



Minnesota Wing, CAP

Training and Operations Plan For Ground Radiological Monitoring

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**Submitted to the Minnesota Wing Commander
For the Approval of NHQ CAP/DO**

The purpose of this document is to document training and operations plans for ground radiological monitoring in order to comply with the requirements of CAP Regulation 60-3 paragraphs 1-28.d. and 2-3.z.

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SECTION I

Synopsis of Training and Mission Activity (Required per CAPR 60-3)

Detailed Description of the Mission

Minnesota Wing, CAP is undertaking to provide support to the Minnesota state government by providing ground-based radiological monitoring services.

In the event of a major incident at either (or both) of the state's nuclear power plants, the evacuation of residents in the surrounding areas may be required. In this case, the state opens a "reception center" to accommodate evacuees. Each of the pre-designated reception centers is located more than 20 miles away from the corresponding power plant.

The basic function of the reception center is to screen evacuees in order to identify individuals in need of decontamination and to then, as needed, provide facilities and supplies for self-decontamination and re-screen to verify effectiveness. Reception centers are divided into areas that are designated as either "clean" or "potentially contaminated". Designated "portals" are points at which individuals are monitored prior to entering a clean area. Access to clean areas is controlled so that only uncontaminated individuals may enter.

At a reception center, CAP personnel may be assigned to the following specific roles:

- Radiological monitor
- Station leader
- Radiological Protection Specialist (RPS)
- Agency Liaison Officer (ALO)
- Administrative support

A radiological protection specialist is a radiological monitor with a special role geared toward ensuring the safety of emergency response personnel. The RPS will keep a vigilant watch for possible spread of contamination, direct evacuee self-decontamination, and conduct radiological monitoring of emergency response personnel, equipment, and facilities. The primary role of other CAP radiological monitors will be to screen evacuees and their possessions for possible radiological contamination.

A CAP qualified agency liaison officer (or incident commander) will be assigned to be the CAP officer in charge (OIC) on site in order to maintain command and control of CAP resources and coordinate with the state government official in charge. So as to ensure the safety of all CAP personnel, the ALO must either be also qualified as a radiological monitor or must assign a CAP qualified radiological monitor to remain with the ALO as a technical advisor.

Reception centers are organized into stations. CAP personnel may be assigned to any of the following stations:

- Vehicle Monitoring
- Vehicle Decontamination
- Medical Screening
- Evacuee Monitoring
- Male Evacuee Decontamination
- Female Evacuee Decontamination
- Medical Treatment
- Registration/Information
- Facility Management
- Radiological Support
- Pet Shelters

RPS personnel will often move from station to station. The medical treatment team may also be mobile and will be the only group of personnel allowed to travel from potentially contaminated areas to clean areas without going through a portal. The medical team will have an RPS with them to check for contamination. Other radiological monitors are generally assigned to perform monitoring tasks at specific stations.

CAP personnel assigned to vehicle or evacuee decontamination areas will not actually perform decontamination tasks but rather will conduct radiological monitoring after decontamination has been done so as to verify the effectiveness of the decontamination procedure. Likewise, CAP personnel assigned to the medical treatment team will not actually perform emergency medical procedures but will rather perform monitoring to identify patient or rescuer contamination.

Qualified CAP radiological monitoring personnel may also serve in administrative support duties at the reception center. These duties may include helping issue equipment, assisting at registration/information tables, and running messages between stations. It is important for safety reasons that only personnel who have completed the radiological monitor training may be assigned to these administrative roles.

Monitoring will be accomplished using state-provided hand-held and walk-through radiological monitoring equipment. The state government also provides supervisory personnel, personal protective equipment, and radiological dosimeters. The state will provide a kit for each station. Each kit includes a detailed procedure checklist for that station as well as equipment and supplies.

Note that the reception center is outside the immediate area of the power plant. Therefore, there is no area at the reception center designated as a "hot zone."

See Section IV of this document for additional background information.

This document refers to the State of Minnesota Division of Emergency Management Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Handbook. That document can be found at <http://www.dps.state.mn.us/emermgt/rep/index.htm>.

What Training will Occur

The state-developed training program has three parts.

- 1) Radiological Monitor training (classroom & hands-on practical)
- 2) Drill rehearsal and reception center orientation
- 3) FEMA/NRC Evaluation - Measured/scored exercise

Cadets under 18 may participate as students in the classroom & hands-on part of the training only. Cadets under 18 may also serve as simulated evacuees for the drill or exercise (at which no live radiological samples will be used whatsoever).

The full training program will be made available to CAP senior members and cadets over age 18. Only senior members and cadets over age 18 will be given CAPF 101 cards with radiological monitor ratings.

The classroom and hands-on training has three components.

- a) Right-to-Know training for radiation – developed by the MN Division of Emergency Management [DEM].
- b) The Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (REP) and Reception Center Operations – developed in partnership with DEM and MN Department of Human Services [DHS].
- c) Operation and use of radiation detection equipment (hands-on instruction) – developed by the MN Division of Emergency Management [DEM].

The curriculum is derived from the Minnesota DEM's Radiological Emergency Preparedness Handbook.

The hands-on portion of the training will be accomplished without the use of live radioactive materials beyond the extremely low level sources used for equipment operational checks (typically built into the sides of hand-held detection equipment) and similar extremely low level sources. Training toward the recognition of higher levels of radiation will be accomplished using paper work-sheet exercises. Those work-sheets will pictorially represent equipment giving various readings which the monitors will be required to correctly interpret.

The classroom and hands-on training may be held at any location. The drill rehearsal and the FEMA/NRC evaluation will be held on-site at an actual state-designated reception center. The state will hold a full scale drill and exercise every two years at each of the two facilities. The two facilities alternate drill years so that there is an exercise conducted every year, but the time of the year may vary.

Additional optional classroom radiological training may also be conducted by the wing. Such training, if held, will be principally for the purpose of giving CAP personnel increased knowledge to enhance safety. Training materials from the Minnesota DEM, including the REP handbook, may be used. Such additional training will, however, be considered outside the curriculum for the radiological monitor rating.

Qualification and Currency Requirements

In order to be qualified as a radiological monitor, at minimum, an individual must complete the classroom/hands-on training plus either the drill or scored exercise. Individuals seeking initial qualification are strongly encouraged to complete both the drill and the scored exercise. Qualification will be considered current for a period of one year with the following exception: qualification may extend beyond one year in the event that no scored exercise has been held by the state in the preceding year. In any case, qualification will be considered current for no more than a two year period.

Re-currency and re-qualification is accomplished by re-accomplishing the classroom/hands-on training and either the drill or the scored exercise. Individuals seeking re-currency and re-qualification are encouraged to attend the scored exercise rather than the drill.

Minnesota Wing Headquarters will maintain radiological monitor training records. FEMA as well as the appropriate county emergency preparedness office and the State of Minnesota Department of Emergency Management will also receive information on the training given. FEMA will evaluate the exercise.

CAPF 101 cards will be issued with a radiological monitor qualification to individuals who have completed this training. Applications will be made on CAPF 100. Except for the ES questionnaire certificate, no supporting documentation is required with the CAPF 100 for a radiological monitor qualification because training records will be kept by wing headquarters. Expiration of the 101 card will be two years. Wing headquarters will maintain a list of current radiological monitors. This list will be published on the wing website.

Training accomplished in 2002 that is compliant with this plan will be recognized.

Who will Conduct the Training

The State of Minnesota will provide the instructor personnel to conduct the training. Instructor personnel are certified by the state for this level of presentation (awareness). Although the below listed personnel are the designated instructors for the reception center training, this does not preclude the State from substituting another certified instructor as necessary.

The designated instructors are:

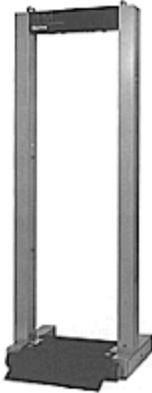
- Glenn Olson (DHS), 651-297-8742 glenn.e.olson@state.mn.us
- Jim McClosky (DEM), 651-296-0471 james.mcclosky@state.mn.us
- Rob Roy (Nuclear Management Company), 612-330-7903 Robert.L.Roy@nspco.com
- Onalee Grady-Erickson (DEM), 651-297-1387 onalee.grady-erickson@state.mn.us
- Amy Hass (DEM), 651-296-2261 amy.hass@state.mn.us

Optional classroom instruction outside the curriculum for the radiological monitor rating may be led by qualified CAP radiological monitors, but no hands-on monitoring training will be done without DEM or DHS instructors leading the class.

All training of CAP personnel will be conducted under the supervision of a qualified CAP incident commander.

Equipment to be used

CAP personnel will be trained in the use of state provided hand-held radiation detection equipment and also walk-through detection equipment.



The state will also provide dosimeters and personal protective equipment. The primary personal protective equipment will be plastic gloves and rubber shoe covers. Gloves are changed whenever the possibility of contamination exists. When necessary, full length protective coveralls will also be available.

See the state REP handbook for additional information.

SECTION II
Risk Analysis (Required Per CAPR 60-3)

CAP Risks Analysis and Mitigation Plan

Risks faced by CAP are in the following categories.

Risk Associated with Training

1. Individual risk to participant during training

Risk Associated with Actual Operational Missions

1. Individual risk to participant during operations
2. Risk to CAP with respect to response to other incidents
3. Legal risk to CAP

Each of these risk areas is addressed below:

Individual Risk to Participant During Training – Risk Rating: LOW

Any CAP member that chooses to participate faces certain inherent risks that are present in any training or operation.

During the initial equipment familiarization and training phase, the trainer will demonstrate the response of the equipment to a variety of low yield sources possibly including old consumer goods and antiques. These demonstrations will be conducted in a manner so that student exposure is minimal.

Hands-on training will include the use of extremely low level sources used for equipment operational checks (typically built into the sides of hand-held survey meters) and similar extremely low level sources. Such sources typically cannot be detected above background radiation at any distance greater than a few inches. (These sources emit approximately 1 milliroentgen per hour (mR/hr) at about 1/8 inch distance.)

All sources are packaged in a manner so that contamination of personnel is not possible. Each monitor will have hands-on practice conducting a radiological survey of people using hand-held equipment, but at no time will any sample radiation source material be placed on any person or in any person's clothing.

During the rehearsal and the scored exercise, no radioactive material is utilized (except for the operational check sources built into the equipment). Exercise controllers from the participating REP program agencies verbally inform the monitors that they have a "hit" and evaluate the handling of the evacuee.

Individual Risk to Participant During Operations – Risk Rating: MEDIUM

Working with individuals who are possibly contaminated with radioactive material is inherently a hazardous activity, and we must be conscious of that as we proceed.

Several factors, as listed below, mitigate the risk to an acceptable level:

Mitigating Factors:

- Training is conducted under the auspices of credible State and Federal agencies
- Training includes “right to know” information about radiation and self-protective measures.
- The state’s objective is to evacuate the affected emergency planning zone (EPZ) population before there is a release of radiation from the plant, thus minimizing the amount of contamination and the number of contaminated evacuees.
- Monitors will be able to track their own exposures. Each emergency worker is issued a pen shaped direct reading dosimeter (DRD). The DRD measures gamma and x-ray exposure. CAP personnel will each be instructed to read the DRD at least every half hour throughout the incident. Exposure for each worker as measured by the DRD is recorded daily by the state.
- The evacuation reception centers are each located more than 20 miles from the nuclear power plants.
- Protocols are in place to maintain clean areas and prevent the spread of contamination through the work environment at the reception center. Radiological protection specialist (RPS) personnel will help ensure that any contamination is detected and dealt with.
- The state’s philosophy of reducing dose to all incident responders has gone into the planning for emergencies covered by the Minnesota Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) program. This philosophy is that radiation exposure should be “as low as reasonably achievable” (ALARA). All procedures and training are designed to keep exposure low in relation to the tasks that need to be accomplished.
- The Minnesota emergency worker general dose limit (a.k.a. administrative dose limit) is 3 Rem, which is lower than the federal (EPA) limit of 5 Rem. This is the dose limit for the entire event. For CAP personnel, this will also be the annual dose limit. Reception center personnel will not be responding to property or lifesaving missions that would require exceeding the 3 Rem limit. Radiation exposure will be reviewed continually, and ALARA techniques will be applied. All exposure is voluntary. Additional information on exposure limits can be found in the state DEM web site and REP handbook.
- A Thermo-Luminescent Dosimeter (TLD) is also issued to CAP personnel who participate in radiological monitoring missions in support of the state. Although it cannot be read directly on the scene by the responding personnel, the state uses it to track total exposure. It measures beta exposure as well as x-ray and gamma, and it is more accurate than the DRD. The TLD is basis for the official record of radiation exposure. The state tracks lifetime exposure for each individual performing radiological monitoring for the REP program. A record with the total exposure will be provided to the responder and will be kept on record with the state.
- Health physicists at the Minnesota Emergency Operations Center will be available for consultation about radiation exposure during the event.

Risk to CAP Response to Other Incidents – Risk Rating: LOW

In the event of an actual incident, the CAP response to help run the evacuation center would be for a period of 48 to 72 hours. It is anticipated that any evacuation would be completed in that amount of time. During that time, there is potential for reduced response by CAP to any other incident that might occur. Given the staffing levels of the CAP organization within the state, however, it is anticipated that the impact for this short period of time would be minimal. Minnesota Wing CAP has over 300 members qualified in ES specialties. About 30 to 40 CAP personnel would respond to help run an evacuation reception center. If multiple shifts were necessary, the total number might be higher, but should never exceed 25% of the wing's ES qualified personnel. (The number will be bound, of course, by the actual number of individuals who have completed the radiological monitor training.)

Legal Risk to CAP (with respect to actual operations) – Risk Rating: MEDIUM/LOW

We believe that the factors mitigating the risk of exposure minimize the likelihood that a CAP personnel would suffer any harm from these operations. If such harm would occur, however, CAP could, potentially, have a legal exposure.

Mitigation Plan:

The Minnesota Wing legal officer has been briefed on this initiative. He is currently considering whether it would be appropriate to create some form of special signed documentation for trained radiological monitors. Any such documentation would be created in consultation with National HQ, CAP.

Minnesota Wing will evaluate whether any change to the State MOU is appropriate to facilitate this mission. This will be done in consultation between the Wing Commander, Wing Legal Officer, and Director of Emergency Services.

SECTION III

Recap of State MOU and CAPR 60-3 with Respect to this Mission

The MOU between CAP and the State of Minnesota provides for activation procedures for USAF assigned CAP missions in support of a requesting agency. The following three procedures are explained in the MOU:

- a) Air and Ground SAR Missions (mission designator issued by AFRCC)
- b) Air and Ground DR Missions (mission designator issued by AFNSEP)
- c) Other USAF Assigned CAP Missions (non-USAF reimbursable, mission number issued by CAP Minnesota Wing Director of ES)

Procedures (b) or (c) above would potentially apply to ground radiological monitoring missions.

With respect to procedure (b), the MOU provides that AFNSEP mission designators can be assigned for an **Imminently Serious Condition** (i.e. conditions requiring immediate action to save lives, or prevent human suffering) or in **Presidentially Declared** disasters. We expect that it is likely radiological monitoring missions may meet this requirement, and that these missions can be initiated under this procedure.

If AFNSEP is unable to issue a mission designator, the MOU provides that the CAP Wing Director of Emergency Services may issue a wing mission number per procedure (c). Under procedure (c), a specific list of possible missions is listed, but the MOU does not currently include ground radiological monitoring in that list. (This could be amended in a future MOU. In the meantime, it is presumed that the Wing Commander and Wing Director of Emergency Services would have the authority to accept missions, whether or not they are listed explicitly in the MOU.) It should be noted that the MOU does not explicitly specify that the list of possible missions is exhaustive. The only precondition stated in the MOU is that "the requesting agency agrees to reimburse CAP for mission costs...and to assume the identity of employer for workers' compensation purposes."

CAPR 60-3 Para. 1-28.d. lists radiological monitoring as an instance of "technical or specialized operations [that] are considered acceptable and reasonable at present, but still require prior written approval."

CAPR 60-3 Para. 2-3.z. lists the requirements for training and CAP qualification as a Radiological Monitor (Air/Ground). It says the following:

Wings will conduct a risk assessment and request approval from NHQ CAP/DO prior to training for or becoming qualified in this mission. Requests to participate in this mission will include: a detailed description of the mission, what training will occur, who will conduct the training, equipment to be used, and currency requirements. A training card shall not be issued for this specialty.

The purpose of this documentation is to comply with CAPR 60-3 Para. 1-28.d. and Para 2-3.z.

CAPR 60-3 Para. 7-3.b. specifies that "CAP participation in peacetime civil disaster or emergency relief operations under Air Force auspices...is authorized pursuant to DoD directive 3025.1...and AFI 10-2701". AFI-2701 Para. 3.2.3.2. says that CAP "Military Support to Civil Authorities Missions include, but are not limited to, aerial damage assessment (visual, photographic, and video), airborne radiological monitoring, light load airlift including parts, personnel, and package transport. DoDD 3025.1 Para 4.5.4 and 4.5.4.5 indicates "Immediate Response may include DoD assistance to civil agencies in meeting the following types of need: ...Monitoring and

decontaminating radiological, chemical, and biological effects; controlling contaminated areas; and reporting through national warning and hazard control systems.”

Minnesota Wing believes that this plan is consistent with CAPR 60-3 Para. 7-3.b. and with these directives.

SECTION IV

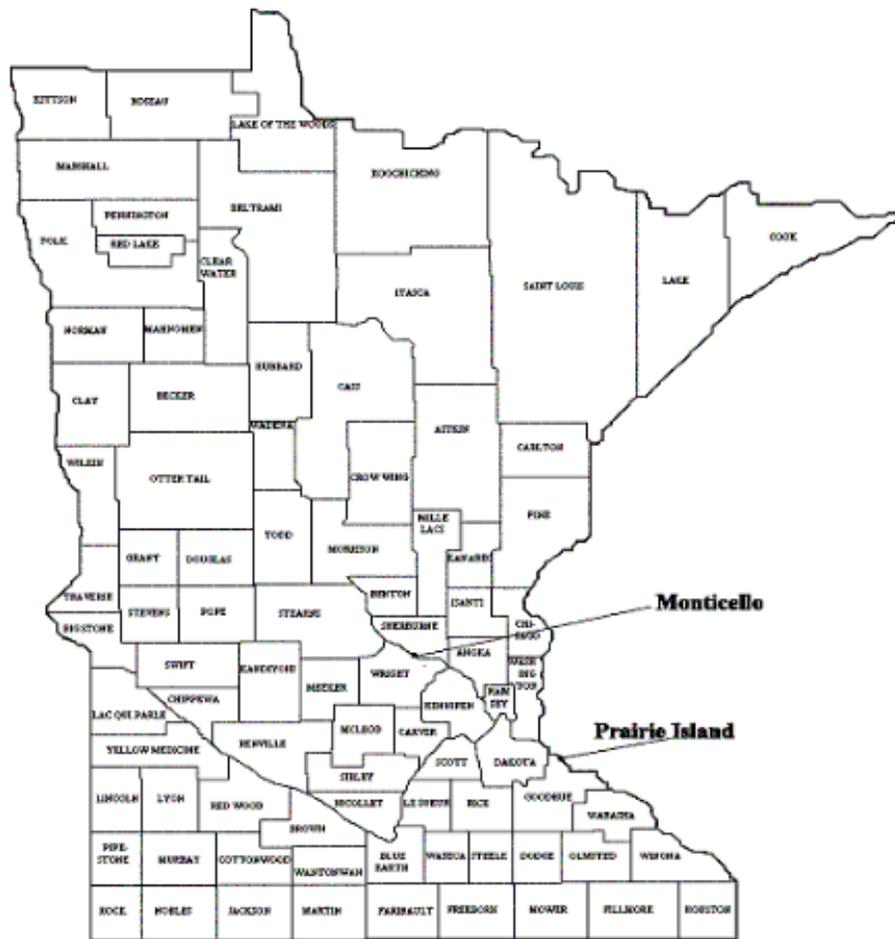
Background

The main purpose of Radiological Emergency Planning in the State of Minnesota is to ensure that plans, personnel, facilities, and equipment are in place in the event of an emergency at a nuclear power station. Lessons learned from the Three Mile Island Accident, and recent national security events have been incorporated into the current planning.

As part of the license from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the independent owners of the nuclear generating plants in Minnesota must have emergency plans in place on how to handle emergencies. Key to these plans is an evacuation plan for residents in the surrounding communities in the event of a radiological incident. Under the oversight of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, state and county governments have developed emergency evacuation plans that coordinate with the plans of nuclear power plants. Evacuation drills and exercises are conducted on an annual basis to test the emergency plans. The evacuation drills alternate each year between the facilities.

Nuclear Power in Minnesota

There are two nuclear power stations in Minnesota. The Monticello plant is located near Monticello has one Boiling Water Reactor. The Prairie Island plants are located near Red Wing and have two Pressurized Water Reactors.



Emergency Response Facilities

Each power plant maintains resident facilities that are dedicated to response, technical support, and communication during a radiological emergency incident. These facilities at the power plants are in constant communication with Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) at the state and county levels. Each independent facility coordinates its response actions to protect the public.

The State of Minnesota EOC serves several functions. A planning section takes information from the nuclear power plant and field teams that perform sampling to determine the pathway of radioactivity released from the plant. The state EOC also coordinates notifications to the public via the county EOCs through the Emergency Alert System (EAS). Personnel from state agencies report to the state EOC to be a liaison between the EOC and their agency and to aid in any decisions. The state EOC is responsible for making requests to the federal government for assistance. The state EOC also staffs for public information that is given through the Joint Public Information Center, a separate facility.

County EOCs coordinate with the state EOC and the independent nuclear power plants to perform actions needed to ensure public safety. Local police, fire, and other public agencies, such as the Civil Air Patrol, may be called upon. A county EOC may request assistance from the state, which in turn may request Federal assistance.

Emergency Classification Levels (ECLs)

Events and incidents at a nuclear power plant are classified on the severity of the incident. ECLs ensure that the state and counties are notified in a timely manner by the utility.

Class	Description	On-Site Action	Off-Site Action
Unusual Event	Event out side of normal operation – no threat to fuel or off-site releases above technical specifications	Notify NRC, State Duty Officer, and County Dispatcher	Increase Awareness
Alert	Decrease safety Unknown Conditions	Partial Activation Response Assist Control Room	Increase Readiness
Site Area	Major Decrease in Safety One More Failure Results in Core Damage Actual or Possible High Doses On-Site	Full On-site Response Evacuate Non-Essential On-Site Personnel Monitor	EOCs staffed and functional Assess Conditions for Exposure to Public
General	Substantial Risk of Major Release Actual or Projected Core Damage Actual or Projected High Doses Off-Site	Same as Site Area Recommend Protective Actions to Off-Site Officials	Same as Site Area Implement Urgent Protective Actions Notify Appropriate Authorities

Protective Action Recommendations (PARs)

Protective Actions are activities conducted in response to a release or potential release of radioactivity in order to avoid or reduce the radiation exposure to the public. Examples of PARs are evacuate or shelter persons within the Emergency Planning Zone (see next section), sheltering livestock, and monitoring or restricting food supply

If the Emergency Classification Level (ECL) at the plant escalates to a Site Area or General Emergency, one or more protective actions may be issued.

If the event is a Rapidly Escalating Event, a PAR will accompany the first notification from the nuclear power plant. The initial PAR is pre-approved and is for a two-mile perimeter around the power plant and 5 miles downwind of the plant.

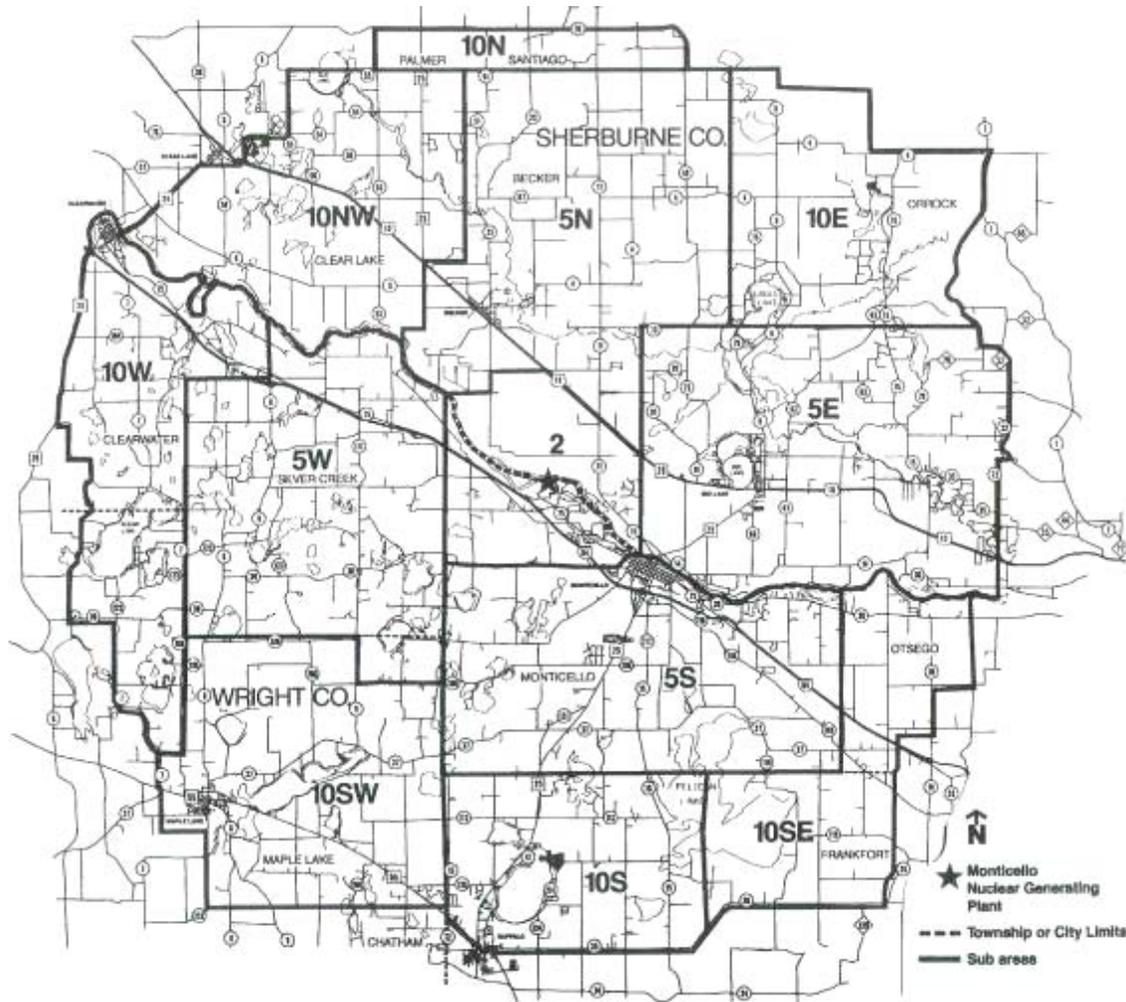
The following diagram illustrates how PARs are put into action:



Emergency Planning Zone

Most of the radiation during an emergency at a nuclear power plant probably will come in the form of a plume of radioactivity. The path the plume takes is dependent on wind direction, wind speed, and other meteorological conditions. Plants are equipped with radiation monitors and field teams are deployed in order to predict and track the path of the radioactive plume. Emergency Planning Zones (EPZs) are defined areas around nuclear power plants so that Protective Action Recommendations (PARs) can be made in the areas affected by the radioactive plume.

The Emergency Planning Zone is a 10-mile radius around the plant divided into sub areas. PARs, such as sheltering and evacuation, will be made for the subareas either predicted or affected by the plume. If the wind changes or other meteorological conditions occur, other subareas could be included in the Protective Action Recommendation.



Ingestion Pathway Zone

A radioactive plume from a nuclear power plant may deposit radioactivity on to the water and vegetation in its path. The water and plants may be used as feed for livestock and food for humans. The Ingestion Pathway Zone (IPZ) is an area monitored after the release of radioactivity from a nuclear power plant has stopped. Vegetation, water, milk, and other food are monitored to make sure it falls within safe levels established by the Food and Drug Administration. Also, areas are monitored to make sure they are safe for habitation. The IPZ is fifty (50) miles in diameter.

Government and Utility Roles

In the event that there is a radiological incident at one of the nuclear generating stations there will be many different organizations responding. These will come from federal, state, and local governments as well as the utility. It is in this capacity that Minnesota Wing, Civil Air Patrol is anticipated to be a participant. This section will cover the various roles played by the agencies and organizations responding to a radiological incident.

Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan

The Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP):

- Provides the federal government's concept of operations based on specific authorities.
- Outlines federal policies and planning considerations on which the concept of operations is based.
- Specifies authorities and responsibilities of each federal agency.

The Lead Federal Agency (LFA) for most radiological incidents at nuclear generating stations is the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). The NRC reports to the President of the United States and Congress in this situation. The NRC will coordinate any federal assets that the NRC or the State of Minnesota requests. A major department that may provide assistance is the Department of Energy (DOE). The DOE may provide resources in the form of the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC). FRMAC provides technical assistance such as field sampling, sample analysis, and plotting of radiological data to assist county, state, and federal agencies in decision making.

State of Minnesota Response

The State of Minnesota provides direction, coordination, and control in accordance with the Minnesota Emergency Operations Plan (MEOP). The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) is structured on the Minnesota Incident Management System (MIMS) with facilities for planning, operations, finance, logistics, and public information. The governor or governor's delegate is participates in the SEOC in the command function.

State Activities by ECL

The following lists show, for each emergency classification level (ECL), the activities undertaken by the state government. In red print, the proposed future CAP activation procedures are included. The MOU with the state of Minnesota

Notification of Unusual Event

- Stand-by until verbal close out or escalate to more severe ECL.
- Notify designated officials.
- [Optional] CAP Wing ES State Liaison Officer or CAP Wing Director of Emergency Services is notified.

Alert

- Staff SEOC.
- Dispatch radiological field teams for sampling.
- Notify DOE of incident.
- Evaluate dose projections to the public.
- Develop sampling strategy.
- Maintain alert status until close out or escalate to more severe ECL.
- CAP Wing Director of Emergency Services is notified through the DEM State Duty Officer. (Director of ES informs Minnesota Wing Commander. CAP places squadron radiological response personnel on alert status for possible activation.)

Site Area

- Complete all of the above.
- Notify DOE and request assistance, if needed.
- Recommend sheltering - placing milk animals within two miles of the plant on stored feed, and assess need to extend distance.
- Provide off-site monitoring results to the generating station, counties, and others to assess.
- Continuously assess information from the generating station and off-site monitoring to initiate or change protective actions.
- Maintain site emergency status until closeout, reduction of emergency class, or escalation to a general ECL.
- **AFNSEP and CAP Wing Director of Emergency Services are notified through the DEM State Duty Officer. (Wing Director of ES coordinates with AFNSEP. Either an AFNSEP mission designator is received or the Director of ES issues a Wing mission number. CAP radiological response personnel activated to staff pre-designated evacuation reception centers to assist State Radiological personnel. The Director of ES informs the Wing Operations Chief of Staff and the Wing Commander.)**

General

- All of the above.
- For actual or projected severe core damage or loss of control to the facility, recommend evacuation for a 2-mile radius around the station and 5 miles downwind, depending on local conditions. Continually assess data from the station and field teams to extend distances or add other areas. Advise the remainder of the population in the plume EPZ to go indoors and listen to the Emergency Alert System (EAS) messages.
- Maintain general status until close out or reduction of ECL.

County Response

If radiological incident were to occur, the counties surrounding the nuclear generating station would also respond with their emergency operations plans. Their main focus is to maximize the protection of lives and property, ensure that government can survive and continue to provide essential services, and support local units of government. By activating their EOCs they will assure that this is accomplished by exchange of information between county departments and where appropriate, to coordinate operations with other counties, state and federal agencies, as well as Indian communities. All county EOCs will be in direct contact with the state EOC and participate in the decision process for all protective actions.

Utility Response

The responsible utility maintains an emergency operations plan that is used if a radiological incident at a nuclear generating station would occur. The station's main responsibility is to find the cause of the radioactive release and stopping it as soon as possible while keeping the station safe from further damage. The utility monitors conditions of the station and determines ECLs that are communicated to the state and counties based on those conditions. The utility makes projections of radiation dose to the public based on plant conditions and makes protective action recommendations. The radiation dose projections and protective action recommendations are sent to the state and counties for review and implementation. The station dispatches monitoring teams to verify the amount of radioactivity that was released. Since the NRC is the Lead Federal Agency, the utility stays in close communication with this agency.

CAP Response

In the event of the activation of one of the two-evacuation/reception centers, CAP personnel would be called upon to assist in the setting up and subsequent operation of the reception centers. These centers, anticipated to be activated for a period of 72 hours, would then be deactivated and personnel freed to respond to additional duties and/or to stand down.