

**ANNEX 8**  
**(INTERSTATE AND FEDERAL AGENCY RESPONSE SUPPORT)**  
**TO THE SOUTH CAROLINA OPERATIONAL RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY**  
**RESPONSE PLAN)**

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**I. INTRODUCTION**

In the event of an incident involving radioactive material which exceeds the response capability of SC Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC), ESF-10 (Environmental and Hazardous Materials Operations) will request assistance from the neighboring states and federal agencies under one or more of the following plans:

- A. Southern Mutual Radiological Assistance Plan (SMRAP)
- B. Nuclear Radiological Incident Annex (NRIA) to the Response and Recovery Federal Interagency Operational Plans
- C. Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)

**II. PURPOSE**

- A. Identify and document guidance on the expected interstate and federal agency response procedures
- B. Outline the procedures for state/federal interface and cooperation in the event of an incident at a Nuclear Power Plant (NPP).

**III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

- A. Interstate regional assistance is outlined in the SMRAP.
- B. SMRAP member state's resources are matched with the needs in South Carolina to determine which state will be contacted for assistance.
- C. Initiating a Request for SMRAP Assistance
  - 1. To initiate a request for SMRAP assistance, DHEC's Division of Emergency Response (DER), Nuclear Response and Emergency Environmental Surveillance (NREES) will determine the assistance needed, and will submit a request through South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) to the Governor's Office.
  - 2. The Governor's office will review and approve the request, and contact the Governor of the state(s) (responding state) identified as having the needed resources.
  - 3. The responding state's Governor will agree to provide SMRAP assistance and authorizes the requested resources to be sent to South Carolina.
- D. The federal response is outlined in the NRIA.

- E. The primary federal authority for response to radiological incidents are as follows:
1. Department of Defense (DoD) or Department of Energy (DOE), as appropriate, for incidents involving nuclear/radiological materials or facilities owned or operated by DoD or DOE.
  2. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) for incidents involving materials or facilities license by the NRC or Agreement States.
  3. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) for all deliberate attacks involving nuclear/radiological facilities or materials.
- F. Coordination between State and federal agencies shall be effected primarily between the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and the NRC for technical issues, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for non-technical issues, and through DOE/FRMAC for monitoring and assessment issues [see Attachment A (Federal Agency Response Missions, Capabilities and Resources, and References In Response to Peacetime Radiological Emergencies)].
- G. The FEMA Region IV Regional Response Plan (RRP) establishes the vehicle by which FEMA responds to a disaster that overwhelms state and local capabilities to respond and recover.
1. Information on state and local resources available to support the federal response will be readily available through state and local governments, and will be identified at the time the federal response is requested.
  2. If needed, the State will request Federal assistance under the provisions of the NRF, NRIA, FEMA Region IV RRP, and the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP).
    - a. If the state and local capability to respond is predicted to be exceeded, such federal resources will be requested as are needed.
    - b. Specific federal resources requested will be a function of the type and severity of the incident, the response requirements, and the determined capability of state and local agencies to respond.
  3. The following activities must have occurred prior to requesting federal assistance:
    - a. Identify State advisors/liaisons to federal agencies
    - b. Obtain maps of the affected area for field monitoring teams
    - c. Obtain maps indicating the location of critical facilities such as hospitals, nursing homes, and prisons

- d. Determine the protocol for state monitoring personnel to coordinate with federal response assets [i.e., the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC)] during the FRMAC advanced party briefing. State monitoring personnel will either join federal response assets or an individual will be identified as a point of contact for federal assets.
  - e. Determine priorities for areas to be monitored
  - f. Establish procedures for federal monitoring personnel to enter and exit the secured area
  - g. Determine locations for the establishment of federal assets and resources. In particular, the FRMAC should be established in a large facility with a controlled environment
  - h. Determine and document unambiguous objectives for federal resources requested. These objectives should provide the federal agencies with a clear understanding of what is to be provided.
- 4. Once South Carolina has requested federal assistance, the following activities should occur:
  - a. Establish a time and meeting location for advanced teams from the Lead Federal Agency (LFA) and FRMAC.
  - b. Establish priorities for decontamination and further monitoring.
  - c. Establish clear re-entry and return criteria for members of the public and provide to federal agencies responding.
- 5. Following the arrival of federal assets, additional needed federal resources will be requested through the LFA.
- 6. Chart 1 (Notification Process for NPP Incidents) illustrates the notification process to the State and federal agencies following a radiological event at a NPP.
- 7. Chart 2 (On-Scene Response Operations Structure) illustrates the on-scene response operations structure.
- H. The Governor of South Carolina, acting either directly or through his/her designee, (i.e., SCEMD Director) is specifically authorized to request federal assistance in the event of an incident at a NPP.
- I. Initial and in-transit communications with federal agency response organizations will be handled through their “home-based” organizations. When field locations are established and lines of communication installed, other primarily in-state systems may also be employed.

CHART 1 – NOTIFICATION PROCESS FOR NPP INCIDENTS

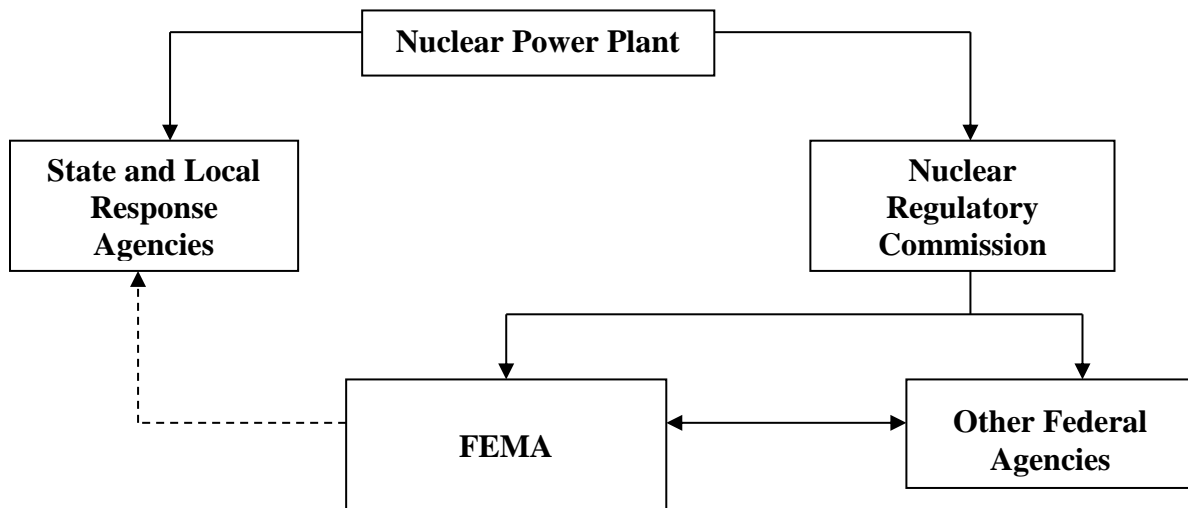
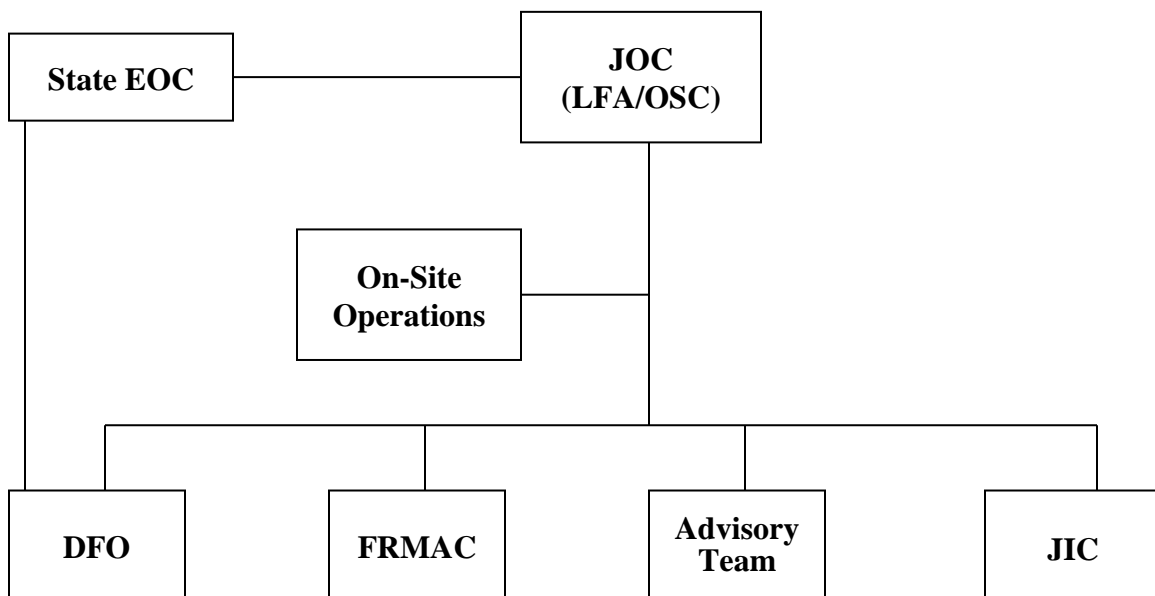


CHART 2 – ON-SCENE RESPONSE OPERATIONS STRUCTURE



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

When FEMA Region IV activates the NRF, the NRIA identifies different Federal agencies as “coordinating agencies” and “cooperating agencies” and associated strategic concepts of operations based on the authorities, responsibilities and capabilities of those departments or agencies. The following table depicts these agencies. **See the NRIA for further information regarding these agencies.**

Coordinating Agency	Cooperating Agency
Department of Energy (DOE) Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)	Department of Agriculture (DOA) Department of Commerce (DOC) Department of Defense (DoD) Department of Energy (DOE) Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Department of the Interior (DOI) Department of Justice (DOJ) Department of Labor (DOL) Department of State (DOS) Department of Transportation (DOT) Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)