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DISTRIBUTION

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<http://www.scemd.org/planandprepare/plans/operational-radiological-emergency-response-plan>

CD/Hardcopy Distribution

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FEDERAL AGENCIES

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.....	1/1
U.S. Department of Energy.....	1/0

COUNTIES

SC FNF Counties.....	12/10
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VOLUNTEER AGENCIES

American Red Cross/Regional Chapters 4/0

UTILITIES

Catawba Nuclear Station..... 1/1
 Duke Energy 1/0
 Oconee Nuclear Station 1/0
 Robinson Nuclear Plant 0/2
 Dominion Energy..... 1/0
 Southern Nuclear Operating Company 1/0
 V.C. Summer Nuclear Station 1/0
 Vogtle Electric Generating Plant 1/1
 Savannah River Nuclear Solutions 1/0

OTHER

Georgia Emergency Management Agency 1/0
 Cannon Memorial Hospital..... 1/1
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APPENDIX 2
(SOUTH CAROLINA OPERATIONAL RADIOLOGICAL
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN)
TO THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. The South Carolina Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan (SCORERP) provides for the guidance, coordination, and utilization of State and other resources in support of affected county government(s) off-site operations during an emergency resulting from a radiological incident at a Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) in this or a contiguous state.
- B. The plan is written in accordance with the planning standards contained in NUREG-0654, FEMA REP-1, REV. 2.
- C. Implementation of the protective actions and procedures in this plan provide reasonable assurance of the protection of the health and safety of the populace surrounding NPPs in or bordering South Carolina.

II. PURPOSE

- A. Provide the framework and coordination for an effective radiological emergency response effort between federal, State, and local government agencies and the NPP industry.
- B. Protect the lives and property of citizens, and reduce human suffering resulting from an NPP incident.
- C. Coordinate and provide public warning, direction, and control to citizens in the form of official statements (news releases), Emergency Alert System (EAS) messages, and/or Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA).
- D. As required, support local government response operations with timely and effective deployment of State resources and the coordination of federal resources.
- E. Coordinate restoration and recovery operations.

III. SCOPE

- A. The SCORERP complements and interfaces with the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP) and addresses those areas, responsibilities, processes, or actions that are specific for an incident at an NPP and are not covered in the SCEOP.
- B. The pre-planned response actions for each Emergency Classification Level (ECL), as well as protective actions delineated herein, are compatible with those of the SCEOP.

- C. The SCORERP addresses the actions of county and State government(s) and support organizations conducting off-site operations during an emergency resulting from an incident at an NPP(s) in this or contiguous states.
- D. This plan does not specifically address responses to incidents resulting from radiological shipments throughout the State or incidents resulting from terrorist attacks on facilities other than NPPs. These are covered in local and SCDHEC hazmat response plans or SLED's Terrorism Operations Plan, respectively.
- E. For the purposes of this plan and for response to an incident, the Department of Energy's Savannah River Site (SRS) is treated in the same manner as an NPP.
- F. This plan does not incorporate emergency planning for the Naval Nuclear Power Training Unit (NPTU) in Charleston, SC. The South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD), in conjunction with the NPTU and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC), maintains a separate emergency plan for incidents occurring at NPTU. Based on estimates by NPTU and SCDHEC, a significant radiological accident at NPTU is highly unlikely and the area of projected impact is within the boundaries of the naval facility (i.e., Joint Base Charleston).

IV. SITUATION

- A. Vulnerability Analysis
 - 1. There are four (4) commercial NPPs and one (1) federal facility within the State of South Carolina which could affect the State's territory and citizens.
 - a. The four NPPs within South Carolina are Catawba Nuclear Station, Oconee Nuclear Station, Robinson Nuclear Plant, and V.C. Summer Nuclear Station. The NPPs are located in York, Oconee, Darlington, and Fairfield Counties, respectively.
 - b. The federal facility (i.e., SRS) is located on land in Aiken, Allendale, and Barnwell Counties.
 - 2. NPPs in neighboring states which could affect the State's territory and citizens are:
 - a. Vogtle Electric Generating Plant in Burke County, Georgia
 - b. Brunswick Nuclear Power Plant in Brunswick County, North Carolina
 - c. McGuire Nuclear Station in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina
 - 3. All but four of the State's 46 counties fall within the 10-mile or 50-mile emergency-planning zone of at least one NPP. These four counties are Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, and Georgetown.

B. Hazard Analysis

1. A radiological incident at one of South Carolina's or an adjacent state's NPP could present an off-site hazard to residents and property.
2. Any radiological accident that presents off-site radiological hazards could involve the jurisdictions of two or more local governments and conceivably the involvement of two or more states. Therefore, State and/or federal assistance will be required to provide the necessary direction, coordination, and support.
3. The likelihood of a major accident resulting in a significant release of radiation offsite is remote.
4. The likelihood of a radiological accident occurring at multiple NPPs concurrently is remote.

V. **FACTS AND ASSUMPTIONS**

A. Facts

1. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) requires that approved state and local government radiological emergency response plans exist in order for an NPP to be operationally licensed or to continue operation.
2. In accordance with 44 CFR 350.5 (b), FEMA reviews the State, local, and tribal radiological emergency plans and preparedness. Approved plans and preparedness "must be determined to adequately protect the public health and safety by providing reasonable assurance that appropriate protective measures can be taken offsite in the event of a radiological emergency."

B. Assumptions

1. A major accident at an NPP will result in a significant release of radiation offsite.
2. The likelihood of a radiological accident occurring at multiple NPPs concurrently is remote.
3. The response to an NPP emergency would require assets beyond those available to State and local governments.
4. A major NPP accident resulting in an extensive release of radioactive materials will impact multiple city, county, and State jurisdictions.

VI. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Direction and Control

1. Federal

- a. The NRC is the responsible federal agency for the oversight of emergency preparedness within the confines (on-site) of commercial NPPs and for coordinating response to incidents at, or caused by, these facilities.
- b. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is the primary federal authority for domestic incident management, including preventing, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from terrorist attacks.
- c. FEMA is the responsible federal agency for oversight of emergency preparedness outside the confines (off-site) of commercial NPPs and is responsible for coordinating all federal Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and Recovery Support Functions for all-hazards incidents.
- d. The Department of Energy (DOE) is responsible for coordinating the federal response to a nuclear/radiological incident at a DOE facility (e.g., SRS) or involving DOE materials.

2. State

- a. The Governor of South Carolina or his/her designee (normally the Director of SCEMD), in coordination with other State, federal, and local agencies, will coordinate the State's response to an incident at an NPP.
- b. SCEMD is lead state agency for coordinating the State's offsite consequence management response to an incident at an NPP.
 - (1) SCEMD is responsible for coordinating State government's activities with affected local governments, other states, and federal agencies as appropriate.
 - (2) SCEMD will establish and direct the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). The State Emergency Response Team (SERT) will coordinate the off-site RER activities of State agencies, local governments, federal agencies, and contiguous states.
- c. SCDHEC is the lead state agency for radiological emergency response.

- (1) SCDHEC conducts and/or coordinates all technical radiological emergency response operations in South Carolina in response to an incident at an NPP.
 - (2) SCDHEC, under the South Carolina Code of Laws, Title 44, Chapter 4, Article 1; Section 44-4-100 thru 570 (Emergency Health Powers Act), exercises unique authorities and responsibilities for coordinating the State's response in the event of a State Health Emergency.
- d. South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED) is the lead state agency for coordinating the State's offsite response to terrorist acts, to include Hostile Action Based (HAB) incidents, against NPPs.
 - e. South Carolina Department of Agriculture (SCDA) coordinates and directs the inspection and, if necessary, quarantine of agricultural products (minus livestock and poultry) in response to an incident at an NPP.
 - f. Clemson University Livestock-Poultry Health (CULPH) coordinates and directs the inspection and, if necessary, quarantine of livestock and poultry in response to an incident at an NPP.
3. The chief elected official and/or the county emergency management director or other designated county official provides county and local government direction and control in accordance with established plans, procedures, and/or local ordinances.
 4. The NPP operator is responsible for direction and control of on-site radiological response and safety procedures within the confines of the facility.

B. Emergency Classification Levels

1. In accordance with NUREG-0654/FEMA REP-1, Rev 2, radiological accidents can be categorized into one of four ECLs.
 - a. Notification of Unusual Event (NOUE)
 - b. Alert (ALERT)
 - c. Site Area Emergency (SAE)
 - d. General Emergency (GE)
2. The ECL determines the degree of licensee, State, and local response as outlined in Attachment B (Emergency Classification Levels). State and local officials will determine off-site response based on recommendations

from ESF-10 (Environmental and Hazardous Materials Operations) and/or the NPP.

C. Protective Action Guidelines (PAGs)

1. PAGs are established by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for use by State and local officials.
2. PAGs are dose guidelines that trigger protective actions such as evacuation, sheltering-in-place, ingestion of potassium iodide (KI), food embargo or alternative water, and relocation.
3. Current PAGs are 0.5 rem for committed effective dose equivalent or 5 rem committed dose equivalent to an individual tissue or organ, whichever is more limiting.
4. For further guidance see the EPA PAG Manual 400/R-92-001.

D. Emergency Planning Zones

1. Emergency Planning Zones (EPZs) are geographic areas surrounding an NPP for which emergency plans/procedures exist to ensure prompt and effective actions occur to protect the health and safety of the public in the event of an incident at an NPP.
2. Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ
 - a. The Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ is approximately 10 miles in radius from each NPP and is based on the following considerations from NUREG-0654, FEMA-REP-1, REV. 2:
 - (1) Projected doses from traditional design-basis accidents/incidents would not exceed the PAG levels outside the zone;
 - (2) Projected doses from most core damage sequences would not exceed PAG levels outside the zone;
 - (3) For the worst-case core damage sequences, immediate life threatening doses would generally not occur outside the zone; and
 - (4) Detailed planning within approximately 10 miles would provide a substantial base for expansion of response efforts to a larger area, if necessary.
 - b. In accordance with the planning guidance contained in NUREG 0654, FEMA REP-1, REV. 2, each NPP 10-mile (i.e., Plume Exposure Pathway) EPZ is further subdivided into Protective Action Zones.

- (1) Protective Action Zones are defined by prominent natural (rivers and lakes) or man-made (roads) physical features to outline their boundaries. They are further defined by landmark descriptions recognizable to area residents.
- (2) They are designed to facilitate notification and effective dissemination of information, guidance, and selective protective actions for residents and transients within those zones in the event of a radiological emergency.

3. Ingestion Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone

a. The Ingestion Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone (IPZ) is the area within an approximate 50-mile radius centered on the NPP and is based on the following considerations:

- (1) The downwind range within which contamination may potentially exceed the PAGs is limited to about 50 miles from an NPP because of wind shifts during the release and travel periods;
- (2) Atmospheric iodine (i.e., iodine suspended in the atmosphere for long periods) may be converted to chemical forms that do not readily enter the ingestion exposure pathway; and
- (3) Much of the particulate material in a radioactive plume would be deposited on the ground within about 50 miles from the NPP.

b. Annex 7 (Ingestion Pathway Emergency Planning Zone) and the South Carolina Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan (SCTRERP) contain specific information on IPZ responsibilities, environmental sampling procedures, Protective Action Recommendation (PAR) determination, and implementation procedures.

E. Phases of Response

1. General

- a. Offsite response to a radiological incident at an NPP is divided into three phases:
- (1) Early or Emergency Phase
 - (2) Intermediate Phase
 - (3) Late or Recovery Phase

- b. These phases normally occur in chronological order with certain actions occurring in all phases and other actions occurring (usually) in one or two phases but does not discount the possibility for actions to overlap, such as reentry and relocation.
 - c. For further guidance see the FEMA REP Program Manual and the EPA PAG Manual 400/R-92-001.
2. Early or Emergency Phase
- a. The Early or Emergency Phase begins at the time the incident occurs at the NPP and immediate decisions for effective use of protective actions are required.
 - b. Decisions are usually based on plant conditions and actual environmental measurements, if available, or projections.
 - c. This phase can last from hours to days and ends when the radioactive release ends.
3. Intermediate Phase
- a. The Intermediate Phase begins when the NPP verifies termination of the radioactive release.
 - b. Intermediate Phase activities are intended to reduce or avoid dose to the public, to control worker exposures, to control the spread of radioactive contamination, and to prepare for late phase cleanup operations.
 - c. Most Protective Action Decisions (PAD) initiated during the Early or Emergency Phase will still be in effect at the beginning of the Intermediate Phase. Therefore, most response operations which occurred during the early phase will continue to apply.
 - d. This phase continues until the additional protective actions are terminated and will overlap the late phase. The Intermediate Phase can encompass post-plume activities such as relocation and reentry.
4. Late or Recovery Phase
- a. The Late or Recovery Phase begins when actions commence to reduce radiation to acceptable levels. This phase can last from months to years.
 - b. Strategies in this phase should be aimed at reducing long-term exposure and improving living conditions. Post-plume activities associated with return and recovery occur during this phase.

- c. This phase ends when all recovery actions have been completed, citizens are returned (that can be), and PADs are terminated.

F. Operations by Phase

1. Early or Emergency Phase

a. Alert and Notification

- (1) Plant personnel make the initial determination of each ECL based on parameters established in emergency action level classification procedures. Once the ECL is determined, the NPP will provide emergency notification to the State and county warning points within 15 minutes.
- (2) Annex 1 (Alert and Notification Procedures) contains the procedures to alert federal, State, and local government agencies.
- (3) The counties and/or NPP will use a combination of fixed and/or mobile sirens and/or emergency telephone notification system (e.g. CodeRed), in accordance with their Site Specific plan to alert the residents of each 10-mile EPZ.
- (4) The counties, either individually or in coordination with the NPP, may activate siren systems and EAS at any ECL to advise the public of plant emergency conditions. Additionally, they may request the State to activate the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS), which allows the user to broadcast via EAS, WEA, and other public alerting systems from a single interface.
- (5) When PADs are made by the appropriate State and county officials, clear and concise notifications will be promptly disseminated via IPAWS, in accordance with the ESF-15 SOP and Annex 3 (Public Information).
- (6) While the SEOC is operational, the SEOC Chief of Operations, in coordination with impacted counties, will make the decision to activate siren systems and IPAWS.
 - (a) Once the decision is made, the SEOC Fixed Nuclear Facility (FNF) Section Manager or the Situation Unit Leader will coordinate siren sounding and IPAWS activation.
 - (b) Sample EAS and WEA messages are found in Annex 3 (Public Information), Attachment B.

- (7) In the event of an SAE or GE where the SEOC is not operational, local governments have the ability to coordinate the activation of the public alert system (fixed or mobile sirens and/or emergency telephone notification system) in the 10-mile EPZ and broadcast notification information via the EAS.
- (8) To ensure public understanding of emergency protective action instructions, promptly upon completion of emergency message broadcast, the SCEMD Public Information Officer (PIO) will publish and transmit a follow-on emergency news release containing familiar landmark descriptions of all zones where protective actions are required to participating media stations and the South Carolina Educational Television Network (SCETV).
 - (a) Descriptions of familiar landmarks throughout each 10-mile EPZ protective action zone are contained in Site Specific Plans.
 - (b) Sample news releases are found in Attachment C to Annex 3 (Public Information).

b. Activation of Emergency Facilities

- (1) SCEMD will consider activating the SEOC when an ALERT ECL is received and confirmed by SCDHEC Nuclear Response and Emergency Environmental Surveillance (NREES). SCEMD will activate the SEOC when an SAE or GE ECL is received.
 - (a) The SEOC will activate in a timely manner and will be capable of protracted operations. The SEOC will staff in accordance with the SCEOP, SEOC Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), and Site Specific Plans.
 - (b) The SCEMD Director will determine the SEOC Operating Condition (OPCON) level as described in the SCEOP.
 - (c) The SEOC will maintain communications with contiguous states and FEMA Region IV.
 - (d) The SEOC will continue operations until the emergency is terminated or until recovery efforts have advanced to the point where direct State coordination is no longer required.

- (2) Risk counties will consider activating their EOCs at the ALERT ECL. Risk counties will activate their EOCs at the SAE or GE ECL.
- (3) Host counties will activate their EOCs as needed or upon request of affected Risk counties or SCEMD.
- (4) The Governor's Press Secretary or the SCEMD Public Information Director will direct the activation of a Joint Information Center (JIC), as needed, in accordance with Annex 15 (Public Information) of the SCEOP and the Site Specific Plans.
- (5) The Director of SCDHEC or designee will direct the activation of SCDHEC emergency facilities (i.e. Agency Coordination Center (ACC), Mobile Operations Center (MOC), as needed, in accordance with SCDHEC plans and procedures.
- (6) During a HAB event, local law enforcement will establish an Incident Command Post (ICP), as needed, to coordinate local, state, and federal law enforcement assets.

c. Activation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans

State and local governments will activate their Radiological Emergency Response (RER) plans as warranted by the ECL and in accordance with Attachment B (Emergency Classification Levels).

d. Protective Action Decision Making Process

- (1) Early or Emergency Phase protective actions are based primarily on plant conditions and dose projections in the absence of actual environmental measurements.
 - (a) SCDHEC will establish an environmental monitoring and sampling program to verify the accuracy of projections.
 - (b) Specific examples of Early or Emergency Phase protective actions can be found in Section G.
- (2) Based on dose assessment data and/or the potential for plant conditions to further deteriorate, SCDHEC will provide PARs to the Executive Group. If the North Carolina or Georgia emergency response organizations are activated,

SCDHEC will consult and advise its respective counterparts of SCDHEC's intended actions.

- (3) At the GE ECL, the affected NPP will issue PARs to the impacted state(s) and counties.
- (4) The Executive Group will coordinate with all impacted counties to obtain consensus on the PARs. Once the members of the decision-making chain are in agreement, the PADs will be communicated by Executive Order and implemented by the appropriate parties.
- (5) If the immediacy of the emergency is such that there is insufficient time or information for SCDHEC to make independent PARs based on dose assessment models, designated county officials will implement NPP recommended PARs without review and direction from the Executive Group.
- (6) PADs will be implemented in accordance with the Site Specific plans and county RER plans and procedures.

2. Intermediate Phase

a. Protective Action Recommendations

- (1) PARs are based on dose projections and the analysis of field samples of air, soil, water, and vegetation at predetermined locations within the 10-mile EPZ.
- (2) See Annex 7 (Ingestion Pathway Emergency Planning Zone) for IPZ protective actions.

b. Radiological Assessment

- (1) SCDHEC will continually coordinate the evaluation of the restricted zone.
- (2) SCDHEC, along with federal officials, will estimate the total population dose received during the atmospheric release period following the accident.
- (3) As warranted by the ECL, ESF-10 (Environmental and Hazardous Materials Operations) will continually assess the situation by evaluating reported radiological release data from the impacted NPP, analyzing field environmental sampling data, and consulting with the NRC.

- (4) SCDHEC will establish a comprehensive long-term monitoring program to determine actual environmental exposure levels. Results of the monitoring will be used to estimate exposure of occupants and verify dose projections. The results may also provide the basis for additional protective actions.
- (5) ESF-10 (Environmental and Hazardous Materials Operations) will advise SCEMD when return or reentry can be initiated for specific evacuated areas. SCEMD will then recommend to the Governor the date and times these phases should begin. With the Governor's concurrence, SCEMD will notify RER organizations and local governments to proceed with return and reentry.
- (6) ESF-10 (Environmental and Hazardous Materials Operations) will advise SCEMD of those areas which are highly contaminated and those areas in which the contamination levels require the population to be temporarily or permanently relocated. State and federal agencies will provide assistance in locating temporary or permanent housing for these individuals.

c. Reentry

- (1) Reentry is the provision for the temporary return of the public after evacuation, when the radiation risk has been reduced to acceptable levels. This also refers to when emergency workers performing job functions are allowed to reenter restricted areas.
- (2) Limited entries into access-controlled areas will be permitted for the performance of emergency services and to provide food and water to livestock within the area.
- (3) Decisions to allow reentry into an evacuated area require a continuous assessment of the radiological situation.
- (4) SCDHEC is responsible for making reentry recommendations for approval and authorization by the Governor.
- (5) SCDHEC will determine the feasibility of reentry into evacuated areas based on the radiological assessment and recommend the appropriate actions to the Governor or designee.
- (6) SCDHEC will provide guidance to local officials on the technical aspects of reentry procedures (e.g., exposure levels with estimated stay times, appropriate personal protective equipment, general radiological safety information, etc.).

- (7) SCEMD will relay the Governor's decision and SCDHEC's guidance regarding reentry to the appropriate county emergency management Director(s).
- (8) Local Officials will coordinate reentry into controlled areas in accordance with county plans and SOPs.
- (9) Local officials will ensure individuals reentering a controlled area:
 - (a) Receive a safety briefing and appropriate personal protective equipment prior to entry.
 - (b) Are limited to the dose limits in Annex 6 (Radiological Exposure Control).
 - (c) Are given a brief explanation of the hazards within the area and, if practical, escorted within the area by an emergency worker provided by SCDHEC, Clemson University Cooperative Extension Services (CUCES), SCDA, and/or FRMAC.
- (10) Appropriate county EOCs will forward controlled-access dosimeter records for each individual entering the controlled area to SCDHEC daily for review and storage.
- (11) SCDHEC will maintain permanent dosimeter records for the individuals entering access-controlled areas using the form found in Annex 6, Attachment C (Radiation Exposure Record Form).
- (12) ESF-13 (Law Enforcement), in coordination with and in support of local law enforcement, will establish and enforce Access Control Points.
- (13) SCDHEC, along with federal, State, and local officials, will monitor the controlled area boundaries in order to detect the spread of contamination.
- (14) SCDHEC will provide PARs to prevent the spread of contamination.

d. Relocation

- (1) Relocation is the removal or continued exclusion of people or households from contaminated areas, perhaps permanently, to avoid chronic radiation exposure.

- (2) SCDHEC will determine which areas or properties can be decontaminated and reoccupied or condemned and the occupants permanently relocated.
- (3) Individuals whose properties have contamination yielding exposures over PAGs, as set by SCDHEC, will be relocated.
- (4) Relocation will be managed by the SC Housing Task Force in accordance with the SC Recovery Plan (SCRPP).
- (5) People who are relocated or cannot return to reside in their homes or properties may reenter the restricted zone, as determined by SCDHEC, to gather and move items from their properties as long as the property is below acceptable contamination levels.

3. Late or Recovery Phase

a. Post-Incident Recovery

- (1) The State, local, and federal governments will develop a joint recovery plan for the accident.
- (2) SCDHEC will provide the technical guidance, after consultation with representatives from the NRC, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the utility, for the development of the joint recovery plan. The basis for this guidance is found in Annex 7 (Ingestion Pathway) and the SCTRERP.
- (3) SCDHEC is responsible for the following tasks. Outside resources may assist with the performance of any or all of them:
 - (a) Provide guidance to the Recovery Task Force regarding health physics, radiation safety, decontamination methods and materials, exposure limits, regulatory requirements associated with radioactive materials, and disposal of radionuclides.
 - (b) Review and ensure the State regulatory conditions are met as they pertain to the recovery plan.
 - (c) Determine areas, buildings, equipment, etc. that need to be decontaminated.
 - (d) Coordinate monitoring and decontamination (as necessary) of persons, vehicles, and equipment leaving the restricted zone.

- (e) Coordinate decontamination of essential offsite facilities and their access routes. Perform periodic contamination checks and decontaminate as needed.
 - (f) Require radioactive waste is packaged, stored, shipped, and disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. Inspect as necessary to ensure compliance.
 - (g) Perform post-decontamination surveys, as appropriate, to verify return exposure guidelines and decontamination plan requirements are met.
 - (h) Release portions of the restricted zone, buildings, equipment, etc., to unrestricted use when SCDHEC and decontamination plan requirements are met.
 - (i) Advise county officials regarding the temporary or permanent return of area residents and local workers to restricted zone.
 - (j) Monitor worker performance to assure compliance with radiation work permit requirements, exposure limits, and radiation safety.
 - (k) Periodically monitor areas adjacent to restricted zones in order to determine the effectiveness of contamination control measures to the environment.
 - (l) Establish a long term environmental sampling and monitoring program.
 - (m) Continue media center operations to provide periodic information updates to affected persons.
 - (n) Coordinate actions with the Recovery Task Force.
- (4) Environmental monitoring activities are likely to continue for many years following a major release of radioactive materials.
- (a) Periodically, as a result of weathering and radioactive decay, additional portions of the relocation zone will be eligible for release to unrestricted use.
 - (b) As this occurs, portions of the recovery organization may be temporarily reactivated on an as needed basis.

- (5) Some restricted zones may remain because of the presence of long-term or permanent uncorrectable contamination at levels hazardous to public health.
- (6) Humanitarian relief, short-term recovery efforts, and long-term recovery efforts will be conducted in accordance with the SCRP.
- (7) The SEOC will continue to provide assistance to local governments and individuals about recovery operations including housing, employment, damage assessment, and reimbursement of costs as outlined in the SCRP.

b. Decontamination

- (1) A decontamination plan will be utilized to guide recovery activities as part of the overall recovery plan.
- (2) The decontamination plan will be established in coordination with affected counties, SCDHEC, SCDA, CULPH, CUCES, SCEMD, and federal response resources. The plan will address decontamination of people, service animals and pets, buildings and structures, land, agricultural products, and all other contaminated materials.
 - (a) The affected counties will establish decontamination points in the buffer zone with coordination from SCDHEC, SCDA, and augmented with resources from the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC).
 - [1] ESF-13 (Law Enforcement) will coordinate decontamination point access control with local officials before establishment.
 - [2] Decontamination points will be used to prevent cross contamination to non-restricted zones.
 - (b) The decontamination of buildings and structures will be conducted in accordance with critical facilities priorities and coordinated with local, state, and federal partners.
- (3) SCDHEC must approve the decontamination plan prior to its implementation.

- (4) The plan will be implemented by an NRC or agreement state licensee authorized to perform decontamination and radioactive waste management.
- (5) SCDHEC will maintain oversight and situational awareness of decontamination activities with assistance from federal response agencies.

c. Return

- (1) Return is the reoccupation of areas cleared for unrestricted use by previously evacuated or relocated populations.
- (2) SCDHEC will recommend limitations as appropriate to meet return phase exposure guidelines and update recommended restrictions when conditions change.
 - (a) Return exposure guidelines express limits in terms of dose commitment. An area or building is considered to meet return exposure guidelines if environmental monitoring results and/or laboratory analysis of radionuclides show that direct exposure and inhalation of re-suspended particles during continuous occupancy will not result in a dose greater than 2 rem during the first year, 500 mrem during any subsequent year.
 - (b) Some areas or buildings may not meet return exposure guidelines for unrestricted occupancy. Should this occur, occupancy or use restrictions will be necessary.
- (3) SCDHEC is responsible for the following tasks with the return of persons to former relocation zone areas. Outside resources may assist with the performance of any or all of them:
 - (a) Calculate first and subsequent year dose commitments for each building or area to be occupied. Use the calculated values to determine if area and/or building exposures are within return phase exposure guidelines. Worker exposure calculations should take into account anticipated building or area occupancy factors. Such factors should not be applied to residential areas because there is no reasonable means available for controlling the percentage of time that individuals remain in their homes.

- (b) Provide guidance to the Recovery Task Force regarding the return of persons to former relocation zone areas. Recommend limitations as appropriate to meet return phase exposure guidelines.
 - (c) Ensure that use restrictions are posted in the restricted zone and other affected areas. Update restrictions when conditions change.
 - (d) Monitor areas adjacent to remaining restricted zones to determine if contamination is being spread beyond zone boundaries. Require decontamination as necessary to maintain exposures within return exposure guidelines.
 - (e) Monitor occupied areas and buildings to verify dose projections and determine the need for additional protective action recommendations.
 - (f) Continue news center operations in order to assure that affected persons receive periodic information updates.
 - (g) Recommend appropriate measures to reduce or eliminate the effects of contamination.
- d. Termination. Activities of the formal recovery organization may be terminated once the following conditions have been met:
- (1) The restricted zone has been surveyed
 - (2) Work under the decontamination and recovery plan has been completed to a point where continued effort is not cost effective
 - (3) Long term exposures have been calculated for residences and places of employment where some significant potential for exposure continues to exist
 - (4) Occupancy or use limitations have been posted for all buildings and areas where continued restrictions are necessary
 - (5) Residents and workers have been afforded the opportunity to return to all areas for which restrictions have been lifted
 - (6) Relocation to permanent or long term temporary facilities has been accomplished for those persons who could not be allowed to return following completion of work under the formal decontamination plan

G. Early or Emergency Phase Protective Actions

1. Evacuation

- a. In the event conditions at an NPP degrade to the point an evacuation of all or a portion of a 10-mile EPZ is required, the Governor will issue an Evacuation Order based on the technical assessment of plant conditions by SCDHEC and the recommendations of the SEOC Director.
- b. Upon notification a Governor's Evacuation Order has been issued, affected counties will initiate local evacuation procedures as outlined in each county's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and the Site Specific Plan.
- c. If circumstances warrant (i.e., a rapid and substantial degradation of the level of safety at an NPP), the incident commander or local officials may order and implement an immediate evacuation.
- d. The affected county(s) will conduct evacuations over pre-designated routes to reception centers and shelters located at least 15 miles beyond the NPP.
- e. The NPPs annually distribute copies of materials to be used in directing evacuation (e.g., maps showing evacuation zones, evacuation routes, reception centers and shelters, etc.) to all residents and businesses within each 10-mile EPZ.
- f. Copies of these materials are maintained by affected State and county emergency management agencies.
- g. ESF-16 (Emergency Traffic Management) will coordinate evacuation routes and traffic management in accordance with Annex 16 (Emergency Traffic Management) of the SCEOP and the Site Specific Plans.
 - (1) At SAE or as directed by the SEOC Chief of Operations, ESF-16 (Emergency Traffic Management), in coordination with local law enforcement agencies, will:
 - a) Occupy Traffic Control Points (TCP) designated in respective site specific plans
 - b) Establish road blocks 2-miles from the NPP to restrict access to the facility either by road or water
 - (2) At SAE or as directed by the SEOC Chief of Operations, ESF-16 (Emergency Traffic Management), will coordinate

with the SC Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR) who will coordinate the clearance of all lakes and waterways within the 10-mile EPZ.

- h. Prompt access to the NPP will be granted only to bona fide facility employees, emergency workers, and government officials (e.g., representatives of the NRC).
- i. The various NPPs have prepared evacuation time studies for each 10-mile EPZ and these studies are a part of the individual NPP emergency plan. Portions of these studies (e.g., population densities, evacuation times, and route capacities) have been excerpted from NPP emergency evacuation plans and are included in county EOPs or the Site Specific Annexes.

2. Shelter-In-Place

- a. Sheltering-in-place may be warranted in situations where evacuation poses a greater risk of exposure or physical harm. Extreme weather conditions may be a factor to consider.
- b. Shelter-in-place is a protective action that includes going indoors, monitoring EAS broadcasts on media devices, closing all windows and doors, exterior vents, and turning off heating and air conditioning using outside air.

3. Go Inside, Stay Inside

This may be used in lieu of “shelter-in-place” in the event of a security or HAB incident within or near the plant boundary that creates a credible threat to the physical safety of the population without the risk of radiological dose above limits warranting evacuation or sheltering-in-place.

4. Potassium Iodide

- a. Potassium Iodide (KI) is a prophylactic compound containing stable iodine that blocks the uptake of radioactive iodine when taken as instructed.
- b. KI only blocks radioactive iodine, offers no protection for other radionuclides, and should not be used as a substitution for evacuation.
- c. KI may be distributed to emergency workers, members of the general public, and institutional residential facilities without specific authorization.

- d. PARs may include a recommendation to ingest KI applicable to emergency workers, mobility-impaired populations (includes institutionalized populations which cannot be evacuated before plume exposure), and members of the general public in the impacted areas who cannot evacuate before plume exposure.
 - e. A designated SCDHEC physician, in consultation with ESF-8 and ESF-10, may recommend ingestion of KI. A written recommendation will be provided to the Executive Group and counties for a PAD in accordance with Section VI.F.1.d(4). The general public will be notified via public instructions/public information announcements.
 - f. Nothing herein is intended to supersede the authority of counties or State agencies to distribute KI to their own emergency workers.
5. Consider protective actions for the IPZ as detailed in Annex 7 (Ingestion Pathway Emergency Planning Zone).

H. Radiological Monitoring/Exposure Control

1. ESF-10 (Environmental and Hazardous Materials Operations) will coordinate radiological monitoring operations as delineated in Annex 10 (Environmental and Hazardous Materials Operations) of the SCEOP and the Site Specific Plans.
2. SCDHEC will deploy radiological field monitoring team(s) with equipment necessary to detect and measure radiation exposure, airborne radioactive materials, and deposited radioactive materials on the ground.
3. SCDHEC will use field data gathered to identify the radioactive plume and project or determine potential dose to the general public and emergency workers.
4. Based on comparisons of projected or actual dose measured and EPA protective action guidance, SCDHEC will make PARs to SCEMD and State Government decision makers [see Annex 6 (Radiological Exposure Control)].
5. The SEOC will coordinate incident assessment and dose projection information and provide the information to affected counties and State RER agencies.
6. County emergency management directors and State RER agency directors are responsible for monitoring the exposures received by their respective emergency workers and for ensuring exposures do not exceed dose limits as specified in Annex 6 (Radiological Exposure Control), Table B.

7. All 10-mile EPZ emergency workers, or emergency worker teams, will be provided personal dosimetry [i.e., Self-Reading Dosimeters (SRD) and Permanent Record Dosimeters (PRD)] and KI prior to leaving the designated assembly area. Emergency workers will periodically read and maintain a record of individual radiation exposures in accordance with the procedures outlined in Annex 6 (Radiological Exposure Control), Attachment C.
8. Throughout the incident, SCDHEC will monitor both State and local emergency worker accumulated doses and projected stay times to ensure prompt and accurate protective action guidance is provided.

I. Joint Information System

1. ESF-15 (Public Information) will coordinate public information operations in accordance with Annex 15 (Public Information) of the SCEOP, Annex 3 (Public Information), and the Site Specific Plans.
2. The State will use a Joint Information System (JIS) to coordinate public information for distribution through the news media.
3. The Governor's press secretary or the SCEMD Public Information Director, as the designated representative for all state government public information responsibilities, will control, direct, and coordinate State government's participation in the JIS, including the establishment of a JIC as needed.
4. Federal, State, local, and utility public information personnel will be encouraged to participate in the JIS to coordinate the release of all emergency information.
5. If necessary, SCEMD may deploy an ESF-15 (Public Information) representative for the purpose of coordinating with affected organizations.

J. Emergency Transportation

1. Emergency transportation services are the primary responsibility of the affected county.
2. County procedures and the means for the evacuation of residents who may be immobilized through institutional confinement or other factors are contained in county EOPs.

K. Law Enforcement

1. After initial response operations, ESF-13 (Law Enforcement), in cooperation with State and local law enforcement agencies, SCDHEC, ESF-10 (Environmental and Hazardous Materials Operations), and SCDA, will develop and implement plans for maintaining access control to evacuated

areas, and for permanent or long-term access control to restricted areas [See Annex 7 (Ingestion Pathway Emergency Planning Zone)].

2. In support of recovery operations, ESF-13 (Law Enforcement) will assist SCDA, CULPH, and ESF-17 (Animal/Agriculture Emergency Response) with the development and implementation of plans to embargo or restrict transportation of contaminated food, animal, and/or agricultural products.

L. Medical

1. SCDHEC, in conjunction with the NPP and affected counties, has identified medical facilities having the capability to treat contaminated injured or exposed individuals. SCDHEC and ESF-8 (Health and Medical Services) maintain a list of these medical facilities.
2. Annex 5 (Medical and Public Health Support) contains policies and procedures for the provision of medical and public health support.

VII. DISASTER INTELLIGENCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

- A. See Section VI (Disaster Intelligence and Communications) and Annex 2 (Communications) of the SCEOP.
- B. ESF-2 (Communications) will coordinate communications support operations in accordance with Annex 2 (Communications) of the SCEOP and the Site Specific Plans.
- C. Radio Officers And Radio Operators
 1. Radio officers and radio operators from supporting commissions, agencies, and departments remain under direct control of their own office when operating and maintaining state-owned equipment in any facility outside the SEOC.
 2. Within the SEOC, radio operators will report to the State Warning Point (SWP) manager or the Chief of Operations in his/her absence.
- D. Telephone
 1. Telephone is the primary means of communications between mobile and fixed locations.
 2. During the initial phase of the disaster, cellular telephones will be used extensively by forward deployed units and personnel. Every agency must ensure they have adequate mobile telephone resources to support their communications for the first 72-hours of any event.

3. Subsequent operations may be conducted from fixed telephone devices once service has been established at required forward locations.
 4. In the event telephone communications fail, Local Government Radio (LGR), the Palmetto 800 system, or other available radiotelephone networks will be used as the backup system until reliable telecommunications are restored.
- E. Radio procedures will conform to established FCC regulations and licensure for operating base or mobile radio station. All communications over LGR and/or 800 MHZ will be in “plain language” or “clear text.”
- F. The NPP Emergency Coordinator or his designated assistant will control on-site communications activities. The NPP Technical Support Center/Emergency Operations Facility (TSC/EOF) and State government will maintain communications by the following means:
1. Existing and specially installed telephones in the SEOC/SWP
 2. Each NPP will have a radio and antenna installed to operate on the SCEMD frequencies. This radio will provide backup communication with the SEOC and affected counties.
- G. A listing of State-level communications systems available at the SEOC/SWP can be found in the SCEOP, Section VII (Disaster Intelligence and Communications).
- H. Communications between primary RER agencies are also possible on permanently installed SCEMD LGR and 800MHz radios and satellite radiotelephones in SCEMD vehicles.
- I. Communications with North Carolina and Georgia are possible through the following means:
1. The FEMA National Radio System (FNARS) has terminals installed in the State EOCs of North and South Carolina and Georgia. This radio system provides voice or teletype communication between the three state governments.
 2. The National Warning System (NAWAS) has terminals located at the SWPs and at the EOCs of Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina
 3. Duke Energy Corporation’s Duke Emergency Management Network (DEMNet) has terminals in North and South Carolina EOCs
 4. The Vogtle/SRS Emergency Notification Network (ENN) has terminals in the SEOC, Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) EOC, and GEMA forward EOC (FEOC).
 5. Commercial, satellite, and cellular telephones

- J. During an NPP incident, communications with Federal Response Organizations will be conducted over the following systems:
 - 1. Commercial telephone
 - 2. FNARS
 - 3. South Carolina can communicate directly with the Department of Energy in Aiken, SC by State NAWAS and SCEMD LGR Network.

VIII. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. State

1. General.

- a. SCEMD is the lead state agency for coordinating the state's offsite response to an incident at an NPP. SCEMD is responsible for coordinating State government activities with those of affected local governments, other states, and federal agencies as appropriate.
- b. SCDHEC is the lead state radiation emergency response agency and will be involved in virtually all state NPP emergencies, regardless of severity, due to its assigned responsibility and the probable requirements for special techniques, equipment, and technically trained personnel.
- c. Detailed information on SCEMD, SCDHEC, and the state organization for emergency response may also be found in Attachment A (RER Organizational Chart), the SCTRERP and in the SCEOP.
- d. A summary of the State Primary and Support agency responsibilities is found in Attachment A (RER Organizational Chart); Tab C (RER Primary and Support Responsibilities); and Table 3 (State Emergency Support Functions Responsibilities Assignments) to the SCEOP.
- e. Responsibilities specific to the protection of the general public from contaminated food and water can be found in Annex 7 (Ingestion Exposure Pathway Zone).

2. State Agency

a. South Carolina Emergency Management Division

- (1) Prepare and maintain state operational RER plans and procedures for State areas that can be affected by an NPP in South Carolina, Georgia, and North Carolina.

- (2) Assist local governments in preparing and maintaining local RER plans.
- (3) Prepare and maintain Site Specific Plans for each NPP in the state.
- (4) Coordinate protective actions ordered by the Governor, to include evacuation as well as recovery/reentry in coordination with ESF-10 (Environmental and Hazardous Materials Operations).
- (5) Provide for a 24-hour notification system with the licensee, the State Emergency Response Team (SERT), and affected counties.
- (6) Maintain communication with DHS FEMA Region IV and contiguous states.
- (7) Recommend protective action measures to affected counties in coordination with ESF-10 (Environmental and Hazardous Materials Operations).
- (8) Maintain and coordinate the SC Dosimetry Redistribution Plan.
- (9) Coordinate with SCDHEC NREES for the RER training of State and local government personnel.
- (10) Coordinate with SCDHEC NREES and the NPP to schedule pre-exercise meetings and develop NPP exercise scenarios.
- (11) Conduct RER drills and exercises as specified in NUREG-0654, FEMA REP-1, REV. 2 and State Regulations 58-1 and 58-101, SC Code of Regulations.
- (12) Maintain liaison with each nuclear facility to ensure RER procedures are compatible.
- (13) Schedule/coordinate federal RER courses for State and local RER personnel.
- (14) Coordinate and conduct evaluation critiques for each NPP exercise.
- (15) Secure and maintain appropriate letters of agreement.
- (16) Provide SCEMD LGR radios to counties in the 10-Mile EPZ, the JICs, and the NPPs within resource limits.

- (17) Provide annual training and/or information briefings for news media, including state and local PIOs, to acquaint them with the JIS, State and local RER plans, media communications, and measures to protect the public against radiation exposure.
 - (18) Provide information, technical expertise, and advocacy to support the request for a Federal Disaster Declaration as outlined in the SCRP in accordance with the Stafford Act.
 - (19) Coordinate with public and private sectors to deliver services to the impacted population according to the Price-Anderson Act.
 - (20) Provide coordination of short and long-term recovery priorities and needs assessments in counties with the South Carolina Recovery Task Force (SCRTF) as detailed in the SCRP.
 - (21) In coordination with federal agencies and SC Department of Commerce, assist with the collection of information on the physical and economic impact of the incident.
 - (22) See additional responsibilities in Annex 7 (Ingestion Pathway Emergency Planning Zone).
- b. South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
- (1) Prepare and update the supporting SCTRERP.
 - (2) Maintain a radiological hazard dose assessment capability and provide radiological technical support, coordination, and guidance for the state.
 - (3) Maintain a forward staging area (i.e. National Guard armories) for mobile laboratory and field monitoring team (FMT) operations.
 - (4) Provide for a 24-hour accident notification system with SCEMD.
 - (5) Provide one representative at the affected NPP during exercises and actual incidents.
 - (6) Provide two technical liaisons for each risk and host county. The County Director will decide where the liaison will be assigned in the county. These liaison staff (ESF-8 and ESF-

- 10) are intended to provide guidance to the County; not to supplement county staff personnel.
- (7) Maintain technical advisory capability with any activated county EOC within the affected area.
 - (8) Provide regulatory oversight of decontamination and radiological waste disposal procedures.
 - (9) Provide water supply and milk information required for sampling and monitoring.
 - (10) Respond to radioactive waterborne releases that threaten public water supply.
 - (11) Provide radiological monitoring training to technical personnel. Instructions will include radiation protection, survey procedures, operation of survey instruments, review of state, local, and licensee RER plans, reporting requirements, and communications procedures. Specific training on dose calculations/projections, protective action guides, and reporting procedures will be provided.
 - (12) Assist SCEMD with providing basic radiological emergency response training to state and local emergency workers as requested.
 - (13) Participate in training programs conducted by NPPs for radiological monitoring teams, as requested.
 - (14) Provide PARs.
 - (15) Direct radiological monitoring efforts in the 10-Mile EPZ and the 50-Mile IPZ.
 - (16) Maintain information on dairy production in each 50-mile IPZ.
 - (17) Request ESF-13 (Law Enforcement) coordinate a security plan for areas designated as evacuated, restricted, re-entry, and return zones.
 - (18) Provide periodic briefings to the Governor, SCEMD Director, and SEOC staff on the status of the incident and offsite response efforts.

- (19) Publish radiological impact data summaries and consult with other state and local agencies and public officials regarding re-entry and recovery concerns.
 - (20) Establish long-term monitoring systems with the EPA and NRC to ensure public safety.
 - (21) Provide technical guidance and recommend parameters for recovery, re-entry, and return activities, and identify restricted areas through sample analysis and data collection.
 - (22) Develop, coordinate, and obtain Memorandums or Letters of Agreement with designated hospitals regarding their capability to receive and care for contaminated injured individuals.
 - (23) Maintain statewide list of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and rescue squads.
 - (24) Maintain a current list of statewide hospitals that will treat contaminated injured individuals.
 - (25) See additional responsibilities in Annex 7 (Ingestion Pathway Emergency Planning Zone).
- c. South Carolina Department of Social Services
- (1) Maintain a list of all child care facilities within the 10-mile plume exposure pathway EPZ of each FNF. Verify that each center has radiological emergency evacuation plans, and provide them with training and technical assistance as needed.
 - (2) Provide a uniform procedure for registration of evacuees at all relocation centers/shelters.
- d. South Carolina Department of Agriculture
- (1) Maintain information on agriculture and livestock, including the locations of major food producers, processors and distributors in each 50-mile IPZ.
 - (2) In coordination with SCDHEC, jointly recommend protective actions, such as the issuance of embargos, condemnations and destroy orders for agricultural products to the Governor as required.

- (3) Provide an assessment of the physical and economic impacts of the incident to the agriculture community.
 - (4) See additional responsibilities in Annex 7 (Ingestion Pathway Emergency Planning Zone).
- e. Clemson University Livestock – Poultry Health
 - (1) Maintain information on agriculture and livestock, including the locations of major food producers, processors, and distributors in each 50-mile IPZ.
 - (2) In coordination with SCDHEC, jointly recommend protective actions for animals and animal food products.
 - (3) See additional responsibilities in Annex 7 (Ingestion Pathway Emergency Planning Zone).
- f. Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service
 - (1) In coordination with SCDHEC, jointly recommend protective actions for various horticultural products.
 - (2) See additional responsibilities in Annex 7 (Ingestion Pathway Emergency Planning Zone).
- g. South Carolina Department of Natural Resources
 - (1) Identify and coordinate training for personnel to serve as radiological emergency workers during an NPP incident.
 - (2) Support evacuation orders or other law enforcement activities as prescribed in Site Specific plans.
 - (3) See additional responsibilities in Annex 7 (Ingestion Pathway Emergency Planning Zone).
- h. South Carolina Department of Public Safety
 - (1) Identify and coordinate training for personnel to serve as radiological emergency workers during an NPP incident.
 - (2) Support evacuation orders or other law enforcement activities as prescribed in Site Specific plans.
 - (3) Maintain alternate Warning Point capability.
- i. South Carolina Department of Transportation

- (1) Support evacuation orders as prescribed in Site Specific plans.
 - (2) Maintain updated lists of railroads and airports impacted by NPP 10-mile EPZs.
- j. South Carolina Department of Commerce
 - In coordination with other State and federal agencies and SCEMD, compile an assessment on the physical and economic impact of the incident to business, industry, and tourism.
- k. South Carolina Law Enforcement Division
 - (1) During a HAB or security event, coordinate and direct State law enforcement activities.
 - (2) During a HAB or security event, provide approval authority for State public information.
- l. National Guard, Office of the Adjutant General
 - Maintain agreement with SCDHEC for the usage of National Guard armories during NPP emergencies.
- m. Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation
 - Provide personnel and equipment to support response operations, as requested.
- 3. Emergency Support Functions
 - a. ESF-1 (Transportation)
 - (1) Coordinate notification of railroads operating in the 10-mile EPZ of an NPP incident.
 - (2) Coordinate notification of Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) of an NPP incident.
 - b. ESF-4 (Firefighting)
 - (1) Coordinate decontamination assistance in support of ESF-10 (Environmental and Hazardous Materials Operations).
 - (2) Maintain contact with all Forestry Commission elements in the affected counties.

- c. ESF-6 (Mass Care)
 - (1) Coordinate with impacted counties, SC Department of Social Services (SCDSS) and the American Red Cross (ARC), reception centers and shelters that are at least 5 miles beyond the boundaries of each NPP plume exposure emergency planning zone.
 - (2) Coordinate the conduct of annual training for all NPP relocation center/shelter workers to include shelter manager and/or DSS shelter support personnel.
 - (3) Coordinate Reception Center and Mass Care operations.
 - (4) Coordinate Security for Reception Centers and Shelters.
- d. ESF-8 (Health and Medical Services)
 - (1) Coordinate emergency medical services for the care and treatment of contaminated injured or exposed emergency workers and the general public operations in accordance with Annex 8 (Health and Medical Services) of the SCEOP and the Site Specific Plans.
 - (2) Coordinate local and backup hospital and medical services having the capability for evaluation of radiation exposure and uptake, including assurance that persons providing these services are adequately prepared to handle contaminated individuals.
 - (3) Coordinate the transport of victims of radiological accidents to medical support facilities.
 - (4) Coordinate with ESF-10 (Environmental and Hazardous Materials Operations) the distribution of Potassium Iodide (KI) to the general population residing within 10 miles of each NPP, radiological emergency workers, and those persons unable to evacuate promptly.
- e. ESF-10 (Environmental and Hazardous Materials Operations)
 - (1) Obtain and coordinate, under prearranged agreements, radiological assistance resources from the federal government, other states, and the nuclear industry as necessary through EMAC, FRMAC and SMRAP.
 - (2) Recommend distribution/ingestion of KI; coordinate with ESF-8 (Health and Medical Services) the distribution to the

general population residing within 10 miles of each NPP, radiological emergency workers, and those persons unable to evacuate promptly.

- (3) Coordinate and direct the periodic reading and evaluation of dosimeters used by field monitoring and sampling personnel in accordance with SCSTROP.
- (4) Coordinate sample collection, processing, evaluation, and the public release of sampling data through the JIC.
- (5) Coordinate the State IPZ response [see Annex 7 (Ingestion Pathway Emergency Planning Zone)].
- (6) See SCTRERP for additional technical responsibilities.

f. ESF-13 (Law Enforcement)

- (1) Coordinate law enforcement support operations in accordance with Annex 13 (Law Enforcement) of the SCEOP and the Site Specific Plans.
- (2) Coordinate general law enforcement activities including, but not limited to, providing security for evacuated areas, shelters, and reception centers.
- (3) Identify state law enforcement personnel who may be called on to serve as radiological emergency workers during an NPP incident.
- (4) Coordinate clearance and security of NPPs, waterways, and forests.
- (5) Coordinate access control for NPPs and restricted zones as needed.
- (6) Coordinate State transportation resources for the rapid movement of dosimetry and radiological monitoring equipment to impacted areas requiring reinforcement, as needed, in accordance with the Redistribution Plan.

g. ESF-16 (Emergency Traffic Management)

Coordinate the provision of TCPs in the 10-mile EPZ as deemed necessary in the Site Specific Plans.

- h. ESF-17 (Animal/Agriculture Emergency Response)
 - (1) Coordinate resources to assist people in affected areas with animal issues, including options for sheltering of pets as well as provision of veterinary medical care for injured animals.
 - (2) Coordinate with SCDA and CULPH, and maintain situational awareness of the inspection and testing of food, animals, and food and animal products suspected of contamination to address food safety concerns.
 - (3) Coordinate and maintain situational awareness of the status of quarantine and embargo operations.
 - (4) Coordinate with SCDA and CULPH for documentation of quarantine and embargo orders, and ensure a copy of those orders are provided to the SEOC Operations Section.
 - (5) Coordinate the collection of information on physical and economic impacts to agriculture, livestock, and poultry.

- i. ESF-19 (Military Support)
 - (1) Coordinate provisions for the use of SC National Guard (SCNG) armories, if available, to support SCDHEC mobile laboratory and FMT operations.
 - (2) Coordinate 43rd CST support to response as needed.

- j. ESF-24 (Business and Industry)
 - (1) Communicate with businesses in and around the impacted area regarding incident specific information, as appropriate (i.e., restrictions, evacuation, re-entry, return, etc.).
 - (2) Coordinate the collection of information on physical and economic impacts to business, industry, and tourism.

B. Local

1. County and municipal emergency response agencies in concert with local government public service and private support agencies carry out a variety of actions and activities in support of a radiological emergency.
2. County and municipal actions may include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Direction and Control
 - b. Alert and Notification
 - c. Communications
 - d. Public Information
 - e. Accident Assessment
 - f. Health and Medical Services
 - g. Mass Care
 - h. Fire and Rescue
 - i. Traffic Control
 - j. Law Enforcement
 - k. Transportation
 - l. Radiological Exposure Control
3. County Government
 - a. Maintain liaison and continuous communications with the NPP until relieved of responsibility by the SEOC.
 - b. Provide representatives to SEOC as required.
 - c. Prepare local NPP RER Plans and update as required.
 - d. Execute Mutual Assistance Agreements as required.
 - e. Execute RER Plans.
 - f. Provide reception center and shelter operations as tasked in Site Specific Plans.
 - g. Provide Mass Care services to evacuees as tasked in Site Specific Plans.
 - h. Conduct local RER exercises and drills.

- i. Provide an authorized spokesperson/representative to support public information activities.
- j. Alert and notify the general public in accordance with pre-established plans.
- k. Provide logistical support and assistance to FMT upon request.
- l. Provide radiological monitoring and decontamination station for evacuees and emergency workers.
- m. Issue dosimeters and KI to emergency personnel when required and provide just-in-time training as necessary.
- n. County organizations and responsibilities are further defined in each county's EOP

C. Nuclear Power Plants

- 1. Prepare and maintain on-site RER Plans in accordance with NRC Guidance and Regulations.
- 2. Make the initial notification to the SWP and counties of declared radiological incidents.
- 3. Maintain 24-hour redundant communication capability with the SWP, the SCDPS backup Warning Point, and with local governments in the 10-mile EPZ.
- 4. Recommend protective actions to the State and counties.
- 5. Assist in off-site radiological assessment/monitoring in coordination with ESF-10 (Environmental and Hazardous Materials Operations).
- 6. Provide JIC facilities equipment and communications for State and local government public information organizations.
- 7. Provide liaison to the SEOC and County EOCs upon activation.
- 8. Assist with technical response training for off-site response personnel as necessary.
- 9. Secure and update letters of agreement with local government emergency services that will provide on-site assistance, including quick access to protected areas.
- 10. Provide annual training/information briefing for local news media in conjunction with the State.

11. Coordinate the development of exercise scenarios in conjunction with SCEMD and SCDHEC NREES.
12. Prepare and update a public information brochure to be distributed throughout the 10-mile EPZ on an annual basis.
13. Maintain liaison with the State and local governments to assure procedures are compatible.
14. Coordinate with local governments to establish a designated near-site Incident Command Post (ICP) or alternate ICP as needed.
15. Provide dosimetry to emergency workers responding to incidents on-site when required.

D. Federal

1. The federal organization for emergency response to a radiological incident is coordinated under the NRIA to the Response and Recovery Federal Interagency Operational Plans.
2. The NRIA, which is in effect when more than one federal agency responds to a radiological emergency, designates the NRC as the primary federal authority if the affected facility is licensed by the NRC or an Agreement State. As such, the NRC coordinates the assessment of potential and actual radiological consequences and the federal positions on protective actions. Federal positions normally include assessments by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), DOE, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).
3. Federal response may include the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in the event of a terrorist or Hostile-Action Based (HAB) incident.
4. FEMA promotes overall coordination among federal organizations, coordinates non-radiological activities, and serves as a source of information on the status of the total federal response.
5. DOE coordinates assistance through the Radiological Assistance Program (RAP).
 - a. DOE, Savannah River Operations Office, is the designated point of contact for requesting federal radiological assistance under RAP.
 - b. See Annex 9 (Memorandums of Understanding and Letters of Agreement), Memorandum of Understanding Among Department of Energy Savannah River Operations Office, the South Carolina Emergency Management Division, and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control.

6. The federal government will provide non-technical assistance from the Joint Field Office (JFO) and technical assistance from the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC).
 7. See Annex 8 (Interstate and Federal Agency Response Support)
- E. Supporting Organizations
1. American Red Cross

Conduct of annual training for all NPP relocation center/shelter workers to include shelter manager and/or DSS shelter support personnel.
 2. Assistance from supporting organizations will be requested as needed.
 3. See Annex 9 (Memorandums of Understanding and Letters of Agreement) for the following specific agreements:
 - a. State of North Carolina – Letter of Agreement, States of North and South Carolina
 - b. State of Georgia – Letter of Agreement, States of Georgia and South Carolina
 - c. Dominion Energy – MOU Between SCEMD, SCDHEC and Dominion Energy
 - d. Duke Energy Corporation – MOU Among SCEMD, SCDHEC, and Duke Energy Company
 - e. Georgia Power Company/Southern Nuclear Operating Company – MOU Between SCEMD, SCDHEC, and Georgia Power Company
 4. See Attachment D (MOUs, MOAs, and Other Agreements) to the SCEOP for the following specific agreements:
 - a. The American Red Cross - Memorandum of Understanding between The American Red Cross and the State of South Carolina, dated April 2013
 - b. The Salvation Army - Memorandum of Understanding between The Salvation Army (A Georgia Corporation) and the South Carolina Emergency Management Division, dated December 11, 2009

IX. ADMINISTRATION, LOGISTICS AND FINANCE

- A. Administration, logistics, and finance operations and actions are described in the SCEOP and the Site Specific Plan.

- B. Emergency Operations Centers are located at the following sites:
 - 1. State Emergency Operations Center: 2779 Fish Hatchery Road, West Columbia, SC 29172.
 - 2. SCDHEC Agency Coordination Center (ACC): 2600 Bull St., Columbia, SC 29201

X. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

See Continuity of Government in the SCEOP.

XI. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS (COOP)

See Continuity of Operations in the SCEOP.

XII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT, IMPLEMENTATION, AND MAINTENANCE

- A. SCEMD will coordinate the development and revision of the Radiological Emergency Response (RER) plans with State and local agencies and with each NPP.
- B. SCEMD will conduct annual reviews of the SCORERP and attached plans, MOUs and LOAs, and revise/update as required. If major changes occur that could affect State or local disaster operations prior to the annual review, SCEMD will coordinate and publish the necessary changes required to address the issues.
- C. State agency directors are responsible for developing and maintaining current plans and/or SOPs for their organizations' assigned RER functions, including contingency plans.
- D. The Director/Coordinator of the county emergency management organization will coordinate the development and revision of local RER plans with local government agencies.
- E. This plan is effective upon receipt by RER organizations and will be executed upon notification of an NPP emergency.

XIII. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

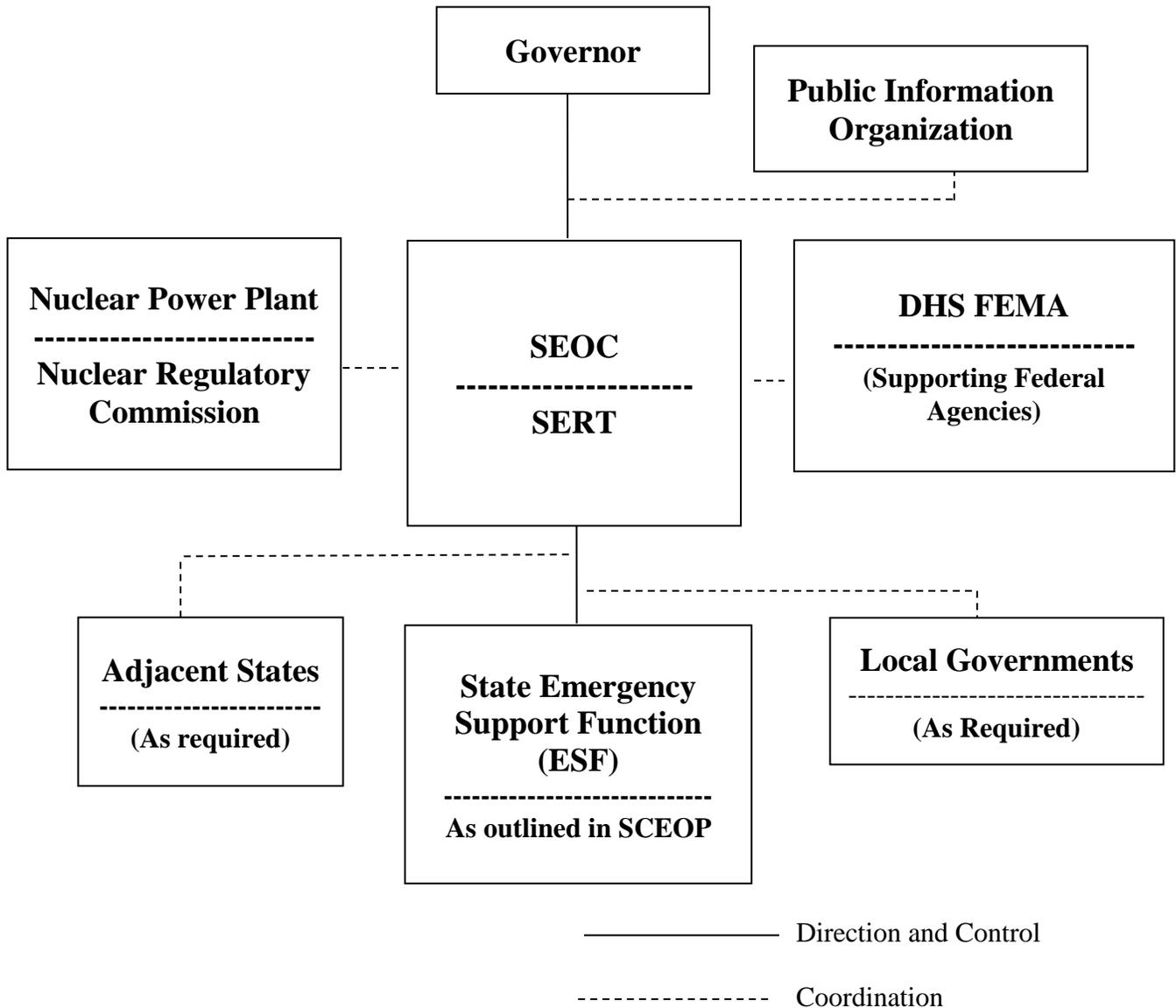
See Attachment C (Authorities and References) to the SCEOP

XIV. GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

See Attachment B (Acronyms and Glossary) to the SCEOP

**ATTACHMENT A - RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE (RER)
ORGANIZATIONS**

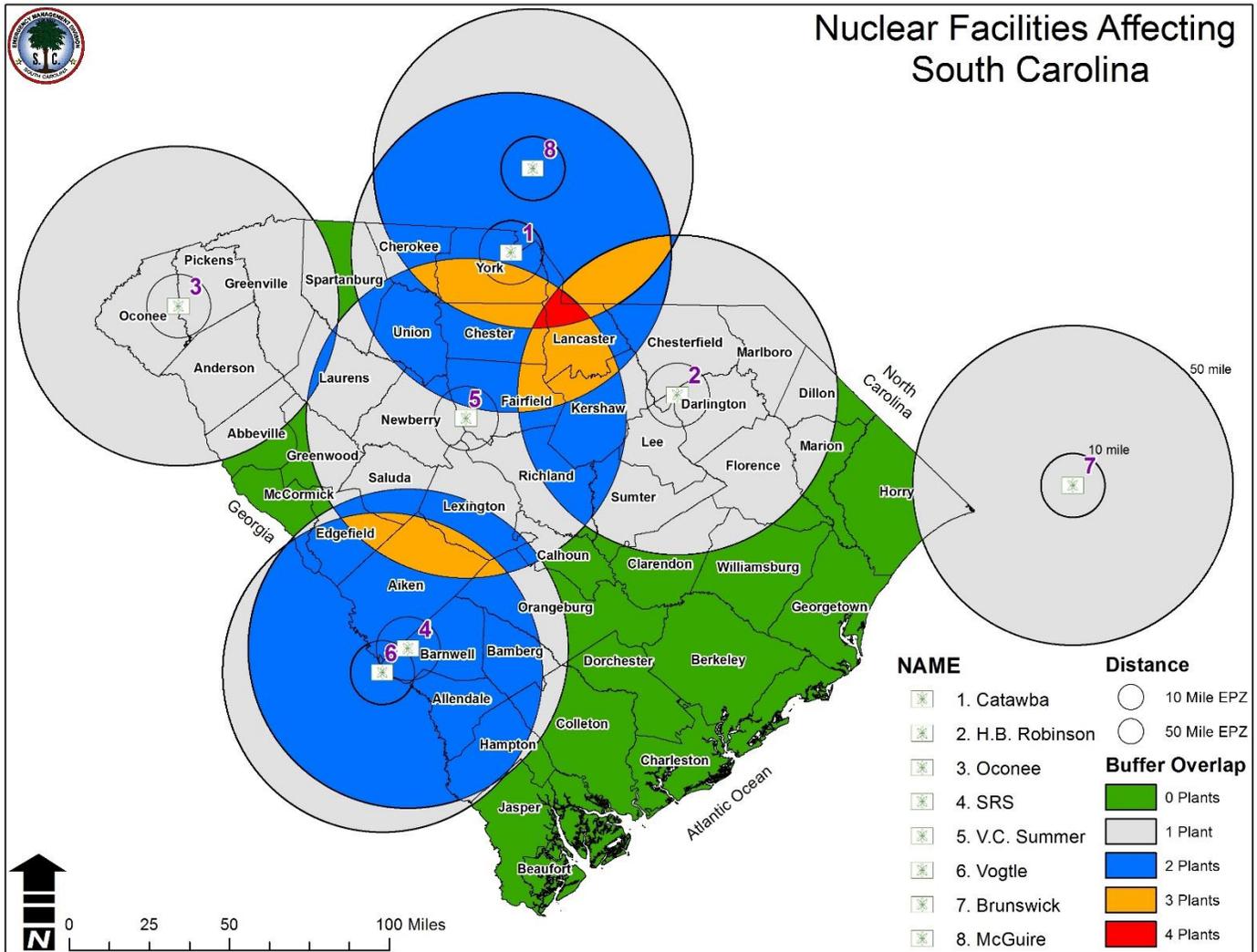
RER ORGANIZATION CHART



*SC Code of Regulations 58-101; Para A; 2.b., “State government shall assume direction and control of area or county government emergency operations when requested by proper county government authority; or when county government authority has broken down or is nonexistent; or when the nature and magnitude of an emergency is such that effective response and recovery action is beyond the capability of county government, or when, in the event of a war emergency or declared natural or manmade emergency, state direction is required for implementation of a state or national plan in accordance with the Emergency Powers Act (South Carolina Code of Laws, Title 25 – Chapter 1. Article 4; Section 25-1-420 thru 460).”

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TAB A:-ATTACHMENT A - NUCLEAR FACILITIES AFFECTING SOUTH CAROLINA



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TAB B: ATTACHMENT A - SCORERP SUPPORTING PLANS AND RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS

SCORERP Supporting Plans	Responsibility
South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan	SCEMD
South Carolina Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan	SCDHEC
Robinson Nuclear Plant Emergency Plan	Duke Energy Corporation
V.C. Summer Nuclear Station Emergency Plan	Dominion Energy, Inc
Oconee Nuclear Station Emergency Plan	Duke Energy Corporation
Catawba Nuclear Station Emergency Plan	Duke Energy Corporation
Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Emergency Plan	Georgia Power Company/Southern Nuclear Operating Company
Savannah River Site Emergency Plan	Westinghouse Savannah River Company

Local EOPs	Risk Counties	Host Counties
	Aiken	
	Allendale	
	Barnwell	
	Chesterfield	
	Darlington	Florence
	Fairfield	
	Lee	
	Lexington	
	Newberry	
	Oconee	Anderson
	Pickens	Greenville
	Richland	
	York County	Cherokee, Chester, Lancaster, and Union

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TAB C - ATTACHMENT A - RER PRIMARY AND SUPPORT RESPONSIBILITIES

Function	Agency	Primary Responsibility	Support Responsibility
Accident Assessment	SCDHEC	X	
	SCEMD		X
	SCDA		X
	CUCES		X
	NRC		X
	DOE (RAP/FRMAC)		X
Alert and Notification (Nuclear Incident)	SCEMD	X	
	SCDHEC		X
	SCETV Network		X
	SLED		X
	SCDNR		X
	SCPPP		X
	SCDPS		X
	County Governments and Municipalities		X
	Utilities		X
	Radio & TV Stations EAS		X
Telephone Companies		X	
Direction and Control (Off-Site)	Office of the Governor	X	
	SCEMD		X
	SCNG		X
	SCDHEC		X
Protective Response	SCEMD	X	
	SCDHEC		X
	SCDSS		X
	SCDOE		X
	SLED		X
	SCDNR		X
	SCPPP		X
	US DOE (upon request)		X
	Emergency Services in local governments		X
	Local Governments		X
	Public Information Organizations		X
Utility (On-site)		X	
Public Information Office of the Governor (Off-Site)	Office of the Governor	X	
	SCNG		X
	SCEMD		X
	SCDA		X
	SCDC		X
	CUCES		X
	CULPH		X

Function	Agency	Primary Responsibility	Support Responsibility
Public Information Office of the Governor (Off-Site) (Continued)	SCDPS		X
	SLED		X
	SCDHEC		X
	SCDNR		X
	SCDSS		X
	SCETV/Radio		X
	Radio & TV Stations EAS		X
	Private Sector Media		X
	Utilities		X
	Local Government		X
Radiological Exposure Control	SCDHEC	X	
	SCEMD		X
	Local Governments & Municipalities		X
	Facilities		X
	Pre-arranged commitments with SMRAP and Facilities		X

ATTACHMENT B - EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION LEVELS

CLASSIFICATION		NOTIFICATION OF UNUSUAL EVENT	
CLASSIFICATION DESCRIPTION		Events are in process or have occurred which indicate a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant or a security threat to facility protection. No releases of radioactive material requiring off-site response or monitoring are expected unless further degradation of safety systems occurs.	
LICENSEE ACTIONS	STATE ACTIONS	LOCAL ACTIONS	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Promptly inform SCWP and affected counties of nature of unusual condition as soon as discovered. 2) Augment on-shift resources. 3) Assess and respond. 4) Escalate to a more severe class, if appropriate. 5) Close out with verbal summary to off-site authorities followed by written summary within 24 hours. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) SCWP verifies county notification. 2) SCWP notifies ESF-10. 3) For security threats, verify SLED has been notified. 4) ESF-10 (or ESF-13 if security related) assesses situation and confirms with SCEMD. 5) SCEMD notifies Governor's Office & OTAG. 6) Escalate response to more severe class, if appropriate. 7) Stand by until verbal notification of closeout. <p>Note: If the UE is due to the declaration of "Potential Failure" at Lake Jocassee or Keowee Dam:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Alert downstream counties: confirm Pickens/ Oconee County by phone. 2) Partially activate the SEOC (ALERT). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Provide fire, medical, or security assistance if required. 2) Escalate response to more severe class if so notified. 3) Stand by until verbal notification of closeout. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">3) Place DNR/SCHP officers on standby. Consider SCDOT, if required.4) Monitor conditions at Keowee Dam.5) If Keowee Dam declares "Imminent Failure," SAE is declared by ONS.	
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CLASSIFICATION		ALERT
CLASSIFICATION 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 intentional malicious dedicated efforts of a hostile act. Any releases are expected to be limited to small fractions of the EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels.	
LICENSEE ACTIONS	STATE ACTIONS	LOCAL ACTIONS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Promptly inform SCWP and affected counties of ALERT ECL status. 2) Augment resources, activate on-site Technical Support Center (TSC) and on-site Operational Support Center (OSC). Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) and other key personnel to standby. 3) Assess and respond. 4) Consider activating the JIC. 5) Dispatch on-site monitoring teams and associated communications. 6) Provide periodic plant status updates to off-site authorities (at least once every hour). 7) Provide periodic meteorological assessments to off-site authorities, and dose estimates for actual releases. 8) Escalate to a more severe class, if appropriate. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) SCWP verifies county notification. 2) SCWP notifies ESF-10. 3) For security threats, verify SLED has been notified. 4) ESF-10 (or ESF-13 if security related) assesses situation and recommends response required to SCEMD. 5) SCEMD notifies Governor's Office, OTAG, North Carolina, Georgia and FEMA. 6) Governor considers declaring a State of Emergency. 7) Alert key emergency response personnel to stand by status. 8) SCEMD Director will determine level of SEOC activation. 9) Consider activating a JIC and/or deploying Public Information LNOs. 10) Consider establishing a conference bridge line for PADs and/or JIS. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Provide fire, medical, or security assistance on request. 2) Augment resources and bring EOC(s) to standby status. Consider activation of EOC(s) downwind from facility. 3) Bring alert and notification systems to standby status. 4) Activate siren system and EAS in 10-mile EPZ if recommended. 5) Alert key personnel to standby status. 6) Consider precautionary protective actions for schools. 7) Notify Host Counties of ALERT status. 8) Escalate to more severe class if notified. 9) Maintain ALERT status until verbal notification of closeout or reduction of emergency class. 10) Consider deploying county PIO to JIC, if activated.

CLASSIFICATION		ALERT
CLASSIFICATION 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 intentional malicious dedicated efforts of a hostile act. Any releases are expected to be limited to small fractions of the EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels.	
LICENSEE ACTIONS	STATE ACTIONS	LOCAL ACTIONS
9) Close out or recommend reduction in emergency class to off-site authorities followed by written summary within 8 hours.	11) Coordinate activation of public alert and notification system in 10-mile EPZ, if recommended. 12) Verify notification of Host counties. Notify, if necessary. 13) Consider notification of 50-mile EPZ counties. 14) Consider activation of Dosimetry Redistribution SOP. 15) Provide assistance requested from counties and facility. 16) Escalate response to more severe class if appropriate. 17) Maintain ALERT status until verbal closeout or reduction of emergency class. 18) Consider deploying state LNOs to affected County EOC.	11) Issue dosimeters and KI (if recommended by SCEMD/ESF-10) to emergency workers.

CLASSIFICATION		SITE AREA EMERGENCY	
CLASSIFICATION DESCRIPTION		Events are in process or have occurred which involve actual or likely major failures of plant functions needed for protection of 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. Any releases are not expected to result in exposure levels which exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels beyond the-site boundary.	
LICENSEE ACTIONS	STATE ACTIONS	LOCAL ACTIONS	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Promptly inform SCWP and affected counties of Site Area Emergency. 2) Augment resources by activating on-site Technical Support Center (TSC), on-site Operational Support Center (OSC) and near-site Emergency Operations Facility (EOF). 3) Assess and respond. 4) Dispatch on-site and off-site monitoring teams and communications. 5) Activate the JIC. 6) Provide a dedicated individual for plant status updates to off-site authorities and periodic press briefings. 7) Make senior technical and management staff on-site available for consultation with NRC and State on a periodic basis. 8) Provide meteorological and dose estimates to off-site authorities for actual release via a dedicated individual or automated data transmission system. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) SCWP verifies county notification. 2) SCWP notifies ESF-10. 3) For security threats, verify SLED has been notified. 4) ESF-10 (or ESF-13 if security related) assesses situation and recommends response required to SCEMD. 5) SCEMD coordinates PADs with counties. 6) ESF-10/SCEMD recommends protective actions to Governor. 7) Coordinate activation of public alert and notification system in 10-mile EPZ if recommended. Provide public with periodic updates. 8) Prepare to activate shelters as needed. 9) SCEMD notifies SERT to send reps. to SEOC. 10) SCEMD notifies Governor's Office, OTAG, NCEMA, GEMA and FEMA. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Activate EOC and emergency personnel to full status. 2) Dispatch representatives to the JIC. 3) Issue dosimeters and KI to emergency workers. 4) Be prepared to assist with radiological monitoring on request. 5) After coordination with SEOC, activate public alert system in 10-mile EPZ (fixed, mobile or electronic tone signal) if recommended. 6) Broadcast notification information on direction of the County PIO. 7) Prepare to activate shelters as needed. Notify host counties of impending shelter activation. 8) Establish predetermined Traffic Control Points. 9) Direct protective actions as recommended and deemed appropriate. 10) Request State assistance as needed. 	

CLASSIFICATION		SITE AREA EMERGENCY	
CLASSIFICATION DESCRIPTION		Events are in process or have occurred which involve actual or likely major failures of plant functions needed for protection of 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. Any releases are not expected to result in exposure levels which exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels beyond the-site boundary.	
LICENSEE ACTIONS	STATE ACTIONS	LOCAL ACTIONS	
<p>9) Provide release and dose projections based on available plant condition information and foreseeable contingencies.</p> <p>10) Escalate to GE Class, if appropriate.</p> <p>11) Close out or recommend reduction in emergency class by briefing the off-site authorities at EOF and by phone followed by written summary within 8 hours.</p>	<p>11) ESF-10 considers activation of Mobile Operations Center (MOC).</p> <p>12) SCEMD dispatches State liaison to affected county EOC(s).</p> <p>13) Consider activating a JIC and/or deploying Public Information LNOs. Provide periodic press updates for public within at least 10-mile EPZ.</p> <p>14) Place other emergency personnel on standby status (e.g. those required for evacuation and dispatch to near-site duty stations).</p> <p>15) SCDHEC considers if Potassium Iodide (KI) should be distributed to emergency workers</p> <p>16) SCDHEC considers distribution of KI to shelters, reception centers, hospitals, prisons and nursing homes.</p>	<p>11) In an immediate emergency when the SEOC is not operational:</p> <p>(a) Initiate protective actions recommended by plant as appropriate</p> <p>(b) Consider activating the public alert system and EAS for 10-mile EPZ</p> <p>(c) Take actions appropriate at SAE and ALERT.</p> <p>12) Escalate to GE if required.</p> <p>13) Maintain SAE status until closeout or reduction of emergency class.</p>	

CLASSIFICATION		SITE AREA EMERGENCY	
CLASSIFICATION DESCRIPTION		<p>Events are in process or have occurred which involve actual or likely major failures of plant functions needed for protection of 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. Any releases are not expected to result in exposure levels which exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels beyond the-site boundary.</p>	
LICENSEE ACTIONS	STATE ACTIONS	LOCAL ACTIONS	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17) Consider activation of dosimetry redistribution SOP. 18) Establish 2-mile road-blocks and control access to the area on order, as required. 19) Consider PADs for 2-mile EPZ and/or downwind areas (i.e. evacuation, shelter-in-place, go inside-stay inside). 20) Consider evacuation of lakes, rivers and forests; and ban on hunting and fishing for the 10-mile EPZ. 21) Provide assistance requested by county and facility. 22) Escalate to GE if appropriate. 23) Maintain SAE status until closeout or reduction of emergency class. 		

CLASSIFICATION		GENERAL EMERGENCY	
CLASSIFICATION DESCRIPTION		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 security events that result 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 than the immediate site area.	
LICENSEE ACTIONS	STATE ACTIONS	LOCAL ACTIONS	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Promptly inform SCWP and affected counties of General Emergency. 2) Recommend protective actions necessary for public protection. 3) Augment resources by activating on-site TSC, on-site OSC and near-site EOF. 4) Assess and respond. 5) Dispatch on-site and off-site monitoring teams and communications. 6) Provide a dedicated individual for plant status updates to off-site authorities and periodic press briefings. 7) Make senior technical and management staff on-site available for consultation with NRC and State on a periodic basis. 8) Provide meteorological and dose estimates to off-site authorities for actual releases via a dedicated individual or automated data transmission. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) SCWP verifies county notification. 2) SCWP notifies ESF-10. 3) For security threats, verify SLED has been notified. 4) ESF-10 (or ESF-13 if security related) coordinates with SCEMD and recommends protective actions. 5) SCDHEC/SCEMD recommends to the Governor areas requiring evacuation, sheltering and administration of KI. 6) SCEMD obtains Governor's order for evacuation and/or sheltering and/or KI. 7) SCDHEC coordinates distribution of KI to shelters, reception centers, hospitals, prisons, and nursing homes. 8) SCEMD relays Governor's decision to affected counties. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Activate shelters as needed. 2) Conduct evacuation and/or sheltering as ordered by Governor. 3) Conduct off-site radiological monitoring and decontamination as required. 4) Broadcast notification information on direction of the County PIO in coordination with JIS. 5) Provide security for evacuated area. 6) Request state assistance as needed. 7) Direct protective actions as recommended and deemed appropriate. 8) In an immediate emergency when the SEOC is not operational: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Initiate protective actions recommended by plant as appropriate (b) Activate the public alert system and EAS for 10-mile EPZ 	

CLASSIFICATION		GENERAL EMERGENCY	
CLASSIFICATION DESCRIPTION		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 security events that result 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 than the immediate site area.	
LICENSEE ACTIONS		STATE ACTIONS	LOCAL ACTIONS
<p>9) Provide release and dose projections based on available plant condition information and foreseeable contingencies.</p> <p>10) Close out or recommend reduction of emergency class by briefing of off-site authorities at EOC and by phone followed by written summary within 8 hours.</p>		<p>9) Coordinate activation of public alert and notification system in 10-mile EPZ if recommended.</p> <p>10) SCEMD notifies FEMA, NCEMA and GEMA.</p> <p>11) SCEMD coordinates evacuation, sheltering, and radiological monitoring if required.</p> <p>12) Provide periodic press updates for public within at least 10-mile EPZ.</p> <p>13) Coordinate and allocate state support resources.</p> <p>14) Request Federal support as needed.</p> <p>15) Provide PADs in 50-mile IPZ, if necessary.</p> <p>16) Maintain GE status until closeout or reduction in emergency class.</p>	<p>(c) Take actions appropriate at ALERT and Site Area Emergency</p> <p>9) Maintain GE status until closeout or reduction of emergency class.</p>

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ATTACHMENT C - RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

Radiological Emergency response equipment has been issued to NPP Risk and Host counties as follows:

NPP/ COUNTY	PRDs	DOSIMETERS			SURVEY METERS	PORTAL MONITORS
		0-5R	0-200mR	0-500mR		
ONS						
OCONEE	250	350	0	0	16	4
PICKENS	150	165	0	0	13	2
ANDERSON	60	29	0	29	22	7
GREENVILLE	40	0	0	72	28	7
TOTAL	500	544	0	101	79	20
CNS						
YORK	1294	1121	0	0	100	10
CHEROKEE	138	0	0	98	12	1
CHESTER	183	0	0	113	70	9
LANCASTER	55	0	0	32	20	3
UNION	84	0	0	67	22	3
TOTAL	1754	1121	0	310	224	26
VCS						
LEXINGTON	300	57	0	0	3	2
RICHLAND	60	52	0	0	17	1
NEWBERRY	162	31	0	0	12	2
FAIRFIELD	144	49	0	0	20	3
TOTAL	666	189	0	0	52	8
RNP						
DARLINGTON	250	190	0	0	10	1
FLORENCE	182	28	0	0	40	2
CHESTERFIELD	200	36	0	0	10	3
LEE	108	13	0	0	14	2
TOTAL	740	267	0	0	74	8
VEGP						
AIKEN	81	25	0	0	7	1
ALLENDALE	61	15	0	0	5	0
BARNWELL	34	8	0	0	2	0
TOTAL	176	48	0	0	14	1
GRAND TOTAL	3801	2404	0	465	438	57

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ATTACHMENT D - EPZ ACCESS CONTROL IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURES

ESF-13 (Law Enforcement) has responsibility for coordinating security and access to evacuated and restricted areas during an NPP emergency. The following identification procedures are established to facilitate access of emergency workers, residents, utility personnel, and media representatives.

A. Public Safety/Emergency Workers

All uniformed public safety agents with proper identifying credentials will be allowed access to the restricted area. This includes, but is not limited to, police, fire, and emergency medical personnel.

Agency Identification Cards of State and federal non-uniformed emergency workers will be honored. Individuals in this category include SCDHEC, ESF-10 (Environmental and Hazardous Materials Operations) and U.S. government field monitoring personnel, state and local emergency management officials and staff.

B. Utility Personnel

Utility personnel are issued company identification cards and/or plant identification. Display of either form of identification indicates authorized access to the affected facility.

C. News Media

Bonafide members of the media should possess official identification from their employing organization. Media representatives will not be permitted to enter evacuated areas or go beyond two-mile roadblocks.

D. EPZ Residents/Business Owners

Residents/Business Owners of evacuated or restricted areas must possess specific written authorization from county emergency management officials. Passes for access will be issued at county EOCs or at designated access control points when activated.