

ANNEX 8-Basic Plan
INTERSTATE AND FEDERAL AGENCY RESPONSE SUPPORT
APPENDIX 2

I. INTRODUCTION

In the event of an incident involving radioactive material which exceeds the response capability of DHEC, the neighboring states and federal agencies will be asked by ESF 10 to render assistance under one of the following plans.

- A. Southern Mutual Radiological Assistance Plan (SMRAP)
- B. Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP)
- C. National Response Framework (NRF).

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this plan is to identify and document guidance on the expected interstate and federal agency response procedures, and to outline the procedures for state/federal interface and cooperation in the event of an incident at a Nuclear Power Plant (NPP).

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Interstate regional assistance is outlined in the SMRAP.
 - 1. To initiate a request for SMRAP assistance, the Department of Health and Environmental Control, Division of Waste Assessment and Emergency Response, Nuclear Response and Emergency Environmental Surveillance (NREES) determines what assistance is needed and submits a request through SCEMD to the Governor's Office (requesting state). SMRAP member state's resources are matched with the needs in South Carolina to determine which state will be contacted for assistance.
 - 2. The governor's office (requesting state) will concur with the request and contact the governor of the state(s) (responding state) identified as having the needed resources.
 - 3. The responding state's governor will agree to provide SMRAP assistance and authorizes the requested resources to be sent to South Carolina.
- B. The federal response is outlined in FRERP and National Response Framework (NRF).
- C. The FRERP provides for the federal response to peacetime radiological emergencies, and the NRF outlines the federal response to all types of incidents and guides federal response to non-radiological issues. The NRF and the Radiological Emergencies Annex to the NRF outline the relationships between the FRERP and the NRF.
 - 1. There are three major areas of coordination for federal response.

- a. The NRC, designated Lead Federal Agency (LFA), is responsible for leading and coordinating all aspects of the federal response. The NRC will coordinate federal response from the Joint Operations Center (JOC), located in the utility emergency operations center or near the accident scene.
 - b. DHS FEMA is responsible for coordinating the non-technical federal response. FEMA will coordinate the non-technical response from the Disaster Field Office (DFO), located near the accident scene.
 - c. DOE is responsible for providing radiological monitoring and assessment support. This support will be coordinated at the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC). At some mutually agreed upon time, the responsibility for operating the FRMAC would be turned over to the EPA.
2. The FEMA Region IV Regional Response Plan (RRP) establishes the vehicle by which FEMA responds to a disaster that overwhelms the state and local capabilities to respond and recover.
 - a. Chart 1 illustrates how federal assistance will be provided to the state during and following a radiological emergency.
 - b. Chart 2 identifies federal resources that South Carolina can expect during and following a radiological emergency.
 3. Federal assistance, if needed, will be requested under the provisions of the FRERP, NRF, FEMA Region IV RRP, and the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP). Specific federal resources requested will be a function of the type and severity of the incident, the response requirements, and the determined capability of state and local agencies to respond. If the state and local capability to respond is predicted to be exceeded, such federal resources will be requested as are needed. Federal assistance should be requested through the NRC, as the LFA.
 4. The Governor of South Carolina, acting directly or through his/her designee, the South Carolina Emergency Management Division Director, is specifically authorized to request federal assistance in the event of an incident at a NPP.
 5. Communications with federal agency response organizations will be handled initially and while they are in transit through communications with their “home-based” organizations. When field locations have been established and lines of communication have been completed, other primarily in-state systems may also be employed.
 6. As indicated in Attachment A, coordination between state and federal agencies shall be effected primarily between the SEOC and the NRC for technical issues, FEMA for non-technical issues, and through DOE for monitoring and assessment issues.

7. Information on state and local resources available to support the federal response will be readily available through state and local governments and will be identified at the time the federal response is requested.
8. Prior to requesting federal assistance, SCEMD will ensure the following activities have occurred:
 - a. Identify state advisors/liaisons to federal agencies.
 - b. Obtain maps of the affected area for field monitoring teams.
 - c. Obtain maps indicating the location of critical facilities such as hospitals, nursing homes, and prisons.
 - d. Determine the protocol for state monitoring personnel to coordinate with federal response assets (i.e., FRMAC). State monitoring personnel will either join federal response assets or an individual will be identified as a point of contact for federal assets.
 - e. Determine priorities for areas to be monitored.
 - f. Establish procedures for federal monitoring personnel to enter and exit the secured area.
 - g. Determine locations for the establishment of federal assets and resources. In particular, the FRMAC should be established in a large facility with a controlled environment. Schools located near the evacuated zone would be sufficient.
 - h. Determine and document unambiguous objectives for federal resources requested. These objectives should provide the federal agencies with a clear understanding of what is to be provided.
9. Once South Carolina has requested federal assistance, the following activities should occur:
 - a. Establish a time and meeting location for advanced teams from the LFA and FRMAC.
 - b. Establish priorities for decontamination and further monitoring.
 - c. Establish clear re-entry and return criteria for members of the public and provide to federal agencies responding.
10. Following the arrival of federal assets, additional needed federal resources will be requested through the LFA.

CHART 1--NOTIFICATION PROCESS AND RESPONSE OPERATIONS STRUCTURE

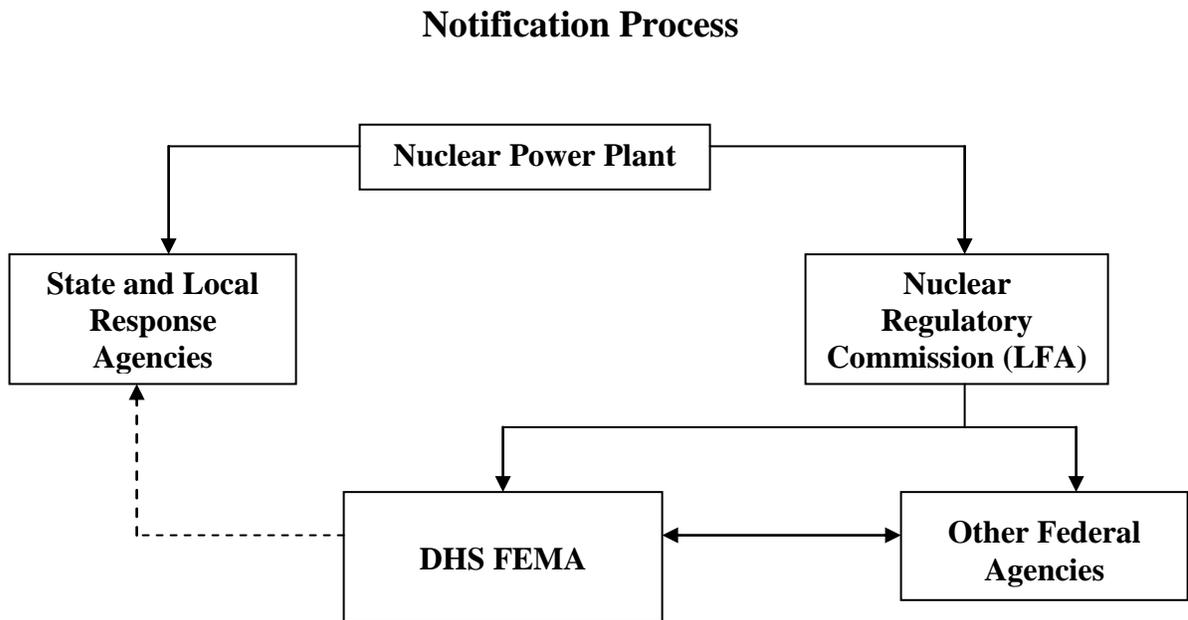
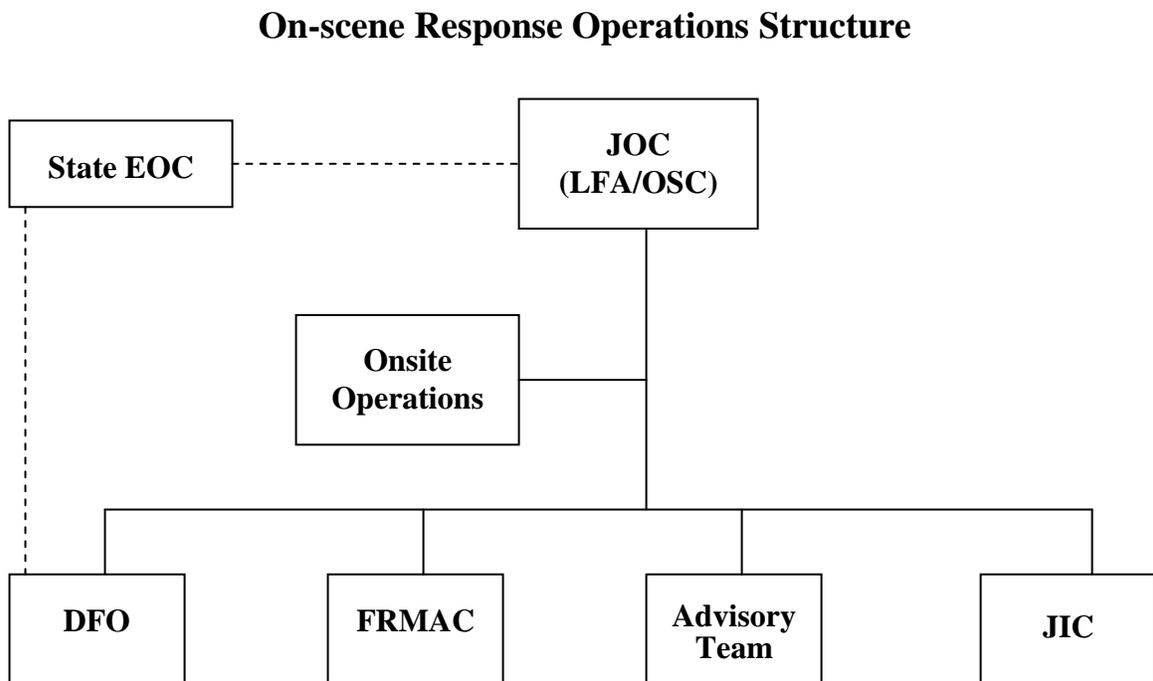


CHART 2-FEDERAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE IN RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY



ANNEX 8, ATTACHMENT A--FEDERAL AGENCY RESPONSE MISSIONS, CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES, AND REFERENCES IN RESPONSE TO PEACETIME RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCIES

I. INTRODUCTION

This document contains summary information about the following federal agencies:

- A. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- B. Department of Commerce (DOC)
- C. Department of Defense (DOD)
- D. Department of Energy (DOE)
- E. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
- F. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
- G. Department of the Interior (DOI)
- H. Department of Justice (DOJ)
- I. Department of State (DOS)
- J. Department of Transportation (DOT)
- K. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)
- L. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- M. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- N. General Services Administration (GSA)
- O. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
- P. Federal Communications Commission (FCC)
- Q. National Communications System (NCS)
- R. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)

Section II contains resources that the State of South Carolina should expect from the federal government as part of the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan.

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II. DISCUSSION

A. American Red Cross

Assess the mass care consequences of a radiological incident, and in conjunction with state, local and tribal mass care organizations, develop and implement a sustainable short-term strategy for effectively addressing the consequences of the incident.

B. Department of Agriculture

1. Summary of Response Mission

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) provides assistance to state and local governments in developing agricultural protective action recommendations and in providing agricultural damage assessments. USDA will actively participate with EPA and HHS on the Advisory Team for Environment, Food, and Health when convened. USDA regulatory responsibilities for the inspection of meat, meat products, poultry, poultry products, and egg products are essential uninterrupted functions that would continue during an emergency.

2. Capabilities and Resources

USDA can provide assistance to state and local governments through emergency response personnel located at its Washington, DC, headquarters and from USDA state and county emergency board representatives located throughout the country. USDA Emergency Board representatives have knowledge of local agriculture and can provide specific advice to the local agricultural community. In addition, USDA state and county emergency boards can assist in the collection of agricultural samples during a radiological emergency.

3. The functions and capabilities of the USDA to provide assistance in the event of a radiological emergency include the following:

- a. Assist in the planning and collection of agricultural samples within the ingestion exposure pathway.
- b. Assess damage to crops, soil, livestock, poultry, and processing facilities.
- c. Inspect and assist in the collection of agricultural animals and their products to ensure safety.
- d. Provide support and advice on screening and decontamination of pets, companion animals and livestock.

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- e. Assist, in conjunction with HHS, in monitoring the production, processing, storage and distribution of food through the wholesale level to eliminate contaminated product and to ensure that the levels of contamination in the product are safe and below the derived intervention levels (DILs).
- f. Assist in the planning and operational aspects of animal carcass disposal.
- g. Provide support and advice on the general disposition of animals and carcass disposal.
- h. The role of the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Veterinary Services (VS) National Center for Animal Health Emergency Management (NCAHEM) Radiological Program Analyst includes the following:
 - (1) Develop robust and practicable strategies for maintaining agricultural production and a safe food supply following a nuclear or radiological release:
 - (a) Surveillance strategies to identify contaminated or irradiated pets, service animals, livestock and wildlife;
 - (b) Decontamination strategies for livestock, poultry, pets and service animals, zoo animals;
 - (c) Remediation strategies for soils and crops;
 - (d) Therapeutic strategies for the development and use of radiation prophylaxes and therapies for animals;
 - (e) Euthanasia and carcass disposal strategies for contaminated livestock, poultry, pets and service animals, zoo animals and wildlife and their contaminated effluent.
 - (2) Maintain membership in the Radiological Advisory Team for Environment, Food, and Health:
 - (a) Provide agricultural subject matter expertise, support, and Protective Action Recommendations to federal, state, local, and tribal radiological emergency responders;
 - (b) Participate in, and provide guidance for development of RAD emergency exercises;

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- (c) Maintain communication and liaison with the state local, tribal, national, and international (radiological/toxicological) emergency response community;
- (d) Enhance radiological emergency preparedness in USDA APHIS and the agricultural sector.

4. USDA References

Nuclear-radiologic Incident Annex to the National Response Framework, Draft, 2012.

B. Department of Commerce

1. Summary of Response Mission

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is the primary agency within the Department of Commerce (DOC) responsible for providing assistance to the federal, state, and local organizations responding to a radiological emergency. Other assistance may be provided by the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

2. Capabilities and Resources

NOAA is the principal DOC participant in the response to a radiation accident. NOAA prepares both routine and special weather forecasts, and makes use of these forecasts to predict atmospheric transport and dispersion. NOAA's forecasts may be the basis for all public announcements on the movement of contamination from accidents occurring outside U.S. territory or during domestic accidents when any released radioactive material is expected to be carried offsite. NOAA has capabilities to do the following:

- a. Provide operational weather observations and prepares forecasts tailored to support emergency incident management activities.
- b. Provide plume dispersion assessment and forecasts to the coordinating agency, in accordance with established procedures.
- c. Archive, as a special collection, the meteorological data from national observing and numerical weather analysis and prediction systems applicable to the monitoring and assessment of the response.
- d. Ensure that marine fishery products available to the public are not contaminated.

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- e. Provide assistance and reference material for calibrating radiological instruments.
- f. Provide radiation-shielding materials.
- g. In the event of materials potentially crossing international boundaries, serve as the agent for informing international hydrometeorological services and associate agencies through the mechanisms afforded by the World Meteorological Organization.
- h. Provide radio-analytical measurement support and instrumentation.

3. DOC References

National Plan for Radiological Emergencies at Commercial Nuclear Power Plants. Federal Coordinator for Meteorological Services and Supporting Research, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, November 1982.

C. Department of Defense

1. Summary of Response Mission

- a. The Department of Defense (DOD) is charged with the safe handling, storage, maintenance, assembly, and transportation of nuclear weapons and other radioactive materials in DOD custody, and with the safe operation of DOD nuclear facilities. Inherent in this responsibility is the requirement to protect life and property from any health or safety hazards that could ensue from an accident or significant incident associated with these materials or activities.
- b. The DOD role in a federal response will depend on the circumstances of the emergency. DOD will be the LFA if the emergency involves one of its facilities or a nuclear weapon in its custody. Within DOD, the military service or agency responsible for the facility, ship, or area is responsible for the onsite response. The military service or agency having custody of the material outside an installation boundary is responsible for the offsite response. For emergencies occurring under circumstances for which DOD is not responsible, DOD will not be the LFA, but will support and assist in the federal response.

2. Capabilities and Resources

Offsite authority and responsibility at a nuclear accident rest with state and local officials. It is important to recognize that for nuclear weapons or weapon component accidents, land may be temporarily placed under

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effective federal control by the establishment of a National Defense Area or National Security Area to protect U.S. Government classified materials. These lands will revert to state control upon disestablishment of the National Defense Area or National Security Area. DOD has the capabilities to do the following:

- a. Serve as a coordinating agency for federal actions in radiological incidents involving DOD facilities including U.S. nuclear-powered ships, or material otherwise under their jurisdiction (e.g., transportation of material shipped by or for DOD).
- b. Provide Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) in response to requests for assistance during domestic incidents. With the exception for support provided under Immediate Response Authority, the obligation of DOD resources to support requests for assistance is subject to the approval of the Secretary of Defense. Details regarding DSCA are provided in the NRP Basic Plan.
- c. Provide immediate response authority in imminent, serious conditions resulting from any civil emergency that may require immediate action to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage. When such conditions exist and time does not permit prior approval from higher headquarters, local military commanders and responsible officials from DOD components and agencies are authorized by DOD directive, subject to any supplemental direction that may be provided by their DOD component, to take necessary action to respond to requests of civil authorities. All such necessary action is referred to as "Immediate Response".
- d. Direct response/recovery actions as they relate to ESF 3 functions, including contaminated debris management.
- e. Integrate and coordinate with other agencies, as requested, to perform any or all of the following:
 - (1) Radiological survey functions
 - (2) Gross decontamination
 - (3) Site characterization
 - (4) Contaminated water management
 - (5) Site remediation

Annex 8, Attachment A--Federal Agency Response Missions, Capabilities and Resources, and References in Response to Peacetime Radiological Emergencies (continued)

3. DOD References

- a. DOD Directive 5100.52, DOD Response to an Accident or Significant Incident Involving Radiological Materials.
- b. DOD Directive 5230.16, Nuclear Accident and Incident Public Affairs Guidance.
- c. DOD Directive 3025.1, Military Support to Civil Authorities.
- d. DOD Directive 3025.12, Military Assistance for Civil Disturbances.
- e. DOD Directive 3150.5, DOD Response to Improvised Nuclear Device (IND) Incident.
- f. DOD 5100.52M, Nuclear Weapon Accident Response Procedures (NARP) Manual.
- g. Joint Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Energy, and Department of Defense Agreement for Response to Improvised Nuclear Device Incidents.

D. Department of Energy

1. Summary of Response Mission

- a. The Department of Energy (DOE) owns, operates, and conducts a variety of radiological activities throughout the United States. These activities include: fixed nuclear sites; the use, storage, and shipment of a variety of radioactive materials; the shipment of spent reactor fuel; the production, assembly, and shipment of nuclear weapons and special nuclear materials; the production and shipment of radioactive sources for peace ventures; and the storage and shipment of radioactive and mixed waste. DOE is responsible for the safe operation of these activities and should an emergency occur at one of its sites or an activity under its control, DOE will be the LFA for the federal response.
- b. Due to its technical capabilities and resources, the DOE may perform other roles within the federal response to a radiological emergency. With extensive, field-based radiological resources throughout the United States available for emergency deployment, the DOE responds to requests for offsite radiological monitoring and assessment assistance and serves as the initial coordinator of all such federal assistance (to include initial management of the FRMAC to state and local governments. With other specialized, deployable assets, DOE assists

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other federal agencies responding to malevolent nuclear emergencies, accidents involving nuclear weapons not under DOE custody, emergencies caused by satellites containing radioactive sources, and other radiological incidents as appropriate.

2. Capabilities and Resources

DOE has trained personnel, radiological instruments, mobile laboratories, and radioanalytical facilities located at its national laboratories, production, and other facilities throughout the country. Through eight regional coordinating offices, these resources form the basis for the Radiological Assistance Program (RAP), which can provide technical assistance in any radiological emergency. DOE can

provide specialized radiation detection instruments and support for both its response as LFA and as initial coordinator of federal radiological monitoring and assessment assistance. Some of the specialized resources and capabilities include:

- a. Serve as a coordinating agency for federal actions in radiological incidents involving DOE facilities or material otherwise under their jurisdiction (e.g., transportation of material shipped by or for DOE).
- b. Coordinate federal offsite radiological environmental monitoring and assessment activities as lead technical organization in FRMAC (emergency phase), regardless of who is designated the coordinating agency.
- c. Maintain technical liaison with state and local agencies with monitoring and assessment responsibilities.
- d. Maintain a common set of all offsite radiological monitoring data in an accountable, secure and retrievable form and ensures the technical integrity of FRMAC data.
- e. Provide monitoring data and interpretations, including exposure rate contours, dose projections, and other requested radiological assessments, to the coordinating agency and to the states.
- f. Provide, in cooperation with other federal agencies, the personnel and equipment to perform radiological monitoring and assessment activities, and provides on-scene analytical capability supporting assessments.
- g. Request supplemental assistance and technical support from other federal agencies as needed.

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- h. Arrange consultation and support services through appropriate federal agencies to all other entities (e.g., private contractors) with radiological monitoring functions and capabilities and technical and medical expertise for handling radiological contamination and population monitoring.
- i. Work closely with the senior EPA representative to facilitate a smooth transition of the federal radiological monitoring and assessment coordination responsibility to EPA at a mutually agreeable time and after consultation with the states and coordinating agency.

Provide, in cooperation with other federal and state agencies, personnel and equipment, including portal monitors, to support initial external screening and provides advice and assistance to state and local personnel conducting screening/decontamination of person leaving a contaminated zone.
- j. Provide plume trajectories and deposition projections for emergency response planning assessments including source term limits where limited or no information is available, in accordance with established procedures.
- k. Upgrade, maintain coordinate and publish documentation needed for the administration, implementation, operation and standardization of the FRMAC.
- l. Maintain and improve the ability to provide wide-area radiation monitoring not resident in the Aerial Measuring System (AMS).
- m. Maintain and improve the ability to provide medical assistance, advisory teams and training related to nuclear/radiological accidents and incidents now resident in the Radiological Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (REAC/TS).
- n. Maintain and improve the ability to provide near-real time assessments of the consequences of accidental or potential radiation releases by modeling the movement of hazardous plumes, and to correct modeled results through integration of actual radiation measurements obtained from both airborne and ground sources, resident in the Nuclear Accident Release Advisory Center (NARAC). The NARAC also maintains and improves their ability to model the direct results (blast, thermal, radiation, EMP) of a nuclear detonation.
- o. Maintain and improve first-response ability to assess an emergency situation and to advise decision makers on what further steps can be taken to evaluate and minimize the hazards of a radiological emergency resident in the RAP.

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- p. Maintain and improve the ability to respond to an emergency involving U.S. nuclear weapons resident in the Accident Response Group (ARG).
 - q. Maintain and improve the ability of the Consequence Management Planning Team (CMPT), Consequence Management Home Team (CMHT), and Consequence Management Response Team (CMRT) to provide initial planning, coordination and data collection and assessment prior to or in lieu of establishment of a FRMAC.
 - r. Maintain and improve the ability of the Nuclear/Radiological Advisory Team to provide advice and limited technical assistance, including search, diagnostics and effect prediction, as part of a Domestic Emergency Support Team.
 - s. Maintain and improve the ability of the Search Response Teams to provide covert search capability using local support for initial nuclear search activities.
 - t. Maintain and improve the ability of the Joint Technical Operations Team to provide technical operations advisory support and advanced technical assistance to the federal primary or coordinating agency; provide extended technical support to other deployed operations through an emergency response home team; perform nuclear safety reviews to determine safe-to-ship status before moving a weapon of mass destruction (WMD) to an appropriate disposal location; and accept custody of nuclear or radiological WMD on behalf of DOE and provide for the final disposition of these devices.
 - u. Maintain and improve the ability of radiological triage to determine, through remote analysis of nuclear spectra collected on-scene, if a radioactive object contains spent nuclear materials.
 - v. Assign a senior energy official (SEO) for any response involving the deployment of the DOE/NNSA emergency response assets. The SEO is responsible for the coordination and employment of these assets at the scene of a radiological event, and the deployed assets will work in support of and under the direction of the SEO.
3. DOE References
- DOE O 151.1, Comprehensive Emergency Management System, October 26, 1995.

Annex 8, Attachment A--Federal Agency Response Missions, Capabilities and Resources, and References in Response to Peacetime Radiological Emergencies (continued)

E. Department of Health and Human Services

1. Summary of Response Mission

In a radiological emergency, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) assists with the assessment, preservation, and protection of human health and helps ensure the availability of essential health/medical and human services. Overall, the Office of Public Health and Science, Office of Emergency Preparedness, coordinates the HHS emergency response. HHS provides technical and nontechnical assistance in the form of advice, guidance, and resources to federal, state, and local governments. The principal HHS response comes from the U.S. Public Health Service. HHS actively participates with EPA and USDA on the Advisory Team for Environment, Food, and Health when convened.

2. Capabilities and Resources

HHS has personnel located at headquarters, regional offices, and at laboratories and other facilities who can provide assistance in radiological emergencies. The agency can provide the following kinds of advice, guidance, and assistance:

- a. In conjunction with USDA, inspect production, processing, storage and distribution facilities for human food and animal feeds that may be used in interstate commerce to ensure protection of the public health.
- b. Collect samples of agricultural products to monitor and assess the extent of contamination as basis for recommending or implementing protective actions (through the FRMAC).
- c. Provide advice on proper medical treatment of the general population and response workers exposed to or contaminated by radioactive materials.
- d. Provide available medical countermeasures through deployment of the Strategic National Stockpile.
- e. Provide assessment and treatment for those exposed to or contaminated by radiation.
- f. Provide advice and guidance in assessing the impact of the effects of radiological incidents on the health of persons in the affected area.
- g. Manage long-term public monitoring and supports follow-on personal data collections, collecting and processing of blood samples and bodily fluids/matter samples, and advice concerning medical assessment and triage of victims. Tracks victim treatment and long-term effects.

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- h. Provide guidance to state and local health officials on disease control measures and epidemiological surveillance and study of exposed population.

3. HHS References

- a. 55 FR 2879, January 29, 1990 -- Delegations of authority to the Assistant Secretary for Health for department-wide emergency preparedness function.
- b. 55 FR 2885, January 29, 1990 -- statement of organization, functions and delegations of authority to the Office of Emergency Preparedness.
- c. National Response Framework, Emergency Support Functions #8 (Health and Medical Services), April 1992.
- d. Disaster Response Guides, Operating Divisions, Various Dates.

F. Department of Housing and Urban Development

1. Summary of Response Mission

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provides information on available housing for disaster victims or displaced persons. HUD assists in planning for and placing homeless victims by providing emergency housing and technical support staff within available resources.

2. Capabilities and Resources

HUD has capabilities to do the following:

- a. Review and report on available housing for disaster victims and displaced persons.
- b. Assist in planning for and placing homeless victims in available housing.
- c. Provide staff to support emergency housing within available resources.
- d. Provide housing assistance and advisory personnel.

3. HUD References

HUD Handbook 3200.02, REV-3, "Disaster Response and Assistance."

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G. Department of the Interior

1. Summary of Response Mission

The Department of the Interior (DOI) manages over 500 million acres of federal lands and thousands of federal natural resource facilities and is responsible for these lands and facilities, as well as other natural resources such as endangered and threatened species, migratory birds, anadromous fish, and marine mammals, when they are threatened by a radiological emergency. In addition, DOI coordinates emergency response plans for DOI-managed refuges, parks, recreation areas, monuments, public lands, and Indian trust lands with state and local authorities; operates its water resources projects to protect municipal and agricultural water supplies in cases of radiological emergencies; and provides advice and assistance concerning hydrologic and natural resources, including fish and wildlife, to federal, state, and local governments upon request. DOI also administers the federal government's trust responsibility for 512 federally recognized Indian tribes and villages, and about 50 million acres of Indian lands. The Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior is available to assist other agencies in consulting with these tribes about radiological emergency preparedness and responses to emergencies. DOI also has certain responsibilities for the United States insular areas.

2. Capabilities and Resources

DOI has personnel at headquarters and in regional offices with technical expertise to do the following:

- a. Advise and assist in evaluating processes affecting radioisotopes in soils, including personnel, equipment and laboratory support.
- b. Advise and assist in the development of geographic information systems (GIS) databases to be used in the analysis and assessment of contaminated areas including personnel and equipment.
- c. Advise and assist in assessing and dealing with impacts to natural resources, including fish and wildlife, subsistence uses, public land, Indian tribal lands, land reclamation, mining, minerals, and water sources.
- d. Provide liaison between federally recognized tribal governments and federal, state, and local agencies for coordination of response activities. Additionally, DOI advises and assists DHS in economic, social, and political matters in the U.S. insular areas should a radiological incident occur in these areas.

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3. DOI References
 - a. 901 DM 5 (Draft)-Interior Emergency Operations, Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan.
 - b. 296 DM 3 (Draft)-Interior Emergency Delegations, Radiological Emergencies.

H. Department of Justice

1. Summary of Response Mission

The Department of Justice (DOJ) is the lead agency for coordinating the federal response to acts of terrorism in the United States and U.S. territories. Within the

DOJ, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) will manage the law enforcement aspect of the federal response to such incidents. The FBI also is responsible for investigating all alleged or suspected criminal violations of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

2. Capabilities and Resources

The FBI will coordinate all law enforcement operations including intelligence gathering, hostage negotiations, and tactical operations.

3. DOJ References

- a. Memorandum of Understanding between DOJ, DOD, and DOE for Responding to Domestic Malevolent Nuclear Weapons Emergencies.
- b. Federal Bureau of Investigation Nuclear Incident Response Plan.
- c. Memorandum of Understanding between DOE and the FBI for Responding to Nuclear Threat Incidents.
- d. Memorandum of Understanding between the FBI and the NRC-Licensed Facilities, Materials, or Activities.
- e. Memorandum of Understanding between DOE, FBI, White House Military Office, and the U.S. Secret Service Regarding Nuclear Incidents Concerning the Office of the President and Vice President of the United States.
- f. Joint Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Energy, and Department of Defense Agreement for Response to Improvised Nuclear Device Incidents.

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I. Department of State

1. Summary of Response Mission

a. The Department of State (DOS) is responsible for the conduct of relations between the U.S. Government and other governments and international organizations and for the protection of U.S. interests and citizens abroad. In a radiological emergency outside the United States, DOS is responsible for coordinating U.S. Government actions concerning the event in the country where it occurs (including evacuation of U.S. citizens, if necessary) and internationally. Should the FRERP be invoked due to the need for domestic action, DOS will continue to hold this role within the Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee (FRPCC) structure. Specifically, DOS will coordinate foreign information-gathering activities and in particular, conduct all contacts with foreign governments except in cases where existing bilateral agreements permit direct agency-to-agency cooperation. In the latter situation, the U.S. agency will keep DOS fully informed of all communications.

b. In a domestic radiological emergency with potential international trans-boundary consequences, DOS will coordinate all contacts with foreign governments and agencies except where existing bilateral agreements provide for direct exchange of information. DOS is responsible for conveying the U.S. Government response to foreign offers of assistance.

2. Capabilities and Resources

a. Coordinates foreign information-gathering activities and all contacts with foreign governments, except in cases where existing bilateral agreements permit direct agency-to-agency cooperation.

b. Conveys to the U.S. Government response to foreign offers of assistance.

3. DOS References

Task Force Manual for Crisis Management (rev. 11 January 1990).

J. Department of Transportation

1. Summary of Response Mission

The Department of Transportation (DOT) provides technical advice and assistance on the transportation of radiological materials and the impact of the incident on the transportation infrastructure.

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2. Capabilities and Resources

DOT can assist federal, state, and local governments with emergency transportation needs and contribute to the response by assisting with the control and protection of transportation near the area of the emergency. DOT has capabilities to do the following:

- a. Support state and local governments by identifying sources of civil transportation on request and when consistent with statutory responsibilities.
- b. Coordinate the federal civil transportation response in support of emergency transportation plans and actions with state and local governments. (This may include provision of federally controlled transportation assets and the controlling of transportation routes to protect commercial transportation and to facilitate the movement of response resources to the scene.)
- c. Provide Regional Emergency Transportation Coordinators and staff to assist state and local authorities in planning and response.
- d. Provide technical advice and assistance on the transportation of radiological materials and the impact of the incident on the transportation system.
- e. Provide exemptions from normal transportation hazardous materials regulations if public interest is best served by allowing shipments to be made in variance with the regulations. Most exemptions are issued following public notice procedures, but if emergency conditions exist, DOT can issue emergency exemptions by telephone.
- f. Control airspace, including the imposition of Temporary Flight Restrictions and issuance of Notices to Airmen (NOTAMS), both to give priority to emergency flights and protect aircraft from contaminated airspace. DOT is responsible for dealing with the International Atomic Energy Agency and foreign Competent Authorities on issues related to packaging and other standards for the international transport of radioactive materials. If a transport accident involves international shipments of radioactive materials, DOT will be the point of contact for working with the transportation authorities of the foreign country that offered the material for transport in the United States.

3. DOT References

- a. Department of Transportation Radiological Emergency Response Plan for Non-Defense Emergencies, August 1985.

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- b. DOT Order 1900.8, Department of Transportation Civil Emergency Preparedness Policies and Program(s).
- c. DOT Order 1900.7D, Crisis Action Plan.
- d. Transportation Annex (Emergency Support Function 1), Federal Response Plan.

K. Department of Veterans Affairs

1. Summary of Response Mission

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) can assist other federal agencies, state and local governments, and individuals in an emergency by providing immediate and long-term medical care, including management of radiation trauma, as well as first aid, at its facilities or elsewhere. VA can make available repossessed VA mortgaged homes to be used for housing for affected individuals. VA can manage a system of disposing of the deceased. VA can provide medical, biological, radiological, and other technical guidance for response and recovery reactions. Generally, none of these actions will be taken unilaterally but at the request of a responsible senior federal official and with appropriate external funding.

2. Capabilities and Resources

In addition to the capabilities listed above, VA:

- a. Operates almost 200 full-facility hospitals and outpatient clinics throughout the United States.
- b. Has almost 200,000 employees with broad medical, scientific, engineering and design, fiscal, and logistical capabilities.
- c. Manages the National Cemetery System in 38 states.
- d. May have a large inventory of repossessed homes (this inventory varies according to economic trends).
- e. Is one of the federal managers of the National Disaster Medical System.
- f. Is a participant in the VA/DOD contingency plan for medical backup in times of national emergency.
- g. Has the capability to manage the medical effects of radiation trauma using the VA's Medical Emergency Radiological Response Teams (MERRTs).

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- h. Has a fully equipped emergency center with multi-media communications at the Emergency Medical Preparedness Office (EMPO).
- i. Provides temporary housing.

3. VA References

MP-1, Part II, Chapter 13 (Emergency Preparedness Plan), March 20, 1985, as revised.

L. Environmental Protection Agency

1. Summary of Response Mission

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) assists federal, state, and local governments during radiological emergencies by providing environmental and water supply monitoring, recommending protective actions, and assessing the consequences of radioactivity releases to the environment. These services may be provided at the request of the federal or state government, or EPA may respond to an emergency unilaterally in order to fulfill its statutory responsibility. EPA actively participates with USDA and HHS on the Advisory Team when convened.

2. Capabilities and Resources

EPA can provide personnel, resources, and equipment (including mobile monitoring laboratories) from its facilities in Montgomery, AL and Las Vegas, NV, and technical support from headquarters and regional offices. EPA has capability to do the following:

- a. Serve as a coordinating agency.
- b. Provide resources, including personnel, equipment and laboratory support (including mobile labs), to assist DOE in monitoring radioactivity levels in the environment.
- c. Assume coordination of federal radiological monitoring and assessment responsibilities after the transition from DOE.
- d. Assist in the development and implementation of a long-term monitoring plan and long-term recovery plan.
- e. Provide nationwide environmental monitoring data from the Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring Systems for assessing the national impact of the incident.

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- f. Develop Protective Action Guides in coordination with the FRPCC.
 - g. Recommend protective actions and other radiation protection measures.
 - h. Recommend acceptable emergency levels of radioactivity and radiation in the environment.
 - i. Prepare health and safety advice and information for the public.
 - j. Estimate effects of radioactive releases on human health and the environment.
 - k. Provide response and recovery actions to prevent, minimize, or mitigate a threat to public health, safety, or the environment caused by actual or potential releases of radioactive substances, including actions to detect, identify, contain, clean up, and dispose of such substances.
 - l. Assist and support the Nuclear Incident Response Team (NIRT), when activated.
 - m. Provide, in cooperation with other federal agencies, the law enforcement personnel and equipment to conduct law enforcement operations and investigations for nuclear/radiological incidents involving criminal activity that are not terrorism related.
3. EPA References
- a. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Radiological Emergency Response Plan, Office of Radiation Programs, December 1986.
 - b. Letter of Agreement between DOE and EPA for Notification of Accidental Radioactivity Release into the Environment from DOE Facilities, January 8, 1978.
 - c. Letter of Agreement between NRC and EPA for Notification of Accidental Radioactivity Releases to the Environment from NRC Licensed Facilities, July 28, 1982.
 - d. Manual of Protective Action Guides and Protective Actions for Nuclear Incidents, Office of Radiation Programs, January 1990.
 - e. Memorandum of Understanding Between the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Environmental Protection Agency Concerning the Use of High Frequency Radio for Radiological Emergency Response 1981, Office of Radiation Programs, EPA.

Annex 8, Attachment A--Federal Agency Response Missions, Capabilities and Resources, and References in Response to Peacetime Radiological Emergencies (continued)

M. Department of Homeland Security/Emergency Preparedness and Response/Federal Emergency Management Agency

1. Summary of Response Mission

DHS FEMA is responsible for coordinating offsite federal response activities and federal assistance to state and local governments for functions other than radiological monitoring and assessment. FEMA's coordination role is to promote an effective and efficient response by federal agencies at both the national level and at the scene of the emergency. FEMA coordinates the activities of federal, state, and local agencies at the national level through the use of its Emergency Support Team and at the scene of the emergency with its Emergency Response Team.

2. Capabilities and Resources

DHS FEMA will provide personnel who are experienced in disaster assistance to establish and operate the Disaster Field Office (DFO); public information officials to coordinate public information activities; personnel to coordinate reporting to the White House and liaison with the Congress; and personnel experienced in information support for the federal response. FEMA personnel are familiar with the capabilities of other federal agencies and can aid states and other federal agencies in obtaining the assistance they need.

DHS FEMA will:

- a. In consultation with the coordinating agency, coordinate the provision of federal resources and assistance to the affected state, local and tribal governments under the Stafford Act or federal-to-federal support provisions of the NRF.
- b. Monitor the status of federal response to requests for assistance from the affected state(s) and provides this information to the state(s).
- c. Keep the coordinating agency informed of requests for assistance from the state(s) and the status of federal response.
- d. Identify and inform federal agencies of actual or apparent omissions, redundancies or conflicts in response activity.
- e. Establish and maintain a source of integrated, coordinated information about the status of all non-radiological resource support activities.
- f. Provide other support to federal agencies responding to the emergency.

Annex 8, Attachment A--Federal Agency Response Missions, Capabilities and Resources, and References in Response to Peacetime Radiological Emergencies (continued)

3. FEMA References

- a. Federal Response Plan, April 1992, and subsequent changes.
- b. Emergency Response Team Plans for FEMA Regions I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, and X, various dates.
- c. NRC/FEMA Operational Response Procedures for Response to a Commercial Nuclear Reactor Accident (NUREG-0981/FEMA-51), Rev. 1, February 1985.
- d. Memorandum of Understanding for Incident Response between the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, October 22, 1980.
- e. Department of Defense, Department of Energy, Federal Emergency Management Agency Memorandum of Agreement for Response to Nuclear Weapon Accidents and Nuclear Weapon Significant Incidents, 1983.
- f. Memorandum of Understanding, GSA and FEMA, February 1989.

N. General Services Administration

1. Summary of Response Mission

The General Services Administration (GSA) is responsible to direct, coordinate, and provide logistical support of other federal agencies. GSA, in accordance with the National Plan for Telecommunications Support during non-wartime emergencies, manages the provision and operations of telecommunications and automated data processing services. A GSA employee, the Federal Emergency Communications Coordinator (FECC), in accordance with appropriate regulations and plans, is appointed to perform communications management functions.

2. Capabilities and Resources

- a. GSA provides acquisition and procurement of floor space, telecommunications and automated data processing services, transportation, supplies, equipment, material; it also provides specified logistical services that exceed the capabilities of other federal agencies. GSA also provides contracted advisory and support services to federal agencies and provides security services on federal property leased by or under the control of GSA. GSA will identify a Regional Emergency Communications Planner (RECP) and FECC, when required, for each of the 10 standard federal regions. GSA will authorize the RECP to provide technical support and to accept guidance from the FEMA

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Regional Director during the pre-deployment phase of a telecommunications emergency.

- b. The GSA Regional Emergency Coordinator will coordinate all the services provided. Upon request of the Senior Federal Official (SFO) through the Regional Emergency Coordinator, GSA will dispatch the FECC to the disaster site to expedite the provision of the telecommunications services.

3. GSA References

GSA is not funded by Congressional appropriations. All requests for support are funded by the requestor in accordance with normal procedures or existing agreements.

- O. National Aeronautics and Space Administration

1. Summary of Response Mission

The role of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in a federal response will depend on the circumstances of the emergency. NASA will be the LFA and will coordinate the initial response and support of other agencies as agreed to in specific interagency agreements when the launch vehicle or payload carrying the nuclear source is a NASA responsibility.

2. Capabilities and Resources

NASA has launch facilities and the ability to provide launch vehicle and spacecraft telemetry data through its tracking and data network. NASA also has the capability to provide limited radiological monitoring and emergency response from its field centers in Florida, Alabama, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Texas, and California.

3. NASA References

- a. KHB 1860.1B KSC Ionizing Radiation Protection Program.
- b. Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of Energy and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration concerning Radioisotope Power Systems for Space Missions, dated July 26, 1991, as supplemented.

Annex 8, Attachment A--Federal Agency Response Missions, Capabilities and Resources, and References in Response to Peacetime Radiological Emergencies (continued)

P. Department of Homeland Security/National Communications System

1. Summary of Response Mission

- a. Under the National Plan for Telecommunications Support in Non-Wartime Emergencies, the manager, National Communications Systems (NCS), is responsible for adequate telecommunications support to the federal response and recovery operations. The manager, NCS, will identify, upon the request of the senior DHS official, a communications resource manager from the NCS/National Coordinating Center (NCC) staff when any of the following conditions exist: (1) when local telecommunications vendors are unable to satisfy all telecommunications service requirements; (2) when conflicts between multiple federal emergency communications coordinators occur; or (3) if the allocation of available resources cannot be fully accomplished at the field level.
- b. The manager, NCC, will monitor all extraordinary situations to determine that adequate national security emergency preparedness telecommunications services are being provided to support the federal response and recovery operations.

2. Capabilities and Resources

Acting through its operational element, the National Coordinating Center for Telecommunications (NCC) ensures the provision of adequate telecommunications support to federal radiological incident response operations.

3. NCS References

- a. National Plan for Telecommunications Support in Non-Wartime Emergencies, September 1987.
- b. Memorandum of Understanding, GSA and FEMA, February 1989.
- c. E.O. 12046 (relates to the transfer of tele-communications functions), The White House, March 27, 1978, 3 CFR, 1978 comp., p. 158.

Q. Department of Homeland Security/Science Technology

1. Summary of Response Mission

Provides coordination of federal science and technology resources. This includes organization of federal S & T support as well as assessment and consultation in the form of Scientific and Technical Advisory and Response Teams (STARTs).

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2. Capabilities and Resources

Department of Homeland Security/Customs and Border Protection (DHS/CBP) has the capability to do the following:

- a. For incidents at the border, maintain radiation detection equipment and non-intrusive inspection technology at ports of entry and border patrol checkpoints to detect the presence of radiological substances transported by persons, cargo, mail, or conveyance arriving from foreign countries.
- b. Through its National Targeting Center, provide extensive analytical and targeting capabilities to identify and interdict terrorists and WMD.
- c. The CBP Weapons of Mass Destruction Teleforensic Center provides 24/7 support to DHS/CBP and other federal law enforcement personnel in the identification of suspect hazardous material.
- d. The CBP Laboratory and Scientific Services staffs WMD response teams in strategic locations nationwide.
- e. Through the Container Security Initiative, DHS/CBP personnel are stationed at major foreign seaports in order to detect and prevent the transport of WMD on container vessels destined to the United States.
- f. Has extensive authority and expertise regarding the entry, inspection and admissibility of persons, cargo, mail, and conveyances arriving from foreign countries.

Department of Homeland Security/U.S. Coast Guard has the capability to:

- a. Serve as coordination agency for incidents that occur in certain areas of the coastal zone.
- b. “Certain areas of the coastal zone”, for the purposes of this document, means the following areas of the coastal zone as defined by the NCP:
 - (1) Vessels, as defined in 33 CFR 160.
 - (2) Areas seaward of the shoreline to the outer fringe of the Economic Exclusion Zone.
 - (3) Within the boundaries of the following waterfront facilities subject to the jurisdiction of DHS/USCG. The EPA is the coordination agency for responses in areas of the coastal zone other than those defined above as certain areas of the coastal zone.

Annex 8, Attachment A--Federal Agency Response Missions, Capabilities and Resources, and References in Response to Peacetime Radiological Emergencies (continued)

- c. For incidents that have cross-boundary impacts, work with the other affected agency to determine how best to cooperatively respond consistent with the NCP model.
 - d. Serve as the coordinating agency for those incidents only during the prevention and emergency response phase, and transfers responsibility for later response phases to the appropriate agency, consistent with the NCP model.
 - e. Because of its unique maritime jurisdiction and capabilities, is prepared to provide appropriate security, command and control, transportation, and support to other agencies that need to operate in the maritime domain.
- R. United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)
- 1. Summary of Response Mission
 - a. The NRC regulates the use of byproduct, source, and special nuclear material, including activities at commercial and research nuclear facilities. If an incident involving NRC-regulated activities poses a threat to public health or safety, or environmental quality, the NRC will be the LFA. In such an incident, the NRC is responsible for monitoring the activities of the licensee to ensure that appropriate actions are being taken to mitigate the consequences of the incident and to ensure that appropriate protective action recommendations are being made to offsite authorities in a timely manner. In addition, the NRC will support its licensees and offsite authorities, including confirming the licensee's recommendations to offsite authorities.
 - b. Consistent with NRC's agreement to participate in FRMAC, the NRC may also be called upon to assist in federal radiological monitoring and assessment activities during incidents for which it is not the LFA.
 - 2. Capabilities and Resources
 - a. Serves as a coordinating agency.
 - b. Provides technical assistance to include source term estimation, plume dispersion, and dose assessment calculations.
 - c. Provides assistance and recommendations concerning protective action measures as coordinating agency.
 - d. Provides assistance in federal radiological monitoring and assessment activities.

Annex 8, Attachment A--Federal Agency Response Missions, Capabilities and Resources, and References in Response to Peacetime Radiological Emergencies (continued)

- e. For an incident at a facility licensed by the NRC or an Agreement State, or involving Atomic Energy Act licensed material:
 - (1) That licensee takes action to mitigate the consequences of the incident and provides appropriated protective action recommendations to state, local or tribal officials.
 - (2) The NRC:
 - (a) Performs an independent assessment of the incident and potential offsite consequences and, as appropriate, provides recommendations concerning any protective measures.
 - (b) Performs oversight of the licensee, to include monitoring, evaluation of protective action recommendations, advice, assistance, and as appropriate, direction.
 - (c) Dispatches, if appropriate, a NRC site team of technical experts to the licensee's facility.
 - f. Under certain situations involving the protection of public health/safety or national security, the NRC may take possession of special nuclear materials and/or operate certain facilities regulated by the NRC.
3. NRC References
- a. NRC Incident Response Plan Revision 2 (NUREG-0278), NRC Office for Analysis and Evaluation of Operational Data, June 1987.
 - b. Regions I through V Supplements to NUREG-0845, 1990.
 - c. NRC/FEMA Operational Response Procedures for Response to a Commercial Nuclear Reactor Accident, (NUREG-0981; FEMA-51), Rev. 1, February 1985.
 - d. Operational Response Procedures Developed between NRC, EPA, HHS, DOE, and USDA, January 1991.
 - e. Memorandum of Understanding for Incident Response between the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, October 22, 1980.
 - f. Memorandum of Understanding Between the FBI and the NRC Regarding Nuclear Threat Incidents Involving NRC-Licensed Facilities, Materials, and Activities, March 13, 1991.
 - g. NUREG/BR-0150, "Response Technical Manual," November 1993.

Annex 8, Attachment A--Federal Agency Response Missions, Capabilities and Resources, and References in Response to Peacetime Radiological Emergencies (continued)

- h. NUREG-1442 (Rev. 1)/FEMA-REP-17 (Rev. 1), "Emergency Response Resources Guide," July 1992.
- i. NUREG-1467, "Federal Guide for a Radiological Response: Supporting the Nuclear Regulatory Commission During the Initial Hours of a Serious Accident," November 1993.
- j. NUREG-1471, "U.S. NRC Concept of Operations," February 1994.
- k. NUREG-1210, "Pilot Program; NRC Severe Reactor Accident Incident Response Training Manual," February 1987.

III. REFERENCES

- A. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. §5122).
- B. Executive Order 12148, July 20, 1979.

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