



Washington State



Fixed Nuclear Facility Plan (December 2024)

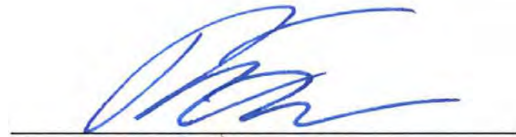
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The Washington State Military Department sincerely appreciates the cooperation and support from those agencies, departments, and local jurisdictions which have contributed to the development and ultimate publication of the *Washington State Fixed Nuclear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

The FNF Plan describes how Washington will manage and coordinate the response to an emergency at one of the nuclear facilities in the state. This plan is in alignment with the strategies and doctrine outlined within the National Response Framework (NRF) and National Incident Management System (NIMS), and additionally aligns with the vertical utilization of Emergency Support Functions (ESF) during incident response. It amends the *Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan* as an incident annex for radiological emergencies.

The *Washington State Fixed Nuclear Facility Plan* is one of the many efforts to be better prepared for emergencies or disasters. These planning efforts and response plans contribute to advancing the state's ability to minimize the impacts of emergencies and disasters on people, property, the economy, and the environment of Washington State.



Robert Ezelle
Director
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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) Plan*, hereafter referred to as the FNF 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 entities 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 Plan is the Radiological/Nuclear incident annex to the *Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)*.

The *Washington State Fixed Nuclear Facility Plan* updates the *Washington State Fixed Nuclear Facility Protection Plan, 2023* and involved the cooperative efforts of many 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 within 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 Changes

Date	Summary of Change
06/2022	Major revision to incorporate programmatic changes from the Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Program Manual (2019)
06/2022	Changed title of document and updated cover page
06/2022	Updated Notification forms for Framatome and the Department of Energy Hanford Site.
06/2022	Incorporated changes to ensure consistency with the Washington Restoration Framework (2021)
06/2022	Incorporated changes associated with the Unified Coordination Group replacing the Multi-Agency Coordination Group and the incorporation of the Policy Group into the SEOC organizational structure.
11/2023	Chapter 1, subsection 1.2. Change subsection title to include Situation. Added language to tie the FNF Plan to the hazards identified on the State Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan. Minor word changes.
11/2023	Chapter 2, subsection 2.8, 1.B. Changed title from Emergency Worker/Assistance Center(s) to Community Reception Center(s).
11/2023	Chapter 3, <u>Subsection 3.2</u> . Minor word corrections to a couple of State agency specific responsibilities. Updated EFSEC as a standalone state agency; no longer under the UTC. Changed Emergency Worker Assistance Center to Community Reception Centers for Benton and Franklin Counties. Modified FEMA specific responsibilities to include review/approval of REP Program plans. Updated U.S. Navy specific responsibilities to include collecting offsite Permanent Record Dosimeters. <u>Subsection 3.3</u> . Added reference to an additional MOU with Energy Northwest covering the installation and maintenance of the Jumbo Switch for the Dedicated CRASH system.
11/2023	Chapter 4. Minor word changes only.
11/2023	Chapter 5. <u>Subsection 5.2.1</u> . Replaced Disaster Manager with State Coordinating Officer. <u>Subsection 5.2.2</u> . Replaced Disaster Manager with State Coordinating Officer. <u>Subsection 5.2.3</u> . Replaced Disaster Manager with State Coordinating Officer. <u>Subsection 5.2.4</u> . Replaced Disaster Manager with State Coordinating Officer. Expanded SEOC Actions information to better align with the AWC procedures. <u>Subsection 5.2.5</u> . Added new subsection for a Navy Nuclear Weapons Event.
11/2023	Chapter 6. Updated name on new Electronic Notification System.
11/2023	Chapter 7, subsection 7.1. Updated name of new Electronic Notification System and provided additional clarity on what level the SEOC would be activated to.
11/2023	Chapter 8. <u>Subsection 8.1</u> . Added reference to the Navy Nuclear Weapon Event program.

Date	Summary of Change
	<u>Subsection 8.3.</u> Added CGS and Hanford (DOE) JIC Public Concern and Media Line numbers.
11/2023	Chapter 9, subsection 9.2. Provided additional clarity on use of the Benton County Emergency Worker kit procedure by the SEOC Representative to the CGS EOF.
11/2023	Chapter 11. <u>Subsection 11.11.</u> Updated to reflect the Columbia Basin College Community Reception Center (CRC) as the default CRC for Benton and Franklin Counties. <u>Subsection 11.12.</u> Updated to reflect incorporation of DOE RAP Region 8 into DOE RAP Region 6. Corrected misspelled word. <u>Subsection 11.13.</u> Provided additional clarity on State coordinating with locals for Relocation assistance.
11/2023	Chapter 12. <u>Subsection 12.2.</u> Minor word adjustments, no content changes. <u>Subsection 12.3.</u> Added acronym for Community Reception Center and restated that the Columbia Basin College CRC/EWAC is the default CRC/EWAC.
11/2023	Chapter 13. <u>Subsection 13.1.</u> Updated info on expiration of EMD MOUs with Hospitals and coordinating the shift of the hospital MOUs over to DOH under their own authorities in March 2023. Updated Trauma Center level for Kadlec Hospital in Richland.
11/2023	Chapter 14. <u>Subsection 14.1.</u> Added reference to the Transportation Corridor Protective Action Decision Package along with the Relocation, Return, and Food Control Area decision packages. <u>Subsection 14.2.</u> Minor word clarification not related to content. <u>Subsection 14.5.</u> Inserted new subsection specifically on reoccupancy, moved reoccupancy information from 14.1 into this subsection and renumbered follow-on subsections accordingly.
11/2023	Chapter 16. <u>Subsection 16.1.</u> Update title of EMD Training Policy, updated Table 16-1 to reflect new training requirements for EMD staff, and incorporation of the newly hired SEOC Core Staff as leads for SEOC Sections.
11/2023	Chapter 17. <u>Subsection 17.1.</u> Updated the position title of the planner. <u>Subsection 17.2.</u> Provided additional clarification on how the formal planning process works, who is involved, and how the stakeholders are involved. Listed the Response Section as the entity responsible for the maintenance of the SEOC SOPs. <u>Subsection 17.3.</u> Updated some of the Distribution List POC contact info.
11/2023	Annex A, Figure A.3. Updated 50-mile EPZ Map.
11/2023	Annex B. <u>Subsection B.2.</u> Provided additional detail on where to locate information on how DOE will conduct operations for a DOE originated incident. Also provided information on how WSDA will conduct precautionary measures for a DOE

Date	Summary of Change
	<p>incident and that it will be different than for the pre-planned activities for a CGS incident due to multiple locations of hazardous facilities with details on what those activities are will be located in their plan.</p> <p><u>Subsection B.3.</u> Discusses some of the specific Intermediate Phase differences on how the SEOC would respond to a DOE originated incident as opposed to a CGS incident.</p> <p><u>Subsection B.4.</u> Discusses Late Phase activities will be different from CGS Late Phase due to different constituents on the radiological deposition.</p> <p><u>Subsection B.5.</u> Updated the Hanford Site Neighbors Map.</p>
11/2023	<p>Annex C.</p> <p><u>Subsection C.3.</u> Added additional detail on which level the SEOC will activate to at each emergency classification level.</p> <p><u>Subsection C.4.</u> Added additional detail on which level the SEOC will activate to at each hazardous materials classification level.</p> <p><u>Subsection C.5.</u> Incorporated the details on how the State EOC will be notified by Framatome and what activities the SEOC will do to notify internal and external partners.</p>
11/2023	<p>Annex D.</p> <p><u>Subsection D.2.</u> Clarified that there is no requirement vice need for Kitsap and Snohomish Counties to develop plans specifically for this hazard.</p> <p><u>Subsection D.4.</u> Inserted to provide details on how the AWC will be notified and what follow-on notifications the AWC/SEOC will make.</p> <p><u>Subsection D.5.</u> Inserted to provide details on the initial activities that will occur in the SEOC for this type of incident.</p> <p><u>Subsection D.6.</u> Renumbered following insertion of new subsections D.4. and D.5.</p>
11/2023	<p>Annex E. Changed title to <i>Navy Nuclear Weapons Program vice the Agriculture and Food Control Measures</i>. This is a newly inserted annex. Inserted to provide details on the Navy Nuclear Weapons Program (NNWP) at NAVSUBASE Bangor. Discusses how the SEOC will be notified, who to contact to authenticate the incident, what the initial expectations for the SEOC to do are, and what follow-on notifications are required.</p>
11/2023	<p>Annex F. Changed from Annex E to F since the NNWP Annex was inserted into the document.</p> <p><u>Subsection F.2.</u> Spelled out WDOH and added sentence to more clearly specify what the role of WSDA is. Changed milk to dairy throughout. Provided more detail on the relationship between DOH and WSDA regarding sample collection and where other resources may come from to assist in sample collection and analysis.</p> <p><u>Subsection F.4.</u> Provides more clarity on the purpose of Food Control Points, who will be manning them, and who may be serving the Embargo Letter. Also discusses that non-commercial vehicles may stop at the Food Control Point and voluntarily surrender food. Waste disposal will be handled by either WA DOE or WA DOH.</p> <p><u>Subsection F.5.</u> Discusses possible actions WSDA may take if probable cause is determined under RCW 15.130 regarding embargo actions.</p>

Date	Summary of Change
11/2023	Appendix 2. Updated Framatome Notification Form and added the Navy Nuclear Weapons Program Event Classification Notification Form.
11/2023	Appendix 4. Updated SEOC SOP identifiers to match the 2023 SOP.
11/2024	Minor Revisions to incorporate programmatic changes from the Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Program Manual (Dec 2023)
11/2024	Chapter 2. Added clarification that the Director of the Washington Military Department and The Adjutant General (TAG) are the same position. Updated that the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) staffing roster is maintained by the Resources Unit Leader (RESL). Corrected RCW to 38.52.050.
12/2024	Chapter 3. Updated Coordinating Agency responsibilities.
12/2024	Chapter 4. Added clarification that the Director of the Washington Military Department and The Adjutant General (TAG) are the same position. Corrected RCW to 38.52.050, 38.52.010(12) and 38.52.010(32). Updated resource management process list.
12/2024	Chapter 6. Spelled out State Emergency Operations Officers (SEOOs) and added additional information on the Alert and Warning Center.
12/2024	Chapter 7. Described activation level and modified Level -1 Full Activation process. Updated description and responsibilities of ESF 2 – Communications. Added section on how sensitive information is shared during a hostile action-based (HAB) incident.
11/2024	Chapter 8. Updated email address for SEOC PIO and address for Kitsap County EOC/JIC.
11/2024	Chapter 11. Added 4 recreation areas that are part of the precautionary evacuations. Updated most recent evacuation time estimate review (2024). Updated State Coordinating Officer as the approval authority for decision packages.
11/2024	Chapter 13. Removed reference for the 10 hospital MOUs that are no longer used, updated hospital capacities.
11/2024	Chapter 14. Replaced ESF 14 (Long Term Recovery) with ESF 21 (Recovery) to align with the most recent version of the WA CEMP (2024).
11/2024	Chapter 16. Changed position responsible for planning SEOC Workday from SEOC Training and Exercise program Manager to the Core SEOC Supervisor. Added description of the SEOC Personnel Credentialing Plan. Updated Figure 16-1 REP Training Tracks.
11/2024	Chapter 17. Changed the position names for the EMD REP Staff. Updated list of Required Courses for EMD REP Program Staff, added course names and abbreviations for easier reading. Updated address for Kitsap County EM, Navy contacts, and DOE Richland Operations.
11/2024	Annex A. Added reactor type and expiration date of NRC license. Date and version of most recent Evacuation Time Estimates were updated. Inserted updated graphics and removed no longer needed region description graphics in Figure A-4

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Chapter 1 – Introduction

Summary of Changes:

- **Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.**
- **Removed Naval Station Everett, reference to Snohomish County, and updated names of Naval Installations.**

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, Framatome, Inc., or the Naval Base Kitsap (including Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and Intermediate Maintenance Facility and Naval Base Kitsap-Bangor).

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 and Intermediate Maintenance Facility
4. Naval Base Kitsap-Bangor
5. Framatome, Inc.

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 or adjacent to the Hanford Reservation in Benton County or in the Puget Sound area in Kitsap County. This Plan further provides conceptual information for public information and warning, operational coordination, and for determining, assessing, and reporting the severity and magnitude of such incidents (i.e., situational assessment.) 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 supplements the *Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)*.

1.2 Situation and 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 radiological emergencies or disasters depends on factors such as time of occurrence, severity of impact, existing weather conditions, area demographics, and nature of infrastructure construction. Other incidents, as identified in the State Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan, such as fire, floods, and hazardous materials releases

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can 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.

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 two weeks 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, as appropriate, 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.
- Meet the state’s Limited English Proficiency requirements based on the demographics of the county.

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.

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- 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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Chapter 2 – Concept of Operations

Planning Standard A

Summary of Changes:

- **Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.**
- **Removed second time SEOC was written out in full.**
- **Added clarification that the Director of the Military Department is the same position as The Adjutant General (TAG).**
- **Corrected RCW to 38.52.020, 38.52.010(12) and 38.52.010(32).**
- **Added sentence that the staffing roster is maintained in the planning section by the**

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.) (NUREG A.2.i., A.1.ii.) 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).

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 impacted community overtaken by such occurrences.

2.2 Incident Initialization and Mobilization

As stated in the Washington Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) Concept of Operations, RCW 38.52.030(3) requires the Military Department to administer and manage the SEOC in an emergency and to include representation from all appropriate state agencies for the purpose of authorizing state resources and actions during an emergency.

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The Governor is granted general supervision and control of all emergency management functions of the Military Department and is "responsible for the carrying out of the provisions" of the Emergency Management Act (RCW 38.52). The Director of the Military Department, subject to the direction and control of the Governor, is responsible to the Governor for carrying out the program for emergency management of the state pursuant to RCW 38.52.030(2).

When an imminent or actual emergency or disaster threatens the state, The Adjutant General (TAG), or designee, usually the EMD Director, will increase the activation level of the SEOC, gather and evaluate relevant factual information concerning the incident, and recommend, if appropriate, that the Governor proclaim a state of emergency.

The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) serves as the primary location from which State response to an incident occurs. The SEOC is the location from which the essential functions of a state response are managed around the clock for protracted periods of time. The EMD Director is responsible to the Director of the Military Department for ensuring continuity of resources in support of 24-hour operations. (NUREG A.5.i.)

The SEOC is staffed in shifts as detailed in the SEOC Incident Action Plan and in accordance with NIMS and ICS principles. When the SEOC is activated, all available EMD staff and the activated ESF State Agency Liaisons (SALs) respond to the SEOC. Once the initial Staffing Pattern is completed, the remaining staff are made available for follow-on shifts according to the established operational periods. (NUREG A.5.ii.)

The Planning Section is responsible for developing and maintaining the Staffing Pattern which is used to schedule staffing for each operational period. The Staffing Pattern is developed during the initial operational period and then expanded for longer periods as the needs of the incident dictate. The Staffing Pattern is incorporated into the SEOC Action Plan for each operational period. Operational periods are for 24-hours. By default, operational periods are split into two 12-hour shifts. The shift hours run from 0700-1900 and 1900-0700. (NUREG A.5.iii.)

Each position is responsible to conduct a shift change turn over with the person reliving them before they sign out for the shift. The SEOC SOP contains guidance to the outgoing staff on what they need to discuss with the incoming shift. (NUREG A.5.iv.)

Initialization of a radiological incident begins with the facility sending a notification to the Alert and Warning Center (AWC) located in the State EOC. The AWC provides the state with a 24-hour single point to receive and 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

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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 (REP) Program. In addition, the AWC provides continuous situational monitoring during non-emergency periods as well as in times of disaster and emergency. The State Emergency Operations Officers (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.

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 primary emergency communications system (CRASH call, Dedicated Fax, and Dial Up) are tested during annual exercises. There are other communications available (commercial telephone/fax, email, cellphone, etc.) as redundancies to the primary communications. (NUREG F.3.i.). Chapter 7, subsection 7.1 provides additional detail on which communications systems are routinely tested, when and with whom.

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 C.4. contain current points of contact for the facility and responding organizations, including the methods of notification, backup, and message verification (NUREG E.1.iii).

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

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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 Operations 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 then briefs senior management and discusses the assignment of a UCG Coordinator, as appropriate for the situation, and which Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) may be needed. The SEOOs notify the UCG Coordinator 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. SEOOs make the initial notifications to appropriate organizations as described in the SEOO SOP. Chapter 6 describes notification methods and processes in further detail.

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, according to the State Resource Request Process, such requests be coordinated through the county EOC beforehand to verify if more timely assistance is available through the county.

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 impacted state agency to the SEOC.

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 (NUREG A.1.c.i). This authority includes the responsibility to assign and delegate authority for preparedness and response (NUREG A.2.i, A.2.ii). The Governor usually delegates to the Director of the Washington Military Department the responsibility for direction and control when proclaiming a disaster or emergency. The Director of the Washington Military Department carries out these responsibilities in cooperation and collaboration with state agencies, local jurisdictions, volunteer organizations and the private sector. Figure 2-1 Emergency Management Operational Structure depicts the control and coordination channels used during disasters and emergencies in Washington State (NUREG A.1.b).

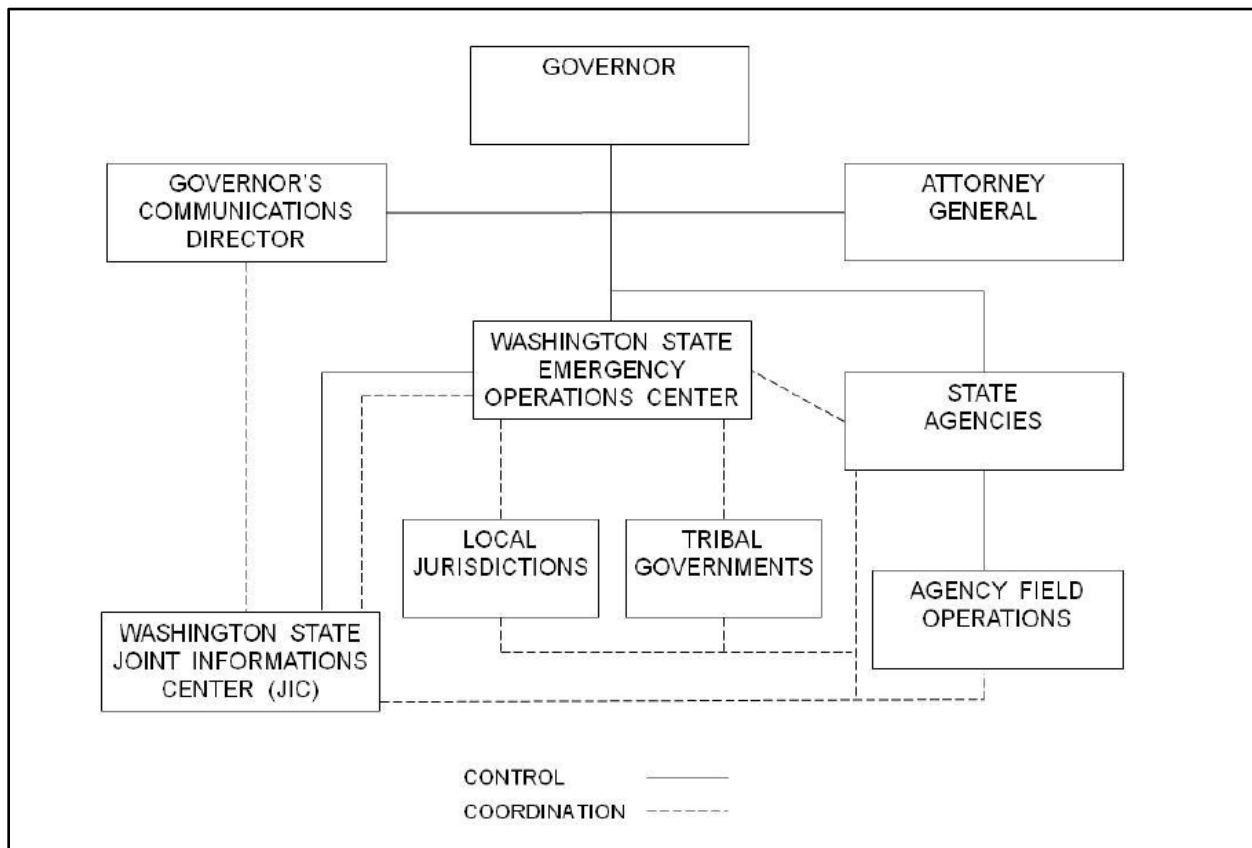


Figure 2-1 Emergency Management Operational Structure

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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.

2.4 Coordination

The Washington Emergency Management Division Director coordinates response activities under the authority of the Washington Military Department Director (A.1.c.ii). 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 2-2 Emergency Management Organizational Structure. (NUREG A.1.a., A.1.b.)

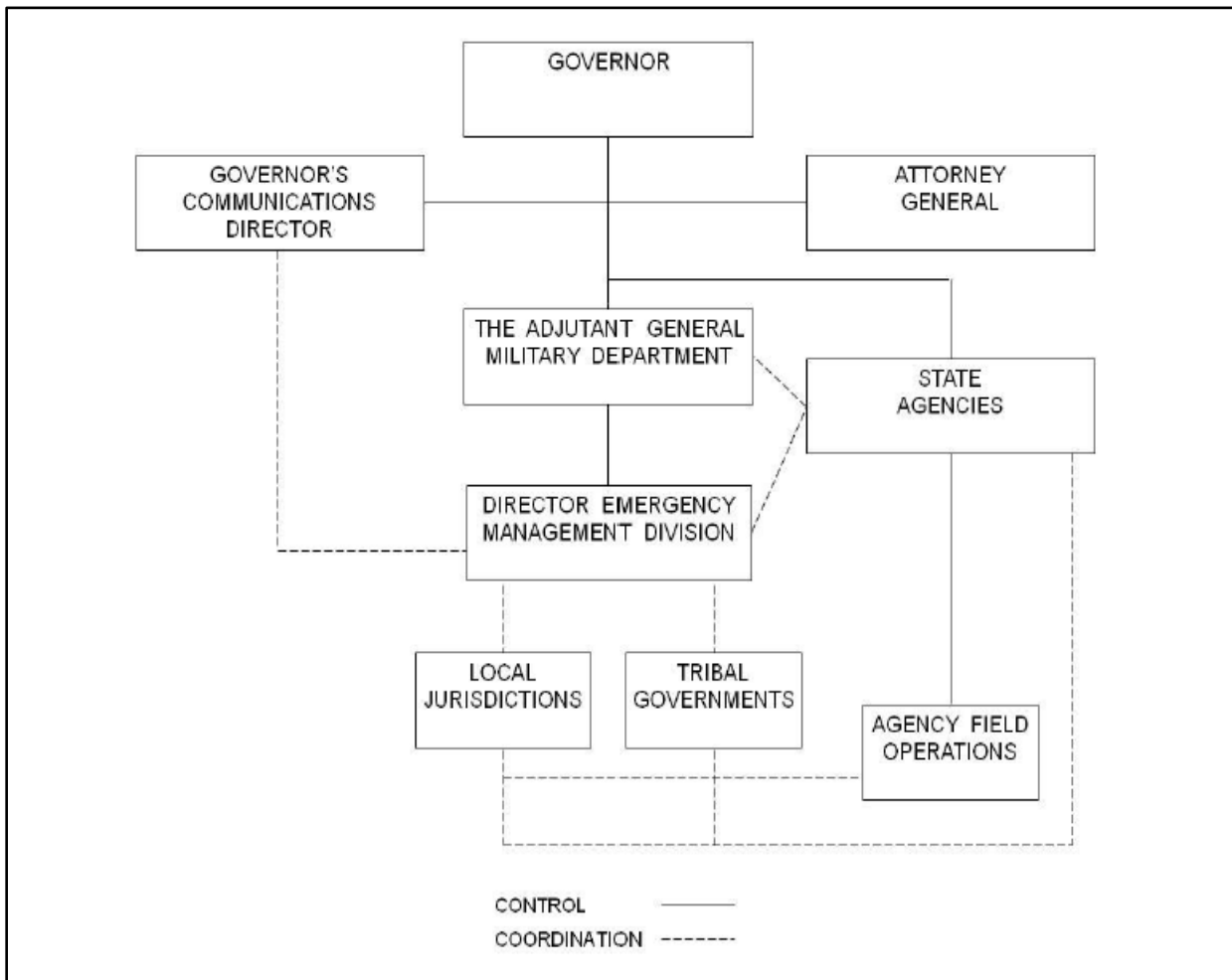


Figure 2-2 Emergency Management Organizational Structure

The Governor, through the Director of the Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division, and the SEOC, may provide liaisons to federal agencies, using the ESF model. The SEOC may also provide SEOC Representatives to a provincial government, 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.2). 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.

2.5 SEOC Mobilization and Operation

The State Emergency Operations Center (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 2.3: SEOC Activation Levels) 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 Alert & Warning Center Supervisor as part of the initial notifications

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

Figure 2-3 SEOC Activation Levels

The Response Section Manager/ Alert & Warning Center Supervisor will brief senior management and discuss assignment of a Unified Coordination Group (UCG) Coordinator, as

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appropriate for the situation. The UCG Coordinator 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 SEEO will activate the State EOC to Level 1, conduct the notifications specified in the SEEO Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), and request staff report to the SEOC for duty. Section 2.5 describes the process for notifying and activating SEOC staff. The Response Section Manager or designee will determine which ESFs will be needed and instruct the SEEOs 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 SEOC Supervisor assures the continuity of technical, administrative, and material resources for 24-hour emergency operations; however, the SEOC Supervisor may delegate the implementation of the task to General Staff. (NUREG A.5.i.) The General Staff will determine relief staff as well as needs and staff for other positions. The Section Chiefs will coordinate with the EOC Supervisor and other General Staff to determine staffing needs for the period of time determined appropriate for the incident. The Staffing Pattern catalogs the SEOC Staffing for two or more operational periods depending on the needs of the incident. (NUREG A.5.ii.) The Resource Unit Leader in the Planning Section develops, coordinates, and maintains the SEOC staffing pattern, which is reviewed and approved by the SEOC Supervisor. (NUREG A.5.iii.) Shifts are normally 12 hours and includes a period of time for shift change briefings between the outgoing and incoming staff. (NUREG A.5.iv.)

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 EOC Supervisor and at least one additional EOC responder. A Level 1 activation will typically include 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 Activation Levels. The SEOC is organized using the Incident Command System as a model and includes the following functional areas (see Figure 2-4 SEOC Organizational Chart.)

Declaring SEOC Operational

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

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These duties include notifications, mobilization, coordination, and situational awareness. Once handoff is confirmed, the AWC returns to normal duties however, the AWC continues to support the SEOC by facilitating some of the specialized response communications.

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 impacted community overtaken by such incidents, in accordance with RCW 38.52.050. (NUREG A.1.c.) The Governor may be assisted in this by the Policy Group. The Policy Group consists of the Governor, Governor’s Chief of Staff, the Adjutant General, and the Policy Group Coordinator normally filled by the EMD Director. The Policy Group provides policy guidance to the Unified Coordination Group (UCG) and supports prioritization and allocation of scarce resources, enables decision-making among elected and appointed officials and senior executives and is often comprised of elected officials, senior decision-makers, senior public safety officials, and high-level subject-matter experts.

Whenever a federal disaster declaration is received or whenever it is appropriate for the incident, a Unified Coordination Group (UCG) will be established to incorporate direction from the Governor’s Policy Group and set objectives in coordination with the SEOC Supervisor, Operations and Planning Chiefs. The UCG makes recommendations to the Governor via the Policy Group on actions for consideration. The Unified Coordination Group is led by either the UCG Coordinator or the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) when a federal declaration has been received. The UCG is comprised of the UCG Coordinator/SCO, the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) after a federal declaration has been received, and Principal and Supporting Agencies, as appropriate for the incident.

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 SEOC Representatives deployed in the field.

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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 coordination with ESF 7. In coordination with the Planning and Operations Sections and as influenced by the Policy Group, 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, facility, 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, 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 steps taken to support situational assessment in the early stages of response and recovery and information collection to facilitate analysis and forecasting. The Planning Section prepares the Governor’s Proclamation of Emergency, SEOC Incident Action Plan, Situation Report (SITREP), situation updates at briefings, mapping and geospatial analysis, and other appropriate products to support situational awareness. The Planning section coordinates staff assignment and scheduling. The staffing roster is maintained by the Resources Unit Leader (RESL) and is developed as a part of the planning process for the Incident Action Plan.

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. State agencies, departments, offices, commissions, councils, and boards assigned to an ESF as coordinating, primary, or supporting organizations are listed in Appendix A to the Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). (NUREG A.3.ii.)

Figure 2-4 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.3.i., A.3.iii.).

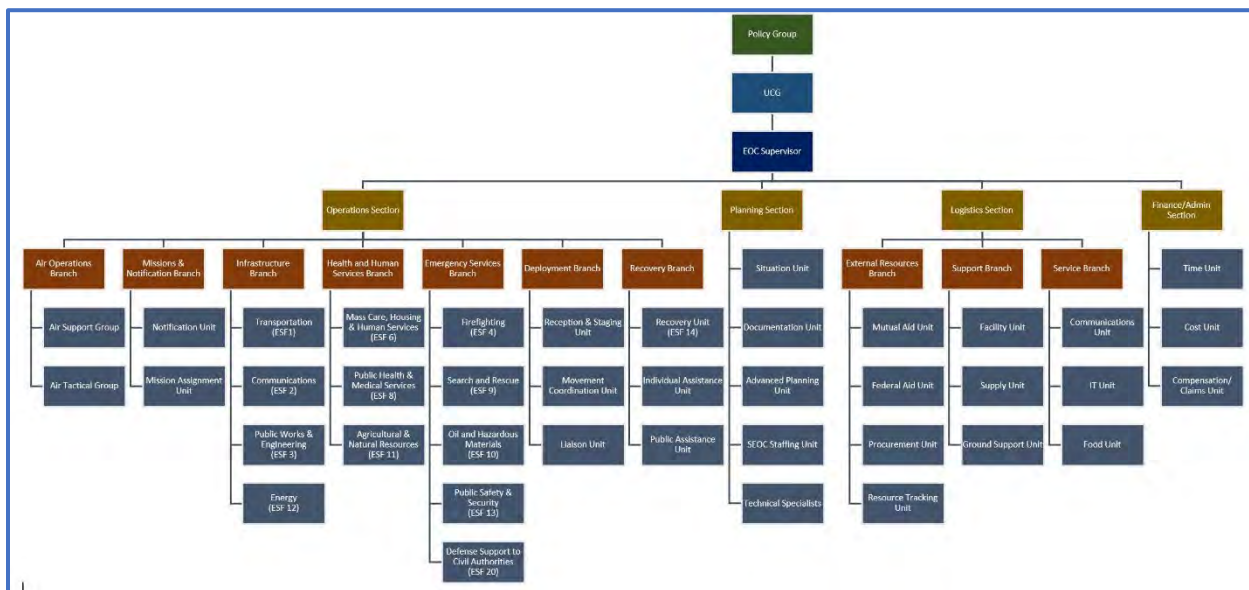


Figure 2-4 SEOC Level 1 Organizational Chart

2.6 Legal Authorities and Emergency Proclamations

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

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responsibility at the state level. The President of the United States declares an emergency or disaster at the national level. (NUREG A.2.iii)

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.iii.) 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 43.06.010(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 Military Department Director, EMD Director or UCG Coordinator determine an emergency proclamation is required and verifies the specific, factual background and justification for the proclamation.
- The Military Department Director, EMD Director or UCG Coordinator 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 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.

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- If federal assistance is requested, a copy of the Governor’s Proclamation is provided to the FEMA Region 10 Regional Administrator.

All proclamations shall indicate the nature of emergency, the area or areas threatened and the conditions creating the emergency or which make possible its termination. The state of emergency shall cease to exist upon the issuance of a proclamation of the Governor 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 Key Roles and Functional Areas

The following key positions in state and federal government direct and control emergency management activities during disasters and emergencies. (NUREG A.3.)

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 38.52.050(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). 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)].

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2. *The Director of the Washington Military Department / The Adjutant General (TAG)* 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 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.c). 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(12). 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

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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 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(32), 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

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federal response. The FCO will be in unified command with the SCO throughout the event to coordinate requested federal assistance.

2.8 Radiological Incident Phases

An incident involving a radiological release contains three general phases:

The early phase: The beginning of a radiological incident for in which immediate decisions for effective use of protective actions are required and must therefore be based primarily on the status of the radiological incident and the prognosis for worsening conditions. This phase may last from hours to days.

The intermediate phase: The period beginning after the source and releases have been brought under control (has not necessarily stopped but is no longer growing) and reliable environmental measurements are available for use as a basis for decisions on protective actions and extending until these additional protective actions are no longer needed. This phase may overlap the early phase and late phase and may last from weeks to months.

The late phase: The period beginning when recovery actions designed to reduce radiation levels in the environment to acceptable levels are commenced and ending when all recovery actions have been completed. This phase may extend from months to years. A PAG level, or dose to avoid, is not appropriate for long-term cleanup.

Table 2.1 below provides overview of the three radiological incident phases.

	Early Phase	Intermediate Phase	Late Phase
Initiating Event	Notification from facility of potential for radiological release	Termination of radiological release; state takes lead in coordinating offsite response	Begins when recovery actions designed to reduce radiation levels in the environment to acceptable levels commence
Key Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alert and Notification • Public information and Warning • Implement protective actions • Mobilization • Proclamations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine radiation deposition and contamination • Food and drinking water interdiction • Relocation and return • Reopening critical infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleanup and remediation • Long-term relocation • Damage assessment • Plan for long-term recovery

	Early Phase	Intermediate Phase	Late Phase
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational Coordination Situational Awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning for cleanup and remediation 	
Protective Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter-in-place Access control Evacuation Agricultural Advisory Victim extraction Decontamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food and water controls Access control Decontamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food and water controls Access control Monitor public health
Duration	Days to weeks	Weeks to months	Months to years
Key Considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location of high dose radiation areas Exposure to radioactive plume Short-term exposure to deposited radioactive materials (fallout) Inhalation of radioactive material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How/whether to allow use or release of real and personal property (cars, clothing, equipment) impacted by the incident Relocation of the population versus allowing the public to return to residential and commercial properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damages may exceed liability limit Price-Anderson Act Congressional engagement strategy Priorities for financial compensation Other parties may submit competing plans for compensation Public perception will affect industries across WA and region

Table 2-1 Radiological Incident Phase Overview

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.

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- 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 Community Reception Center(s)/Emergency Worker Assistance Centers.
- 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.
- 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.

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- 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 service providers or emergency services.
- 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.

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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. In a major or catastrophic disaster, a recovery policy group – the “Washington Recovery Group” focused specifically on addressing state-level recovery operations and addressing long-term recovery may be established. The Washington Recovery Group (WRG) is a policy-level group consisting of state agency directors or fully authorized representatives and senior elected officials to support recovery efforts. The Governor activates the WRG when it is determined that a more focused coordination of recovery efforts is warranted beyond what the Unified Coordination Group (UCG) provides. The WRG is led by a State Disaster Recovery Coordinator (SDRC) or other Governor’s Authorized Representative (GAR), at the direction of the Governor.
- C. The WRG will work with state agencies and local communities to understand 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 WRG will work with health experts, state agencies, and local communities to determine if active protective measures require extension or relaxation.

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Chapter 3 – Response Organizations and Assignment of Responsibility

Planning Standard A

Summary of Changes:

- **Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.**
- **Updated Coordinating Agency responsibilities.**

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.

Table 3-1 below identifies who will carry out the five Incident Command Functions. The table 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.3).

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. State agencies, departments, offices, commissions, councils, and boards assigned to an ESF as coordinating, primary, or supporting organizations are listed in Appendix A to the Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). (NUREG A.3.ii.) The following is a discussion of the roles and responsibilities of the ESF coordinating, primary, and support agencies.

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.
- Maintaining ongoing contact with ESF primary and support agencies.

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- Are expected to coordinate specific training for both Primary and Support ESFs.
- 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.
- Develops plans and training to provide effective state response and recovery.

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.

Support Agencies

Support agencies are those entities with specific capabilities or resources that support the

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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 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: (NUREG A.1.b.i.)

P = Primary Agency

C = Coordinating Agency

S = Supporting Agency

Incident Command System Emergency Support Functions 		NUREG Planning Standards Functional Area and Function 																			
		Governor	Unified Coordination Group / UCG Coordinator	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) Long-Term Recovery	ESF 15 (EMD) External Affairs	ESF 20 (WNG) DSCA	
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-

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0654 / FEMA-REP-1 with Revisions and Supplements, as appropriate.

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.i, A.1.ii., A.3.) The tables also identify the Principal Offsite Response Organizations (ORO’s) and describes their roles in an emergency (NUREG A.1.a.i.). FEMA defines Principal Organizations as those with a major or lead roles in emergency planning, preparedness, and response. This includes, but in not limited to, emergency management, fire, HAZMAT, and law enforcement.

Principal Offsite Response Organizations for incidents at Columbia Generating Station. The other organizations not specifically listed as a Principal ORO are considered Supporting organizations.

- Benton County Emergency Management
- Franklin County Emergency Management
- Washington State Military Department
- Washington State Department of Health
- Washington State Department of Agriculture

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 Field Offices in Benton and Franklin Counties 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.

State Agency	Specific Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Unified Coordination Group (UCG) and the federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA), as appropriate. • Prepare and maintain response procedures for radiological emergencies. • Provide representation to the Washington Restoration Group (WRG) • 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.
Washington State Department of Health (Principal ORO)	<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 Community Reception Center 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.

State Agency	Specific Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 WRG.
<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. 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.

State Agency	Specific Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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.

State Agency	Specific Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement protective measures on the basis of Protective Action Guides, EPA-400, and FDA derived intervention levels for incidents in intermediate phase (NUREG 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 for 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 WRG. • 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

State Agency	Specific Responsibilities
	<p>contaminated by a release from the Hanford Site, Naval Base Kitsap, or Naval Station Everett.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide public information support to the SEOC. • Provide field teams, as staff levels allow. • Provide staff support to the SEOC and the Hanford Site, as necessary. • Provide a representative for the WRG.
<p>Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a liaison to the SEOC during an Alert, Site Area Emergency, or General Emergency classification level. • Consult with Department of Health on potential impacts to resources under DFW charge. • 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 WRG activities.
<p>Washington State Department of Labor and Industries</p>	<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.

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State Agency	Specific Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 WRG.
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. • 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 DOH ○ 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 WRG, as needed

State Agency	Specific Responsibilities
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. • 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 WRG, if required.
Washington State 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 Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Liaison Officer, when requested. • Support the development of public information. • Provide representation to the WRG, 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 Department 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. • 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. • 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). • Participate in the Washington Restoration Group (WRG), as appropriate.
Benton County Emergency Services (Principal ORO)	<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. • Issue 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.

County Emergency Management Agencies	Specific Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Community Reception Center/Emergency Worker Assistance Center 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 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 in a radiological event. • Participate in the Washington Restoration Group (WRG), as appropriate.
Franklin County Emergency Management (Principal ORO)	<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.

County Emergency Management Agencies	Specific Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Community Reception Center 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 placement; and radiological monitoring of evacuees, vehicles, and service animals (NUREG J.10.h). • 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. • Participate in the Washington Restoration Group (WRG), as appropriate.
<p>Grant County Sheriff's Office, Emergency Management Division</p>	<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.

County Emergency Management Agencies	Specific Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • Participate in the Washington Restoration Group (WRG), as appropriate.
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. • 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. • Participate in the Washington Restoration Group (WRG), as appropriate.
Kittitas County Sheriff's Office, 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. • Participate in the Washington Restoration Group (WRG), as appropriate.
Klickitat County, 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.

County Emergency Management Agencies	Specific Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in the Washington Restoration Group (WRG), as appropriate.
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. • Participate in the Washington Restoration Group (WRG), as appropriate.
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. • Participate in the Washington Restoration Group (WRG), as appropriate.
Yakima Valley 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. • 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.

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County Emergency Management Agencies	Specific Responsibilities
	<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 FCAs. • Participate in the Washington Restoration Group (WRG), as appropriate.

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 ○ Providing health and safety advice or information for the public and for workers

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Federal Agencies	Specific Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 offsite agencies participating in the Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Program 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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Federal Agencies	Specific Responsibilities
	<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.
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 Permanent Record Dosimeters (PRDs). • If requested, provide representative(s) to the State EOC and Kitsap or Snohomish County EOCs. Later, provide a senior representative to the Washington Restoration Group 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.

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Federal Agencies	Specific Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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.

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Federal Agencies	Specific Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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., (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.

Additional Response Organizations	Specific Responsibilities
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. • 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.

3.3 Memorandums of Understanding

The Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division maintains Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with the State of Oregon, Energy Northwest Columbia Generating Station, and the Department of Energy Richland Operations Office. Appropriate EMD staff and signatories annually review, and update MOUs as required. (NUREG A.4.ii.) EMD’s SharePoint site catalogs MOUs electronically (under Contracts Office); the Washington Military Department contracts office maintains originals (NUREG A.4.iv, A.4.v). Summaries of these MOUs are described in the sections below (NUREG A.4.iii).

State of Oregon

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) establishes a framework for cooperation between the State of Washington (Washington), represented by the Washington Military Department and the State of Oregon (Oregon), represented by the Oregon Department of Energy, for preparedness and response to emergencies at the Columbia Generating Station (CGS) and U.S. Department of Energy's Richland Operations Office (DOE/RL). The Columbia Generating Station, which is owned and operated by Energy Northwest, is the region's only operating commercial nuclear power plant and is located north of Richland, Washington about 35 miles from the Oregon border.

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The concept of operations, specific responsibilities and requirements that apply to the parties to this MOU are described in their respective emergency response plans and implementing procedures.

This MOU provides a summary of Areas of Cooperation which include information exchange, coordination, liaison exchange, preparedness, and plans/procedures. (NUREG A.4.i.)

Energy Northwest Columbia Generating Station

The purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) (U24-001) is to describe the concept of operations and cooperation for the State of Washington, Emergency Management Division (EMD), Washington Department of Health (DOH), Washington Department of Agriculture (WSDA), and Energy Northwest, in the event of an emergency at Energy Northwest's Columbia Generating Station. (NUREG A.4.i.)

The specific responsibilities, requirements and obligations that apply to the MOU are described in detail in each organization's emergency plan and implementing procedures.

The MOU describes geographic areas of responsibility and concept of operations during an emergency response. The concept of operations includes emergency measures and criteria and exchange of information.

An additional MOU was created in CY2023 (U24-003) to cover the installation and maintenance of new Jumbo Switch needed to support an end-to-end digital signal on the CGS Dedicated CRASH system used by Columbia Generating Station to conduct notification of an emergency to the State EOC. The MOU requires EMD to support Energy Northwest by providing feedback on basic functioning of the Jumbo Switch as requested by Energy Northwest and to assist in the troubleshooting under Energy Northwest Telecom Technician guidance. Energy Northwest is responsible for the proper installation and programming of the Jumbo Switch as well as providing basic knowledge level training to Military Department staff, provide and maintain updated system diagrams of the overall dedicated notification system, and maintain and repair the equipment in the event of performance interruptions.

The specific responsibilities, requirements and obligations that apply to the MOU are described in detail in the MOU but do not necessitate any specific operational change to either entities plan or procedures other than to document the existence of the MOU.

US Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office

The purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is to describe the areas of cooperation between the State of Washington (State) and the U.S. Department of Energy

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(DOE), Richland Operations Office (RL) and Office of River Protection (ORP) (hereafter DOE Hanford), in their planning for and response to emergencies (referenced in Hanford Emergency Management Plan, DOE/RL-94-02) at the Hanford Site. It also describes assistance DOE Hanford will provide to the State for other radiological emergencies that originate on, or may affect, the Hanford Site.

The concept of operations, specific responsibilities, and requirements that apply to the parties to this MOU are described in their respective emergency response plans and implementing procedures.

The MOU provides summaries to areas of responsibility, response operations, preparedness activities, non-emergency event information, and other emergencies.

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Chapter 4 – Emergency Response Support and Resources

Planning Standard C

Summary of Changes:

- **Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.**
- **Clarified that the Director of the Washington Military Department and The Adjutant General are the same position.**
- **Corrected RCW to 38.52.050.**
- **Updated resource management process list.**

4.1 Support to Licensee/Facility

Upon notification of an incident at a facility that triggers an Emergency Action Level (EAL) of Alert, Site Area Emergency, or General Emergency, the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) may decide to send a SEOC Representative to the facility Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) or Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to act as a liaison (NUREG C.1.i). Prior to deployment, the SEOC Representative receives a briefing from SEOC Operations Section Chief and completes the SEOC Representative checklist.

The SEOC Representative will assist in information sharing and coordination between the facility EOF/EOC and the SEOC (NUREG C.1.ii). Positions that the SEOC Representative might typically interface with are listed below by facility:

CGS EOF. EOF Manager, DOH PAR Group Supervisor, Radiological Emergency Manager, Site Support Manager.

DOE EOC. Offsite Interface Coordinator, EOC Manager.

Local EOC/ECC. EOC Manager.

Other activities may include:

- Monitoring Web EOC and other appropriate communication channels.
- Checking status on resource requests.
- Providing information on facility/jurisdiction protective action decisions, declarations of emergency, movement restrictions, or other critical incident information that may be needed by the SEOC to maintain situational awareness.
- Maintaining contact with SEOC Operations Section.
- Participating in appropriate SEOC briefings.
- Participating in facility EOF or EOC briefings.

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- Coordinating with WA DOH representatives in the EOF or EOC.
- Coordinate with other SEOC Representatives.
- Assist in coordinating Protective Action Decision process.
- Maintain appropriate logs and documentation.

In the DOE-Hanford EOC, the position the SEOC Representative fills is called the Washington State Representative, which is part of the Policy Team in the Hanford EOC. The Hanford EOC expectation is that this position has the authority to represent the State EOC interests and will maintain an overview of State activities, participate in Hanford EOC briefings, and provide status of State protective action decisions.

Other than the SEOC Representatives, there are no other pre-determined resources that the SEOC will provide to any of the facilities discussed in this plan or in any MOU. (NUREG C.2.d.i.) Additionally, the State does not provide any resources to the EOF for use by the SEOC Representative to the CGS EOF. The position brings the resources needed with them when they respond. Any resources provided by the State to the facility would be provided indirectly through support to the local jurisdictions such as backfill for local law enforcement, traffic control materials, etc. However, if during an incident, a need is identified/requested by the facility owner then the state can determine if they have the resource and may provide it to the facility, if authorized. (NUREG C.1.iii.)

Access to the facility EOF or EOC requires going through security checkpoints, showing proper identification, and following designated protocols for that facility. Access will be coordinated through the security function at the facility EOF/EOC (NUREG C.2.c.ii). This may require searching of vehicle, personal belongings, and the person. There may be additional access restrictions such as requiring the representative be fully vaccinated or have a negative COVID test within 72 hours prior to responding, wearing a mask, and maintaining 6 foot social distancing. The State will coordinate with the utility and local emergency management to determine if there are any concerns with the SEOC Representative reaching the EOF due to any plant or local evacuations in progress.

Prior to deployment to the Columbia Generating Station EOF, the SEOC Representative will check in at the Benton County EOC to check out an emergency worker kit and receive just-in-time training for the kit and read the Radiation Safety Briefing provided in the emergency worker kit. In addition, the SEOC Representative will confirm with local emergency management on safe transportation routes to the assigned facility EOF or EOC that will not impede with evacuations or other transportation restrictions. (NUREG C.2.c.iii)

Any entity needing access to the facility will coordinate directly with the facility EOC/EOF or through the security organization of the facility (NUREG C.2.c.i.). Resources responding to the

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facility will need to contact the facility EOC/EOF and inform them of who will be responding to the facility (NUREG C.2.c.iii.). Additionally, they will have to go through security checkpoints and be subject to search and possibly escorted while on facility property (NUREG C.2.c.ii.).

4.2 Requesting Emergency Response Support

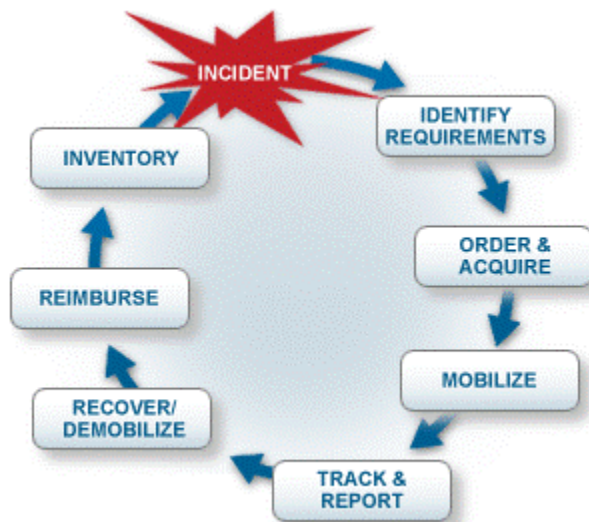
Authority to Request Federal Assistance

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 38.52.050(1). In performing his or her duties under Chapter 38.52 RCW, the governor, through the Director of the Washington Military Department / The Adjutant General, 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). These duties include requesting emergency response support and resources which is delegated to the Director of the Washington Military Department / The Adjutant General (NUREG C.2.a).

To identify resource gaps and sources at the state level, in order to recommend resource priorities and strategies to mitigate or close the resource gaps is illustrated in the Resource GAP Analysis that is maintained by the WA EMD Logistics Program (NUREG C.2.b.i.)

Resource management includes processes for:

- Categorizing resources.
- Ordering resources.
- Dispatching resources.
- Tracking resources.
- Recovering resources.
- Reimbursing other organizations.
- Systematically manage resources, personnel, teams, facilities, equipment and supplies.



The Emergency Management Program has a resource management system that is first described in general in **VI. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS** in the Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), Basic Plan, June 2019; and then described in greater detail in the ESF 7 Annex to the Washington State CEMP. The resource management system addresses all the hazards identified in the State Enhanced Mitigation Plan (as listed in standard 4.1.1). This is specifically documented in the CEMP Basic Plan under the paragraph titled “Washington State Hazards.”

The resource management system includes procedures to address resources used in emergency/ disaster operations. The specific procedures required for this standard are documented as follows:

Identify resources used in emergency/disaster operations:

Identify resources that state agencies, tribal and local jurisdictions can provide during the response and recovery phases of an emergency or disaster. Develop a needs assessment of internal and external resources to identify, at minimum, the:

- Essential personnel and staffing for internal and external support requirements
- Emergency supplies needed for personnel
- Essential records, equipment and office supply needs
- Essential office space requirements
- Research and determine, from the appropriate authorities, potential liability issues and appropriate insurance levels for state agencies Logistics transportation requirements for an emergency, disaster or event
- Identify, develop and prioritize an inventory of essential agency resource requirements (business resumption, other ESF roles and resources available to ESF 7) in an emergency or disaster (Ref: Washington State CEMP (2019), ESF 7 Annex, Preparedness Activities)

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Resources to support a response or recovery operation can be selected from all echelons of government, Non-Government Organizations, Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters and the private sector. Resources are used from the lowest level of government moving to the State and lastly the Federal government, providing the proper Federal response has been authorized. NGO's, VOADs, and the private sector are engaged at all levels of government. (NUREG C.2.b.ii.)

- Emergency response support and/or resource would be needed whenever the incident has exceeded the capability or capacity of responding jurisdiction or it is soon to be expected to be a need. For example, it is expected that federal resources will be requested early in the incident to augment State resources performing field monitoring, aerial measurements, plume modeling, laboratory capacity, and dose assessment. (NUREG C.2.b.iii.)
- Incidents with long durations will require additional staffing and resources to support extent of incident

Figure 4-1 below is a flow chart that depicts the basic resource request methodology used at the State EOC: (NUREG C.2.b.iv.)

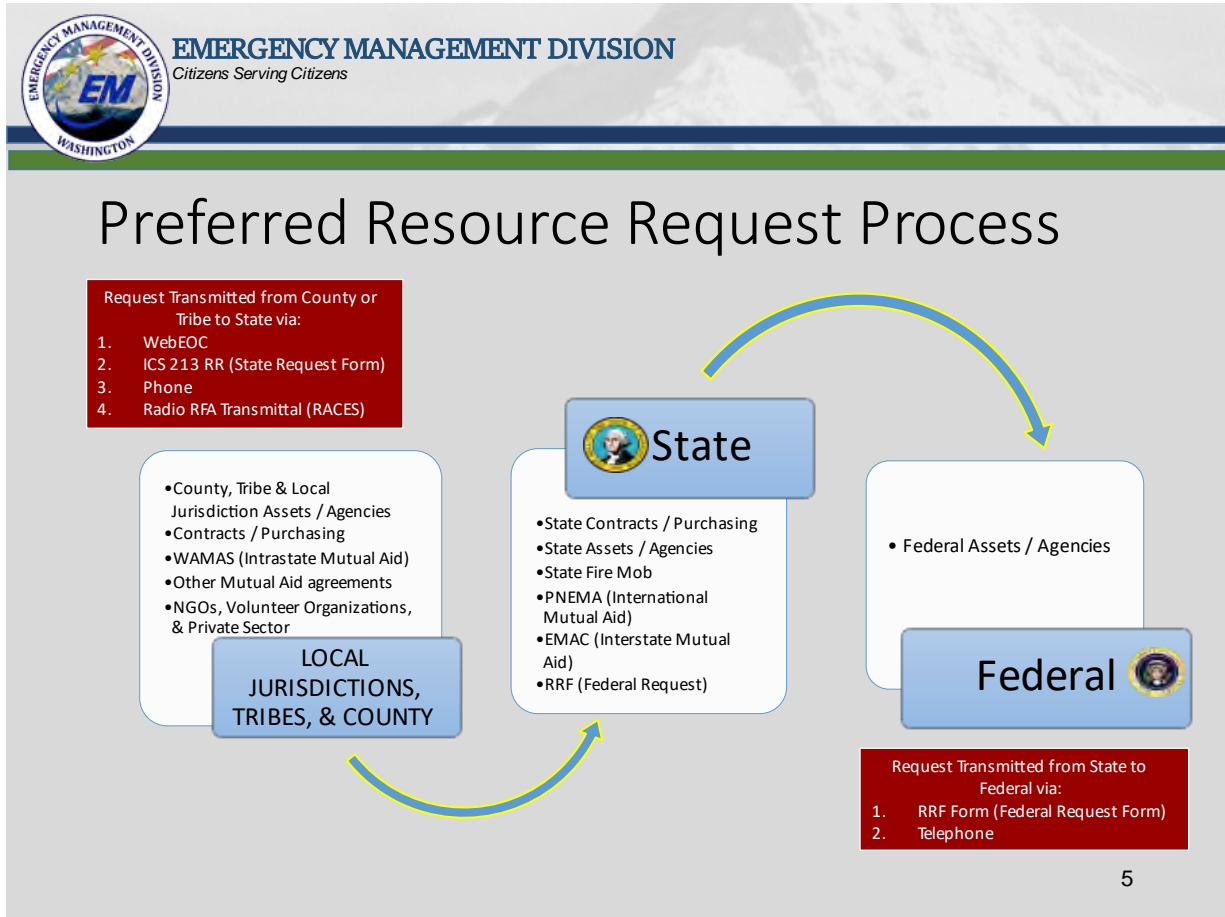


Figure 4-1: Resource Support Methodology

Anticipated resources are identified and then categorized into all hazards indicated in the State THIRA / Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan. The expected resources can be found in the Washington State All-Hazards Resource Gap Analysis Workbook. Additionally, there is a chart broken down. Also, see Table 4.1 below (NUREG C.2.b.v.). The anticipated amount of time that a resource may be available on-scene or being staged is a case-by-case basis. It has been a traditional approach to schedule resources for a 2-week operational support time frame, however it is acknowledged that resources may be recalled or extended upon approval of the resource owner. (NUREG C.2.b.vi.)

Incoming response support is integrated into operations using the ICS system. The resource will be placed into an ICS structure and integrated into the appropriate Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). (NUREG C.2.b.vii.)

Washington State Emergency Operations Center coordinates onsite response support from federal, state, and local response agencies as requested. Local jurisdictions maintain responsibility for the tactical coordination of in-bound response resources and evacuation

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efforts and radiological training requirements for assigned 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-to-local resource support and Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) for state-to-state resource support.

4.3 Principal Organizations Emergency Response Support

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

The Washington Department of Health sends representatives to the SEOC to support incident coordination during the response as part of ESF 8. The Washington Department of Agriculture participates in the SEOC through ESF 11 and will either be in person or virtual. Coordination with Benton and Franklin counties occurs through coordination calls, WebEOC, email, and by the SEOC sending SEOC Representative to the Benton and Franklin EOCs, if assigned (NUREG C.3.iii).

During an incident at the Columbia Generating Station (CGS), the facility may send a technical specialist to the SEOC to support incident coordination and provide technical knowledge and briefings to the SEOC (NUREG C.3.iv).

If, during a Hanford incident, the SEOC needs a facility technical specialist from DOE, the SEOC must make a request to the Hanford EOC. They will consider the request and let the SEOC know if they can support it.

4.4 Laboratories

Laboratory capabilities are described in the Washington State Department of Health Radiological Emergency Response Plan (RERP) and include radiochemistry capabilities, the lab’s availability in an emergency, and number of samples the lab can analyze over a period of time. Any additional laboratory capacity can be obtained using existing state resource support processes.(NUREG C.4).

4.5 Federal Assistance to Radiological Incidents

Authority to Request Federal Assistance

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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 38.52.050(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). 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

The State Emergency Operations Center monitors licensee, state, and local resources to support the federal response through use of WebEOC Mission Tracker. (NUREG C.2.) 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.

Radiological Incident Specific Emergency Response Resources (NUREG C.2.b.)

Organization	Circumstances for Needing Support	Process for Requesting	Capabilities and/or Resources Provided	Response Time Once Requested	How Integrated
Radiological Assistance Program (RAP)	Field Monitoring Team (FMT) assistance	Requested from USDOE after initial coordination with the Regional Response Coordinator at DOE-Richland.	Fully equipped RAP Teams from multiple regions to support FMT operations in support of DOH.	Tri-Cities area response available within 4 hours of request approval. Other areas in WA longer as response may come from out of state	Direct coordination with requesting organization (e.g., WA DOH) to coordinate how best integrated.
Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC)	Any radiological incident requiring assistance beyond what the State can support organically.	Requested by DOH in the WebEOC Mission Tracker and assigned to DOH. Federal RRF requested but DOH pre-coordination with Regional Response Coordinator at USDOE-Richland to start the request moving while awaiting USDOE HQ approval. Additional coordination with the FRMAC Consequence Management Home Team (CMHT) to begin Advance Party Meeting checklist completion.	Radiological incident monitoring and assessment activities in support of State/local jurisdictions	Consequence Management Home Team (CHMT) operational from 0-2 hours. Other elements of the FRMAC are usually on-scene within 4-24 hours of NNSA declaration to respond.	Coordinating with IC/UC to integrate into the incident response organization.

Organization	Circumstances for Needing Support	Process for Requesting	Capabilities and/or Resources Provided	Response Time Once Requested	How Integrated
10 th Homeland Response Force	Radiological incident with need for CPOD, Community Reception Centers, or other negotiated support	Request via phone to the State Alert and Warning Center or an SEOC Request for Assistance via WebEOC Resource Tracker, telephone call, email to rfa@mil.wa.gov, or ICS-213RR via amateur radio.	Population monitoring, community distribution point support, and non-law enforcement security support.	Minimum 72 hours after The Adjutant General (TAG) approves request.	Coordinated directly with the requesting organization
10 th Civil Support Team	Field Team monitoring support or Community Reception Center support.	Request via phone to the State Alert and Warning Center or an SEOC Request for Assistance via WebEOC Resource Tracker, telephone call, email to rfa@mil.wa.gov, or ICS-213RR via amateur radio.	Monitoring assessment	2-8 hours once Team Leader approves request plus travel time to scene. NOTE: The CST may respond under their own authority.	Coordinated directly with the requesting organization
Radiation Emergency Assistance Center / Training Site (REAC/TS)	Technical assistance for medical management expertise during a radiation incident.	U.S. Department of Energy, Oak Ridge Operations Center, 1-865-576-3131 or 1-865-576-1005 after hours.	Medical management technical support for exposure or contamination events.	≈1-2 hours depending on time of day	Directly with requesting organization

Organization	Circumstances for Needing Support	Process for Requesting	Capabilities and/or Resources Provided	Response Time Once Requested	How Integrated
Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)	Governor must declare an emergency	Utilize EMAC Requests to other States via the EOS System online.	Field Monitoring Teams, Dose Assessment staff, Field Team Coordinator staff, EOC Staff,	1 day to 2 weeks depending on number of responses to request	Coordinating with requesting organization to integrate into the incident response organization.
International Mutual Aid (e.g., British Columbia and Yukon Territory)	Must be a signatory to the PNEMA Agreement	Utilize PNEMA Operations Manual and SOP to make requests to PNEMA signatories	Field Monitoring Teams, Dose Assessment staff, Field Team Coordinator staff, EOC Staff,	1 day to 2 weeks depending on number of responses to request	Coordinating with requesting organization to integrate into the incident response organization.

Table 4-1. Radiological Incident Specific Emergency Response Resources

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Chapter 5 – Emergency Classification System

Planning Standard D

Summary of Changes:

- No Changes

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 is coordinated with the licensee (NUREG D.1.b.ii.).

Below is a graphic showing the ECLs from lowest to highest. Generic definitions for each level are below with specific site definitions and actions listed on the follow pages. (NUREG D.1.b.i.)

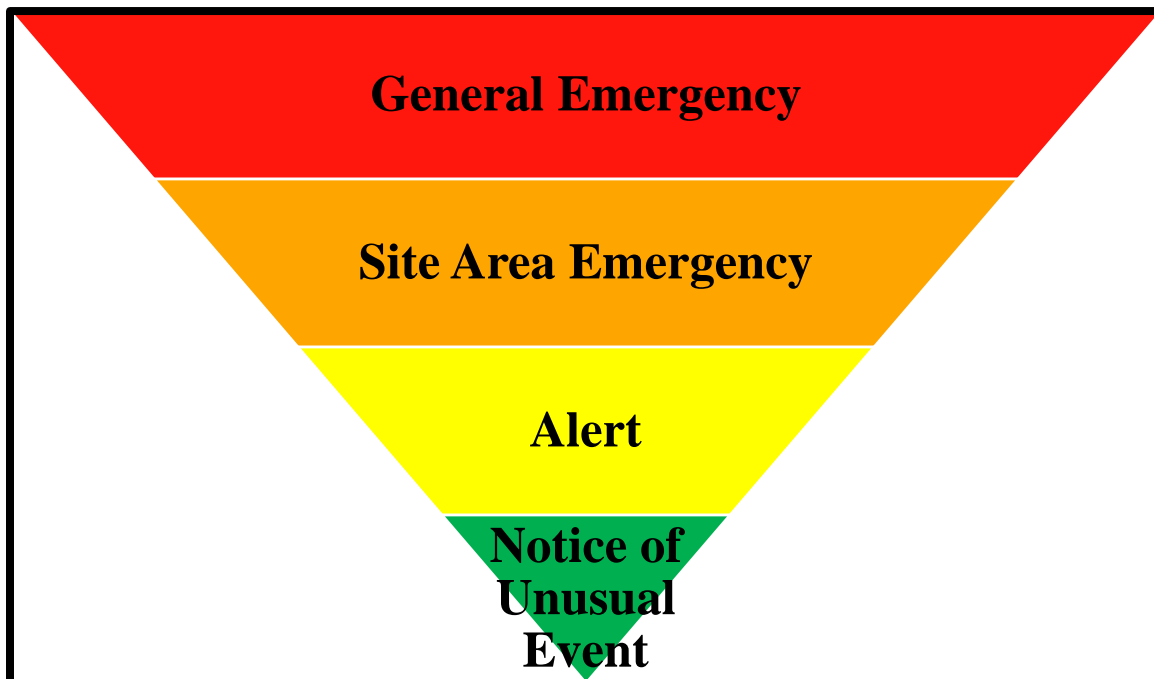


Figure 5-1 Emergency Classification Levels

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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
- **Poses no threat to public safety** but warrants increased awareness.

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 Protection Action Guides(PAGs) (**no threat to public**)

Site Area Emergency

- **Actual** or **likely** major failures of plant systems needed for protection of the public **OR** security events that result in intentional damage or malicious acts:
 - Toward site personnel or equipment that could lead to the likely failure of, or
 - Prevents effective access to equipment needed for the protection of the public.
- Any releases not expected to exceed EPA PAGs beyond site boundary.
- May require precautionary protective actions.

General Emergency

- **Actual** or **imminent** substantial core degradation **OR** melting with potential for loss of containment integrity OR hostile actions that result in an **actual loss of physical control** of the facility.
- Release can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA PAGs beyond the site boundary for more than the immediate site area.
- Protective action necessary.

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

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classification level. An EAL can be an instrument reading; an equipment status indicator; a 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. As part of Columbia Generating Station’s (CGS) implementation of the ECL, the State and plume pathway counties reviewed the Emergency Action Levels (EALs) and resulting ECLs with Columbia Generating Station (CGS) initially and on an annual basis and come to agreement. (NUREG D.1.b.iii., D.1.b.iv.)

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.
Plant 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. Work to resolve the problem then return to a steady state.
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SEOC Action	Notify the appropriate State agencies and locals. Provide copies of the CNF(s) to DOH, WSDA, and the Plume and Ingestion Counties. The AWC will inform the Response Section Manager who will inform senior management. Continue to monitor the situation. Automatic activation of the SEOC is not required. (NUREG D.4.i.)
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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.
Plant Action	Notify appropriate state and county agencies. Provide copies of the CNF(s) to the State EOC and the Plume Counties. Activate emergency centers on site. Provide current information on the event. Provide protective action recommendations to the state and locals.
SEOC Action	Notify appropriate state agencies, ingestion pathway counties/tribes and the State of Oregon. Activate the Washington SEOC to Level 1 and declare when it is operational. Initiate and maintain the Planning P process, conduct initial/follow-on briefings, maintain situational awareness and work to build and maintain a common operating picture. Determine the need to deploy SEOC Representatives to local EOCs and the facility EOC. Deploy ESF-15 Team to facility JIC. Prepare Incident Action Plan and daily situation report. Maintain adequate staffing for a prolonged incident. Provide assistance to the locals as requested. If at any time the event becomes stabilized, the State Coordinating Officer and/or SEOC Supervisor can make the decision to reduce the SEOC Activation Phase if the situation warrants it. (NUREG D.4.i.)

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.
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Plant Action	Notify appropriate state and county agencies. Provide copies of the CNF(s) to the State EOC and the Plume Counties. Activate emergency centers on site. Provide current information on the event. Provide protective action recommendations to the state and locals. As appropriate, deploy Field Teams to track the edge of the plume. Evacuate non-essential site personnel.
SEOC Actions	Provide copies of the CNF(s) to DOH, WSDA, and the Plume/Ingestion Counties/Tribes and the State of Oregon. Activate the Washington State EOC to Level 1 and declare when the SEOC is operational. Determine the need to deploy SEOC Representatives to the local EOCs and the facility EOC. Deploy ESF-15 Team to facility JIC. Maintain situational awareness. Conduct initial/follow-on briefings, Build and maintain a common operating picture. Prepare Incident Action Plan and daily situation report. Draft a Governor’s Proclamation. Support local jurisdictions as requested. Consider requests for federal assistance. If at any time the event becomes stabilized, the State Coordinating Officer 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.
Plant Actions	Notify appropriate state and county agencies. Provide copies of the CNF(s) to the State EOC and the Plume Counties. Activate emergency centers on site. Provide current information on the event. Provide protective action recommendations to the state and locals. Evacuate non-essential site personnel. Request closure of the air space from the FAA. Deploy Field Teams to track the edge of the plume.
SEOC Actions	Provide copies of the CNF(s) to DOH, WSDA, and the Plume/Ingestion Counties/Tribes and the State of Oregon. Activate the Washington State EOC to Level 1 and declare when the SEOC is operational. Determine the need to deploy SEOC Representatives to the local EOCs and the facility. Deploy ESF-15 Team to facility JIC. Maintain situational awareness. Conduct initial/follow-on briefings. Build and maintain a common operating picture. Prepare Incident Action Plan and daily situation report. Submit Governor’s Proclamation for signature. Coordinate with DOH and WSDA to determine need for federal assistance. Prepare for Intermediate Phase operations in coordination with impacted jurisdictions. Coordinate with Federal partners. If at any time the event becomes stabilized, the State Coordinating Officer and/or SEOC

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	Supervisor can make the decision to reduce the SEOC Activation Phase if the situation warrants it.
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Table 5-1 CGS Emergency Classification Levels

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.
SEOC Action	Notify appropriate state agencies, ingestion pathway counties/tribes and the State of Oregon. Activate the Washington SEOC to Level 1 and declare when it is operational. Initiate and maintain the Planning P process, conduct

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	initial/follow-on briefings, maintain situational awareness and work to build and maintain a common operating picture. Determine the need to deploy SEOC Representatives to local EOCs and the facility EOC. Determine the need to deploy ESF-15 Team to facility JIC. Prepare Incident Action Plan and daily situation report. Maintain adequate staffing for a prolonged incident. Provide assistance to the locals as requested. If at any time the event becomes stabilized, the State Coordinating Officer and/or SEOC Supervisor can make the decision to reduce the SEOC Activation Phase if the situation warrants it
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Site Area Emergency Washington State EOC Operational Level – Level 1	
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Description	<p>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.</p> <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.
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SEOC Action	<p>Notify State agencies, and the Plume/Ingestion Counties/Tribes and the State of Oregon. Activate the Washington State EOC to Level 1 and declare when the SEOC is operational. Determine the need to deploy SEOC Representatives to the local EOCs and the facility EOC. Determine the need to deploy ESF-15 Team to facility JIC. Maintain situational awareness. Conduct initial/follow-on briefings, Build and maintain a common operating picture. Prepare Incident Action Plan and daily situation report. Maintain adequate staffing for a prolonged incident Draft a Governor’s Proclamation. Support local jurisdictions as requested. Consider requests for federal assistance. If at any time the event becomes stabilized, the State Coordinating Officer and/or SEOC Supervisor can make the decision to reduce the SEOC Activation Phase if the situation warrants it</p>
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General Emergency Washington State EOC Operational Level – Level 1	
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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>
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	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.
SEOC Action	Provide copies of the Hanford Emergency Notification Form (HENF) to DOH, WSDA, and the Plume/Ingestion Counties/Tribes and the State of Oregon. Activate the Washington State EOC to Level 1 and declare when the SEOC is operational. Determine the need to deploy SEOC Representatives to the local EOCs and the facility. Deploy ESF-15 Team to facility JIC. Maintain situational awareness. Conduct initial/follow-on briefings. Build and maintain a common operating picture. Prepare Incident Action Plan and daily situation report. Maintain adequate staffing for a prolonged incident. Request a Governor’s Proclamation. Coordinate with DOH, WSDA, and locals on what federal assistance is needed and request same. Prepare for Intermediate Phase operations in coordination with impacted jurisdictions. Coordinate with Federal partners. If at any time the event becomes stabilized, the State Coordinating Officer 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

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	
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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 Coordinating Officer 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 Coordinating Officer 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

5.2.4 NAVY 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-2, 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

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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.
SEOC Action	Authenticate notification. 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. Provide copies of the Notification Form(s) to DOH, WSDA, and Kitsap County. The AWC will inform the Response Section Manager who will inform senior management. Continue to monitor the situation. Automatic activation of the SEOC is not required.
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.
SEOC Action	Authenticate notification. Notify appropriate state agencies, and Kitsap County. Activate the Washington SEOC to Level 1 and declare when it is operational. Initiate and maintain the Planning P process, conduct initial/follow-on briefings, maintain situational awareness and work to build and maintain a common operating picture. Determine the need to deploy SEOC Representatives to local EOC and the facility EOC. Determine the need to deploy ESF-15 Team to facility JIC. Prepare Incident Action Plan and daily situation report. Maintain adequate staffing for a prolonged incident. Provide assistance to the locals as requested. If at any time the event becomes stabilized, the State Coordinating Officer 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	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.
SEOC Action	Authenticate notification. Immediately notify appropriate state and local authorities and provide current information on the event. Recommend steps be
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	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.
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.
SEOC 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 NNPP Emergency Classification Levels

5.2.5 NAVY NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROGRAM

Emergency Classification Levels: Naval Submarine Base Bangor

The Naval Nuclear Weapons Program uses the four classes of Emergency Action Levels (EALs) specified in NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-2, Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants. While the Naval Nuclear Weapons Program uses the same four classes as commercial nuclear power plants, the Program’s methodology for establishing the EALs is different. See Annex E - Naval Nuclear Weapons 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.
SEOC Action	Authenticate notification. 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. Provide copies of the Notification Form(s) to DOH, WSDA, and Kitsap County. The AWC will inform the Response Section Manager who will inform senior management. Continue to monitor the situation. Automatic activation of the SEOC is not required.
Alert Washington State EOC Operational Level – Level 2	

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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.
SEOC Action	Authenticate notification. Notify appropriate state agencies, and Kitsap County. Activate the Washington SEOC to Level 2 and declare when it is operational. Initiate and maintain the Planning P process, conduct initial/follow-on briefings, maintain situational awareness and work to build and maintain a common operating picture. Determine the need to deploy SEOC Representatives to local EOC and the facility EOC. Determine the need to deploy ESF-15 Team to facility JIC. Prepare Incident Action Plan and daily situation report. Maintain adequate staffing for a prolonged incident. Provide assistance to the locals as requested. If at any time the event becomes stabilized, the State Coordinating Officer 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	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.
SEOC Action	Authenticate notification. Notify appropriate state agencies, and Kitsap County. Activate the Washington SEOC to Level 2 and declare when it is operational. Initiate and maintain the Planning P process, conduct initial/follow-on briefings, maintain situational awareness and work to build and maintain a common operating picture. Determine the need to deploy SEOC Representatives to local EOC and the facility EOC. Determine the need to deploy ESF-15 Team to facility JIC. Prepare Incident Action Plan and daily situation report. Maintain adequate staffing for a prolonged incident. Provide assistance to the locals as requested. If at any time the event becomes stabilized, the State Coordinating Officer 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	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.
SEOC Action	Authenticate notification. Notify appropriate state agencies, and Kitsap County. Activate the Washington SEOC to Level 1 and declare when it is operational. Initiate and maintain the Planning P process, conduct initial/follow-on briefings,

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	<p>maintain situational awareness and work to build and maintain a common operating picture. Determine the need to deploy SEOC Representatives to local EOC and the facility EOC. Determine the need to deploy ESF-15 Team to facility JIC. Prepare Incident Action Plan and daily situation report. Maintain adequate staffing for a prolonged incident. Provide assistance to the locals as requested. If at any time the event becomes stabilized, the State Coordinating Officer and/or SEOC Supervisor can make the decision to reduce the SEOC Activation Phase if the situation warrants it.</p>
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Table 5.5 Navy Nuclear Weapon Event Emergency Classification Levels

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Chapter 6 –Notification Methods and Procedures

Planning Standard E

Summary of Changes:

- **Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.**
- **Spelled out State Emergency Operations Officers (SEOOs)**
- **Added additional information on the Alert and Warning Center.**

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. Not every facility will utilize all Emergency Classification Levels (ECLs) if their hazard analysis/safety basis dictates that they cannot meet the highest ECL. The ECL is based on Emergency Action Levels (EALs) that provide guidance on determining the appropriate ECL. The notification process is aligned with the emergency classification and emergency action scheme of the facility. (NUREG E.1.ii)

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 in a timely manner. (NUREG E.2.iii.) Additional details can be found in the Benton and Franklin County Radiological Plans for incidents originating from the Columbia Generating Station (CGS) or the U.S. Department of Energy’s Hanford Site.

- 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.

The Alert and Warning Center (AWC) serves as a tertiary back up to the plume counties for activation of the Emergency Alert System (EAS) but cannot activate any other alert and warning system (e.g., sirens) used locally. (NUREG E.2.ii., E.2.iii.)

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The AWC has copies of the pre-recorded EAS messages for Benton and Franklin Counties and has the parameters set to match those used by Benton and Franklin. If needed, the local jurisdiction contacts the AWC, requests which pre-scripted message they want the AWC to activate for them and when. The AWC will require positive proof of identification via verbal or visual recognition. If the local jurisdiction needs the AWC to send out an ad hoc EAS message, they must provide the AWC with a written message and communicate the EAS broadcast parameters they want the AWC to incorporate into the EAS message. The AWC will also perform the same backup EAS activation for any jurisdiction within the State following the ad hoc procedures mentioned above.

Counties disseminate emergency information and instructions to the public. The dissemination of this information includes: (NUREG E.2, E.4, E.5.)

- 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.
- j. A description of how supplemental information is provided periodically to inform the public throughout an incident.
- k. A description of supplemental topics/messages that may be disseminated.
- l. A description of the method for disseminating supplemental information.

The State assists the local dissemination of information by providing backup support in broadcasting local EAS messages if the local capability fails. The Alert and Warning Center procedures dictate the required information that the County needs to provide. However, in some cases such as the Hanford Site or Columbia Generating Station, the AWC has pre-recorded EAS messages, in English and Spanish, that the AWC local jurisdictions can broadcast if the local EAS capability fails and they request assistance. (NUREG E.4.i., E.4.ii., E.4.v.) However, the State cannot activate local sirens or any electronic telephonic notification system other than the one used by the SEOC. Additionally, the State amplifies local emergency public

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information through such activities as reposting messages to the State social media followers and directing the readers to the original source of the information.

6.2 Notification Methods to and from 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, and alerts and warnings of emergency events affecting the state of Washington (NUREG E.1.i.). The AWC provides the state with a continuous single point to receive notifications from fixed nuclear facilities and disseminates 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.

For incident notifications from Columbia Generating Station (CGS) or the US Department of Energy’s Hanford Site (USDOE), the facility notifies the AWC via dedicated Crash circuits. (NUREG E.1.i.) If the notification is not received via the dedicated crash circuits (CGS and USDOE), then the AWC contacts the notification point via pre-designated commercial telephone to confirm that the notification is valid (NUREG E.1.a.i.). Other fixed nuclear facilities (Framatome, and Navy Nuclear Propulsion Program) provide their notifications to the AWC via commercial telephone.

Washington State Emergency Operations Center is responsible for verifying messages if they were not received via dedicated circuits (E.1.a.i.) then notifying other state agencies, the remaining ingestion county agencies, tribal partners, and verifying that the state of Oregon is notified.

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 State Emergency Operations Officers (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

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analyzed by the SEOOs on-duty in the AWC for state, regional, national, and international threats.

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 State, the Emergency Alert System (EAS), local primary television and radio stations, each nuclear facility in Washington, and the Washington Military Department Joint Operations Center. These systems are tested at least weekly to ensure operational readiness.

The EMD Response Section Manager is responsible for managing the AWC and maintains the personnel roster for the SEOOs.

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. The SEOOs participate in the dedicated CRASH circuit tests weekly, NAWAS tests twice daily, and federal call tests quarterly. Furthermore, the AWC conducts/receives monthly tests of satellite phone tests with the state of Oregon and Columbia Generating Station (CGS).

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 facility, 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 facilities and responding organizations, including the methods of notification, backup, and message verification (NUREG E.1.iii).

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.

Each facility designs its notification form based upon the requirements of their regulatory/oversight agency, higher level authority, or through feedback from the State and locals that receive the form based on State/locals informational needs. For Columbia Generating Station (CGS), the notification form is designed based upon the informational requirements of the NRC. (NUREG E.3.i., E.3.ii.)

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Once alerted or warned of a disaster or emergency at a fixed nuclear facility, the SEOOs procedures direct them to use the facility specific procedure. It calls for them to utilize a blank of the facility-specific notification form (see Appendix 2 – Facility Notification Forms) and write down verbatim what the caller states goes in each block of the form. Once the notification form is completed, one of the SEOOs will begin conducting the follow-on notifications. The notification form is faxed to those jurisdictions and a confirmatory call is made to confirm receipt. The other SEOO will immediately notify the EMD Response Section Manager; EMD Operations Unit Manager; EMD Director and/or EMD Deputy Director, any of whom can activate the SEOC. (NUREG E.1.a.iii). The SEOOs will contact potentially affected or responding state agencies, local governments, tribes, neighboring states and provinces and requisite federal agencies and apprise them of the situation and recommended protective and/or response actions. If applicable, the SEOO’s will recommend protective and/or response actions per standard operating procedures and guidance from the EMD leadership. The SEOOs activate the SEOC based on the Emergency Classification Level at the affected facility and conduct follow-on notifications to the plume pathway jurisdictions if they were not on the notification call, to the ingestion pathway jurisdictions, tribal partner, and the State of Oregon. The procedure requires them to confirm that a live person acknowledges receipt of the notification form. Additionally, courtesy calls are made to the state of Idaho and British Columbia to make them aware of the incident. The AWC will continue handling subsequent notifications and follows up each time a notification is made (NUREG E.1.a.iv). Once the SEOC is operational, the SEOC will assume the responsibility for the facility Crash Call line any follow-on notifications during the incident. (NUREG E.1.a.iv). Once the State EOC (SEOC) has been activated and is operational, the AWC turns over the responsibility for notifications and follow ups to the Notifications Unit in the Operations Section. If a different facility makes a notification while the State EOC is operational, the AWC will handle that facility’s notifications until such time as the SEOC can assume the responsibility for that incident notifications as well. (NUREG E.1.a.)

The Response Section Manager then briefs senior management and discusses the need for the assignment of a Unified Coordination Group (UCG) Coordinator and which Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) may be needed with the EMD Director or Deputy Director. The SEOOs notify the UCG Coordinator, SEOC Supervisor, and other essential staff and selected ESFs to report to the SEOC (NUREG E.1.a.iii). 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 and the AWC maintains the electronic notification system (currently Everbridge) contact information with multiple means of communications for each person in the database. This includes multiple telephone numbers (home, work, mobile), email addresses, and text message numbers. (NUREG E.1.a.ii., F.1.c.ii.).

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SEOOs make the initial and follow-on notifications (Ingestion Pathway Counties-Adams, Grant, Klickitat, Kittitas, Walla Walla, Yakima, and Skamania (backs up Klickitat Dispatch)), the Yakama Tribal Police, and Oregon OEM) to appropriate organizations as described in the SEOO SOP.

The same thing occurs in the SEOC (Operations Notifications Unit) once the incident notifications responsibility has been transferred from the AWC to the SEOC. (NUREG E.1.iv). Just like the SEOOs, the Notifications Unit will utilize a notifications worksheet that directs them to:

- use a blank facility-specific notification form to complete the form as the caller reports it, the handwritten form may be discarded if a fully legible copy of the notification form is received from the originating facility,
- scan a copy in PDF format and post the completed notification form to WA-EOC Notifications Form board in WebEOC,
- make an announcement to the SEOC about the new form and provide information on any changes since the last notification,
- complete all follow-on notifications for ingestion counties, Yakama Tribal Police, and Oregon State. All follow-on notifications require confirmation of receipt from a live person,
- request the SEOOs update the status display board in the AWC and at the entrance to the main lobby of the SEOC,
- document completion of the activity in the Operations Activity Log in WebEOC

Notification methods utilize the communication systems identified in Chapter 7 (NUREG E.1.a).

6.3 Agency Notifications for Emergency Classification Levels (NUREG E.1.a.ii.)

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	N	I	A	A	N	N	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 (Not an ECL) 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			

Figure 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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Chapter 7 – Emergency Communications

Planning Standard F

Summary of Changes:

- **Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.**
- **Described activation level and modified Level 1 – Full Activation process.**
- **Updated description and responsibilities of ESF 2 Communications.**
- **Added communication of sensitive information during HAB incidents.**

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 continuous receipt and distribution of notifications, alerts and warnings of emergency events affecting the state of Washington (NUREG F.1.a.i).

At an Alert or higher-level emergency, the State Emergency Operations Officers (SEOO) will activate the State EOC (SEOC) to Level 1 – Full Activation or Level 2 – Partial Activation as required by management or procedure. Notifications specified in the Alert and Warning Center Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and any additional notifications required by the Response Section Manager or SEOC Supervisor will be conducted by commercial telephone and/or Electronic Notification System (ENS) (currently Everbridge) which contacts responders via text, telephone, and email, and requests staff report to the SEOC for duty. For a Level 1 - Full Activation to a radiological incident, the SEOC is activated and staff selected for activation are notified to report to the SEOC. The SEOC Supervisor will determine which Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) will be activated and the AWC will send out notifications to the ESF State agency liaisons to mobilize them to the SEOC. Once the SEOC is operational, any additional staff will be released and will be incorporated into additional shifts as dictated by the needs and operational rhythm of the SEOC. The AWC maintains the alert and notification rosters in the ENS database. (NUREG F.1.c.i., F.1.c.ii).

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 SEOOs test multiple communication circuits on a regular basis. CGS and DOE CRASH calls are initiated by the facility weekly, roll call is taken, and a fax is sent to confirm receipt of a test

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notification form. CGS also tests the CGS Dial up and CGS PIO Dial Up monthly by contacting each station to confirm two-way communications. The AWC participates and documents twice daily tests of NAWAS with federal authorities, CEMNET tests between the AWC and local jurisdictions are conducted weekly, and SATPHONE call tests at least once quarterly with CGS and Oregon State Department of Energy. Communications tests with Columbia Generating Station (CGS), the Offsite Response Organization EOCs, and Field Monitoring Teams are conducted annually during the scheduled biennial exercise or during one of the four Emergency Response Organization Team Drills scheduled by CGS at least once annually. The AWC documents all tests and maintains those records in accordance with agency retention policies. Multiple communications circuits are also tested/utilized during scheduled exercises/drills and activations. (NUREG F.3.i.)

Figure 7.1 Communication Matrix identifies the primary and alternate means of notification and ongoing communication with Federal and state agencies, local jurisdictions, and facilities. Communications between organizations are sent and received by person or alternate as identified in procedures for each organization. (NUREG F.1.b.i., F.1.b.ii.).

* Dedicated circuits for CGS utilize the WSP Microwave Network which is outside the public switched network.	CRASH (Point-to-Multipoint)		CGS Dial-up (Point-to-Point)*	CGS PIO Dial-up (Point-to-Point)*	CGS Dedicated Fax*	Commercial Fax	Radio				Commercial Phone	SAT Phone	Email	WebEOC
	CGS*	DOE					CEMNET	LERN	Fire	Amateur				
Washington State EOC	P	P	S	S	P	S	S			S	P	S	P	P
Franklin ECC	P	P	S	S	P	S	S			S	P	S	P	P
Benton EOC	P	P	S	S	P	S	S	S	S	S	P	S	P	P
Benton/ Franklin Dispatch (SECOMM)	P	P	S		P	S	S	S	S		P			
Yakima EOC						S	S			S	P		P	P
Yakima Dispatch (SUNCOM 911)						S					P			
Grant ECC						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 EOC						S	S			S	P		P	P
Klickitat Dispatch						S					P			
Kittitas EOC						S	S			S	P		P	P
Kittitas Dispatch (KITTCOM)						S					P			
Skamania Dispatch						S					P			

* Dedicated circuits for CGS utilize the WSP Microwave Network which is outside the public switched network.	CRASH (Point-to-Multipoint)		CGS Dial-up (Point-to-Point)*	CGS PIO Dial-up (Point-to-Point)*	CGS Dedicated Fax*	Commercial Fax	Radio				Commercial Phone	SAT Phone	Email	WebEOC
	CGS*	DOE					CEMNET	LERN	Fire	Amateur				
Oregon OERS		P				S					P		P	
Oregon DOE		P				S					P	S	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	

Figure 7-1: Communications Matrix

(NUREG F.1.a.ii)

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7.2 State Emergency Operations Center Communications

This section describes the Emergency Support Function (ESF) 2 – Communication and Information and Warning Systems supporting both the 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. ESF-2 is under the Logistics Section and provides on-site SEOC communication support to include media, internal telecommunications, internet, and desktop support.

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 state’s 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 and other Telecommunications and Information Technology Support Staff, including representatives from WaTech, UTC, telecommunications network service providers, and other state agencies in supporting roles within the ESF 2 Telecommunications Cell. Additional radio operators may 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 SEOC Logistics Section.

Responsibilities

State Alert and Warning Center (AWC)

The notification of a Fixed Nuclear Facility incident will be received either on a dedicated telephone or commercial telephone.

- Complete the appropriate Notification Form and follow the instructions listed in the associated procedure(s).

ESF 2

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- Operate and maintain telecommunications and automation systems in support of the SEOC during all phases of operation.
 - Ensure telecommunications capabilities (commercial telephone, mobile phone, or SATPHONE) are provided to support deployed personnel.
 - Ensure toll-free number(s) are established for disaster/emergency operations and information.
- Provide guidance for organizing, establishing, and maintaining the telecommunications and information system capabilities necessary to meet the operational requirements of state and local jurisdictions in responding to, recovering from, emergencies and disasters.
- 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 statewide 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 (point-to-multipoint).

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Columbia Generating Station (CGS)*	Dedicated Crash Call circuit (point-to-multipoint), CGS Dial-Up (point-to-point), CGS PIO Dial-up (point-to-point), and Dedicated facsimile. All are outside the public switch network and run between Camp Murray and Columbia Generating Station on the Washington State Patrol microwave 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	

Figure 7-2: SEOC Communications Capabilities

Table 7.2: SEOC Communications Capabilities describes what the communications systems are and provides information on their capabilities. Communication between medical services and facilities is primarily the responsibility of the counties within the 10-mile EPZ. Details for these arrangements are in the Benton and Franklin County radiological plans (NUREG F.2.i).

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 SEOC with a platform to receive, process and manage information from the counties, cities, state agencies, tribal and federal governmental entities being coordinated with in a response to a given incident. 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 collect and 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

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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.

Sensitive Information

For hostile action-based incidents sensitive information is typically shared by the Washington State Fusion Center using the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN). Users must obtain login credentials through a verification process and then be granted access to the specific Washington State Fusion Center portal. The SEOC uses the Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) traffic light protocol to denote how sensitive or classified information can be shared as described in the SEOC SOP Common Chapter on Information Management. Sensitive information is communicated with partners based on the sensitivity level and what can be released to whom. The HSIN also has information sharing platforms that can be used to share information with specific groups/jurisdictions or specific types of incidents. Depending on the level of classification, information can also be shared via email, in person meetings, chat programs, and phone. Information can also be shared on the law enforcement side through ESF 13 and secure communication systems. The SEOC will have a representative from the Washington State Patrol (WSP) who is also a member of the Washington State Fusion Center in the SEOC during Level 1 (Full) activations.

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Summary of Changes:

- **Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.**
- **Updated address for Kitsap County EOC/JIC.**
- **Updated email address for SEOC PIO.**

8.1 Public Education

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 Navy Nuclear Propulsion Program (NNPP)/Navy Nuclear Weapons Event program 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.

Some of the information contained herein may be general in nature to cover response to different fixed nuclear facilities while some, such as the CGS JIC, may be more specific as required by the Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) program.

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

Energy Northwest (owner/operator of Columbia Generating Station) with support from the U.S. Department of Energy, produces the Hanford Site Neighbors Calendar, which is used as the primary public information document disseminated to the public within the 10-mile plume exposure pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ.) The calendar is reviewed and updated annually as appropriate. The review process normally begins around early July and concludes in late October. Energy Northwest, along with Washington State EMD, WA Department of Health, WA Department of Agriculture as well as Benton and Franklin counties, coordinate on the review/update. Energy Northwest provides the staff and resources to maintain the calendar as

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well as managing the publishing. Benton and Franklin Counties each maintain databases of the addressees within the 10-mile EPZ. They provide mailing labels to Energy Northwest who puts the labels on envelopes. The local jurisdictions coordinate and set up a time/location to load the envelopes with the new calendar as well as a letter to the residents. Once all envelopes have been stuffed and sealed, the pre-stamped envelopes are taken to the U.S. Post Office and mailed. (NUREG G.1.i.)

Both Benton and Franklin counties maintain databases of individuals who may need evacuation assistance. The information is safeguarded locally to protect the privacy of those requesting assistance. Additionally, the Hanford Site Neighbors Calendar instructs those needing assistance to contact Benton or Franklin County to provide needed resources in the event of an accident at the Columbia Generating Station or at one of the hazardous facilities on the Hanford Site. (NUREG G.1.ii.)

Benton and Franklin counties have identified local areas utilized by transient populations such as recreational areas, boat launches, a shooting range and an off-road vehicle park within the 10-mile EPZ. These areas have signs posted warning transients what to do when they are alerted of an emergency within the area by sirens, EAS, CodeRED or Marine radio. Each of the signs includes a box for placement of brochures that provide more detailed information. Staff with Benton and Franklin counties regularly check the locations to ensure that the signs are in good repair and that the brochures are stocked. (NUREG G.1.iii)

Benton and Franklin counties are within the 10-mile EPZ and provide public information to those with access and functional needs as documented within their respective plans. (NUREG G.1.iv.) Both counties also have their public education documents (calendar, transient areas brochures) in English and Spanish. The pre-scripted EAS messages are in English and Spanish as required by state statute. Additionally, both public information documents developed and maintained by the WA Department of Agriculture are in English and Spanish. (NUREG G.1.v.)

8.2 Media Education

General

Local jurisdictions provide their citizens with information on the incident and what immediate protective actions they should take, such as taking shelter or evacuating.

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

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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.”

Organization

State Information Support Structure. The Washington State EOC (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.

Local Jurisdiction Information Support Structure. In accordance with the NIMS and ICS, the local jurisdiction designates a public information function to provide information and instructions to residents and visitors before, during, and after an emergency or disaster. This function, or person assigned to the public information role, coordinates its emergency public information actions with the state and have access to all necessary information.

Procedures

State emergency public information organizes according to the principles of NIMS and ICS. State emergency public information will be coordinated through the ESF 15 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 staff 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.

For the Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Program for the Columbia Generating Station (CGS), a media briefing is conducted annually and is reported to FEMA via the Annual Letter of Certification (ALC.) This is typically conducted in December and managed by Energy Northwest Public Affairs staff on behalf of the State agencies and local jurisdictions. The staff discusses the emergency plans with the media and the media’s role during an incident. Staff

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also discuss how the state and local jurisdictions provide public information to the media through the Joint Information Center (JIC.) (NUREG G.5.i.) Media kits are provided to the media at the JIC during an incident, during the annual media briefing, or if requested. (NUREG G.5.iii.) The media kits contain a copy of the Hanford Site Neighbors Calendar which is discussed along with the following additional information listed below: (NUREG G.5.ii.).

- Emergency planning zones
- How to receive public information during emergencies (including tone alert radios, CodeRED, JIC mission, and radio stations supporting emergency notifications)
- Home emergency kits
- Four classifications of emergencies
- Nuclear terms, radiation facts
- Hanford Site and CGS distinctions
- Protective actions & radiation facts
- Evacuation routes & centers
- CGS safety features
- JIC operations and training drills
- County representatives and their role

8.3 Coordinating and Disseminating Information to Public and Media

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.
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 Navy Nuclear Propulsion Program may also provide

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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. When established, the 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 or agency procedure. If incomplete, inaccurate, or ambiguous information is detected in the monitored broadcast, then a correction is provided as soon as possible and PIOs and rumor control personnel are notified. 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.

To support this effort SEOC communications consist of the following: telephone, cell phone, facsimile, computer electronic, video, teleconferencing, webinars, email, Microsoft Teams, CGS Dial-Up phones, social media and other methods as appropriate.

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 (PIO/Deputy PIO) and the affected facility’s JIC via WebEOC, telephone, Microsoft Teams messages, email or any other communications methods identified by the JIC. The ESF 15 Lead within the SEOC is responsible for ensuring the information exchange takes place between PIO staff at the JIC and other locations using the aforementioned methods as detailed in the ESF 15 procedures. (NUREG G.3.ii.)

When a JIC is activated, the SEOC will normally dispatch a PIO to the JIC of the facility experiencing an emergency after the decision to activate a JIC is made. This PIO will normally come from the Washington SEOC, but other agencies may be asked to provide the person. (NUREG G.3.i.)

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. (NUREG G.2.i.) 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.

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1. Columbia Generating Station – JIC
3000 George Washington Way
Richland, WA 99352
Contact: JIC Manager (NUREG G.2.i.)
JIC Public Concern Line: 509-372-5011
JIC Media Line: 509-372-5100

2. Hanford Site – JIC
825 – Jadwin Avenue
Richland, WA 99352
Contact: JIC Manager (NUREG G.2.i.)
JIC Public Concern Line: 509-376-8116
JIC Media Line: 509-376-3322

3. Kitsap County – JIC
8900 Imperial Way SW
Bremerton, WA 98312
Contact: JIC Manager
JIC Phone 360-535-9988
JIC Email: dem@co.kitsap.wa.us

4. Snohomish County – JIC
720 80th St SW, Bldg A
Everett, WA 98204
Contact: JIC Manager
JIC Phone: 425-388-5170
JIC Email: jic.eoc@snoco.org

The PIO accesses information through official notification forms, crash calls, SEOC or JIC briefings, SEOC Representatives 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.

When there is no JIC, 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; a spokesperson briefs and posts information in response to the call topics. Members of media and the public may also submit inquiries through email at seoc.pio@mil.wa.gov. (NUREG G.2.iii.)

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The CGS and DOE 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.2.iv.)

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 information for release to ensure sensitive information does not reach unauthorized persons. (NUREG G.3.iv.) Press releases and news conferences list the contact numbers for public inquiries and media information. Additionally, the contact information for the entity releasing the information is included on news releases and in social media messages. (NUREG G.4.ii).

Support Agencies

- 1) State
 - a. Coordinate public information messaging with ESF 15 at the SEOC or JIC, if activated.
 - b. Update Governor’s Office and elected officials on the incident.
 - c. 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. *Navy Nuclear Propulsion Program*: Support requests for assistance from state and county agencies.
 - d. *United States Department of Energy-Richland (Hanford Site)*: Support requests for assistance from state and county agencies.

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The media briefing facility at Energy Northwest is both secure and large to meet needs of all parties. There is an open room for press conferences with large tables and display screens. There’s ample room for cameras and a closed-circuit camera feed for those who don’t want to be in the room. The facility has separate rooms for phone teams as well as media monitoring and gathering points for each jurisdiction. There are white boards and computers for all parties as well as Wi-Fi access. The press conference room is separate from the other rooms providing places that are “on the record” as well as places where conversations can happen privately. (NUREG G.2.i.)

The State EOC JIC Team has two workstations. Energy Northwest provides one computer connected to their network. This computer has access to the email address WAPIO@energy-northwest.com. It also comes with a printer and a phone. Energy Northwest is responsible for all public records utilizing this computer and does proper archiving, according to its JIC manager. The other computer is provided by the SEOC JIC Team and is primarily used as a backup.

Washington state also has a seat at its policy table. The state EOC spokesperson must provide his or her own computer for this table, although there is Wi-Fi for accessing the Internet. The wi-fi password is on the wall in the JIC. There are regular briefings and meetings, which are written on a white board or on a wall. (NUREG G.2.ii.);

Energy Northwest provides the capability to answer media telephone inquiries, as well as inquiries from the public at large. In addition, the state EOC on Camp Murray has designated positions to answer phone calls as necessary. (NUREG G.2.iii.); and

There is a procedure in place that allows coordination between the team of personnel designated to answer media calls and the organization’s spokesperson(s)/Public Information Officer(s) (PIO(s)), as well as Points of Contact located at other facilities supporting the joint information. This procedure allows a Joint Information System to be developed if personnel cannot do the work in person. It also explains what happens while personnel are travelling to the JIC. (NUREG G.2.iv.)

8.4 Media Points of Contact

The spokesperson for the SEOC will be located at the JIC, if possible. This person will be expected to:

- Contribute to policy table discussions.

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- Participate in pre-news conference discussion to confirm who will be speaking, in what order and the basic information they will be providing to the media. This is usually held in the long hallway between the JIC and news conference room.
- Attend each press conference even if they do not have anything to report. If they have no information to provide, they should stand to the side and be prepared to answer media questions for their organization.
- Participate in regular press conferences.
- The spokesperson only speaks to that which we have direct control over (i.e., stay in your own lane.)
- No speculation. Just speak to the facts as you know them.
- Information needs to be accurate. If the person makes a mistake, correct it ASAP.
- Always pause before speaking. Think first, then speak.
- Watch body language. Use strong, relaxed tone.
- Write talking points based on the scenarios that’s happening
- Use the “Hanford Site Neighbors Calendar” and information from <https://mil.wa.gov/radiological>.
- Be ready to answer questions during one-on-one interviews with the media or participate in short “gaggles” – a kind of informal press conference.
- Be prepared to be photographed and be on camera.
- Review press releases from other agencies and offer suggestions to correct errors of fact or questioning whether they are the correct entity to discuss specific pieces of information; and
- Stand ready to assist local and fellow state agencies however possible – from helping wordsmith press releases to being a sounding board. (NUREG G.3.i);

When the SEOC is operating remotely from the SEOC, such as at a JIC, the JIC Team utilizes procedures that direct routine, regular contact between the SEOC and JIC Team. This allows both groups to maintain situational awareness and to regularly exchange/coordinate approved information. (NUREG G.3.ii).

For press releases disseminated from the SEOC, standard operating procedures are in place and a form that would be reviewed by the ESF 15 lead, SEOC Supervisor and those the SEOC Supervisor delegates (such as other partner agencies or the UCG Coordinator). (NUREG G.3.iii.).

The SEOC and JIC would work with Energy Northwest’s existing procedures for control and authorization of releasing sensitive information. This may include having a law enforcement

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spokesperson in the JIC review press releases before dissemination and participating in news conferences. (NUREG G.3.iv).

The SEOC should utilize existing standard operating procedures for the timely exchange, discussion, and coordination of information among all designated spokespersons/PIOs, including those at different locations. This may include the establishment of a JIS if we are unable to gather together. We’ve all learned a lot about remote conferencing and utilizing technology such as Microsoft Teams to help us stay informed with each other during emergencies. (NUREG G.3.a.i).

8.5 Public Inquiries and Media Monitoring

Both the CGS and DOE JIC’s have adequate numbers of phone team staff to receive and manage numerous, simultaneous responses to public inquiries and address inaccurate information utilizing the procedures for those teams. (NUREG G.4.i).

Both the CGS and DOE JIC’s have published telephone numbers for public and media inquiries. Organizations at the JIC are encouraged to include those telephone numbers in their news releases and messaging. Both JICs also post news releases coordinated through the JIC to a website if the entity requests so. All entities in the JIC are free to post their news releases or their own website if desired. If an incident becomes the sole responsibility of the state’s, there are contracting processes in place to utilize a service such as 211 or contract with a private company to help assist us with this endeavor, like the way the Washington Department of Health established a COVID-19 hotline for the public. (NUREG G.4.ii).

In the CGS or DOE JIC, there are dedicated staff that monitor media channels to look for inaccurate or ambiguous information related to the emergency in the public domain. These staff coordinate with the JIC Manager and other spokespersons on site when they see an incorrect message. After identifying something that may not look right, they will consult with a subject matter expert for clarity. Next, they will bring the issue to the JIC Manager or proper spokesperson to provide further verification that a correction may be needed. Finally, messaging will be created to correct the wrong piece of information and disseminated either widely or individually (if the issue is just with one media outlet). (NUREG G.4.iii); and

It is the policy of ESF 15 as well as the CGS and DOE JICs to only speak about information that the state has control over, in other words, we stay in our own lane. This is to reduce the likelihood of communicating incorrect or inaccurate information and to direct the media to get the information from the organization that owns it. However, if during the coordination of

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information at the JIC from another organization not physically present at the JIC, information is found to be an error in fact or is not in their lane, the JIC Manager or the one of the state PIOs may provide feedback to the owning entity to point out the inconsistencies. When an entity is not present in the JIC and the media has questions for them, the state PIO or JIC Manager will direct the media to the entity in question. An exception to this might be a fellow state agency (i.e.. Washington Department of Health), which might choose to provide talking points so the state EOC PIO can repeat basic concepts for the media at a press conference. However, if there are additional questions from the media that the PIO does not have the answers to, the questions will be directed to the other state agency PIO for answers. (NUREG G.4.iv).

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Chapter 9 – Emergency Facilities and Equipment

Planning Standard H

Summary of Changes:

- **No Changes.**

9.1 State Emergency Operations Center

The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) is a permanent, 28,000 square foot, two-story facility. It is located in Building 20 on Camp Murray, Washington 98430-5122. (NUREG H.6.i.)

The SEOC is located in the center of the first floor of the building and the ceiling extends to the top of the second floor. Staff offices and a few conference rooms surround the SEOC on the first and second floors. The Policy room is located on the second floor adjacent to the elevator and has a window overlooking the SEOC floor. (NUREG H.6.i.)

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.6.ii.)

Essential equipment necessary to support operations includes approximately 60 computer workstations, commercial telephones, a few satellite phones, amateur radio, and internet (wired and wireless). Visual displays are located along the walls of the SEOC and are controlled by a workstation and standalone audiovisual panel in the center of the SEOC. There are also workstations available in two conference rooms. Outside agencies responding to the SEOC may bring their own laptop and utilize the Wi-Fi in the SEOC to connect to their agency's network. If the SEOC loses power, a backup power generation system will automatically switch on. The SEOC also includes the communications systems identified in Chapter 7. (NUREG H.6.iii.)

Camp Murray is an access-controlled installation with fencing and 24-hour security personnel. Entry on to Camp Murray requires appropriate government identification at the security gate. Facility security for Building 20 is provided by National Guard staff if requested by the SEOC. Normal access into Building 20 requires a proximity card. For individuals without proximity cards, a lobby phone is available to contact staff for entry. The lobby is secured by an exterior door that is unlocked during working hours and locked after hours. Exterior door access is controlled by the Duty Officers through camera. The lobby interior door is locked and requires a proximity card or an escort for entry. (NUREG H.6.iv.)

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The state EOC is equipped with three 500 kW generators and an 8,000-gallon diesel tank. The entire load of the fully activated EOC can be supported by any one of the generators. The 2nd and 3rd generator provide redundancy. The switching system consists of two automatic bus transfer switches in series. The fuel capacity allows for approximately 30 days of continuous operation. To bridge the time between loss of utility power and transfer to generator power, the State EOC uses two separate power circuits backed up by two Uninterruptable Power Supplies. One generator is tested on Wednesday mornings and takes the full electrical load for the building. One generator is tested each week and the tests are rotated between all three generators. (NUREG H.6.v.)

The SEOC is located approximately 250 miles from the Columbia Generating Station (CGS) and not within the plume pathway EPZ thus is not required to have an alternate SEOC. 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 as covered in the Continuity of Operations Plan. However, at the time of this update, there are no written documents on where the alternate facility will be or how it would be set up. (NUREG H.6.vi.)

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.

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.

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. There is no radiation detection equipment maintained by the State or locals at or near any fixed nuclear facility. (NUREG H.9.i.) Additionally, there are no fixed monitoring stations maintained by the state or locals at or near any fixed nuclear facility. (NUREG H.9.ii.)

The State EOC does not own or maintain any radiological detection/monitoring equipment. The SEOC Representative to the CGS EOF utilizes an Emergency Worker Kit and procedure provided by Benton County which is checked out from the Benton County EOC prior to deploying to the CGS EOF. (NUREG H.11.i., H.11.ii.)

However, Washington State Department of Health and Benton and Franklin counties provide for off-site radiological equipment to conduct radiation monitoring, surveying, detection, and

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analysis outside the owner-controlled areas of any fixed nuclear facility. As such, they are also responsible for the testing, maintenance, inventorying, calibration, and proper storage and use of the dosimetry, portal monitors, radiation surveying equipment, air sampling equipment (DOH only), and laboratory analysis equipment (DOH only). (NUREG H.11.i., H.11.ii., H.11.a.i. H.11.b.i.–H.11.b.iii.)

The Department of Health Radiological Emergency Response Plan (RERP) describes the general category of DOH owned emergency kits including listing of contents used by DOH Field Monitoring Teams, the Public Health Laboratory, and DOH staff responding to the Emergency Worker Assistance Center (aka Reception Center). Additionally, Benton and Franklin Counties maintain similar emergency kits for use by Emergency Workers and staff setting up and operating the Emergency Worker Assistance Centers (aka Reception Centers). The State EOC does not own or maintain any emergency kits. (NUREG H.12.i., H.12.ii.)

Per RCW 70A.388.040, the Washington Department of Health is the state radiation control agency. Washington State Department of Health is responsible for assessing radiological data (NUREG H.13.i.) and establishes a central point for receipt of and analysis of all field monitoring data and coordination of sample media. (NUREG H.13.ii., H.13.iii.) The Washington State Department of Health Radiological Emergency Response Plan includes specifics on this information.

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Chapter 10 – Accident Assessment

Planning Standard I

Summary of Changes:

- **No Changes.**

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. Methods and locations for sampling drinking water. (NUREG I.2.i.)
2. Supporting laboratory procedures that demonstrate the capability to detect radioisotopes at derived response levels (DRLs) for the most sensitive population. (NUREG I.2.ii.)
3. Responsibility, capability and resources for field monitoring within the plume exposure Emergency Planning Zone and Ingestion Emergency Planning Zone. This includes activation and notification, team composition, transportation, estimated deployment times and staging areas, coordination and direction, measurements, communications, equipment, and field team procedures. (NUREG I.5., I.6.)
4. Capability to detect and measure radioiodine concentrations in air in the plume exposure EPZ including calculations that use factors consistent with the ORO specific procedures to calculate airborne radioiodine concentrations. (NUREG I.7.)
5. A description of the dose assessment process including personnel, equipment, methods, and appropriate procedures. (NUREG I.8)
6. Planned use of outside resources, to locate and track the plume, including taking measurements and collecting air samples from or near the plume’s peak concentration, if applicable. (NUREG I.9.)
7. Capability for coordinating monitoring efforts, tracking and trending data, and sharing analytical results with other organizations performing radiological assessment functions. (NUREG I.10.)

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Chapter 11 – Protective Response

Planning Standard J

Summary of Changes:

- **Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.**
- **Added 4 recreation areas that are part of the precautionary evacuations at site area emergency.**
- **Updated most recent evacuation time estimates review (2024).**
- **Removed UCG Coordinator and left the State Coordinating Officer as the approval authority for decision packages.**

11.1 Overview

This chapter discusses the range of protective actions developed to protect the public and emergency workers within any restricted areas (e.g., Emergency Planning Zone or Area of Planning Attention) during a radiological incident. Much of this planning occurs during the Early and Intermediate Phases of a radiological incident.

In developing these range of actions, consideration is given to evacuation, sheltering, and, as a supplement to these, the prophylactic use of potassium iodide (KI), as appropriate. Evacuation Time Estimates (ETEs) have been developed for the Columbia Generating Station planning and are reviewed, and if required, updated by CGS on a periodic basis. Guidelines for the choice of protective actions during an emergency are consistent with Federal guidance and the policies of the State Department of Health, are developed and put in place and protective actions for the ingestion exposure pathway appropriate to the locals is developed.

Agencies of each county within the plume and ingestion exposure pathway Emergency Planning Zones (EPZs) (or Areas of Planning Attention for Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program facilities) will respond to such incidents or emergencies according to the county emergency response plan/procedures. If a county is unable to respond to a facility emergency, the state will coordinate with the jurisdiction 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 essential services in the affected communities in the affected area(s) and implement recovery actions.

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11.2 Evacuation for Onsite Individuals

The State has not been requested to assist in the evacuation of onsite personnel to the primary designated rally point (Energy Northwest Multi-Purpose Facility, 3000 George Washington Way, Richland, WA) for onsite evacuations. (NUREG J.2.ii.) There is no specific designated alternate rally point. Onsite staff are told to go home and check in with their supervisor after arrival. (NUREG J.2.iii.) There is nothing specifically discussed in the MOU between Energy Northwest Columbia Generating Station and Washington State Military Department Emergency Management Division for Emergency Preparedness related to onsite evacuation support. (NUREG J.2.i., J.2.iv.) If any assistance is requested during an incident, that assistance would be ad hoc and coordinated and implemented using existing systems and processes. The same applies to the US Department of Energy’s Hanford Site, Framatome, and the Navy Nuclear Propulsion Program.

11.3 Precautionary Protective Actions

For a CGS incident, a range of precautionary actions are available to help prevent or mitigate exposure at the State and local levels. (NUREG J.11.g.i) These precautionary protective actions also apply during a DOE incident.

Emergency Classification Level	Precautionary Protective Action (NUREG J.11.g.ii., J.11.g.iii.)
Alert	<p>Franklin County contacts schools in the EPZ by telephone and provides a heads up of the incident. The contacted schools utilize their internal procedures to take the necessary actions to prepare for possible evacuation of the school and informing parents.</p> <p>Additionally, both Benton and Franklin Counties contact the school districts who may have students living within the EPZ of the incident and advise them of the incident. Those school districts follow their internal processes to implement actions to contact the impacted students and their parents.</p>
Site Area Emergency	<p>Franklin County contacts schools in the EPZ and recommends moving students and staff to a safe location outside of the EPZ. The contacted schools utilize their internal processes to take the necessary actions to evacuate the students, faculty, and staff to a pre-determined location then to a secondary location to await parents so they can release the students to their parents/guardians. This includes communicating with the parents using the school’s communications method(s).</p> <p>Additionally, both Benton and Franklin Counties contact school districts that may have children that live within the EPZ and inform them of the situation. Those school districts follow their internal procedures to implement actions to contact the students and their parents.</p> <p>The recreation areas of the Columbia River, Horn Rapids Recreation Area/ORV Park, Ringold Fishing Area, and Wahluke Hunting Area are evacuated due to longer notification and evacuation times and the potential for large transient populations. The Columbia Generating Station issues the recommendation on the Classification Notification Form, block 5, and then Benton and Franklin Counties make the decision and initiate the evacuation. See Figure A-16 and A-17 for locations.</p>

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	WSDA releases the <u>preliminary</u> Agricultural Advisory news release to inform the public within the CGS 10-mile EPZ to protect livestock in enclosed areas with covered feed and water sources and place feed and water in enclosed or covered storage but to evacuate if told to by officials. WSDA implements this in accordance with their plan and procedures.
General Emergency	Both Benton and Franklin Counties contact school districts that may have children that live within the EPZ and inform them not to send the children home. Those school districts follow their internal procedures to implement actions to contact the students and their parents.
	WSDA releases the <u>comprehensive</u> Agricultural Advisory. Informs the public to protect livestock in enclosed areas with covered feed and water sources, place feed and water in enclosed or covered storage, prevent harvest of food from farms or gardens, prevent consumption of fresh milk produced on after date of advisory, and prevent transport of uncovered agricultural products out of the advisory area. (This may come out earlier if the WA Department of Health recommends so to WSDA) The Agricultural Advisory is necessary due to the limits associated with the RCW related to interdiction of food in Washington State. WSDA implements this in accordance with their plan and procedures.

Table 11-1: Precautionary Protective Actions

11.4 Developing Protective Action Recommendations

For a CGS incident, Protective Action Recommendations (PARs) for the plume exposure pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) during the Early Phase are by Columbia Generating Station (CGS) and made to the State and local jurisdictions within the 10-mile EPZ. While there is no formal State only PAR process, the Department of Health is co-located in the Dose Assessment Center with CGS staff and they work in concert to review the PAR process. The basis and methodology used are based on the EPA PAG Manual and the Emergency Action Level scheme for CGS. The EAL scheme is reviewed and coordinated between CGS and the State and plume exposure pathway counties annually. The rationale for initial and subsequent PARs are based on plant status, factors that may affect or impede evacuation, weather, wind direction, and other non-environmental factors such as a hostile action based scenario are considered. Other factors such as the protection factors for direct exposure and inhalation exposure are considered and discussed further in the Columbia Generating Station Emergency Plan. (NUREG J.6.i., J.6.ii.)

The Washington Department of Health, as the radiation authority within the state, has developed the basis and methodology for the State’s criteria for the use of radioprotective drugs. The Washington Department of Health’s policy does not call for the distribution of radioprotective drugs to the public. Potassium Iodide is on the formulary for all pharmacies, but the state does not stockpile KI for distribution to the public. This is contained in the Washington Department of Health Radiation Emergency Response Plan. (NUREG J.6.iii.)

CGS develops a site-specific protective action strategy and decision-making process, develops site-specific PAR procedures, and provides guidance to ORO decision makers. This strategy considers a variety of factors that may impact the implementation of protective actions in advance of an incident such as results of the most current Evacuation Time Estimate (ETE),

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which describes factors such as populations densities, fluctuations in transient populations, road capacities, access and functional needs facilities/populations within each subarea of the plume exposure pathway EPZ. The strategy/processes also incorporate current federal guidelines and methodologies. This strategy/process is coordinated with EMD, Benton County, and Franklin County annually as part of the EAL scheme review and the annual review to the ETE. The results are incorporated into the CGS Emergency Plan and implementing procedures. (NUREG J.7.i. – J.7.iii.)

During a CGS incident, the PARs are established in accordance with the guidelines contained in the Columbia Generating Station (CGS) Emergency Plan. During the Early Phase of the incident, CGS has the responsibility for dose assessment and developments of PARs for evacuation and sheltering. Except for those PARs specified on the Classification Notification Form (CNF), PARs will be based on the anticipated duration and quantity of a release of radioactive material from CGS, analysis of data obtained by instrumentation, Field Team surveillance, and/or dose projection software. Any PAR developed by CGS will be communicated in a timely manner by the CGS Emergency Director to the State EOC and Plume EPZ counties (Benton and Franklin) on the Classification Notification Form (CNF). (NUREG J.9.i.)

Similarly, for incidents originating on the Department of Energy (Hanford) site, at the Framatome facility, or any of the locations included in the Navy Nuclear Propulsion Program, the PARs are developed by the facility and provided to the State and impacted local jurisdictions by the facility during the Early Phase. The Fixed Nuclear Facility will communicate any PARs to the SEOC and the impacted local jurisdiction(s) on the approved notification form for that facility.

During the Intermediate Phase of a radiological incident, the Washington State Department of Health (DOH) will develop the Protective Action Recommendations (PARs) after Columbia Generating Station has met their criteria to turn the Emergency Operating Facility over to the State of Washington. This serves as an administrative trigger for the State EOC to conduct a coordination call with the impacted jurisdictions to (a) confirm all current Protective Action Decisions currently in place at the local levels and any desired changes, and (b) to announce that all Protective Action Decision (PAD) making from that point forward will be coordinated between the state and the impacted jurisdictions and be based on a consensus between those jurisdictions. For any other Fixed Nuclear Facility, the DOH will develop the Protective Action Recommendations (PARs) for the Intermediate Phase as detailed in the Washington Department of Health Radiological Emergency Response Plan.

11.5 Protective Action Decisions

During the Early Phase of a radiological incident, local jurisdictions make the Protective Action Decisions (PADs) within a timely manner. The State supports the local jurisdictions as requested and within authorized limits.

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The Protective Action Recommendations (PARs) are made by the facility with the incident and are provided to the impacted local jurisdiction and the State. Each impacted local jurisdiction reviews the PAR and coordinates with others as described within their plan/procedures to determine what course of action, if any, the local jurisdiction(s) will take. The review process may consider factors such as weather, time of day, day of the week, capability to respond to or implement a decision, what to communicate to the impacted populations and how that would be broadcasted, the ability of the public to respond in a timely manner, recommendations from subject matter experts (e.g., public health, law enforcement), road conditions, the inherent risk associated with evacuations and sheltering-in-place, coordination with adjacent jurisdictions to ensure there is no adverse impact to the adjacent jurisdiction, and whether any preexisting agreements are in place between the local jurisdiction(s) and/or the facility. (NUREG J.11.i.) Each individual local jurisdiction makes an initial and subsequent PAD based upon the rationale and guidance contained in their plan/procedures and the information they have at the time. Since Benton and Franklin Counties share the same Alert and Notification System (ANS), the Emergency Directors communicate directly with each other after discussing with the officials within their respective communities and make a joint Protective Action Decision (PAD) so that one county does not interrupt the other on the ANS system. (NUREG J.11.ii.)

For the Columbia Generating Station (CGS), the PARs are provided by the facility and sent to Benton County, Franklin County, and the State of Washington and are tied to the Emergency Action Level scheme and takes into consideration the dose values contained in the EPA Protective Action Guides (PAGs) and the Washington Department of Health’s policy to evacuate (preferred) or shelter the public in place at a projected dose of 1 rem at the Site boundary (NUREG J.11.iii.). The EAL scheme is reviewed annually between CGS, the plume exposure pathway jurisdictions (Benton/Franklin Counties), and the State.

Each jurisdiction making a PAD will coordinate and inform adjacent jurisdiction(s) in accordance with the guidance and procedures contained in their plan. (NUREG J.11.iv.)

11.6 Evacuation Time Estimates

Evacuation Time Estimate studies are considered when planning for evacuation. They calculate the time it takes to evacuate the public within the plume exposure pathway under emergency conditions. Columbia Generating Station (CGS) develops and maintains an Evacuation Time Estimate (ETE) Study in accordance with Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) guidance. Each ETE is updated after the release of the decennial Census information. They conduct an annual review of the ETE as required by the NRC to determine if population growth requires a full update to the ETE Study. The ETE considers population and roadway capacity. The annual reviews not only address changes in population but also age demographics and individuals with access and functional needs. The roadway assessment includes reviews of transportation improvements, constraints, traffic flow, and changes in transient flow through the Emergency Planning Zone.

Annex A contains the information from the most recent full ETE Study (2022) and documents the results of the most recent annual review. The most recent annual review (2024) confirmed

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that there was no need to update the ETE and that the population levels confirmed that there is still no need to do staged evacuations. The ETE was done according to sectors (R01, R02, etc.) with populations and are related to evacuations zones, but the ETE was not studied by those exact evacuation zone boundaries.

The Evacuation Time Estimate (2022)¹ estimated in Table 8-8 that the Special Needs Populations would take between 2:40 and 3:10 depending on weather conditions. (NUREG J.8.b.ii., J.8.b.iii.)

Figure 10-1 of the 2022 Evacuation Time Estimate shows the evacuation routes in the EPZ. Evacuees will select routes within the EPZ in such a way as to minimize their exposure to risk. This expectation is met by the DYNEV II model routing traffic away from the location of the plant, to the extent practicable. The DTRAD model satisfies this behavior by routing traffic so as to balance traffic demand relative to the available highway capacity to the extent possible. (NUREG J.8.b.iv.) While no specific alternate routes are mentioned in the ETE Study, the local jurisdictions allow law enforcement to adjust evacuation routes in the event of impediments to traffic. These are considered in the decision-making process and are communicated to the public as described in the local jurisdiction plans/procedures. (NUREG J.8.b.v.)

11.7 Emergency Planning Zone Maps and Charts

CGS has provided the State and locals with maps depicting the 10-mile plume exposure pathway emergency planning zone and the 50-mile ingestion exposure pathway emergency planning zone in digital and hard copy. The digital versions are shown in Annex A to this plan. (NUREG J.10.i.) Additionally CGS developed and maintains the map used in the Hanford Site Neighbors calendar which is used as the primary public education/information that is provided to residents and businesses within the 10-mile EPZ. The calendar map depicts the EPZ Sections, evacuation routes, the locations of Emergency Worker Assistance centers and the Red Cross shelters co-located at those locations. (NUREG J.10.a.i.)

Some of the tables and figures from the 2022 Evacuation Time Estimate are contained in Annex A. The 10-mile EPZ population numbers are shown in Figure A-6. Additional figures that follow show the areas studied and the traffic and shadow population data. Annual reviews since the 2022 ETE was published concluded that the data contained in the ETE is still valid with some extrapolated population increases from the annual ETE reviews show that a full ETE Update was not required. Furthermore, the data concludes that there is no need for staged evacuations. (NUREG J.10.b.i.)

The Department of Energy has produced maps for the Emergency Planning Zone sections associated with the hazards on the Hanford Site. These are in Annex B. Hard copies of the maps are in the SEOC.

¹ Ref KLD Engineering Columbia Generating Station Development of Evacuation Time Estimates, KLD TR-1238, July 27, 2022, Final report, rev 0.

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Similarly, Framatome, the Navy Nuclear Propulsion Program, and the Navy Nuclear Weapons Program have produced digital versions of the maps for their hazard areas. These can be found in Annexes C, D and E, respectively. There are no hard copies of these maps located in the SEOC.

11.8 Protecting Mobility Impaired Residents

There are no hospitals or correctional facilities located within the 10-mile plume exposure pathway EPZ. Benton and Franklin counties both maintain information documents that catalog those individuals and facilities that may need evacuation assistance. The specific procedures associated with implementation of this is contained within their plans/procedures. (NUREG J.11.a.i.) Additionally, Benton and Franklin Counties plans and procedures document what they do for those citizens with Access and Functional Needs assistance related to determining who needs assistance, what level of assistance is needed, how the information is catalogued and maintained, how those documented facilities/individuals will be contacted, and what resources will be used to meet the need. (NUREG J.11.a.ii., J.11.a.iii., J.11.a.iv., J.11.a.v., J.11.a.vi.) If any additional support from the State is required by the counties, that support would be ad hoc and requested using the existing request for assistance processes. (ref Figure 4-1 in Chapter 4.)

11.9 Radioprotective Drugs

The State of Washington does not stockpile Potassium Iodide (KI) for distribution to the public during a radiological incident. The State of Washington has listed KI on the pharmacy formulary if a pharmacy wanted to stockpile and sell the drug. However, the state recommends anyone considering stockpiling KI for personal use to first discuss with their physician before making the decision.

Within the State of Washington, the local public health officer or the State Health Officer can make the decision to recommend the use of radioprotective drugs within the plume exposure pathway for emergency workers during an emergency. (NUREG J.11.b.i.) The criteria for recommending KI to emergency workers is determined by the Department of Health when there is an indication of a release to the environment above a specified level or if there is an unfiltered or unmonitored release from a fixed nuclear facility as detailed in the Department of Health Radiological Emergency Response Plan. The local health officer may make the decision based upon consultation with or upon recommendation of the Department of Health or as otherwise detailed within their plan/procedures. (NUREG J.11.b.ii.) The local public health officer may consider recommending KI for certain individuals or groups of people if they cannot implement evacuation quickly to reduce risk from possible exposure to radioactive iodine. (NUREG J.11.b.iii.) Benton and Franklin Counties as well as the Department of Health maintain adequate supplies of KI for emergency workers. They also provide instructions to the emergency workers on the safe and proper use of KI within the Emergency Worker Kits. (NUREG J.11.b.iv.) Benton and Franklin Counties and the Department of Health provide adequate maintenance of KI and, if expired, replace the drugs or obtains a shelf-life extension.

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(NUREG J.11.b.v.) Once the decision is made to recommend Emergency Workers take KI, it is communicated as detailed within the cognizant organizations plan/procedures. (NUREG J.11.b.vi.)

11.10 Evacuation and Access Control

Within the plume exposure pathway emergency planning zone for an incident originating at the Columbia Generating Station, the local jurisdictions (Benton and Franklin) make the decision for evacuating the public. Part of the decision-making process is considering the data contained in the Evacuation Time Estimate. As such, they have the primary responsibility to provide the control during evacuation operations to include controlling access into an evacuated area and any equipment/staffing required to conduct the evacuation. They also have primary responsibility to maintain the integrity of the impacted area following the evacuation. Benton and Franklin counties both have pre-designated Access Control Points (ACPs) for the 10-mile EPZ. They are initial ACPs and would be modified as the incident situation requires. They are also controlling communications with field staff to keep them aware of what is going on. All of this is described in their respective plans/procedures. If any assistance is needed, they implement existing mutual aid requests and/or call upon the state for assistance using standard request for assistance processes. (NUREG J.11.c., J.11.e.) Both jurisdictions have procedures and processes in place to allow for the clearing of impediments to evacuation. This is similarly the case for incidents originating from other fixed nuclear facilities.

11.11 Reception Centers

Benton and Franklin Counties manage two Community Reception Centers (CRC), also referred to as an Emergency Worker/Assistance Centers (EWAC). One is in Franklin County at the Columbia Basin College, (2600 N. 20th Ave, Pasco, WA 99301) and the other in Benton County at Southridge High School (3520 Southridge Blvd, Kennewick, WA 99338). Columbia Basin College is about 6 miles from the closest point of the 10-mile EPZ boundary and Southridge High School is about 11 miles from the closest boundary of the 10-mile EPZ. (NUREG J.11.d.i.) Columbia Basin College has been designated as the default CRC/EWAC by Benton and Franklin Counties. However, if the wind direction from the facility has the potential to affect Columbia Basin College, then Benton and Franklin will discuss and switch to Southridge High School EWAC.

Benton and Franklin Counties maintain plans that discusses which organizations manage/operate the reception centers (NUREG J.11.d.ii.), what radiological monitoring capabilities are available to monitor evacuees, service animals, pets, and evacuee vehicles. The Department of Health also provides health physics support and a dose tracker to each facility. (NUREG J.11.d.iii.)

There are only three schools in the 10-mile EPZ, all within Section 2 of the EPZ. There is one public elementary school (Edwin Markham Elementary School) and two small private schools (Big River Country School and Country Christian Center). Franklin County coordinates with the school leadership to utilize existing school processes to take the students to a different location after being monitored at the reception center to await parent pick-up. (NUREG J.11.d.iv.)

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There are no identified hospitals, correctional facilities, or nursing homes identified within the 10-mile EPZ nor are there any of these facilities designated to receive evacuees. (NUREG J.11.d.v.)

Benton and Franklin counties, through the American Red Cross, have planned for adequate congregate care capacity at the reception centers to meet the estimated numbers of evacuees seeking care from within the 10-mile EPZ. (NUREG J.11.d.vi.)

Benton and Franklin Counties plans discuss the reception centers and provides for the capability to monitor evacuees, service animals/pets, personal possessions, and evacuee vehicles. They also include use of Department of Health approved decontamination procedures, incorporate contamination control measures, utilize diagrams of the physical layout and flow of the areas with descriptions, and processes for registering evacuees, service animals, and pets. (NUREG J.13.)

11.12 Ingestion Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone

When the State of Washington enters the Intermediate Phase of a radiological incident, the Protective Action Decisions associated with the ingestion exposure pathway emergency planning zone shifts from strictly at the local level to a coordinated, consensus decision making process. As such, the protective action decisions for Food Control is made at the State level with the consensus of the impacted local jurisdictions. The SEOC uses Protective Action Decision Packages to document the Protective Action Recommendation from the Department of Health. The State Coordinating Officer has the authority to sign the PAD for the Decision Packages after coordinating with the impacted jurisdictions and gaining their consensus. The Decision Package also contains the rationale for the decision based upon the information known at the time and any coordination regarding implementation. Each of the Protective Action Decision Package can be revised or terminated using this same process. (NUREG J.12.i.)

PADs for the ingestion exposure pathway are actions that are taken to limit the radiation dose from ingestion by avoiding or reducing the contamination that could occur on the surface of, or be incorporated into, human food and animal feeds. Such actions can be taken prior to and/or after confirmation of contamination. The protective actions for a specific incident are determined by the particulars of the incident and once initiated, they continue at least until the concentrations are expected to remain below the Derived Intervention Levels (DILs).

The Washington Department of Agriculture cannot interdict or put an embargo in place on commercial quantities of agricultural products over a large area without some means to determine probable cause. Thus, a range of precautionary measures may be applied for the ingestion exposure pathway. Prior to data being available to show where the contamination deposited, a precautionary agricultural advisory may be put into place by the Washington Department of Agriculture (WSDA) under RCW 69.04.

At a Site Area Emergency, WSDA recommends a preliminary Agricultural Advisory to the plume exposure pathway counties. These recommendations the public:

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- put dairy cows and other livestock inside barns or enclosed and covered sheds,
- restrict dairy cows and other livestock to feed that is in enclosed or covered storage, and
- restricting livestock to water sources that are covered or are from enclosed underground storage.

They also caution that if an evacuation is recommended that they stop taking care of the livestock and leave the area.

At a General Emergency, or anytime the Washington Department of Health recommends, WSDA releases the comprehensive Agricultural Advisory. This advisory tells the public to:

- put dairy cows and other livestock inside barns or enclosed and covered sheds,
- restrict dairy cows and other livestock to feed that has been in enclosed or covered storage,
- restrict livestock to water sources that are covered or are from enclosed underground storage,
- do not drink fresh milk produced on or after a specified date/time,
- do not drink water from streams, lakes or ponds,
- do not let animals drink water from streams, lakes, ponds or puddles,
- do not harvest food from farms or gardens, including fruits and vegetables, grain, eggs, honey or livestock, and
- do not transport uncovered agricultural products out of the advisory area.

The largest difference between the preliminary agricultural advisory is that the comprehensive covers a much larger area. The area covered by the comprehensive agricultural advisory is the entire 10-mile EPZ plus pre-designated areas within a 180-degree arc out to 50-miles in the direction of the wind from the nuclear power plant. WSDA has coordinated previously with all counties in the 50-mile EPZ to pre-designate areas within the jurisdiction that may be impacted. If WSDA finds that the 180-degree arc and the 10-mile EPZ touches any part of a pre-designated area, then that entire area is included in the comprehensive agricultural advisory. WSDA makes the agricultural advisory through a news release, and it is communicated to the public and media through the Joint Information Center (JIC). It is important to note compliance with the Agricultural Advisory is voluntary. There is no law that requires the food producer, processor, or distributor to comply.

Part of the implementation of precautionary and emergency protective measures includes

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WSDA contacting licensed agricultural producers, food processors, and distributors to inform them of the precautionary measures put into place. This is also done once a food control area is developed and implemented. (NUREG J.12.ii.)

The Department of Health (DOH) is responsible for determining the contaminated areas that exceed federal guidance contained in the Protective Action Guide (PAG) Manual (2017) and/or the 1998 FDA Derived Intervention Levels (DILs). Part of the process to determine the ingestion pathway begins with the Departments of Health (DOH) and Agriculture (WSDA) coordinating on the development of a sampling plan. DOH has the expertise on radiological matters but WSDA has the expertise when it comes to agricultural matters. (NUREG J.12.iii.)

DOH collects all samples other than milk samples. RCW 15.36 requires that WSDA is the only entity that can collect milk samples. The samples are collected using the procedures and equipment detailed in the DOH RERP and are then transported to a certified laboratory for analysis. The WSDA Plan discusses the equipment and processes used to collect milk samples and transfer of the samples to DOH for analysis. WSDA assists DOH by coordinating with farmers and producers to gain their permission to collect samples for analysis. All samples are collected per DOH/WSDA procedures. (NUREG J.12.iii., J.12.iv.)

DOH primarily uses the State laboratory in Shoreline, WA for analysis of samples. The lab has the equipment and personnel to conduct analysis of various samples and reports the results to the DOH. The processes and procedures for conducting the analysis and reporting the results are discussed within the DOH RERP. (NUREG J.12.v.)

WSDA maintains contact information and business locations for licensed agricultural producers, food processors, and distributors. This information is used to inform them of the situation and any protective measures put in place to prevent adulterated food stuffs from reaching the market. (NUREG J.12.vi.)

WSDA also coordinates with adjacent States to communicate what protective measures have been put in place to protect the food supply in the State. WSDA may also make use of The Advisory Team for Environment, Food and Health (aka A-Team) to obtain any additional information and contact info for food production facilities that are licensed by the federal government that the State may not have contact with. (NUREG J.12.vii.)

WSDA maintains a database of crop data to help determine what products are in production to include having an understanding on when certain crops conduct harvesting operations. This information is shared with DOH as well as local jurisdictions, if requested, to help provide more of a common operating picture of the impacts to the state licensed agricultural producers, food processors, and distributors. (NUREG J.12.viii.)

DOH plans discuss which standards (1998 FDA DILs) are used to determine what levels of contamination are deemed unsafe for human consumption. (NUREG J.12.ix.)

DOH utilizes a variety of tools to track and document where samples came from, what areas

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exceed the PAG and/or DILs. The States of Washington and Oregon both utilize RadResponder. The Civil Support Team and the Region Assistance Program (RAP) for Region 6 use it as well. Additionally, a variety of mapping products are used to track where the contamination deposited and to track what areas exceed the PAGs and/or DILs. These are discussed in more detail in the Washington Department of Health Radiological Emergency Response Plan (DOH RERP.) (NUREG J.12.x.)

The WSDA REP plan discusses how they track where state licensed agricultural producers, food processors, and distributors are. This helps to influence the most effective methods to keep agribusiness informed of any protective action decision that would impact their ability to sell or movement of food stuffs or agricultural products. Some of the methods available to use are news releases, social media, direct contact via telephone or email, and through announcements at news conferences from the JIC. (NUREG J.12.xi.)

11.13 Relocation

As a public health matter, any area that has received radiation contamination that exceeds the 2 rem first year relocation Protective Action Guide (PAG) should not have the public residing in the area. It is the State of Washington’s plan to relocate residents from any area exceeding the PAG for Relocation. (NUREG J.14.i.) This will be discussed and coordinated with the local jurisdictions. The final decision will be made with the consensus of the State and impacted jurisdictions (NUREG J.14.a.i.) This applies to any area regardless of which fixed nuclear facility the contamination originated from.

The Washington State Department of Health (DOH) has the subject matter expertise to obtain the data required to determine if an area exceeds the PAG for Relocation. They utilize multiple methods to determine the areas that exceed the relocation PAG to include the addition of a buffer zone around the area. The specifics on how DOH will determine the relocation area is included in the Washington Department of Health Radiological Emergency Response Plan (RERP). (NUREG J.14.b.i., J.14.b.ii., J.14.c.i., J.14.c.ii.)

The State of Washington uses a Relocation Protective Action Decision Package form to document the recommendation, decision, and implementation of actions to relocate populations from any area that exceeds the PAG for relocation. When the DOH determines that an area exceeds the PAG for Relocation, they fill out the Protective Action Recommendation (PAR) part of the Protective Actin Decision Package for Relocation. The PAR documents the appropriate recommendation(s) to the State EOC and impacted local jurisdictions as follows:

- establish a relocation area boundary in accordance with the information provided by

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the DOH,

- coordinate with and assist counties with relocating persons previously evacuated from the impacted area as well as anyone not yet evacuated from the designated area,
- to establish access control points around the relocation area and limit access to emergency workers and those authorized for re-entry,
- provide for monitoring and decontamination
- establishing dose tracking at appropriate locations for any persons entering the relocation area
- cancel PAR for administering KI to Emergency Workers or
- terminate the Relocation Area PAR

The Protective Action Decision Package for Relocation also documents the supporting rationale for the decision as coordinated between the state and local jurisdictions. The rationale part of the decision package documents the requirements, health and implementation considerations, and the tasks to implement the decision. The State EOC will lead the coordination and consensus effort on the decision package. The rationale part of the decision package discusses what the coordination effort needs to discuss and plan for. Some of the requirements include development of a map of the relocation area and a written description of the geopolitical boundaries around the relocation area consistent with the graphic display on a map. The coordination effort will develop a list of relocation area access control points and whether they are staffed or unstaffed (i.e., barricaded). (NUREG J.14.d.i.)

The coordination effort further looks at any health considerations such as:

- DOH Field Team verification that other areas will result in radiation doses less than the relocation PAG,
- any other public health risks (e.g., hazardous materials) are accounted for,
- and that the evacuated/relocated populations are being provided opportunities to be monitored and registered.

Other considerations to be reviewed are:

- whether the relocation area covers areas not previously evacuated and that actions are taken to relocate those populations,
- any facilities within the relocation area that require essential personnel to reenter into,
- if any special population groups are present (e.g., institutional facilities),
- critical facilities and any exceptions to relocation,
- time required to establish and/or reposition access control points,

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- river picket locations,
- distribution of public information materials and
- any additional resources required for implementation.

The decision package includes development of tasks to implement the decision such as:

- confirming changes in relocation area control points,
- working on issuing coordinated public information messages statewide,
- temporary services available for impacted populations such as temporary shelter/housing,
- financial/economic assistance availability (Stafford Act and/or ANI immediate financial assistance) (NUREG J.14.f.i., J.14.f.ii.),
- re-confirming the re-entry and exposure control processes in effect in each impacted jurisdiction (NUREG J.14.d.ii., J.14.d.iii., J.14.d.iv., J.14.e.i.),
- consideration on the need for transportation route decontamination of roads or railways,
- coordination on resource needs by state agencies and local jurisdictions and
- any other task related to implementation that may arise.

Finally, after the above actions have been completed, the decision package will document which state and local officials were consulted with, what the final decision is, that concurrence was received from all impacted parties, when the decision was made, who will develop the relocation plan, and when the decision will be implemented. (NUREG J.14.ii., J.14.a.i.)

Once the decision is made on Relocation, the State and impacted local jurisdictions will use existing public information methods and channels to communicate the notification of the relocation area to the public and media. This may be with news releases, social media channels, news conferences from the Joint Information Center, or electronic notification methods such as CodeRED or any other method deemed appropriate. (NUREG J.14.a.iii.)

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Chapter 12 – Radiological Exposure Control

Planning Standard K

Summary of Changes:

- **No Changes.**

12. 1 Emergency Worker Dose Limits

The Washington Department of Health follows occupational dose limits as their normal job may involve working around radiation sources. (NUREG K.2.i.) The State Health Officer can authorize radiation doses in excess of occupational limits. (NUREG K.2.ii.) The DOH Radiological Emergency Response Plan details the processes for authorizing and documenting personnel to exceed occupational dose limits.(NUREG K.2.iii.)

For a Columbia Generating Station (CGS) incident, the State EOC only has one position that has the potential to be exposed due to the deployed location of the role. That is the SEOC Representative to the CGS EOF. The SEOC Representative’s normal work duties does not fall under occupational dose requirements. The position is deployed to the EOF near the nuclear plant and as such, increases the risk for exposure. This position has procedural requirements to utilize an Emergency Worker Kit. The SEOC, as well as WSDA and local Emergency Workers, will follow the instructions contained in the county-provided Emergency Worker Kit to include following the emergency worker dose limits specified in the instructions which refers to the Emergency Worker Exposure guidelines contained in EPA-400/R-17/001, *PAG Manual: Protective Action Guides and Planning Guidance for Radiological Incidents* (January 2017) (NUREG K.2.b.i). Should there be a requirement to exceed any of the Emergency Worker dose limits, they will seek authorization from the Benton-Franklin Health Officer (or designee) through the county EOC (NUREG K.2.b.ii.). The Benton-Franklin Health Officer authorizes and documents exceeding emergency worker dose limits in accordance with their procedures. (NUREG K.2.b.iii.) The Emergency Worker kit includes an Emergency Worker Briefing and instructions on what to do regarding getting authorization to exceed dose limits and explains that the emergency worker will be briefed on the risks associated with incurring excessive dose as well as any special conditions requiring additional limitations. (NUREG K.2.b.iv., K.2.b.v.)

For a DOE, Framatome, or Navy Nuclear Propulsion Program incident, there is no anticipated need to send SEOC Representatives into any potentially contaminated area. However, should there be a need, the SEOC will consult with the Department of Health to confirm that the

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exposure limits for those incidents would be the same (ref EPA-400/R-17/001 PAG Manual) for a CGS incident.

12.2 Dosimetry

The Emergency Management Division does not own or maintain any radiation detection equipment or dosimetry. The only position that has a need for such equipment and training is the SEOC Representative that responds to the Columbia Generating Station (CGS) Emergency Operations Facility (EOF). Benton County has agreed to provide the equipment and material support for this need. The Benton County Emergency Worker Kits contain one 0-20 R Direct Reading Dosimeter (DRD), one Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) RadWatch dosimeter with hook and loop band, an Emergency Worker Exposure Form, one box of 20 ThyroSafe[®] Potassium Iodide (KI) tablets (65 mg) with a drug information printed on the box and an enclosed consumer package insert, a Radiation Emergency Worker Dosimetry Briefing sheet, and an Emergency Worker Kit Instructions procedure. A self-reading dosimeter charger is maintained in the box containing the Emergency Worker Kits. (NUREG K.3.i.)

Benton County maintains the dosimetry at the Benton County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) through annual calibration and semi-annual maintenance. Upon activation, the assigned SEOC Representative to the CGS EOF goes to the Benton County EOC and checks out an Emergency Worker (EW) Kit, follows all steps described in the Emergency Worker Kit instructions, to include reading the radiation emergency worker briefing, and records the kit information and emergency worker information on the appropriate forms. Just-in-Time training is described in the kit instructions. (NUREG K.3.ii., K.3.iii.)

The instructions in the EW Kit discusses a wide variety of information important for emergency workers to know, understand, and follow in order to mitigate/minimize risk associated with exposure as follows:

- The instructions discuss mitigating exposure by requiring no eating, drinking, or tobacco use while in an area that may be contaminated. Use of a respirator is not required. (NUREG K.3.iv.)
- The process for reading the DRD and any early reading of the OSL Dosimeter prior to use (NUREG K.3.v.)
- Specific instructions on record keeping of your dosimeter readings and return of dosimeters (NUREG K.3.vi.)
- The designated time intervals for reading the DRD is about every 30 minutes.(NUREG K.3.a.i.)
- The EW Kit procedure states that the DRD readings can be recorded on the Emergency Worker Exposure Form contained within the EW Kit Instructions (NUREG K.3.a.ii)

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The EW Kit procedure instructs the emergency worker to go to an Emergency Worker Assistance Center (EWAC) at the end of each shift for monitoring. While at the EWAC, Emergency Workers are sent to the Washington Department of Health (DOH) Dose Tracker where their OSL dosimeter is read and recorded by DOH (NUREG K.3.a.iii.). These records are maintained by DOH (NUREG K.3.a.iv.). If an emergency worker is nearing or exceeds their dose limits, the Dose Tracker will inform the Emergency Worker and notify the Community Reception Center/Emergency Worker Assistance Center (CRC/EWAC) DOH Health Physicist. (NUREG K.3.a.v.)

Benton and Franklin counties maintain adequate quantities of Emergency Worker Kits to maintain, distribute, and use for the responders within their respective jurisdictions.

12.3 Monitoring and Decontamination

Emergency Workers and the public may become contaminated during a radiological incident. For a CGS or DOE incident, Benton and Franklin Counties maintain and operate two Community Reception Centers (CRC)/Emergency Worker/Assistance Centers (EWAC) with assistance and radiological oversight provided by the Department of Health (DOH.) One is located at Columbia Basin College in Pasco and the other at Southridge High School in Kennewick. The counties may activate one or both CRC/EWACs during a CGS or DOE incident. The CBC CRC/EWAC is the primary CRC/EWAC.

These centers are set up and operated to monitor emergency workers and the evacuating public for contamination and, if contaminated, have the capability to decontaminate the person or vehicle/equipment. The SEOC may be requested to assist Benton or Franklin Counties at an EWAC through requested resources to include manpower such as working to obtain assistance from the 10th Civil Support Team or the 10th Homeland Response Force.

All emergency workers, to include any deployed SEOC resources, such as the SEOC Representative to the CGS EOF, WSDA field staff, and DOH radiation workers in the field will process through an activated EWAC at the end of each shift and once demobilized as required in the Emergency Worker Kit instructions. All Emergency Worker OSL Dosimeters are read and recorded at the EWAC by the DOH Dose Tracker position.

The Benton and Franklin Counties maintain and operate the CRCs/EWACs. As such their plans describe the following:

- A description of facilities for monitoring and decontaminating emergency workers, equipment, and vehicles (NUREG K.4.i.);
- A description of facilities for monitoring and decontaminating general public, personal possessions, and vehicles (NUREG K.4.ii.);
- Locations of monitoring and decontamination facilities (facilities for the public should be located outside the plume EPZ) (NUREG K.4.iii.);

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- Number of people needed to perform monitoring and decontamination operations (NUREG K.4.iv.);
- Survey instruments (i.e., specific appropriate equipment and sensitivity, including radiation type) used to monitor emergency workers, equipment, and vehicles (NUREG K.4.v.);
- Other supplies and equipment needed for monitoring and decontamination (NUREG K.4.vi.);
- Methods for controlling the spread of contamination at the emergency worker and general public monitoring facilities (NUREG K.4.vii.);
- The process for handling contaminated waste collection, handling, and storage (NUREG K.4.viii.);
- Radioactive contamination levels that will trigger decontamination procedures, expressed in applicable units (NUREG K.4.ix.);
- The process for re-monitoring individuals, equipment, vehicles, and personal possessions, and recording the results (NUREG K.4.x.); and
- Criteria for sending individuals with fixed contamination for medical attention (NUREG K.4.xi.).

If there is a need for monitoring or decontamination for an incident at Framatome or a NNPP location, the SEOC would consult with DOH to determine the appropriate response to meet local needs, if requested.

Chapter 13 – Medical and Public Health Support

Planning Standard L

Summary of Changes:

- **Highlighted** sections identify added or modified text.
- **Removed reference for the 10 hospital MOUs that are no longer used.**
- **Updated hospital capacities.**

13.1 Hospitals and Medical Facilities

The primary hospitals for a radiological incident are Kadlec Regional Medical Center in Richland, Trios Health (formerly Kennewick General Hospital) in Kennewick, and Lourdes Medical Center in Pasco. These hospitals possess the capability to provide medical support for a radiological event. Table 13.1 primary (P) and supporting (S) medical centers (NUREG L.1., L.3.).

Hospital	Location	Type	Outpatient Capacity per Day		Beds	Special Capabilities
			Non-Contaminated	Contaminated		
Harborview Medical Center (S)	Seattle	Public	220	100/hour	540	Level I Trauma Center
Kadlec Regional Medical Center (P)	Richland	Public	Variable	Variable	278	Level III Trauma Center
Trios Health (P)	Kennewick	Public	200	200	14 ER 111 total	Level III Trauma Center
Lourdes Medical Center (P)	Pasco	Public	73	10	25 (Critical Access Hospital – licensed for 100)	Level IV Trauma Center
Madigan Army Medical Center (S)	Tacoma	Military	2,000	60/hour	249	Level II Trauma Center
Prosser Memorial Hospital (S)	Prosser	Public	80	80	25	Level IV Trauma Center

Hospital	Location	Type	Outpatient Capacity per Day		Beds	Special Capabilities
			Non-Contaminated	Contaminated		
Providence Sacred Heart Medical Center (S)	Spokane	Public	260	50	644	Level II Trauma Center
Providence Saint Mary Medical Center (S)	Walla Walla	Public	Variable	Variable	213	Level III Trauma Center
Swedish Medical Center / Cherry Hill (S)	Seattle	Public	100	50	205	Level II Trauma Center; immediate access to Level I
Swedish Medical Center / First Hill (S)	Seattle	Public	150	75	625	Level II Trauma Center; immediate access to Level I

Figure 13-1: Capacity and Capability of Hospitals

Each primary hospital has a plan to monitor and treat contaminated, injured patients. There is close coordination between the hospitals and the local jurisdiction and the Department of Health.

The supporting hospitals have adequate number of trained staff to setup and conduct the monitoring and decontamination of injured patients as detailed within each facilities emergency plan like what they would do for any HAZMAT contaminated, injured patient with a list maintained per hospital protocols. (NUREG L.1.ii.) Their plan includes the capability to evaluate patients with the understanding that the medical condition of the patient outweighs the radiological concerns. Each hospital has been provided contact information for the WA Department of Health by calling 1-206-NUCLEAR to request health physics support. (NUREG L.1.ii., L.1.iii.) Each hospital provides their own dosimetry equipment to monitor sand track staff exposures. (NUREG L.1.iv.)

13.2 Transportation of Contaminated and Injured Individuals

Arrangements for transporting victims of radiological accidents to medical support facilities is the responsibility of the counties within the 10-mile EPZ. The coordination, communications, and transport of contaminated injured patients is generally handled the same way as normal EMS/Hospital transport protocols other than some additional steps taken to mitigate radiation

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exposure for the medical transport and hospital staff. Specific details for these arrangements are in the Benton and Franklin County radiological plans. (NUREG L.4.) Details found in Benton and Franklin County radiological plans include:

- The individual(s), by title/position, responsible for determining an appropriate hospital/medical facility and the determination process.
- Means of transporting individuals.
- How to request additional emergency medical transport services.
- Process for maintaining communications between the transport crew and hospital/medical facility staff.
- Specifics of radiological monitoring and contamination control measures during transport.
- Decontamination techniques, including trigger/action levels.
- Dosimetry for the transport crew.

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Summary of Changes:

- **Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.**
- **Replaced ESF 14 (Long Term Recovery) with ESF 21 (Recovery) to align with most recent version of the Washington Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) (2024).**

14.1 Recovery, Reentry, and Return Plans

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) normally occurs during the late phase. However, during the Intermediate phase, previously evacuated residents and visitors may return after authorities have determined the area was not adversely impacted and poses no threat to public health. This is assessed by the Department of Health and, if conditions warrant, a recommendation is made to the county by the Department of Health that those previously evacuated can return to their homes and businesses. The decision is then coordinated and implemented between the State and the impacted local jurisdictions. The specific type of emergency and the quantity and type of material released will determine recovery actions following a radiological incident. (NUREG M.1.i.)

The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) uses Decision Packages that address Return, Relocation, Food Control, and Transportation Corridors. These are used to put protective actions in place, to revise them when appropriate, and they can be relaxed or terminated. These Decision Packages are maintained by the SEOC Planning Section. (NUREG M.1.i.)

The Decision Packages for Return, Relocation, Food Control, and Transportation Corridors begin with a Protective Action Recommendation. This process starts with the Department of Health (DOH) filling out the Protective Action Recommendation page of the Decision Package in question and providing a boundary of the area impacted in the Washington Information Sharing Environment (WISE), a shared, web-based GIS platform used by the State and locals. This is then sent to the SEOC (Planning Section) as well as the impacted jurisdiction(s) Emergency Operations Center(s). The State EOC leads the coordination, consultation, and consensus

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building efforts with the appropriate State agencies and the impacted jurisdictions. The steps described in the decision package documents what information was used in reviewing and making the decision, who was consulted with during development, how to implement the decision and when, and documenting jurisdiction Authorized Representative (AR) concurrence with the decision and when. Decision Packages can be revised multiple times or terminated depending on the radiological picture as communicated by the Department of Health and with the concurrence of the jurisdictions involved. The completed decision packages are maintained by the Documentation Unit Leader at the SEOC. (NUREG M.1.i.)

The Transportation Corridor Decision Package is primarily used to capture what transportation corridors (roads, waterways, air, and rail) are restricted during the Early Phase and documents any changes made to those restrictions during the Intermediate and Late Phases. As with all Decision Packages, they are developed as discussed as mentioned previously and approved with the consensus of each impacted jurisdictions Authorized Representative (AR). (NUREG M.1.i.)

Continued sampling and monitoring will be conducted as described in Chapter 11, and the restricted area will be readjusted as necessary. (NUREG M.1.iii.)

In a major or catastrophic disaster, a recovery policy group – the “Washington Recovery Group” focused specifically on addressing state-level recovery operations and addressing long-term recovery may be established. The Washington Recovery Group (WRG) is a policy-level group consisting of state agency directors or fully authorized representatives and senior elected officials to support recovery efforts. The Governor activates the WRG when it is determined that a more focused coordination of recovery efforts is warranted beyond what the Unified Coordination Group (UCG) provides. The WRG is led by a State Disaster Recovery Coordinator (SDRC) or other Governor’s Authorized Representative (GAR), at the direction of the Governor.

The state leads this decision process through the Washington Recovery Group (WRG), which is described in the *Washington Restoration Framework* (WRF). The WRF identifies planned recovery efforts, including a list of recovery-specific actions and organizations responsible for carrying them out (NUREG M.1.i.). This group will make recovery and restoration recommendations relating to Washington State agencies and counties. In coordination with state EOC recovery operations, the WRG will determine the extent of economic, social, psychological, and physiological impacts on the residents and serve as a guidance group to the Governor for continued recovery support. However, the Unified Coordination Group (UCG), in consultation and coordination with local authorities, 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

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- 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
- Communicating with stakeholders and partners.

During the Intermediate and Late phase there will likely be times when allowing temporary access into the restricted areas, referred to as Reentry, will be necessary. This process is controlled at the local level with State support as appropriate. Reentry is typically appropriate for critical infrastructure owners to maintain vital components, farmers to care for livestock, and other activities that cannot be addressed by other means. The goal is to minimize exposure/dose. As an example, someone wanting to go get some articles of clean clothing is not appropriate when there are multiple other options (retail purchase, donated clothing, laundry, etc.) available that save potential exposures.

When temporary reentry into a restricted area is requested, the requestor goes to the Community Reception Center/Emergency Worker Assistance Center (CRC/EWAC) and fills out a request form. This is then reviewed/approved locally by the WA Department of Health and the Benton Franklin Health District and, if the need is appropriate, access would be granted. It is anticipated that, at least initially, there will not be adequate resources to escort the person approved for re-entry. Therefore, the requestor must complete Emergency Worker Kit training, check out an Emergency Worker Kit, provide their own means of communications in the event of a need for assistance, provide their own transportation, and ingress/egress at a specified location. Upon departure, they will process through the designated monitoring/decontamination location. Depending on availability of resources, this may be the egress point or the CRC/EWAC. They will also have their dosimetry read and recorded by the Department of Health Dose Tracker or designated representative, at the monitoring/decontamination location in order to track the persons cumulative exposure. (NUREG M.1.ii., M.1.b.)

14.2 Process for Initiating Recovery Actions

Recovery begins with the initial response operations. **ESF 21 (Recovery)** is activated during incidents where recovery may require the coordination of multiple jurisdictions or agencies, where the local jurisdiction lacks the capacity to manage recovery without technical assistance and has requested support or during any incident where an Emergency Declaration/ Presidential Disaster Declaration may be requested. **ESF 21 (Recovery)** is responsible for coordinating initial recovery operations and facilitating collaboration and information sharing

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among state and federal agencies. **ESF 21 (Recovery)** captures recovery-specific information to develop a common operating picture and support the recovery priorities set by the local jurisdiction(s) and/or tribe(s) (NUREG M.4.i).

ESF 21 (Recovery) plays a major role in supporting the transition from response to recovery operations. Response and recovery operations occur simultaneously in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), following the same operational period. In the SEOC, the Recovery Branch, if established, will work with the Planning Section early on in the disaster to prepare for the operational transition from response to recovery (NUREG M.4.ii).

Any activated Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) are coordinated by **ESF 21 (Recovery)** or the Recovery Branch Director. The RSFs remain activated until state recovery objectives are met and local or tribal support is no longer requested. RSFs provide the coordinating platforms for facilitating recovery activities even while response operations are occurring simultaneously in the SEOC. The Recovery Branch Director is responsible for supervising branch operations and acting as a conduit for information between the SEOC and state recovery operations.

There is no clear delineation as to when response operations fully transition to recovery operations, as each incident is unique and the activities often overlap. However, criteria that should be considered before the transition takes place are as follows:

- All FEMA-established Community Lifelines are status “green” indicating that the incident is stabilized.
- Recovery operational infrastructure is established to handle the transition (e.g. recovery staffing have been identified)
- A Presidential Disaster or Emergency Declaration has been approved and a Joint Field Office (JFO) has been established.
- A response to recovery transition plan has been written and approved by the SEOC Supervisor.
- Recovery Support Functions have been activated and agencies supporting ESFs have either demobilized or are prepared to support the recovery activities.

As the response operations diminish and a JFO, or other alternative setting, is established, RSFs may transition recovery operations to the JFO or alternate location, depending on the incident scope and magnitude. The response and recovery operations follow the same operational tempo while simultaneously supporting the incident from the SEOC. An alternate operational period may be established as part of the transition to recovery phase (NUREG M.4.iii).

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ESF 21 and activated RSFs work with the impacted communities and with their federal partners to maintain situational awareness on all recovery matters. The Washington Emergency Management Division (EMD) is the coordinating agency for all RSFs and will provide recovery updates to the appropriate authorities when necessary including via the UCG, SEOC Supervisor, UCG Coordinator, and State Coordinating Officer. Additionally, Recovery Branch meetings will take place regularly to coordinate recovery activities, identify challenges or resource needs, and collect EEs that will inform the recovery COP (NUREG M.4.iv).

14.3 Framework for Relaxing Protective Actions

As previously mentioned in 14.1 above, the process for relaxation of restrictions for areas will be managed and documented using the Decision Package(s) used to put the restrictions in place. (NUREG M.5.ii.) The primary criteria used to determine whether to relax restrictions are based on federal guidance and the environmental monitoring data collected by the Department of Health. Other criteria involves ensuring the resumption of all critical infrastructure and vital services. Vital services can be restored but these typically depend on the infrastructure (electricity, water, sewer, transportation, etc.) before they can begin. (NUREG M.5.iii.) Additionally, considerations will be given to what steps would need to occur before making any announcement that a previously restricted area is now unrestricted and unconditionally ready for the public to move back into. (NUREG M.5.i.) These steps would look to answer other questions such as:

- What revisions to access control would need to be put in place and how long would it take?
- What are the specific physical features in the environment (roads, rivers, irrigation canals, etc.) could be used to clearly communicate what the area is for people not familiar with the area and that they would be able to visually see (e.g., street signs)?
- How long would it take to complete all preparatory actions before making an announcement to the public?
- Have all infrastructure/vital services been restored to the area?

14.4 Cleanup Operations

The only recent, real life experience on how to conduct clean-up of radiologically contaminated areas comes from the Fukushima incident following the earthquake and tsunami in Japan and what has been learned through clean-up operations conducted on federal lands such as the Department of Energy’s (DOE) Hanford Site north of Richland, Washington and a few other DOE projects around the country. In each of these cases, multiple levels of government and subject matter expertise had to be brought to bear in order to develop and conduct a technically appropriate and acceptable process to conduct cleanup.

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No single State or local jurisdiction has all the resources and expertise needed to conduct cleanup operations for a radiologically contaminated area. Therefore, the approach of Washington State will be to follow the processes contained in the Washington Restoration Framework to assemble the appropriate governmental representatives and subject matter expertise to determine the appropriate path forward and to bring all jurisdictions (Local, State, Tribal and Federal) together to develop a cleanup plan. (NUREG M.7.i.) An additional aspect of the planning will be to determine which resources will be needed in order to begin the cleanup operations. (NUREG M.6.ii.)

It is expected that there will be a need for a strong presence from the federal government during the cleanup. It is understood that there may be a need for the concurrent implementation of the National Contingency Plan (NCP). (NUREG M.7.ii.)

It is understood that that guidance contained in the EPA PAG Manual (EPA-400/R-17/001) is expected to influence the cleanup planning process. The PAG Manual recommendations the following be considered when planning for the cleanup:

- Numeric PAGs will not be solely used to guide restoration and recovery of areas impacted by a radiological incident; rather, planning activities should include a process to involve stakeholders in setting priorities and determining actions. Such a process should be flexible to adapt to a variety of situations.
- Consider use of existing emergency response and environmental cleanup programs at local, state, tribal and federal levels.
- Reoccupying households and businesses should be considered in balance with progress made in reducing radiation risks through decontamination, radioactive decay, and managing contaminated waste.
- Exposure limits that lead to excess lifetime cancer incidence in a range of one in a population of ten thousand (10^{-4}) to one in a population of one million (10^{-6}) are generally considered protective, though this may not be achievable after a large-scale radiological incident. In making decisions about cleanup goals and strategies for a particular event, decision-makers must balance the acceptable level of excess lifetime cancer incidence with the extent of the measures that would be necessary to achieve it.
- Incidents that result in large volumes of waste from a large-scale radiological incident would likely overwhelm existing radioactive waste disposal capacity in the U.S.
- Following a nuclear accident, the state bears primary responsibility to identify and provide waste management options, including disposal capacity; in the event of a terrorist attack, the federal government can offer a range of assistance to states to identify and implement waste management options.

Safely managing and disposing of radioactive waste will require advance planning at all levels of government and careful coordination with stakeholders at all stages of the decision-making process.

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14.5 Reoccupancy

The return of households and communities to relocation areas during the cleanup process, at radiation levels acceptable to the community is referred to as Reoccupancy. Reoccupancy has restrictions that must be maintained to continue to minimize exposure and reduce dose. This is different than Return, which was previously done in the Intermediate Phase. Return has no restrictions associated with it.

Reoccupancy of a portion of the relocation area will be possible when interim cleanup can reduce short-term exposures to acceptable levels during the remaining time it takes to achieve the long-term cleanup goals. This will require the involvement of multiple state and federal agencies and impacted local jurisdictions to discuss what might be acceptable and defensible in order to allow for the return of previously relocated residents while late phase cleanup activities are occurring. If a consensus is gained, then the proposal will be presented to the impacted community(ies) during a series of public outreach meetings. The purpose being to gauge whether the impacted community would accept the proposal.

It is not anticipated that this will occur until well into the Late Phase, after the environment has been characterized and stabilized, long-term cleanup goals and objectives have been set, and interim cleanup activities have reduced short term exposures to levels acceptable to the community during the time it will take to achieve long-term cleanup goals. (NUREG M.1.iv.)

At some point during the Late Phase, cleanup activities and decay will reduce the contamination levels in portions of the Relocation Area below the Protective Action Guide (PAG) Manual levels for relocation but not yet to previous background levels. At this point, the State, federal authorities, and impacted locals can begin discussing whether or not to allow previously relocated residents to reoccupy their homes for a period of time while cleanup activities continue. A plan needs to be developed to determine the following:

- What subarea(s) of the restricted area no longer meet the EPA PAG Manual levels for Relocation?
- What are the public health risks associated with allowing people to return to areas below the PAG levels for Relocation but still not at previous background levels?
- What population monitoring needs to occur?
- What restrictions (e.g., no grass cutting, no playing outside, leave shoes outside, etc.) should be put into place if allowing people to reoccupy areas previously in the Relocation Area?
- Is critical infrastructure up and operating at an acceptable level in the area to support reoccupancy?

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- Are transportation routes prepared and safe to allow for free movement?
- What agricultural restrictions (e.g., no gardens, livestock, beekeeping, diary, etc.) should be put into place?
- In coordination with impacted local authorities and with support from state/federal subject matter experts, setup and conduct public outreach meetings with the impacted public to:
 - explain that cleanup activities are continuing but the contamination levels in some areas are now below the trigger level for Relocation.
 - inform them of the health risks,
 - explain restrictions that would need to be maintained within the reoccupied area,
 - ask the public if they would be willing to reoccupancy properties previously in the Relocation Area or wait until all cleanup is done and contamination levels reduced to normal background levels?
- Following public input, the State EOC, in consultation and in coordination with the impacted local authorities and other State/federal agencies/authorities as appropriate, will determine whether to allow reoccupancy to occur while cleanup activities continue or determine that people will wait until such time as all cleanup activities are completed and the radiation levels have returned to background levels.

14.6 Sampling Plans and Laboratory Analysis

The processes for the development of sampling plans (NUREG M.7.i.), the identification of laboratories to process samples (NUREG M.7.ii), and description(s) of each identified laboratory’s sampling capability and capacity (NUREG M.7.iii.) is addressed by the Washington State Department of Health Radiological Emergency Response Plan.

14.7 Assessing Long-term Public Exposure

The Washington Department of Health is the agency responsible for the assessment of public exposure during a radiological incident (NUREG M.8.i.) The process(es) and organizations conducting the assessment of the long-term exposure to the public is addressed in the Washington State Department of Health Radiological Emergency Response Plan. (NUREG M.8.ii.)

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Summary of Changes:

- **None.**

15.1 Overview

Once plans/procedures are developed and staff are trained in the response functions, exercises are conducted to demonstrate the capabilities that are described to ensure they can be functionally implemented. Exercises and drills are a major component in determining that plans and procedures are adequate to protect public health and safety in the event of radiological emergencies.

This Chapter outlines the exercises and drills requirements for:

- Columbia Generating Station (CGS)
- U.S Department of Energy-Richland (DOE-RL)
- Framatome Inc. – Richland
- U.S. Navy Nuclear Power Program (NNPP)

All exercises and drills associated with the Columbia Generating Station (CGS) are conducted in accordance with Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and FEMA regulations and guidance. In Washington State, all exercises are consistent with the methodology contained in the Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program (HSEEP) methodology for exercise design, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning.

CGS exercises and drills adhere to the additional guidance of the 2019 Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Program Manual which specify federal requirements for Nuclear Power Plants. (NUREG N.1.i.)

The REP Program exercise design is a coordinated effort between CGS (and DOE for those exercises), participating State agencies, participating local jurisdictions, and FEMA, as appropriate. An Exercise Planning Team (EPT) is formed and a schedule of exercise planning meetings is set up. EMD maintains all documentation, schedules meetings, hosts/conducts EPT meetings. Additionally, coordination is done FEMA to develop the Extent of Play Agreement and determine evaluator needs.

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15.2 Exercise Conduct, Evaluation, and Corrective Actions

Exercises are conducted jointly between the exercising facility(ies), the State of Washington, participating local jurisdictions, other states, and Federal agencies/partners in order to provide the opportunity to exercise critical decision making and coordination capabilities. The participating organizations demonstrate these capabilities in Operations Based Drills, Functional Exercises, or Full-Scale Exercises; or Discussion Based Tabletop Exercises. Discussion Based Seminars and Workshops are incorporated in Chapter 16 of this plan but are still considered and exercised according to HSEEP.

Per the Washington State Emergency Operations Center Corrective Action Program (CAP) Plan (03/03/2014), the Exercise Planning Team or the SEOC Supervisor assigns an After-Action Review/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP) author, and that individual is then responsible for collecting evaluations and pertinent observations to develop a draft AAR/IP. For exercises, the Lead Evaluator assigned by the Exercise Planning Team is the AAR/IP author. State EOC stakeholders will meet regularly to conduct an *After-Action Meeting (AAM)*. As part of the AAM, attendees will add to the '*Washington State EOC Consolidated Improvement Plan (IP) Matrix*' that describe the identified finding/issue and its associated corrective action(s); the organization and individual, by title/position, responsible for implementing the corrective action(s); and the timeframe for completion identifies specific corrective actions to be implemented. Following the AAM, the lead AAR/IP author will work with the exercise program to finalize the AAR/IP, and the State Exercise Program will track improvements in coordination with the person assigned to track the issue to resolution. (NUREG N.1.b.i). 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

15.3 Energy Northwest, Columbia Generating Station Exercises and Drills

In the first quarter of each year, EMD coordinates with Energy Northwest Emergency Preparedness staff to attend the NRC Region IV Training, Outreach and Preparedness (TOPS) Workshop. Prior to this Workshop, the State and Energy Northwest staff meet and jointly review long range calendars to agree on the schedule of the REP Program-specific biennial

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exercises. The coordinated 8-year exercise schedule is provided to the NRC at the TOPS Workshop and are scheduled out for the next 8-years.

CGS Full-Scale Exercises are conducted every year and formally evaluated by FEMA biennially. FEMA evaluators evaluate Offsite Response Organizations (ORO's) performance in accordance with the FEMA REP Assessment methodology as defined in Part III of the REP Program Manual (RPM). REP Program activities present opportunities for ORO's to test and evaluate their own performances. The State utilizes Controller notes and participant feedback contained in the WebEOC Board titled *10 V9 AAR/Corrective Action* to capture strengths and areas for improvement. EMD policy requires that each exercise has an After-Action Report (AAR) to capture and share observations related to strengths and areas for improvement. Areas for improvement are discussed and incorporated into the Corrective Action Program (CAP) for improvement planning process and tracked to resolution. The CAP tracks all improvement planning from exercises, drills, and real-world incidents. (NUREG N.1.a.i)

OROs test all major elements of their plans and procedures at a minimum at the frequency specified by the REP Program Manual, Exhibit III-2 (NUREG N.2.i). The state plan will be tested using the REP Objectives and Capability Targets listed in the REP Program Manual.

There are two types of exercises that will be evaluated for the State EOC: the plume exposure pathway exercise and the ingestion exposure pathway exercise.

The plume exposure pathway exercise will be conducted at least biennially (NUREG N.2.a.i.) (normally in even numbered years), and the Exercise Planning Team will ensure that the scenario includes a radioactive release of such magnitude that it drives the accomplishment of the exercise objectives. (NUREG N.2.a.ii.)

The ingestion exposure pathway exercise will be conducted at least once in the 8-year exercise cycle. (NUREG N.2.b.i.) In Washington State, local governments have responsibilities and protective action decision making authority thus their participation is required in an ingestion exposure pathway exercise or, if not participating in the scheduled ingestion exercise, an ingestion exercise training or tabletop exercise. There will be enough numbers and types of staff in the exercise to fully demonstrate all of the capabilities required in our plan for an ingestion exercise. (NUREG N.2.b.ii.) The State EOC will participate in all ingestion exposure pathway exercises since there is only one ingestion exposure pathway in the state of Washington. To the extent practical, Offsite Response Organizations (OROs) will participate in the ingestion exposure pathway exercise at least once every eight years. If an ORO does not participate in the ingestion pathway exercise, then they will participate in an ingestion pathway training or tabletop exercise at least once in the 8-year exercise cycle. (NUREG N.2.b.iii.)

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.

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Exercises will be based on a radiological release that requires response by offsite response organizations and include all required scenario variations/elements in accordance with the requirements in the RPM and the eight-year planning cycle. (NUREG N.3.i., N.3.ii.) FEMA evaluators will observe, evaluate, and critique the exercises.

A Hostile Action-Based (HAB) scenario will be conducted at least once during the 8-year cycle. (NUREG N.3.a.i.) The HAB scenario may incorporate a no/minimal release however, this element cannot be utilized in consecutive HAB exercises. (NUREG N.3.a.ii.)

A rapid escalation scenario will be conducted at least once during the 8-year exercise cycle. This may be incorporated in with other exercise scenarios. (NUREG N.3.b.i.)

A no/minimal release scenario will be utilized only once every 8-year exercise cycle. While participation in an exercise using this scenario element is optional, the State and locals will still need to demonstrate those exercise objectives and target capabilities required for each biennial exercise. The extent of play agreement must clearly explain which ORO capabilities still need to be demonstrated and how the Offsite Response Organizations (ORO's) will demonstrate all required objectives normally demonstrated during a scenario with an offsite release in a no/minimal release scenario. Alternatives for demonstration of capabilities required to be demonstrated during biennial exercise can be utilized after coordination with and approval by FEMA Region X RAC Chair. Any approved alternative demonstrations must be clearly articulated in the Extent of Play document. (NUREG N.3.c.i., N.3.c.1.i., N.3.c.2.i., N.3.c.2.ii.)

A resource integration element will be utilized and will demonstrate integration of ORO resource support onsite at least once during the 8-year exercise cycle. This is typically accomplished during a HAB scenario and is usually demonstrated at the local level (SWAT, Bomb Squad, EMS support, etc.) but may involve State resources (WSP Rapid Reaction Force, DOH Health Physicists support, etc.) This requirement is not limited to HAB scenarios but can demonstrated with other scenario elements. (NUREG N.3.d.i., N.3.d.ii.)

For FEMA evaluated biennial exercises and drills, FEMA will prepare a draft After Action Report (AAR) and present it to the OROs for review and feedback within 30 days of the exercise. The OROs will have no more than 30 days to provide comment and present supporting documentation if they disagree with any finding or planning issue contained in the draft AAR. EMD will coordinate with any ORO that has a finding or planning issue and develop an Improvement Planning Matrix to be included in the final AAR. Any finding or planning issue for the State EOC or JIC will be incorporated into the Corrective Action Program (CAP) and tracked to resolution. Findings or Planning Issues at other State agencies or local jurisdictions will be

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tracked to resolution by those organizations unless the finding directly impacted the JIC or State EOC. Those findings/planning issues will be tracked to resolution via the State EOC CAP processes. The improvement plan matrix for CGS exercises for all program participants are reviewed every two months at the Issues Meeting for a status update. All findings and planning issues must be re-demonstrated at the next biennial exercise or ingestion exercise, as appropriate.

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 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.

During the years when biennial exercises will be federally evaluated, the facility operator and all of the OROs will conduct a dress rehearsal about 30-60 days prior to the evaluated exercise. The dress rehearsal will consist of a completely different scenario, meteorological data, and radiological data than the scheduled evaluated exercise. The primary reasons of the dress rehearsal is to allow an opportunity for inexperienced players to have an opportunity to learn about the operational pace of an exercise and experience the unique aspects of response to this hazard before going into an evaluated exercise. FEMA, at their discretion and with ORO permission, may provide observers to the dress rehearsal to provide informal feedback to the Exercise Planning Team (EPT) on any strengths or areas for improvement that they would have had a concern about.

In addition to the scheduled biennial exercises, the State and locals will make use of drills as a means to demonstrate maintenance of key skills and capabilities to fulfill functional roles. These drills augment the exercise program and have a specific focus, provide opportunities for training and practical application. (NUREG N.4.i.)

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15.3.1. Drills

1. Medical Service Drills (NUREG N.4.b.i.)

Plume exposure pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) counties conduct annual medical services drills involving a simulated contaminated individual that contain provisions for participation by local support services (i.e., ambulance and offsite medical treatment facilities). These drills are coordinated such that a medical services drill occurs within the EPZ annually. Medical Services Drills will be evaluated by FEMA biennially and may be demonstrated during the biennial exercise or out of sequence.

2. Laboratory Drills (NUREG N.4.c.i.)

The Washington Department of Health (DOH) Laboratory, located in Shoreline, WA, is evaluated by FEMA once within the 8-year exercise cycle. DOH conducts Laboratory Drills biennially to provide opportunities for the lab to demonstrate the same processes that would be evaluated by FEMA during the evaluated laboratory drill. These drills are documented in the ALC.

3. Environmental Monitoring Drills (NUREG N.4.d.i.)

The Washington Department of Health (DOH) conducts Environmental Monitoring Drills annually and documents these in the Annual Letter of Certification. These can be conducted as part of the biennial exercise or during the scheduled CGS Emergency Response Organization Team drills.

4. Ingestion Pathway and Post-Plume Drills (NUREG N.4.e.i.)

Ingestion Pathway and Post-Plume Drills will be conducted biennially. This will usually be conducted in odd numbered years so as not to conflict with the even numbered year evaluated plume pathway exercises. The one exception is when the evaluated ingestion pathway exercise are conducted. Participants include any OROs that have roles/responsibilities for the ingestion pathway and/or post-plume phase activities. These drills will be rotated between the plume counties (Benton and Franklin) and one or more of the ingestion counties (Adams, Grant, Walla Walla, or Yakima) every other year. During the 8-year exercise cycle, each ingestion county will participate in at least one of these drills. These drills will include the State EOC with supporting state agencies to assist in the development, approval, and implementation of the requisite Relocation Area and Food Control Area decision packages. (NUREG N.4.e.ii.)

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5. Communications Drills (NUREG N.4.f.i.)

The Washington State Alert and Warning Center routinely utilizes commercial telephone and commercial fax on a daily basis. Additionally, they also utilize the NAWAS system twice daily with the National Command Center and the National Weather Service and the OMNIXX System for law enforcement communications, and commercial and cellular telephones so no specific testing is done for those communications methods.

The AWC conducts regular communications tests of communications systems used during an incident at the Columbia Generating Station. A message content check is included in each test (NUREG N.4.f.ii.) Tests are conducted as follows:

- a. Dedicated Telephone Circuits. Columbia Generating Station provides four circuits on the dedicated system. Each test is documented as per the AWC procedure and the test results provided to the Radiological Preparedness Program Manager who will communicate the results to FEMA in the Annual Letter of Certification. The system utilizes the Washington State Patrol (WSP) microwave system to travel from the Tri-Cities to Tacoma then to Camp Murray. The dedicated telephone system is tested as follows:
 - (1) CRASH call (point-to-multipoint). Tested weekly by CGS but one week a month DOE will originate the test. A roll call is done to ensure everyone answers the test. Tests are documented.
 - (2) Dedicated Fax. Tested weekly at the same time as the Crash Call.
 - (3) CGS Dial Up (point to point). Tested monthly by CGS. The drops are located in the AWC, Ops Notifications Unit, and in the Policy Room.
 - (4) CGS PIO Dial-up (point-to-point). Tested monthly by CGS. The only drop is located at the ESF-15 POD in the SEOC.
- b. Satellite Telephone. Tested at least once per quarter. The AWC originates the test calls in even numbered months. Oregon Department of Energy originates calls in odd numbered months. CGS does not originate but does participate. These are logged by the AWC in the SATPHONE Test Log.
- c. Comprehensive Emergency Management Network (CEMNET). This low band VHF radio system using twelve repeaters in different locations around the State. It can be used by the AWC and local jurisdictions to communicate with the State EOC when other means of communications are down. CEMNET is currently configured as a Command Net. Local EOCs must request the State EOC relay messages to other local EOCs if needed. CEMNET is tested once a week for the different jurisdictions served by each repeater.

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15.4 Additional Radiological Exercises and Drills

15.4.1 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 exercise as a requirement of the sub-contract scope of work.
3. The Hanford Site also conducts weekly communications tests of their Crash Call. This point-to-multipoint capability uses a commercial telephone line. They utilize a commercial fax number to send the Hanford Emergency Notification Form (HENF) to drill/incident recipients. They have the capability to piggyback on the CGS Crash dedicated system should their system go down.

15.4.2 FRAMATOME

At least once every two years Framatome conducts an exercise that is evaluated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). There is very little State participation in these exercises other than coordination with DOH and Benton County EM.

Framatome utilizes a commercial telephone line and calls each recipient one at a time. There are no scheduled, regular tests of the system. However, they do test the capability when they conduct drills or exercises.

15.4.3 NAVAL NUCLEAR PROPULSION PROGRAM EXERCISES

Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and Intermediate Maintenance Facility conducts 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

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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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Chapter 16 – Radiological Emergency Response Training

Planning Standard O

Summary of Changes:

- **Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.**
- **Adjusted the position responsible for planning the SEOC Workday from the SEOC Training and Exercise Program Manager to the Core SEOC Supervisor.**
- **Added description of SEOC Personnel Credentialing Plan.**
- **Updated Figure 16.1 - REP Program Training Track.**

16.1 Training Overview

Emergency response training programs provide instruction for state, county, and municipal response personnel responsible for implementing this Plan. 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 for its staff as detailed in EMD Policy EMD-23-03-02. Under the Staff Training and Exercise Plan, the Emergency Management Director has overall responsibility for providing oversight of Emergency Management Division (EMD) management and organization to enact and enforce department-level policies that ensure implementation of the SEOC Staff Training and Exercise Program. The plan describes the responsibilities of staff to adhere to the training policy requirements as well as attending the monthly SEOC Workday trainings. The plan further describes the responsibilities of Managers and Supervisors, select Program Managers, the SEOC Workgroup and Steering Committee, and the SEOC Section Leads. The SEOC has also implemented an SEOC Personnel Credentialing Plan for specific positions assigned to the SEOC. (NUREG O.1.i.)

All new EMD employees are required to meet the Training Plan requirements as stipulated in EMD Policy EMD-23-03-02. A key component document to this directive is the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) Staff Training and Exercise Plan, which identifies required training for all staff that respond to an activation of the SEOC. Included in the SEOC Staff Training and Exercise Plan are training requirements for all WMD divisions, all state agency and ESF representatives, and all community partners who staff the SEOC when activated. (NUREG O.1.ii.)

The SEOC Workdays are held in the morning of the second Wednesday of each month. The SEOC Section Leads are staff that have either been hired as Core SEOC Staff or volunteered to

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be the primary point of contact for the SEOC Section/ESF and is responsible to develop a training subject schedule to be conducted in the afternoon on the day the SEOC Workday is conducted. This is coordinated by the **Core SEOC Supervisor**. (NUREG O.1.iii.)

The SEOC Workgroup determines which subjects or hazards that training will be conducted for each month. The planned SEOC Workday training is scheduled and coordinated by the **Core SEOC Supervisor**. The **Core SEOC Supervisor** determines who will provide scheduled training and which organizations or subject matter expert(s) will assist in conducting the training. (NUREG O.1.iv.)

EMD Policy EMD-23-03-02 defines initial and NIMS training requirements for new EMD employees as follows: (NUREG O.1.v.)

<i>Position/Classification</i>	<i>Training Required</i>	<i>Frequency/Timing</i>	<i>Comments</i>
All EMD Staff	IS-100 Introduction to ICS	Within 120 days of hire	FEMA online course
All EMD Staff	IS-200 ICS for single resources and Initial Action Incidents	Within 120 days of hire	FEMA online course
All EMD Staff	IS-230 Fundamentals of Emergency Management	Within 120 days of hire	FEMA online course
All EMD Staff	IS-700 Introduction to NIMS	Within 120 days of hire	FEMA online course
All EMD Staff	IS-800 National Response Framework: AN Introduction	Within 120 days of hire	FEMA online course
All EMD Staff	IS-1300: Introduction to Continuity of Operations	Within 120 days of hire	FEMA online course
All EMD Staff	IS-2200: Basic Emergency Operations Center Functions	Within 120 days of hire	FEMA online course
All EMD Staff	ICS-300 Intermediate ICS	Within 1 year of hire	State & Local Classroom delivery
All EMD Staff	ICS-400 Advanced ICS	Within 1 year of hire	State & Local Classroom delivery
All EMD Staff	G0191: Emergency Operations Center/Incident Command System Interface	Within 1 year of hire	State & Local Classroom delivery
All EMD Staff	EMD0001 SEOC Foundations	Within 1 year of hire (first available offering)	EMD 1-day Course
All EMD Staff	IS-120 An Introduction to Exercises	Within 2 years of hire	FEMA Online Course

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<i>Position/Classification</i>	<i>Training Required</i>	<i>Frequency/Timing</i>	<i>Comments</i>
All EMD Staff	IS-235 Emergency Planning	Within 2 years of hire	FEMA Online Course
All EMD Staff	IS-240 Leadership & Influence	Within 2 years of hire	FEMA Online Course
All EMD Staff	IS-241 Decision Making & Problem Solving	Within 2 years of hire	FEMA Online Course
All EMD Staff	IS-242 Effective Communication	Within 2 years of hire	FEMA Online Course
All EMD Staff	IS-244 Developing & Managing Volunteers	Within 2 years of hire	FEMA Online Course
All EMD Staff	Columbia Generating Station NPP refresher training	Annually	SEOC Staff Training day topic
All EMD Staff	Department of Energy (DOE) – Hanford refresher training	Annually	SEOC Staff Training day topic
All EMD Staff	EMD Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan	Annually	SEOC Staff Training day topic

Table 16-1: Initial and NIMS Required Training

Just-in-Time (JIT) Training. It is possible, and even probable during complex and long duration incidents, that some staff to the SEOC (or SEOC deployed positions) may have little to no experience in the position or may not have received adequate training prior to assignment to the position. In these cases, JIT training is necessary.

Within the SEOC, any person not adequately trained to perform an assigned position will need JIT training and additional supervision from the position’s Supervisor. As has been done on multiple incidents, the position supervisor provides a briefing and procedural guidance to assist the SEOC responder in the performance of the position. Alternatively, the supervisor may request additional assistance from more experienced/trained staff to provide JIT training for the staff assigned to the position. In each case, routine and regular oversight is needed until such time as the person is comfortable in the position and the supervisor has confidence in the persons capability to perform.

For positions deployed by the SEOC (e.g., SEOC Representative to Local EOC) there may be State or local requirements for JIT training for the safe and proper performance at the assigned location. Some examples of this might be use of an Emergency Worker Kit during a radiological incident or use of PPE or specific training (Blue Card or Red Card) during a wildfire. The position’s supervisor will ensure that the staff are briefed prior to deployment and fully understand that there will be some JIT training once they arrive at the deployed location.

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(NUREG O.1.vii.)

The positions assigned to the SEOC now follow a credentialing process outlined in the SEOC Personnel Credentialing Plan dated 4/22/2024. Each position has a training, experience, and currency requirement that follows a standardized approach following the National Qualification System (NQS). The SEOC uses FEMA’s OneResponder application to track training completion and Position Task Book (PTB) assessments.

16.2 Training Support.

Support for training will be provided by EMD, DOH, 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, DOH, 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, and developing participant lists. EMD, DOH, and the affected county(ies) will ensure exercises are conducted, After Action Reports with an Improvement Plan (AAR/IP) of the exercises are produced to capture evaluator and observer comments and are addressed in a timely manner through the EMD Corrective Action Program.

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.

Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division

1. Training activities supporting the fixed facilities are to be coordinated to maximize opportunities for in-person or virtual 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. Per EMD Training Policy, annual training sessions are conducted for the Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP), the Columbia Generating Station program, and the DOE Hanford program and are mandatory initial/annual refresher training for all EMD staff. EMD cannot require other organizations that respond to the SEOC (State agencies, community partners, etc.) to have this training but it is highly encouraged. (NUREG O.1.v., O.1.vi.)

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3. Certain positions within the State EOC have specific radiological-incident tasks, functions, or roles and are required to have annual training for the positions. These positions are SEOC Representative to the CGS EOF, Alert and Warning Center Duty Officers, the Notifications Unit Leader, and the ESF-15 Team assigned to the CGS JIC. The training is the responsibility of the Radiological Preparedness Program Manager but may be conducted by other trained and experienced staff. (NUREG O.1.v., O.1.vi.)
4. All trainings will be documented to capture who was trained and what they were trained on. The training will be documented and include either an attendance roster and a copy of what the individual received training on or a copy of the training completion certificate. For the CGS Program, documentation of training will be reported in the Annual Letter of Certification report. (NUREG O.1.viii)
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. Conduct periodic training sessions and exercises to validate the plan and procedures.
8. 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 discussion-based or operational-based exercises/drills to validate plans and procedures.

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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.

Adams, Benton*, Franklin*, Grant*, Kitsap, 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, 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.

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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.

Emergency response groups receiving training include, but are not limited to, the following:
(NUREG O.1.iii)

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.
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.
3. Radiological/chemical hazardous materials monitoring teams and radiological analysis personnel receive initial and annual training from the facility and/or DOH.
4. Law enforcement, security, and firefighting personnel responding to a CGS incident receive annual training from the Benton or Franklin Counties.
5. First aid and rescue personnel receive annual training from the plume counties and/or facilities.
6. Local support services personnel: including emergency services personnel receive annual training from the plume counties.
7. Medical support personnel receive annual training from the facility and/or plume counties.

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.
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.

16.2 Available Training

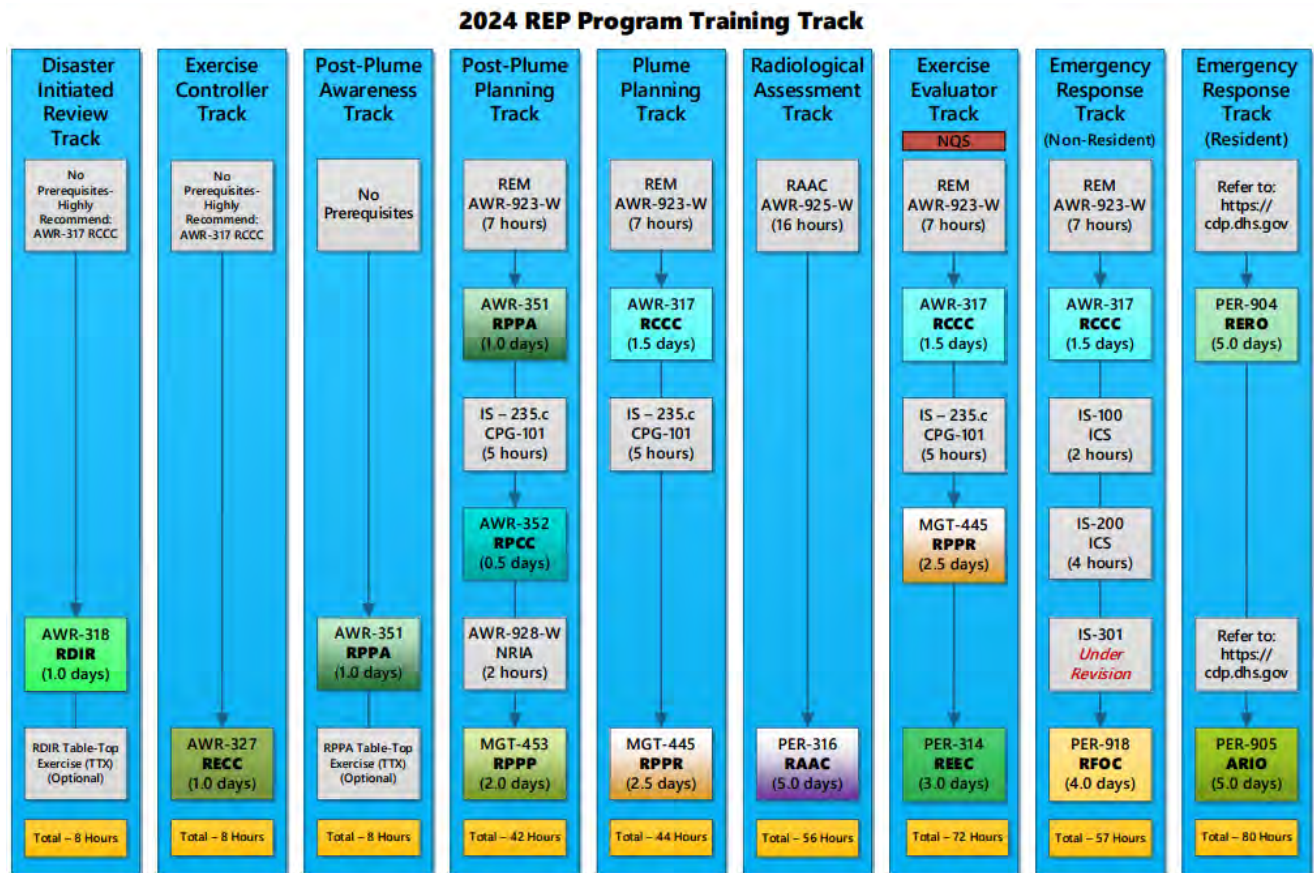


Figure 16-1: REP Program Training Tracks

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REP Instructor-Led Courses (Awareness-Level):

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

This course focuses on the emergency preparedness of offsite response organizations (ORO) for a radiological emergency at a Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) commercial nuclear power plant (NPP), including REP Program history and key events, federal regulatory policies, basic radiation principles, REP planning standards, REP demonstration guidance, and the REP disaster initiated review (DIR) process. At the successful completion of this course, the participant will have satisfied the instructor-led training prerequisites for additional training tracks.

- Target audience: Primary - Federal, State, Local, Utility, and Tribal
- Prerequisite(s): AWR-923 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 Preliminary Capabilities Assessment (PCA)/Disaster Initiated Review (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 participant with fundamental knowledge of the PCA/DIR Standard Operating Procedure and Post Disaster Assessment of Offsite Capabilities Checklists. At the end of this course, participants should be able to demonstrate an awareness of the responsibilities, procedures and protocols for the accomplishment of a PCA/DIR and demonstrate an ability to function as a member of a DIR Team by participating in a DIR table-top exercise. During the course the participants will use RadResponder to assist in the collection/dissemination of assessment information and it is recommended that they have a RadResponder account prior to attending the class.

- Target audience: Primary – Federal, State, Local, and Tribal
- 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

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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.

- Highly Recommended: AWR-317 RCCC

REP Post-Plume Awareness Course (RPPA) (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.

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.

- 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

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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.

- Prerequisite(s): AWR-317 REP Core Concepts Course (RCCC).

REP Instructor-Led Courses (Performance-Level):

REP Exercise Evaluator Course (REEC) (PER-314) (3.0 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 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
- 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

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Microsoft Excel and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission computer code, RASCAL.

- Prerequisite(s): IS-303 Radiological Accident Assessment Concept

REP Field Operations Course (RFOC) (PER-918) (3.5 days)

The REP Field Operations Course is a 3.5-day, 28-hour training course offering lectures, hands-on training, and team exercises. Students review, discuss information, and practice skills necessary to effectively respond to a commercial NPP radiological incident. The REP Field Operations course culminates with a final team exercise integrating the field operations knowledge and skills learned during the course.

- Target audience: Any member (or potential member) of an organized Federal, State, Tribal, or local radiological field monitoring team that may respond to an incident involving a commercial NPP.
Federal evaluators of commercial nuclear power facilities’ off-site REP exercises and State, Tribal, local, and utility personnel who are involved in the development of offsite REP plans and exercises may also attend. Other responders outside of the 5, 10, and 50 Emergency Planning Zones (EPZs) may attend on a space-available basis.
- Prerequisite(s): IS-3, Radiological Emergency Management; IS-100, Introduction to the Incident Command System; IS-200, ICS for Single Resources and Initial Action Incidents; IS-301, Radiological Emergency Response; AWR-317, REP Core Concepts Course (RCCC) (highly recommended).

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 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
- Prerequisite(s): AWR-317 REP Core Concepts Course (RCCC) and IS-235.c Emergency Planning

REP Post-Plume Plan Review Course (RPPP) (MGT-453) (2.0 days)

This course focuses on the review of offsite response organizations’ radiological emergency preparedness (REP) plans and implementation procedures utilizing the 16 planning standards

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(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 an NRC-licensed Commercial Nuclear Power Plant incident.)
- Prerequisite(s): 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 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.

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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 (AWR-923) (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: fundamental principles of radiation, nuclear threat and protective measures, nuclear power plants, radiological transportation accidents, other radiological hazards. (Course Length: 7 hours / 0.7 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

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effective participation in the all-hazard emergency operations planning process to save lives and protect property threatened by disaster. (Course Length: 5 hours / 0.5 CEUs)

Radiological Accident Assessment Concepts (AWR-925) (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 (AWR-928) (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: 2 hour)

Introduction to NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1, Revision 2 (AWR-929) (Interactive web-based Course)

This course serves as a primer for the Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Program stakeholders on the purpose and use of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC's) joint guidance document, NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1, Rev. 2. This guidance document focuses on preparedness for radiological incidents at commercial nuclear power plants (NPPs) that could impact public health and safety. It describes, and makes available to the public, approaches that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and FEMA consider acceptable for use in implementing specific parts of each agencies' regulations. (Course Length: 8 hours)

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REP Decision Makers Course (AWR-930) (Interactive Web-based Course)

This web-based course provides a basic awareness and understanding of a radiological event, and how the information supplied during the event may affect your decision-making process. In this course you will learn basic information about radiation, radiation exposure, and radioactivity. You will understand nuclear power plant operations, accidents, and emergency response. You will understand the relationship between Protective Action Guides (PAGs) protective action recommendations (PARs), and protective action decisions (PADs). You will be able to identify incident phases and how emergency workers play a role in your protective action decisions. (Course length: 8 hours)

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Planning Standard P

Summary of Changes:

- **Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.**
- **Changed the number of EMD REP Staff from 3 to 2 and updated position names.**
- **Updated list of Required Courses for EMD REP Program Staff.**
- **Added Course Names and abbreviations for easier reading.**
- **Updated address for Kitsap County Emergency Management and DOE Richland Operations.**
- **Updated email addresses for Navy contacts and removed reference to Naval Station Everett.**

17.1 Responsibility for the Planning Effort

Two positions within EMD REP Program staff have responsibilities for the planning effort. These positions are the Radiological Preparedness Program Supervisor, and the Radiological Preparedness Program Manager. (NUREG P.1.i.)

The Radiological Preparedness Program Supervisor is responsible for program management and coordinating activities between stakeholders and partners from local, state, tribal, federal, and non-governmental organizations. The Radiological Preparedness Program Manager is responsible for oversight of plan/procedure development and maintenance as well as the planning and development of exercises and training. (NUREG P.1.i.)

The one-time training regimens for these individuals are listed in Table 17-1 Training for EMD REP Program staff (NUREG P.1.ii.).

Position	Required Courses	Optional Courses
EMD Radiological Preparedness Program Supervisor	-AWR-317/L0339 (RCCC) REP Core Concepts, -IS-235.c CPG-101 Emergency Planning, -MGT-445/L0340 (RPPR) REP Plume Plan Review, -PER-314/L0304 (REEC) REP Exercise Evaluator,	-AWR-928-W Nuclear / Radiological Incident Annex -AWR-929 Intro to NUREG-0654 / REMA-REP-1, Rev 2 -AWR-318 (RDIR) REP Disaster Initiated Review -AWR-327 (RECC) REP Exercise Controller

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	-MGT-453 (RPPP) <i>REP Post-Plume Planning,</i> -L/K0146 <i>HSEEP</i>	-AWR-351 (RPPA) <i>REP Post Plume Awareness</i>
EMD Radiological Preparedness Program Manager	-AWR-317/L0339 (RCCC) <i>REP Core Concepts,</i> -IS-235.c CPG-101 <i>Emergency Planning,</i> -MGT-445/L0340 (RPPR) <i>REP Plume Plan Review,</i> -PER-314/L0304 (REEC) <i>REP Exercise Evaluator,</i> -AWR-327 (RECC) <i>REP Exercise Controller,</i> -L/K0146 <i>HSEEP</i>	-AWR-928-W Nuclear / Radiological Incident Annex -AWR-929 <i>Intro to NUREG-0654 / REMA-REP-1, Rev 2</i> -AWR-318 (RDIR) <i>REP Disaster Initiated Review</i> -AWR-351 (RPPA) <i>REP Post Plume Awareness</i>

Table 17-1 Training for EMD REP Program staff

If the required courses in Table 17-1 are updated as a result of significant changes to the REP Program Manual, then the REP staff will review to determine if it is necessary to take the new version of the required courses again. (NUREG P.1.ii.)

The EMD Director has the overall authority and responsibility for radiological emergency response planning within Washington Emergency Management Division (NUREG P.2.i.)

The Radiological Preparedness Program Manager is responsible for the operational development and updating of emergency radiological plans with other EMD planning staff and other response organizations (NUREG P.3.i.)

17.2 Periodic Review

Annual reviews are conducted, and as needed, updates completed to the plan, and any related MOU, maps, and charts. Updates are first reviewed by program staff and are coordinated with other EMD staff from other sections of the organization to ensure continuity with other EMD-produced plans. Additionally, Program staff coordinate with external partners (DOH, WSDA, local jurisdictions in the planning areas, the Oregon Department of Energy, and the appropriate fixed nuclear facility POC as appropriate, to determine if any changes were implemented by those organizations that would impact or be impacted by this plan and the procedure before the plan is published. (NUREG P.4.i.) A summary of changes is in the Record of Changes page and at the beginning of each chapter and highlighted portions indicate where additions or modifications occurred (NUREG P.4.ii.) The standard operating procedures (SOP) for the State EOC (SEOC) are overseen by the Response Section ensures that reviews are done at least

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annually and updated, as needed, by the assigned SEOC Section leads in coordination with the Hazard Specific Program Manager and other EMD Planners to ensure that programmatic changes are incorporated and maintained (NUREG P.4.i.) The FNF Plan and the SEOC SOPs both incorporate a Record of Changes page to capture historical context and preserve the intent of changes (NUREG P.4.iii.)

The state and county fixed facility emergency plans and implementing procedures require an annual review. The state’s annual review is certified in the Annual Letter of Certification (ALC) to the FEMA Region 10. 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 (EMD Staff Roster and Statewide Emergency Management Contacts (aka Annex L1)) are kept separate from the plans and procedures and are maintained by the Director’s Office and posted to SharePoint. (NUREG P.10.i) Additionally, the Alert & Warning Center maintains the Everbridge database. This database is used to alert and notify EMD staff and State Agency Liaisons when activating the State EOC. (NUREG P.10.i).

Plan revisions may be made at any time to correct findings or planning issues identified during training, drills, graded exercises, real events, or review cycle. Revised pages are dated, and the text marked using highlighting to show where changes were made. The Plan is available to the public and all plan holders on the Washington State Emergency Management Division (EMD) website <https://mil.wa.gov/emergency-management-division>. (NUREG P.4.iv.)

Authorities and references are reviewed as part of the annual review process and updated as appropriate. (NUREG P.4.iv., P.4.v.)

17.3 Distribution of Emergency Plans

The Hazard Specific Program Manager annually reviews and as needed updates, coordinates, publishes, and distributes the plan. Due to the high cost of printing, hard copies of the plan are no longer provided to those on the distribution list. Alternatively, a letter will be provided to the recipient with instructions to get a copy of the plan, in PDF format, from the EMD website. The letter will be attached and emailed to the point of contact. The recipient will be requested

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to reply confirming receipt of the letter. (NUREG P.5.)

Distribution -Washington State Agencies	
Organization	Mailing Address
Department of Agriculture	Rapid Response & Emergency Management, Program Manager PO Box 42560 Olympia, WA 98504-2560 Email: ecoyle@agr.wa.gov
Department of Health, Office of Radiation Protection	Plans and Procedures Lead PO Box 47827 Olympia, WA 98504-7827 Email: joshua.brice@doh.wa.gov
Department of Ecology, Nuclear Waste Program	Deputy Program Manager / Waste Management Section Manager 3100 Port of Benton Blvd Richland, WA 99354 Email: stephanie.schleif@ecy.wa.gov / edward.holbrook@ecy.wa.gov

Distribution - County Emergency Management Organizations	
Organization	Address
Adams County Department of Emergency Management	Director 2069 W. Highway 26 Othello, WA 99344 Email: acem@co.adams.wa.us
Benton County Emergency Services	BCEM Emergency Manager 651 Truman Avenue Richland, WA 99352 Email: d.davis@bces.wa.gov
Franklin County Emergency Management	Director 1011 E. Ainsworth St. Pasco, WA 99301 Email: fc-ecc@franklincountywa.gov
Grant County Sheriff's Office, Emergency Management Division	Emergency Management Division 3953 Airway Dr NE, Bldg 2 Moses Lake, WA 98837 Email: ecc@grantcountywa.gov
Kitsap County Department of Emergency Management	Director 8900 Imperial Way SW Bremerton, WA 98312 Email: dem@co.kitsap.wa.us
Kittitas County Sheriff	Operations Commander/EM Specialist 307 West Umptanum Road

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Distribution - County Emergency Management Organizations	
Organization	Address
Department of Emergency Management	Ellensburg, WA 98926 Email: darren.higashiyama@co.kittitas.wa.us
Klickitat County Department of Emergency Management	Director 199 Industrial Way Goldendale, WA 98620 Email: emergencymanagement@klickitatcounty.org
Snohomish County Department of Emergency Management	Director 720 80 th St SW Bldg A Everett, WA 98203 Email: dem@snoco.org
Walla Walla Department of Emergency Management	Director 27 North 2nd Avenue Walla Walla, WA 99362 Email: emd@co.walla-walla.wa.us
Yakima Valley Office of Emergency Management	Director 2403 S. 18 th Street, Suite 200 Union Gap, WA 98903 Email: emergencymanagement@co.yakima.wa.us

Distribution - Federal Agencies	
Organization	Address
United States Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency	RAC Chair Federal Regional Center FEMA Region 10 130-228 th Street SW Bothell, WA 98021-9796 Email: jeremy.jones@fema.dhs.gov
United State Department of Energy – Richland Operations	EOC Operations Manager U.S. DOE Hanford HMIS Emergency Management and Preparedness P.O. Box 943 Richland, WA 99352 Email: hanford_eoc@rl.gov ;
United States Navy (Bremerton)	Commander, Puget Sound Naval Shipyard & IMF ATTN: Code 105.6 (Fleming) 1400 Farragut Ave STOP 2090 Bremerton, WA 98314-2030 Email: Katheryn.m.fleming.civ@us.navy.mil
United States Navy (Silverdale)	Commander, Submarine Group Nine ATTN: N443 (Spicer)

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Distribution - Federal Agencies	
Organization	Address
	2150 Thresher Avenue Silverdale, WA 98315-2150 Email: alan.w.spicer.civ@us.navy.mil

Distribution - Other Agencies	
Organization	Address
Framatome, Inc.	Emergency Preparedness Coordinator 2101 Horn Rapids Road Richland, WA 99352-5102 Email: jeff.deist@framatone.com
Energy Northwest, Columbia Generating Station	Emergency Preparedness PO Box 968 / MD PE30 Richland, WA 99352-0968 Email: segirard@energy-northwest.com
Oregon Department of Energy	Nuclear Safety & Energy Emergency Preparedness Division 550 Capital St NE Salem, OR 97301 Email: mark.reese@energy.oregon.gov
Oregon Office of Emergency Management	Operations & Preparedness Manager PO Box 14370 Salem, OR 97309-5062 Email: traci.naile@state.or.us

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.

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 one state-established ESF, 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 EMD maintains this plan. (NUREG P.6.ii.)

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Washington Restoration Framework

The [Washington Restoration Framework \(WRF\)](#) outlines the partnerships and organizational structures necessary to successfully manage a flexible and scalable recovery. The WRF clarifies responsibilities and processes to ensure disaster recovery activities are coordinated to address community needs following an incident or disaster of any type and magnitude. The WRF and associated annexes describe specific roles, responsibilities, and programs of state agencies and other key stakeholders based on existing authorities, resources, and statutory requirements. The WRF also provides a framework for state, local, tribal and whole community coordination and cooperation supporting pre-disaster recovery planning guidance and post-disaster recovery efforts. Washington EMD maintains this plan. (NUREG P.6.ii.)

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) for all-hazards. Washington EMD maintains this plan. (NUREG P.6.ii.) Position specific checklists are provided for each position within the SEOC. These procedures include the process for bringing the SEOC to full operational status regardless of the conditions that warranted the activation. Procedures specific to the Command and General Staff of the SEOC include general and specific guidance on SEOC section-specific functions and tasks. Some of the procedures or job aids have tasks or responsibilities specific to implementing the Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Program for a Columbia Generating Station (CGS) incident. These procedures, checklists or job aids are contained within the SEOC SOP. (NUREG P.7.i., P.7.ii.)

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-04, Fixed Nuclear Facilities - General; C-12 Terrorist Incidents; C-23 Emergency Management Assistance Compact; C-24 Hazardous Material Incident; G-04, Telecommunications Capabilities; G-05, Pager; G-6, Staff Call-Out; G-7, EOC Activation; G-08, Emergency Power; G-12 EOC Relocation Procedures; G-18 a & b, EAS & EAS Messages. Washington EMD maintains these procedures. (NUREG P.6.ii.)

Washington State Emergency Operations Center Staff Training and Exercise Plan

The Washington State EOC Staff Training and Exercise Program identifies the necessary training to ensure state agency personnel possess the required knowledge, skills and abilities to effectively perform their individually assigned duties and work effectively in the SEOC. Washington EMD maintains this plan. (NUREG P.6.ii.)

Washington State Agency Plans and Procedures (NUREG P.6.i., P.6.ii.)

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Some state agencies maintain their own Agency Coordination Center procedure documents due to the nature of their responsibilities during emergencies. These include the following primary radiological response organizations.

Washington State Department of Health Radiological Emergency Response Plan

The *Washington State Department of Health, Radiological Emergency 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.

Washington State Department of Agriculture Radiological Emergency Procedures

The *Washington State Department of Agriculture Radiological Emergency Plan* include specific guidance for Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) 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.

OTHER SUPPORTING PLANS

County Emergency Plans

Plans for each of the six participating 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. (NUREG P.6.i., P.6.ii.) As Washington is a Dillion rule state, the impacted counties own responsibilities for notification, education, evacuation, and relocation. These documents are specific to NUREG 0654/FEMA-REP-1.

Facility Plans and Procedures

Each facility (Energy Northwest’s Columbia Generating Station, DOE Hanford, and Framatome, Inc.) 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. Due to security restrictions, the Navy Nuclear Propulsion Program and the Navy Nuclear Weapons Program do not share emergency plans. Facilities documents that have been received are on file in the State EOC. (NUREG P.6.i., P.6.ii.)

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Annex A – Columbia Generating Station, Energy Northwest

Summary of Changes:

- **Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.**
- **Added type of reactor (General Electric Boiling Water Reactor) and when NRC license expires (December 2043).**
- **Updated date and version of most recent Evacuation Time Estimates to 2022.**
- **Inserted updated graphic for Figure A-4 through A-21. Removed graphics that showed regions for time estimates as they are now done by well understood sections.**
- **Updated written description of emergency planning zone boundaries.**

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. The plant is a General Electric Boiling Water Reactor.

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. The current operating license expires in December 2043.

A.2. Emergency Classification

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

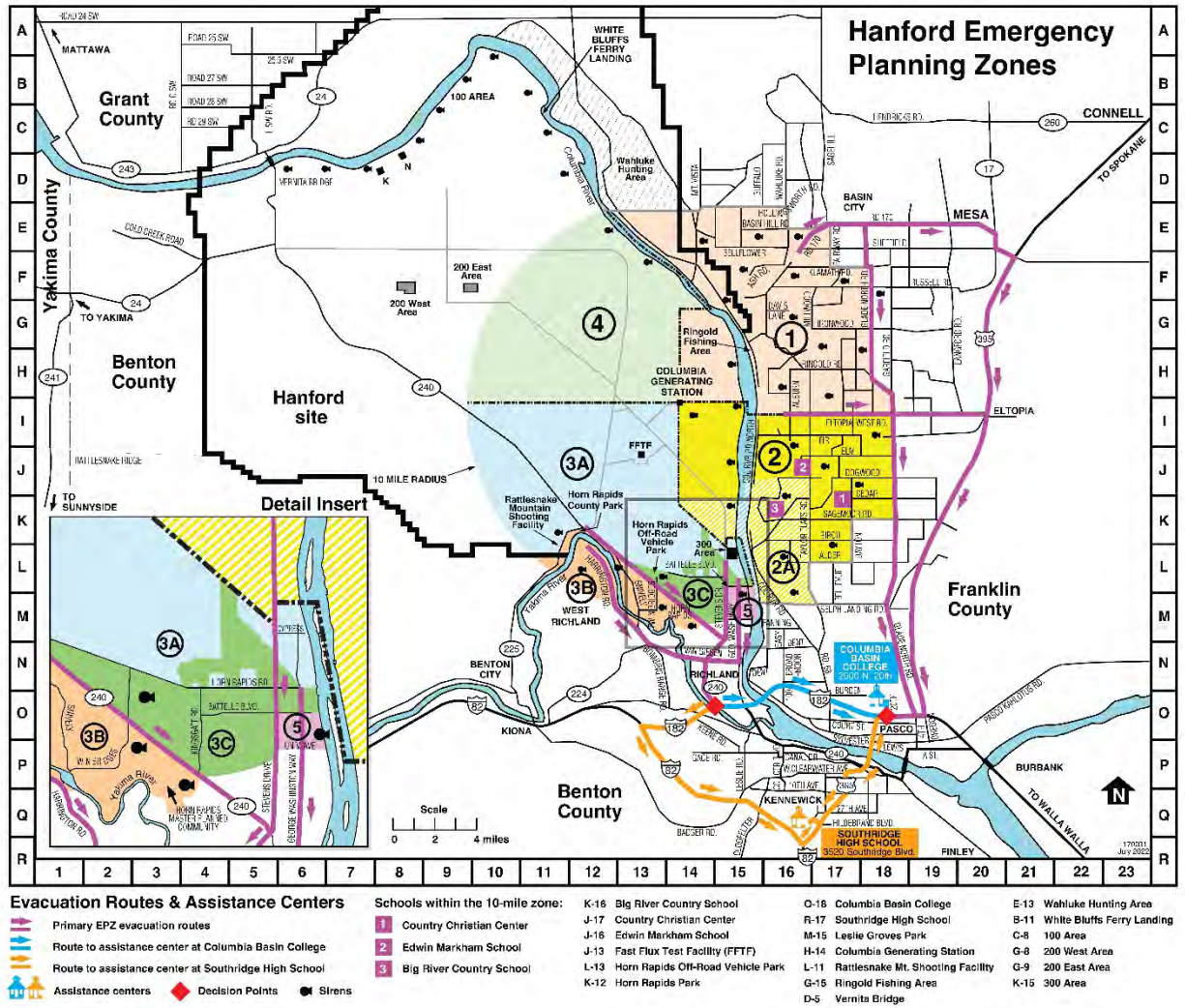


Figure A-1 Hanford Site Neighbors Calendar Map

A.3. 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.

The Columbia Generating Station 10-Mile Emergency (Plume) Planning Zone or EPZ is an area where the principal 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.2 depicts the 10-Mile EPZ for the Columbia Generating Station. The 10-Mile (Plume) EPZ includes Benton and Franklin Counties.

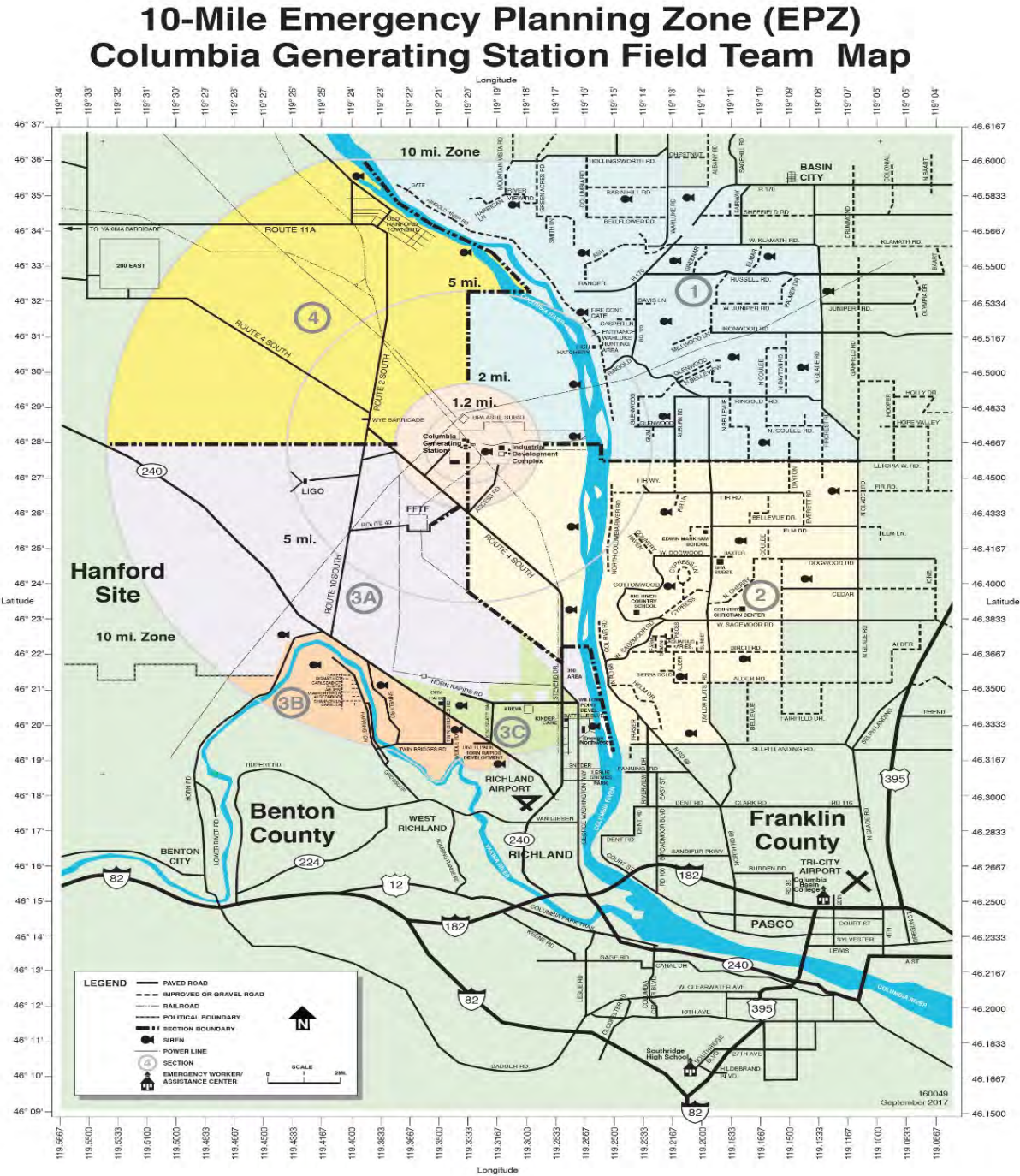


Figure A-2 10-Mile EPZ CGS Map

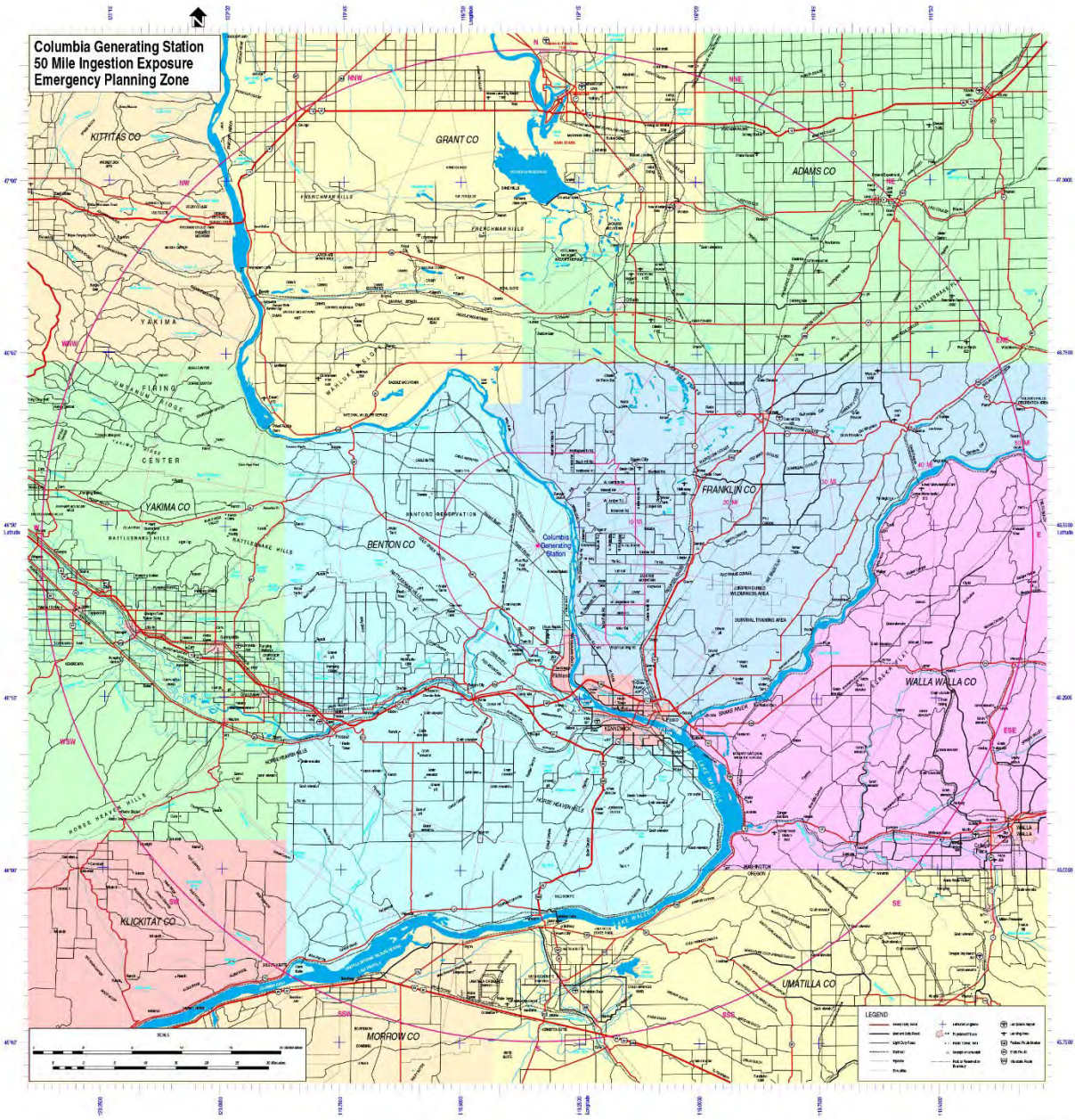


Figure A-3 50-Mile Ingestion EPZ Map

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.3 depicts the 50-Mile Emergency Planning Zone for the Columbia Generating Station. This 50-

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Mile (Ingestion) EPZ includes portions of Adams, Benton, Franklin, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Walla Walla, and Yakima Counties.

A.3 Population Distribution

Federal regulations (Section IV of Appendix E to 10CFR part 50) require nuclear power plant licensees to estimate the permanent resident population within the Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) of the plant at least annually during the years between decennial censuses. If the population increases such that the longest 90th percentile Evacuation Time Estimate (ETE) for the 2-Mile Region, 5-Mile Region or the entire EPZ increases by 25 percent or 30 minutes, whichever is less, a full ETE update is required. Based on U.S. Census Bureau data, the population within the 2-Mile Region for the Columbia Generating Station (CGS) has not changed, while the population within the 5-Mile Region and the entire EPZ has increased by +2.9% and +4.8%, respectively, since the 2020 Census. Based on the 2024 Population Update Analysis report (KLD TR-24-1427, dated July 25, 2024), which was adapted from the population sensitivity study documented in the 2022 CGS ETE report, population growth of +114% or greater is needed to increase the 90th percentile ETE by 25 percent or by 30 minutes or more. As such, the population within the EPZ has not grown enough at this time to trigger a full ETE update.

Energy Northwest acknowledges that 10CFR50, Appendix E, Section IV.4 requires a full ETE analysis to be done within 365 days of the availability of the most recent decennial census data. The last full ETE analysis (KLD TR-1238, Rev. 0, dated May 17, 2022) was based on the data from the 2020 Census. The next full ETE analysis will be completed in 2031/2032 after the 2030 Census data is released. Energy Northwest continues to perform annual permanent resident population estimates for the EPZ (as documented in this report) in the years between the decennial censuses, in accordance with 10CFR50, Appendix E, Section IV.5. The annual update for 2024 indicates that permanent resident population within the EPZ has not grown enough to significantly impact ETE and trigger a full ETE analysis.

Additionally, this analysis considers the impact of the transfer of land in the southeastern corner of the Hanford Reservation, adjacent to the boundaries of Sections 2, 3A, and 3C of the CGS EPZ. The land transfer does not alter the boundary between EPZ Sections 2 and 3, though a small portion of land transfers from sub-section 3A into sub-section 3C, altering that sub-section boundary line. As there is no permanent resident population on the transferred land, there is no impact on the annual ETE update. (NUREG J.8.b.) The figures that follow contain excerpts of data from the ETE. (NUREG J.8.b.)

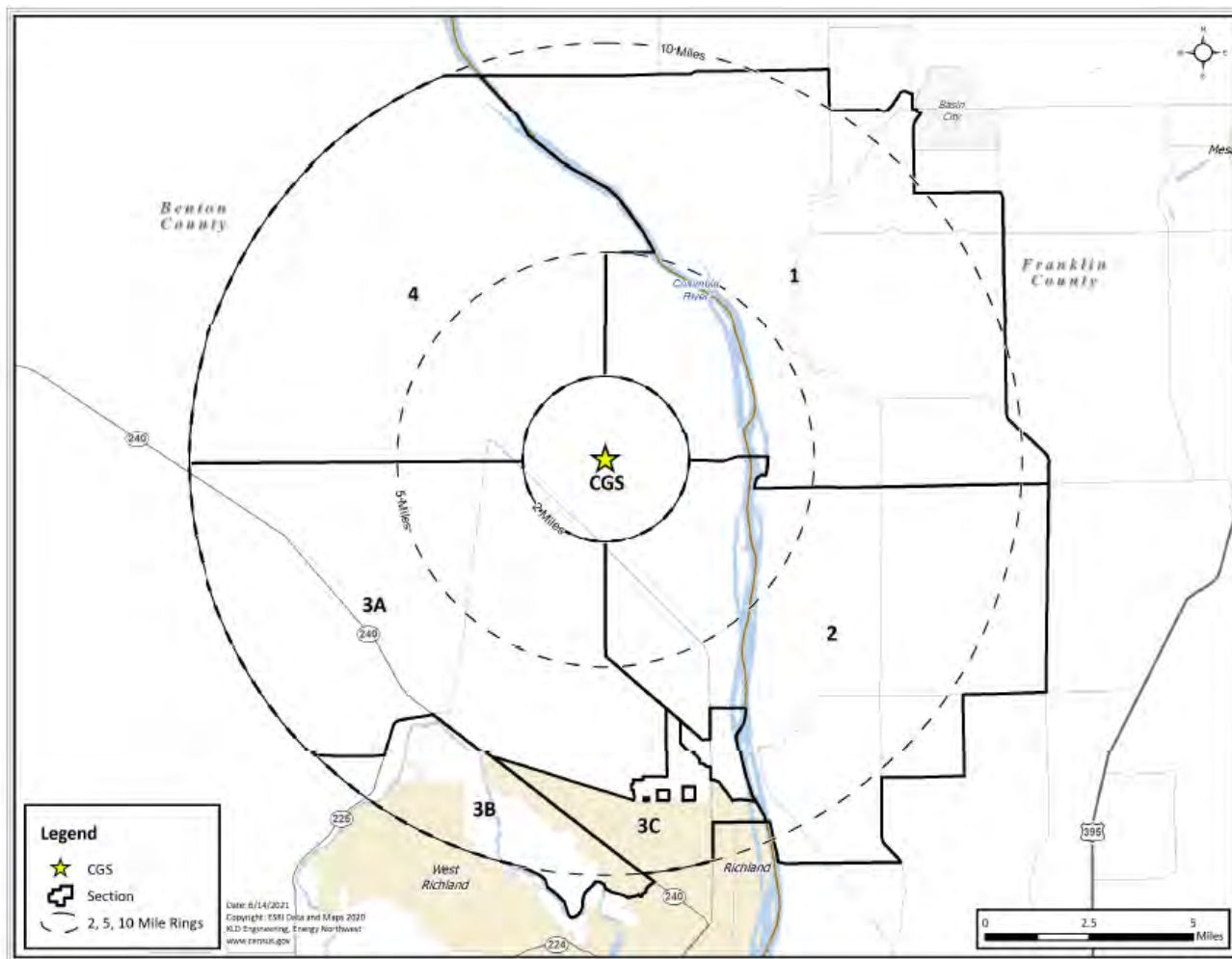


Figure A-4 CGS Emergency Planning Zones

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

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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 and is under the jurisdiction of the United States Department of Energy. There are no permanent residents in this area.

Section 3B County: Benton

Includes the following areas: south of SR 240, west of Kingsgate Way and north of West Richland and east of SR 225. It includes the Horn Rapids Master Planned Community 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 Hwy 240 via Logston Blvd. or 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 entirely on 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.

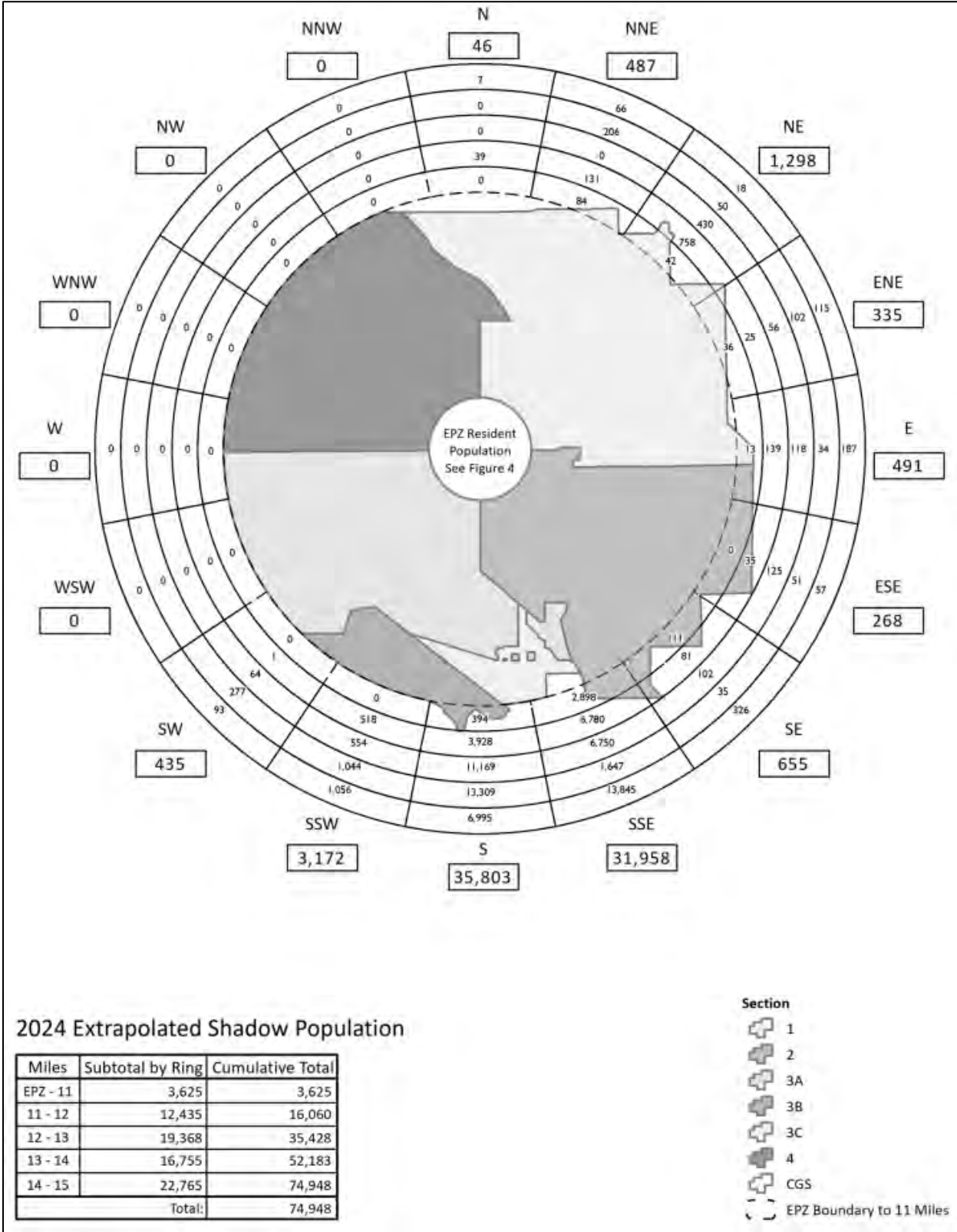


Figure A-5 Shadow Population by Sector

Section	2020 Population ¹²	2024 Extrapolated Population ¹²
CGS	0	0
2-Mile Region¹³ Total:	0	0
1	1,213	1,246
2	1,790	1,844
3A	0	0
4	0	0
5-Mile Region¹⁴ Total:	3,003	3,090
3B	2,907	3,094
3C	574	614
EPZ¹⁵ Total:	6,484	6,798

Figure A-6 EPZ Population

Sector	2020 Population	2024 Extrapolated Population
N	45	46
NNE	472	487
NE	1,262	1,298
ENE	325	335
E	477	491
ESE	260	268
SE	636	655
SSE	30,165	31,958
S	31,919	35,803
SSW	2,962	3,172
SW	415	435
WSW	0	0
W	0	0
WNW	0	0
NW	0	0
NNW	0	0
Total	68,938	74,948

Figure A-7 Shadow Population by Sector

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/Light Snow	Heavy Snow	Good Weather	Rain/Light Snow	Heavy Snow	Good Weather	Special Event	Roadway Impact
R19	2:05	2:05	2:15	2:15	2:25	2:05	2:05	2:45	2:20	2:20	3:05	2:25	2:20	2:05
R20	1:10	1:10	1:15	1:15	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10
R21	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:15	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10
R22	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10
R23	2:00	2:00	2:10	2:10	2:20	2:00	2:00	2:45	2:15	2:15	3:00	2:25	2:15	2:00
Evacuation by Section														
R24	2:30	2:30	2:10	2:10	2:25	2:30	2:30	3:15	2:15	2:15	3:00	2:30	2:15	2:30
R25	2:35	2:35	2:20	2:20	2:25	2:35	2:35	3:25	2:25	2:25	3:10	2:30	2:25	2:35
R26	1:55	2:00	2:05	2:05	2:15	1:55	2:00	2:35	2:10	2:10	2:55	2:20	3:00	1:55
R27	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10
Evacuation by Site Specific Combinations														
R28	2:35	2:35	2:15	2:15	2:25	2:35	2:35	3:20	2:20	2:20	3:05	2:30	2:20	2:35
R29	2:05	2:05	2:10	2:10	2:20	2:05	2:05	2:50	2:15	2:15	3:00	2:25	3:00	2:05
R30	1:55	2:00	2:00	2:00	2:15	1:50	1:55	2:30	2:05	2:05	2:50	2:20	3:00	1:55
R31	2:00	2:00	2:05	2:05	2:20	2:00	2:00	2:40	2:10	2:10	2:55	2:25	2:10	2:00

Figure A-8 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/Light Snow	Heavy Snow	Good Weather	Rain/Light Snow	Heavy Snow	Good Weather	Special Event	Roadway Impact
R19	4:35	4:35	4:35	4:35	4:35	4:35	4:35	5:35	4:35	4:35	5:35	4:35	4:35	4:35
R20	4:35	4:35	4:35	4:35	4:35	4:35	4:35	5:35	4:35	4:35	5:35	4:35	4:35	4:35
R21	4:35	4:35	4:35	4:35	4:35	4:35	4:35	5:35	4:35	4:35	5:35	4:35	4:35	4:35
R22	4:35	4:35	4:35	4:35	4:35	4:35	4:35	5:35	4:35	4:35	5:35	4:35	4:35	4:35
R23	4:35	4:35	4:35	4:35	4:35	4:35	4:35	5:35	4:35	4:35	5:35	4:35	4:35	4:35
Evacuation by Section														
R24	4:40	4:40	4:40	4:40	4:40	4:40	4:40	5:40	4:40	4:40	5:40	4:40	4:40	4:40
R25	4:40	4:40	4:40	4:40	4:40	4:40	4:40	5:40	4:40	4:40	5:40	4:40	4:40	4:40
R26	4:40	4:40	4:40	4:40	4:40	4:40	4:40	5:40	4:40	4:40	5:40	4:40	4:40	4:40
R27	4:40	4:40	4:40	4:40	4:40	4:40	4:40	5:40	4:40	4:40	5:40	4:40	4:40	4:40
Evacuation by Site Specific Combinations														
R28	4:40	4:40	4:40	4:40	4:40	4:40	4:40	5:40	4:40	4:40	5:40	4:40	4:40	4:40
R29	4:40	4:40	4:40	4:40	4:40	4:40	4:40	5:40	4:40	4:40	5:40	4:40	4:40	4:40
R30	4:40	4:40	4:40	4:40	4:40	4:40	4:40	5:40	4:40	4:40	5:40	4:40	4:40	4:40
R31	4:40	4:40	4:40	4:40	4:40	4:40	4:40	5:40	4:40	4:40	5:40	4:40	4:40	4:40

Figure A-9 Time to Clear Indicated Area of 100% of Affected Population

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Columbia Generating Station, Energy Northwest	11/01/2024

Evacuation by Section ¹								
Region	EPZ Sections Included	Section						
		CGS	1	2	3A	3B	3C	4
R24	1		X					
R25	2			X				
R26	3				X	X	X	
R27	4							X

Evacuation by Site Specific Combinations ¹								
Region	EPZ Sections Included	Section						
		CGS	1	2	3A	3B	3C	4
R28	1, 2		X	X				
R29	2, 3			X	X	X	X	
R30	3, 4				X	X	X	X
R31	1, 4		X					X

Section(s) Evacuate		Section(s) Shelter-in-Place						
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Figure A-10 Description of Evacuation Regions

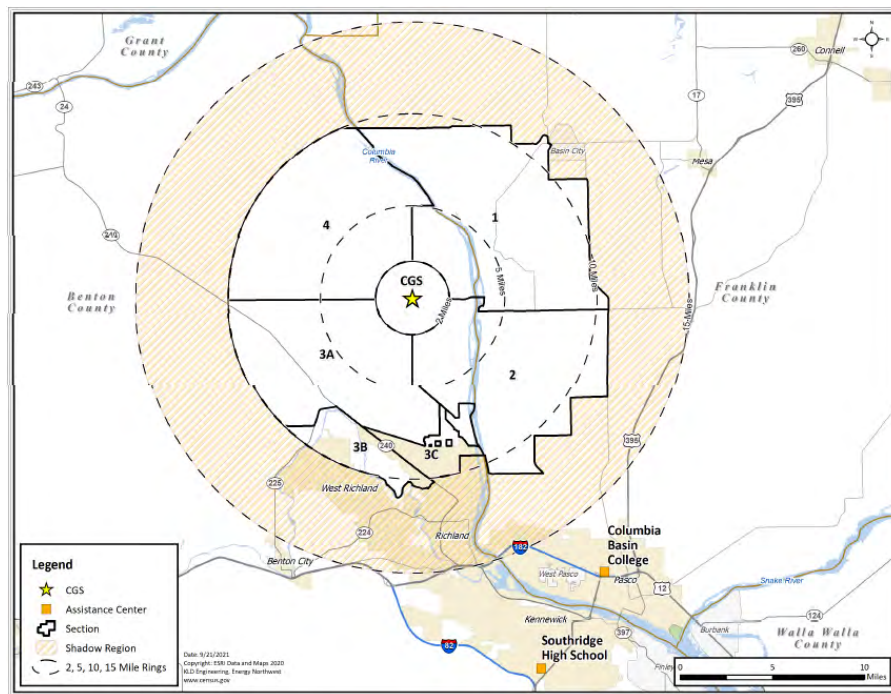


Figure A-11 General Population Assistance Centers

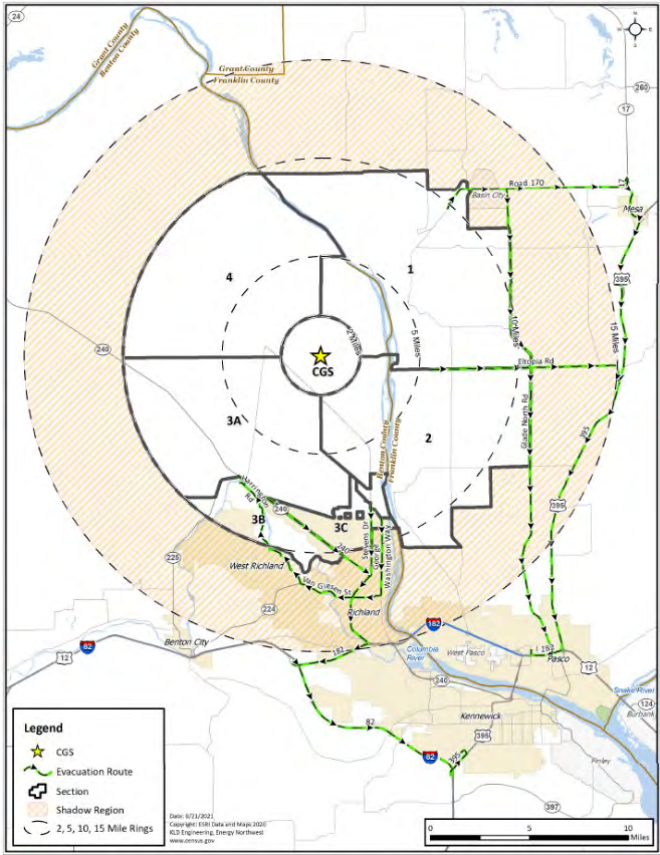


Figure A-8 Evacuation Route Map

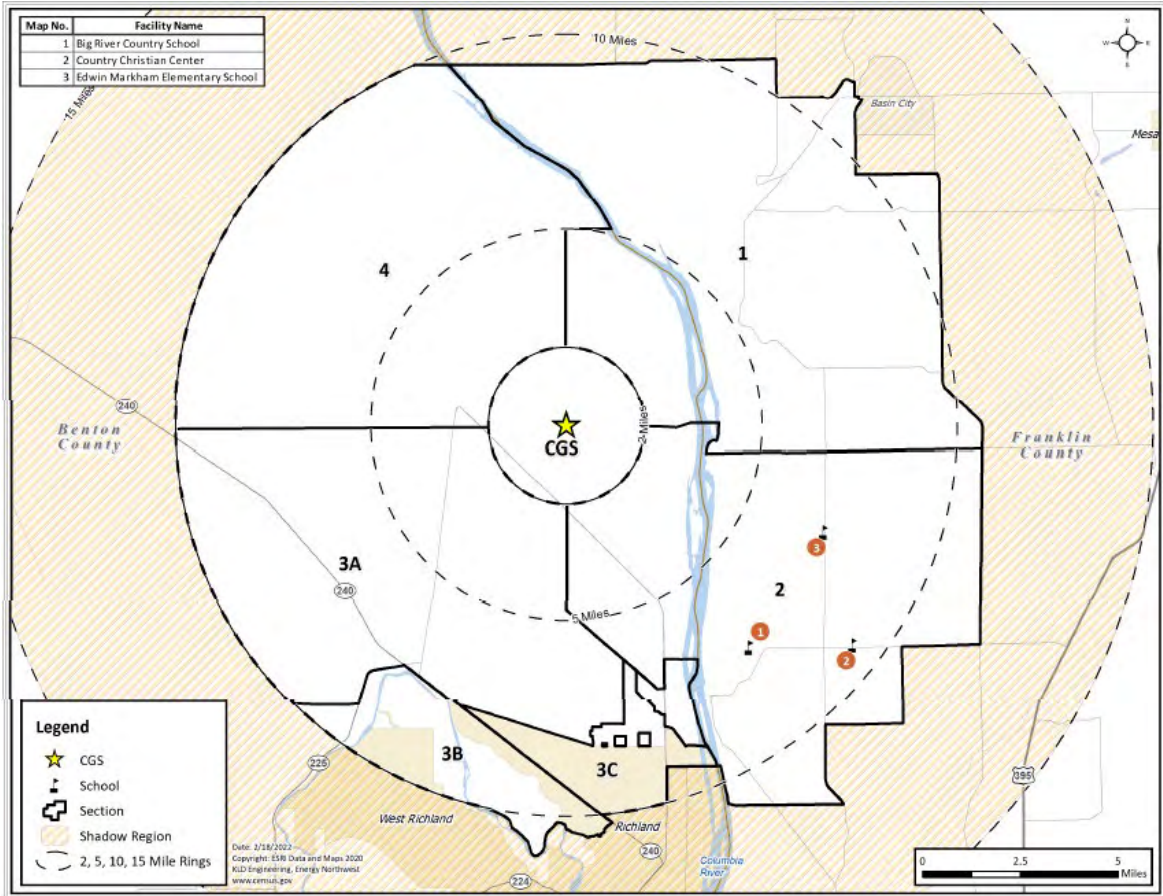


Figure A-9 Schools Within EPZ

			Buses Required	Vans Required
2	Big River Country School	15	1	-
2	Country Christian Center	38	1	-
2	Edwin Markham Elementary School	360	6	-
TOTAL:		413	8	0

Figure A-10 School Population Demand Estimates

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

Figure A-11 School Assistance Centers

EPZ Sector	Distance (miles)	Direction	Facility Name	Street Address	Municipality	Phone	Transients	Vehicles
BENTON COUNTY, WA								
3B	8.0	SW	Horn Rapids County Park Day Use	115803 SR 225	Richland	509-531-7016	35	15
3B	9.5	S	Barker Ranch Ltd	85305 Snively Rd	West Richland	509-967-3023	40	20
3B	9.6	S	Olive Tree RV Park	83206 N Weidle Rd	West Richland	509-967-3276	28	14
3B	9.8	SW	Tri Cities Shotgun	98204 N SR 225	Benton City	509-735-1662	250	200
3B	10.2	S	Horn Rapids Golf Course	2800 Clubhouse Lane	Richland	509-375-4714	25	6
3C	9.7	S	Babe Ruth Sports Complex	2705 Kingsgate Way	Richland	-	160	80
3C	8.4	S	Horn Rapids ORV Park Go Carts	3323 Twin Bridges Rd	Richland	509-496-2958	250	100
3C	8.1	S	Horn Rapids ORV Park Motocross	3323 Twin Bridges Rd	Richland	509-496-2958	250	147
3C	8.4	S	Horn Rapids ORV Park Overnight	3323 Twin Bridges Rd	Richland	509-531-7016	Included Above	
3C	8.4	S	Horn Rapids ORV Park RC Airport	3323 Twin Bridges Rd	Richland	509-496-2958	15	15
3C	10.0	S	Horn Rapids RV Resort	2640 Kingsgate Way	Richland	509-375-9913	470	45
<i>Benton County Subtotal:</i>							1,523	1,047
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/A	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:							4,023	1,845

Figure A-12 Recreational Areas within EPZ

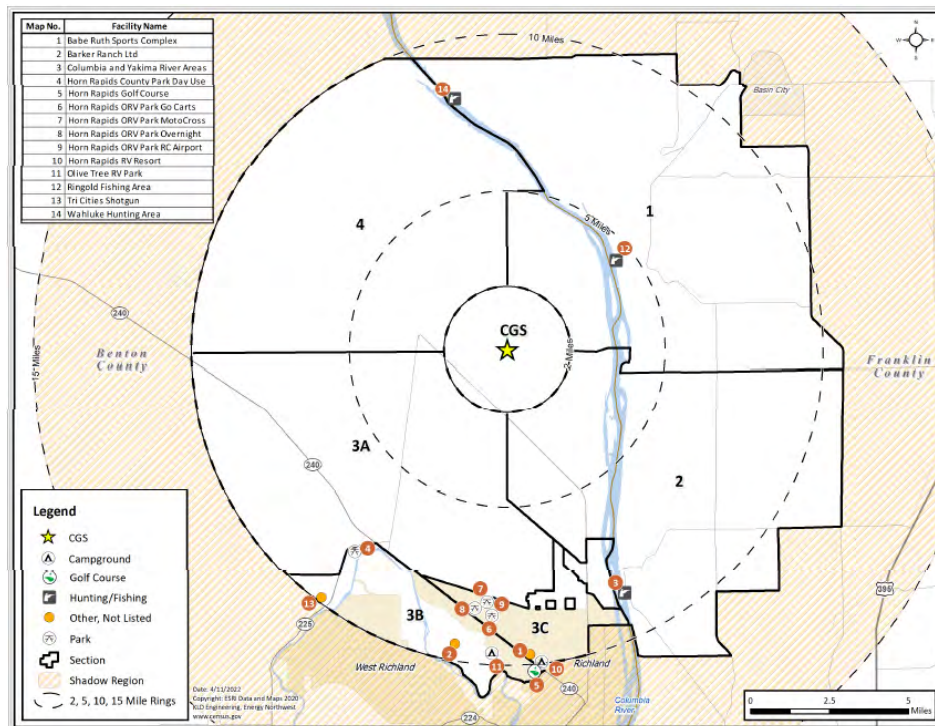


Figure A-13 Recreational Areas within the EPZ

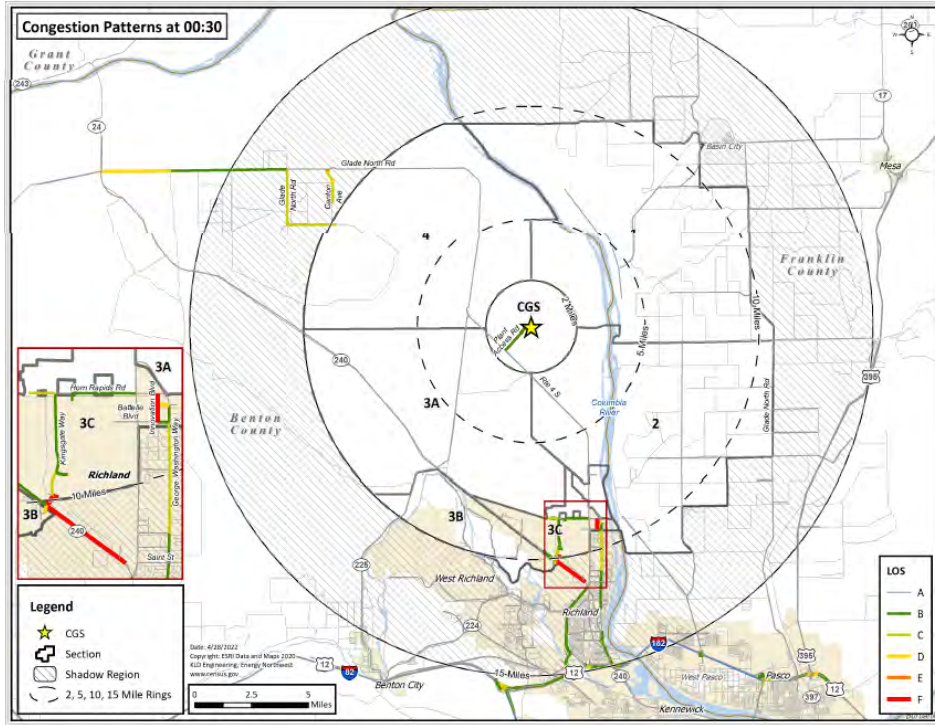


Figure A-14 Congestion Patterns at 30 Minutes after Advisory to Evacuate

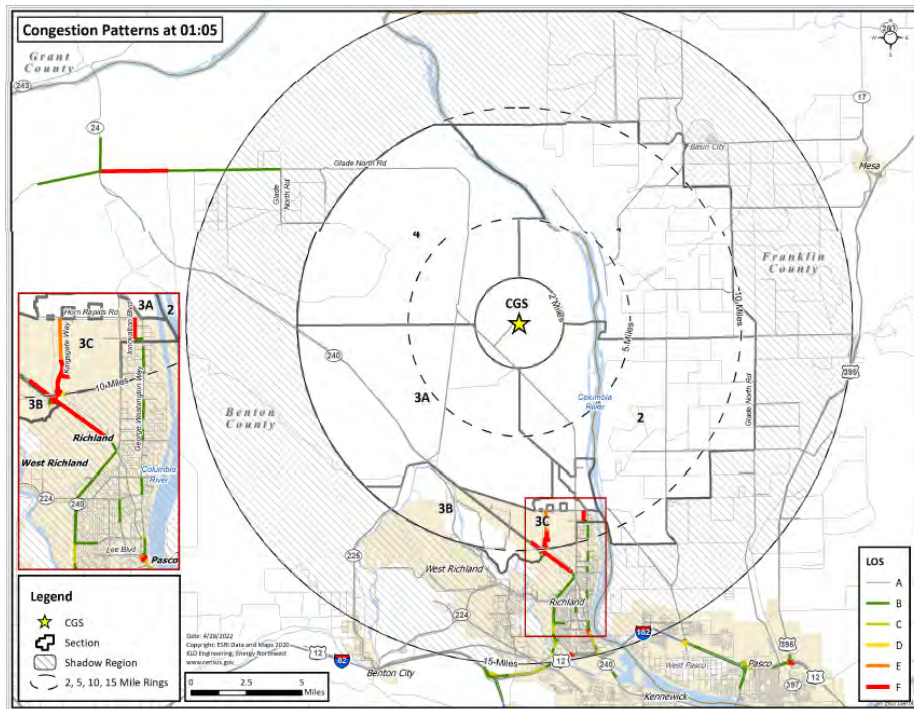


Figure A-15 Congestion Patterns at 1 Hour and 5 minutes after Advisory to Evacuate

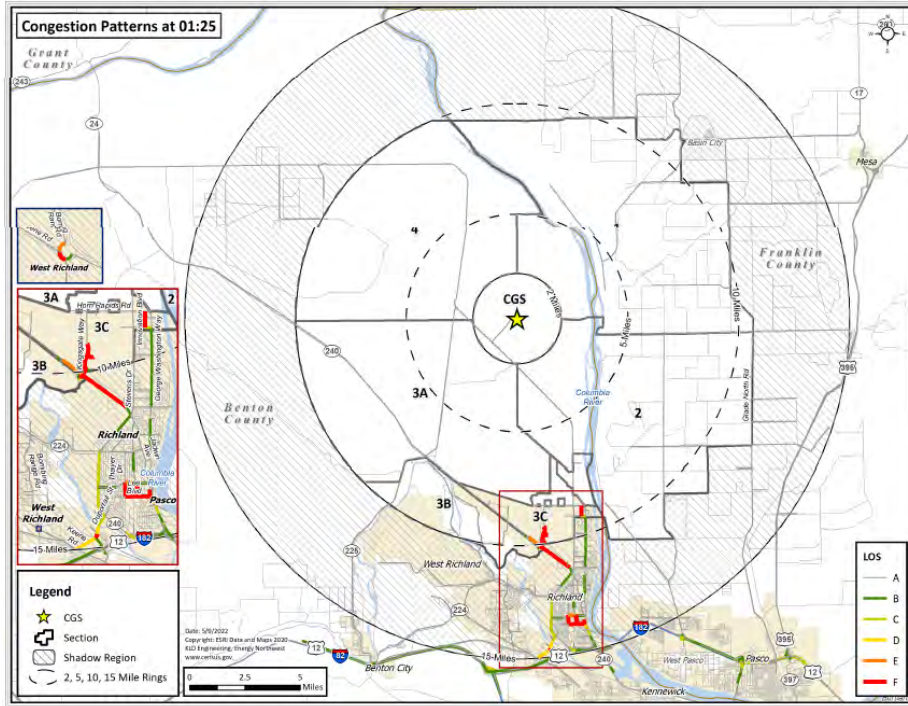


Figure A-16 Congestion Patterns at 1 Hour and 25 Minutes after Advisory to Evacuate

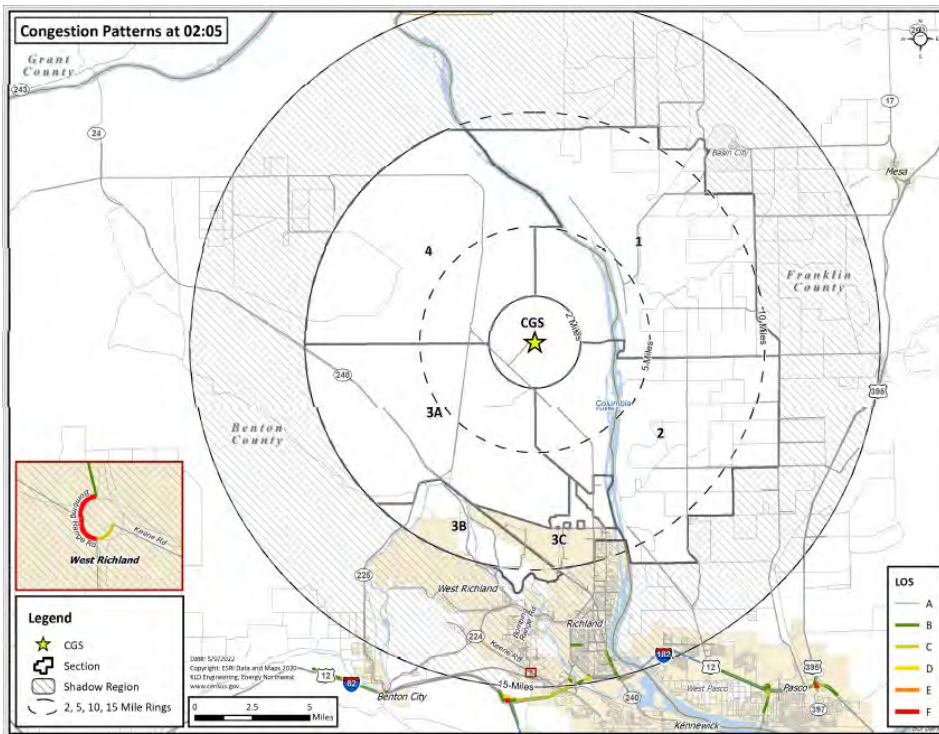


Figure A-17 Congestion Patterns at 2 Hours and 5 Minutes after Advisory to Evacuate

Annex B	Revision 0
U.S. Department of Energy Hanford Site	11/01/2024

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

Summary of Changes:

- **Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.**
- **Updated Figure B2-B4 Hanford Site Emergency Planning Zones Maps.**

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 Washington State 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.

B.2 Response

The Department of Energy-Richland Field Office (DOE-RL) oversees the Hanford Site and, as such, is responsible to conduct safe operations for the 20+ hazardous facilities that have a potential to generate a classified emergency of Alert, Site Area Emergency, or General Emergency.

DOE-RL has procedures that call for an assessment of a potential incident by authorized personnel. If it is determined that the event meets any of the Emergency Action Level conditions listed in the Hazard Assessments, the incident is classified as Alert, Site Area Emergency, or General as appropriate. DOE-RL utilizes a Crash Call process that is point-to-multipoint utilizing the commercial telephone system. They also utilize a commercial fax machine to transmit the Hanford Emergency Notification Form (HENF) to the impacted

	B-1
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jurisdictions as well as Columbia Generating Station, the State of Washington, and the State of Oregon. DOE-RL also has the capability to utilize the CGS Crash Call System which is a dedicated system and does not utilize the commercial telephone system. DOE-RL uses this as a backup to their Crash Call system.

Once the Crash Call is received at the Alert and Warning Center (AWC), it is handled in a manner very similar to how the notifications are for a CGS incident. The AWC makes all of the same follow-on notifications to management as well as the State of Oregon, the ingestion pathway jurisdictions, and the Yakama Nation. The State EOC is activated to a Level 1 (Full Activation) at an Alert level or higher emergency classification level.

The response to a radiological incident on the Hanford Site is managed very similarly to how radiological incidents are handled for a CGS incident. The main difference between the two hazardous locations is that a radiological plume from the Hanford Site is more likely to contain isotopes that are Alpha emitters. This makes it more difficult for the Department of Health to determine how to address field monitoring team capability to work in an alpha environment. This requires a different response process than what they do for a radiological release from CGS. The specifics on how the Department of Health (DOH) will conduct their Early Phase response is detailed in the Department of Health Radiological Emergency Response Plan. Additionally, precautionary measures taken by the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) to prevent adulterated food products from reaching the market would need to be modified from what is done during a CGS incident. The DOE facilities are located in different locations which negates the pre-planned Agricultural Advisory processes used during a CGS incident. Details on how WSDA would accomplish this is incorporated into WSDA Radiological Emergency Plan.

B.3 Intermediate Phase

As discussed in subsection B.2, the response to a radiological incident originating from a Hanford Facility is similar to how we would operate during a radiological incident originating from the Columbia Generating Station commercial nuclear power plant. It is anticipated that the use of federal resources such as the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC) would need to be requested very early on in the response. However, there are some anticipated differences. The single most significant difference is that the Price-Anderson Act might not apply to a U.S. Department of Energy incident. Thus, there would be no response from the American Nuclear Insurers (ANI) to assist those evacuated/displaced populations and businesses with their immediate needs. Any claims resulting from an incident originating from a DOE facility would have to be handled through the Federal Court system. This means that the response to assist displaced populations would have to be handled locally with State support.

B.4. Late Phase

The activities conducted during the Late phase are likely to be somewhat similar to late phase activities conducted during a radiological incident from CGS even though there will be differences due to the constituents contained in the deposited contaminants.

B.5. Maps

The maps below show how the DOE-RL (Hanford) EPZ's are shown in the Hanford Site Neighbors Calendar as well as individual Area EPZ's and also the 50-mile ingestion pathway EPZ.

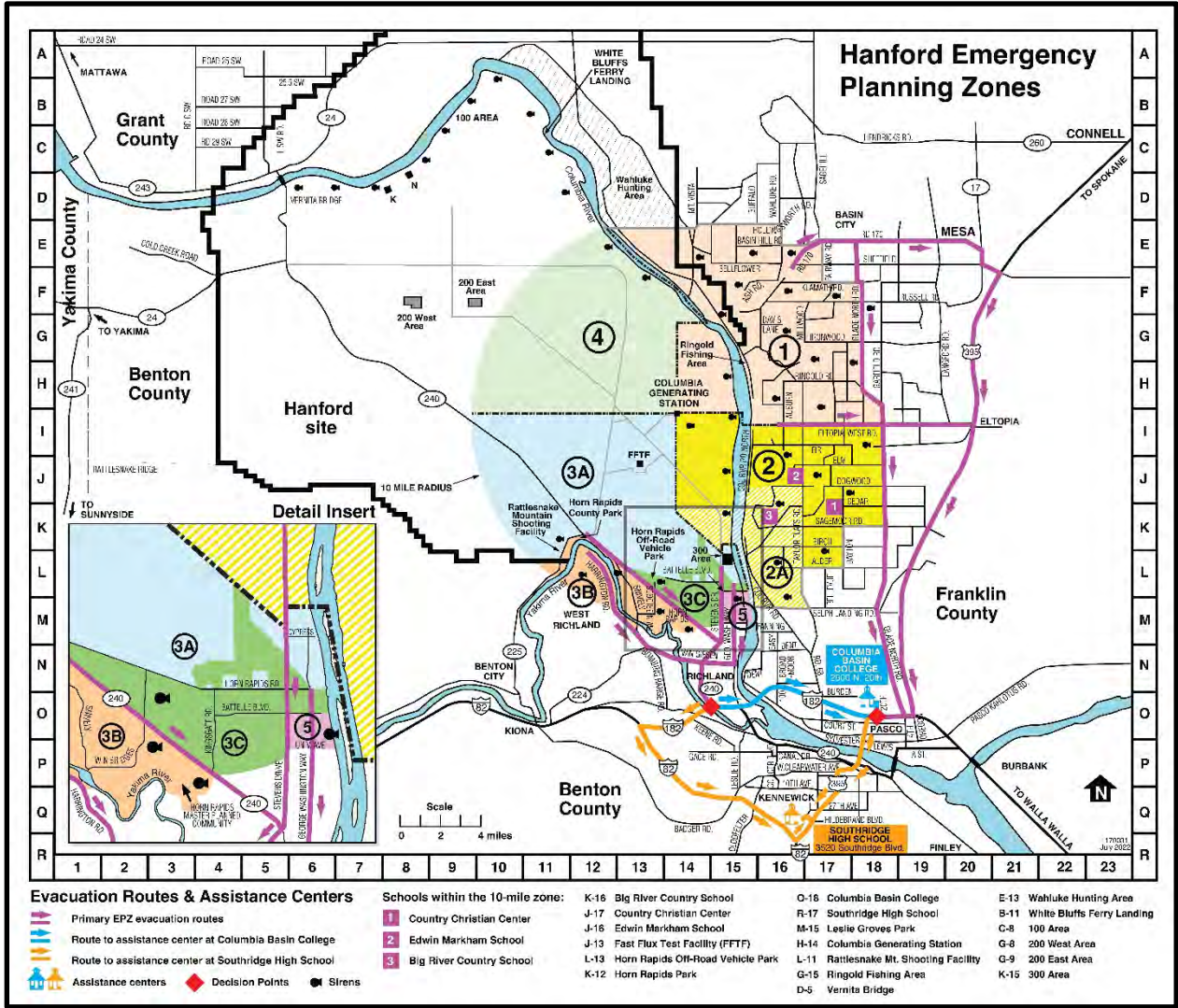


Figure B-1 Hanford Site Neighbors Calendar Map

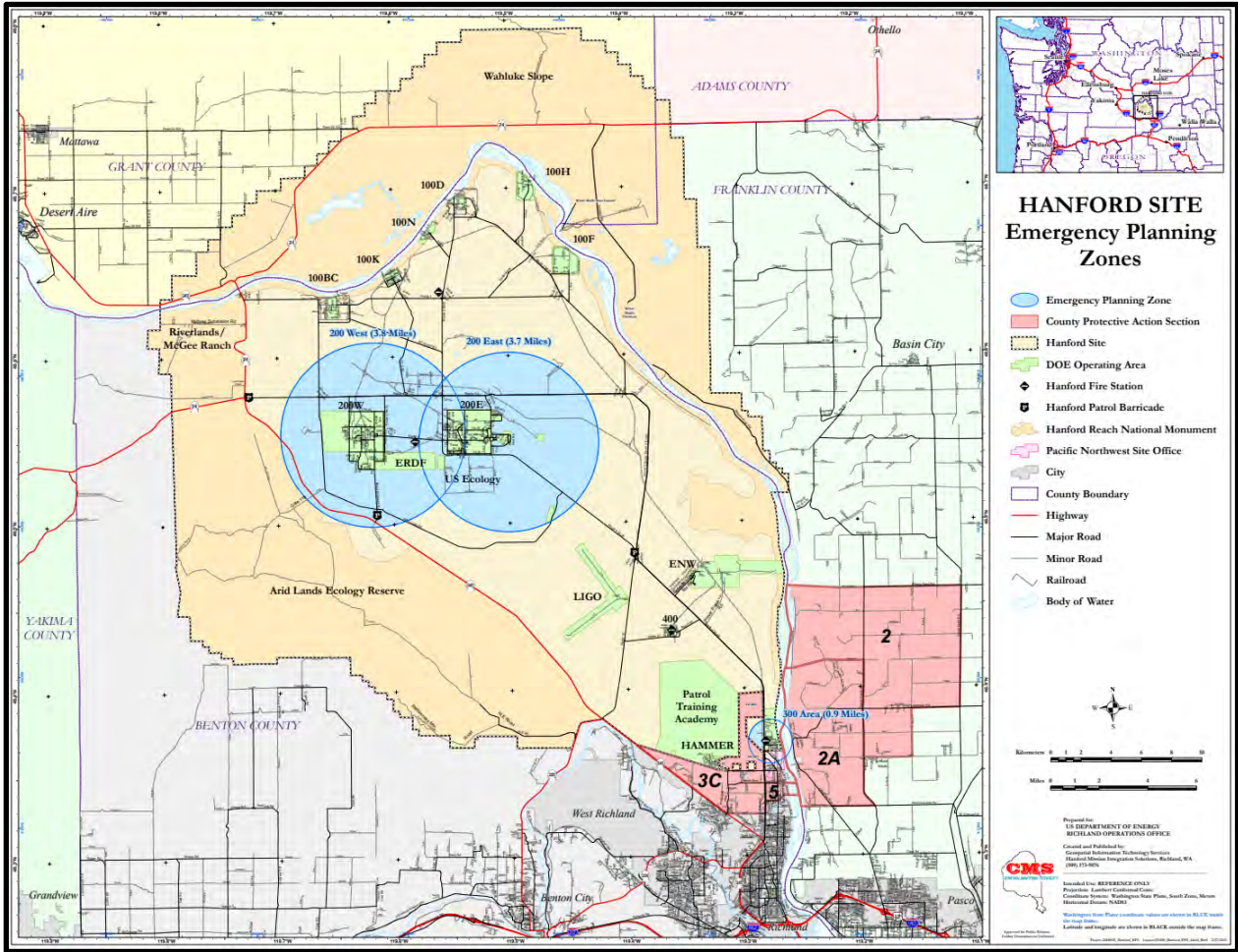


Figure B-2 Hanford Site Emergency Planning Zones

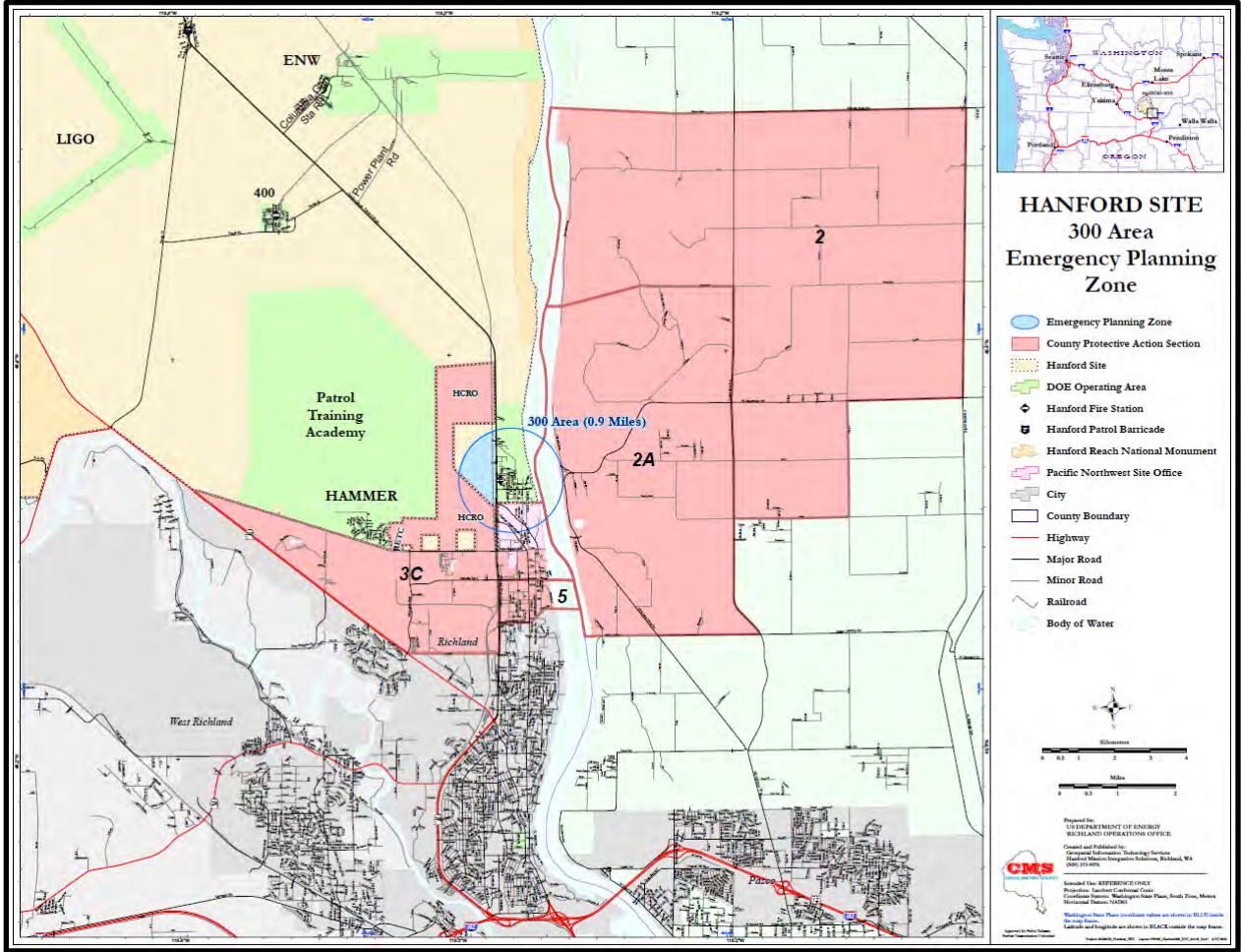


Figure B-3 Hanford Site 300 Area Emergency Planning Zone

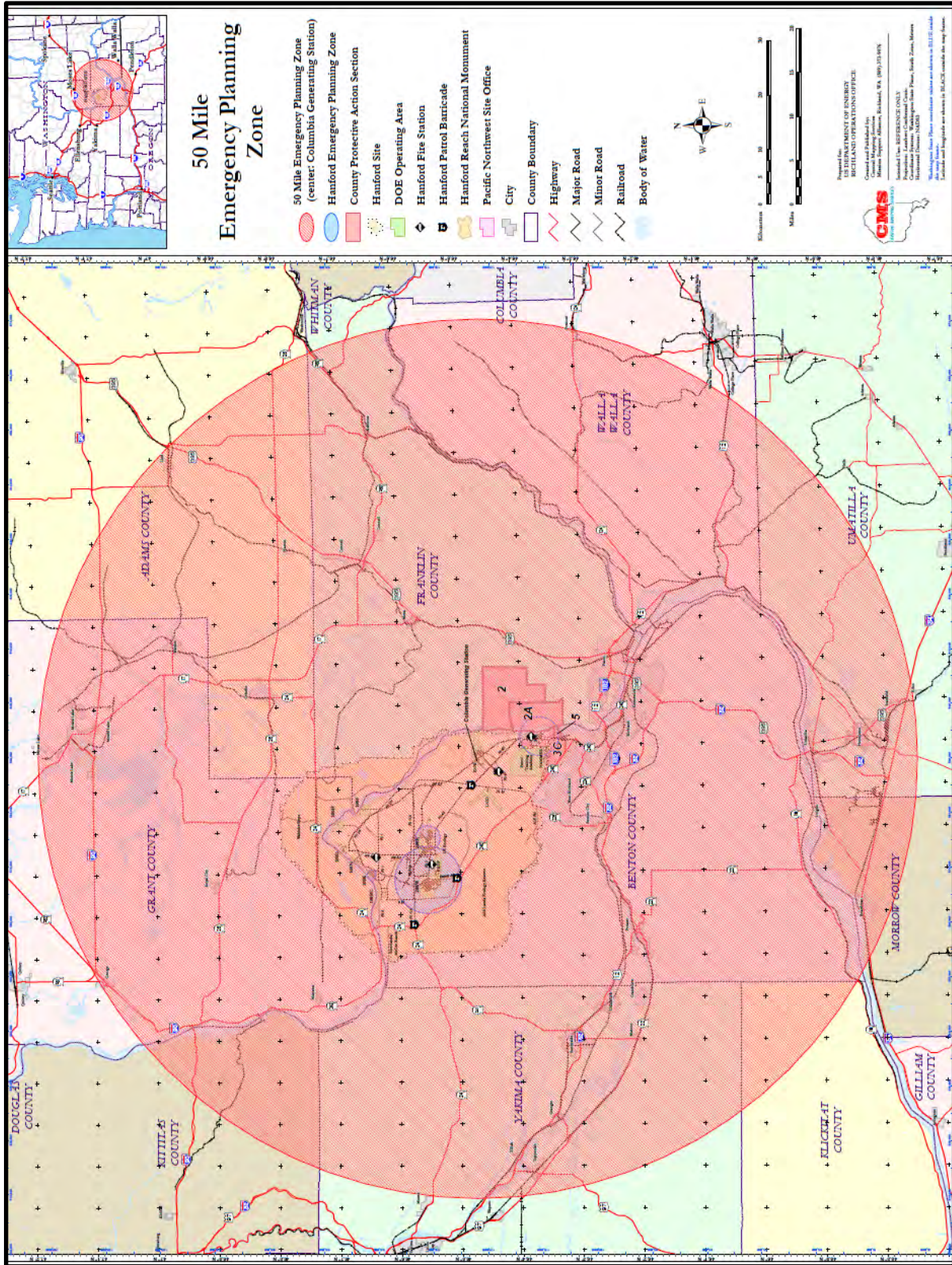


Figure B-4 50 Mile Emergency Planning Zone

Annex C	Revision 0
Framatome, Inc.	11/01/2024

Annex C – Framatome, Inc.

Summary of Changes:

- **No Changes.**

C.1 Introduction

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. In January 2018, Areva NP, Inc. changed its name to Framatome, Inc.

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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Framatome, Inc.	11/01/2024

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. This level requires the State EOC to be activated to level 2 – Partial Operations.

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. This level requires activation of the State EOC to level 1 – Full Operations.

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

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1986, Pub. L. 99 499). This hazardous chemical 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 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. This level of Hazardous Chemical Classification does not require the SEOC to be activated unless EMD Management determines otherwise.

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. This Level of Hazardous Chemical Classification requires the SEOC to be activated to Level 2 – Partial Operations.

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. This Level of Hazardous Chemical Classification requires the SEOC to be activated to Level 1 – Full Operations.

C.5 Maps

See Figures on following pages.

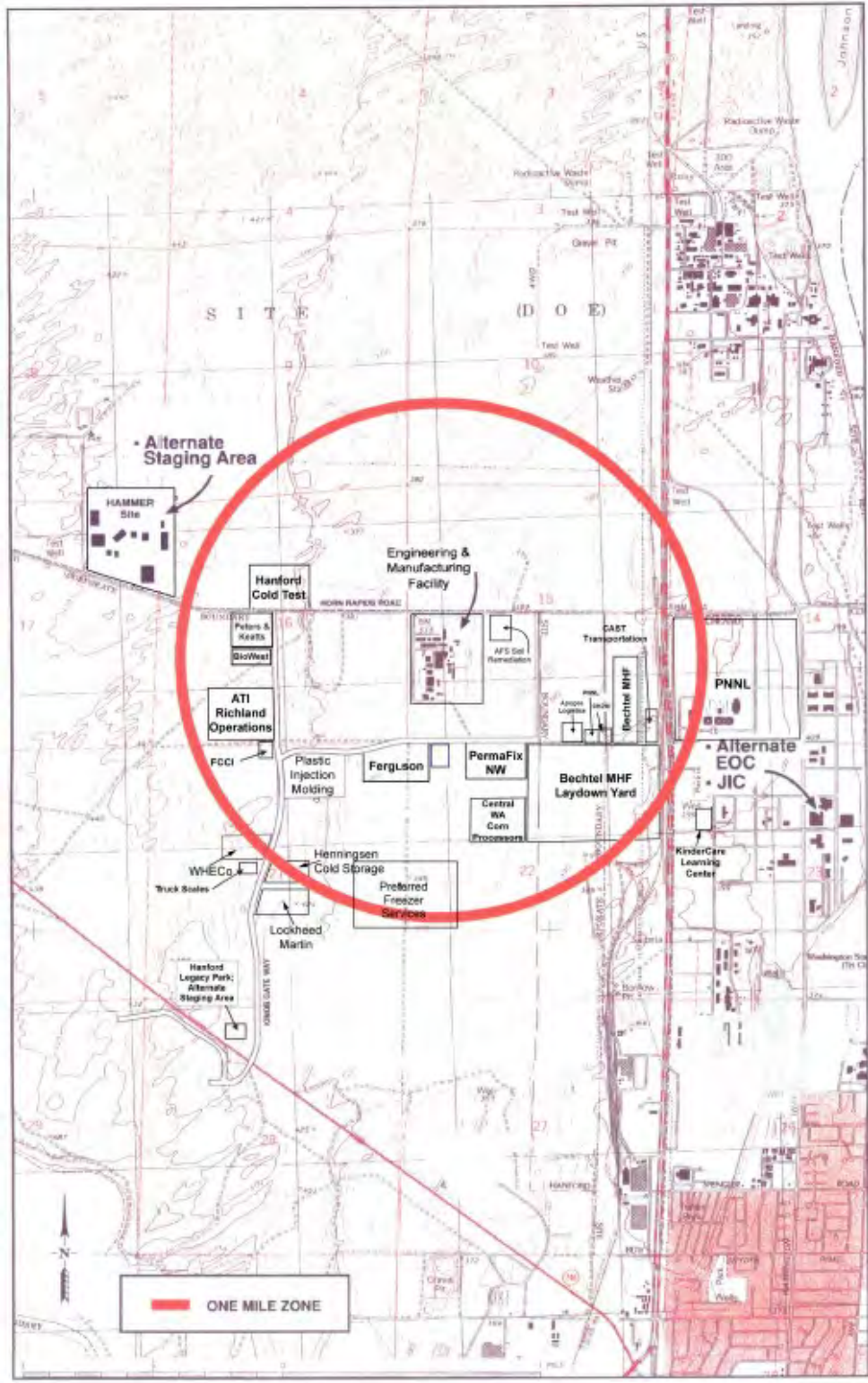


Figure C-1 One Mile Zone

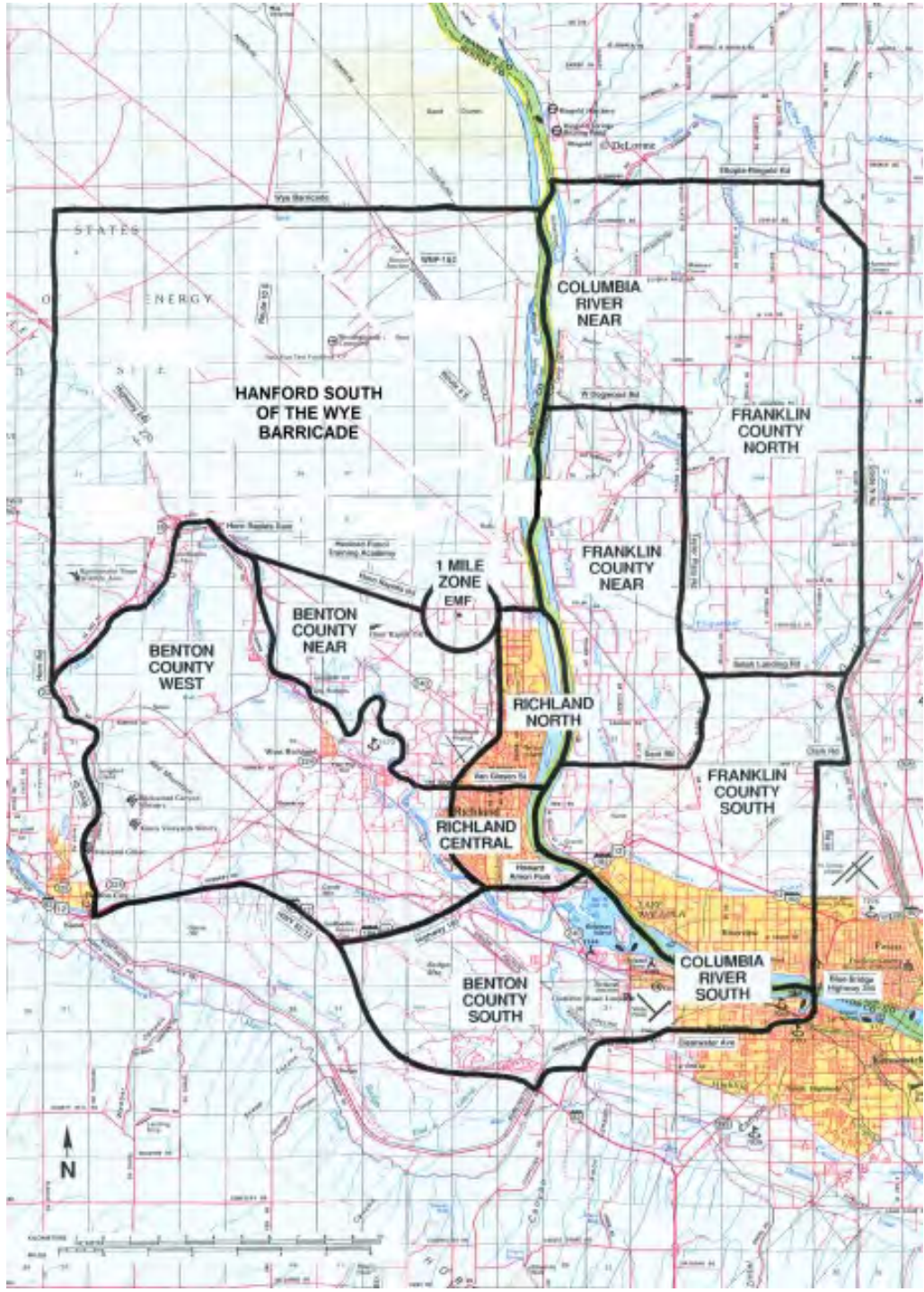


Figure C-2 Emergency Planning Zone Sections

Annex C	Revision 0
Framatome, Inc.	11/01/2024

C.6 Notification

Framatome will notify the State EOC and Benton and Franklin Counties of a declared emergency. Framatome does not use a conference or dedicated Crash Call system. They contact each entity using a single, commercial telephone line. To improve the speed of notification, they use multiple security personnel to contact each entity independently on separate commercial telephone lines. Since the calls come in via regular telephone numbers, the SEOC will verify the authenticity of the incident by contacting the Framatome Security Office at 509-375-8350 or 509-375-8259.

As is normal for radiological incident notifications, the SEOC will contact the Southeast Communications (SECOMM) Dispatch Center to confirm that Benton and Franklin Counties received the notification. SECOMM serves both Benton and Franklin Counties.

Upon declaration of an Alert or higher Emergency Classification level or a Level 2 or higher HAZMAT Level, Framatome will notify the SEOC and Benton and Franklin Counties of the emergency via commercial telephone and provide a copy of the Incident Notification Form (INF) via commercial fax. In the case of the State EOC, the Duty Officer will obtain a blank copy of the current (see Appendix 2 – Facility Notification forms) and write down verbatim what the security officer says onto the INF. This is done in case the fax of the INF does not come through.

The State EOC will also notify the Department of Health, Office of Radiation Protection of any level of emergency/HAZMAT incident originated by Framatome. The State EOC will also notify the Department of Ecology Central Region of any HAZMAT Level II or higher incident.

Annex D	Revision 1
Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program	11/12/2024

Annex D – Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program

Summary of Changes:

- **Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.**
- **Removed description for initial notification to reduce duplication. It's described in the Alert and Warning Procedure.**
- **Removed references to Navy Station Everett and Snohomish County as it's no longer the Navy's intent to use Everett as a homeport for Nuclear Powered Warships.**
- **Updated maps and population estimates based on new GIS data and 2020 census information.**
- **Clarified that the Civil Authority Bridge Communicator is only staffed while the Navy Emergency Control Center is activated.**

D.1 Introduction

The Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program (NNPP) is a joint Department of Energy / Department of Navy organization, which is tasked with the responsibility to design, build, operate, maintain and manage the nuclear-powered warships and facilities which support the U.S. nuclear-powered Naval fleet. The Program utilizes the resources of both DOE and the Navy and the Director is assigned responsibilities in both agencies to provide for a fully integrated approach.

D.2 Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program Area of Planning Attention

Emergency Planning Zones (EPZs) established by NUREG 0654 / FEMA REP-1 are not applicable to NNPP nuclear propulsion facilities in Washington. Because of differences in the design and operation of naval nuclear propulsion plants when compared to commercial nuclear power plants, the exposure to the public would be localized and not severe in the highly unlikely event of a release of radioactivity from a ship. Therefore, there is no requirement for Kitsap and Snohomish Counties to have special emergency response plans as are required for the counties where commercial nuclear power plants are located.

To assist state and local authorities in assessing the need for any preplanning in the vicinity of naval bases or shipyard where nuclear powered vessels are berthed, the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program has designated Areas of Planning Attention (APA). The APA extends 0.5-miles around all locations where nuclear-powered vessels are normally berthed (i.e., from the

Annex D	Revision 1
Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program	11/12/2024

actual dock or pier, not the shipyard or naval base property boundary). The 0.5-mile distance is based on detailed, conservative analysis of worst-case, highly unlikely scenarios. The actual radius of the impacted downwind area will most likely be smaller.

Naval Base Kitsap-Bremerton only has small portions (e.g., a few city blocks) of the APA that cross over the Federal Government property boundaries. For Naval Base Kitsap-Bangor, the APA is completely within Federal Government property boundaries except for areas in the Hood Canal (Appendix 2 – Maps). Kitsap County is responsible for developing and implementing Protection Action Decisions (PADs) and implementing appropriate protective measures to protect person(s) within their jurisdiction, but outside of the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program facility’s boundary. The Washington State role is to assist the county through technological assessment of the hazards, making recommendations for protective measures and other emergency response assistance when requested by the county.

D.3 Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program Dose Based Event Classification Methodology

The Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program (NNPP) uses the four classes of Emergency Classification Levels (ECLs) specified in NUREGS-0654/FEMA REP-1, Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in the Support of Nuclear Power Plants. While the NNPP uses the same four classes as commercial nuclear power plants, the ECLs are different. Because of the differences in the design and operation of NNPP nuclear propulsion plants, the NRC/FEMA guidance is not applicable to Navy nuclear propulsion plants. ECLs are normally classified based on a conservative estimate of total radiation exposure to a hypothetical member of the public located near the Federal government property boundary (or nearest public residence) in terms of dose to the whole body or to the thyroid during the plume phase. The NNPP uses the Protective Action/Guides (PAGs) specified by the EPA 400-R-92-001 (2017), Manual of Protective Action Guides and Protective Actions (1 rem TEDE, 5 rem committed dose equivalent (CDE) thyroid). The dose thresholds for the lower tier event classes (i.e., Site Emergency, Alert, and Unusual Event) were then established using fractions of the EPA PAGs.

<u>Event Classification</u>	<u>Radiation Dose</u>	<u>Radioiodine Dose</u>
Unusual Event	<0.01 Rem	<0.05 Rem
Alert	>0.01 to <0.1 Rem	>0.05 to <0.5 Rem
Site Area Emergency	>0.1 to <1.0 Rem	>0.5 to <5.0 Rem
General Emergency	> 1.0 Rem	> 5.0 Rem

Normally based on exposure levels of a hypothetical person located at the Federal Government property boundary or the nearest public residence.

Figure D-1 Naval Nuclear Emergency Classification Doses

Dose estimates are made using actual field survey data taken near the Federal Government property boundary and a two-hour release is assumed if the duration of the release is unknown. Because field survey data will not be immediately available, the NNPP will normally assign an initial event classification of “Alert” if an event involves actual or potential for reactor core damage and there is an actual or potential for a release to the environment using the current Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program Civil Authority Notification Form (Ref Appendix 2). An initial event classification of “Unusual Event” will be normally assigned if a reactor core is not involved (e.g., facility fire involving radioactive materials), and a release to the environment has occurred with potential for measurable dose to a hypothetical member of the public near federal property boundary.

D.4 Notifications

The Navy will classify the event/incident and then fill out a notification form (see Appendix 2 – Facility Notification Forms, page Appendix 2-6 for the form). They will contact the Alert and Warning Center / State EOC as well as Kitsap County to provide the notification form as well as the telephone number for the conference bridge line and a PIN number. While the Navy Emergency Control Center is activated, this bridge line will be continuously staffed by a Civil Authority Bridge Communicator to provide:

- Contents of the Civil Authority Notification Form before sending to locals/State
- Protective Action Recommendations from the Navy,
- Radiological field survey data obtained by Navy Field Teams
- Providing information to assist in coordinating State, local, and Navy response actions

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- Share Navy press statement content prior to release to obtain State and local input and coordination for the public protective action statements
- Report and coordinate on alarming inquiries or media reports

The expectation from the Navy is that the State EOC will dial into the bridge line and have someone on the line continuously. The AWC will confirm that the impacted county was on the call. If not, the county will be contacted and provided with a copy of the notification form. EMD Management and the Department of Health Office of Radiation Protection are notified, and a copy of the notification form provided.

D.5 Initial Actions

Upon receipt of the notification, Management will be consulted, and a decision will be made on what level to bring to SEOC to based on the following guidance:

- Notification drill or Notice of Unusual Event – No change to current SEOC activation level or as directed
- Alert – Level 2 – Partial Operations or as directed
- Site Area Emergency or General Emergency – Level 1 – Full Operation or as directed

This will begin the incident Planning process. Continue using the standard procedures and processes in the SEOC. The SEOC should expect to experience many of the same activities and decision points we typically see during other radiological incidents to occur during this incident.

D.6 Maps

See Areas of Planning Attention maps on following page.

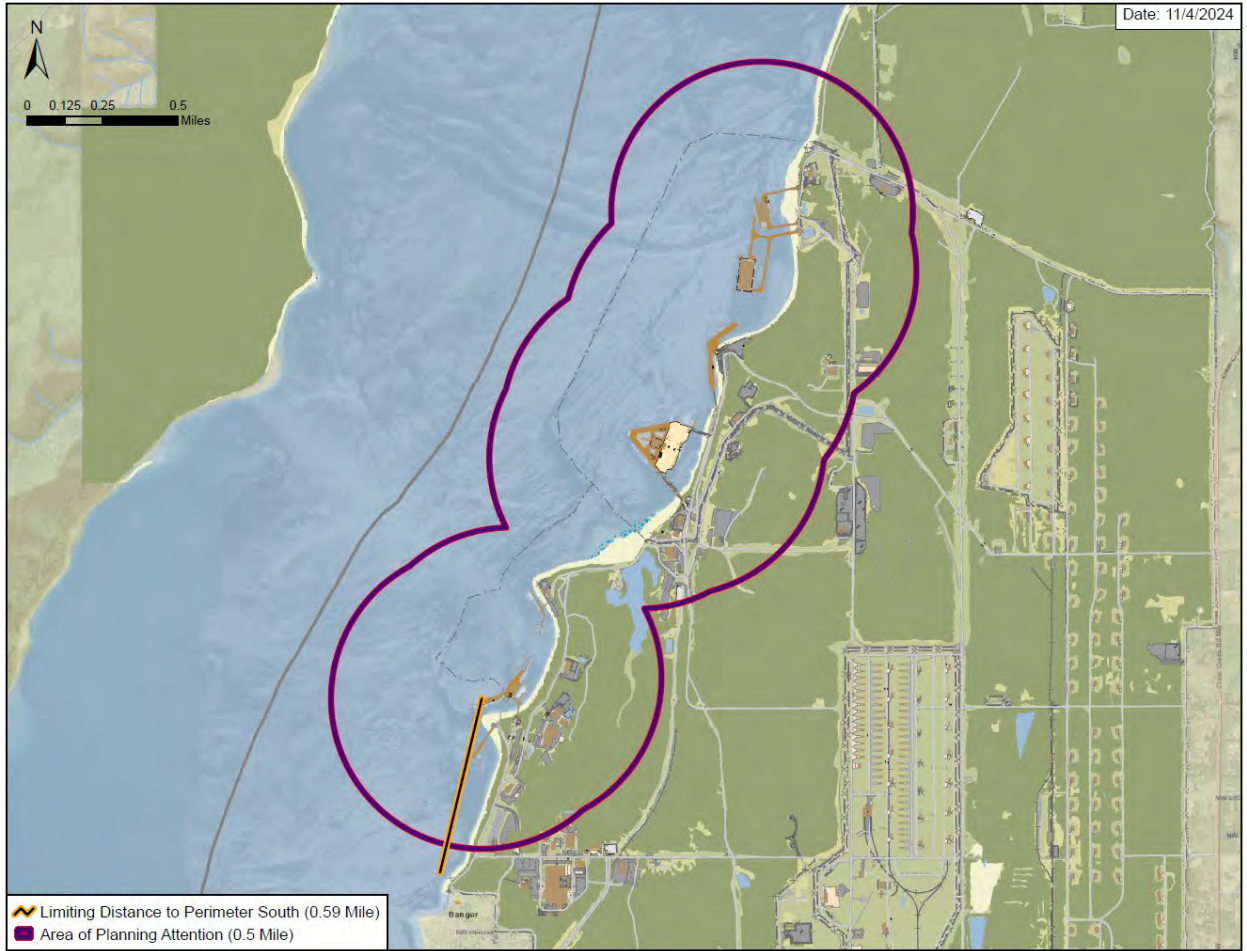


Figure D 1 Bangor APA

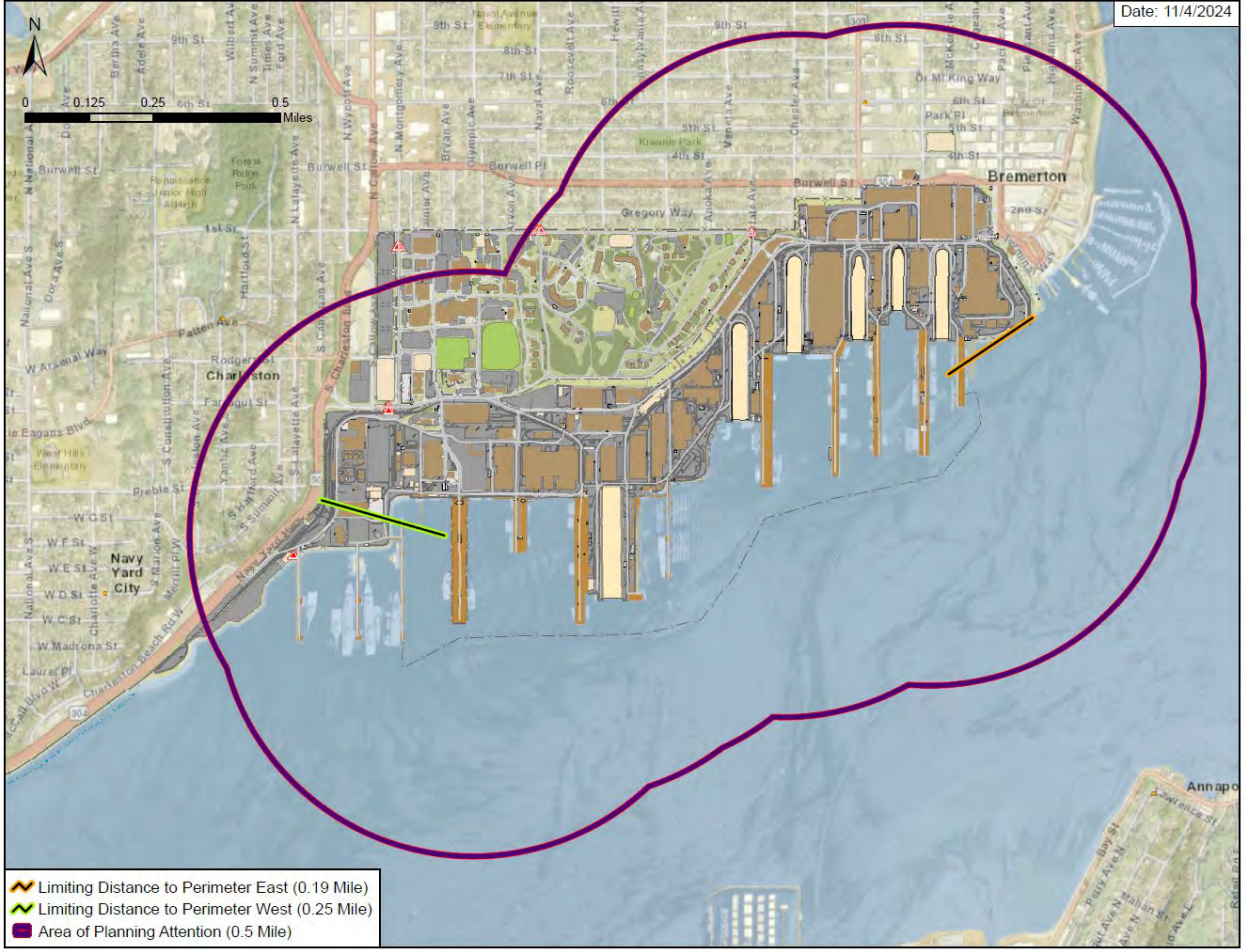


Figure D 2 Bremerton APA

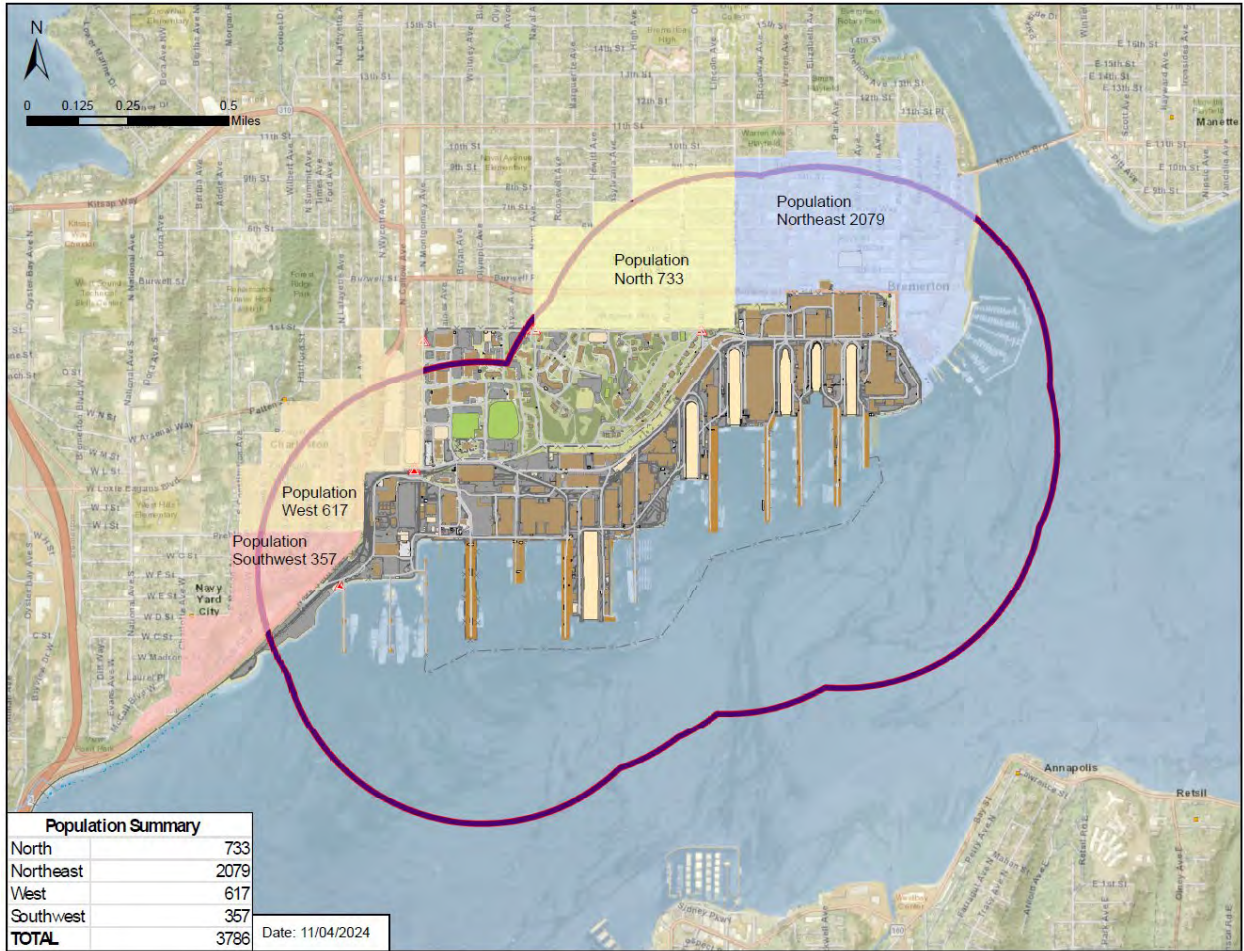


Figure D 3 Bremerton APA Population Estimates

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Nuclear Weapons Incident Response	11/25/2024

Annex E – Nuclear Weapons Incident Response

Summary of Changes:

- **Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.**
- **This Annex has been extensively revised to more accurately reflect notification and response; name of annex changed from Navy Nuclear Weapons Program to Nuclear Weapons Incident Response.**
- **Removed items covered by the Alert and Warning Center procedure.**

E.1 Introduction

The Navy has a nuclear weapons incident response capability. This capability utilizes the resources of the Department of Defense (DoD).

E.2 Nuclear Weapons Incident Response Considerations

DoD will respond to and resolve nuclear weapon accidents for U.S. nuclear weapons that are in DoD custody. In accordance with DoD Instruction 3150.10, DoD Response to US Nuclear Weapons Incidents and National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD) 28, all U.S. nuclear weapon accidents or incidents will be considered to be the result of hostile acts until proven otherwise through investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

When directed by the Secretary of Defense or when acting under immediate response authority or emergency authority (as defined in DoD Directive 3025.18), the DoD will support the Department of Energy (DOE) in responding to nuclear weapon accidents or incidents involving U.S. nuclear weapons in DOE custody in accordance with section 1535 of Title 31, United States Code (U.S.C.), as applicable. DoD resources must be made available when U.S. nuclear weapon accident response is coordinated by another federal department or agency, consistent with operational availability and Secretary of Defense approval consistent with Department of Homeland Security (DHS) National Response Framework (NRF) and in accordance with DoD Directive 3025.18, Defense Support to Civil Authority (DSCA).

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E.3 Initial Actions

If notification does not come from the Navy Region Northwest (NRNW) Regional Operations Center (ROC) recommend contacting NRNW ROC to validate or request support to the response. Support can be requested by contacting NRNW ROC. Validation may not be immediate.

Upon receipt of the notification or request for support, Management will be consulted, and a decision will be made on what level to activate the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

Begin the incident Planning process. Continue using the standard procedures and processes in the SEOC. This response will be primarily the responsibility of the DoD and federal agencies. State and local response, primarily law enforcement and public information, will occur as needed.

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Agriculture and Food Control Measures	11/01/2024

Annex F – Agriculture and Food Control Measures

Summary of Changes:

- No Changes.

F.1 Introduction

This Annex provides for the coordinated application of food control measures and other agricultural protective actions during the response to facility incidents or emergencies at Columbia Generating Station (CGS), United States Department of Energy Hanford Site, Framatome, Inc. and facilities associated with the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program facilities with the potential to threaten the public health and safety of people in Washington State.

F.2 Concept of Operations

1. The concern for food control caused by deposition of radioactive material or chemical agent begins in the early or plume phase of the accident (when the radioactive or chemical agent particles are moving in the form of a cloud). For purposes of this plan, food can be defined as both human and animal food (i.e., “feed”). Meteorological data, computer projections, plant data, and radiation or chemical measurements in the field taken during the release will define the initial actions required before the release is terminated to protect the public and minimize the contamination of food. The primary concern in the early phase is direct exposure to the radioactive materials or chemical agent. In the first hours after the release is terminated, field teams will continue to measure and sample material deposited on the ground to identify areas where ingestion and control of raw agricultural products, food, feed movement outside of area of concern. Food control area concepts are detailed below.
2. This initial area(s) is plotted on a map at the facility and sent to decision-makers from the affected county(ies) and state(s). Geopolitical boundaries describing the area(s) using easily recognizable features such as roads and rivers are proposed by the affected county(ies). This proposed boundaries are forwarded to the Washington State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) for coordination. The SEOC evaluates the proposed boundary and drafts and forwards a Governor’s Proclamation to the

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Governor’s Office with a description of the boundaries of the food control areas.

3. Washington Department of Health (DOH) will measure, sample, and analyze raw agricultural products, food, dairy, and feed for deposition. Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) may be requested for sampling of dairy products under agency authority. As this occurs, the boundary of the Food Control Areas (FCA) will be adjusted. It is anticipated that the area(s) will be reduced through this process. See Figure E-1 for Food Control Area diagram.
4. Laboratory testing is necessary because the radiological contamination levels of concern are lower than field instruments can measure. Refer to the Washington State Department of Health’s Radiological Emergency Response Plan for more information on their methods.
5. Sources of licensed dairy production and food production and processing facilities within the ingestion exposure pathway can be provided through the WSDA Food Safety Program upon request. Methods and procedures for carrying out protective actions are described in the agency plan as radiological emergency and implementation procedures.
6. The sampling of crops, dairy products, and open water resources is conducted concurrently with the field measurements through a joint field team consisting of WSDA and DOH personnel. WSDA personnel are responsible for dairy sampling and, as such, may not be present on every DOH field team. Sample collection assistance may be requested from other states, USDOE-RL, other federal agencies, the nuclear facilities, or commercial firms under contract to conduct this function. The results of laboratory analysis of the samples are factored into the decisions regarding protective measures to be taken.

F.3 Notification

1. WSDA will make available an agricultural protective action leaflet for distribution at Food Control Points (FCP) and other locations, as appropriate.
2. WSDA will provide information directly to state licensed food producers, processors, and distributors.
3. If established, the Joint Information Center (JIC) for the incident or emergency will be the primary point for release of public information.
4. The state, in coordination with the impacted local jurisdictions, are responsible for communicating the protective action decisions to the public. Utilizing the expertise of the State Department of Health, the State Department of Agriculture, and the

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State EOC, public information announcements are developed at the Washington State EOC.

5. County emergency managers should be prepared to release information identifying the affected areas and provide the following.
 - a. Agricultural protective action information for residents residing in the Plume and Ingestion pathway.
 - b. Specific information to home gardeners for those residing in the Plume and Ingestion Pathway.

F.4 Response Actions

Initial Actions

1. WSDA issues agricultural advisories (precautionary/comprehensive) at Site Area Emergency/General Emergency or anytime DOH advises WSDA that a release is imminent or has begun. The advisories are initially based on projections describing the probable deposition path of the release. This is the first official indication that more stringent food control measures may need to be carried out.
2. DOH coordinates and directs monitoring resources to determine relocation and food control isopleths.
3. When appropriate, the State EOC will draft a Governors Proclamation with specific language included that would authorize DOH and WSDA to embargo food products in order to prevent adulterated food products from leaving the impacted area.
4. State and county planners develop recommended initial food control boundaries based upon the calculated dose line provided by the DOH from a Dose Assessment Center (DAC).
5. Based upon the counties' recommended geopolitical boundaries for FCAs, the SEOC will coordinate the development of a joint decision by the impacted jurisdictions and the state.
6. Traffic Control Points (TCPs) will be needed on primary and secondary roads crossing the food control boundary. Food Control Points (FCPs) will be established where major food transportation routes cross the food control boundary. These points serve to restrict potentially contaminated food from entering the marketplace until food can be verified to be within accepted health standards. Law enforcement and representatives from WSDA, or other designated agencies will staff the FCPs. State law enforcement will control traffic at the FCPs. Vehicle transporting food or raw agricultural products for distribution into the marketplace will be stopped and

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vehicle operators will be advised of the Governor’s proclamation. See below for details regarding private vehicles.

- a. Commercial food transporters will be directed to return their cargo to its point of origin within the FCA.
 - b. People operating non-commercial vehicles may stop at a FCP on a voluntary basis. If the vehicle stops and is transporting food from the FCA, they will be asked to return the food to the point of origin or sign a statement voluntarily surrendering their food at the FCP. In terms of the agency overseeing the management of disposed food, Waste management falls under Washington Department of Ecology (ECY) unless Washington Department of Health (DOH) has a separate authority as well.
 - c. In those cases where the FCA is crossed by an interstate highway, or other limited access highways, TCPs should be established at or adjacent to each highway on-ramp within the FCA.
6. Upon determination of the FCA, DOH in coordination with WSDA will establish a sampling plan to sample and monitor dairy, pasture, and other agricultural crops to protect the health and safety of the population. Priorities of sampling are based on the risk to the most sensitive population (children) and crop harvest seasons. Laboratory analysis of levels at which milk, dairy, and other food crops are embargoed are found in the Washington Department of Health Radiological Emergency Response Plan & Procedures.
 7. Appropriate responses will consist of the identification and application of measures to protect various elements of the food chain from becoming adulterated. They also must address the proper disposal or diversion of food for which the contamination cannot be prevented or removed.

Continuing Actions

1. Support will be needed for Food Control Points (FCP) and TCP personnel.
2. The protective measures are modified and become increasingly more precise and location-specific as additional data is generated. Ingestion pathway protective measures are based on field data and lab analysis. Health certifies the food per laboratory analysis of samples. WSDA releases or embargoes the food, as appropriate.

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3. Once all effects have been analyzed, final protective measures can be designated and implemented until full recovery and restoration activities are complete.

F.5 Responsibilities

Primary Agency: Washington State Department of Agriculture

If WSDA has probable cause to believe that a food that violates a provision of RCW 15.130 and stopping its movement in intrastate commerce is necessary to protect public health, the department may initiate an embargo prohibiting transportation, distribution, or sale of food. WSDA is responsible for preventing adulterated food from entering the marketplace through oversight of commercial sales and movement of agricultural commodities. WSDA and DOH work in tandem to provide a comprehensive approach to the ingestion exposure pathway response. WSDA procedures detail how its responsibilities will be accomplished. RCW 15.130 details how WSDA will initiate the embargo action.

- DOH will target the specific crops, dairy, and food products proven to be unacceptable for consumption, as the contamination profile is further defined through field samples and laboratory analysis.
- Identify and monitor the activities of licensed commercial dairies processing plants and farms, farms producing agricultural commodities, food and feed processing plants, and wholesale distributors within the ingestion pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ).
- Notify the agricultural community of Protective Action Decisions (PADs).
- Assist DOH Office of Radiation Protection with obtaining samples for laboratory analysis, at state licensed dairies.
- Coordinate with county agricultural agents who are charged with identifying family and hobby farms in the ingestion pathway to ensure appropriate protective actions are carried out.
- In conjunction with DOH, develop a prioritized sampling plan of the projected area(s) affected by a radiological release from a facility.
- Contribute to the identification of the geopolitical boundaries of the relocation area(s) and food control area(s), and the locations for the FCPs.
- Issue embargo orders as required, monitor testing of embargoed food, and monitor the proper disposition of adulterated food.

Support Agencies

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1. Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife

When Fish and Wildlife land holdings or facilities fall within the FCAs, Fish and Wildlife personnel will be assigned to work cooperatively with other state agencies to conduct sampling in these places, as well as control access into and out of these areas. Fish and Wildlife will work cooperatively with the SEOC to ensure protective actions to control the harvest of fish, shellfish and game in FCAs are carried out.

2. Washington State Department of Health (DOH)

DOH will coordinate and direct all offsite monitoring to identify affected areas and verify non-affected areas; monitor and sample, and analyze air, dairy, pasture, water, soil, and agricultural products as described in its Radiological Emergency Response Plan and Procedures. When the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC) is activated at the state’s request, DOH will continue to coordinate and direct all offsite monitoring operations in collaboration with the FRMAC staff.

- Analyze field data, perform dose assessment, and develop Protective Action Recommendations (PARs) that will effectively protect the health and safety of residents and the food supply.
- Provide health physics support and contamination control for WSDA field staff when they collect dairy samples from a radiologically affected area.
- If state and local capacity to deploy the required number of field teams is or is anticipated to be overwhelmed, prepare a request for federal assistance from the FRMAC.
- With WSDA, develop a prioritized sampling plan of the projected area(s) affected by a release from a facility.
- Provide technical assessment and analysis of field data to provide basis for county geopolitical boundary proposals for FCAs.
- Assign personnel to work cooperatively with WSDA personnel monitoring food at facilities within or near the FCAs, as appropriate.
- Consult with the facility and federal support teams, to identify additional laboratory resources qualified to conduct the required analysis of samples, if necessary. Identify needs for additional transportation capabilities to move samples to these laboratories, as required.
- Oversee the analysis of samples at all laboratories involved with the response.
- Provide continuing regular updates of dose assessment, analysis of field data, and new or refined Protective Action Recommendations (PARs) to the Executive Section of the SEOC.

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3. Washington State Military Department

Emergency Management Division

- Support the Washington State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and assist local governments as necessary. Specific tasks in support of DOH and WSDA operations in the Food Control Areas (FCAs) may also be assigned.
- Coordinating Agency for ESF 9. Primary Agency for ESFs 5, 14 and 15.
- Establishes the state emergency management organization, to include staffing for normal activities and emergencies or disasters and assists local jurisdictions in developing emergency management organizations.
- Establishes and maintains a 24-hour per day statewide warning capability and provides warning of impending emergencies or disasters to at risk local jurisdictions.
- Maintains continuous preparedness and response capabilities through a 24-hour State Emergency Operations Officer (SEOO) system.
- Assures the continuity of resources (technical, administrative and material) to support 24-hour operations for a protracted period.
- Receives and processes requests from local jurisdictions for specific state and federal emergency and disaster related resources and services.
- Coordinates state resources to support local jurisdictions in need of supplemental emergency or disaster assistance.
- Identifies critical industry and infrastructures that may be impacted by disaster or required for emergency response efforts.
- Establishes and maintains an Emergency Public Information Program in accordance with ESF 15 - External Affairs at the direction of and in collaboration with the Governor’s Communications Office. Coordinates with local jurisdictions, as appropriate. Disseminates information to the public and the news media regarding personal safety or survival, emergency and state response actions and the details of disaster assistance programs. After an emergency or major disaster declaration by the President, state public information programs will be coordinated with those of the federal government.
- Prepares state disaster proclamations and the Presidential Disaster Request for the Governor’s signature.
- Provides overall administration and coordination for the processing of applications for federal disaster assistance authorized by Public Law 93-288 and/or other enabling legislation.
- Facilitate the development of the Protective Action Decisions (PADs) and coordinate the carrying out of those decisions during the intermediate and late phases of the response.

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- Facilitate the adoption of the geopolitical boundaries defining the FCAs. These boundaries are recommended by the affected counties and coordinated with the SEOC. FCPs and TCPs are established by law enforcement agencies. This decision-making process will include consultation with the state of Oregon, if necessary.
- In coordination with DOH, WSDA, WSP, the affected county(ies), and the state of Oregon, if required, facilitate the staffing and equipment requirements for carrying out traffic control measures, security measures, and food control measures.
- In coordination with DOH, conduct at regular intervals throughout the event, update briefings to the SEOC on the latest sampling and monitoring data, recommendations from the Dose Assessment Center. Based on these briefings, validate the boundaries of the FCAs or recommend refinements to these boundaries. Before altering the boundaries, solicit recommendations from the affected county(ies) and consult with the state of Oregon, if appropriate.
- Develop estimates of the probable duration and scope of the intermediate phase response, based on consultation with the facility and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Share these estimates with the affected jurisdictions so all state and local jurisdictions can identify the staffing patterns necessary to accomplish shift changes, and resource requests requiring action by the state or federal governments.
- Coordinate the dissemination of public information within the ingestion pathway county(ies) at regular intervals throughout the intermediate phase.
- Provide operational information to the counties.

National Guard

- Support the Washington State Patrol (WSP) in traffic control, evacuation, mobile communications, and other areas. Assist local governments as necessary. Specific tasks in support of WSDA and DOH operations in the Food Control Areas (FCAs) also may be assigned.

4. Washington State Patrol

- Conduct traffic control.
- Assist local law enforcement efforts and coordinate the transportation of samples to the State Lab.
- Provide supplemental enforcement services at the TCPs with available resources.
- Assist WSDA and DOH representatives at Food Control Points (FCPs).

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- Coordinate the provision of additional state law enforcement resources to local law enforcement agencies, when requested. This includes the coordination of law enforcement resources with affected counties and the state of Oregon.

5. Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT)

- Coordinate transportation missions, when tasked, as prescribed by the Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Washington State Department of Transportation Emergency Operating Procedures, established in WSDOT Disaster plan, is designed to carry out this function.
- Coordinate with WSP for traffic control resources and provide other transportation resources, as necessary. Ensure barricades, road signs, highway rerouting information and equipment necessary to redirect traffic from the FCAs is available. The need for long-term rerouting of interstate or intrastate traffic to avoid travel in or near specific areas will be addressed by WSDOT in consultation with WSP.

6. Adams, Benton, Franklin, Grant, Kitsap, Klickitat, Kittitas, Snohomish, Walla Walla, Yakima Counties

- Consult with the state regarding the development and implementation of PADs.
- Consult with the county extension agent to identify and locate milk producers, vegetable growers, fruit growers, and home gardeners not licensed by the state to carry out protective actions for this sector of the agricultural community. The county extension agent will assist the state in determining the impact on the food chain as well as implement the PADs for the state.
- Develop and submit recommendations to the state on the FCA boundaries and the locations for FCPs and TCPs.
- Identify and commit local law enforcement resources for FCPs. Request supplemental law enforcement support, when necessary.
- Coordinate the application of the PADs, requesting additional resources from the state, as needed.
- Implement ingestion PADs. PADs are the primarily responsibility of the affected county(ies). State resources may be made available to support such application, if requested. If state resources are fully committed, the state will request federal resources.

7. Adjacent States/Provinces

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Washington State's emergency response to facility incidents includes coordinating PADs with the states and provinces adjacent to Washington State. Central to these relationships is the coordination between Washington and Oregon. Representatives from neighboring states may be present in the adjacent state's EOC to assist in the coordination of the decision-making process and the application of protective measures. Public information will be closely coordinated with Oregon State or other affected jurisdictions to ensure consistent messages are being delivered to the public.

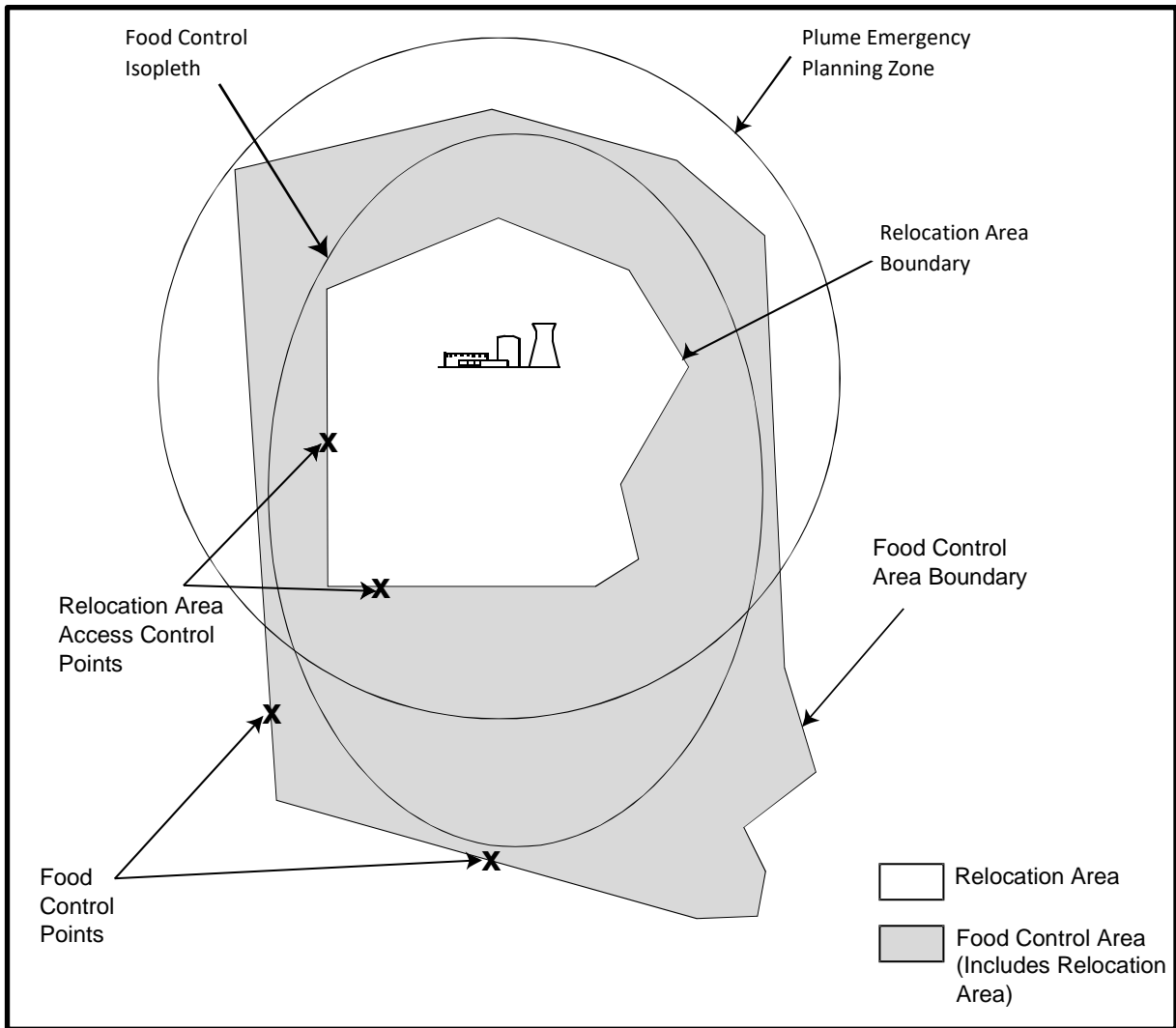


Figure F- 1: Food Control Diagram

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Food Control Concept Terms

Food Control Area: A geographic area in which food control measures are implemented due to the possible contamination of foodstuffs. Measures are enacted due to potential or actual contamination of food products. The Food Control Area would include the Relocation Area if a relocation decision were appropriate.

Food Control Boundary: A geographical designation which defines and surrounds the Food Control Area, where food control measures are implemented.

Food Control Isopleth: The calculated and/or projected isopleth used to determine the food control area.

Food Control Point: An access control point established along the Food Control Boundary to ensure that food control measures are maintained. Synonymous with Food Access Control Point.

Isopleth: A measured or projected contour line on a map connecting locations with equal dose rates or equal levels of contamination. Isopleths in these procedures refer to levels of radiation or radioactive contamination. Also known as an isodose line.

Measured Dose Line: An isodose (rate) line that is compiled from field results and indicates a uniform dose rate, which is readily measured.

Plume EPZ: The planning area extending in a 10-mile radius from the facility. Actions are taken within this area to protect the public from direct exposure to or inhalation of radioactive materials or toxic chemicals in the air.

Relocation Area Boundary: A geographic designation that defines and surrounds an area determined to present potential long-term health and safety impacts to the general public.

Relocation Access Control Points: Any point established along the relocation area boundary where access into the relocation area is maintained.

Appendix 1 – Acronyms and Definitions

Summary of Changes:

- **Removed Naval Station Everett.**
- **Changed the description of Navy assets at Naval Base Kitsap – Bangor and Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and Intermediate Maintenance Facility.**

Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
AAG	Assistant Attorney General
AAR-IP	After Action Report-Improvement Plan
ACCESS	A Central Computerized Enforcement Service System
ACP	Access Control Point
AG	Attorney General
ALARA	As Low As Reasonably Achievable
AMS	Aerial Measuring System
APCO	Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials, International
ARC	American Red Cross
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Service
ARM	Aerial Radiological Monitor
AWC	Washington State Alert and Warning Center
CAP	Corrective Action Program
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEDE	Committed Effective Dose Equivalent
CEMNET	Comprehensive Emergency Management Network
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CEO	Chief Elected Official / Chief Executive Officer
CGS	Columbia Generating Station
CIKR	Critical Infrastructure Key Resources
COG	Continuity of Government
COOP	Continuity of Operations Plan
COP	Common Operating Picture
CPG	Comprehensive Planning Guide
CST	Civil Support Team
DAC	Dose Assessment Center (also see UDAC and MUDAC)

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Acronym	Meaning
DHHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DIL	Derived Intervention Level
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
DOH	Washington State Department of Health
DRD	Direct Reading Dosimeter
EAL	Emergency Action Level
EAS	Emergency Alert System
ECC	Emergency Control Center / Emergency Coordination Center / Emergency Communications Center
ECL	Emergency Classification Level
EFSEC	Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council
EEG	Exercise Evaluation Guide
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMC	Emergency Management Council
EMD	Emergency Management Division, Washington Military Department
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
EN	Energy Northwest
ENW	Energy Northwest
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOF	Emergency Operation Facility
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPHA	Emergency Preparedness Hazards Assessment
EPZ	Emergency Planning Zone
ERO	Emergency Response Organization
ESF	Emergency Support Function
EW	Emergency Worker
EW/AC	Emergency Worker / Assistance Center
F/ASC	Finance / Admin Section Chief, Incident Command System
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCA	Food Control Area
FCB	Food Control Boundary
FCC	U.S. Federal Communications Commission
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FCP	Food Control Point

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Acronym	Meaning
FDA	U.S. Food and Drug Administration
FE	Functional Exercise
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIPS	Federal Information Processing Standard
FNF	Fixed Nuclear Facility
FRMAC	Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment
FRPCC	Federal Radiological Policy Coordinating Committee
FSE	Full-Scale Exercise
GE	General Emergency
GSA	U.S. General Services Administration
HAB	Hostile Action Based
HazMat	Hazardous Material (also HAZMAT)
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IMAAC	Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Advisory Center
IMAT	Incident Management Assistance Team (replaces ERT)
IMT	Incident Management Team, Incident Command System
IND	Improvised Nuclear Device
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
JOC	Joint Operations Center
KI	Potassium Iodide
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LERN	Law Enforcement Radio Network
LETS	Law Enforcement Teletype System
LSC	Logistics Section Chief, Incident Command System
MAC	Multi-Agency Coordination
MACC	Multi-Agency Coordination Center
MEDNET	Medical Emergency Delivery Network
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MUDAC	Meteorological Unified Dose Assessment Center (also see DAC, UDAC)
NARAC	National Atmospheric Release Advisory Center

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Acronym	Meaning
NAWAS	National Warning System
NCS	National Communication System
NDA	National Defense Area
NETC	National Emergency Training Center
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NNPP	Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program
NOAA	U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOUE	Notification of Unusual Event
NRC	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRF	National Response Framework
NUREG	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Regulation
NWS	National Weather Service, U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
ODOT	Oregon Department of Transportation
OEM	Oregon Emergency Management
ORO	Offsite Response Organization
ORP	Office of Radiation Protection, Washington State Department of Health
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
OSC	Operations Section Chief
OSC	Operations Support Center
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSL	Optically Stimulated Luminescence
PAD	Protective Action Decision
PAG	Protective Action Guide
PAO	Public Affairs Officer
PAR	Public Affairs Officer
PIO	Public Information Officer
PNEMA	Pacific Northwest Emergency Management Arrangement
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point
PSNS & IMF	Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and Intermediate Maintenance Facility
PZ	Precautionary Zone, U.S. Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program
R	Roentgen
RAC	Regional Assistance Committee
RAD	Radiation Absorbed Dose
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
RAP	Radiological Assistance Program
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
RDD	Radiological Dispersal Device

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Acronym	Meaning
REM	Roentgen Equivalent in Man
REP	Radiological Emergency Preparedness
RERT	Radiological Emergency Response Team
RRCC	Regional Response Coordination Center
RRT	Regional Response Team
SA	Salvation Army
SAE	Site Area Emergency
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SEOO	Washington State Emergency Operations Officer
SEOC	Washington State Emergency Operations Center
SME	Subject Matter Expert
TCP	Traffic Control Point
TEDE	Total Effective Dose Equivalent
TLD	Thermoluminescent Dosimeter
TTX	Table Top Exercise
UC	Unified Command
UDAC	Unified Dose Assessment Center (see also DAC and MUDAC)
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USDHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
USDOC	U.S. Department of Commerce
USDOD	U.S. Department of Defense
USDOE	U.S. Department of Energy
USDOE-RL	U.S. Department of Energy-Richland Operations
USDOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USNORTHCOM	U.S. Northern Command
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WADOE	Washington State Department of Ecology
WADOH	Washington State Department of Health
WAEMD	State of Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division
WAMAC	Washington Mutual Aid Compact
WNG	Washington National Guard
WSDA	Washington State Department of Agriculture
WSDOH	Washington State Department of Health
WSDOT	Washington State Department of Transportation
WSEMD	Washington State Emergency Management Division
WSP	Washington State Patrol

Definitions

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Absorbed dose	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	When ionizing radiation passes through living tissue, some of its energy is imparted to the tissue, which absorbs it. The amount of ionizing radiation absorbed per unit mass of the irradiated tissue is called the absorbed dose. It is measured in rads and rems.
Access Control	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	All activities accomplished for the purpose of controlling entry or reentry into an area that has either been evacuated or is under a sheltering protective action decision to minimize the radiation exposure of individuals because of radiological contamination. This function is needed to prevent the general public from entering restricted areas (sheltered and/or evacuated) and permitting only emergency workers with essential missions and limited members of the general public to enter.
Access Control Points (ACP)	Benton County Franklin County EMD	Road intersections or other logistically viable points on the boundaries of a restricted area which enable law enforcement and other emergency workers to maintain access control into the restricted area. May be manned or unmanned.
Accident Assessment	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The evaluation of the actual and potential consequences of a radiological incident.
Action Levels / Trigger	REP Program Manual, Appendix B Franklin County	A designated value whereby an individual is directed to perform a specific action. Also, the threshold for contamination levels that trigger the need for decontamination established in the plans/procedures.
Activation	Benton County	The process by which a facility is brought up to emergency mode from a normal mode of operation. Activation is completed when the facility is ready to carry out full emergency operations.
Activation of Personnel	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The process by which emergency response personnel are notified of an incident and instructed to report for duty.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Activity	Health	The number nuclear disintegration's occurring in a radioactive material per unit of time. The standard measures of activity are the Curie or the Becquerel (SI).
Acute Health Effects	Health	(also called Nonstochastic, or deterministic effects) Radiation health effects which can be directly related to the absorbed dose. These effects occur at "high radiation" levels and begin at a threshold level of radiation. Above the threshold, the severity of the effect is linearly related to the dose. "Acute" refers to a dose received within one month or less.
Administration / Finance Section	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	As applied to an exercise planning team organized according to Incident Command System principles, the team members providing grant management and administrative support throughout exercise development. This group is also responsible for the registration process and coordinates schedules for the exercise planning team, the exercise planning team leader, participating agencies, and the host community or communities.
Advisories	EMD	Precautionary advice which is easily implemented at a low cost. Advisories can be issued during the early or intermediate phases in a geopolitically bound area large enough to encompass the entire area where contamination is expected. For example, a typical advisory would be the recommendation to place livestock on covered water and stored feed until further notice.
Advisory	Health	The primary purpose of an advisory is to minimize human radiation dose. Advisories do not require lab results. They may be based on possible contamination and may be issued for broad geographic areas.
AEGL-1	EMD	The airborne concentration (expressed in parts per million (ppm) or milligram/meter cubed) of a substance above which) i.e. between AEGL-1 and AEGL-2) it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience notable discomfort, irritation, or certain asymptomatic, non-sensory effects. However, the effects are not disabling and are transient and

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
		reversible upon cessation of exposure.
AEGL-2	EMD	The airborne concentration of a substance above which (i.e.between AEGL-2 and AEGL-3) it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience irreversible or other serious, long-lasting adverse health effects, or an impaired ability to escape.
AEGL-3	EMD	The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individual, could experience life-threatening health effects or death.
Aerial Measuring System (AMS)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A U.S. Department of Energy asset consisting of an integrated remote-sensing capability for rapidly determining radiological and ecological conditions of large areas of the environment. In conjunction with modern laboratory and assessment techniques, state-of-the-art airborne equipment is used for extremely low-level gamma radiation detection, high-altitude photography, airborne gas and particulate sampling, and multi-spectral photography and scanning.
Air Sampling	Health	The collection and analysis of samples of air to measure its radioactivity or to detect the presence of airborne radioactive substances, particulate matter, vapors, or chemical pollutants.
Airborne Radioactive Material	Health	Radioactive material dispersed in the air in the form of dust, fumes, mist, vapor, or gases.
Airborne Radioactivity	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Any radioactive material dispersed in the air in the form of dusts, fumes, mists, vapors, or gases.
ALARA	REP Program Manual, Appendix B Health	Acronym for “As Low As Reasonably Achievable”, a basic concept of radiation protection that specifies that radioactive discharges from nuclear plants and radiation exposure to personnel be kept as far below regulation limits as feasible.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Alert	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Licensee emergency classification level indicating that events are in process or have occurred that involve an actual or potential substantial degradation in the level of plant safety 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. Releases are expected to be limited to small fractions of the Environmental Protection Agency protective action guide exposure levels.
Alerting of Personnel	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Transmission of a signal or message that places personnel on notice that an incident has developed that may require that they report for emergency duty.
Alerting the public	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Activating an attention-getting warning signal through such means as sirens, tone alert radios, route alerting, and speakers on cars, helicopters, and boats.
Alpha Particle	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A positively charged particle ejected spontaneously from the nuclei of some radioactive elements. It is identical to a helium nucleus that has a mass number of 4 and an electrostatic charge of plus 2. It has low penetrating power and short range. The most energetic alpha particle will generally fail to penetrate the skin. Alpha is hazardous when an alpha-emitting isotope is introduced into the body. Alpha particles are the least penetrating of the three common types of radiation (alpha, beta, and gamma) and can be stopped by a piece of paper (cannot penetrate skin).
Area Command	NRF Health	An organization established to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by a separate Incident Command System organization or to oversee the management of a very large or evolving incident or that has multiple incident management teams engaged. The Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
		met and strategies followed. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multijurisdictional.
Area of Planning Attention	EMD NNPP	To assist State and local authorities in assessing the need for any preplanning in the vicinity of naval bases or shipyards where nuclear powered vessels are berthed, the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program has designated Areas of Planning Attention. The areas of Planning Attention extend 0.5 mile around every location where nuclear-powered vessels are normally berthed, (i.e., from the actual dock or pier where the ship is berthed - not from the shipyard or naval base property boundary). The 0.5-mile distance is based on detailed, conservative analysis of worst-case, but credible scenarios-the actual radius of impacted downwind area will most likely be smaller.
Assessment Actions	EMD	Actions taken during or after an incident or emergency to obtain and process information in order to conduct an effective emergency response and plan for recovery.
Assistance Center(s)	Benton County	Facilities established to provide services to the evacuating public. These services include radiation monitoring and, if necessary, decontamination assistance, and registration.
Assistance Center(s)	EMD	Facilities located outside the plume exposure pathway emergency planning zone wherein evacuees can receive first aid and assistance in obtaining food and lodging. Limited housing of evacuees is provided at assistance centers or at separate lodging facilities. (See also, Emergency Worker/Assistance Centers.)

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Atmospheric Stability (low level)	EMD	This is a relative classification of the mixing of the air near the surface. This mixing has been measured as a standard deviation of wind direction changes or, in a more direct way, as the difference in air temperature at two reference heights (temperature gradient between 2 and 4 meters). Low stability is associated with smaller downwind hazard distances.
Atmospheric Stability Categories	EMD	<p>Note: Categories A, B, and C are most common during the day. Categories D, E, and F are most common during the night. Category G is at night but is very rare.</p> <p>Category A: Extremely Unstable - Weather conditions are very unpredictable. Wind speed average one meter/second but is "gusty." The temperature rapidly decreases with altitude. This condition is called "superadiabatic." It is common on a hot, sunny day. Due to these conditions, a contamination plume would "loop" and be unpredictable.</p> <p>Category B: Moderately Unstable - Weather conditions are still unpredictable, but less than "A." Wind speeds average two meters/second and is not as "gusty." The temperature still decreases, but not as rapidly with altitude. "Looping" of a plume would still occur but would not be as severe. This condition is common on a sunny, warm day.</p> <p>Category C: Slightly Unstable - Weather conditions are somewhat unpredictable. Wind speeds average five meters/second. A little gustiness may be expected. The temperature still decreases and looping of a contamination plume may occur, but progressively less pronounced than "A" or "B" categories. This is an average day, slightly cloudy.</p> <p>Category D: Neutral - Weather conditions are more predictable. Wind speeds average five meters/second, with no expected gustiness. The temperature still decreases with altitude, but the</p>

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
		<p>change is less pronounced. At this point, the condition name changes from "superadiabatic" to "adiabatic." A contamination plume is more predictable, with minor "looping." This condition is common on an overcast day or night (heavy overcast).</p> <p>Category E: Slightly Stable - Weather conditions turn more predictable than with "D." Wind speeds average three meters/second. The temperature does not change with altitude. This condition is called "isothermic." A contamination plume is easy to predict with this condition."Coning" of the plume occurs. This condition generally occurs at night and is considered an average night (partly cloudy).</p> <p>Category F: Moderately Stable - Weather conditions become very predictable. Wind speeds average two meters/second. This is an inversion. Temperatures increase with altitude (opposite of an "A" class). With this condition, little vertical dispersion occurs, i.e., it does not reach the ground rapidly</p> <p>Category G: Extremely Stable - This condition is very predictable, but rarely occurs. No wind blow, and the temperature increases rapidly with altitude. This condition may occur over a city, which acts even less pronounced than an "F" condition.</p>
Background Radiation	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The level of naturally occurring radiation in the environment. Sources include air, water, soil, potassium-40 in the body and cosmic radiation from the sun. The usually quoted individual background radiation exposure in man's natural environment is an average of 125 millirem per year.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Beta Particle	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A charged particle emitted from a nucleus during radioactive decay, with a mass equal to 1/1827 that of a proton. A negatively a charged beta particle is identical to an electron. A positively charged beta particle is called a positron. Large amounts of beta radiation may cause skin burns, and beta emitters are harmful if they enter the body. Most beta particles can be stopped by aluminum foil.
Bioassay	Health	The collection and analysis of human hair, tissue, nasal smears, urine, or fecal samples to determine the amount of radioactive material that might have been ingested by thebody.
Boiling Water Reactor (BWR)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A nuclear reactor in which water, used both as coolant and moderator, is allowed to boil in the reactor vessel. The resulting steam is used directly to drive a turbine. Columbia Generating Station is a BWR.
Buffer Zone	Health	The area which falls between a measured or calculated isodose line and the surrounding geopolitical boundary thatdefines a relocation area or food control area.
Buffer Zone	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	An area adjacent to a restricted zone, to which residents may return, but for which protective measures are recommended to minimize exposure to radiation.
Buffer Zone (Medical Facilities)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	An area (within a hospital or other medical facility) adjacent to the radiological emergency area (restricted zone) for which protective measures are recommended to minimize both exposure to radiation and the spread of radiological contamination to radiologically clean areas of the facility.
Corrective Action Program	EMD	A CAP is an element of improvement planning through which corrective actions from the AAR/IP are prioritized, tracked, and analyzed continuously until they have beenfully implemented and validated.
Calculated Dose Line	EMD	An isodose line that is generated using dose assessment techniques and calculations. This line is not measured in the field directly.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Calculated Dose Line	Walla Walla County	An isodose line of radiation levels below background, which is determined by using measured dose levels in a series of calculations to determine an isodose line for the desired radiation dose.
Chain-of-custody form	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The documentation of the transfer of samples from one organization and individual to another with respect to the name of the organization and individual and dates of acceptance and / or transfer of samples.
Check Source	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A radioisotope with a known, relatively fixed activity level used to determine the responsiveness of survey instruments.
Columbia Generating Station (CGS)	EMD Agriculture Franklin County	The nuclear power-generating facility operated by the Energy Northwest, on the Hanford site area. Formerly known as Washington Nuclear Plant -2 (WNP-2) and Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS)
Command Staff	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	As applied to an exercise planning team organized according to Incident Command System principles, the team members responsible for coordinating all exercise planning activities. Within this group is the exercise planning team leader, who assigns exercise activities and responsibilities, provides guidance, establishes timelines, and monitors the development process. The safety controller and the liaison coordinator report directly to the exercise planning team leader.
Commercial Nuclear Power Plant (NPP)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A facility licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to use a nuclear reactor to produce electricity for sale to the general public. While there are many types of nuclear facilities, FEMA's responsibility for offsite planning and preparedness and the guidance in the REP Program Manual are applicable only to commercial nuclear power plants.
Committed Dose	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The dose that will be received over a period of 50 years from the ingestion or inhalation of a particular quantity of a radionuclide or a specific mix of radionuclides.

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Committed Dose Equivalent (CDE)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The dose equivalent to organs or tissues of reference that will be received from an intake of radioactive material by an individual during the 50-year period following ingestion.
Committed Effective Dose Equivalent (CEDE)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	1. The sum of the 50-year committed doses to individual organs from inhalation (or ingestion) of radionuclides, where the individual organ doses have been weighted so that the associated risk of fatal cancer can be added to the risk of fatal cancer from whole-body dose. 2. The radiation dose committed over a "lifetime" (50 years for adult, 70 years for infant) to a person via radiation of organs from inhalation or ingestion of radioactive material.
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)	EMD	Framework for statewide migration, preparedness, response and recovery activities to facilitate interoperability between local, state, and federal governments.
Congregate Care (CC)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The provision of temporary housing and basic necessities for evacuees.
Congregate Care Center (CCC)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B EMD Agriculture	1. A facility for temporary housing, care, and feeding of evacuees. 2. A public or private facility that is pre-designated and managed by the American Red Cross during an emergency, where evacuated or displaced persons are housed, and fed.
Contaminated	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The condition resulting from the adhesion of radioactive particulates to the surface of structures, areas, objects, or personnel.
Contaminated, Injured, or Exposed Individuals	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Individuals who are: (1) contaminated with radioactive material that cannot be removed by the simple methods described in NUREG-0654/FEMAREP-1, Evaluation Criteria J.12 and K.5.b; or (2) contaminated and otherwise physically injured. Individuals exposed to high levels of radiation may be injured but not contaminated.
Contamination	REP	Refers to radioactive materials not in their intended

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
	Program Manual, Appendix B	containers. Whether the contamination is considered “fixed” or “loose” depends on the degree of effort required to unfix or remove the contamination from a surface.
Control Cell	EMD	Exercise personnel who facilitate interfaces with nonparticipating groups, such as ORO officials and persons with disabilities and access/functional needs.
Controlled Area	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A defined area in which the occupational exposure of personnel to radiation or radioactive material is under the supervision of an individual in charge of radiation protection.
Controller	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The individual directing the flow of scenario events in order to ensure that an exercise is conducted in accordance with the agreed-upon exercise objectives and the extent of play.
Controller inject	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The introduction of events, data, and information into exercises to drive the demonstration of objectives.
Corrective Action	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Corrective actions are the concrete, actionable steps outlined in Improvement Plans that are intended to resolve preparedness gaps and shortcomings experienced in exercises or real-world events.
Corrective Actions	Health	Those emergency measures taken to lessen or terminate an emergency situation in order to prevent an uncontrolled release of radioactive material or to reduce the magnitude of a release (e.g., shutting down equipment, firefighting, repair, and damage control).
Counting	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Using an instrument to detect individual particles or gamma rays which interact with the detector on the instrument. For example, ambient radiation can be counted, or, alternatively, the radiation emitted by specific samples can be counted in units of counts per minute (cpm) or counts per second (cps).
Crash Telephone System	Franklin County	A closed circuit phone system used in selected Emergency Operations Centers (EOC).

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Curie	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The basic unit of measure for radiation activity. A Curie is equal to 37 billion disintegrations per second, which is also the rate of decay of 1 gram of Ra-226 (Radium). A Curie is also a quantity of any radionuclide that decays at a rate of 37 billion disintegrations per second. Several commonly used fractions of the curie include: millicurie: 1/1,000 of a curie, (one thousandth of a curie, abbreviated mCi) microcurie: 1/1,000,000 of a curie, (one millionth of a curie, abbreviated μ Ci) nanocurie: 1/1,000,000,000 of a curie, (one billionth of a curie, abbreviated nCi) picocurie: 1/1,000,000,000,000 of a curie (one trillionth of a curie, abbreviated pCi)
Decontamination	REP Program Manual, Appendix B EMD CEMP	The process of making any person, object, or area safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing chemical or biological agents, or by removing radioactive material clinging to or around it.
Delayed Health Effects (Stochastic)	Health	Radiation health effects that are based on the dose received AND the probability of those effects occurring at the given dose. Stochastic effects have no threshold and apply mainly to low levels of radiation. They can occur at any level of radiation as a function of probability.
Department of Health (DOH)	Benton County Franklin County	A Washington State agency created by statute to provide health and social services to the citizens of Washington. The DOH Office of Radiation Protection (ORP) is the lead Washington State emergency response agency in case of a nuclear facility emergency.
Derived Intervention Levels (DILs)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Concentration derived from the intervention level of dose at which the Food and Drug Administration recommends consideration of protective measures. DILs correspond to the radiation concentration in food throughout the relevant time period that, in the absence of any intervention, could lead to an individual receiving a radiation dose equal to the

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
		protective action guide or in international terms the intervention levels of dose.
Direction and Control	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The management of emergency functions within a particular context (e.g., emergency operations center) through leadership and use of authority.
Disabled Individuals		Individuals, who are deaf, blind, non-ambulatory, or require support (e.g., crutches), frail, dependent upon life-support systems, or mentally or emotionally impaired.
Disaster	EMD CEMP	An event or set of circumstances which: (1) demands immediate action to preserve public health, protect life, protect public property, or to provide relief to any stricken community overtaken by such occurrences or (2) reaches such a dimension or degree of destructiveness as to warrant the Governor proclaiming a state of emergency pursuant to RCW 43.06.010.
Dose	Agriculture	A generic term denoting a quantity of energy absorbed from exposure to ionizing radiation. (The term when expressed in Roentgens relates to the amount of gamma or x-ray radiation required to produce a quantity of ionizations in a volume of air. Expressed in rads it relates to an amount of absorbed dose to any material. Expressed in rem it is a dose equivalent which relates absorbed dose to the biological effect in human tissue. Exposure to a rad of alpha will cause more damage to tissue than a rad of gamma radiation. Exposure to a rem of gamma will cause the same amount of damage to tissue.)

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Dose	Health	A quantity of radiation received. The term is often used in the sense of the dose rate, expressed in [Roentgens/hour] (R/hr), which is a measure of "energy" that is being producing in air. This is different from the absorbed dose [Rads] that represents the energy absorbed from the radiation in material. Furthermore, the dose equivalent [rem], is a measure of the biological damage to living tissue from the radiation dose exposure.
Dose	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The quantity of energy absorbed from ionization per unitmass of tissue. The rad is the unit of absorbed dose.
Dose Assessment Center (DAC)	EMD Agriculture	An area within or near the facility which houses the personnel responsible for coordinating radiological monitoring teams, collecting radiological monitoring data, calculating dose projections, and recommending protectiveactions for the Emergency Planning Zones. At the Energy Northwest, Columbia Generating Station, this area is referred to as Meteorological Unified Dose Assessment Center (MUDAC). For Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program Installations, dose assessment will be conducted at the Emergency Control Center (ECC). Also see Meteorological Unified Dose Assessment Center (MUDAC) and UnfiredDose Assessment Center (UDAC).
Dose commitment	Agriculture Franklin County	The total dose equivalent which may be expected to accrue to an organ of interest, such as the thyroid, as a result of inhalation, ingestion, or immersion of a source of radiationduring an event. The dose commitment includes the effectof retaining radioactive material in the body after the conclusion of the event.
Dose equivalent	Benton County	The product of the absorbed dose in rad, a quality factor related to the biological effectiveness of the radiationinvolved and any other modifying factors.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Dose Equivalent	Health	The amount of biological damage to human tissue caused by radiation. The absorbed radiation dose to human tissue times the quality factor. The units of the dose equivalent are the REM (R) or sievert (Sv).
Dose Equivalent	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A term used to express the amount of effective radiation when modifying factors have been considered. 2. The product of absorbed dose multiplied by a quality factor multiplied by a distribution factor. It is expressed numerically in rem. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The product of the absorbed dose in rad, a quality factor related to the biological effectiveness of the radiation involved and any other modifying factors.
Dose Equivalent	Franklin County	A radiation dose to the whole body or a single organ that has been adjusted to make it equivalent in risk of cancer to the amount dose from gamma radiation that would cause
Dose limits for emergency workers	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The allowable accumulated dose during the entire period of the emergency. Action to avoid exceeding the limit is taken based on actual measurements of integrated gamma exposure. In contrast, protective action guides are trigger / action levels of projected dose at which actions are taken to protect the public. These actions are taken prior to the dose being received.
Dose Rate	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The radiation dose delivered per unit time. The dose rate may be expressed numerically in rads per second or rads per hour.
Dosimeter	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A portable device such as a thermoluminescent film badge or direct-reading ionization chamber used for measuring and registering the total accumulated exposure to ionizing radiation.
Dosimetry	Health	The theory and application of the principles and techniques involved in the measurement and recording of radiation doses. Its practical aspect is concerned with the use of various types of radiation instruments with which measurements are made.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Dose commitment	Agriculture Franklin County	The total dose equivalent which may be expected to accrue to an organ of interest, such as the thyroid, as a result of inhalation, ingestion, or immersion of a source of radiation during an event. The dose commitment includes the effect of retaining radioactive material in the body after the conclusion of the event.
Dose equivalent	Benton County	The product of the absorbed dose in rad, a quality factor related to the biological effectiveness of the radiation involved and any other modifying factors.
Dose Equivalent	Health	The amount of biological damage to human tissue caused by radiation. The absorbed radiation dose to human tissue times the quality factor. The units of the dose equivalent are the REM (R) or sievert (Sv).
Dose Equivalent	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A term used to express the amount of effective radiation when modifying factors have been considered. 2. The product of absorbed dose multiplied by a quality factor multiplied by a distribution factor. It is expressed numerically in rem. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The product of the absorbed dose in rad, a quality factor related to the biological effectiveness of the radiation involved and any other modifying factors.
Dose Equivalent	Franklin County	A radiation dose to the whole body or a single organ that has been adjusted to make it equivalent in risk of cancer to the amount dose from gamma radiation that would cause
Dose limits for emergency workers	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The allowable accumulated dose during the entire period of the emergency. Action to avoid exceeding the limit is taken based on actual measurements of integrated gamma exposure. In contrast, protective action guides are trigger / action levels of projected dose at which actions are taken to protect the public. These actions are taken prior to the dose being received.
Dose Rate	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The radiation dose delivered per unit time. The dose rate may be expressed numerically in rads per second or rads per hour.

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Dosimeter	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A portable device such as a thermoluminescent film badge or direct-reading ionization chamber used for measuring and registering the total accumulated exposure to ionizing radiation.
Dosimetry	Health	The theory and application of the principles and techniques involved in the measurement and recording of radiation doses. Its practical aspect is concerned with the use of various types of radiation instruments with which measurements are made.
Dosimetry	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The measurement of radiation doses. It applies to both the devices used (dosimeters) and to the techniques.
Drill	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A coordinated, supervised activity usually employed to validate a specific function or capability in a single agency or organization, Drills are commonly used to provide training on new equipment, validate procedures, or practice and maintain current skills.
Early Phase	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	(also referred to as Plume or Emergency Phase) The period at the beginning of a nuclear incident when immediate decisions for effective use of protective actions are required and must therefore usually be based primarily on the status of the nuclear power plant and the prognosis for worsening conditions. When available, predictions of radiological conditions in the environment based on the condition of the source or actual environmental measurements may also be used. Precautionary actions may precede protective actions based on the protective action guides. This phase lasts hours to several days and ends when the radioactive release ends.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Emergency	REP Program Manual, Appendix B EMD CEMP	For the purposes of defining an emergency at a nuclear power plant, an unexpected event during the operation of a nuclear power plant that has a significant effect on the safety of the facility, personnel or the public. For the purposes of the State of Washington declaring an emergency, an event or set of circumstances which: (1) demands immediate action to preserve public health, protect life, protect public property, or to provide relief to any stricken community overtaken by such occurrences or (2) reaches such a dimension or degree of destructiveness as to warrant the Governor proclaiming a state of emergency pursuant to RCW 43.06.010.
Emergency Presidential Declaration	EMD CEMP	A formal declaration by the President a major disaster or emergency exists. The declaration is made upon the request for such a declaration by the Governor and with verification of the Federal Emergency Management Agency preliminary damage assessments.
Emergency Action Levels (EALs)	NRC	Definition used for Nuclear Power Plants and the Radiological Emergency Preparedness program. A pre-determined, site specific, observable threshold for a plant Initiating Condition that places the plant in each emergency classification level. An EAL can be an instrument reading; an equipment status indicator; a 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.
Emergency Action Levels (EALs)	DOH	Radiological dose rates; specific levels of airborne, waterborne or surface deposited concentrations of radioactive materials; or specific instrument indications that are used to designate a particular class of emergency.

Appendix 1	Revision 1
Acronyms and Definitions	11/12/2024

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Emergency Action Levels (EALs)	Hanford Emergency Management Plan	Definition used by the Department of Energy for the Hanford Site. The EALs are specific, predetermined, observable criteria used to detect, recognize, and determine the classification of Hazardous Material Operational Emergencies identified by the EPA. 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 EAL procedures and must be observable and recognizable in a timely manner by responsible personnel.
Emergency Alert System (EAS)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B EMD CEMP	A system of radio and television stations responsible for providing official government instructions to the public (formerly the Emergency Broadcast System).
Emergency Classification Level (ECL)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Classifications used by the licensee to classify incidents. The four ECLs are Notification of Unusual Event, Alert, Site Area Emergency, and General Emergency.
Emergency Control Center (ECC)	EMD NNPP	Where emergency directions and response are coordinated for the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program.
Emergency information	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Material designed to improve public knowledge or understanding of an emergency.
Emergency Instructions	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Information provided to the general public during an emergency pertaining to Protective Action Recommendations for actions such as evacuation and sheltering.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Emergency Management	EMD CEMP	The preparation for and the carrying out of all emergency functions, other than functions for which military forces are primarily responsible, to mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters, to aid victims suffering from injury or damage resulting from disasters caused by all hazards, whether natural or technological, and to provide support for search and rescue operations for persons and property in distress.
Emergency Management Division (EMD)	EMD	A subdivision of the Washington State Military Department designated to preserve health and safety of the state's citizens, economic prosperity, property, and environment.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B EMD	1. A facility that is the primary base of emergency operations for an offsite response organization in a radiological emergency. 2. The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., federal, state, regional, tribal, city, county), or some combination thereof.
Emergency Operations Facility (EOF)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A facility that is the primary base of emergency operations for the Licensee in a radiological incident. An onsite operations facility provided by the NRC Licensee to facilitate the management of an overall emergency response. Utility and state officials and a very limited number of Federal personnel may be accommodated.
Emergency Phase	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	see "early phase."

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Emergency Planning Zone	Walla Walla County	1. Columbia Generating Station specific indications, conditions, or instructions readings, which are utilized to determine emergency classifications. 2. United States Department of Energy - Richland (DOE- RL) specific, predetermined, observable criteria used to detect, recognize and determine the classification of operational emergencies identified by the hazard assessment. Emergency Action Levels (EAL) are typically identified as either event-based or symptom-based.
Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A geographic area surrounding a commercial nuclear powerplant for which emergency planning is needed to ensure that prompt and effective actions can be taken by offsite response organizations to protect the public health and safety in the event of a radiological accident. The plume pathway EPZ is approximately 10 miles in radius, while the ingestion pathway EPZ has a radius of approximately 50miles.
Emergency Protective Actions	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Protective actions to isolate food to prevent its introduction into commerce and to determine whether condemnation or other disposition is appropriate.
Emergency Support Function (ESF)	EMD	The functional approach that groups the types of assistance a state and/or local jurisdiction is most likely to need, (e.g., mass care, health and medical services) as well as the kind of federal operations support necessary to sustain state response actions (e.g., transportation, communications). ESFs are expected to support one another in carrying out their respective missions.
Emergency Work	Benton County Franklin County	That work which must be done immediately to save lives and to protect improved property and public health and safety, or to avert or lessen the threat of a major disaster.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Emergency Worker(s)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B Agriculture	<p>1. Individual who has an essential mission to protect the health and safety of the public who could be exposed to ionizing radiation from the plume or from its deposition. Some examples of who might be emergency workers are radiation monitoring personnel, traffic control personnel, fire and rescue personnel, including ambulance crews; medical facilities personnel, emergency operations center personnel, personnel carrying out route alerting procedures; and essential services or utility personnel; and evacuation vehicle (e.g., bus, van, etc.) drivers. Note that evacuation vehicle drivers who will be transporting individuals or groups out of the emergency planning zone and who are not expected to return to the emergency planning zone are not considered "Emergency Workers."</p> <p>2. Any person, including, but not limited to, an architect registered under chapter 18.08 RCW or a professional engineer registered under Chapter 18.43 RCW, who is registered with a local emergency management organization or the department holds an identification card issued by the local emergency management director or the department for the purpose of engaging in authorized emergency management activities or is an employee of the state of Washington or any political subdivision thereof who is called upon to perform emergency management activities.</p>
Emergency Worker Center	EMD	A facility where emergency workers will assemble for assignments, equipment, and necessary training. The facility is also equipped to monitor and decontaminate personnel as required. (See EWAC.)
Emergency Worker/Assistance Center (EWAC)	Benton County	A location providing services for both emergency workers and the public. See definitions for emergency worker center, assistance center and shelter.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Energy Northwest(ENW)	Benton County Franklin County Agriculture	A public corporation operating the only commercial nuclear power plant in the State of Washington. The facility, Columbia Generating Station, is located on land leased from the United States Department of Energy, Hanford Site. Formerly known as Washington Nuclear Plant -2 (WNP-2), the Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS), or the Supply System.
Essential Emergency Functions	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	These include communications, direction and control of operations, alert and notification of the public, accident assessment, information for the public and media, radiological monitoring, protective response, and medical and public health support.
Essential Facilities	EMD	All facilities that would lose investments, such as animals or facilities that would cause an emergency if people were restricted from working there. Examples Hanford Nuclear plants, dairies, fish hatchery and utility companies.
Evacuation (Citizen Evacuation)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A population protection strategy involving orderly movement of people away from an actual or potential hazard and providing reception centers for those without their own resources for temporary relocation.
Evacuation Time Estimate (ETE)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	An estimate, contained in emergency plans / procedures, of the time that would be required to evacuate general persons and persons with access / functional needs within the plume pathway emergency planning zone under emergency conditions.
Exception Area	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	An area located approximately 5 to 10 miles from a nuclear power plant and specifically designated in an offsite response organization’s plans / procedures for which FEMA has granted an exception to the requirement for the capability to complete alert and notification of the public within 15 minutes. Most exception areas are recreation areas or similar low-population within the emergency planning zone. Offsite response organizations must have the capability to complete alert and notification of the

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
		public in approved exception areas within 45 minutes.
Exclusion Area (Fixed Nuclear Facility)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B EMD	The area surrounding a nuclear reactor in which the facilityoperator has the authority to determine all activities, including exclusion or removal of personnel and property from the area. A specific area off-limits (expressed in miles) from a nuclear power plant. Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program facilities a combination of the outer base boundary and the Controlled IndustrialArea (CIA) form the Exclusion Area.
Exercise	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	An instrument to train for, assess, practice, and improve performance in prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery capabilities in a risk-free environment. Exercises can be used for testing and validating policies, plans, procedures, training, equipment, and interagency agreements; clarifying and training personnel in roles and responsibilities; improving interagency coordination and communications; improving individual performance; identifying gaps in resources; and identifying opportunities for improvement.
Exercise Evaluation Guide	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Documents that support the exercise evaluation process by providing evaluators with consistent standards for observation, analysis, and After-Action Report/ Improvement Plan development. Each EEG is linked to a core capability.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Exercise Issue	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A problem in organizational exercise performance that is linked with specific Planning Standards or associated NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1 Evaluation Criteria. There are two categories of exercise issues: Level 1 and Level 2 Findings.
Exposure	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The absorption of radiation or ingestion of a radionuclide. The exposure at a given point is a measurement of radiation in relation to its ability to produce ionization. The unit of measurement of the exposure is the roentgen. A measure of radiation dose received by a person, usually broken down and used to refer to whole-body exposure compared with exposure to the hands only.
Exposure Rate	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The amount of gamma radiation that an individual would receive in one hour as measured in air (typically expressed in units of milli-R per hour or R per hour).
Facility	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Any building, center, room(s), or mobile unit(s) designed and equipped to support emergency operations.
Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The Federal official appointed by the President upon declaration of a major disaster or emergency under Public Law 93-288 to coordinate the overall Federal response.
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The agency responsible for establishing Federal policies for and coordinating all civil defense and civil emergency planning, management, mitigation, and assistance functions of executive agencies. FEMA assists state, local, and tribal agencies in their emergency planning. Its primary role is one of coordinating Federal, state, local, tribal, and volunteer response actions.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Federal or OtherSupport Organizations	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Federal agencies such as FEMA, the U.S. Department of Energy, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or any other governmental, quasi-governmental, or private organization (American Red Cross, Civil Air Patrol, RadioAmateur Civil Emergency Services, cooperating state compact radiological monitoring or sampling personnel, and national or university laboratories) that may provide assistance during radiological emergencies.
Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A center usually located at an airport near the scene of a radiological emergency from which the Department of Energy Offsite Technical Director conducts the National Response Framework response. This center need not be located near the onsite or Federal-state operations centers as long as its operations can be coordinated with them.
Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan (FRMAP)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A former plan to provide coordinated radiological monitoring and assessment assistance to the offsite response organizations in response to radiological REP Program Manual Page B-13 emergencies. The FederalRadiological Emergency Response Plan superseded the FRMAP in 1996. The Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan has been superseded by the NationalResponse Framework.
Field Team Coordinator	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The individual who manages the functions of field teamsand coordinates data with the dose assessment group located in emergency operation centers and facilities.
Final Safety Analysis Report (FSAR)	Health	An extensive document produced by a nuclear facility operator which includes design, environmental, emergencyand safety information about the facility.
Fixed (reproducible) geometry	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A method of measuring levels of radioactivity in samplesby using a standard size or volume of samples held at a fixed distance from the measuring instrument.
Fixed contamination	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Contamination that remains after loose contamination hasbeen removed by decontamination.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Fixed Nuclear Facility (FNF)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B Agriculture	1. A stationary nuclear installation that stores, uses, or produces radioactive materials in its normal operations. Fixed nuclear facilities include commercial nuclear powerplants and other fixed facilities. • In Washington it also includes facilities under the NavalNuclear Propulsion Program.
Food Access Control Point (FACP)	EMD	An access control point established along the food control boundary to ensure maintenance of food control measures.FACP is synonymous with Food Control Point.
Food Control Area (FCA)	Health	A geographical area in which food control measures may be implemented. Measures are enacted due to potential oractual contamination of food products above the Washington State intervention levels. The Food Control Area includes the relocation area. • Food Control Area = Food Control Isopleth + buffer
Food control Boundary (FCB)	Franklin County Agriculture	A geopolitical designation which defines and surrounds thefood control area, where food control measures may be implemented. (Synonymous with Food Control Area Boundary).
Food Control Isopleth	Health	The calculated and / or projected isopleth used to determinethe Food Control Area.
Food Control Measures	Health, Benton County, EMD	Protective Actions established to limit the exposure of the public to adulterated food. Measures may include delaying or restricting harvest and / or transport, instituting anembargo, or processing contaminated foods.
Food Control Point (FCP)	Walla Walla County Franklin County Agriculture Health	A control point established along the Food Control Boundary to ensure that food control measures are maintained. A food control point controls agricultural foodproducts that have been potentially exposed to radiation from being taken out of the area or into the area. Synonymous with Food Access Control Point.
Fuel Fabrication Plant	Health	A plant that produces uranium oxide fuel elements for usein nuclear power reactors.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Full participation Exercise	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Per 44 CFR 350.2(j), a joint exercise in which: (1) state, local, and tribal organizations, licensee emergency personnel, and other resources are engaged in sufficient numbers to verify the capability to respond to the actions required by the accident / incident scenario; (2) the integrated capability to adequately assess and respond to an accident at a commercial nuclear power plant is tested; and (3) the implementation of the observable portions of state, local, and tribal plans / procedures is tested.
Full-Scale Exercise (FSE)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	In accordance with HSEEP, a full-scale exercise is a multi- agency, multi-jurisdictional, multidiscipline exercise involving functional (e.g., joint field office, emergency operations centers, etc.) and “boots on the ground” response (e.g., firefighters decontaminating mock victims). For the purposes of the REP Program, a full-scale exercise meets the intent of the full-participation exercise.
Functional Exercise (FE)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	An exercise that sufficiently engages organizations to test their abilities to respond to the scenario, but participation is less than full-scale. Most REP biennial joint exercises are functional exercises because they simulate some response capabilities or demonstrate them out of sequence from the scenario, and the exercise may not require participation of all offsite entities that would respond in a real radiological emergency.
Gamma Radiation	EMD	High-energy electromagnetic radiation emitted by nuclei during nuclear reactions or radioactive decay. These rays have high energy and a short wave length. Shielding against gamma radiation requires thick layers of dense materials, such as lead. Gamma rays or radiation are potentially lethal to humans, depending on the intensity of the flux.
Geiger-Mueller detector	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A type of radiation detector that can be used to measure the gamma, or beta plus gamma radiation depending on whether the detector is covered by a beta shield. (Examples: CD V-700 and Ludlum Model 12 detectors)

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
General Emergency(GE)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Licensee emergency classification level indicating that events are in process or have occurred that involve actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting, with potential for loss of containment integrity or security events that result in an actual loss of physical control of the facility. Releases can reasonably be expected to exceed Environmental Protection Agency protective action guide exposure levels offsite for more than the immediate site area.
Geopolitical Boundary	EMD	A continuous line on a map which may utilize geographic (rivers, roads, and railroad tracks) or political (county/state border) designations. The food control and relocation boundaries are geopolitical boundaries.
Governors Authorized Representative(GAR)	CPG-101	An individual empowered by a Governor to: (1) execute all necessary documents for disaster assistance on behalf of the state, including certification of applications for public assistance; (2) represent the Governor of the impacted state in the Unified Coordination Group, when required; (3) coordinate and supervise the state disaster assistance program to include serving as its grant administrator; and (4) identify, in coordination with the State Coordinating Officer, the state's critical information needs for incorporation into a list of Essential Elements of Information.
Half-life	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The time required for the activity of a given radioactive substance to decrease to half of its initial value due to radioactive decay. The half-life is a characteristic property of each radioactive species and is independent of its amount or condition. The effective half-life of a given isotope on the body is the time in which the quantity in the body will decrease to half as a result of both radioactive decay and biological elimination. Half-lives vary from millionths of a second to billions of years.
Hazardous Materials	EMD	Refers generally to hazardous substance, petroleum, natural gas, synthetic gas, acutely toxic chemicals, radiological, and other toxic chemicals.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Health Physics Technician	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	An individual trained in radiation protection.
High exposure rate	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	An exposure rate greater than 2.5 milliroentgens per hour.
High Levels of Radiation Exposure	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Doses of 100 rem or greater.
Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program (HSEEP)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A capabilities and performance-based exercise program that provides standardized policy, doctrine, and terminology for the design, development, conduct, and evaluation of homeland security exercises. HSEEP also provides tools and resources to facilitate the management of self-sustaining homeland security exercise programs.
Host / Support Jurisdiction	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A geographical area that is at least 5 miles, and preferably 10 miles, beyond the boundaries of the 10-mile plume pathway emergency planning zone (i.e., 15-20 miles from the commercial nuclear power plant) where functions such as congregate care, radiological monitoring, decontamination, and registration are conducted.
Host Area / Support Jurisdiction	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A geographical area that is at least 5 miles, and preferably 10 miles, beyond the boundaries of the 10-mile plume pathway emergency planning zone (i.e., 15-20 miles from the commercial nuclear power plant) where functions such as congregate care, radiological monitoring, decontamination, and registration are conducted.
Host Regional Office	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	FEMA Regional Office that has program jurisdiction for a site because of the location of a commercial nuclear power plant within its regional borders.

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Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Implementing Procedure	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Instructions used by personnel that provide a detailed description, including checklists, of the operations that are to be conducted by either a specific group of individuals or a designated position. Implementing procedures are also referred to as standard operating guidelines.
Inadequate	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	As used in reviews of radiological emergency response plans / procedures, inadequate means the plan / procedure contents do not meet the intent of a particular NUREG-0654 / FEMA-REP-1 Planning Standard and / or Evaluation Criterion.
Incident	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	An occurrence, natural or man-made, that requires a response to protect life or property. Incidents can include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, civil unrest, wild land and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, tsunamis, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.
Incident Command System (ICS)	EMD CEMP	All-hazards, on-scene functional management system that establishes common standards in organization, terminology, and procedures. ICS provides a means (unified command) for the establishment of a common set of incident objectives and strategies during multi-agency / multi-jurisdiction operations while maintaining individual agency / jurisdiction authority, responsibility and accountability. ICS is a component of the National Interagency Incident Management Systems (NIMS).
Incident period	FEMA	The time interval during which the disaster-causing incident occurs. No Federal assistance under the Stafford Act shall be approved unless the damage or hardship to be alleviated resulted from the disaster-causing incident which took place or was in anticipation of that incident. The incident period will be established by FEMA in the FEMA-State Agreement and published in the Federal Register.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Ingestion Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A geographic area, approximately 50 miles in radius surrounding a commercial nuclear power plant, in which it has been estimated that the health and safety of the general public could be adversely affected through the ingestion of water or food which has been contaminated through exposure to radiation primarily from the deposition of radioisotopes after a radiological accident. The duration of such exposures could range in length from hours to months.
Ingestion Pathway Exercise	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	An exercise involving ingestion exposure pathway protective action decision-making and implementation. A state fully participates in the ingestion pathway portion of exercises at least once every 8 years. In states with more than one site, the state rotates this participation from site to site.
Ingestion Phase	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	See Intermediate Phase
Initiating Condition (IC)	NRC	One of a predetermined subset of nuclear power plant conditions where either the potential exists for a radiological emergency, or such an emergency has occurred.
Institutionalized individuals	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Individuals who reside in institutions, such as nursing homes or correctional facilities, who may need to depend on others for assistance with protective actions. Institutionalized individuals may or may not have disabilities and access/functional needs.
Intermediate Phase	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The period beginning after the utility has verified that the release has been terminated. Reliable environmental measurements are available for use as a basis for decisions on additional protective actions. It extends until these additional protective actions are terminated. This phase may overlap the late phase and may last from weeks to many months. The intermediate phase encompasses REP post plume activities associated with both ingestion and relocation.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Ionizing Radiation	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Any radiation that displaces electrons from atoms or molecules, thereby producing ions. Alpha, beta and gamma radiation are examples. Ionizing radiation may damage skin and tissue.
Isodose line	Agriculture	A geographic designation which defines locations where the radiation doses (or dose rates) are constant. There are typically many isodose lines on a map when characterizing radioactive contamination. This is similar in form to a topographic map designation, which shows increments of elevation.
Isotope	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Nuclides having the same number of protons in their nuclei and the same atomic number, but differing in the number of neutrons and atomic mass number. Some isotopes of a particular element may be radioactive while the others are not.
Joint Field Office (JFO)	CPG 101	The primary Federal incident management field structure. The Joint Field Office is a temporary Federal facility that provides a central location for the coordination of Federal, state, territorial, tribal, and local governments and private sector and nongovernmental organizations with primary responsibility for response and recovery. The Joint Field Office structure is organized, staffed, and managed in a manner consistent with National Incident Management System principles and is led by the Unified Coordination Group. Although the Joint Field Office uses an Incident Command System structure, the Joint Field Office does not manage on-scene operations. Instead, the Joint Field Office focuses on providing support to on-scene efforts and conducting broader support operations that may extend beyond the incident site.
Joint Information Center (JIC)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. News media representatives are kept informed of activities and events via public information officials from all participating Federal, state, and local agencies, which, ideally, are co-located at the JIC.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Joint Information System (JIS)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	a structure that integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, accurate, accessible, timely, and complete information during a crisis or incident operations. The mission of the joint information system is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages; developing, recommending, and executing public information plans/procedures and strategies on behalf of the Incident Commander; advising the incident command concerning public affairs issues that could affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.
Key Staff	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Those emergency personnel, sufficient in numbers and functions, necessary to carry out emergency operations as required by scenario events and as set forth in the plans / procedures.
KI (Potassium Iodide)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	See Potassium Iodine.
Late Phase	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The period beginning when recovery action designed to reduce radiation levels in the environment to acceptable levels for unrestricted use are commenced, and ending when all recovery actions have been completed. This period may extend from months to years. REP post-plume activities associated with return and recovery occur during the late phase.
Level 1 Finding	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	An observed or identified inadequacy of organizational performance in an exercise that could cause a determination that offsite emergency preparedness is not adequate to provide reasonable assurance that appropriate protective measures can be taken in the event of a radiological emergency to protect the health and safety of the public living in the vicinity of a Nuclear Power Plant.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Level 2 Finding	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	An observed or identified inadequacy of organizational performance in an exercise that is not considered, by itself, to adversely impact health safety.
Licensee Offsite Response Organization (Licensee ORO)	REP Course Manual Benton County Franklin County	The Licensee's offsite emergency response organization comprised of Licensee, State and Local government, volunteer and other support personnel required to implement the Licensees ORO plan. Such an organizational entity is typically employed for situations where State and Local governments do NOT participate in the Radiological Emergency Preparedness Planning program.
Logistics Section	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	As applied to an exercise planning team organized according to Incident Command System principles, the team members providing the supplies, materials, facilities, and services that enable the exercise to function smoothly without outside interference or disruption. This group consists of two subsections: service and support. The service section provides transportation, barricading, signage, food and drinks, real-life medical capability, and exercise-site perimeter security. The support section provides communications, purchasing, general supplies, very important personnel (VIP) / observer processing, and recruitment / management of actors.
Low exposure rate	Health	Exposure rates less than 100 milliroentgens per hour.
Maximally Exposed Individual	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A hypothetical individual who receives the greatest possible projected dose in the area of highest radiation levels over a specified period of time.
Measured Dose Line	Health	An isodose rate line which is compiled by field results and indicate a dose rate, which is readily measured. An example of a measured dose line is the 500mr/hr line, which is used to define the restricted area within the relocation boundary.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Measuring	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Refers to counting to detect radiation levels or determining other parameters, such as the energy of radiation or physical characteristics of samples, such as the volume of an air sample.
Media Center	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A facility staffed by public information officers from multiple emergency response organizations for the purpose of providing a single designated point of contact with the news media and to facilitate exchange and coordination of information among public information officers from different organizations. This type of facility is also referred to as a Public Information Center, a Joint Information Center, a Public Affairs Center, or an Emergency News Center.
Meteorological Unified Dose Assessment Center(MUDAC)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	An area within or near the facility which houses the personnel responsible for the coordination of radiological monitoring teams, collection of radiological monitoring data, calculation of dose projections and the recommendation of protective actions for the emergency planning zones. The MUDAC for Energy Northwest is located at the EOF. Also see dose assessment center (DAC) and Unified Dose Assessment Center (UDAC).
Microcurie	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	One millionth of a Curie (Ci).
Mobilized Organization	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	An organization that has completed the activation process and is able to carry out the essential emergency functions, as required by scenario events and as set forth in emergency plans / procedures.
Monitor and Prepare	Benton Franklin	One of the protective action decisions made by the plume exposure pathway counties and communicated to the public. Refers to gathering nearby family members, and preparing to Shelter In Place or Evacuate while monitoring public information channels.
Monitoring	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The act of detecting the presence of radiation and the measurement of radiation levels, usually with a portable survey instrument.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Monitoring and decontamination facility	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A temporary facility established outside the plume emergency planning zone for the purpose of monitoring and decontaminating emergency workers and their vehicles and equipment used in the plume and / or areas contaminated by the plume.
National Atmospheric Release Advisory Center (NARAC)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A Department of Energy asset capable of providing a computer-generated model of the most probable path of the radioactive contamination released at a radiological accident site.
National Defense Area (NDA)	NNWP	An area established on non-federal lands located within the United States, its possessions, or territories for the purpose of safeguarding classified defense information or protecting Department of Defense equipment and/or material. A national defense area may be established around the site of an accident involving military weapons or equipment by the Department of Defense to protect national security.
National Incident Management System (NIMS)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A set of principles that provides a systematic, proactive approach to guide departments and agencies at all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life and property and harm to the environment.
National Response Framework (NRF)	EMD	The plan, which establishes the basis for the provision of federal assistance to a state and the local jurisdiction, impacted by a catastrophic or significant emergency or disaster which results in a requirement for federal response assistance.
Naval Base Kitsap-Bangor	EMD NNPP	A 7450-Acre Navy Submarine Base on the eastside of Hood Canal near Bangor, Washington. Trident and fast attack submarines are home ported at Naval Base Kitsap Bangor. Emergency preparedness and response for all nuclear submarines at Bangor are the responsibility of the Submarine Group Nine.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program(NNPP)	EMD NNPP	A joint program of the US Department of Energy / National Nuclear Security Administration and US Navy. All naval nuclear propulsion work and operations at nuclear capable public and private shipyards, naval nuclear ships / tenders, submarine bases and nuclear homeport naval stations are under the radiological regulatory authority of the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program.
Noble Gases	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The chemically inert radioactive gasses that are released during an accident at a nuclear power plant.
Non-Participating Organizations	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Offsite response organizations that are not participating in emergency planning and preparedness for incidents at a commercial nuclear power plant.
Notification and Mobilization of Personnel	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The transmission of messages to emergency personnel informing them of an incident and directing them to report for emergency duty at their assigned duty stations.
Notifying the Public	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Distributing an instructional message to the public, either through the Emergency Alert System (EAS) or some other system.
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)	FEMA	The federal agency that regulates and licenses commercial nuclear facilities.
Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex	FEMA	The plan which describes the Federal response to the radiological and onsite technical aspects of an emergency in the United States and identifies the lead federal agency for an event. The events include one involving the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or state licensee, the Department of Energy or Department of Defense property, a space launch, occurrence outside the United States, but not affecting the United States, and one involving radium or accelerated-produced material. Transportation events are included in those involving the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, state licensee, Department of Energy, or Department of Defense.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
NUREG 0654 / FEMA-REP-1	EMD	Criteria for preparation and evaluation of radiological emergency response plans and preparedness in support of nuclear power plants.
Off-hours	Benton County Franklin County REP course manual	The hours between 6:00 p.m. and 4:00 a.m. or any weekend hours.
Offsite response organization (ORO)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Any state, local, and tribal government; supporting private industry and voluntary organizations; and licensee offsite response organizations (that are formed when state, local, and tribal governments fail to participate in the REP Program) that are responsible for carrying out emergency functions during a radiological emergency.
On-Scene Coordinator (OSC)	EMD Agriculture	The federal official pre-designated by the Environmental Protection Agency or the Coast Guard to coordinate and direct federal responses and removals under the National Contingency Plan, or the Department of Defense official designated to coordinate and direct the removal actions from releases of hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants from the Department of Defense vessels and facilities. For Department of the Army facilities, the Initial Response Force and the Service Response Force Commander is the On-Scene Coordinator.
Onsite Personnel	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Licensee or contract personnel working at commercial nuclear power plants.
Operationally mobilized organization	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	An organization that has completed the activation process required by events and their emergency response plans / procedures. Operational mobilization is achieved when all key personnel are at their duty stations.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Operations Section	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	As applied to an exercise planning team organized according to Incident Command System principles, the team member providing most of the technical or functionalexpertise for the participating entities. This group developsscenarios, selects evaluation tools, and has personnel with the expertise necessary to serve as evaluators.
Optically Stimulated Luminescence Dosimeter	EMD Benton Franklin	A dosimeter that captures the total dose received by the wearer. A passive dosimeter of small size that can be applied to the range of doses and beam energies encountered the wearer. Unlike TLDs, the luminescence for readout of OSLDs does not require heat, only optical stimulation.
PAG ratio	Agriculture	The ratio of the measured sample isotopic concentration to the corresponding derived intervention level. A PAG valueof 1.0 or greater indicates that protective actions should be taken to prevent or reduce radiation exposure to the public.
Partial participation exercise	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	As set forth in 44 CFR 350.2(k), the engagement of state, local, and tribal personnel in an exercise sufficient to adequately test direction and control functions for protective action decision-making related to the emergencyaction levels and communication capabilities among affected offsite response organizations and the licensee.
Permanent work	EMD	Restorative work that must be performed through repairs orreplacement, to restore an eligible facility on the basis of itspre-disaster design and current applicable standards.
Personnel Monitoring	Health	The determination of the degree of radioactive contamination on individuals using survey meters, or thedetermination of radiation dosage received by means of dosimetry devices.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Persons with disabilities and access/functiona lneeds	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Individual(s) within a community that may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in one or more of the following functional areas: maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care. Individual(s) in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities(sensory, motor skills, mental / emotional); who live in institutionalized settings; who are elderly; who are children; who are from diverse cultures; who have limited or no English-speaking proficiency; or who are transportation disadvantaged.
Phase	EMD	A time frame reference for an RDD incident. There are three phases over the course of an accident; early, intermediate, and late. See Early Phase, Intermediate Phase, Late Phase.
Plan	EMD	An organization’s documented concept of operations and implementing procedures for managing its internal response and coordinating its external response with other organizations to radiological emergencies.
Plan Issue	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	An observed or identified inadequacy in the OROs’ emergency plan/implementing procedures, rather than that of the ORO’s performance.
Planning Area	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A pre-designated geographic subdivision of the plume exposure pathway EPZ. In some plans / procedures, it may be referred to as an Emergency Response Planning Area or an equivalent term.
Planning Section	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	As applied to an exercise planning team organized according to Incident Command System principles, the team members responsible for compiling and developing all exercise documentation. To accomplish this effectively, the Planning Section also collects and reviews policies, plans, and procedures that will be validated during the exercise. During the exercise, the Planning Section may be responsible for developing simulated actions by agencies not participating in the exercise and setting up a Simulation Cell for exercises that necessitate one

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
		(such as FunctionalExercises).
Plume	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Generally, a gaseous atmospheric release from a nuclear power plant, in an accident or emergency, which may contain radioactive noble gases and volatile solids. While emergency plans / procedures must recognize the very lowprobability that particulates could be released in a serious accident, primary emphasis is given to the development of protective actions against the release of noble gases and volatiles such as radioiodine’s. This cloud is not visible to the eye, but can be measured, or “seen” with radiation measurement equipment.
Plume Dose Projections	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Estimates of dosage to the public from exposure to theplume, over a period of time, in the absence of any protective actions.
Plume Exposure Pathway	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Pathway: (1) For planning purposes, the area within approximately a 10-mile radius of a commercial nuclear power plant site. (2) A term describing the means by whichwhole body radiation exposures occur as a result of immersion in a plume release. The area in which plume exposures are likely is described in NUREG-0396 as an area extending out approximately 10 miles from the reactorsite and keyhole oriented downwind. In the plume emergency planning zone, actions may be required to protect the public from the effects of whole-body external exposure to gamma radiation from the plume and from deposited materials and inhalation exposure from the passing radioactive plume’s released materials. The duration of exposure in this mode could range from hours to days in the case of particulate deposition.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Plume Exposure Pathway PlanningZone	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A geographic area approximately 10 miles in radius surrounding a commercial nuclear power plant within which the health and safety of the general public could be adversely affected by direct whole body external exposure to gamma radiation from deposited materials as well as inhalation exposure from the passing radioactive plume during a radiological accident. The duration of such exposures could range in length from hours to days.
Plume Phase	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	See Early Phase
Portal monitor	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A radiation monitor consisting of several radiation detectors arranged in a fixed position within a frame that forms a passageway for individuals being monitored.
Potassium Iodide(KI)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A prophylactic compound commonly referred to as a radioprotective drug containing a stable (i.e., non-radioactive) form of iodide that can be used effectively to block the uptake of radioactive iodine by the thyroid gland in a human being.
Potential Dose	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The radiation dose that could result from a particular set of plant conditions, not based on estimated or measured releases or environmental levels.
Precautionary Protective Actions	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Any preventive or emergency protective actions implemented without the verification of radionuclide measurements by field monitoring or laboratory analysis.
Pre-Operational Exercise	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	An exercise conducted prior to the issuance of a full-power license to a commercial nuclear power plant licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).
Pressurized Water Reactor (PWR)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A power reactor in which heat is transferred from the core to the heat exchanger by water kept under high pressure. The primary system is pressurized to allow the water to reach high temperatures without boiling. Steam is generated in a secondary circuit.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Preventive Protective Actions	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Protective actions to prevent or reduce contamination of milk, food, and drinking water such as covering water sources and providing dairy cows with stored feed. Preventive protective actions also include washing, brushing, scrubbing, or peeling fruits and vegetables to remove surface contamination.
Principal Federal Officer (PFO)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Pursuant to the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and HSPD-5, the Secretary of Homeland Security is the principal Federal official for all domestic incidents requiring multiagency Federal response. The Secretary may elect to designate a single individual to serve as his or her primary representative to ensure consistency of Federal support as well as the overall effectiveness of the Federal incident management. When appointed, such an individual serves in the field as the Principal Federal Official for the incident.
Private nonprofit organization	EMD	Any non-governmental agency or entity that currently has (1) An effective ruling letter from the US Internal Revenue Service granting tax exemption under section 501(c), (d), or (e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; or (2) Satisfactory evidence from the State that the organization or entity is a nonprofit one organized or doing business under State law.
Projected dose	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The estimated or calculated amount of radiation dose to an individual from exposure to the plume and / or deposited materials, over a period of time, in the absence of protective action.
Projected dose /equivalent	Agriculture EMD Health	An estimate of the radiation dose equivalent which affected population groups could potentially receive if protective actions are not taken.
Protective Action	EMD Agriculture Health	An action or policy that is designed to protect human health and safety. Protective actions are often described based on a certain Protective Action Guide and circumstances.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Protective Action Decision (PAD)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Measures taken in anticipation of, or in response to, a release of radioactive material to the environment. The purpose of PADs is to provide dose savings by avoiding or minimizing the radiation exposure received by individuals, thereby minimizing the health risks resulting from radiation exposure. Sheltering and evacuation are the two PADs relied upon for limiting the direct exposure of the general public within the plume exposure emergency planning zone. Preventive and emergency PADs are two categories of PADs relied upon for limiting exposure from contaminated food and water in the ingestion exposure emergency planning zone.
Protective Action Guide (PAG)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Projected dose to an individual in the general population that warrants the implementation of protective action. The Food and Drug Administration and Environmental Protection Agency have recommended specific protective action guides in terms of the level of projected dose that warrants the implementation of evacuation and sheltering, relocation, and limiting the use of contaminated food, water, or animal feed.
Protective Action Guide Ratio	Health	The ratio of the measured sample isotopic concentration to the corresponding derived intervention level. A PAG value of 1.0 or
Protective Action Recommendations (PAR)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Advice to the state/locals on emergency measures it should consider in determining action for the public to take to avoid or reduce their exposure to radiation.
Public Alert and Notification System	EMD	The system for obtaining the attention of the public and providing appropriate emergency information. Sirens are the most commonly used outdoor public alert devices but frequently are supplemented by tone alert radios, visual warning devices for the hearing impaired, and telephone based warning systems.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Public Information Officer	EMD	Public Information Officers are the communications coordinators or spokespersons of certain governmental organizations (i.e., city, county, school district, state government and police / fire departments). The primary responsibility of a PIO is to provide information to the media and public as required by law and according to the standards of their profession
Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and Intermediate Maintenance Facility(PSNS&IMF) NavalBase Bremerton	EMD NNPP	A 353-acre shipyard performing repair, overhaul, testing and decommissioning of nuclear vessels in Sinclair Inlet adjacent to Bremerton, Washington. Trident and fast attack submarines along with nuclear aircraft carriers are homeported at Naval Base Kitsap-Bremerton that is collocated with the shipyard. Emergency preparedness and response of all nuclear ships at the shipyard and Naval Base Kitsap-Bremerton are the responsibility of the Shipyard Commander.
Radiation AbsorbedDose (RAD)	Health REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Acronym for radiation absorbed dose. This is the basic scientific unit of absorbed dose of radiation. A dose of 1rad means the absorption of 100 ergs (a small amount ofenergy) per gram of absorbing material.
Radiation Safety Officer (RSO)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A Health Physicist or other individual experienced in radiation protection who advises medical facility staff regarding the hazards associated with high levels ofradiation.
Radiological Assistance Program (RAP)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A team dispatched to the site of a radiological incident bythe Department of Energy Regional Office responding to the incident.
Radiological Dispersal Device (RDD)	EMD	Any device that causes the purposeful dissemination of radioactive material, across an area with the intent to causeharm, without a nuclear detonation occurring.
Radiological Emergency Preparednes s Program	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The FEMA program that administers emergencypreparedness for all commercial nuclear sites.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Radiological Exposure Devices (REDs)	CDC	Radioactive material or an object containing radioactive material that can expose people to radiation without their knowledge. REDs may be hidden in public places (e.g., under a subway seat, or in a food court hallway). People who sit near or pass close to the RED may be exposed to radiation. The dangers of a RED depend on three factors: 1) the type and amount of radioactive material used; 2) how long a person spends near the device; and 3) what parts of a person's body are exposed to radiation coming from the device. People exposed to high levels of radiation can develop symptoms of Acute Radiation Syndrome (ARS). They can also develop radiation burns. Health effects may take hours, days, or weeks to appear. These effects can range from mild to severe (e.g., cancer or death). Some people may not experience any health effects.
Radionuclide	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A radioactive isotope of a particular element.
Radiological Emergency Area	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	An area established either on an ad hoc basis or pre- identified in a medical facility for monitoring, decontamination, and treatment of contaminated injured individuals, and for contamination control.
Reasonable Assurance	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A determination that state, local, tribal, and utility offsiteplans and preparedness are adequate to protect public health and safety in the emergency planning areas of commercial nuclear power plants.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Reception / Relocation Center	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A pre-designated facility located outside the plume exposure pathway emergency planning zone (at a minimum 15 miles from the nuclear power plant) at which the evacuated public can register; receive radiation monitoring and decontamination; receive assistance in contacting others; receive directions to congregate care centers; reunite with others; and receive general information. It generally refers to a facility where monitoring, decontamination, and registration of evacuees are conducted. A reception / relocation center is also referred to as a registration center or public registration and decontamination center.
Recovery	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The process of reducing radiation exposure rates and concentrations of radioactive material in the environment to acceptable levels for return by the general public for unconditional occupancy or use after the emergency phase of a radiological emergency.
Recovery and Restoration	EMD Health	The late phase protective activities taken to address the long-term concerns in the affected area(s) and among its residents. These concerns include economic, social, psychological, physiological, and environmental impacts, as well as control of contaminated food, and a continuing public information effort.
Recovery Worker	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	An individual who is permitted to enter the restricted zone under controlled conditions to perform work or to retrieve valuable property.
Re-entry	Health	Temporary movement into a restricted or relocation area under controlled conditions.
Regional Director (RD)	FEMA	A Director of a regional office of FEMA, or his/her designated representative. As used in these regulations, Regional Director also means Disaster Recovery Manager who has been appointed to exercise the authority of the Regional Director for a particular emergency or major disaster.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Regional Response Force (RRF)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A force identified in the Nuclear Accident Response Capabilities Listing (at the Joint Nuclear Accident Coordinating Center) belonging to Department of Defense or Department of Energy installations, facilities, or activities within the US and its territories. The Regional Response Force may be tasked with taking emergency response actions necessary to maintain command and control onsite pending arrival of the Service or Agency Response Force. Functions with which the Regional Response Force may be tasked, within its capabilities, are: (1) rescue operations; (2) accident site security; (3) firefighting; (4) initial weapon emergency staffing; (5) radiation monitoring; (6) establishing command, control and communications; and (7) public affairs activities.
Relocation	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The removal or continued exclusion of people (households) from contaminated areas to avoid chronic radiation exposure.
Relocation area	Agriculture	The geographic area in which relocation has been determined to be necessary. This area is defined by geopolitical designations that surround an area of potential exposure with long-term health and safety impacts to the general public.
Relocation Area	Benton County	The geographic area described by geopolitical boundary designations in which relocation has been determined to be necessary.
Relocation Area	Health	A geographical area where ground deposition levels would expose populations greater than 2 rem TEDE during the first year following the accident or greater than 0.5 rem TEDE during the second year. Access to the Relocation Area is controlled. Residents or employees not previously evacuated from these areas are relocated if their calculated dose will exceed these guidelines. Relocation Area = Relocation Isoleth + buffer

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Relocation Boundary	Walla Walla County	The border of the Relocation Area, which is defined by geopolitical designations that surround an area of potential exposure to the public.
Relocation Control Points	Health	Road intersections or other logistically viable points on the Relocation Boundary which enable law enforcement and other emergency workers to maintain access control of the Relocation Area.
Relocation Isopleth	Health	The isodose line used to determine the relocation area.
Roentgen Equivalent in Man (REM)	Agriculture	The unit of exposure expressed as dose equivalent. (The dose in rem is equal to the absorbed dose times a quality factor. The quality factor takes into consideration the linear energy transfer of each type of radiation due to its size, charge, spin, influence, and so forth.)
Roentgen Equivalent in Man (REM)	Health Benton County	Acronym of Roentgen Equivalent in Man. The unit for dose equivalent of ionizing radiation that equates the biological damage to human tissue (biological effect) caused by any type of ionizing radiation (i.e., alpha, beta, gamma, etc.) A rem of alpha radiation is equal to a rem of gamma or beta radiation. (A rem = a rad x a quality factor).
Rem (also see roentgen equivalent in man/mammal)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The unit of dose of any ionizing radiation that produces the same biological effect as a unit of absorbed dose of ordinary x-rays. A unit of dose for measuring the amount of ionizing radiation energy absorbed in biological tissue.
Responsible offsite response organization (responsible ORO)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	An organization designated in emergency response plans /procedures as that organization's responsible for a specific emergency function.
Responsible school official	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The school official participating in an exercise or drill, who is responsible for implementing school emergency procedures according to the plan.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Restricted Area or Zone	Walla Walla County Health	Any area to which access is controlled for the protection of individuals from exposures to radiation and hazardous materials. The state of Washington recommends protection actions (i.e., relocation) in areas where members of the public could receive two REM over the first year by residing in the area. In contrast, state WAC 246-221-010 sets the occupational workers exposure limits in restricted areas at 5 REM/year, or 1.25 REM per calendar quarter.
Restricted zone	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	An area of controlled access from which the population has been evacuated, relocated or sheltered-in-place.
Return	EMD	The intermediate phase action to allow evacuees to return to their homes as quickly as possible in areas that were clearly not affected. Several return protective action decisions may be made, and are described as Initial Return, Second Return, and others.
Return	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Reoccupation of areas cleared for unrestricted residence or use by previously evacuated or relocated populations.
Revised Code of Washington (RCW)	RCW	The Revised Code of Washington (RCW) is the compilation of all permanent laws now in force. It is a collection of Session Laws (enacted by the Legislature, and signed by the Governor, or enacted via the initiative process), arranged by topic, with amendments added and repealed laws removed. It does not include temporary laws such as appropriations acts.
Roentgen (R)	Health Benton County	A unit of exposure to ionizing radiation. It is that amount of gamma- or x-rays required to produce ions carrying 1 electrostatic unit of electrical charge in 1 cubic centimeter of dry air under standard conditions.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Roentgen (r)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A unit of exposure of gamma (or X-ray) radiation in field dosimetry. One roentgen is essentially equal to one rad (see“rad”). A unit for measuring the amount of radiation energy imparted to a volume of air. The roentgen can be used only to measure X-rays or gamma rays.
roentgen equivalent in man/mammal (rem)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	One rem is the quantity of ionizing radiation of any type which, when absorbed by man or other mammals, produces a physiological effect equivalent to that produced by the absorption of 1 roentgen of X-ray or gamma radiation.
Rumors	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Information circulated by individuals and organizations during an emergency that may or may not be true. (Usually, rumors originate and are spread on an ad hoc, not official basis.)
Sampling	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Collecting specimens of materials (e.g., particles or radioiodine in the air, animal feed, vegetation, water, soil, or milk) at field locations.
Schools	REP Program Manual, Appendix B Benton County	In the context of the REP Program, the term “schools” refers to public and private schools, and licensed or government supported pre-schools and daycare centers. Primarily intended to refer to public schools. However, because of the interest of private schools, kindergartens, and day care centers in participating in Radiological Emergency Preparedness exercises, this term may be expanded to include these groups
Section 409 Hazard Mitigation Plan	EMD	The hazard mitigation plan required under section 409 of the Stafford Act as a condition of receiving Federal Disaster Assistance. This plan is the basis for the identification of measures to be funded under the Hazard Mitigation grant Program.
Senior Federal Official (SFO)	Agriculture	An individual representing a Federal department or agency with primary statutory authority responsibility for incident management.
Senior FEMA Official (SFO)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Official appointed by the director of FEMA, or his representative, to direct the FEMA response at the scene of a radiological emergency.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Service Animal	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Dogs that are individually trained to do work or perform tasks for people with disabilities. Examples of such work or tasks include guiding people who are blind, alerting people who are deaf, pulling a wheelchair, alerting and protecting a person who is having a seizure, reminding a person with mental illness to take prescribed medications, calming a person with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) during an anxiety attack, or performing other duties. Service animals are working animals, not pets. The work or task a dog has been trained to provide must be directly related to the person’s disability. Dogs whose sole function is to provide comfort or emotional support do not qualify as service animals under the ADA.
Shall	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Mandatory items originating in regulatory material.
Shelter	Benton County Franklin County	Staffed by the American Red Cross (ARC). Established to provide evacuees with food, lodging, first aid and other services. Can be co-located with an EWAC. Evacuees must stop at the Assistance Center to be referred to a shelter.
Sheltering	Agriculture	A protective action that involves taking cover in a building that can be made relatively airtight. Generally, any building suitable for winter habitation will provide some protection when the windows and doors are closed and the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems are turned off. Effectiveness can be increased by methods such as using an interior room or basement, taping doors and windows, and employing other systems to limit natural ventilation.
Sheltering	Health	The use of a structure for radiation protection from an airborne plume and/or deposited radioactive material.
Shelter-In-Place	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A protective action that includes going indoors, listening to an Emergency Alert System radio or television station, closing all windows and doors, closing exterior vents, and turning off heating and air conditioning equipment using outside air.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Should	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Guidance outlining a Federally approved means of meeting the intent of the REP regulations. The term may denote an option, neither requirement nor recommendation.
Sievert	Health	The metric unit of dose equivalent (biological effect) of radiation to humans. 1 Sievert = 100 rem.
Simulation Cell (SimCell)	Benton County	Exercise personnel who simulate interfaces with any nonparticipating groups and who deliver exercise injects to participants.
Site Area Emergency (SAE)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Licensee emergency classification level indicating that events are in process or have occurred that involve actual or likely major failures in the plant functions needed for protecting the public or security events that result 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. Releases are not expected to exceed Environmental Protection Agency protective action guide exposure levels beyond the site boundary.
Site Specific Procedures	EMD	The procedures used by an organization or individual to respond to a specific occurrence.
Special Population	EMD Benton County Franklin County	In the event of public evacuation, certain groups within the plume exposure pathway emergency planning zone may require special transportation or protective provisions due to special needs or sensitive industrial operations. Examples of such groups are the staff and inhabitants of: Schools and day care centers, Nursing homes, Hospitals, Retirement centers, Public utilities, Large dairies, Correctional institutions, Facilities for developmentally disabled Impaired mobility, sight, or hearing Special industrial plants.
Stafford Act	Benton County	The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
State Coordinating Officer (SCO)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	An official designated by the governor of an affected state to work with the Cognizant Federal Agency Official and Senior FEMA Official in coordinating the response efforts of Federal, state, local, tribal, volunteer, and private agencies.
State Coordinating Officer(SCO)	Benton County	The person appointed by the Governor to act in cooperation with the Federal Coordinating Officer to administer disaster recovery efforts. This person shall coordinate State and local disaster assistance efforts with those of the Federal Government.
Table Top Exercise	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A discussion-based exercise that may test single or multiple scenarios and outcomes. OROs may use tabletop exercises to assess key elements in decision-making and implementation.
Technical Specifications	Benton County Agriculture	The limits, operating conditions, and other requirements imposed by the NRC on the operation of commercial facilities and DOE on the operation of its reactor facilities.
Technical Support Center	Benton County	An onsite facility located near the control room, occupied during an Alert or higher classification of emergency, which provides management and technical support to plant operations personnel.
Thermoluminescent Dosimeter (TLD)	Benton County	A type of dosimetry badge used to measure an individual's level of exposure to ionizing radiation. It is characteristic of thermoluminescent material that radiation produces internal changes that cause the material, when subsequently heated, to give off a measurable amount of light directly proportional to the radiation dose. This type of dosimeter cannot be read directly by the wearer; it must be read by a laboratory.
Thermoluminescent Dosimeter (TLD)	EMD	A device for measuring radiation exposure similar to a film badge or a pocket dosimeter.
Thermoluminescent Dosimeter (TLD)	Health	A personal radiation measuring device that uses crystal substances (e.g., lithium fluoride, calcium fluoride) which absorb radiation and develop an electrical potential proportional to the radiation exposure. TLDs are used in a manner similar to a film badge or a pocket dosimeter. TLDs are considered accurate enough to constitute a legal record of dose.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Thermoluminescent Dosimeter (TLD)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	A type of dosimetry badge used to measure an individual's level of exposure to ionizing radiation. It is characteristic of thermoluminescent material that radiation produces internal changes that cause the material, when subsequently heated, to give off a measurable amount of light directly proportional to the radiation dose. This type of dosimeter cannot be read directly by the wearer; it must be read by a laboratory.
Thermoluminescent Dosimeter (TLD)	Franklin County	A non-self-reading device for measuring radiation exposure which is a more accurate than a direct reading dosimeter and constitutes a legal record of an Emergency Worker's actual radiation exposure received during the duration of an accident.
Thyroid blocking agent	FEMA	A thyroid blocking agent is a pill, typically containing potassium-iodide. The thyroid blocking agent contains non-radioactive iodine which, when taken before or immediately after exposure to radioactive iodine, saturates the thyroid with non-radioactive iodine. Since additional iodine will not be absorbed by the thyroid, any radioactive iodine subsequently taken up by the body will remain spread throughout the body and will be quickly excreted.
Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE)	Health	The sum of the internal and external radiation doses received from a given exposure to radiation and intake of radioactive material.
Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE)	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	The sum of the deep dose equivalent (for external exposures) and for committed effective dose equivalent (for internal exposures).
Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE)	Franklin County	The sum of the deep dose equivalent from external gamma radiation and the Committed Effective Dose Equivalent (CEDE) from internal exposures.
Traffic Control	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	All activities accomplished for the purpose of facilitating the evacuation of the general public in vehicles along specific routes.
Traffic Control Point (TCP)	Health	Location on primary or secondary road where it crosses the Food Control Area boundary.

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Acronyms and Definitions	11/12/2024

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Transient Persons	REP Program Manual, Appendix B	Non-residents - Persons who do not permanently reside in the plume exposure pathway emergency planning zone, but may be present during an emergency.
Transportation Dependent Individuals	Benton County Franklin County	Those individuals who do not have their own transportation and must depend on other individuals, taxis, or public transportation.
Turn - Back Values	Benton County Franklin County	Total accumulated external limits or exposure rates, established by the Offsite health authority, at which the Emergency Worker should leave the area without further consultation or direction.
Unannounced exercise (or drill)	EMD	An exercise (or drill) for which knowledge of the exact date and time is restricted to those individuals with a need to know.
Unified Dose Assessment Center(UDAC)	EMD	An area within the Hanford Site EOC which houses the personnel responsible for the coordination of radiological monitoring teams, collection of radiological monitoring data, calculation of dose projections, and the recommendation of protective actions for the Emergency Planning Zones. Also see Dose Assessment Center (DAC) and Meteorological Unified Dose Assessment Center (MUDAC).
United States Department of Energy (DOE)	Benton County Franklin County EMD	The United States Department of Energy is the Federal agency responsible for a broad array of energy research, development, and materials production activities. The U.S. Department of Energy is responsible for management of the Hanford Site located in Benton, Franklin and Grant Counties, Washington through its Richland Operations Office (RL) and provides resources support in the event of a fixed nuclear facility incident.
Unrestricted Area	Health	The area where radiation dose rates are less than twice background.
Unusual Event (UE) Classification	EMD	The least serious emergency. It means there is a minor problem at the facility being handled by facility workers.
Urgent medical condition	EMD	Medical problems for which a delay in treatment may cause extended recovery time, reduced level of recovery, or death.

Term	Reference /Source	Definition
Walk-through		A type of evaluation in which evaluators inspect the physical layout of a facility or area including equipment, attendant resources, and procedures to determine conformity with specific ORO plans.
Warning		A notification to the public in advance of anticipated emergency.
Washington Administrative Code (WAC)	Legislature	Washington Administrative Code — Regulations of executive branch agencies are issued by authority of statutes. Like legislation and the Constitution, regulations are a source of primary law in Washington State. The WAC codifies the regulations and arranges them by subject or agency. The online version of the WAC is updated twice a month.
Washington Nuclear Project (WNP)	EMD	A term used to designate facilities of Energy Northwest facilities on the Hanford site. Now known as the Columbia Generating Station.
Washington Public Power Supply System (Supply System)	EMD	A public corporation operating the only commercial nuclear power plant in the State of Washington. Now doing business as Energy Northwest.
Wedge	EMD	An angle centered about the downwind bearing. Used to indicate a larger area of concern for emergency planning than that provided by the output of a dispersion model. For example, the D2PC dispersion model assumes that the area surrounding the release is flat and open, and that there will be no changes in the wind direction after the release. For this reason, a wedge is often used to account for model limitations

Appendix 1	Revision 0
Acronyms and Definitions	1/12/2018

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Appendix 2 – Facility Notification Forms

Summary of Changes:

- **Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.**
- **Updated Columbia Generating Station Classification Notification Form.**
- **Updated Framatome Incident Notification Form.**
- **Updated NNPP Civil Authority Notification Form. Removed NNWP Form.**

Columbia Generating Station Classification Notification Form, Page 1 of 2

1 Type of Event: a. <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency b. <input type="checkbox"/> Drill		COLUMBIA GENERATING STATION CLASSIFICATION NOTIFICATION FORM (CNF)		2 No: _____																																													
3 Notification Provided By: (Emergency Director) Name (Print): _____ Phone: (509) _____		4 Classification/Status a. <input type="checkbox"/> Initial Classification b. <input type="checkbox"/> Reclassification c. <input type="checkbox"/> Termination d. <input type="checkbox"/> PAR Changes/Additions e. <input type="checkbox"/> Information		Time: _____ Date: _____																																													
Section Map 		5 a. <input type="checkbox"/> UNUSUAL EVENT <i>No Offsite Protective Actions Recommended</i> b. <input type="checkbox"/> ALERT <i>No Offsite Protective Actions Recommended</i> c. <input type="checkbox"/> SITE AREA EMERGENCY Automatic Protective Action Recommendation EVACUATE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Columbia River • Ringold Fishing Area • Wahluke Hunting Area • Schools in EPZ • Horn Rapids Recreation Area/ORV Park d. <input type="checkbox"/> GENERAL EMERGENCY Automatic Protective Action Recommendation EVACUATE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Columbia River • Ringold Fishing Area • Wahluke Hunting Area • Schools in EPZ • Horn Rapids Recreation Area/ORV Park 																																															
8 Meteorological Data: Wind Speed: _____ mph from _____ degrees Precipitation: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Stability Classification _____		6 PROTECTIVE ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS IF a General Emergency is declared, THEN Refer to PPM 13.2.2 "Determining PARs". IF A GE is NOT declared, This section is Not Applicable Basis for PARs: <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable <input type="checkbox"/> Radiological <input type="checkbox"/> Plant																																															
9 <input type="checkbox"/> No Release (Block 10, 11 & 12 are N/A) <input type="checkbox"/> Release		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">All Sections</th> <th colspan="4">0-2 miles</th> <th colspan="4">2-10 miles</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Section 1</th> <th>Section 2</th> <th>Section 3</th> <th>Section 4</th> <th>Section 1</th> <th>Section 2</th> <th>Section 3</th> <th>Section 4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Monitor & Prepare</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Monitor & Prepare</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Monitor & Prepare</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Monitor & Prepare</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Monitor & Prepare</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Monitor & Prepare</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Monitor & Prepare</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Monitor & Prepare</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Monitor & Prepare</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Shelter In Place</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Shelter In Place</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Shelter In Place</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Shelter In Place</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Shelter In Place</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Shelter In Place</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Shelter In Place</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Shelter In Place</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Shelter In Place</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Evacuate</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Evacuate</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Evacuate</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Evacuate</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Evacuate</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Evacuate</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Evacuate</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Evacuate</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Evacuate</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				All Sections	0-2 miles				2-10 miles				Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 4	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 4	<input type="checkbox"/> Monitor & Prepare	<input type="checkbox"/> Monitor & Prepare	<input type="checkbox"/> Monitor & Prepare	<input type="checkbox"/> Monitor & Prepare	<input type="checkbox"/> Monitor & Prepare	<input type="checkbox"/> Monitor & Prepare	<input type="checkbox"/> Monitor & Prepare	<input type="checkbox"/> Monitor & Prepare	<input type="checkbox"/> Monitor & Prepare	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter In Place	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter In Place	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter In Place	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter In Place	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter In Place	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter In Place	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter In Place	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter In Place	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter In Place	<input type="checkbox"/> Evacuate	<input type="checkbox"/> Evacuate	<input type="checkbox"/> Evacuate	<input type="checkbox"/> Evacuate	<input type="checkbox"/> Evacuate	<input type="checkbox"/> Evacuate	<input type="checkbox"/> Evacuate	<input type="checkbox"/> Evacuate	<input type="checkbox"/> Evacuate
All Sections	0-2 miles				2-10 miles																																												
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10 Type of release: <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/> Airborne <input type="checkbox"/> Water		11 Estimated Start of Release: <input type="checkbox"/> N/A Time/Date: _____ Release Terminated: Time/Date: _____		7 Security Event: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Responding personnel are to report to: <input type="checkbox"/> On-Site Facilities <input type="checkbox"/> Alternate Facilities, Energy Northwest Office Complex, 3000 George Washington Way																																													
12 State Criteria met for administering KI... (Information only) <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 250 mrem/hr thyroid. <input type="checkbox"/> 1.4 x 10 ⁻⁷ µCi/cc I-131 <input type="checkbox"/> Unfiltered or unmonitored release		13 EAL# _____ Description: _____																																															
Additional Information: _____																																																	
14 Prognosis of Situation: a. <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown b. <input type="checkbox"/> Stable c. <input type="checkbox"/> Escalating d. <input type="checkbox"/> Improving																																																	
15 Emergency Director Approval Signature: _____																																																	

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Appendix 2	Revision 3
Facility Notification Forms	11/25/2024

Columbia Generating Station Classification Notification Form, Page 2 of 2

Completion of Classification Notification Form (CNF)

Completing the form

- Block 1. Type of event: For actual emergencies, the block "Emergency" should be checked.
For drills or exercises, the block "Drill" should be checked.
- Block 2. Classification Form Number: This is a sequential number indicating the order of offsite notifications.
The first CNF is #1 followed by #2, etc.
- Block 3. Notification provided by. This is the name of the Emergency Director providing the information for the Crash call.
Phone number is the number at which the notifier can be contacted.
- Block 4. Classification/Statuses: a-e.
Item a or b: The time listed is the time at which the ED declares the emergency classification or upgrade.
This time starts the 15-minute notification requirement.
Item c.: Termination, no Classification Level should exist or be marked.
A CNF and Crash must be initiated at the termination of a drill or actual event.
Item d.: If additional PARs are required after the CNF for the GE has been transmitted, complete this block.
The need for additional PARs requires notifications be completed within 15 minutes of the time in the block.
Item e.: Periodic information updates such as release information, KI, prognosis, and changes in Met conditions should be provided at least once an hour.
- Block 5. Check block for appropriate emergency classification.
UNUSUAL EVENT (UE), ALERT, SITE AREA EMERGENCY (SAE), GENERAL EMERGENCY (GE)
- Block 6. When a GE is declared, Refer to PPM 13.2.2 "Determining Protective Action Recommendations" (PARs),
Check applicable sections/actions and communicated during the Crash call for the GE.
If a GE is NOT declared, this section is N/A and does NOT need to be filled in.
- Block 7. Identify whether the event is security based (Auto Dialer Scenario 191) and reporting location for Offsite Response Organization (ie. County and State Personnel) responding to CGS.
- Block 8. Enter Meteorological (Met) data. To convert Delta T to stability class, refer to PPM 13.8.1.
Following a release, if met data changes ensure additional PARs are considered and provide offsite notification.
- Block 9. If there is a No RELEASE, then blocks 10, 11 & 12 are N/A.
If there is a RELEASE then enter information in blocks 10, 11 & 12.
If RELEASE starts after CNF and CRASH notification has been completed,
THEN provide new CNF and Crash notifications to offsite agencies as soon as RELEASE Criteria has been met.
- Block 10. If there is a RELEASE, mark it as airborne or water.
- Block 11. If there is a RELEASE, enter the start time. Enter stop time following release termination.
- Block 12. The block with information on the State's criteria for KI is an information notification not a PAR.
- Block 13. Enter the EAL number. Provide a short description of the event. Do not use jargon and avoid acronyms.
- Block 14. Enter Prognosis of Situation.
This is a judgment call relating to prognosis for worsening or termination of event based on plant information.
- Block 15. Ensure the Emergency Director has signed the form prior to transmittal to the offsite agencies.


Additional information to consider when completing the CNF.

- CNF must be filled out in entirety prior to transmittal to offsite agencies. Transmittal of the CNF should occur prior to initiation of each Crash Call. The requirement to complete 15-minute notifications to the offsite agencies should not be delayed if the time needed to complete the form would impact the notification requirement. In cases where the Crash Call is initiated prior to transmittal, the form should be filled out and transmitted as soon as possible.
- When the Control Room is providing emergency classifications, they will ensure the SCC has received the CNF, at which time the SCC will follow up with the offsite agencies to ensure they have received the CNF and provide verbally communicated block by block for each of the blocks to the offsite agencies.
If the SCC is not available, the Control Room Notifier must provide the information block by block to the offsite agencies.
- If the CNF information is being communicated from the EOF or TSC, all information on the form must be verbally communicated block by block for each of the blocks to the offsite agencies.
- If an error on the CNF is recognized during the Crash Call, the correction should be noted on the CNF, initialed, and communicated during the Crash Call.
- If an error is recognized in block 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 or 13 after the Crash Call has been concluded, a new corrected CNF with the next sequential number should be completed, transmitted, and followed up with a Crash Call.

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	Appendix 2-2
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U. S. Department of Energy Hanford Emergency Notification Form

 U.S. Department of Energy HANFORD EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION FORM		No.: _____
1. NOTIFICATION PROVIDED BY: Name: _____		Phone: (509) _____
2. AREA AND FACILITY: _____		3. TYPE EVENT: a. <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency b. <input type="checkbox"/> Exercise/Drill
4. CLASSIFICATION/STATUS: a. <input type="checkbox"/> Initial Classification b. <input type="checkbox"/> Reclassification c. <input type="checkbox"/> Correction <input type="checkbox"/> PAR Change/Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Information <input type="checkbox"/> Termination		
5. EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION LEVEL AND OFFSITE PROTECTIVE ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS:		
	a. <input type="checkbox"/> ALERT	b. <input type="checkbox"/> SITE AREA EMERGENCY
	c. <input type="checkbox"/> GENERAL EMERGENCY	
<input type="checkbox"/> 100K	None	None
<input type="checkbox"/> 200E	None	None
<input type="checkbox"/> 200W	None	None
<input type="checkbox"/> 300	None	Evacuate Columbia River from White Bluffs Ferry Landing to Leslie Groves Park
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	None	None
		• Evacuate Columbia River from White Bluffs Ferry Landing to Leslie Groves Park • Shelter-in-Place for 0.9 miles <input type="checkbox"/> Evacuate Columbia River from White Bluffs Ferry Landing to Leslie Groves Park <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter-in-Place for section(s): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> See Block 10, below
6. TYPE OF INCIDENT:		
a. Security Incident <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
EAL No.: DOE-0223, RLEP 1.0, Appendix 1-		Table:
Description of Incident: <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>		
7. RELEASE TO THE OUTSIDE ENVIRONMENT INFORMATION:		8. METEOROLOGICAL DATA:
a. <input type="checkbox"/> No Release (No indicators)		Wind Speed: _____ mph
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown (Indicators of possible release, but not confirmed)		Wind Direction: From _____
c. <input type="checkbox"/> Confirmed Release (Visible or instrument indication of hazardous release)		Precipitation: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Estimated Start Time of Release: _____		Stability Class:
<input type="checkbox"/> Airborne <input type="checkbox"/> Spill <input type="checkbox"/> To Columbia River		A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/>
d. <input type="checkbox"/> Release Terminated - Time: _____		
9. PROGNOSIS OF SITUATION: a. <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown b. <input type="checkbox"/> Stable c. <input type="checkbox"/> Escalating d. <input type="checkbox"/> Improving		
10. ADDITIONAL OFFSITE PROTECTIVE ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS: <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 60px; width: 100%;"></div>		
Approved: _____		
Print First and Last Name		Signature / Date / Time

Framatome Incident Notification Form (Page 1 of 2)

EHS&L Document Emergency Preparedness – Part III Incident Notification Form	Proprietary	E08-03-4.1 Version 8.0 Page 1
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INCIDENT NOTIFICATION FORM

INCIDENT NOTIFICATION FORM, Number: _____
(Format = YYYYMMDD-XXX)

I WILL READ THIS FORM TO YOU AND THEN FAX IT TO YOU AFTERWARDS.

- This is [**name**] _____, Callback phone (509) 375-8350
- Of the Framatome Inc. facility at 2101 Horn Rapids Road in Richland, WA.
- We have an event that is an: Actual Emergency Exercise / Drill
- The type, date, and time of this classification is:

Type	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Time (24 hr format)
<input type="checkbox"/> Initial Classification	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Periodic Update	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Reclassification	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> PAR Change Only	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Termination	_____	_____

- The emergency classification is: (check all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> Alert	<input type="checkbox"/> HazMat Level 2	<input type="checkbox"/> None
<input type="checkbox"/> Site Area Emergency [PAR Required]	<input type="checkbox"/> HazMat Level 3 [PAR Required]	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Yet Classified
- The type of incident is: (check all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> Radiological	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire	<input type="checkbox"/> Security
<input type="checkbox"/> Criticality (Actual)	<input type="checkbox"/> Explosion	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Criticality (Potential)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Materials	

Description of Incident: **[Keep it simple, free of jargon and acronyms]**

[FORM CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE ...]

Framatome Inc.

2101 Horn Rapids Road
Richland, WA 99354

Emergency Telephone: (509) 375-8350 or 375-8259
Emergency Fax: (509) 371-8215 or 371-8217

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Framatome Incident Notification Form, Page 2 of 2

EHS&L Document Emergency Preparedness – Part III Incident Notification Form	Proprietary	E08-03-4.1 Version 8.0 Page 2
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7. A release:
- Is not expected
- May start at **[time]** _____ and may last for _____ hours
- Started at **[time]** _____ and may last for _____ hours
- Has been terminated
8. The weather:
- Wind speed approximately _____ mph with direction from _____ to _____
- Precipitation: Yes No
9. Offsite assistance requested includes: (check all that apply)
- None Fire Other: _____
- Ambulance Law Enforcement
10. Prognosis of the situation is:
- Unknown Stable Escalating Improving
11. The Protective Action Recommendation (PAR) for **OFFSITE** is: **[Mark all that Apply]**
- Shelter in 1 mile zone
- Evacuate 1 mile zone
- Shelter in zone(s): _____
- Evacuate zone(s): _____
- None
12. The basis for this **OFFSITE** PAR is: (check all that apply)
- Radiological Material Hazardous Material Other _____
- Criticality Not Applicable
13. Protective Action in effect **ONSITE** is:
- Partial site shelter
- Site-wide shelter
- Partial site evacuation
- Site-wide evacuation
- None

Authorized by: _____ Plant Emergency Director **[Print / Sign]** Date _____ Time _____

END OF DOCUMENT

Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program Civil Authority Notification Form (Page 1 of 2)

1. NOTIFICATION PROVIDED BY: Name: _____ Phone No: _____ Date: _____

2. FACILITY: Naval Base Kitsap (NBK)-Bremerton NBK-Bangor NAVSTA Everett OTHER: _____

3. TYPE OF NOTIFICATION/TIME OF EVENT: a. Emergency b. Drill/Exercise c. Time of Event: _____

4. CLASSIFICATION STATUS:

a. Preliminary Classification Time: _____ d. Protective Action Recommendations:
Change/Addition/Refinement Time: _____
b. Follow-up classification Time: _____ e. Information Time: _____
(Based on off-site surveys)
c. Termination (Release stopped) Time: _____

5. TYPE OF EVENT:

a. Fire/Explosion (circle one) involving radioactive material
b. Reactor system (if known, circle one) - Loss of Coolant / Steam Line Rupture / Loss of Flow / Unknown
Yes / No / Unknown - Reactor shutdown
Yes / No / Unknown - Reactor compartment containment set
Yes / No / Unknown - Ship containment set
c. Radiological (liquid spill associated with: Reactor system discharge Other: _____)
d. Transportation accident involving radioactive material. On-site Off-site
e. Further description of event: _____

6. PLUME STAGE EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION LEVEL & OFF-SITE PROTECTIVE ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS:

a. <input type="checkbox"/> UNUSUAL EVENT < 0.01 rem TEDE < 0.05 rem CDE Thyroid	1. No specific action by state and local authorities or the public is required. 2. Facility monitoring teams have been dispatched off-site, if appropriate.
b. <input type="checkbox"/> ALERT 0.01 to < 0.1 rem TEDE 0.05 to < 0.5 rem CDE Thyroid	1. State and Local authorities should standby. 2. No specific action by the public is required at this time. 3. Facility monitoring teams have been dispatched off-site.
c. <input type="checkbox"/> SITE AREA EMERGENCY 0.1 to < 1 rem TEDE 0.5 to < 5 rem CDE Thyroid	1. Recommend steps be taken to control access and warn the general public: <input type="checkbox"/> Establish Coast Guard Safety Zone <input type="checkbox"/> Public and private ferry traffic: _____, _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Public and Private Buses <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ 2. Recommend preparatory steps be taken for directing the general public in specific sectors to evacuate or take shelter. 3. Facility monitoring teams have been dispatched off-site.
d. <input type="checkbox"/> GENERAL EMERGENCY ≥ 1 rem TEDE ≥ 5 rem CDE Thyroid	1. Recommend that the general public in specific sectors be directed to evacuate or take shelter . 2. Recommend steps be taken to control access: <input type="checkbox"/> Establish Coast Guard Safety Zone <input type="checkbox"/> Public and private ferry traffic: _____, _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Public and Private Buses <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ 3. Facility monitoring teams have been dispatched off-site.

7. METEOROLOGICAL DATA:

Wind Direction (from): _____ degrees Wind Speed: _____ mph Precipitation: Yes No
Stability Class (Pasquill Category): A B C D E F (Circle one)

8. PROGNOSIS OF SITUATION:

a. Unknown b. Stable c. Escalating d. Improving

9. OFF-SITE ASSISTANCE RESPONDING:

a. None b. Ambulance # Injured: _____ @ _____ # Contaminated/Injured _____ @ _____ c. Fire
d. Other: Coast Guard Safety Zone Department of Energy (DOE) Aerial Measuring Service (AMS)
 _____ Hospital FAA (to restrict over-flights)

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Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program Civil Authority Notification Form (Page 2 of 2)

CIVIL AUTHORITY NOTIFICATION FORM (Page 2 of 2)

10. RELEASE INFORMATION:			
a. On-site Release <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	c. Release: <input type="checkbox"/> Airborne <input type="checkbox"/> Direct Radiation <input type="checkbox"/> Waterborne (to waterways – not from fallout) (Check all that apply)	d. <u>Estimated</u> Release Start: _____ <u>Assumed</u> Duration of Release: _____	
b. Off-site release <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Cobalt 60, <input type="checkbox"/> Fission Products <input type="checkbox"/> Elevated Release <input type="checkbox"/> Ground/Water level Release	e. Release <u>Actually</u> Terminated at _____ <u>Actual</u> Duration of Release: _____	

f. Perimeter and Off-Site Data:

SURVEY LOCATION		TIME	RELEASE (Circle One)
_____	_____ mR/hr at _____ (survey height)	_____	During / After
_____	_____ mR/hr at _____ (survey height)	_____	During / After
_____	_____ mR/hr at _____ (survey height)	_____	During / After
_____	_____ uuCi/100 cm ²	_____	During / After
_____	_____ uuCi/100 cm ²	_____	During / After
_____	_____ uuCi/100 cm ²	_____	During / After
_____	_____ uCi/ml (air) <input type="checkbox"/> Radioiodine sample	_____	During / After
_____	_____ uCi/ml (air) <input type="checkbox"/> Radioiodine sample	_____	During / After
_____	_____ uCi/ml (air) <input type="checkbox"/> Radioiodine sample	_____	During / After
_____	_____ uCi/ml (water)	_____	During / After
_____	_____ uCi/ml (water)	_____	During / After
_____	_____ uCi/ml (water)	_____	During / After

g. Plume Stage Dose Rates and Airborne Levels at Site Boundary:

_____ mrem/hr (Whole Body) _____ uCi/ml airborne (Radioiodine Cobalt 60)

h. Plume Stage DOSE at Site Boundary: _____ mrem (Whole Body) _____ mrem (Thyroid)

i. Post-Plume Stage Dose at Site Boundary – See attached NARAC Plot:

Total Effective Dose Equivalent (4-Days) (TEDE): _____ mrem Whole Body

11. POST PLUME STAGE PROTECTIVE ACTIONS:

Generally the State and County will determine post-plume protective actions. Some common sense protective actions are:

Changing / Washing Clothes Showering Opening windows to vent residences / businesses

N/A

12. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

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	<i>Appendix 2-8</i>
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Appendix 3 – Atmospheric Stability Categories

Summary of Changes:

- **No changes.**

These Atmospheric Stability Categories are used on the Washington State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Weather Charts, Energy Northwest Classification Notification Form (CNF), United States Department of Energy Hanford Site Notification Form, and Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program Event Classification/Notification Form.

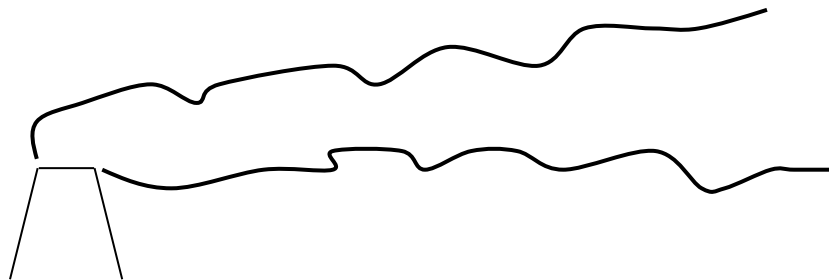
Classification	Pasquill Stability Category
Extremely Unstable (Very Unstable)	A
Moderately Unstable (Unstable)	B
Slightly Unstable (Slightly Unstable)	C
Neutral (Neutral)	D
Slightly Stable (Slightly Stable)	E
Moderately Stable (Moderately Stable)	F
Extremely Stable (Very Stable)	G

Table 3-1: Atmospheric Stability Categories

I. PASQUILL STABILITY CLASSES GENERAL DESCRIPTIONS AND DEFINITIONS

A. EXTREMELY UNSTABLE "A"

Weather conditions are very unpredictable. Wind speed average 1 meter/second but is "gusty." The temperature rapidly decreases with altitude. This condition is called superadiabatic. It is common on a hot sunny day. Due to these conditions, a contamination plume would loop and be unpredictable.



(Extremely Unstable "A")

B. MODERATELY UNSTABLE "B"

Weather conditions are still unpredictable, but less so than "A." Wind speed averages two meters/second, and is not gusty. The temperature still decreases, but not as rapidly, with altitude. Looping of a plume would still occur, but is not as severe. This condition is common on a sunny warm day.

C. SLIGHTLY UNSTABLE "C"

Weather conditions are somewhat unpredictable. Wind speeds average five meters/second. A little gustiness may be expected. The temperature still decreases and looping of a contamination plume may occur, but progressively less pronounced than "A" or "B" categories. This is an average day, slightly cloudy.

D. NEUTRAL "D"

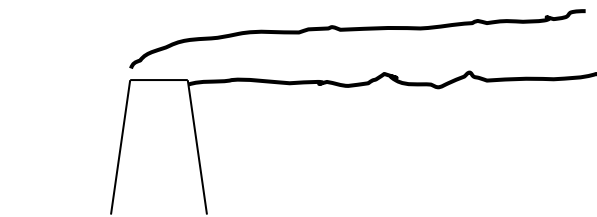
Weather conditions are more predictable. Wind speeds average five meters/second, with no expected gustiness. The temperature still decreases with altitude, but the change is less pronounced. At this point, the condition name changes from "superadiabatic" to "adiabatic." A contamination plume is more predictable, with minor looping. This condition is common on an overcast day or night (heavy overcast)



(Neutral "D")

E. SLIGHTLY STABLE "E"

Weather conditions turn more predictable than with "D." Wind speeds average three meters/second. The temperature does not change with altitude. This condition is called "isothermic." A contamination plume is easy to predict with this condition. "Coning" of the plume occurs. This condition generally occurs at night, and is considered an average night (partly cloudy).

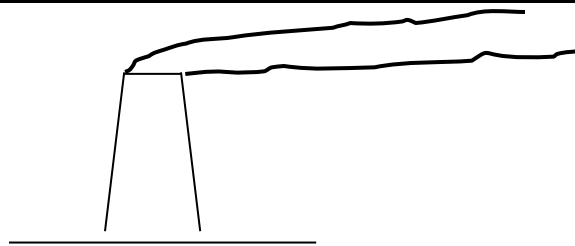


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Atmospheric Stability Categories	11/01/2024

(Slightly Stable "E")

F. MODERATELY STABLE "F"

Weather conditions become very predictable. Wind speeds average two meters/second. This is an inversion. Temperatures increase with altitude. This condition is opposite of a Category "A." With this condition, little vertical dispersion occurs, i.e., it doesn't reach the ground rapidly.



(Moderately Stable "F")

G. EXTREMELY STABLE "G"

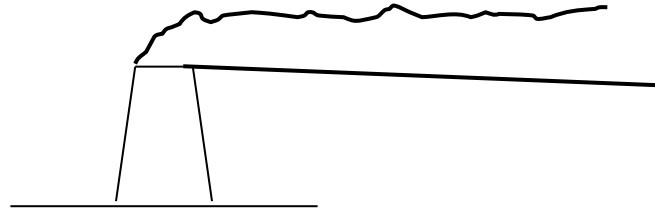
This condition is very predictable, but rarely occurs. No winds blow and the temperature increases rapidly with altitude. This condition may occur over a city, which acts even less pronounced than the "F" condition.

II. NOTES

- The **Unstable classes** (A, B, and C) occur during the daytime. Class A is 'Very Unstable' and corresponds to hot, calm days, which leads to the greatest amount of dispersion. A plume of smoke is broken up and spread widely with 'A' Stability.
- The **Neutral class** D can occur during day or night and corresponds to windy days or to the transform times of dawn and dusk. This is the most frequently occurring stability class.
- The **Stable classes** (E and F) only occur at night. Class F is 'Very Stable' and corresponds to nights with low winds. A plume experiencing 'F' Stability will feature very little dispersion.

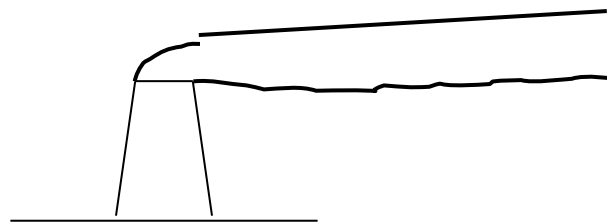
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Stability classes also change with altitude, with day and night changes. Inversions (stable) can occur at low altitudes and can be topped by an unstable class. When this occurs “lofting” of a plume occurs, i.e., the contamination is carried higher into the atmosphere.



(Stable topped by an Unstable)

Or the opposite can occur. Closer to the ground it can be unstable while the inversion can exist at higher altitudes. When this occurs, fumigation occurs, i.e., plume rapidly disperses to the ground.



(Unstable at ground with inversion above)

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Summary of Changes:

- **Highlighted sections identify added or modified text.**
- **Planning Standard F.1.b added Chapter 7, Section 7.2.**

Abbreviation	Description
App	Appendix
Ch	Chapter
CGS	Columbia Generating Station
DOH	Washington State Department of Health
DOH RERP	Department of Health, Radiological Emergency Response Plan
ENW	Energy Northwest
F	Foreword
Fig	Figure
N/A	Not Applicable
§	Subsection
TOC	Table of Contents
P	Promulgation Page
RR	Record of Revisions
WSDA	Washington State Department of Agriculture
WSDA REP	Washington Department of Agriculture Radiological Emergency Plan

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	<i>Appendix 4-2</i>
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Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria		Applicability	Plan Location	Procedure
Planning Standard A – Assignment of Responsibility (Organization Control)				
A.1	The Federal, state, local, and tribal governments, licensee, and other private sector organizations that comprise the overall response for the EPZs are identified.	Licensee State Local		
	i. A description of all Federal, state, local, tribal, and private-sector organizations comprising the overall offsite response; and		Ch. 3 §3.2	N/A
	ii. A list of all principal and supporting organizations.		Ch.2 §2.1.,	N/A
A.1.a	The organizations having an operational role specify their concept of operations and relationship to the total effort. i. A description of each organization’s operational role in an emergency and their relationship to the overall response effort.	Licensee State Local	Ch 2 §2.4., Ch. 3 §3.2.	N/A
A.1.b	Each organization’s emergency plan illustrates these interrelationships in a block diagram. i. An illustration of each organization and its relationship to the total emergency response effort.	Licensee State Local	Ch. 2 §2.3, Figure 2-1, §2.4.,Figure 2-2,	N/A
A.1.c	Each organization identifies the individual, by title/position, who will be in charge of the emergency response.	Licensee State Local		
	i. The individual, by title/position, in charge of the emergency response; and		Ch.2 §2.3., §2.5., §2.7.,	N/A
	ii. The individual, by title/position, coordinating response activities under the authority of the individual in charge.		Ch.2 §2.1., §2.4., §2.7.,	N/A
A.2	References to the applicable acts, codes, or statutes that provide the legal basis for emergency response-related authorities, including those that delegate responsibility and authority to state, local, and tribal governments are included. Each emergency plan indicates who may declare a “State of Emergency” and the powers that ensue.	Licensee State Local		

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Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria		Applicability	Plan Location	Procedure
	i. The legal authority to assign lead responsibility for emergency preparedness to a particular agency;		Chapter 2 §2.1., §2.7.,	N/A
	ii. The legal authority to delegate responsibility and authority for preparedness and response; and		Ch.2 §2.7.,	N/A
	iii. The legal authority to declare a “state of emergency” (or “state of disaster emergency”) and what special powers may ensue.		Ch.2 §2.6., §2.7.,	N/A
A.3	Each organization specifies the key individual(s), by title/position, responsible for the following functions, as applicable to that organization: command and control, alert and notification, communications, public information, accident assessment, public health and sanitation, social services, fire and rescue, traffic control, emergency medical services, law enforcement, transportation, protective response (including authority to request Federal assistance and to initiate other protective actions), and radiological exposure control.	Licensee State Local		
	i. Identification of key individuals, by title/position, with emergency response roles;		Ch.2 §2.5., Figure 2-4,	N/A
	ii. A description of the identified key individuals’ assigned functions by functional areas; and		Ch.2 §2.5.,	N/A
	iii. A visual representation of individuals’ assigned functions by functional area.		Ch.2 §2.5., Figure 2-4, Ch. 3, Table 3.1	N/A
A.4	Written agreements with the support organizations having an emergency response role within the EPZs are referenced. The agreements describe the concept of operations, emergency response measures to be provided, mutually acceptable criteria for their implementation, and arrangements for exchange of information.	State Local		
	i. A list of support organizations and the type of assistance, including capabilities and resources they will provide;		Ch.3 §3.3., Ch 13 §13.1.,	N/A

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Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria		Applicability	Plan Location	Procedure
	ii. (Or reference) Applicable written agreements between the licensee and ORO, including arrangements for NPP site access, if appropriate;		Ch.3 §3.3.,	N/A
	iii. Written agreements annotate the services to be provided through the agreement and how those services will be activated;		Ch.3 §3.3.,	N/A
	iv. Written agreements by reference or in a suitable appendix; and		Ch.3 §3.3., Ch. 13 §13.1	N/A
	v. A statement that written agreements are reviewed annually to verify their validity, including developing new written agreements and updating signatories as necessary.		Ch.3 §3.3.,	N/A
A.5	Each principal response organization is capable of continuous operations for a protracted period. The principal response organization specifies the individual, by title/position, who is responsible for ensuring continuity of resources (technical, administrative, and material).	Licensee State Local		
	i. The individual(s), by title/position, responsible for ensuring continuity of resources in support of 24-hour operations;		Ch.2 §2.2., §2.5.,	N/A
	ii. A reference to a roster that identifies at least two shifts of key staff, by title/position;		Ch.2 §2.2., §2.5.,	PLN-09c,
	iii. The individual(s), by title/position, responsible for maintaining the roster, how it will be maintained, and where the roster is located; and		Ch.2 §2.2., §2.5.;	PLN-09c,
	iv. The shift period and provisions for outgoing staff to brief the incoming staff on the status of the emergency and response activities occurring		Ch.2 §2.2.;	CMD-05, CMD-03a, PLN-01, OPS-03d, LOG-01a, EA-01c,

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Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria		Applicability	Plan Location	Procedure
Planning Standard B – On-Site Emergency Organization (LICENSEE ONLY)				
B.1	Each Licensee shall specify the onsite emergency organization of plant staff personnel for all shifts and its relation to the responsibilities and duties of the normal staff complement.	Licensee		
B.2	Each licensee shall designate an individual as emergency coordinator who shall be on shift at all times and who shall have the authority and responsibility to immediately and unilaterally initiate any emergency actions, including providing protective action recommendations to authorities responsible for implementing offsite emergency measures.	Licensee		
B.3	The emergency plan specifies how the requirements of 10 CFR 50.47(b)(2) and the applicable sections of Appendix E to 10 CFR Part 50 are met.	Licensee		
B.4	Each licensee shall establish the functional responsibilities assigned to the emergency coordinator and shall clearly specify which responsibilities may not be delegated to other elements of the emergency organization . . .	Licensee		
B.5	Each licensee shall specify the positions or title and major tasks to be performed by the persons to be assigned to the functional areas of emergency activity. . .	Licensee		
B.6	Each licensee shall specify the interfaces between and among the onsite functional areas of emergency activity, licensee headquarters support, local service support, and State and local government response organizations . . .	Licensee		
B.7	Each licensee shall specify the corporate management, administrative, and technical support personnel who will augment the plant staff as specified in the table entitled	Licensee		

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Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria		Applicability	Plan Location	Procedure
	“Minimum Staffing Requirements for Nuclear Power Plant Emergencies (Table B-1) and in the following areas. . .			
B.8	Each licensee shall specify the contractor and private organizations who may be requested to provide technical assistance to and augmentation of the emergency organization.	Licensee		
B.9	Each licensee shall identify the services to be provided by local agencies for handling emergencies, e.g., police, ambulance, medical, hospital, and fire-fighting organizations shall be specified. . .	Licensee		

Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria		Applicability	Plan Location	Procedure
Planning Standard C – Emergency Response Support and Resources				
C.1.	Emergency response support and resources provided to the licensee’s EOF, as agreed upon, are described.	Licensee State		
	i. Whether an ORO liaison(s) will be provided to the licensee’s emergency operations facility (EOF), and if so, the individual(s), by title/position, that would be dispatched;		Ch 4 §4.1.;	OPS-06, OPS-06b
	ii. The emergency response support role the liaison(s) will be fulfilling while at EOF; and		Ch 4 §4.1.;	OPS-06b
	iii. The resources, if any, the OROs will provide to the licensee’s EOF.		Ch 4 §4.1.;	N/A
C.2.	Provisions made for additional emergency response support and resources are described and include the following:	Licensee State Local	Ch 2 §2.4., Ch 4.;	N/A
C.2.a.	The individual(s), by title/position, authorized to request emergency response support and resources from responding organizations.	Licensee State Local	Ch 4.	N/A
	i. The individual(s), by title/position, authorized to request emergency response support and resources.			

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Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria		Applicability	Plan Location	Procedure
C.2.b.	(1) Each organization from which emergency response support and/or resources may be requested, (2) the circumstance(s) in which the emergency response support and/or resources would be required, (3) the process for requesting needed emergency response support and/or resources, (4) categories of capabilities and/or resources expected to be provided, (5) when the expected emergency response support and/or resources would be available once requested, and (6) how integration would occur.	Licensee State Local		
	i. A process for identifying potential shortfalls in capabilities and resources;		Ch 4 §4.2.;	UCG-07, OPS-03a,
	ii. The organization(s) from which emergency response support and/or resources may be requested;		Ch 4 §4.2.;	N/A
	iii. Circumstances under which the emergency response support and/or resources would be needed;		Ch 4 §4.2.;	N/A
	iv. The process for requesting needed emergency response support and/or resources;		Ch 4 §4.2.;	LOG-01a, LOG-01b, LOG-04a, LOG-05a, LOG-06a, LOG-06b, OPS-03a, OPS-03b, OPS-03c, OPS-03d,
	v. Categories of capabilities and/or resources expected to be provided;		Ch 4 §4.2.;	N/A
	vi. The amount of time expected for emergency response support and/or resources to be available once requested; and		Ch 4 §4.2.;	N/A
	vii. How incoming emergency response support and/or resources will integrate with response efforts.		Ch 4 §4.2.;	N/A
C.2.c.	Coordination of NPP site access and support for external organizations that have agreed to provide requested emergency response support and resources.	Licensee State Local		
	i. Provisions to allow ORO organizations, including mutual aid/supplemental support and resources, access to the NPP;		Ch 4 §4.1.;	N/A

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Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria		Applicability	Plan Location	Procedure
	ii. Identification of means for granting access to personnel from each organization who are authorized site access resources; and		Ch 4 §4.1.;	N/A
	iii. Provisions for coordination between in-bound response resources and evacuation efforts.		Ch 4 §4.1.;	N/A
C.2.d.	Agreements between licensees and local agencies for law enforcement, medical and ambulance services, fire, hospital support, and other support.	Licensee State		
	i. A list of external organizations that have agreed to provide requested emergency response support to the NPP, as well as the type of support they will provide.		Ch 4 §4.1.;	N/A
C.3.	The capability of each principal organization to coordinate with other principal organizations leading the incident response is described.	Licensee State Local		
	i. Identification of principal organizations;		Ch 4 §4.3.;	N/A
	ii. Roles and responsibilities of principal organizations based on their authorities;		Ch 4 §4.3.;	N/A
	iii. A description of how coordination and integration between principal organizations will occur; and		Ch 4 §4.3.;	N/A
	iv. Whether a representative(s) from another organization will be provided to ORO operational centers (e.g., a county emergency operations center [EOC]) to act as a liaison(s), and if so, identification of the individual(s), by title/position, that would be dispatched.		Ch 4 §4.3.;	N/A
C.4.	Radiological laboratories, their general capabilities, and expected availability to provide radiological monitoring analysis services that can be used in an emergency are described. Plans to augment the identified radiological laboratories are described.	Licensee State Local		
	i. The laboratories qualified to analyze samples of potentially contaminated materials;		Ch 4 §4.4.;	N/A

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Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria		Applicability	Plan Location	Procedure
	ii. A description of the radiochemical and analytical capabilities of each laboratory;		Ch 4 §4.4.;	N/A
	iii. The laboratories' locations and expected availability of each laboratory to provide services; and		Ch 4 §4.4.;	N/A
	iv. The number of samples the laboratories would be able to process in a given period.		Ch 4 §4.4.;	N/A
C.5.	Arrangements are described for integrating the licensee's response with the NRC Headquarters and regional incident response centers and, when dispatched, the NRC's site response team.	Licensee		
C.5.a.	The activation process for the NRC's emergency response data system (ERDS) during an emergency is described.			
C.5.b.	Provisions to continuously maintain open communications lines with the NRC, when requested, are described.			

Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria		Applicability	Plan Location	Procedure
Planning Standard D – Emergency Classification System				
D.1.	A standard emergency classification and action level scheme is established and maintained. The scheme provides detailed EALs for each of the four ECLs in Section IV.C.1 of Appendix E to 10 CFR Part 50.	Licensee		
D.1.a.	The EALs are developed using guidance provided or endorsed by the NRC that is applicable to the reactor design.	Licensee		

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Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria		Applicability	Plan Location	Procedure
D.1.b.	The initial emergency classification and action level scheme is discussed and agreed to by the licensee and OROs, and approved by the NRC. Thereafter, the scheme is reviewed with OROs on an annual basis.	State Local		
	i. Reference the standard ECLs;		Ch 5 §5.2.;	N/A
	ii. Acknowledgment that the ECL system will form the basis for determining the level of response to an incident that will		Ch 5 §5.2.;	N/A
	iii. be coordinated with the licensee; and		Ch 5 §5.2.;	N/A
	iv. Agreement on the initial ECL scheme and an annual review of the scheme.		Ch 5 §5.2.;	N/A
D.2.	The capability to assess, classify, and declare the emergency condition within 15 minutes after the availability of indications to NPP operators that an EAL has been met or exceeded is described.	Licensee		
D.3.	A summary of emergency response measures to be taken for each ECL is provided. The detailed emergency response measures are described in implementing procedures.	Licensee		
D.4.	Emergency response measures based on the ECL declared by the licensee and applicable offsite conditions are described.	State Local		
	i. The minimum emergency response measures to be taken to protect the public at each ECL, given the offsite conditions at the time of the emergency.		Ch 5 §5.2.1.;	N/A

Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria		Applicability	Plan Location	Procedure
Planning Standard E – Notification Methods and Procedures				
E.1.	The mutually agreeable process for direct and prompt notification of response organizations, aligned with the emergency classification and action level scheme, is described.	Licensee State Local		

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Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria		Applicability	Plan Location	Procedure
	i. The agreed upon process for direct and prompt notification to both response organizations and the designated offsite 24-hour warning point;		Ch 6 §6.2.;	AWC C-04, AWC-C-04 Att 1
	ii. A statement that the agreed upon notification process is aligned with the emergency classification and action level scheme as described in D.1.b;		Ch 6 §6.1.;	AWC C-04, AWC-C-04 Att 1
	iii. The process for when the initial notification originates from an entity other than the licensee; and		Ch 2 §2.2., Ch 6 §6.2.;	AWC C-04, AWC-C-04 Att 1
	iv. The agreed upon process for disseminating subsequent notifications from the licensee and/or ORO to other offsite organizations.		Ch 6 §6.2.;	AWC C-04, AWC-C-04 Att 1 OPS-05b,
E.1.a.	Provisions for notification of response organizations are established, including the means for verification of messages.	Licensee State Local		
	i. Method for verifying the initial notification from the licensee to the 24-hour warning point, if applicable;		Ch 6 §6.2.;	AWC C-04, AWC-C-04 Att 1, OPS-05b,
	ii. Provisions for notifying all appropriate response organizations, including specific notifications made at each ECL;		Ch 6 §6.2., §6.3.;	AWC C-04, AWC-C-04 Att 1, OPS-05b,
	iii. The individual(s), by title/position, responsible for notifying emergency response personnel within their organization; and		Ch 6 §6.2.;	AWC C-04, AWC-C-04 Att 1, OPS-05b,
	iv. Individual(s), by title/position, responsible for disseminating subsequent notifications.		Ch 6 §6.2.;	AWC C-04, AWC-C-04 Att 1, OPS-05b,
E.1.b.	The capability to notify responsible OROs within 15 minutes and the NRC within 60 minutes is described.	Licensee		
E.2.	The alert and notification systems (ANSs) used to alert and notify the general public within the plume exposure pathway EPZ and methods of activation are described. This description includes the administrative and physical means, the time required for notifying and providing prompt instructions to the	Licensee State Local		

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Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria		Applicability	Plan Location	Procedure
	public within the plume exposure pathway EPZ, and the organizations or titles/positions responsible for activating the system.			
	i. A statement that the ANS is capable of meeting the 15-minute design objective;		See Benton and Franklin County plans/procedures; Ch 6 §6.1.;	N/A
	ii. A description of the physical means of alert and notification, including the system(s) used to alert and notify the general public, persons with disabilities and access/functional needs, and exception areas (if applicable), and their respective point(s) of activation;		See Benton and Franklin County plans/procedures; Ch 6 §6.1.;	AWC G-18 Att 4, AWC G-18 Att 4-1,
	iii. A description of the administrative means of alert and notification, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Title of the organizations or individuals responsible for (1) making the decision to activate the ANS and (2) activating the system; and b. ANS activation procedures and associated time needed to implement these procedures. 		See Benton and Franklin County plans/procedures; Ch 6 §6.1.;	AWC G-18 Att 4, AWC G-18 Att 4-1,
	iv. List of broadcast stations and/or other systems (e.g., Integrated Public Alert and Warning System [IPAWS], National Weather Service (NWS), tone alert radios, route alerting) used to provide emergency instructions to the public;		See Benton and Franklin County plans/procedures; Ch 6 §6.1.;	N/A
	v. Describe the broadcast stations' or systems' capability to participate in the public notification process;		See Benton and Franklin County plans/procedures; Ch 6 §6.1.;	N/A
	vi. If broadcast stations are used to activate the system, a description of individual responsibilities from each broadcast station and system, and documentation agreed upon commitments (e.g., MOUs and/or LOAs) to honor their responsibilities in a radiological incident;		See Benton and Franklin County plans/procedures; Ch 6 §6.1.;	N/A

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Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria		Applicability	Plan Location	Procedure
	vii. Identification of the broadcast station and system points of contact, by title/position, who are accessible 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and identification of an alternate station if the selected station does not have backup power supply;		See Benton and Franklin County plans/procedures; Ch 6 §6.1.;	N/A
	viii. Provisions for special news broadcasts to disseminate supplemental information to the emergency alert system (EAS) message; and		See Benton and Franklin County plans/procedures; Ch 6 §6.1.;	N/A
	ix. The interval for broadcasting official information statements.		See Benton and Franklin County plans/procedures; Ch 6 §6.1.;	N/A
E.3.	The licensee and state, local, and tribal government organizations establish the contents of the initial and follow-up emergency notifications to be sent from the NPP.	Licensee State Local		
	i. Initial notification templates to capture the ECL, whether a release is taking place, any populations and areas that may potentially be affected, and whether protective measures may be necessary; and		Ch 6 §6.2.;	N/A
	ii. Provisions as to what information is to be included in follow-up notifications from the NPP to offsite authorities.		Ch 6 §6.2.;	N/A
E.4.	Each organization establishes the contents of the initial and follow-up messages to the public including, as applicable, instructions for protective actions.	Licensee State Local		
	i. EAS message templates that would be modified as necessary and sent to the EAS station(s) for broadcast;		See Benton and Franklin County plans/procedures; Ch 6 §6.1.;	AWC G-18 Att 4, AWC G-18 Att 4-1
	ii. The process for selecting, modifying, approving, and releasing EAS messages;		See Benton and Franklin County plans/procedures; Ch 6 §6.1.;	AWC G-18 Att 4, AWC G-18 Att 4-1
	iii. The methodology for EAS message rebroadcast, along with the frequency (how many times and at what interval, such as every 15 minutes);		See Benton and Franklin County plans/procedures	N/A

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Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria		Applicability	Plan Location	Procedure
	iv. Provisions for follow-up messages; and		See Benton and Franklin County plans/procedures	N/A
	v. Provisions for foreign language translations of EAS messages and special news broadcasts, if required		See Benton and Franklin County plans/procedures; Ch 6 §6.1.;	AWC G-18 Att 4, AWC G-18 Att 4-1
E.5.	Provisions are made to provide timely supplemental information periodically throughout the radiological incident to inform the public.	Licensee State Local		
	i. A description of how supplemental information is provided periodically to inform the public throughout an incident;		See Benton and Franklin County plans/procedures; Ch 6 §6.1.;	N/A
	ii. A description of supplemental topics/messages that may be disseminated; and		See Benton and Franklin County plans/procedures; Ch 6 §6.1.;	N/A
	iii. A description of the method for disseminating supplemental information.		See Benton and Franklin County plans/procedures; Ch 6 §6.1.;	N/A

Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria		Applicability	Plan Location	Procedure
Planning Standard F – Emergency Communications				
F.1.	Each principal response organization establishes redundant means of communication and addresses the following provisions:			
F.1.a.	Continuous capability for notification to, and activation of, the emergency response network, including a minimum of two independent communication links.	Licensee State Local		
	i. A description of the system used to ensure continuous availability to receive and transmit notifications; and		Ch 7 §7.1.;	N/A
	ii. A description of the equipment used for notifying and communicating with the organization’s personnel and other response organizations. The equipment described		Ch 7 §7.1.;	N/A

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Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria		Applicability	Plan Location	Procedure
	must include at least two independent communication links.			
F.1.b.	Communication with applicable organizations to include a description of the methods that may be used when contacting each organization.	Licensee State Local		
	i. Provisions for a minimum of two independent communication methods between all applicable organizations requiring communications within the plume and ingestion exposure pathway EPZs; and		Ch 7 §7.1., Ch 7 §7.2, Table 7.1.;	N/A
	ii. Organizational titles and alternates for both ends of the communication links.		Ch 7 §7.1., Ch 7 §7.2, Table 7.1.;	N/A
F.1.c.	Systems for alerting or activating emergency personnel in each response organization.	Licensee State Local		
	i. A general description of how emergency personnel are alerted and activated; and		Ch 7 §7.1.;	AWC C-04 Att 1, AWC G-07,
	ii. Lists of names and contact information of emergency personnel to alert or activate based on the ECL.		Ch 7 §7.1.;	AWC C-04 Att 1, AWC G-07,
F.2.	Systems for coordinated communication methods for applicable fixed and mobile medical support facilities are described.	Licensee State Local		
	i. A description of at least two independent communication methods among the fixed and mobile medical support facilities, applicable EOCs, and the licensee.		Ch 7 §7.2.;	N/A
F.3.	The testing method and periodicity for each communication system used for the functions identified in evaluation criteria E.2, F.1, and F.2 are described.	Licensee State Local		
	i. A description of the test method and periodicity (e.g., monthly, quarterly or annually) for each communication system used for the functions identified in evaluation criteria E.2, F.1, and F.2		Ch 2 §2.2., Ch 7 §7.1.;	AWC C-04 Att 6, AWC G-04 Attachments 2 & 12.2;

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Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria		Applicability	Plan Location	Procedure
Planning Standard G – Public Education and Information				
G.1.	Provisions are made for a coordinated annual dissemination of information to the public within the plume exposure pathway EPZ, including transient populations and those with access and functional needs, regarding how they will be notified and what actions should be taken. The information is disseminated using multiple methods, to include non-English translations per current Federal guidance.	Licensee State Local		
	i. A description of public information material(s) (e.g., brochure, utility bill insert, current technology used for disseminating public information) distributed annually to the general public within the plume exposure pathway EPZ, including the dissemination method(s) used to reach all residences;		Ch 8 §8.1.;	N/A
	ii. Provisions for identifying individuals who need evacuation assistance and how personally identifiable information (PII) will be protected;		Ch 8 §8.1.;	N/A
	iii. A description of public information material(s) (e.g., visitor brochure) targeted to transient populations, including dissemination method(s);		Ch 8 §8.1.;	N/A
	iv. Provisions for providing accessible public information for those with access and functional needs within the plume exposure pathway EPZ; and		Ch 8 §8.1.;	N/A
	v. Mechanisms for translating public information for non-English speaking populations within plume exposure pathway EPZ		Ch 8 §8.1.;	N/A

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G.2.	Methods, consistent with JIS concepts, are established for coordinating and disseminating information to the public and media. Plans include the physical location(s) for interacting with the media.	Licensee State Local		
	i. The physical location(s) for briefing and interacting with the media;		Ch 8 §8.3.;	EA-11b, EA-11d,
	ii. A physical description of the media briefing facility(ies);		Ch 8 §8.3.;	N/A
	iii. A description of the organization’s capability to answer media telephone inquiries; and		Ch 8 §8.3.;	EA-11b, EA-11d,
	iv. The mechanism for coordination between the team of personnel designated to answer media calls and the organization’s spokesperson(s)/Public Information Officer(s) (PIO(s)), as well as POCs located at other facilities supporting the joint information center (JIC).		Ch 8 §8.3.;	EA-11b, EA-11c, EA-11d,
G.3.	Organizations designate news media points of contact and a spokesperson(s) with access to necessary information.	Licensee State Local		
	i. Identification of the individual(s), by title/position, to serve as news media point(s) of contact and spokesperson(s)/PIO(s) at designated media briefing location(s);		Ch 8 §8.4.;	EA-01a, EA-11d
	ii. If operating remotely from the EOC, a description of how the exchange of information between the EOC and other media briefing location(s) will be coordinated;		Ch 8 §8.4.;	EA-11c, EA-11d,
	iii. The process for identified individual(s) to obtain, verify, and coordinate approval in advance of disseminating information to the public and/or media; and		Ch 8 §8.4.;	EA-04, EA-11d,
	iv. Procedures for control and authorization of releasing sensitive information.		Ch 8 §8.4.;	N/A
G.3.a.	Arrangements are made for the timely exchange of information among the designated spokespersons representing the entities involved in incident response.	Licensee State		

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	i. Provisions for the timely exchange, discussion, and coordination of information among all designated spokespersons/PIOs, including those at different locations.	Local	Ch 8 §8.4.;	EA-11b, EA-11c, EA-11d,
G.4.	Organizations establish coordinated arrangements for identifying and addressing public inquiries and inaccurate information.	Licensee State Local		
	i. A description of the capability to effectively receive and manage numerous, simultaneous responses to public inquiries, and address inaccurate information;		Ch 8 §8.5.;	EA-07a, EA-08, EA-08a, EA-08b, EA-11c, EA-11d,
	ii. The method(s) for publicizing all the available communication channels, including dedicated telephone number(s) and other platforms, for public inquiries;		Ch 8 §8.3.;	EA-07a, EA-08, EA-08a, EA-08b,
	iii. Provisions for monitoring public inquiries and media messaging to identify incomplete, inaccurate, or ambiguous information related to the emergency in the public domain; and		Ch 8 §8.5.;	EA-07a, EA-08, EA-08a, EA-08b,
	iv. If an ORO sends a delegate or relies on another organization to answer public inquiries, identify which organization provides or coordinates the public inquiries and the method for contacting that organization.		Ch 8 §8.5.;	EA-11b, EA-11c
G.5.	Organizations conduct programs to acquaint news media with the emergency plans at least annually.	Licensee State Local		
	i. Provisions for an annual media briefing or other information exchange means to acquaint news media with emergency plans, the media's role during an incident response, and other radiological incident response topics;		Ch 8 §8.2.;	N/A
	ii. A description of each informational item provided in the media kits; and		Ch 8 §8.2.;	N/A
	iii. Means of distributing media kits.		Ch 8 §8.2.;	N/A

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Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria		Applicability	Plan Location	Procedure
Planning Standard H – Emergency Facilities and Equipment				
H.1	A TSC is established, using current Federal guidance, from which NPP conditions are evaluated and mitigative actions are developed.	Licensee		
H.2	An OSC is established, using current Federal guidance, from which repair team activities are planned and teams are dispatched to implement actions.			
H.3	An EOF is established, using current Federal guidance, as the primary base of emergency operations for the licensee during a radiological incident. The EOF facilitates the management and coordination of the overall emergency response, including the sharing of information with Federal, state, local, and tribal government authorities.			
H.3.a	For an EOF that is located more than 25 miles away from the NPP site, provisions are made for locating NRC and offsite responders closer to the NPP site.			
H.4	An alternative facility (or facilities) is established, using currently provided and/or endorsed guidance, which would be accessible even if the NPP site is under threat of or experiencing hostile action.			
H.5	A JIC is established, and its location is identified, to coordinate communication from Federal, state, local, and tribal government authorities and licensee personnel with the public and media.			
H.6.	Each organization establishes an emergency operations center (EOC) for use in directing and controlling response functions, and provides for timely EOC activation. For an EOC located within the plume exposure pathway EPZ, an alternate EOC, or location outside the plume exposure pathway EPZ, is identified to continue response functions in the event of an evacuation.	State Local		
	i. A description of, or reference to, the location and layout of the EOC;		Ch 9 §9.1.;	N/A

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	ii. The organization and official, by title/position, responsible for maintaining the operational readiness of the EOC;		Ch 9 §9.1.;	N/A
	iii. A list of facility equipment necessary to support EOC operations;		Ch 9 §9.1.;	N/A
	iv. Access control details into the facility;		Ch 9 §9.1.;	N/A
	v. Backup power capability to the facility, if available; and		Ch 9 §9.1.;	N/A
	vi. A description of, or reference to, the location and layout of the alternate EOC, if applicable.		Ch 9 §9.1.;	N/A
H.7	Onsite monitoring systems used to initiate emergency response measures in accordance with the emergency classification scheme, as well as those to be used for conducting assessment, are identified. Monitoring systems consist of geophysical phenomena monitors, including meteorological, hydrologic, and seismic instrumentation; radiation monitors and sampling equipment; plant process monitors; and fire, toxic gas, and combustion products detectors.	Licensee		
H.8	Provisions are made to acquire data from offsite monitoring and analysis equipment, including data on geophysical phenomena (e.g., meteorological, hydrologic, and seismic monitors) and radiological data (e.g., from FMTs, environmental dosimeters, and laboratory analyses).	Licensee		
H.9.	Organizations directly responsible for offsite radiological monitoring provide for radiological monitoring equipment. This includes equipment that is located or stored near the NPP site, as well as additional equipment that may be brought to the site.	Licensee State		
	i. A description of radiological monitoring equipment, by type and amount, that is located at or stored near the NPP, or will be brought in by the ORO; and		Ch 9 §9.2.,	N/A
	ii. A list of fixed radiological monitoring stations near the NPP.		Ch 9 §9.2.,	N/A

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H.10.	Instrumentation is provided to obtain current meteorological information. Additional provisions are made to obtain representative meteorological information from other sources as needed by the NPP's radiological assessment models for site-specific characterization of plume dispersion and transport. Meteorological information is provided to the control room, TSC, EOF (or backup EOF), and NRC (via ERDS).	Licensee		
H.11.	Provisions are made to ensure that emergency equipment and supplies are tested, maintained, and available in sufficient quantities, to include reserves and replacements, when needed. This includes:	Licensee State-DOH Local		
	i. Quantities of instruments, equipment, and supplies necessary to ensure that procedures in the plan can be performed; and		See DOH RERP, and Benton and Franklin County Plans; Ch 9 §9.2.,	N/A
	ii. Backup emergency equipment and supply reserves/replacements.		See DOH RERP, and Benton and Franklin County Plans; Ch 9 §9.2.,	N/A
H.11.a.	Identification of the organization(s) responsible for the testing and maintenance of emergency equipment.	Licensee State Local		
	i. The organization(s) responsible for testing and maintenance of all emergency equipment.		See DOH RERP, and Benton and Franklin County Plans; Ch 9 §9.2.,	N/A
H.11.b.	Calibration and operational checks of emergency equipment per national standards or the manufacturer's instructions, whichever is more frequent.	Licensee State Local		
	i. Specifics for maintaining and conducting calibration and operational checks of emergency equipment;		See DOH RERP, and Benton and Franklin County Plans; Ch 9 §9.2.,	N/A
	ii. Tests to be performed on each type of equipment and who will complete those tests; and		See DOH RERP, and Benton and Franklin County Plans; Ch 9 §9.2.,	N/A
	iii. Documentation methods for all testing and maintenance procedures performed.		See DOH RERP, and Benton and Franklin County Plans; Ch 9 §9.2.,	N/A

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Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria		Applicability	Plan Location	Procedure
H.12.	Emergency kits are identified by general category. Contents and quantity of each emergency kit are specified in the emergency plan or other document(s) referenced in the emergency plan.	Licensee State-DOH Local		
	i. The number and contents of emergency kits by location and general category; and		See DOH RERP, and Benton and Franklin County Plans; Ch 9 §9.2.,	N/A
	ii. The quantity of each item per kit.		See DOH RERP, and Benton and Franklin County Plans; Ch 9 §9.2.,	N/A
H.13.	Each organization identifies the location(s) for the receipt and analysis of field monitoring data and coordination of sample media, and identifies the organization(s) responsible for assessing radiological data.	Licensee State-DOH		
	i. Organization(s) responsible for assessing radiological data;		See DOH RERP; Ch 9 §9.2.,	N/A
	ii. The location(s) for the receipt and analysis for compiling and analyzing all field monitoring data, including the means used by FMTs to relay information to the identified location(s); and		See DOH RERP; Ch 9 §9.2.,	N/A
	iii. The coordination and analysis of sample media, including procedures for transporting samples and transferring the data from the laboratory to the identified location(s).		See DOH RERP; Ch 9 §9.2.,	N/A

Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria		Applicability	Plan Location	Procedure
Planning Standard I – Accident Assessment				
I.1.	Capabilities for performing radiological assessment for all reactor core and spent fuel pool sources, individually and	Licensee		

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Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria		Applicability	Plan Location	Procedure		
1.1.b.	collectively, including response to events occurring simultaneously at all units on the NPP site, are described. These capabilities include...					
1.1.c.						
I.2.	Methods for assessing contamination of drinking water through liquid release pathways or deposition of airborne materials for NPP sites located on or near bodies of water from which public drinking water is drawn.	State Local				
i.	Methods and locations for sampling drinking water; and				See DOH RERP; Ch 10 §10.1.,	N/A
ii.	Supporting laboratory procedures that demonstrate the capability to detect radioisotopes at derived response levels (DRLs) for the most sensitive population.				See DOH RERP; Ch 10 §10.1.,	N/A
I.3.	The capability and responsibility for monitoring the following parameters, which provide input to radiological assessments during an emergency, are described...	Licensee				
1.4.	The methods and responsibility for determining the source term present in reactor coolant, containment atmosphere, and spent fuel pool area atmosphere are described.					
1.4.a.	Each licensee shall have the capability of acquiring and evaluating meteorological information sufficient to meet the criteria of [NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1] Appendix 2 . . .					
I.5.	The organizations responsible for FMT activities, and necessary resources, are identified.	Licensee State-DOH				
i.	The organizations responsible for FMT activities; and				See DOH RERP; Ch 10 §10.1.,	N/A
ii.	The capabilities and resources of FMTs.				See DOH RERP; Ch 10 §10.1.,	N/A
I.6.	Each organization, where appropriate, provides methods, equipment, and expertise to make timely assessments of the actual or potential magnitude and locations of any radiological hazards through liquid or gaseous release pathways, including	Licensee State-DOH				

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	development of post-plume PARs for comparison to current Federal guidance.			
	i. The process for activating and notifying FMTs;		See DOH RERP; Ch 10 §10.1.,	N/A
	ii. The composition of FMTs (e.g., organizations involved, number of teams [two or more], number of members on each team);		See DOH RERP; Ch 10 §10.1.,	N/A
	iii. Means of transportation available for FMTs (e.g., four-wheel drive vehicles);		See DOH RERP; Ch 10 §10.1.,	N/A
	iv. Estimated deployment times to reach monitoring or sampling locations, if applicable;		See DOH RERP; Ch 10 §10.1.,	N/A
	v. Staging area location(s) that may be used as initial deployment points for FMTs;		See DOH RERP; Ch 10 §10.1.,	N/A
	vi. The individual, by title/position, responsible for directing FMTs to proper locations for monitoring and air sampling;		See DOH RERP; Ch 10 §10.1.,	N/A
	vii. The process for obtaining centerline and plume-edge measurements;		See DOH RERP; Ch 10 §10.1.,	N/A
	viii. Monitoring, sampling, and communications equipment used by FMTs;		See DOH RERP; Ch 10 §10.1.,	N/A
	ix. Procedures for Field monitoring, sample collection, and field sample analysis and the calculations to be used to characterize the plume, specifically those used to determine radioiodine concentrations.		See DOH RERP; Ch 10 §10.1.,	N/A
	x. The laboratories designated to analyze specific samples (specific radioisotopes), including associated estimated delivery and analysis times, transportation and temporary storage arrangements, and procedures for chain-of-custody records; and		See DOH RERP; Ch 10 §10.1.,	N/A

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	xi. Requirements for FMT members' radiological exposure control.		See DOH RERP; Ch 10 §10.1.,	N/A
I.7.	The capability to detect and measure radioiodine concentrations in air in the plume exposure pathway EPZ as low as 10 ⁻⁷ µCi/cc (microcuries per cubic centimeter) under field conditions is described. The sample collection process takes into account the sample flow rate, collection efficiency of the sample media used to collect the sample, duration of the sample, counter efficiency, and background radiation, including interference from the presence of noble gases.	Licensee State-DOH Local		
	i. The capability to collect air samples within the plume exposure pathway EPZ and perform analysis that will detect		See DOH RERP; Ch 10 §10.1.,	N/A
	ii. radioiodine concentrations as low as 10 ⁻⁷ µCi/cc under field conditions;		See DOH RERP; Ch 10 §10.1.,	N/A
	iii. The process used for collecting air samples, including location of sampling points, timing of sample collection, and techniques used to collect and count; and Calculations that use factors consistent with the ORO specific procedures to calculate airborne radioiodine concentrations.		See DOH RERP; Ch 10 §10.1.,	N/A
I.8.	A means is established for relating the various measured parameters (e.g., exposure rates, contamination levels, and air activity levels) to dose or dose rates. Provisions are made for estimating integrated dose from the projected and actual dose rates and for comparing these estimates with current Federal guidance. In addition, provisions are established to validate dose projections with field data and compare projections with other organizations also calculating dose projections. The detailed provisions are described in implementing procedures. A description of personnel and equipment that will be involved in dose assessment;	Licensee State-DOH Local		

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	i. A description of dose assessment computer software, including documentation and data input procedures, that will be used;		See DOH RERP; Ch 10 §10.1.,	N/A
	ii. Alternate calculation methods that may be used (e.g., hand calculations);		See DOH RERP; Ch 10 §10.1.,	N/A
	iii. Information/variables to run the model, including proper units of measure;		See DOH RERP; Ch 10 §10.1.,	N/A
	iv. Means for obtaining initial information (e.g., from licensee monitors or inventory estimates);		See DOH RERP; Ch 10 §10.1.,	N/A
	v. A description of how field data will verify and modify model results; and		See DOH RERP; Ch 10 §10.1.,	N/A
	vi. Procedures for comparing dose results with those of other organizations that perform dose assessments.		See DOH RERP; Ch 10 §10.1.,	N/A
I.9.	Arrangements to locate and track the airborne radioactive plume are made using available resources, which includes Federal, state, local, and tribal governments, and/or licensee resources. Provisions are made to characterize the plume including taking peak plume measurements. Identification of the plume includes determining a measurement that is high enough to be reasonably above background radiation readings and sufficient enough to indicate submersion within the plume.	Licensee State-DOH		
	i. Planned use of outside resources, to locate and track the plume, including taking measurements and collecting air samples from or near the plume's peak concentration, if applicable.		See DOH RERP; Ch 10 §10.1.,	N/A
I.10.	Organizations directly responsible for radiological monitoring, analysis, and dose projections describe the capability for coordinating monitoring efforts, tracking and trending data, and sharing analytical results with other organizations performing radiological assessment functions.	State-DOH		

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	i. Methods of integrating monitoring and analytical augmentation and support from other state, licensee, educational and research facilities, and government and private organizations; and		See DOH RERP; Ch 10 §10.1.,	N/A
	ii. Procedures and responsibilities for integrating Federal agency monitoring, analysis, and data management support.		See DOH RERP; Ch 10 §10.1.,	N/A

Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria		Applicability	Plan Location	Procedure		
Planning Standard J – Protective Response						
J.1.	The means and time required to alert, notify, and provide a range of protective actions for onsite individuals and individuals who may be in areas controlled by the licensee (including members of the public) during a radiological incident are described. Provisions are made for evacuation of onsite non-essential personnel at an SAE or General Emergency (GE).	Licensee				
J.1.a.						
J.2.	Provisions are made and coordinated with appropriate offsite entities for evacuation routes and transportation for onsite individuals to a suitable offsite location. Selection of location considers the potential for inclement weather, high traffic density, and potential radiological conditions. Alternate location(s) and route(s) are identified.	Licensee State Local				
i.					Ch 11 §11.2.;	N/A
ii.					Ch 11 §11.2.;	N/A

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	iii. Alternative offsite location(s) and evacuation route(s) for use during inclement weather, when there is high traffic density, and/or during potential radiological conditions; and		Ch 11 §11.2.;	N/A
	iv. Provisions for coordinating arrangements with other OROs to expedite evacuation of onsite personnel.		Ch 11 §11.2.;	N/A
J.3.	Provisions for radiological monitoring and decontamination, if necessary, of personnel evacuated from the NPP site are described.	Licensee		
J.4.	The capability to account for all individuals inside the NPP Protected Area following declaration of an SAE or GE is described....	Licensee		
J.5.	Provisions are made for personal radiological protection for individuals arriving or remaining onsite during the incident.	Licensee		
J.6.	The basis and methodology are established for the development of PARs for the responsible OROs, including evacuation, sheltering, and, if appropriate, radioprotective drug use, for the plume exposure pathway EPZ. Current Federal guidance is used.	Licensee State Local		
	i. The rationales used to make initial and subsequent PARs;		Ch 11 §11.4.,	N/A
	ii. The basis and methodology used in developing PARs, including references to applicable Federal guidance; and		Ch 11 §11.4.,	N/A
	iii. The basis and methodology used in developing PARs involving radioprotective drugs, including references to applicable Federal guidance.		Ch 11 §11.4.,	N/A
J.7.	A site-specific protective action strategy or decision-making process, informed by the ETE study, is coordinated between the licensee and OROs. Current Federal guidance is used.	Licensee State Local		
	i. A site-specific protective action strategy or decision-making process that is coordinated between the licensee and OROs;		Ch 11 §11.4., Annex A	N/A

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	ii. References to current Federal guidance and methodologies used in developing the protective action strategy or decision-making process; and		Ch 11 §11.4., Annex A	N/A
	iii. Specific information from the evacuation time estimate (ETE) study used to develop protective action strategies.		Ch 11 §11.4., Annex A	N/A
J.8.	The latest ETEs are:	Licensee State Local		
	i. The latest ETE information to plan for an evacuation.		Annex A	N/A
J.8.a.	Incorporated either by reference or in their entirety into the emergency plan.	Licensee		
J.8.b.	Incorporated either by reference or as a summary of the latest ETE analysis into the emergency plan.	Licensee State Local		
	i. A reference or summary of the latest ETE analysis used for evacuation planning;		Ch 11 §11.6., Annex A, Licensee emergency plan	N/A
	ii. Time estimates for evacuation of various sectors or evacuation areas;		Ch 11 §11.6., Annex A, Licensee emergency plan	N/A
	iii. Time estimates for movement of populations in specific areas, particularly for individuals with access and functional needs;		Ch 11 §11.6., Annex A, Licensee emergency plan	N/A
	iv. Evacuation routes and traffic capacities of evacuation routes; and		Ch 11 §11.6., Annex A, Licensee emergency plan	N/A
	v. Potential use of alternate evacuation routes.		Ch 11 §11.6., Annex A, Licensee emergency plan	N/A
J.9.	PARs are provided, in a timely manner, directly to the designated ORO(s) responsible for making protective action decisions (PADs) within the plume exposure pathway EPZ.	Licensee State Local		
	i. Process for communicating PARs to designated OROs responsible for making PADs.		Ch 11 §11.4.,	N/A
J.10.	Plans include maps, charts, or other information that demonstrate the following for the plume exposure pathway EPZ:	Licensee State Local		
	i. Clear and legible maps, charts, and other pertinent plume exposure pathway EPZ information necessary to support emergency response.		Ch 11 §11.7., Annex A, Figures A-1, A-2.,	N/A

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J.10.a.	Evacuation routes, evacuation areas, reception centers in host areas, and shelter areas.	Licensee State Local		
	i. Clear, legible maps of all evacuation routes, evacuation areas, reception/relocation centers in host jurisdictions, and shelter areas/congregate care centers.		Ch 11 §11.7., Annex A, Figures A-1, A-2.,	N/A
J.10.b.	Population distribution around the NPP site by evacuation areas.	Licensee State Local		
	i. Clear, legible maps, charts, or other information showing population distribution around the NPP site by evacuation areas.		Ch 11 §11.7., Annex A,	N/A
J.11.	A capability for implementing protective actions based on current Federal guidance is established. The process ensures coordinated implementation of PADs with all appropriate jurisdictions. The process for implementing protective actions for the plume exposure pathway EPZ is described and includes the following:	State Local		
	i. The process for considering PARs provided;		See Benton and Franklin County plans; Ch 11 §11.6.,	N/A
	ii. Procedures for making PADs and the rationale for initial and subsequent PADs;		See Benton and Franklin County plans; Ch 11 §11.6.,	N/A
	iii. Procedures for implementing protective actions based upon PAGs that are consistent with EPA recommendations; and		See Benton and Franklin County plans; Ch 11 §11.6.,	N/A
	iv. The process to ensure coordination of PADs with all appropriate jurisdictions.		See Benton and Franklin County plans; Ch 11 §11.6.,	N/A
J.11.a.	Means for identifying and protecting residents who would have difficulty in implementing protective actions without assistance. This includes those with access and functional needs,	State Local		

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	transportation-dependent residents, those in special facilities, and those in correctional facilities. These means include notification, support, and assistance in implementing protective actions where appropriate.			
	i. The means to protect those with impaired mobility because of institutionalization or other confinement (e.g., children in schools or licensed day cares and persons in nursing homes, hospitals, and correctional facilities);		See Benton and Franklin County plans; Ch 11 §11.8.,	N/A
	ii. Methods for determining the number and location, by evacuation area, of residents, in the plume exposure pathway EPZ who may need assistance, including the type of assistance required;		See Benton and Franklin County plans; Ch 11 §11.8.,	N/A
	iii. The means for notifying residents needing assistance;		See Benton and Franklin County plans; Ch 11 §11.8.,	N/A
	iv. Reference lists of documented individuals requiring assistance in an evacuation of the plume exposure pathway EPZ and process for keeping the list(s) up-to-date;		See Benton and Franklin County plans; Ch 11 §11.8.,	N/A
	v. Process for evacuating identified residents and for sheltering those who cannot be moved; and		See Benton and Franklin County plans; Ch 11 §11.8.	N/A
	vi. Transportation needs or resources for these groups, including types and quantities of vehicles		See Benton and Franklin County plans; Ch 11 §11.8.,	N/A
J.11.b.	The decision-making methodologies for use of radioprotective drugs and the provisions for administration to the general public, emergency workers, and institutionalized persons within the plume exposure pathway EPZ. This includes the means of determining quantities, maintaining and managing supplies, communicating recommendations, and distributing.	State Local		

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	i. The individual(s), by title/position, with the authority to make decisions regarding the use of radioprotective drugs during an emergency;		See DOH RERP, Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan; Ch 11 §11.6.;	N/A
	ii. The criteria and decision-making processes for recommending the use of radioprotective drugs;		See DOH RERP, Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan; Ch 11 §11.6.;	N/A
	iii. Groups who may be advised to take radioprotective drugs;		See DOH RERP, Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan; Ch 11v§11.6.;	N/A
	iv. A description of the adequate supply of radioprotective drugs for each individual in the plume exposure pathway EPZ, including quantities, storage locations, and means of distribution;		See DOH RERP, Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan; Ch 11v§11.6.;	N/A
	v. A description of the adequate maintenance, shelf life extensions, and timely replacement of radioprotective drugs; and		See DOH RERP, Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan; Ch 11 §11.6.;	N/A
	vi. Means for communicating a recommendation to take radioprotective drugs to emergency workers, institutionalized persons, and (if included as an option in the plans/procedures) the general public.		See DOH RERP, Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan; Ch 11 §11.6.;	N/A
J.11.c.	Means of evacuation informed by the updated ETEs. The evacuation routes and transportation resources to be utilized are described and include projected traffic capacities of evacuation routes and implementation of traffic control schemes during evacuation.	State Local		
	i. A statement identifying which version of the ETE study the evacuation plan and procedures are based on;		See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan; Ch 11 §11.10.;	N/A
	ii. Means for controlling traffic to assure a safe and efficient evacuation; and		See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan;	N/A

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	iii. The resources and equipment necessary to control traffic control.		Ch 11 §11.10.; See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan; Ch 11 §11.10.;	N/A
J.11.d.	The locations of pre-identified reception centers beyond the boundaries of the plume exposure pathway EPZ, organizations responsible for managing reception centers, arrangements for handling service animals and pets, and provisions for radiological monitoring/decontamination.	State Local		
	i. Locations of all reception centers and host schools for evacuees and students by name and address;		See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan; Ch 11 §11.11.;	N/A
	ii. Organizations responsible for managing reception centers and staffing requirements for each center;		See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan; Ch 11 §11.11.;	N/A
	iii. Provisions and arrangements for the radiological monitoring of evacuees, service animals, pets, and evacuee vehicles;		See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan; Ch 11 §11.11.;	N/A
	iv. Arrangements for managing students at reception centers and/or host schools;		See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan; Ch 11 §11.11.;	N/A
	v. Identified hospitals, correctional facilities, and nursing homes that will receive evacuees; and		See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan; Ch 11 §11.11.;	N/A
	vi. Arrangements for congregate care based on historical need.		See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan; Ch 11 §11.11.;	N/A
J.11.e.	Means for the initial and ongoing control of access to evacuated areas and organizational responsibilities for such control, including identifying pre-selected control points.	State Local		
	i. Means for initial and ongoing control of access to evacuated areas		See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan; Ch 11 §11.10.;	N/A

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	ii. Organization(s) responsible for providing access control and staffing TCPs and ACPs;		See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan; Ch 11 §11.10.;	N/A
	iii. Maps identifying pre-selected TCPs/ACPs (may be incorporated by reference);		See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan; Ch 11 §11.10.;	N/A
	iv. Equipment and resources needed (e.g., cones or barricades);		See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan; Ch 11 §11.10.;	N/A
	v. Procedures and responsibilities for controlling ingress and egress to other areas affected by an incident; and		See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan; Ch 11 §11.10.;	N/A
	vi. Procedures for providing TCP/ACP staff with the status of emergency response activities.		See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan; Ch 11 §11.10.;	N/A
	J.11.f.		Identification of and means for dealing with potential impediments to the use of evacuation routes (e.g., seasonal impassibility of roads) and contingency measures. The resources available to clear impediments and responsibility for re-routing traffic, as necessary, are described.	State Local
	i. Resources available (e.g., personnel and equipment) to clear impediments to use of evacuation routes and emergency response in areas affected by incidents;	See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan;	N/A	
	ii. The potential need to use alternate routes because of traffic impediments, including procedures for implementing alternate evacuation routes; and	See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan;	N/A	
	iii. The individual(s), by title/position, responsible for directing resources and rerouting traffic.	See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan;	N/A	
J.11.g.	Identification of and means to implement precautionary protective actions (e.g., actions taken at an SAE).	Licensee State		

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	i. Precautionary protective actions that may be taken;		See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan, WSDA Plan; Ch 11 §11.3.;	N/A
	ii. The ECLs at which a precautionary protective action may be taken; and		See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan, WSDA Plan; Ch 11 §11.3.;	N/A
	iii. Methods used to implement precautionary protective actions.		See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan, WSDA Plan; Ch 11 §11.3.;	N/A
J.12.	Protective actions to be used for the ingestion exposure pathway EPZ are specified, including the methods for protecting the public from consumption of contaminated foodstuffs, and are based on current Federal guidance.	State Local		
	i. The organization and individual(s), by title/position, with the authority to make decisions in the ingestion exposure pathway EPZ;		Ch 11 §11.12.; See WSDA Plan, DOH RERP;	PLN-09, PLN-04, PLN-04a, PLN-09e
	ii. Planned ingestion protective actions and the rationale for the selection of actions;		Ch 11 §11.12.; See WSDA Plan, DOH RERP;	PLN-09, PLN-04, PLN-04a, PLN-09e
	iii. The methodology used to designate the areas of concern where monitoring and sampling will be implemented;		Ch 11 §11.12.; See WSDA Plan, DOH RERP;	N/A
	iv. The methodology for collecting agricultural samples, including identifying field team members, providing necessary supplies, names and addresses of points of contact to obtain permission to collect samples, and chain of custody procedures;		Ch 11 §11.12.; See WSDA Plan, DOH RERP;	N/A
	v. The analytical laboratory capability to analyze various samples and the procedure for reporting analytical results to the appropriate organization;		Ch 11 §11.12.; See DOH RERP;	N/A
	vi. The location and means of obtaining up-to-date information on licensed agribusiness facilities within the ingestion exposure pathway EPZ;		Ch 11 §11.12.; See WSDA Plan;	N/A

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	vii. The ability to obtain information on facilities outside the ingestion exposure pathway EPZ at risk for receiving potentially contaminated products, including names and telephone numbers for points of contact;		Ch 11 §11.12.; See WSDA Plan;	N/A
	viii. The location and means of obtaining up-to-date information on land use (i.e., which crops are being grown in which areas), including the status of harvesting;		Ch 11 §11.12.; See WSDA Plan;	N/A
	ix. The DILs that would warrant implementation of protective actions and the rationale and assumptions used to develop the DILs;		Ch 11 §11.12.; See DOH RERP;	N/A
	x. The availability of suitable maps, including GIS maps, for recording various data; and		Ch 11 §11.12.; See DOH RERP;	N/A
	xi. The means by which the agribusiness will be notified of a PAD that would affect the ability to sell or move foodstuffs or agricultural products.		Ch 11 §11.12.; See DOH RERP;	N/A
J.13.	The means for registering, monitoring, and decontaminating evacuees, service animals, pets, vehicles, and possessions at reception centers in host areas are described. The personnel and equipment available are capable of monitoring 20 percent of the plume exposure pathway EPZ population, including transients, assigned to each facility within a 12-hour period.	State Local		
	i. The radiological capabilities to monitor evacuees, service animals, pets, vehicles, and possessions;		See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan, and DOH RERP; Ch 11 §11.11.;	N/A
	ii. Decontamination procedures, including the triggers/action levels that indicate the need for decontamination activities and procedures for medical attention referral;		See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan, and DOH RERP; Ch 11 §11.11.;	N/A
	iii. Contamination control measures, such as safety requirements, decontamination site layout, and decontamination protocol;		See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan, and DOH RERP; Ch 11 §11.11.;	N/A

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	iv. The physical layout of the area, with diagrams that show the flow and layout of operations, including a description of the means for separating contaminated, uncontaminated, and unscreened individuals, vehicles, service animals, and pets; and		See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan, and DOH RERP; Ch 11 §11.11.;	N/A
	v. The processes for registering evacuees, service animals, and pets in host/support jurisdictions, including documentation of monitoring for referral to temporary care facilities.		See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan, and DOH RERP; Ch 11 §11.11.;	N/A
J.14.	General plans for the removal or continued exclusion of individuals from restricted areas are developed. Relocation plans include:	State Local		
	i. General plans for the removal or continued exclusion of individuals from restricted areas; and		See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan, and DOH RERP; Ch 11 §11.13.;	PLN-09, PLN-04, PLN-04a, PLN-09e
	ii. Relocation plans are developed when the decision for removal or continued exclusion of individuals from restricted areas.		See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan, and DOH RERP; Ch 11 §11.13.;	PLN-09, PLN-04, PLN-04a, PLN-09e
J.14.a.	Process for implementing current Federal guidance for relocation.	State Local		
	i. Organization(s) with the responsibility for making decisions on relocation;		See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan; Ch 11 §11.13.;	PLN-09, PLN-04, PLN-04a, PLN-09e
	ii. The rationale used to determine areas for relocation; and		See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan; Ch 11 §11.13.;	PLN-09, PLN-04, PLN-04a, PLN-09e
	iii. The process for notifying individuals who are being relocated.		See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan; Ch 11 §11.13.;	N/A
J.14.b.	Means to identify and determine the boundaries of relocation areas, including a buffer zone.	State Local		

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	i. The process used to identify areas where the projected first-year dose will exceed the 2 rem relocation PAG; an		See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan and DOH RERP; Ch 11 §11.13.;	N/A
	ii. The process for identifying the need for buffer zones, as well as their establishment when warranted.		See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan and DOH RERP; Ch 11 §11.13.;	N/A
J.14.c.	Prioritization of relocation based on projected dose to an individual and the timeframe for relocation.	State Local		
	i. Priorities for relocation; and		See DOH RERP; Ch 11 §11.13.;	N/A
	ii. Designation of intervals to continually assess projected doses from the relocation areas.		See DOH RERP; Ch 11 §11.13.;	N/A
J.14.d.	Control of access to and egress from relocation areas and security provisions for evacuated areas.	State Local		
	i. Establishment of access control/check points around the relocation area;		See Benton County Plan and Franklin County Plan; Ch 11 §11.13.;	PLN-09, PLN-04, PLN-04a, PLN-09e
	ii. Processes for identifying those who are authorized to enter relocation areas;		See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan and DOH RERP; Ch 11 §11.13.;	PLN-09, PLN-04, PLN-04a, PLN-09e
	iii. Methods to provide exposure and contamination control to those authorized to enter relocation areas; and		See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan and DOH RERP; Ch 11 §11.13.;	PLN-09, PLN-04, PLN-04a, PLN-09e
	iv. Establishment of monitoring and decontamination stations at points of egress in the buffer zone around relocation areas.		See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan and DOH RERP; Ch 11 §11.13.;	PLN-09, PLN-04, PLN-04a, PLN-09e
J.14.e.	Contamination control during relocation.	State Local		
	i. Methods for monitoring and decontamination of individuals who are being relocated from areas not previously evacuated.		See Benton County Plan, Franklin County Plan and DOH RERP; Ch 11 §11.13.;	N/A
J.14.f.	Means for coordinating and providing assistance during relocation.	State Local		

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	i. Physical and economic assistance for those who are relocated; and		See Benton County Plan and Franklin County Plan; Ch 11 §11.13.;	N/A
	ii. Provisions for physical, economic, and financial assistance of individuals being relocated.		See Benton County Plan and Franklin County Plan; Ch 11 §11.13.;	N/A

Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria		Applicability	Plan Location	Procedure
Planning Standard K – Radiological Exposure Control				
K.1 K.1.a K.1.b K.1.c K.1.d K.1.e K.1.f K.1.g	The radiation protection controls for emergency workers to be implemented during emergencies are described. These controls address the following aspects...	Licensee		
K.2.	Individual(s) that can authorize personnel to receive radiation doses in excess of the occupational dose limits in accordance with the minimum standards set forth in 10 CFR Part 20 or 29 CFR 1910.1096, as applicable to the organization, are identified by title/position. Such authorizations are documented.	Licensee State Local		
	i. (Or reference) The occupational dose limits in accordance with the regulation applicable to their organization;		Ch 12 §12.1.; DOH RERP;	OPS-06b
	ii. The individual(s), by title/position, who can authorize radiation doses in excess of occupational limits; and		Ch 12 §12.1.; DOH RERP;	OPS-06b
	iii. Processes for authorizing and documenting personnel to exceed occupational dose limits.		Ch 12 §12.1.; DOH RERP;	OPS-06b

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K.2.a.	The process for allowing onsite volunteers to receive radiation exposures in the course of carrying out lifesaving and other emergency activities is described.	Licensee		
K.2.b.	The process for authorizing emergency workers to incur exposures that may result in doses in excess of the current Federal guidance is described.	Licensee State-DOH Local		
	i. Emergency worker dose limits;		Ch 12 §12.1.; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan;	OPS-06b
	ii. Process for when emergency worker dose limits are reached and subsequently exceeded;		Ch 12 §12.1.; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan;	OPS-06b
	iii. Authorization and documentation processes for authorizing emergency workers to exceed dose limits, including exceeding limits identified in current Federal guidance;		Ch 12 §12.1.; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan;	OPS-06b
	iv. Briefing and documentation processes for communicating risks involved for incurring excessive dose; and		Ch 12 §12.1.; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan;	OPS-06b
	v. Any special conditions requiring additional limitations.		Ch 12 §12.1.; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan;	OPS-06b
K.3.	The capability to determine the doses received by emergency workers involved in any commercial NPP radiological incident is described. Each organization makes provisions for distribution of direct-reading dosimeters (DRDs) and permanent record dosimeters (PRDs).	State-DOH Local		
	i. Types and quantities of dosimeters (and dosimeter chargers, when applicable) available per location and the number of emergency workers requiring dosimetry devices;		Ch 12 §12.3.; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan;	N/A
	ii. Dosimetry storage locations;		Ch 12 §12.3.; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan;	N/A

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	iii. Process for distributing dosimeters to all emergency workers;		Ch 12 §12.3.; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan;	N/A
	iv. Exposure control methods for emergency workers, including exposure from inhalation;		Ch 12 §12.3.; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan;	N/A
	v. Process for reading DRDs and any early reading of PRDs; and		Ch 12 §12.3.; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan;	N/A
	vi. Specific dosimetry instructions, including record keeping of dosimeter readings and return of dosimeters.		Ch 12 §12.3.; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan;	N/A
K.3.a.	Provisions to ensure that DRDs are read at designated intervals and dose records are maintained for emergency workers are described.	State-DOH Local		
	i. Designated time intervals for reading DRDs;		Ch 12 §12.2.; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan; DOH RERP; WSDA REP;	OPS-06b
	ii. The method for emergency workers to record and report DRD readings;		Ch 12 §12.2.; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan; DOH RERP; WSDA REP;	OPS-06b
	iii. The methods for obtaining and recording dose readings from emergency workers;		Ch 12 §12.2.; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan; DOH RERP; WSDA REP;	OPS-06b
	iv. The method for maintaining dose records for emergency workers; and		Ch 12 §12.2.; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan; DOH RERP; WSDA REP;	N/A
	v. Appropriate reporting if administrative limits have been reached or exceeded.		Ch 12 §12.2.; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan; DOH RERP; WSDA REP;	OPS-06b
K.4.	Action levels for determining the need for decontamination are specified and the means for radiological decontamination are established for emergency workers and the general public, as well as equipment, vehicles, and personal possessions. The means for disposal of contaminated waste created by decontamination efforts are also established.	State-DOH Local		

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i.	A description of facilities for monitoring and decontaminating emergency workers, equipment, and vehicles;		Ch 12 §12.3.; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan; DOH RERP; WSDA REP;	N/A
ii.	A description of facilities for monitoring and decontaminating general public, personal possessions, and vehicles;		Ch 12 §12.3.; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan; DOH RERP; WSDA REP;	N/A
iii.	Locations of monitoring and decontamination facilities (facilities for the public should be located outside the plume EPZ);		Ch 12 §12.3.; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan; DOH RERP; WSDA REP;	N/A
iv.	Number of people needed to perform monitoring and decontamination operations;		Ch 12 §12.3.; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan; DOH RERP; WSDA REP;	N/A
v.	Survey instruments (i.e., specific appropriate equipment and sensitivity, including radiation type) used to monitor emergency workers, equipment, and vehicles;		Ch 12 §12.3.; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan; DOH RERP; WSDA REP;	N/A
vi.	Other supplies and equipment needed for monitoring and decontamination;		Ch 12 §12.3.; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan; DOH RERP; WSDA REP;	N/A
vii.	Methods for controlling the spread of contamination at the emergency worker and general public monitoring facilities;		Ch 12 §12.3.; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan; DOH RERP; WSDA REP;	N/A
viii.	The process for handling contaminated waste collection, handling, and storage;		Ch 12 §12.3.; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan; DOH RERP; WSDA REP;	N/A
ix.	Radioactive contamination levels that will trigger decontamination procedures, expressed in applicable units;		Ch 12 §12.3.; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan; DOH RERP; WSDA REP;	N/A
x.	The process for re-monitoring individuals, equipment, vehicles, and personal possessions, and recording the results; and		Ch 12 §12.3.; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan; DOH RERP; WSDA REP;	N/A

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	xi. Criteria for sending individuals with fixed contamination for medical attention.		Ch 12 §12.3.; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan; DOH RERP; WSDA REP;	N/A

Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria		Applicability	Plan Location	Procedure
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Planning Standard L – Medical and Health Support

L.1.	Arrangements are established with primary and backup hospitals (one hospital is located outside the plume exposure pathway EPZ) and medical services. These facilities have the capability for evaluation of radiation exposure and uptake. The persons providing these services are adequately trained and prepared to handle contaminated, injured emergency workers and members of the general public.	State Local		
	i. A list of primary and backup hospitals/medical facilities to treat potentially contaminated, injured, and/or exposed individuals;		Ch 13 §13.1, Table 13-1; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan;	N/A
	ii. Individual facility capabilities to evaluate radiation exposure and uptake, including the number of radiologically trained medical personnel and support staff;		Ch 13 §13.1, Table 13-1; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan;	N/A
	iii. A description of hospital/medical facility and support service capabilities to treat potentially contaminated, injured, and/or exposed individuals; and,		Ch 13 §13.1, Table 13-1; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan;	N/A
	iv. A description of dosimetry procedures, including record-keeping and final receipt for processing.		Ch 13 §13.1, Table 13-1; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan;	N/A
L.2.	Arrangements for the medical treatment of contaminated, injured onsite personnel and those onsite personnel who have received significant radiation exposures and/or significant uptakes of	Licensee		

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L.2.a.	radioactive material are described. These arrangements include the following components...			
L.2.b.				
L.2.c.				
L.2.d.				
L.2.e.				
L.3.	Supplemental lists are developed that indicate the location of the closest public, private, and military hospitals and other emergency medical facilities within the state or contiguous states considered capable of providing medical support for any contaminated, injured individual.	State Local		
	i. Supplemental lists of additional hospitals/medical facilities capable of providing medical support for contaminated, injured individuals. The list includes any special radiological capabilities.		Ch. 13 §13.1; Table 13-1;	N/A
L.4.	Each organization arranges for the transportation of contaminated, injured individuals and the means to control contamination while transporting victims of radiological incidents to medical support facilities and the decontamination of transport vehicle following use.	Licensee State Local		
	i. The individual(s), by title/position, responsible for determining an appropriate hospital/medical facility and the determination process;		Ch 13 §13.2.; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan;	N/A
	ii. Means of transporting individuals;		Ch 13 §13.2.; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan;	N/A
	iii. How to request additional emergency medical transport services;		Ch 13 §13.2.; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan;	N/A
	iv. Process for maintaining communications between the transport crew and hospital/medical facility staff;		Ch 13 §13.2.; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan;	N/A

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	v. Specifics of radiological monitoring and contamination control measures during transport;		Ch 13 §13.2.; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan;	N/A
	vi. Decontamination techniques, including trigger/action levels; and		Ch 13 §13.2.; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan;	N/A
	vii. Dosimetry for the transport crew.		Ch 13 §13.2.; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan;	N/A

Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria		Applicability	Plan Location	Procedure
Planning Standard M – Recovery and Reentry Planning and Post-Accident Operations				
M.1.	General recovery, reentry, and return plans for radiological incidents are developed, as appropriate. These plans address reoccupancy, as appropriate. The plans should include:	Licensee State Local		
	i. Planned recovery efforts, including a list of recovery-specific actions and organizations responsible for carrying them out;		Ch 14 §14.1;	N/A
	ii. The process for public reentry into restricted areas		Ch 14 §14.1;	PLN-09, PLN-09a, PLN-04, PLN-04a, PLN-09e, CMD-05b,
	iii. The process for establishing restricted areas; and		Ch 14 §14.1;	PLN-09, PLN-09a, PLN-04, PLN-04a, PLN-09e, CMD-05b,
	iv. The process for establishing reoccupancy decisions.		Ch 14 §14.5;	PLN-09, PLN-09a, PLN-04, PLN-04a, PLN-09e, CMD-05b,
M.1.a.	Provisions for allowing reentry into areas controlled by the licensee. Reentry planning includes evaluation of the controls necessary for reentry under post-incident conditions.	Licensee		

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M.1.b.	Provisions for reentry into restricted areas, including exposure and contamination control, as appropriate. A method for coordinating and implementing decisions regarding temporary reentry into restricted areas is addressed.	Licensee State Local		
	i. The process for authorizing reentry, including the individual(s), by title/position, authorized to grant access into a restricted area;		Ch 14 §14.1; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan; DOH RERP;	N/A
	ii. The evaluation criteria/method for approving reentry requests;		Ch 14 §14.1; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan; DOH RERP;	N/A
	iii. The access control process for reentry, including the authorization verification method by access control/check point officials;		Ch 14 §14.1; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan; DOH RERP;	N/A
	iv. Provisions for exposure control of those authorized reentry;		Ch 14 §14.1; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan; DOH RERP;	N/A
	v. Contamination control practices within a restricted area; and		Ch 14 §14.1; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan; DOH RERP;	N/A
	vi. Methods and resources for monitoring and decontamination of individuals exiting a restricted area.		Ch 14 §14.1; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan; DOH RERP;	N/A
M.2.	Individuals that will comprise the licensee’s recovery organization are identified by title/position.	Licensee		
M.3.	The recovery organization includes technical personnel with responsibilities to develop, evaluate, and direct recovery and reentry operations. The process for initiating recovery actions is described and includes the criteria for terminating the emergency.			
M.4.	The process for initiating recovery actions is described and includes provisions to ensure continuity during transfer of responsibility between phases. The chain of command is established.	State Local		
	i. The process for initiating recovery actions;		Ch 14 §14.2; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan; DOH RERP;	N/A

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	ii. Provisions for continuity during transfer of responsibility from the emergency phase to the recovery phase;		Ch 14 §14.2; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan; DOH RERP;	OPS-32,
	iii. Changes that may take place in the organizational structure, to include the chain of command; and		Ch 14 §14.2; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan; DOH RERP;	N/A
	iv. The means to keep all involved response organizations informed of the recovery efforts.		Ch 14 §14.2; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan; DOH RERP;	N/A
M.5.	The framework for relaxing protective actions and allowing for return are described. Prioritization is given to restoring access to vital services and facilities.	State Local		
	i. Criteria for relaxing protective actions and allowing for public return;		Ch 14 §14.3; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan; DOH RERP;	PLN-09, PLN-09a, PLN-04, PLN-04a, PLN-09e, CMD-05b,
	ii. The process for allowing public return into a previously restricted area; and		Ch 14 §14.3; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan; DOH RERP;	PLN-09, PLN-09a, PLN-04, PLN-04a, PLN-09e, CMD-05b,
	iii. A process for establishing priorities in restoring vital services and facilities to areas where return is permitted.		Ch 14 §14.3; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan; DOH RERP;	PLN-09, PLN-09a, PLN-04, PLN-04a, PLN-09e, CMD-05b,
M.6.	The organization(s) responsible for developing and implementing cleanup operations offsite is identified.	State Local		
	i. The appropriate local, state, tribal or Federal organization(s) responsible for cleanup operations; and		Ch 14 §14.4; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan; DOH RERP;	N/A
	ii. Resources that may be needed to conduct cleanup efforts.		Ch 14 §14.4; Benton County Plan; Franklin County Plan; DOH RERP;	N/A

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M.7.	Provisions for developing and modifying sampling plans are established. Provisions for laboratory analysis of samples are included in the plan.	Licensee State Local		
	i. The process for developing and modifying sampling plans;		Ch 14 §14.4., §14.5.; DOH RERP; WSDA REP;	N/A
	ii. Identification of laboratories to process samples; and		Ch 14 §14.4. §14.5.; DOH RERP;	N/A
	iii. A description of each identified laboratory’s sampling capability and capacity.		Ch 14 §14.5; DOH RERP;	N/A
M.8.	A method for periodically conducting radiological assessments of public exposure is established.	State Local		
	i. The agencies responsible for, and involved in, long-term dose assessment activities post-incident; and		Ch 14 §14.6; DOH RERP;	N/A
	ii. The method for periodically conducting radiological assessments of public exposure, including estimation of the health impacts.		Ch 14 §14.6; DOH RERP;	N/A

Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria		Applicability	Plan Location	Procedure
Planning Standard N – Exercises and Drills				
N.1.	Exercises and drills are conducted, observed, and critiqued/evaluated as set forth in NRC and FEMA regulations and guidance.	Licensee State Local		
	i. Exercises are conducted in accordance with NRC and FEMA regulations and guidance.		Ch 15 §15.1.;	N/A
N.1.a.	The process to critique/evaluate exercises and drills is described.	Licensee State Local		
	i. The process to critique and evaluate exercises and drills utilizes FEMA REP’s assessment methodology.		Ch 15 §15.3.;	N/A

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Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria		Applicability	Plan Location	Procedure
N.1.b.	The process used to track findings and associated corrective actions identified by drill and exercise critiques/evaluations, including their assignment and completion, is described.	Licensee State Local		
	i. A description of the process for tracking identified findings and any associated corrective actions from identification through resolution.		Ch 15 §15.2.;	N/A
N.1.c.	A drill or exercise starts between 6:00 p.m. and 4:00 a.m. at least once every eight-year exercise cycle.	Licensee		
N.1.d.	A drill or exercise is unannounced at least once every eight-year exercise cycle.	Licensee		
N.2.	Exercises are designed to enable the response organizations' demonstration of the key skills and capabilities necessary to implement the emergency plan. The following two types of exercises are conducted at the frequency noted:	Licensee State Local		
	i. All major elements of plans/procedures are tested at the minimum frequency specified.		Ch 15 §15.3.;	N/A
N.2.a.	Plume Exposure Pathway Exercises. Plume exposure pathway exercises are conducted biennially. These exercises include mobilization of licensee, and state, local, and tribal government personnel and resources and implementation of emergency plans to demonstrate response capabilities within the plume exposure pathway EPZ.	Licensee State Local		
	i. Capabilities are exercised at least biennially in response to a plume exposure pathway scenario; and		Ch 15 §15.3.;	N/A
	ii. Exercise scenarios include a radioactive release of such a magnitude that it drives accomplishment of the exercise objectives.		Ch 15 §15.3.;	N/A
N.2.b.	Ingestion Exposure Pathway Exercises. Ingestion exposure pathway exercises are conducted at least once every eight years. These exercises include mobilization of state, local, and tribal government personnel and resources and implementation of emergency plans to demonstrate response capabilities to a release of radioactive materials requiring post-plume phase protective actions within the ingestion exposure pathway EPZ.	Licensee Local		

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	i. Capabilities are exercised at least once every eight years in response to an ingestion exposure pathway scenario;		Ch 15 §15.3.;	N/A
	ii. The numbers and types of personnel participating in an ingestion exposure pathway exercise will be sufficient for demonstrating capabilities required by the plans/procedures; and		Ch 15 §15.3.;	N/A
	iii. OROs within the 50-mile ingestion exposure pathway EPZ that are not part of the full participation ingestion exercise with the state, participate in an ingestion TTX or other ingestion pathway training activity at least once during each eight-year exercise cycle.		Ch 15 §15.3.;	N/A
N.3.	Exercise Scenario Elements. During each eight-year exercise cycle, biennial, evaluated exercise scenario content is varied to provide the opportunity to demonstrate the key skills and capabilities necessary to respond to the following scenario elements:	Licensee State Local		
	i. Scenarios for exercises are varied from exercise to exercise to provide opportunity for appropriate capabilities to be demonstrated; and		Ch 15 §15.3.;	N/A
	ii. All exercise scenario elements are utilized during each eight-year exercise cycle.		Ch 15 §15.3.;	N/A
N.3.a.	Hostile Action-Based (HAB). Hostile action directed at the NPP site. This scenario element may be combined with either a radiological release scenario or a no/minimal radiological release scenario, but a no/minimal radiological release scenario should not be included in consecutive HAB exercises at an NPP site.	Licensee State		
	i. The HAB scenario element is utilized at least once during each eight-year exercise cycle; and		Ch 15 §15.3.;	N/A
	ii. The HAB scenario element is not combined with the no/minimal radiological release scenario in consecutive exercises at a single site.		Ch 15 §15.3.;	N/A
N.3.b.	Rapid Escalation. An initial classification of, or rapid escalation to, an SAE or GE.	Licensee State		

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	i. A rapid escalation scenario element is utilized at least once during each eight-year exercise cycle.	Local	Ch 15 §15.3.;	N/A
N.3.c.	No/Minimal Release of Radioactive Materials. No release or an unplanned minimal release of radioactive material which does not require public protective actions. This scenario element is used only once during each eight-year exercise cycle.	Licensee State Local		
	i. A no/minimal radioactive material release scenario element		Ch 15 §15.3.;	N/A
N.3.c.1.	The licensee is required to demonstrate the ability to respond to a no/minimal radiological release scenario. State, local, and tribal government response organizations have the option, and are encouraged, to participate jointly in this demonstration. If the offsite organizations elect not to participate in the licensee’s required minimal or no release exercise, the OROs will still be obligated to meet the exercise requirements as specified in 44 CFR 350.9.	Licensee State Local		
	i. ORO participation is optional for a no/minimal release scenario.		Ch 15 §15.3.;	N/A
N.3.c.2.	When planning for a joint no/minimal radiological release exercise, affected state, local, and tribal government jurisdictions, the licensee, and FEMA will identify offsite capabilities that may still need to be evaluated and agree upon appropriate alternative evaluation methods to satisfy FEMA’s biennial criteria requirements. Alternative evaluation methods that could be considered during the extent of play negotiations include expansion of the exercise scenario, out of sequence activities, plan reviews, staff assistance visits, or other means as described in FEMA guidance.	Licensee State Local		
	i. The planning process will account for capabilities and activities that may not have the opportunity to be evaluated under the no/minimal radiological release scenario elements; and		Ch 15 §15.3.;	N/A

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	ii. Consideration is given to alternative demonstration and evaluation venues.		Ch 15 §15.3.;	N/A
N.3.d.	Resource Integration. Integration of offsite resources with onsite response.	Licensee State Local		
	i. A resource integration element is utilized once during each eight-year exercise cycle; and		Ch 15 §15.3.;	N/A
	ii. This scenario element may be combined with other scenario elements.		Ch 15 §15.3.;	N/A
N.3.e.	10 CFR 50.54(hh)(2) Strategies. Demonstration of the use of equipment, procedures, and strategies developed in compliance with 10 CFR 50.54(hh)(2).	Licensee		
N.4.	Drills are designed to enable an organization’s demonstration and maintenance of key skills and capabilities necessary to fulfill functional roles. Drills include, but are not limited to, the following at their noted frequencies:	Licensee State Local		
	i. All major elements of plans/procedures are tested at the minimum frequency specified.		Ch 15 §15.3.;	N/A
N.4.a.	Emergency Medical Drills. Emergency medical drills are conducted annually. These drills involve a simulated, contaminated individual and contain provisions for participation by support services agencies (i.e., ambulance and offsite medical treatment facility).	Licensee		
N.4.b.	Medical Services Drills. Medical services drills are conducted annually at each medical facility designated in the emergency plan. These drills involve a simulated, contaminated emergency worker and/or member of the general public and contain provisions for participation by support services agencies (i.e., ambulance and offsite medical treatment facility).	State Local		
	i. Annual medical services drills are conducted annually at each medical facility identified in the emergency plan.		Ch 15 §15.3.1.;	N/A

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N.4.c.	Laboratory Drills. Laboratory drills are conducted biennially at each laboratory designated in the emergency plan. These drills involve demonstration of handling, documenting, provisions for record keeping, and analyzing air, soil, and food samples, as well as quality control and quality assurance processes. These drills also involve an assessment of the laboratory’s capacity to handle daily and weekly samples and the volume of samples that can be processed daily or weekly.	State Local				
	i. Laboratory drills are conducted biennially.				Ch 15 §15.3.1.;	N/A
N.4.d..	Environmental Monitoring Drills. Environmental monitoring drills are conducted annually. These drills include direct radiation measurements in the environment, collection and analysis of all sample media (e.g., water, vegetation, soil, and air), and provisions for record keeping.	Licensee State Local				
	i. Environmental monitoring drills are conducted annually.				Ch 15 §15.3.1.;	N/A
N.4.e.	Ingestion Pathway and Post-Plume Phase Drills. Ingestion pathway and post-plume phase drills are conducted biennially. These drills involve sample plan development, analysis of lab results from samples, assessment of the impact on food and agricultural products, protective decisions for relocation, and food/crop embargos.	State Local				
	i. Ingestion pathway drills are conducted biennially; and				Ch 15 §15.3.1.;	N/A
	ii. Participants include any OROs that have roles/responsibilities for the ingestion pathway and/or post-plume phase activities.				Ch 15 §15.3.1.;	N/A
N.4.f.	Communications Drills. Communications amongst and between emergency response organizations, including those at the state, local, and Federal level, the FMTs, and nuclear facility within both the plume and ingestion exposure pathway EPZs, are tested at the frequencies determined in evaluation criterion F.3. communications drills include the aspect of understanding the	Licensee State Local				

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	content of messages and can be done in conjunction with the testing described in evaluation criterion F.3.			
	i. Communications drills between all applicable emergency response organizations within the plume and ingestion exposure pathway EPZs are conducted at the frequencies determined in evaluation criterion F.3; and		Ch 15 §15.3.1.;	N/A
	ii. A message content check is included in all communications drills.		Ch 15 §15.3.1.;	N/A
N.4.g. N.4.h. N.4.i. N.4.j. N.4.k.	<u>Post-Accident Sampling Drills...</u> <u>Off-Hours Report-In Drills...</u> <u>Off-Hours Call-In Drills...</u> <u>Onsite Personnel Protective Action Drills...</u> <u>Aircraft Threat/Attack Response Drills...</u>	Licensee		

Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria		Applicability	Plan Location	Procedure
Planning Standard O – Radiological Emergency Response Training				
O.1.	Each organization ensures the training of emergency responders and other appropriate individuals with an operational role described in the emergency plan. Initial training and at least annual retraining are provided.	Licensee State Local		
	i. The organization(s) or individual(s) responsible for ensuring training requirements are met, including a description of their responsibilities;		Ch 16 §16.1.;	N/A
	ii. Provisions to ensure personnel with an operational role receive appropriate training;		Ch 16 §16.1.;	N/A

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	iii. A description of training programs, including scope, time intervals at which training will be offered, and organization(s) that will provide training assistance;		Ch 16 §16.1.;	N/A
	iv. Identification of mutual aid organizations and applicable arrangements for offering or receiving training;		Ch 16 §16.1.;	N/A
	v. Provisions for initial training;		Ch 16 §16.1. §16.2.;	N/A
	vi. Provisions for at least annual retraining;		Ch 16 §16.1. §16.2.;	N/A
	vii. Provisions for just-in-time training; and		Ch 16 §16.1.;	N/A
	viii. Documentation of attendance for training.		Ch 16 §16.1. §16.2.;	N/A
O.1.a., O.2., O.2.a., O.2.b.	Site-specific emergency response training... The ERO training program consists of... The ERO training program is reviewed... Training sessions that provide...	Licensee		

Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria		Applicability	Plan Location	Procedure
Planning Standard P – Responsibility for the Planning Effort; Development, Periodic Review, and Distribution of Emergency Plans				
P.1.	The training program, including initial training and periodic retraining, of individuals responsible for the planning effort is described.	Licensee State Local		
	i. The individual(s), by title/position, that require training because of their planning responsibilities; and		Ch 17 §17.1.;	N/A
	ii. A description of the initial and recurrent training program for the identified individuals.		Ch 17 §17.1.;	N/A
P.2	The individual with the overall authority and responsibility for radiological emergency planning is identified by title/position.	Licensee State		

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	i. The individual(s), by title/position, with the overall authority and responsibility for radiological emergency response planning.	Local	Ch 17 §17.1.;	N/A
P.3	The individual(s) with the responsibility for the development, maintenance, review, updating, and distribution of emergency plans, as well as the coordination of these plans with other response organizations, is identified by title/position.	Licensee State Local		
	i. The individual(s), by title/position, responsible for developing, maintaining, reviewing, updating, and distributing emergency plans/procedures, as well as coordinating plans/procedures with other response organizations.		Ch 17 §17.1.;	N/A
P.4.	The process for reviewing annually, and updating as necessary, the emergency plan, implementing procedures, maps, charts, and agreements is described. The process includes a method for recording changes made to the documents and, when appropriate, how those changes are retained.	Licensee State Local		
	i. A description of the process for reviewing annually, and updating as necessary, the emergency plan, implementing procedures, maps, charts, and agreements;		Ch 17 §17.2.;	N/A
	ii. A method to indicate where and when the most recent plans/procedures changes were made;		Ch 17 §17.2.;	N/A
	iii. A method to indicate how plan/procedure changes are retained and historical context preserved;		Ch 17 §17.2.;	N/A
	iv. The process for correcting identified findings and plan issues; and		Ch 17 §17.2.;	N/A
	v. Acknowledgment/documentation that plans/procedures and agreements have been reviewed for accuracy and completeness of information, and when appropriate, changes have been made, within the last year.		Ch 17 §17.2.;	N/A

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Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria		Applicability	Plan Location	Procedure
P.5.	Provisions for distributing the emergency plan and implementing procedures to all organizations and appropriate individuals with responsibility for implementation of the plan/procedures are described.	Licensee State Local		
	i. A list of the organizations and individuals, by title/position, who are to receive the updated plans/procedures;		Ch 17 §17.3.;	N/A
	ii. The process for distributing the latest plans/procedures to appropriate organizations and individuals; and		Ch 17 §17.3.;	N/A
	iii. A process to verify that updated plan/procedures have been received.		Ch 17 §17.3.;	N/A
P.6.	A listing of annexes, appendices, and supporting plans and their originating agency is included in the emergency plan.	Licensee State Local		
	i. A list of annexes, appendices, and supporting plans; and		Ch 17 §17.4.;	N/A
	ii. Originating agency for each listed annex, appendix, and support plan.		Ch 17 §17.4.;	N/A
P.7.	An appendix containing a listing by title of the procedures required to maintain and implement the emergency plan is included. The listing includes the section(s) of the emergency plan to be implemented by each procedure.	Licensee State Local		
	i. A list of all implementing procedures associated with the emergency plan; and		Ch 17 §17.4.;	N/A
	ii. Identification of which section(s) of the plan are implemented by each procedure.		Ch 17 §17.4.;	N/A
P.8.	A table of contents and a cross-reference index to each of the NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1, Rev.2 evaluation criteria are included. The evaluation criteria that do not apply are identified.	Licensee State Local		
	i. A table of contents; and		TOC	N/A
	ii. A cross-reference between the plans/procedures and the NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1, Rev. 2 evaluation criteria.		App 5	N/A

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Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria		Applicability	Plan Location	Procedure
P.9.		Licensee		
P.10.	The administrative process for the periodic review and updating of contact information identified in the emergency plan and implementing procedures is described.	Licensee State Local		
	i. The process for reviewing and updating contact information.		Ch 17 §17.2.;	N/A
P.11.	<i>The process for entering EP program-related issues...</i>	Licensee		
P.12.	<i>The process to evaluate changes...</i>			

Planning Guidance, Part II: REP Program Planning Guidance, REP Program Manual, December 2019