The area is home to nine former nuclear reactors and their associated processing facilities that were built beginning in 1943. The reactors were used to produce plutonium, a man-made, radioactive, chemical element which was needed for atomic weapons associated with America’s defense program during World War II and throughout the Cold War. Plutonium from Hanford was used in the Fat Man bomb which was dropped on Nagasaki, Japan in August of 1945 and helped to end World War II.

The Hanford Site facilities operate under license from the U.S. Department of Energy, in collaboration with the State of Washington Department of Ecology, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The Hanford Site employs response procedures and processes to address the full spectrum of operational emergencies, natural phenomenon, transportation events, and safeguard and security emergencies. In place are procedures for quickly identifying and classifying events and alerting the public. Specific details on the incident identification, classifying, and notifications are in the following areas of this Plan.

Maps







Annex C	Revision 0
Framatome, Inc.	1/12/2018

Annex C – Framatome, Inc.

Summary of Changes:

- *New chapter. Contains text from 2014 FNF Plan sections: Annex C, Appendix 2*
- *Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.*

C.1 Introduction

In January 2018, Areva NP, Inc. changed its name to Framatome, Inc. The Framatome Richland Engineering and Manufacturing Facility (EMF) consists primarily of an office building complex, four main processing buildings, a product development test facility, process chemical and waste storage tank system, materials warehouses, and ancillary buildings.

The operations conducted under United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (USNRC) Special Nuclear Materials (SNM) License No. SNM-1227 and Washington State Radioactive Materials License No. WN-I062-1 are related to the development and fabrication of UO₂ fuels for commercial nuclear reactors. This includes receipt, possession, storage, transfer, and all operational steps from UF₆-UO₂ conversion to packaging finished fuel elements, associated uranium scrap recycling, and waste treatment and disposal.

C.2 Emergency Planning Zones / Offsite Protective Action Recommendations

Emergency Planning Zones (EPZs) have been established by Framatome and state / local authorities. EPZ sections are shown in figures below. EPZ sections extend approximately 12-15 miles around the Framatome Richland EMF.

Offsite protective action recommendations (PARs) would be required whenever the projected dose exceeds 1 rem effective dose equivalent (EDE), or the projected HazMat concentration exceeds Emergency Response Planning Guideline (ERPG 3) at the site boundary. Evacuation and sheltering constitute the two types of PARs for the public that might be made to local authorities. Generally, if airborne plume travel time permits, evacuation is the preferred PAR. Fortunately, because the vicinity of the plant is so lightly populated and traveled, a PAR out to 1.0 mile can be implemented with little impact.

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C.3 USNRC Event Classification System

Fuel cycle and materials facilities (like the Framatome Richland EMF) do not present nearly the degree of radiological hazard (by orders of magnitude less) that nuclear power plants do. The NRC classification system at the fuel facility requires the use of only two emergency classification levels, Alert and Site Area Emergency. Alert represents the least severe condition and Site Area Emergency the most severe.

An Alert is defined as an incident that has led or could lead to a release to the environment of radioactive material or other hazardous material, but the release is not expected to require a response by an offsite response organization to protect persons offsite. An Alert reflects mobilization of the facility’s emergency response organization, either in a standby mode that will activate some portions of the facility’s emergency response organization or full mobilization, but does not indicate an expectation of offsite consequences. However, an Alert may require offsite response organizations to respond to an onsite condition.

A Site Area Emergency is defined as an incident that has led or could lead to a significant release to the environment of radioactive or other hazardous material and that could require a response by an offsite organization to protect persons offsite. A Site Area Emergency reflects full mobilization of the facility’s emergency response organization and may result in requests for offsite organizations to respond to the site.

Emergency Action Levels (EALs) are established specific initiating conditions relative to particular events or changes in instrument sensors that require emergency response measures to be performed. A list of EALs is contained in the facility’s Emergency Plan. These EALs were developed according to the guidance found in USNRC Regulatory Guide 3.67, Standard Format and Content for Emergency Plans for Fuel Cycle and Materials Facilities, Appendix A, Examples of Initiating Conditions.

C.4 Hazardous Chemicals Classification System

A classification system involving potential or actual releases of non-radioactive hazardous materials has been coordinated with the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) established under the provisions of Section 301(c) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, Pub. L. 99 499). This hazardous chemicals classification system designed for oil, non-radioactive hazardous materials, and dangerous waste incidents is used by request of Benton County Emergency Management (BCEM). The different classification levels are described

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below.

Level I – Potential Emergency Condition (no notification offsite required) – An incident or threat of a release that can be controlled by the first response personnel and does not require evacuation of other than the involved structure or the immediate outdoor area. The incident is confined to a small area and does not pose an immediate threat to life or property. EAL: Elevated hazardous material concentration(s) onsite but <ERPG 2 level(s) at the site boundary.

Level II – Limited Emergency Condition – An incident involving a greater hazard or larger area that poses a potential threat to life or property and which may require a limited evacuation of the surrounding area. EAL: >ERPG 2 level offsite but is not >ERPG 3 offsite.

Level III – Full Emergency Condition – An incident involving a severe hazard or a large area that poses an extreme threat to life and property and will probably require a large-scale evacuation; or an incident requiring the expertise or resources of county, state, federal or private agencies/organizations. EAL: ERPG 3 exceeded offsite.

Maps

