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RECORD OF CHANGES

CHANGE NUMBER	PAGES CHANGED	DATE OF CHANGE	DATE ENTERED	CHANGE MADE BY (SIGNATURE)

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

STATE AGENCIES ..... CD/Hardcopy

South Carolina National Guard, Directorate of Military Support/J3 1
Agriculture, Department of 1
Archives and History, Department of 1
Budget and Control Board Office of General Services 1
Clemson University Livestock-Poultry Health (CULPH) 2
Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service (CUCES)
Education, Department of 1
Emergency Management Division (Employees) 60/13
Forestry Commission 1
Health and Environmental Control, Department of
Bureau of Land & Waste Management 1/1
Health Services 9/1
Law Enforcement Division, State 2
Mental Health, Department of, Chief of Public Safety 1
Office of the Governor (Nance) 2/1
Chief of Staff 1/1
Natural Resources, Department of 1
Public Safety, Department of 20/1
Public Service Commission 1
Social Services, Department of 2
Transportation, Department of 1

FEDERAL AGENCIES

U.S. Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region IV REP Section 3
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission 1
U.S. Department of Energy 1

COUNTIES

SC Counties (1 each) 46/20

VOLUNTEER AGENCIES

American Red Cross/Regional Chapters 15
Salvation Army, The 1

UTILITIES .....

Catawba Nuclear Station 1
Duke Energy Carolinas 2
H.B. Robinson Steam Electric Plant 1
Oconee Nuclear Station 1
Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc. 2

SCE&G 2
Southern Nuclear Operating Company 1
Vogtle Electric Generating Plant 1
V.C. Summer Nuclear Station 2/1
Westinghouse Savannah River Company 1

OTHER

Georgia Emergency Management Agency 1
N.C. Division of Emergency Management 1
Cannon Memorial Hospital 1
Carolinas Medical Center (Charlotte) 1
Carolina Pines Regional Medical Center 1
Chesterfield General Hospital 1
Newberry County Memorial Hospital 1
Oconee Memorial Hospital 1
Palmetto Health Richland Hospital 1
Piedmont Medical Center 1

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. General

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 Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs) in this or contiguous states. It is written in accordance with the planning standards contained in NUREG-0654, FEMA REP-1, REV. 1.

B. Purpose

This plan provides the framework and coordination for an effective radiological emergency response effort between federal, state and local government agencies and the private industry of NPPs, the purpose of which is to:

1. Protect the lives and property of citizens, and to reduce human suffering resulting from a potential NPP incident;

2. Coordinate and provide public warning, direction and control to citizens in the form of official statements (news releases) and Emergency Alert System (EAS) messages;

3. As required, support local government response operations with timely, effective deployment of state resources and the coordination of federal resources; and

4. Coordinate and direct restoration and recovery operations.

C. Scope

The SCORERP complements and is designed to interface with the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP). Pre-planned response actions for each emergency classification level, as well as protective actions delineated herein are compatible with those of the SCEOP. The implementation of the protective actions and procedures prescribed in this plan provide reasonable assurance that the health and safety of the populace surrounding NPPs in or bordering South Carolina will be protected.

II. SITUATION, FACTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Vulnerability Analysis

1. There are four (4) commercial Nuclear Power Plants and one (1) federal facility within the State of South Carolina, in addition to facilities in adjacent states that could affect the State's territory and citizens. The four NPPs are Oconee Nuclear Station, H.B. Robinson Steam Electric Plant, V.C. Summer Nuclear Station, and Catawba Nuclear Station. The federal facility is the Department of Energy's Savannah River Site (SRS). NPPs in neighboring states are Vogtle Electric Generating Plant in Georgia, and Brunswick and McGuire Nuclear Stations in North Carolina.

2. The Nuclear Power Plants are located in four counties within South Carolina (Oconee, York, Fairfield, and Darlington). All but four of the state's counties fall within the 10-mile or 50-mile emergency-planning zone of at least one nuclear facility. These four are Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, and Georgetown.

B. Hazard Analysis

1. A radiological accident that can present an off-site hazard to residents and property can occur at one of South Carolina's Nuclear Power Plants, or at a facility in an adjacent state.

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.

C. Facts

1. National

To ensure the maximum protection for people and property in proximity to Nuclear Power Plants, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) requires that approved state and local government radiological emergency response plans exist in order for a Nuclear Power Plant to be operationally licensed or to continue operation. The NRC is responsible for radiological safety procedures within the confines of the facility (on-site). FEMA is the responsible federal agency for radiological emergency response procedures outside the facility (off-site).

2. State

In accordance with the planning guidance contained in NUREG 0654, each NPP 10-mile EPZ is further subdivided into protective action zones that are designed to facilitate notification and selective protective actions for residents and transients within those zones. Protective action zones are defined utilizing prominent physical features, either natural (rivers and lakes) or man-made (roads), to outline their boundaries. They are further defined by landmark descriptions that are readily recognized to area residents and permit effective dissemination of information and guidance in the event of a radiological emergency requiring the implementation of protective actions.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. When in conformance with NUREG-0654/FEMA REP-1, Rev 1, radiological accidents can be categorized into one of four Emergency Classification Levels (ECLs).

   These four ECLs are:

   a. Notification of Unusual Event (NUE).

   b. 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. Off-site response will be determined by state and local officials with recommendations from State ESF 10 and/or the NPP.

B. Plan Activation

1. Emergency Phase

   Emergency response begins when an ECL is determined by the NPP. It ends when the NPP situation has stabilized and there is no further potential for radioactive release offsite. The following operational concepts apply:

   a. Initial determination of each ECL is made by plant personnel based on parameters established in emergency action level classification procedures. Once the ECL is determined, the NPP will, within 15 minutes, provide emergency notification to the state and county warning points.

   b. South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) will consider activating the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) when an ALERT ECL has been received and confirmed by State ESF 10. Risk counties will consider activating their EOCs at the ALERT ECL. "Host" counties will activate their EOCs as needed or upon request of affected Risk counties or SCEMD.

   c. The state's response to an incident at an NPP and coordination with other state, federal and local agencies will be directed by the Governor or his/her designee, normally the Director of SCEMD. County direction and control is provided by the chief elected official and/or the county emergency management director or other designated county official in accordance with established plans and/or procedures.

d. In the event of an immediate Site Area Emergency or General Emergency where the SEOC is not yet operational, local government may activate the public alert system in the 10-mile EPZ (fixed or mobile sirens and/or electronic tone alert radios) and broadcast notification information via the Emergency Alert Systems (EAS). If the immediacy of the emergency is such that there is insufficient time for State ESF 10 to confirm plant protective action recommendations (PARs), designated county officials will implement NPP recommended PARs without review and direction from the Governor or SCEMD Director.

e. State and local governments will activate their RER plans as warranted by the ECL and in accordance with Attachment B.

f. As warranted by the ECL, State ESF 10 will continually assess the gravity of the situation by evaluation of reported radiological release data from the impacted NPP, analysis of field environmental sampling data, and consultation with the NRC. Based on dose assessment data and/or the potential for plant conditions to further deteriorate, State ESF 10 will provide protective action recommendations (PARs) to the Governor or the Director of SCEMD. PARs will, in turn, be coordinated with each impacted county to obtain consensus. Once all in the decision making chain are in agreement, Protective Actions will be established by SCEMD and executed in accordance with procedures contained in the NPP Site Specific plans.

2. Alert and Notification

a. Procedures to alert federal, state and local government agencies are contained in Annex 1.

b. Residents of each 10-Mile EPZ will be alerted of an NPP incident by a combination of fixed and mobile sirens and/or tone alert radios. When protective actions are recommended, clear and concise notifications to include evacuation zones and zones where in-place sheltering is required, will be promptly disseminated via the EAS. In the event that protective actions are not recommended, siren systems and EAS may be activated at any ECL to advise the public of plant emergency conditions.

c. The decision to activate siren systems and the EAS will be made by the SEOC Chief of Operations in coordination with impacted counties. Once the decision is made, the SEOC FNF Section Manager or Situation Unit Leader will coordinate siren sounding and EAS activation by participating radio stations. Sample EAS messages are found in Annex 3, Attachment B.

d. To ensure public understanding of emergency protective action instructions, the SCEMD Public Information Officer will publish and

transmit, promptly upon completion of EAS message broadcast, a follow-on emergency news release to participating media stations and the South Carolina Educational Television Network (SCETV) that will contain familiar landmark descriptions of all zones where protective actions are required. Descriptions of familiar landmarks throughout each 10-mile EPZ protective action zone are contained in Site Specific Plans. Sample news releases are found in Annex 3, Attachment C.

e. Public Information (Annex 3).

3. SEOC

a. The SEOC will be established and directed by SCEMD. The SEOC will coordinate the off-site RER activities of state agencies, local governments, federal agencies and contiguous states.

b. The SEOC will maintain communications with contiguous states and DHS FEMA, Region IV.

c. The SEOC will be activated in a timely manner, and will be capable of protracted operations. Staffing will be in accordance with the SEOC SOP and Site Specific Plans.

d. The SEOC will continue operation until the emergency is terminated or until recovery efforts have advanced to the point that direct state coordination is no longer required at the scene.

e. The SEOC Operating Condition (OPCON) level will be determined by the SCEMD Director as described in the SCEOP, Basic Plan.

4. Evacuation

a. The South Carolina Department of Public Safety (DPS) will coordinate evacuation operations under the direction of ESF 16 (Emergency Traffic Management) as delineated in Annex 16 of the SCEOP.

b. In the event conditions at a Nuclear Power Plant degrade to the point that 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 ESF 10 and the recommendations of the SEOC Chief of Operations.

c. Upon notification that a gubernatorial evacuation order has been issued, affected counties will initiate local evacuation procedures as outlined in each county emergency operations plan and in Site Specific annexes to this document.

d. If circumstances warrant, due to rapid and substantial degradation of the level of safety at a nuclear plant, immediate evacuation may be recommended by county officials.

e. Evacuation will be conducted over pre-designated routes to reception centers and shelters located at least 15 miles beyond the nuclear plant. Copies of materials to be used in directing evacuation (e.g., maps showing evacuation zones, evacuation routes, reception centers and shelters, etc.) are distributed annually by the plant to all residents of each 10-mile EPZ and are included in each "Risk" county EOP and Site Specific annexes to this document.

f. At Site Area Emergency, or as directed by the SEOC Chief of Operations, ESF 16 (SCHP), in coordination with local law enforcement agencies, will occupy Traffic Control Points (TCPs) designated in respective site specific plans; and in cooperation with the Department of Natural Resources, coordinate the clearance of all lakes and waterways within the 10-mile EPZ, and establish 2-mile road blocks from the NPP to restrict access to the facility either by road or water. Access to the NPP will be granted only to bonafide facility employees, emergency workers and government officials e.g., (representatives of the NRC).

g. Evacuation time studies for each 10-mile EPZ have been prepared by the various NPPs and 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 Site Specific annexes to this document.

5. Transportation

a. The South Carolina Department of Transportation (DOT) will coordinate transportation support operations under the direction of ESF 1 (Transportation) as delineated in Annex 1 of the SCEOP.

b. Emergency transportation services are the primary responsibility of the affected county. 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.

6. Law Enforcement

a. ESF-13 will coordinate general law enforcement activities, including but not limited to: providing security for all evacuated areas, shelters and reception centers.

b. During recovery operations, SLED, in cooperation with all state and local law enforcement agencies, State ESF 10, and the State Department of Agriculture, will develop and implement plans for maintaining access

control to all evacuated areas and for permanent or long-term access control to remaining restricted areas, (See SCORERP, Annex 7). In further support of recovery operations, SLED will assist with the development and implementation of plans to embargo or restrict transportation of contaminated food products and will assist special groups such as farmers or other individuals performing missions involving maintenance and disposition of livestock and food products.

7. Radiological Monitoring/Exposure Control

a. ESF 10 (Hazardous Materials) will coordinate radiological monitoring operations as delineated in Annex 10 of the SCEOP.

b. ESF 10 will deploy two radiological monitoring field teams with equipment and the expertise necessary to detect and measure airborne radiation and radioactive particulate depositions on the ground. Field data gathered will be compared with information and recommendations from the NPP to locate the radioactive plume and project or determine potential dose to the general public and emergency workers.

c. Based on comparisons of projected or actual dose measured and EPA protective action guidance (SCORERP, Annex 6), ESF 10 will promptly recommend to SCEMD and State government decision makers, protective actions to shelter or evacuate the population and to commence monitoring and decontamination activities for evacuees.

d. Protective action recommendations may include an order for emergency workers, mobility-impaired populations,* or the general public being evacuated to ingest KI. ESF-8 in consultation with a designated DHEC physician will obtain a written order for distribution to the counties. Nothing herein is intended to supersede the authority of counties or state agencies to distribute KI to their own emergency workers. (*"Mobility-impaired populations" includes institutionalized populations which cannot be evacuated before plume exposure.).

e. The SEOC will provide incident assessment and dose projection information to affected counties and State RER agencies. County emergency management directors and State RER agency chiefs are responsible for monitoring the exposures received by their respective emergency workers and for ensuring that exposures do not exceed dose limits as specified in SCORERP, Table B, Annex 6.

f. All 10-mile EPZ emergency workers, or emergency worker teams, will be provided personal dosimetry, i.e., Self-Reading Dosimeters (SRDs), Permanent Record Dosimeters (PRDs) and the thyroid-blocking agent, Potassium Iodide (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 SCORERP, Annex 6, Attachment D.

g. Throughout the incident, ESF 10 will constantly monitor both State and local emergency worker exposure rates and accumulated doses to assure prompt and accurate protective action guidance is provided.

8. Medical

a. ESF 8 (Health and Medical Services) will coordinate emergency medical services for the care and treatment of contaminated injured or exposed emergency workers and the general public operations as delineated in Annex 8 of the SCEOP.

b. ESF 8, in conjunction with the NPP and affected counties, has identified medical facilities having the capability to treat contaminated injured or exposed individuals. A list of these medical facilities and procedures for providing general medical and public health support is contained in SCORERP, Annex 5.

9. Joint Information System (JIS)

a. A JIS will be used to coordinate public information for distribution through the mass news media. 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. Federal, state, local and utility public information personnel will be encouraged to participate in the JIS to coordinate the release of all emergency information.

b. If necessary, SCEMD may choose to deploy an ESF-15 representative for the purpose of coordinating with affected organizations.

c. See SCORERP, Annex 3, Emergency Public Information.

10. Communications

a. The South Carolina Budget and Control Board, Department of State Information and Technology, will coordinate communications support operations under the direction of ESF 2 (Communications) as delineated in Annex 2 of the SCEOP.

b. The SCEMD Communication Officer is responsible for coordinating communications within the SEOC during any radiological incident. This support consists of service and repair coordination of existing communications resources and/or services necessary to enable communication with the SEOC from the JIC, TSC/EOF or primary RER agency.

c. 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. Within the SEOC, radio operators will report to the State Warning Point manager or the Chief of Operations in his/her absence.

d. Telephone is the primary means of communications between mobile and fixed locations. During the initial phase of the disaster cellular telephones will be used extensively by forward deployed units and personnel. Every agency must ensure that they have adequate mobile telephone resources to support their communications for the first 72-hours of any event. Subsequent operations may be conducted from fixed telephone devices once service has been established at required forward locations. In the event that telephone communications fail, SCEMD 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 that particular base or mobile radio station. All communications over LGR and/or 800 MH_Z will be in "plain language" or "clear text."

f. On-site communications activities will be controlled by the NPP Emergency Coordinator or his designated assistant. Communication will be maintained between the NPP Technical Support Center/Emergency Operations Facility (TSC/EOF) and state government by the following means:

1). Existing and specially installed telephones in the SEOC/State Warning Point.

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. State communications systems that are available at the SEOC/SWP:

1). SCEMD Lowband VHF LGR Network.

2). SCDPS/Highway Patrol 800 MH_Z Radio Network.

3). Civil Air Patrol Highband VHF Radio Network.

4). SCDNR Highband VHF Radio Network.

5). Civil Air Patrol High Frequency (HF) Radio Network.

6). Forestry Highband VHF Radio Network.

7). Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) (HF SSB and Two Meters) Radio Network.

8). SLED Highband VHF Radio Network.

9). SLED Regional Radio network.

10). Palmetto 800 MHz Trunk Radio (SCANA).

11). Satellite Phones

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 <u>or</u> teletype communication between the three state governments.

2). The National Warning System (NAWAS) has terminals located at the "Warning Points" and at the EOCs of Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina.

3). The Catawba Nuclear Station Decision Line has terminals in the North Carolina EOC.

4). The Vogtle/SRS Emergency Notification Network (ENN) has terminals in the SEOC, GEMA EOC, and GEMA 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.

11. Ingestion Exposure Pathway

a. The Ingestion Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone (IPZ) is the area within an approximate 50-mile radius centered on the Nuclear Power Plant.

Implementation of protective actions by the public and agricultural community within the IPZ typically begins during the emergency phase of off-site response operations, with precautionary protective action for livestock and dairy cattle, and may continue well into the recovery phase.

b. IPZ protective actions during the recovery phase will be determined and recommended by ESF 10 in coordination with SCDA, Clemson University Cooperative Extension Services and other concerned agencies. Protective Action Recommendations (PARs) will be based on the analysis of field samples of air, soil, milk, water and vegetation within the 10-mile EPZ. Environmental sampling outside the 10-mile EPZ will be directed at determining limits of the area of radiological impact (i.e., the "Plume") and determining the level of contamination of food, milk and water within, and adjacent to, the plume area. Specific information on IPZ responsibilities, environmental sampling procedures, PAR determination and implementation procedures may be found in Basic Plan, Annex 7 and the South Carolina Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan (SCTRERP).

12. Post-Accident Recovery

a. Post-accident recovery includes re-entry, return and relocation. The state, local and federal governments will jointly develop a recovery plan for the accident.

b. The decision to initiate these plans will be made upon recommendations from ESF 10 after consultation with representatives from the NRC, EPA, and the utility. The basis for these decisions is found in Basic Plan, Annex 7 and SCTRERP.

c. ESF 10 will advise SCEMD when return or re-entry 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 re-entry.

d. ESF 10 will advise SCEMD of those areas that are highly contaminated and which require evacuees from those areas to be relocated, either temporarily or permanently. State and federal assistance will be provided to locate temporary or permanent housing for these individuals.

e. Operations will be directed from the SEOC. ESF 10 will continue to provide technical recommendations and accident assessments until the recovery phase is terminated. Close coordination will be maintained with local governments throughout the post-accident recovery. The federal government will provide non-technical assistance from the nearby Federal Response Center and technical assistance from the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center.

f. Public information plays a vital role throughout the recovery process. Extensive public information will be disseminated by various media to provide recovery instructions, to include, but not limited to, decontaminating foodstuffs, caring for livestock, and personal precautions.

g. See Annex B, South Carolina Emergency Recovery Plan for specific recovery procedures.

C. National Incident Management System (NIMS)

This plan supports the National Incident Management System (NIMS), which is a nationwide template enabling federal, state, local and tribal governments and private sector and non-governmental organizations to work together effectively and efficiently to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents regardless of cause, size, or complexity. First responders in all organizations are encouraged to implement the training in everyday use of a standardized, on scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. This system is known as the Incident Command System (ICS). ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures and communications operating with a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. ICS is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents.

D. Operational Area Model

See Site Specific Plans 1-6.

E. County Actions

1. See SCEOP, Basic Plan.

2. See SCORERP Site Specific Plan, Parts 1-6, for each NPP's Site Plan.

3. See County EOP, Basic Plan; Annex Q and local County SOP.

F. State Actions

1. See SCEOP, Basic Plan.

2. See SCORERP, Basic Plan, para V Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities; and Annex 7.

3. See DHEC's SC Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan (SCTRERP)

G. Federal Actions

1. See NUREG 0654/FEMA REP-1, Rev 1.

2. See NRP and FRERP.

IV. DISASTER INTELLIGENCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

See Disaster Intelligence and Communications section in the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP).

V. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. State

1. The South Carolina Emergency Management Division (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.

2. The Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC), ESF 10, 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.

3. Detailed information on SCEMD, DHEC and the state organization for emergency response may also be found in the SCTRERP, and in the SCEOP. (See Attachment A, RER Organizational Chart)

4. State agencies and their radiological emergency responsibilities:

   a. 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). Establish and direct the SEOC on a 24-hour basis.

      5). Coordinate off-site support from state, federal, and other support agencies in accordance with appropriate annexes to this plan and the SCEOP.

      6). Coordinate protective actions ordered by the Governor, to include evacuation as well as recovery/re-entry in coordination with ESF 10.

      7). Provide for a 24-hour notification system with the licensee, the State Emergency Response Team (SERT), and affected counties.

8). Maintain communication with DHS FEMA, Region IV and contiguous states.

9). Recommend protective action measures to affected counties in coordination with ESF 10.

10). Maintain and coordinate the SC Dosimetry Redistibution Plan.

11). Coordinate with ESF 10 for the RER training of state and local government personnel.

12). Coordinate with ESF 10 and the NPP to schedule pre-exercise meetings and develop NPP exercise scenarios.

13). Conduct RER drills and exercises as specified in NUREG-0654, FEMA REP-1, REV. 1 and State Regulations 58-1 and 58-101, SC Code of Regulations.

14). Maintain close liaison with each nuclear facility to assure that RER procedures are compatible.

15). Schedule/coordinate federal RER courses for state and local RER personnel.

16). Coordinate and conduct evaluation critiques for each NPP exercise.

17). Secure and maintain appropriate letters of agreement.

18). Operate and maintain the SCEMD Local Government Radio (LGR) network.

19). Provide SCEMD LGR radios to counties in the 10-Mile EPZ, the Joint Information Center, and the NPP within resource limits.

20). Provide communications coordination for radio nets at the SEOC.

21). Provide annual training and/or information briefings for news media, including state and local Public Information Officers (PIOs), that will acquaint them with the Joint Information System (JIS), state and local RER plans, media communications, and measures to protect the public against radiation exposure.

22). Assist Office of the Governor with direction and control of Public Information Services.

b. ESF 1--Transportation Services

See SCEOP, Annex 1. Additional radiological emergency preparedness responsibilities include:

1). Notify railroads operating in the 10-mile EPZ of an NPP incident.

2). Notify Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) of an NPP incident.

3). Augment the Public Information Organization, as required.

c. ESF 2--Communications

See SCEOP, Annex 2 for responsibilities.

d. ESF 3--Public Works and Engineering

See SCEOP, Annex 3 for responsibilities.

e. ESF 4--Firefighting

See SCEOP, Annex 4. Additional radiological emergency preparedness responsibilities include:

1). Provide representatives to SEOC.

2). Assist in decontamination in coordination with ESF 10.

3). Maintain radio contact with all Forestry Commission elements in affected counties.

4). Augment the Public Information Organization, as required.

f. ESF 6--Mass Care

See SCEOP, Annex 6. Additional radiological emergency preparedness responsibilities include:

1). Provide, in coordination with impacted counties, Department of Social Services and the American Red Cross, reception centers and shelters that are at least 5 miles beyond the boundaries of each NPP plume exposure emergency planning zone.

2). Provide a uniform procedure for registration of evacuees at all relocation centers/shelters.

3). Conduct annual training for all NPP relocation center/shelter workers to include shelter manager, and/or DSS shelter support personnel.

4). Coordinate Reception Center and Shelter operations.

5). Coordinate all Mass Care Services (MCS) activities.

6). Coordinate Security for Reception Centers and Shelters.

7). Maintain a list of all child care facilities within the 10-mile plume exposure pathway EPZ of each FNF, verify that each has radiological emergency evacuation plans, and provide them with training and technical assistance as needed.

8). Provide representatives at SEOC.

9). Augment the Public Information Organization, as required.

g. ESF 7--Resource Support

See SCEOP, Annex 7 for responsibilities.

h. ESF 8--Health and Medical Services

See SCEOP, Annex 8. Additional radiological emergency preparedness responsibilities include:

1). 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.

2). Coordinate the transport of victims of radiological accidents to medical support facilities.

3). Coordinate with ESF 10 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.

4). Maintain statewide list of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and rescue squads.

5). Maintain letters of agreement with hospitals and their capabilities.

6). Maintain a current list of statewide hospitals that will treat contaminated injured individuals.

i. ESF 9 - Search and Rescue

See SCEOP, Annex 9 for responsibilities.

j. ESF 10 - Hazardous Materials

See SCEOP, Annex 10. Additional radiological emergency preparedness responsibilities include:

1). Maintain a radiological hazard dose assessment capability and provide radiological technical support, coordination and guidance

for the state. Prepare and update the supporting SC Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan (SCTRERP).

2). Maintain a forward staging area for mobile laboratory and field team operations.

3). Provide for a 24-hour accident notification system with SCEMD.

4). Provide protective action recommendations (PARs).

5). Provide one representative at the affected NPP during exercises and actual incidents.

6). Provide one technical liaison for each risk and host county. The County Director will decide where the liaison will be assigned in the county This is a SEOC/ESF-10 technical liaison position intended to provide guidance to the County; not to supplement county staff personnel.

7). 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.

8). Direct radiological monitoring efforts in the 10-Mile EPZ and the 50-Mile IPZ.

9). Provide regulatory oversight of decontamination and RAD waste disposal procedures.

10). Provide water supply and milk information required for sampling and monitoring. Respond to radioactive waterborne releases that threaten public water supply.

11). Recommend distribution/administration of KI; coordinate with ESF 8 the distribution to the general population residing within 10 miles of each NPP, radiological emergency workers and those persons unable to evacuate promptly.

12). Maintain and provide operators for DHEC communications equipment.

13). 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.

14). Provide basic radiological emergency response training to Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) and agencies of state and local governments as requested.

15). Participate in training programs conducted by NPPs for radiological monitoring teams, as requested.

16). Maintain current information on agriculture, livestock, and dairy production in each 50-mile ingestion EPZ.

17). Coordinate the state ingestion pathway EPZ response (see Basic Plan, Annex 7).

18). See SCTRERP for additional technical responsibilities.

k. ESF 11--Food Services

See SCEOP, Annex 11 for responsibilities.

l. ESF 12--Energy

See SCEOP, Annex 12 for responsibilities.

m. ESF 13--Law Enforcement

See SCEOP, Annex 13. Additional radiological emergency preparedness responsibilities include:

1). Identify state law enforcement personnel who may be called on to serve as radiological emergency workers during an NPP incident.

2). Coordinate clearance and security of NPP, waterways, and forests.

3). Coordinate access and security for evacuated areas.

n. ESF 15--Public Information.

See SCEOP, Annex 15 for responsibilities.

o. ESF 16--Emergency Traffic Management

See SCEOP, Annex 16. Additional radiological emergency preparedness responsibilities include:

1). Provide state traffic control points as deemed necessary in the 10-mile EPZ.

2). Coordinate the rapid movement of dosimetry and radiological monitoring equipment to impacted areas requiring reinforcement.

p. ESF 17--Animal/Agriculture Emergency Response
See SCEOP, Annex 17 for responsibilities.

q. ESF 18--Donated Goods and Volunteer Services

See SCEOP, Annex 18 for responsibilities.

r. ESF 19--Military Support

1). See SCEOP, Annex 19. Additional radiological emergency preparedness responsibilities include:

2). Provide SCNG armories, if available, to support ESF 10 mobile laboratory and field team operations.

s. Other State Agencies

See SCEOP, Basic Plan. A summary of the state primary and support agency responsibilities is found in Attachment A, Tab C.

B. Local

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. These may include, but are not limited to: Direction and Control, Warning, Notification, Communication, Public Information, Accident Assessment, Health and Medical Services, Congregate Care, Fire and Rescue, Traffic Control, Law Enforcement, Transportation, and Radiological Exposure Control. County organizations and responsibilities in these areas are spelled out in each county's emergency operations plan (EOP).

C. Federal

The federal organization for emergency response to a radiological incident is coordinated under two plans: The Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP) and the all-hazards National Response Framework (NRF). The FRERP, which is in effect when more than one federal agency responds to a radiological emergency, designates the NRC as Lead Federal Agency (LFA) if the affected facility is licensed by the NRC or an Agreement State. As the LFA, 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), the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Federal response may include the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in the event of a terrorist or hostile-action based (HAB) incident. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (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.

D. Supporting Organizations: Assistance from supporting organizations will be requested as needed.

1. State of North Carolina (See Basic Plan Attachment E).

2. State of Georgia (See Attachment F).

3. U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) through the Radiological Assistance Program (RAP). DOE, Savannah River Operations Office, is the designated point of contact for requesting federal radiological assistance under RAP. (See Attachment K)

4. Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc. (See Attachment G)

5. South Carolina Electric & Gas Company (See Attachment H).

6. Duke Energy Carolinas (See Attachment I).

7. Georgia Power Company/Southern Nuclear Operating Company (See Attachment J).

8. Statement of Understanding between the State of South Carolina and the American Red Cross (ARC) dated April 24, 1987.

9. Salvation Army (SA). Joint Operating Agreement between Division Headquarters for North and South Carolina Salvation Army and SC Emergency Management Division dated June 3, 1983.

10. Others as outlined in the SC Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP) and in Site Specific Parts following in this Plan.

E. County Government

1. Maintain liaison and continuous communications with the NPP until relieved of responsibility by the SEOC.

2. Provide representatives to SEOC as required.

3. Prepare local NPP RER Plans and update as required.

4. Execute Mutual Assistance Agreements as required.

5. Execute RER Plans.

6. Provide reception center and shelter operations as tasked in Site Specific Plans.

7. Provide Mass Care Services (MCS) to evacuees as tasked in Site Specific Plans.

8. Conduct local RER exercises and drills.

9. Provide an authorized spokesperson/representative to support public information activities.

10. Alert and notify the general public in accordance with pre-established plans.

11. Provide logistical support and assistance to Field Monitoring Teams upon request.

12. Provide radiological monitoring and decontamination station for evacuees and emergency workers.

13. Issue dosimeters and KI to emergency personnel when required and provide just-in-time training as necessary.

F. Responsibilities of Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs)

1. Prepare and maintain on-site RER Plans in accordance with NRC Guidance and Regulations.

2. Make the initial notification to the SC Warning Point (SCWP) and counties of declared radiological incidents.

3. Maintain 24-hour redundant communication capability with the State Warning Point, the Department of Public Safety 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.

6. Provide JIC facilities, equipment and communications for state and local government public information organizations.

7. Provide liaison to the SEOC and County EOCs.

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 ESF 10.

12. Prepare and update a public information brochure to be distributed throughout the 10-mile EPZ on an annual basis.

13. Maintain close 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.

VI. ADMINISTRATION, LOGISTICS AND FINANCE

A. Administration, logistics and finance are covered in the SCEOP and are also enumerated in the Site Specific parts of this plan.

B. Emergency Operations Centers are located at the following:

1. State Emergency Operations Center: 2779 Fish Hatchery Road, West Columbia, SC 29172.

2. ESF 10 Forward Mobile Lab and Field Staging Areas (See Para V.4, (k). [2]):

3. Building 15 – State Park Facility, Columbia, SC.

VII. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

See Continuity of Government in the SCEOP.

VIII. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS (COOP)

See Continuity of Operations in the SCEOP.

IX. 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. RER plans will be reviewed annually and updated as required. If major changes occur that could affect state or local disaster operations prior to the due date of the annual revision, RER plans will be immediately changed to reflect current capabilities.

C. State agency directors are responsible for developing and maintaining current plans (SOPs) for effective performance of 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 it will be executed upon notification of a nuclear emergency.

X. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

A. State

1. South Carolina Constitution, Article IV, § 1; § 13; and § 17

2. South Carolina Code of Laws ANN., § 25-1-420 through § 25-1-460; § 13-7-40 and -50

3. Regulation 58-1, Local Emergency Preparedness Standards; Regulation 58-101, State Emergency Preparedness Standards, South Carolina Code of Regulations; Regulations 61-63

4. South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan.

5. South Carolina Emergency Recovery Plan; Annex 2.

B. Federal

1. NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1, REV. 1, *Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants*, November 1980.

2. NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1, REV. 1, Supplement 1, *Criteria for Utility Offsite Planning and Preparedness*, September 1988

3. NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1, REV. 1, Supplement 2, *Criteria for Emergency Planning in an Early Site Permit Application*, April 1996

4. NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1, REV. 1, Supplement 3, *Guidance for Protective Action Strategies*, November 2011

5. NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1, REV. 1, Supplement 4, *Criteria for National Preparedness Initiative Integration, Exercise Enhancement, and Backup Alert and Notification Systems*, October 2011

6. FEMA REP Program Manual, April 2012

7. Title 10 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 50

8. Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 350

C. Maps and Charts

1. Map, South Carolina State Highway Primary System, scale approximately 1 1/2 inches to 10 miles. SC Department of Transportation (DOT).

2. Map, Special, South Carolina Counties, scale approximately 1" to 2 miles. SC Department of Transportation, various dates.

3. Because of their bulk, maps will be pre-stocked at the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). Reduced size maps are substituted throughout this Plan and Site Specific Parts.

XI. GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

Access Control Point (ACP) – Specific locations where law enforcement officials prevent entry into restricted areas.

Area Requiring Corrective Action (ARCA) –A Federal classification describing an exercise problem or inadequacy which does not affect the public health and safety in the vicinity of a nuclear power plant (NPP), but which requires either a plan correction in the next update or correction by satisfactory performance in the next biennial NPP exercise.

Congregate Care –The provision of temporary housing and basic necessities for evacuees.

Contamination –The unwanted deposition or presence of radioactive matter.

Decontamination –The removal of radioactive contaminants from personnel, instruments, buildings and the environment to reduce or eliminate potential hazards to personnel.

Deficiency –A federal classification describing an exercise problem or inadequacy which, if not corrected, would endanger the public health and safety in the vicinity of a NPP which requires immediate correction of agency plans or procedures through a remedial exercise, drill, or other action.

Dosimeter –A device that measures the radiation dose accumulated. This may include pocket dosimeters, film badges, and thermoluminescent badges.

Dosimetry Redistribution –Dosimetry equipment from unaffected counties will be distributed to counties impacted by an actual NPP emergency.

Drill –A coordinated, supervised activity normally used to test a single specific operation or function in a single agency.

Emergency Alert System (EAS) –Radio, TV, and cable broadcast stations and non-governmental industry entities operating on a voluntary, organized basis during emergencies at national, state, or local levels.

Emergency Classification Level (ECL) –A group of terms (i.e., Notification of Unusual event (NUE), Alert, Site Area Emergency (SAE), and General Emergency (GE)) used to classify the gravity of a nuclear plant incident.

Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) –An off-site support facility provided by the licensee. It is intended to facilitate management of the overall coordination with federal, state and local officials, coordination of radiological and environmental assessments and determination of recommended public protective actions.

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) –A clear, concise document that outlines policies and general procedures that provide a common basis for joint state and local operations during an emergency. Responsibilities of organizations and individuals to support those procedures are clearly detailed to facilitate prompt and efficient response during emergency operations.

Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) –A circular area with a radius extending 10 miles from a NPP. It is commonly referred to as the 10-mile EPZ. This is the area where the most immediate actions would be required to protect the public from direct whole body exposure from a radioactive plume.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) –A functional emergency management area with a corresponding annex in the State EOP and Federal Response Plan (FRP) which tasks state and federal agencies to provide and/or coordinate certain resources in response to emergencies or disasters.

Emergency News Center (ENC) –A facility staffed by PIOs from multiple emergency response organizations for the purpose of providing a designated point of contact with the news media and to facilitate exchange and coordination of information dissemination to the public. This type of facility is also referred to as a Public Information Center, a Public Affairs Center, a Media Center, or a Joint Information Center.

Emergency Worker –An individual whose job assignment might require him/her to enter a restricted zone to engage in activities to protect the public health and safety from the radiation affects of an incident at a nuclear power plant. Those people will be required to wear dosimetry and may be required to wear protective clothing. Their stay times will be limited based upon established PAGs. Emergency workers include, but are not limited to, radiological field monitoring and sampling teams, law enforcement/traffic control officers, firefighters and emergency medical personnel. This definition may be further expanded to include other categories such as farmers, utility workers or others required to carry out maintenance functions within the restricted area. Permission to allow expansion of the “emergency worker” category will be based upon the recommendation of the qualified radiological health professionals who have assessed the accident situation.

Exercise –A rehearsal of a simulated emergency, in which members of various agencies perform the tasks that would be expected of them in a real emergency.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 400 –EPA 400-R-92-001 is the revision to EPA 520/1-75-001-A and is entitled "Manual of Protective Action Guides and Protective Actions for Nuclear Incidents" published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Full Participation Exercise –Refers to each organization demonstrating all of the emergency phase capabilities outlined in its plans, including facility and field-based (DHEC field teams) functions.

Guidance Memorandum –A Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) document which sets forth policies and procedures related to Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) regulations or general agency policies and which provides clarification and interpretation of other REP guidance documents (e.g., 44 CFR 350 and NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1).

Hostile Action Based (HAB) – An act toward a nuclear power plant or its personnel that includes the use of violent force to destroy equipment, take hostages, and/or intimidate the licensee to achieve an end. This includes attack by air, land, or water using guns, explosives, projectiles, vehicles, or other devices used to deliver destructive force.

Host County –Any county that provides reception and congregate care for evacuees from risk counties.

Ingestion Exposure Pathway –A circular area having a radius of about 50 miles measured from a NPP. It is commonly referred to as the 50-mile IPZ. In the event of a plant incident that results in a radioactive release, human foods, animal feeds and water in this area may be contaminated and actions to protect the public from the ingestion of these contaminated materials may need to be initiated.

Ionizing Radiation –Radiation that causes ionization either directly or through secondary effects. Types of ionizing radiation of nuclear origin include gamma rays, alpha particles, beta particles and neutrons.

Joint Information Center (JIC) – A facility staffed by PIOs from multiple emergency response organizations for the purpose of providing a designated point of contact with the news media and to facilitate exchange and coordination of information dissemination to the public. This type of facility is also referred to as a Public Information Center, a Public Affairs Center, a Media Center, or an Emergency News Center.

Joint Information System (JIS) –A structure that integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, accurate, accessible, timely, and complete information during a crisis or incident operation.

Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) –An electric generating facility using a nuclear reactor as its power (heat) source.

NUREG 0654 –The guidance published jointly by the FEMA and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) entitled "Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants" which

forms the basis for developing and exercising plans.

Off-site –The area outside the nuclear power plant boundary within which federal, state and local governments are responsible for protection of the public.

On-site –The area within the facility site boundary and within which the licensee is responsible for emergency response and nuclear safety.

Partial Participation Exercise –Refers to each organization demonstrating all of the emergency phase capabilities outlined in its plan, excluding field activities (DHEC field teams).

Pick- up Point –The location school children are moved to for pick-up by parents. If school is in session when an emergency occurs, school officials will move children to a pre-designated pick-up point.

Protective Action –An action taken to avoid all or most of the exposure of humans or animals to radiation either immediately or in the aftermath of a radioactive release. Protective actions may include such things as sheltering-in-place, placing cattle on stored feed, evacuation or decontamination of human foods and animal feeds.
Protective Action Guide (PAG) –The numeric projected doses of radiation to individuals which act as "trigger points" to initiate protective actions.

Operational Support Center (OSC) –A location on the NPP site where, in the event of an emergency, shift support personnel (e.g. auxiliary operators and technicians) other than those required and allowed in the control room will report for further orders and assignments.

Rad –A basic unit of absorbed dose of ionizing radiation. A measure (applicable to any form of ionizing radiation) of actual energy absorption.

Radiation –The propagation of energy through space and matter.

Radiological Exposure Control –Actions taken to protect the general public, emergency workers, livestock, water or property from radiation.

Reception Center –Serves as a focal point during evacuation and provides a place for coordination of registration, radiological monitoring and decontamination. Congregate care operations, such as sheltering and feeding, may be provided in a separate area of a reception center or in separate shelter facilities.

Re-Entry –Return to evacuated areas by resident populations that may be constrained by time or function based on the existing situations.

Relocation –Evacuees are moved to another location outside the hazard area for domicile.

Rem –A unit of absorbed dose of ionizing radiation in biological matter. Specifically, the absorbed dose of Rads multiplied by a constant that takes into account the biological effectiveness of a particular radiation.

Return –Reoccupation of areas cleared for unrestricted residence or use by previously evacuated or relocated populations.

Risk County –A county with any portion of its political boundaries located within the 10-mile plume exposure pathway emergency planning zone.

Shelter –Pre-identified sites in existing structures or temporary facilities used to house personnel displaced as a result of an emergency evacuation or the effects of a natural or man-made disaster. Primary shelters will be utilized first, and then back-up shelters will be used as needed.

South Carolina Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan (SCORERP) –The document that establishes policies and procedures for South Carolina's radiological emergency response planning and operations.

South Carolina Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan (SCTRERP) –The Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) document that establishes policies and procedures for the utilization of technical resources during an emergency resulting from an incident at an NPP.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) –A set of detailed steps or tasks for use by an organization or individual to fulfill responsibilities and perform tasks outlined in an Emergency Operations Plan.

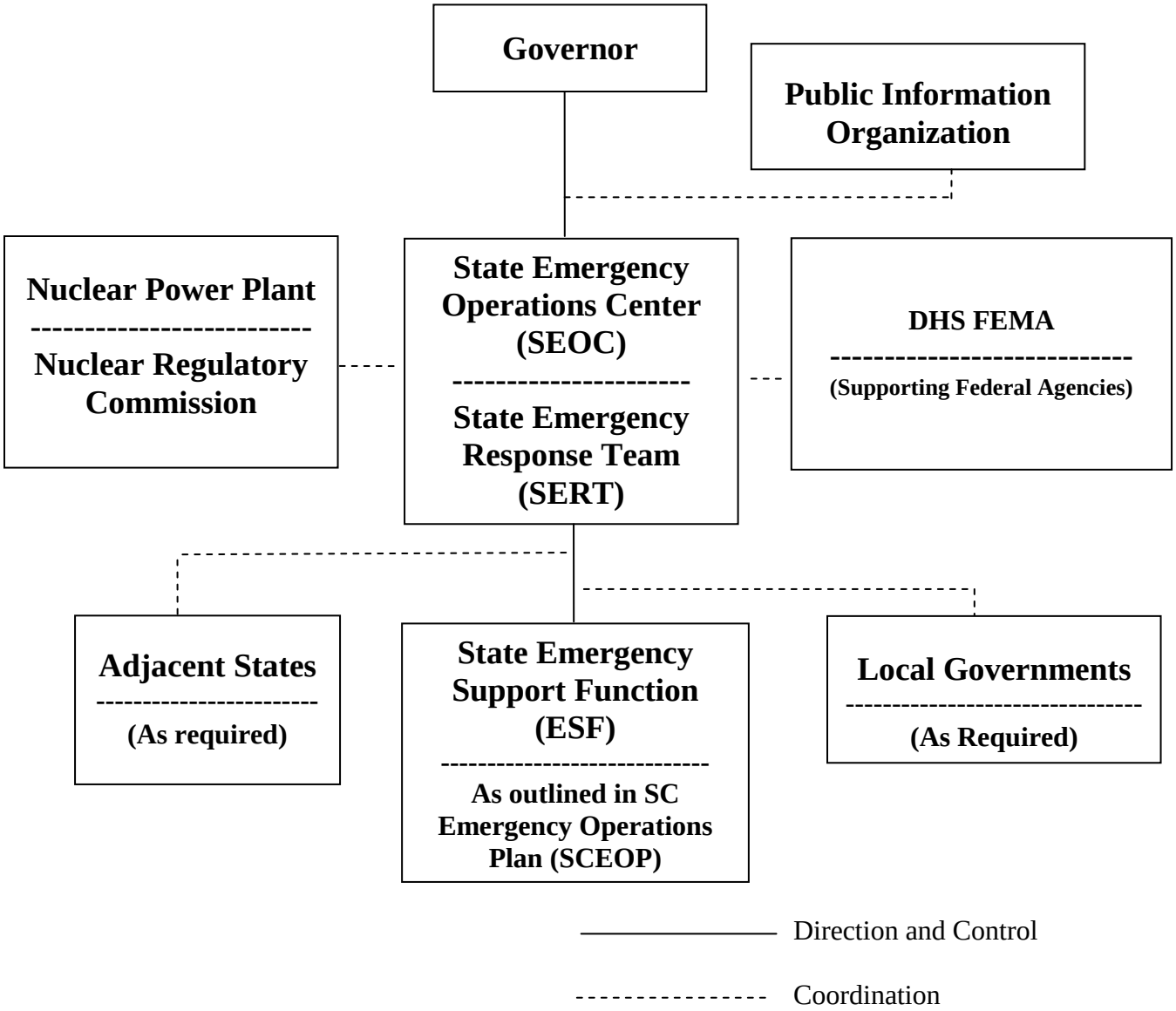
Technical Support Center (TSC) –An on-site facility for use by plant management, technical and engineering support personnel. In an emergency it will be used to evaluate plant status in support of short-term operations.

Traffic Control Point (TCP) –Specific locations where law enforcement officials facilitate evacuation along specific routes.

Turn Back Value –The maximum allowable exposure for workers within a contaminated area. When exposure levels are reached emergency workers are removed from the area.

Warning Point (WP) –A facility that receives warning and other information and disseminates or relays this information in accordance with a prearranged plan.

RER ORGANIZATION CHART



*SC Regulation 58-101; Para A; 2.d., "State government shall assume direct coordinating responsibility for the conduct of operations when the potential or actual impact of a major emergency affects two or more counties. Major emergencies considered applicable under this item shall include, but are not limited to, an incident at a nuclear reactor facility and a major hurricane."

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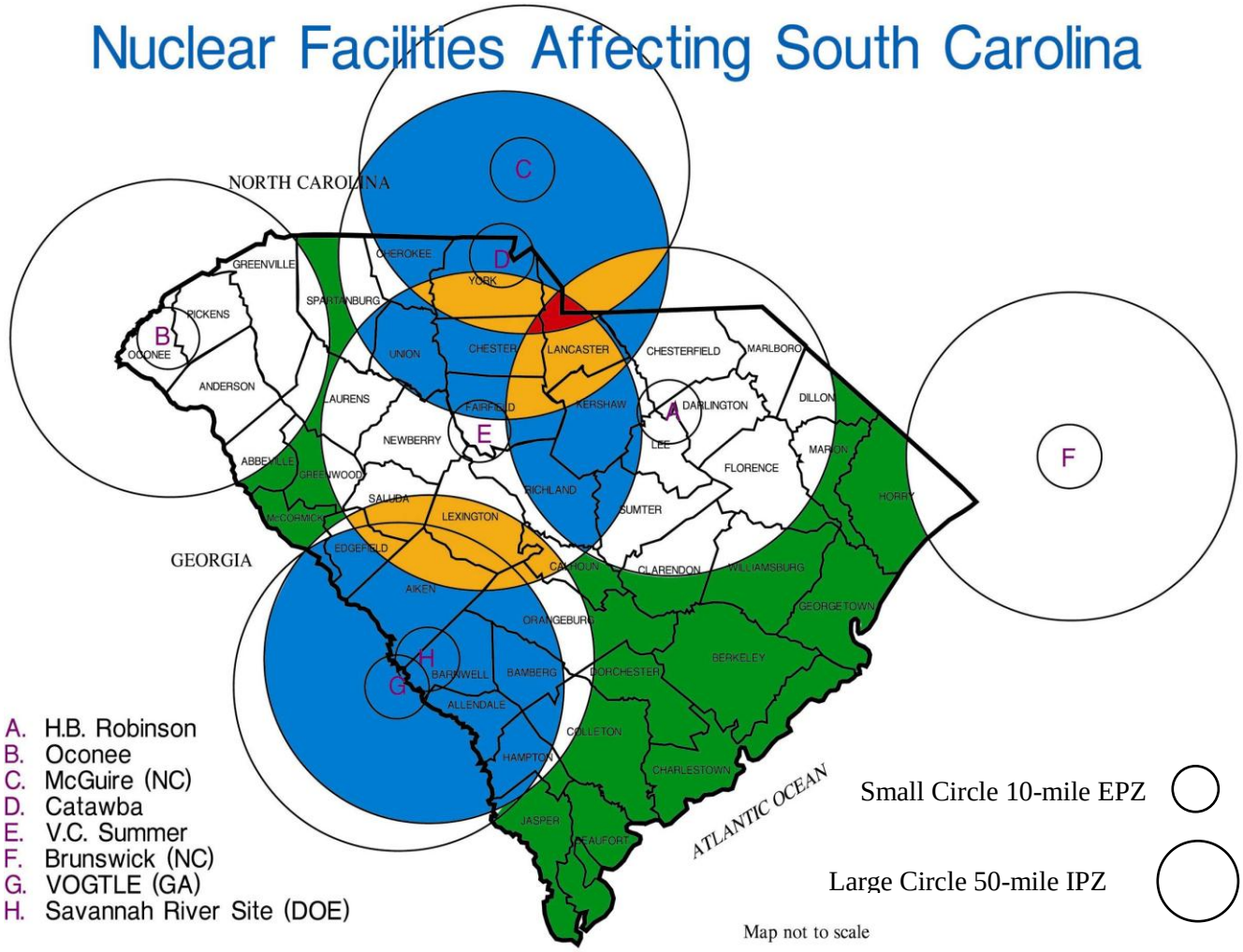
TAB A--ATTACHMENT A--NUCLEAR FACILITIES AFFECTING SOUTH CAROLINA



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

PLANS	RESPONSIBILITY
South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP)	South Carolina Emergency Management Division, OTAG
SC Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan (SCTRERP)	SC Department of Health and Environmental Control
H.B. Robinson Nuclear Plant Emergency Plan	Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc.
V.C. Summer Nuclear Station Emergency Plan	South Carolina Electric & Gas Company
Oconee Nuclear Station Emergency Plan	Duke Energy Carolinas
Catawba Nuclear Station Emergency Plan	Duke Energy Carolinas
Vogtle Electric Generating Plant Emergency Plan	Georgia Power Company/Southern Nuclear Operating Company
Savannah River Site Emergency Plan	Westinghouse Savannah River Company

	Risk Counties	Host Counties
Local EOPs	Aiken County	
	Allendale County	
	Barnwell County	
	Chesterfield County	
	Darlington County	Florence
	Fairfield County	
	Lee County	
	Lexington County	
	Newberry County	
	Oconee County	Anderson County
	Pickens County	Greenville County
	Richland County	
	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	Department of Health & Environmental Control (DHEC)	X	
	SCEMD		X
	Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)		X
	SCDA		X
	Department of Energy (DOE) (RAP/FRMAC)		X
	Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service		X
Alert and Notification (Nuclear Incident)	SCEMD	X	
	DHEC		X
	Utilities		X
	Radio & TV Stations (Emergency Alert System (EAS)		X
	SC Educational Television (SCETV) Network		X
	SC Law Enforcement Division (SLED)		X
	County Governments and Municipalities		X
	Telephone Companies		X
	Department of Public Safety (DPS) Highway Patrol		X
	Department of Natural Resources (DNR)		X
	Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon (PPP)		X
Direction and Control (Off-Site)	Office of the Governor	X	
	SC Emergency Management Division (SCEMD)		X
	Office of the Adjutant General (OTAG)		X
	DHEC		X
Protective Response	SCEMD	X	
	DHEC		X
	DSS		X
	Department of Education		X
	SLED		X
	DPS, Highway Patrol		X
	NRC (upon request)		X
	US DOE (upon request)		X
	Emergency Services in local governments		X
	Local Governments		X
	Public Information Organizations		X
	Utility (On-site)		X
	DNR		X
	PPP		X
Public Information Office of the Governor (Off-Site)	Office of the Governor	X	
	OTAG		X
	SCEMD		X
	Radio & TV Stations (EAS)		X
	SCETV/Radio		X
	SC Department of Agriculture (SCDA)		X
	Department of Corrections		X
	Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service		X
	Clemson University Livestock Poultry Health		X

TAB C, ATTACHMENT A - RER PRIMARY AND SUPPORT RESPONSIBILITIES (continued)

Function	Agency	Primary Responsibility	Support Responsibility
Public Information (continued)	DPS, Highway Patrol		X
	SLED		X
	DHEC		X
	DNR		X
	Department of Social Services (DSS)		X
	Private Sector Media		X
	Utilities		X
	Local Government		X
Radiological Exposure Control	DHEC	X	
	SCEMD		X
	Local Governments & Municipalities		X
	Facilities		X
	Pre-arranged commitments with SMRAP and Facilities		X
ESF 1 Transportation Services	SCDOT	X	
	Department of Commerce, Division of Aeronautics		X
	Department of Corrections		X
	Department of Education, Office of Transportation		X
	DNR, Law Enforcement Div, Land, Water, and Conservation Division, and Marine Resources Division		X
	DPS		X
	PSC		X
	SLED		X
	B& CB, Division of General Services		X
	State Fleet Management		X
	SC Ports Authority		X
	CAP		X
ESF 2 Communications	Budget and Control Board, (B&CB), Division of the State Chief Information Officer (CIO)	X	
	OTAG, SC National Guard, SC State Guard		X
	Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Division of Natural Resources Law Enforcement		X
	DPS		X
	State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education		X
	Forestry Commission		X
	SCETV Network		X
	SLED		X
	Public Service Commission (PSC)		X
	Civil Air Patrol (CAP)		X
	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services		X

TAB C, ATTACHMENT A - RER PRIMARY AND SUPPORT RESPONSIBILITIES (continued)

Function	Agency	Primary Responsibility	Support Responsibility
ESF 4 Fire Fighting	DLLR, Div. of Fire and Life Safety (Structural Fires)	X	
	Forestry Commission (Wild land Fires)	X	
	DOT, Division of Engineering		X
	SLED		X
	DPS		X
ESF 6 Mass Care	DSS	X	
	The American Red Cross		X
	The Salvation Army		X
	SC Department of Health and Human Services		X
	DHEC		X
ESF 8 Health and Medical Services	DHEC	X	
	Governor's Office, Office of Veteran's Affairs		X
	OTAG, SC National Guard and SCEMD		X
	Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulations (DLLR), Division of Professional and Occupational Licensing and Division of Fire and Life Safety		X
	SLED		X
	Department of Disabilities and Special Needs		X
	Department of Mental Health (DMH)		X
	Department of Vocational Rehabilitation		X
	Department of Education, Office of Transportation		X
	Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services		X
	SC Funeral Directors Association		X
	SC Coroners Association		X
	SC Hospital Alliance		X
	SC Medical Association		X
ESF 9 Search and Rescue	DLLR, Division of Fire & Life Safety	X	
	DNR, Division of Natural Resources, Law Enforcement		X
	DHEC		X
	Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism		X
	DOT, Division of Engineering		X
	Forestry Commission		X
	SLED		X
	CAP		X

TAB C, ATTACHMENT A - RER PRIMARY AND SUPPORT RESPONSIBILITIES (continued)

Function	Agency	Primary Responsibility	Support Responsibility
ESF 13 Law Enforcement Services	SLED	X	
	OTAG, SC National Guard		X
	Department of Corrections		X
	DNR, Division of Natural Resources and Law Enforcement		X
	PPP		X
	DPS		X
ESF 16 Emergency Traffic Management	DPS	X	
	DNR		X
	PPP		X
	DOT		X
	OTAG, SC National Guard, SCEMD		X
	SCETV		X
	SLED		X
	Forestry Commission		X
	B & CB, Division of the State Chief Information Officer		X
	CAP		X
ESF 17 Animal/Agriculture Emergency Response	Clemson University Livestock-Poultry Health	X	
	Clemson University Cooperative Extention Service		X
	SC Department of Agriculture		X

ATTACHMENT B, SCORERP. EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION LEVELS

CLASS	NOTIFICATION OF UNUSUAL EVENT	
CLASS DESCRIPTION	Unusual events are in process or have occurred which indicate a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant. No releases of radioactive material requiring off-site response or monitoring are expected unless further degradation of safety systems occur.	
LICENSEE ACTIONS	STATE ACTIONS	LOCAL ACTIONS
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.	1) SCWP verifies county notification. 2) SCWP notifies ESF 10. 3) ESF 10 assesses situation with plant and confirms with SCEMD. 4) SCEMD notifies Governor's Office & OTAG. 5) Escalate response to more severe class, if appropriate. 6) Stand by until verbal notification of closeout. Note: If the UE is due to the declaration of Condition B at Lake Jocasse or Keowee Dam: 1. Alert downstream counties: confirm Pickens/ Oconee County by phone. 2. Partially activate the SEOC (ALERT). 3. Place DNR/SCHP officers on standby. Consider SCDOT, if required. 4. Monitor conditions at Keowee Dam. If Keowee Dam declares Condition A, SAE is declared by ONS.	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.

ATTACHMENT B, SCORERP. EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION LEVELS (ECLS) (continued)

CLASS	ALERT	
CLASS DESCRIPTION	Events are in process or have occurred which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant. Any releases expected to be limited to small fractions of the EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels.	
LICENSEE ACTIONS	STATE ACTIONS	LOCAL ACTIONS
1) Promptly inform SCWP and affected counties of ALERT 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 Joint Information Center. 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.	1) SCWP verifies county notification. 2) SCWP notifies ESF 10. 3) ESF 10 assesses situation with plant and confirms with SCEMD. Recommends response required. 4) SCEMD notifies Governor's Office, OTAG, North Carolina, Georgia and FEMA. 5) Governor considers declaring a State of Emergency. 6) Alert key emergency response personnel to stand by status. 7) SCEMD Director will determine level of SEOC activation. 8) Consider activating a Joint Information Center and/or deploying Public Information LNOs.	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 evacuation of 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.

ATTACHMENT B, SCORERP. EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION LEVELS (ECLS) (continued)

CLASS	ALERT
CLASS DESCRIPTION	Events are in process or have occurred which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant. Any releases 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.	9) Coordinate activation of siren system and EAS in 10-mile EPZ if recommended. 10) Consider notification of 50-mile EPZ counties. 11) Consider activation of Dosimetry Redistribution SOP. 12) Provide assistance requested from counties and facility. 13) Escalate response to more severe class if appropriate. 14) Maintain ALERT status until verbal closeout or reduction of emergency class. 15) Consider deploying state LNOs to affected County EOC.	

ATTACHMENT B, SCORERP. EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION LEVELS (continued)

CLASS	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	
CLASS DESCRIPTION	Events are in process or have occurred which involve actual or likely major failures of plant functions needed for protection of the public. Any releases not expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels except near-site boundary.	
LICENSEE ACTIONS	STATE ACTIONS	LOCAL ACTIONS
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 Joint Information Center. 6) Provide a dedicated individual for plant status updates to off-site authorities and periodic press briefings.	1) SCWP verifies county notification. 2) SCWP notifies ESF 10. 3) ESF 10 assesses situation with plant and confirms with SCEMD. 4) SCEMD coordinates protective action decisions with counties . 5) . ESF 10/SCEMD recommends protective actions to Governor. 6) Coordinate activation of public alert system and EAS in 10-mile EPZ if recommended. Provide public with periodic updates. 7) Prepare to activate shelters as needed. 8) SCEMD notifies State Emergency Response Team (SERT) to send representatives to SEOC.	1) Activate EOC and emergency personnel to full status. 2) Dispatch representatives to the Joint Information Center. 3) Issue dosimeters and KI (if recommended by SCEMD/ESF 10) 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.

ATTACHMENT B, SCORERP. EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION LEVELS (continued)

CLASS	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	
CLASS DESCRIPTION	Events are in process or have occurred which involve actual or likely major failures of plant functions needed for protection of the public. Any releases not expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels except near-site boundary.	
LICENSEE ACTIONS	STATE ACTIONS	LOCAL ACTIONS
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. 9) Provide release and dose projections based on available plant condition information and foreseeable contingencies. 10) Escalate to General Emergency Class, if appropriate. 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.	9) SCEMD notifies Governor's Office, OTAG, North Carolina, Georgia and FEMA. 10) ESF 10 considers activation of Mobile Operations Center (MOC). 11) SCEMD dispatches State liaison to affected county EOC(s). 12) Consider activating a Joint Information Center and/or deploying Public Information LNOs. Provide periodic press updates for public within at least 10-mile EPZ. 13) Place other emergency personnel on standby status (e.g. those required for evacuation and dispatch to near-site duty stations). 14) ESF 8/10 considers if Potassium Iodide (KI) should be distributed to emergency workers. 15) ESF 10 considers distribution of KI to shelters, reception centers, hospitals, prisons and nursing homes. 16) Consider activation of dosimetry redistribution SOP.	9) Direct protective actions as recommended and deemed appropriate. 10) Request State assistance as needed. 11) In an immediate emergency when the SEOC is not operational: (a) Initiate protective actions recommended by plant as appropriate; (b) Activate the public alert system and EAS for 10-mile EPZ; and (c) Take actions appropriate at SAE and ALERT. 12) Escalate to General Emergency if required. 13) Maintain Site Area Emergency status until closeout or reduction of emergency class.

ATTACHMENT B, SCORERP. EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION LEVELS (continued)

CLASS	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	
CLASS DESCRIPTION	Events are in process or have occurred which involve actual or likely major failures of plant functions needed for protection of the public. Any releases not expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels except near-site boundary.	
LICENSEE ACTIONS	STATE ACTIONS	LOCAL ACTIONS
	17) Establish 2-mile road-blocks and control access to the area on order. 18) Consider precautionary evacuation of 2-mile EPZ and sheltering of downwind areas. 19) Consider evacuation of lakes, rivers and forests. 20) Provide assistance requested by county and facility. 21) Escalate to General Emergency if appropriate. 22) Maintain Site Area Emergency status until closeout or reduction of emergency class.	

ATTACHMENT B, SCORERP. EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION LEVELS (continued)

CLASS	GENERAL EMERGENCY	
CLASS 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. Release can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels off-site for more than the immediate site area.	
LICENSEE ACTIONS	STATE ACTIONS	LOCAL ACTIONS
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.	1) SCWP verifies county notification. 2) SCWP notifies ESF 10. ESF 10 coordinates with SCEMD and recommends protective actions. 3) ESF 8/10/SCEMD recommends to the Governor areas requiring evacuation, sheltering and administration of KI. 4) SCEMD obtains Governor's order for evacuation and/or sheltering. 5) ESF 8/10 coordinates distribution of KI to shelters, reception centers, hospitals, prisons, and nursing homes. 6) SCEMD relays Governor's decision to affected counties. 7) Coordinate activation of public alert system and EAS in 10-mile EPZ if recommended. 8) SCEMD notifies FEMA, North Carolina and Georgia.	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 at the JIC. 5) Provide security for evacuated area. 6) Request state assistance as needed. 7) Direct protective actions as recommended and deemed appropriate.

ATTACHMENT B, SCORERP. EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION LEVELS (continued)

CLASS	GENERAL EMERGENCY	
CLASS 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. Release can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels off-site for more than the immediate site area.	
LICENSEE ACTIONS	STATE ACTIONS	LOCAL ACTIONS
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. 9) Provide release and dose projections based on available plant condition information and foreseeable contingencies. 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.	9) SCEMD coordinates evacuation, sheltering, and radiological monitoring if required. 10) Provide periodic press updates for public within at least 10-mile EPZ. 11) Coordinate and allocate state support resources. 12) Request Federal support as needed. 13) Provide protective actions in 50-mile IPZ. 14) Maintain General Emergency status until closeout or reduction in emergency class.	8) In an immediate emergency when the SEOC is not operational: (a) Initiate protective actions recommended by plant as appropriate; (b) Activate the public alert system and EAS for 10-mile EPZ; (c) Take actions appropriate at ALERT and Site Area Emergency. 9) Maintain General Emergency status until closeout or reduction of emergency class.

ATTACHMENT C, SCORERP. 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 - 5 R	0 - 200 R	0 - 500 mR		
ONS						
OCONEE	150	150	20	0	18	0
PICKENS	150	150	20	0	18	0
ANDERSON	61	0	0	40	25	2
GREENVILLE	40	78	0	160	32	4
TOTAL	401	378	40	200	95	6
CNS						
YORK	1294	1057	20	0	78	0
CHEROKEE	137	0	0	105	12	1
CHESTER	183	0	0	175	72	1
LANCASTER	55	0	0	43	20	1
UNION	84	0	0	81	22	1
TOTAL	1753	1057	20	404	204	4
VCS						
LEXINGTON	112	30	20	0	4	1
RICHLAND	60	24	20	0	14	1
NEWBERRY	162	35	20	0	12	1
FAIRFIELD	144	40	20	0	10	1
TOTAL	478	129	80	0	40	4
HBR						
DARLINGTON	241	110	20	0	7	0
FLORENCE	183	10	0	0	51	1
CHESTERFIELD	200	36	20	0	5	1
LEE	108	13	20	0	9	1
TOTAL	732	169	60	0	72	3
VEGP						
AIKEN	81	23	20	0	7	1
ALLENDALE	61	19	20	0	6	0
BARNWELL	34	8	20	0	2	0
TOTAL	176	50	60	0	15	1
GRAND TOTAL	3540	1783	260	444	426	18

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ATTACHMENT D, SCORERP. EPZ ACCESS CONTROL IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURES

SLED, under the direction of ESF 13, 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 ESF 10 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 emergency operation centers (EOCs) or at designated access control points when activated.

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ATTACHMENT E, SCORERP. LETTER OF AGREEMENT, STATES OF NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA

A G R E E M E N T

THIS AGREEMENT is made by and between the GOVERNOR of the State of North Carolina and the GOVERNOR of the State of South Carolina.

Section 1. Each Governor shall notify the Governor of the adjoining sister state, through the STATE EMERGENCY OPERATING CENTERS or other duly responsible state department, of any release of radioactive materials into the environment (air, ground, river, stream, etc.) that may affect the environment of the adjoining sister state.

Section 2. This NOTIFICATION is to take place immediately upon the identification of a release of radioactive materials that might constitute such a threat. Subsequent notices shall be given as necessary.

Section 3. MESSAGES will include, at the minimum, information indicated in the attached standard message. (See Figure 1, Annex A to SCORERP).

Section 4. THIS AGREEMENT is to become effective upon signing by both Governors. It shall be automatically renewed from year to year, subject to the right of either Governor to terminate THIS AGREEMENT at any time during the term by furnishing thirty (30) days prior written notice to the other Governor that termination is desired.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have executed THIS AGREEMENT as of the day and year hereinafter written.

/s/ James B. Hunt, Jr.
JAMES B. HUNT, JR.
Governor
State of North Carolina
Dated: December 14, 1979

/s/ Richard W. Riley
RICHARD W. RILEY
Governor
State of South Carolina
Dated: February 8, 1980

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ATTACHMENT F, SCORERP. LETTER OF AGREEMENT, STATES OF GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA

A G R E E M E N T

THIS AGREEMENT is made by and between the GOVERNOR of the State of Georgia and the GOVERNOR of the State of South Carolina.

Section 1. Each Governor shall notify the Governor of the adjoining sister state, through the STATE EMERGENCY OPERATING CENTERS or other duly responsible state department, of any release of radioactive materials into the environment (air, ground, river, stream, etc.) that may affect the environment of the adjoining sister state.

Section 2. This NOTIFICATION is to take place immediately upon the identification of a release of radioactive materials that might constitute such a threat. Subsequent notices shall be given as necessary.

Section 3. MESSAGES will include, at the minimum that information indicated in the attached standard message. (See Figure 1, Annex A to SCORERP).

Section 4. THIS AGREEMENT is to become effective upon signing by both Governors. It shall be automatically renewed from year to year, subject to the right of either Governor to terminate THIS AGREEMENT at any time during the term by furnishing thirty (30) days prior written notice to the other Governor that termination is desired.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have executed THIS AGREEMENT as of the day and year hereinafter written.

/s/ George D. Busbee	/s/ Richard W. Riley
GEORGE D. BUSBEE	RICHARD W. RILEY
Governor	Governor
State of Georgia	State of South Carolina
JUNE 1981	JUNE 1981
DATE APPROVED	DATE APPROVED

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ATTACHMENT G, SCORERP. MOU BETWEEN SCEMD, SCDHEC AND PROGRESS ENERGY CAROLINAS, INC.

MOU BETWEEN SCEMD, SCDHEC AND PROGRESS ENERGY CAROLINAS, INC. MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION,THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND

I. PURPOSE

This Memorandum of Understanding establishes an agreement between the South Carolina Emergency Management Division, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, and the Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc. pertaining to the H. B. Robinson Steam Electric Plant (HBRSEP). It establishes the overall responsibilities relating to emergency preparedness planning, training, coordination, notification, hazard assessment and technical support in the event of a radiological incident at the H. B. Robinson Steam Electric Plant that might affect the health, safety and property of the citizens of South Carolina and/or give cause for public concern.

II. AUTHORITY

A. South Carolina Code Ann., Sections 13-7-10 et seq (Law, Coop. 1976); thereto relating to atomic energy and radiation control.

B. South Carolina Code Ann., Sections 25-1-420; South Carolina Emergency Management Division of the Office of the Adjutant General; administration; duties.

III. AGREEMENT

In accordance with S. C. Code Ann. Section 13-7-10 et seq (Law, Coop. 1976), S. C. Code Ann. Sections 25-1-420, and this Memorandum, the three agencies/organizations listed above agree with the following:

A. Emergency Management Division (EMD) will:

1. Prepare and maintain State Operational Radiological Emergency Response (RER) Plans.

2. Coordinate with DHEC, HBRSEP and local governments in the development of RER Plans.

3. Prepare and maintain site specific plans for HBRSEP.

4. Assist local governments in preparing and maintaining local RER Plans.

5. Establish and direct the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) when directed by the Governor.

6. Coordinate off-site support from state, federal, and other support agencies.

7. Recommend and direct protective actions to include evacuation as well as recovery and re-entry operations in coordination with DHEC.

ATTACHMENT G, SCORERP. MOU BETWEEN SCEMD, SCDHEC AND PROGRESS ENERGY CAROLINAS, INC. (continued)

8. Provide for a 24-hour notification HBRSEP and the state of North Carolina and insure notification is made as appropriate.

9. Participate with DHEC, HBRSEP and local governments, in the development of exercise scenarios.

10. Participate in RER drills and exercises for HBRSEP as specific in NUREG-0654, FEMA REP-1, REV. 1.

11. Maintain close liaison with the nuclear industry to assure that State and HBRSEP RER procedures as compatible.

12. Coordinate public meetings for an emergency preparedness exercise when required.

13. Coordinate and conduct off-site evaluation critiques for each RNP exercise.

14 Prepare off-site after-action reports for each RNP exercise.

15. Secure and maintain appropriate letters of agreement.

16. Coordinate all information on the status of emergency operations and radiological hazards through the Joint Information Center, if established, or the Governor's Press Office, for release to the public.

17. Coordinate with DHEC and HBRSEP for the RER training of state and local government personnel.

B. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) will:

1. Provide for 24-hour accident response capability with HBRSEP and SCEMD and insure notification is made, as appropriate.

2. Prepare and maintain the State Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan.

3. Participate with SCEMD, HBRSEP, and local governments in the development of RER Plans.

4. Maintain radiological hazard assessment capability and provide radiological technical support, coordination and guidance for state and local governments.

5. Conduct and/or coordinate off-site radiological surveillance and monitoring with the HBRSEP off-site environmental monitoring group.

6. Make recommendations to SCEMD for protective actions as well as recovery and re-entry guidelines.

ATTACHMENT G, SCORERP. MOU BETWEEN SCEMD, SCDHEC AND PROGRESS ENERGY CAROLINAS, INC. (continued)

7. Provide representatives to the SEOC and HBRSEP.

8. Obtain and coordinate radiological assistance resources from the federal government, other states, and the nuclear industry as required.

9. Provide RER training to state agencies and local governments.

10. Participate in annual training programs given by HBRSEP for Radiological Monitoring Teams.

11. Participate with SCEMD and HBRSEP in the development of exercise scenarios.

12. Participate in HBRSEP federally evaluated exercises and drills, and other exercises and drills as resources allow.

13. Secure and maintain appropriate letters of agreement.

14. Coordinate all information on the status of emergency operations and radiological hazards through the Joint Information Center, if established, or the Governor's Press Office, for release to the public.

15. Maintain close liaison with the nuclear industry to assure that state and HBRSEP RER procedures are compatible.

C. Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc. will:

1. Prepare and maintain on-site Radiological Emergency Response Plans in accordance with Nuclear Regulatory Commission Rules and Regulations.

2. Maintain the ability for 24-hour communications with the State Warning Point (SCEMD) (primary), SC Department of Public Safety (Columbia) Telecommunications Center (back up), and with local governments in the 10-Mile EPZ during emergency conditions.

3. Notify the State Warning Point (SCEMD) and affected counties of a HBRSEP accident consistent with approved Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc. emergency notification procedures.

4. Recommend protective actions directly to affected counties when the SEOC is not operational.

5. Assist in off-site radiological assessment/monitoring capabilities in coordination with DHEC.

6. Provide Joint Information Center facilities and communications.

7. Be prepared to assist DHEC at other fixed nuclear facility accidents based upon availability.

8. Provide liaison to the SEOC.

9. Provide RER training for site personnel.

10. Assist with technical response training for off-site response personnel as necessary.

11. Secure and update letters of agreement with local government services that will provide on-site assistance.

12. Provide annual training/information briefing of local news media in conjunction with the state.

13. Participate with DHEC, SCEMD, and local governments in the development of exercise scenarios.

14. Participate in HBRSEP exercises and drills.

15. Prepare and update a public information brochure to be distributed throughout the 10-Mile EPZ on an annual basis.

16. Maintain close liaison with the state and local governments to assure procedures are compatible.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

This agreement will commence with the signing of this Memorandum of Understanding by the South Carolina Emergency Management Division, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, and Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc and superseded all previous agreements, relating to Radiological Incident responsibilities, between the aforementioned agencies/organizations.

ATTACHMENT G, SCORERP. MOU BETWEEN SCEMD, SCDHEC AND PROGRESS ENERGY CAROLINAS, INC. (continued)

It shall be automatically renewed from year to year. It may be amended by mutual consent or terminated by either party upon giving at least thirty (30) days written notice to the other parties.

___3/14/07_____ /s/ Ronald C. Osborne_____
Date
Ronald C. Osborne, Director
South Carolina Emergency Management Division
Office of the Adjutant General

___3/8/07_____ /s/ Robert W. King_____
Date
Robert W. King, Deputy Commissioner
Environmental Quality Control
Department of Health and Environmental Control

___3/23/07_____ /s/ Thomas D. Walt_____
Date
Thomas D. Walt, Vice President
Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc.
H. B. Robinson Steam Electric Plant Department

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ATTACHMENT H, SCORERP. MOU BETWEEN SCEMD, SCDHEC AND SCE&G

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION
THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL
AND
THE SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY

I. PURPOSE

This Memorandum of Understanding establishes an agreement between the South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD), the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, and the South Carolina Electric & Gas Company pertaining to the V.C. Summer Nuclear Station (VCS). It establishes the overall responsibilities relating to emergency preparedness planning, training, coordination, notification, hazard assessment and technical support in the event of a radiological incident at the V.C. Summer Nuclear Station that might affect the health, safety and property of the citizens of South Carolina and/or give cause for public concern.

II. AUTHORITY

A. Act 223, 1967 - South Carolina Atomic Energy and Radiation Control Act as amended.

B. South Carolina Act number 199, dated July 30, 1979.

III. AGREEMENT

In accordance with Act 223, 1967; Act 199, 1979; and this Memorandum, the three agencies/organizations listed above agree with the following:

A. <u>Emergency Management Division (EMD) will</u>:

1. Prepare and maintain State Operational Radiological Emergency Response (RER) Plans.

2. Coordinate with DHEC, VCS, and local governments in the development of RER Plans.

3. Ensure VCS is provided a copy of all changes or updates to the SCORERP or VCS site specific.

4. Assist local governments in preparing and maintaining local RER Plans.

5. Establish and direct the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) when directed by the Governor.

6. Coordinate off-site support from state, federal, and other support agencies.

7. Recommend and direct protective actions to include evacuation as well as recovery and re-entry operations in coordination with DHEC.

8. Provide for a 24-hour notification capability with DHEC, other state RER support agencies, affected counties, VCS and the state of North Carolina and insure notification is made as appropriate.

9. Participate with DHEC, VCS and local governments, in the development of exercise scenarios.

10. Conduct RER drills and exercises for VCS as specified in NUREG-0654, FEMA REP-1, REV.1.

11. Maintain close liaison with the nuclear industry to assure that state and VCS RER procedures are compatible.

12. Coordinate public meetings for an emergency management exercise when required.

13. Coordinate and conduct off-site evaluation critiques for each VCS exercise.

14 Prepare off-site after-action reports for each VCS exercise.

15. Secure and maintain appropriate letters of agreement.

16. Coordinate all information on the status of emergency operations and radiological hazards through the News Media Center, if established, or the Governor's Press Office, for release to the public.

17. Coordinate with DHEC and VCS for the RER training of state and local government personnel.

B. <u>Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) will</u>:

1. Provide for 24-hour accident response capability with VCS and EMD and insure notification is made.

2. Prepare and maintain the State Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan.

3. Participate with EMD, VCS, and local governments in the development of RER Plans.

4. Maintain a radiological hazard assessment capability and provide radiological technical support, coordination and guidance for the state and local governments.

5. Conduct and/or coordinate off-site radiological surveillance and monitoring in coordination with the VCS off-site environmental monitoring group.

6. Make recommendations to EMD for protective actions as well as recovery and re-entry guidelines.

7. Provide representatives at the SEOC and VCS.

8. Obtain and coordinate radiological assistance resources from the federal government, other states, and the nuclear industry as required.

9. Provide RER training to state agencies and local governments.

10. Participate in training programs given by VCS for Radiological Monitoring Teams.

11. Participate with EMD and VCS in the development of exercise scenarios.

12. Participate in VCS exercises and drills.

13. Secure and maintain appropriate letters of agreement.

14. Coordinate all information on the status of emergency operations and radiological hazards through the News Media Center, if established, or the Governor's Press Office, for release to the public.

15. Maintain close liaison with the nuclear industry to assure that state and VCS RER procedures are compatible.

C. South Carolina Electric & Gas Company (SCE&G) will:

1. Prepare and maintain on-site Radiological Emergency Response Plans in accordance with Nuclear Regulatory Commission Rules and Regulations.

2. Maintain a 24-hour communications capability with the Highway Department Warning Point and/or the SEOC and with local governments in the 10-Mile EPZ.

3. Notify the South Carolina State Warning Point and affected counties of a VCS accident consistent with approved SCE&G emergency notification procedures.

ATTACHMENT H, SCORERP. MOU BETWEEN SCEMD, SCDHEC AND SCE&G (continued)

4. Recommend protective actions directly to affected counties when the SEOC is not operational.

5. Assist in off-site radiological assessment/monitoring capabilities in coordination with DHEC.

6. Provide Media Center facilities and communications.

7. Be prepared to assist DHEC at other fixed nuclear facility accidents based upon availability.

8. Provide liaison to the SEOC.

9. Provide RER training for site personnel.

10. Assist with technical response training for off-site response personnel as necessary.

11. Secure and update letters of agreement with local government emergency services that will provide on-site assistance.

12. Provide annual training/information briefing of local news media in conjunction with the state.

13. Participate with DHEC, EMD, and local governments in the development of exercise scenarios.

14. Participate in exercises and drills.

15. Prepare and update a public information brochure to be distributed throughout the 10-Mile EPZ on an annual basis.

16. Maintain close liaison with the state and local governments to assure procedures are compatible.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

This agreement will commence with the signing of this Memorandum of Understanding by the South Carolina Emergency Management Division, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, and the South Carolina Electric & Gas Company and supersedes all previous agreements, relating to Radiological Incident responsibilities, between the aforementioned agencies/organizations.

It shall be automatically renewed from year to year. It may be amended by mutual consent or terminated by either party upon giving at least thirty (30) days written notice to the other parties.

ATTACHMENT H, SCORERP. MOU BETWEEN SCEMD, SCDHEC AND SCE&G (continued)

April 2006 Date	/s/ Ronald C. Osborne DIRECTOR, SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION
April 2006 Date	/s/ Robert W. King, Jr., P.E. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONTROL DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL
April 2006 Date	/s/ Jeffrey B. Archie SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY VICE PRESIDENT, NUCLEAR OPERATIONS

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ATTACHMENT I, SCORERP. MOU BETWEEN SCEMD, SCDHEC AND DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION
THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL
AND
DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION

PURPOSE

This Memorandum of Understanding establishes an agreement between the South Carolina Emergency Management Division, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, and Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC, pertaining to the Oconee and Catawba Nuclear Sites (ONS & CNS). It establishes the overall responsibilities relating to emergency preparedness planning, training, coordination, notification, hazard assessment and technical support in the event of a radiological incident at Oconee or Catawba Nuclear Sites that might affect the health, safety and property of the citizens of South Carolina and/or give cause for public concern.

AUTHORITY

A. Act 223, 1967 - South Carolina Atomic Energy and Radiation Control Act as amended.

B. South Carolina Act Number 199, dated July 30, 1979.

AGREEMENT

In accordance with Act 223, 1967; Act 199, 1979; and this Memorandum, the three agencies/organizations listed above agree with the following:

A. Emergency Management Division (EMD) will:

1. Prepare and maintain State Operational Radiological Emergency Response (RER) Plans.

2. Coordinate with DHEC, Duke Energy Carolinas, and local governments in the development of RER Plans.

3. Prepare and maintain site specific plans for ONS and CNS.

4. Assist local governments in preparing and maintaining local RER Plans.

5. Establish and direct State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) when directed by the Governor.

6. Coordinate off-site support from state, federal, and other support agencies.

7. Recommend and direct protective actions to include evacuation as well as recovery\re-entry operations in coordination with DHEC.

8. Provide for a 24-hour notification capability with DHEC, other state RER support agencies, affected counties, Duke Energy Carolinas, and the State of North Carolina and insure notification is made per the South Carolina Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan (SCORERP).

9. Participate with DHEC, Duke Energy Carolinas, and local government, in the development of exercise scenarios.

10. Conduct RER drills and exercises for Duke Energy Carolinas, as specified in 10 CFR 50, Appendix E and FEMA regulations.

11. Maintain close liaison with Duke Energy Carolinas to assure that State and Duke Energy Carolinas RER procedures are compatible.

12. Coordinate public meetings for an emergency preparedness exercise when required.

13. Coordinate off-site evaluation critiques for each ONS or CNS exercise.

14. Prepare off-site after-action reports for each ONS or CNS exercise.

15. Secure and maintain appropriate letters of agreement per the SCORERP.

16. Coordinate all information on the status of emergency operations and radiological hazards through the Joint Information Center, if established, or the Governor's Public Information Office, for release to the public.

17. Coordinate with DHEC and Duke Energy Carolinas for the RER training of state and local government personnel.

Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) will:

1. Provide for 24-hour accident response capability with Duke Energy Carolinas and EMD and insure notification is made per the South Carolina Technical Radiological Response Plan (STRERP).

2. Prepare and maintain State Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan.

3. Participate with EMD, Duke Energy Carolinas and local government in the development of RER Plans.

4. Maintain a radiological hazard assessment capability and provide radiological technical support, coordination and guidance for the state and local governments.

5. Conduct and/or coordinate off-site radiological surveillance and monitoring with the Duke Energy Carolinas off-site monitoring group.

6. Make recommendations to EMD for protective actions as well as recovery and re-entry guidelines.

7. Provide representatives at the SEOC, and Emergency Operations Facility.

8. Obtain and coordinate radiological assistance resources from the federal government, other states, and the nuclear industry as required.

9. Provide RER training to state agencies and local governments.

10. Participate in annual training programs given by Duke Energy Carolinas.

11. Participate with EMD and Duke Energy Carolinas in the development of exercise scenarios.

12. Participate in ONS and CNS federally evaluated exercises and drills, and other exercises and drills as resources allow.

13. Secure and maintain appropriate letters of agreement per the SCORERP.

14. Coordinate all information on the status of emergency operations and radiological hazards through the Joint Information Center, if established, or the Governor's Public Information Office, for

release to the public.

15. Maintain close liaison with Duke Energy Carolinas to assure that state and Duke Energy Carolinas RER procedures are compatible.

Duke Energy Carolinas will:

1. Prepare and maintain on-site radiological emergency response plans in accordance with Nuclear Regulatory Commission Regulations.

2. Maintain the ability for 24-hour communications with the South Carolina State Warning Point, SEOC, and with local governments in the 10-Mile EPZ during an emergency.

3. Notify the South Carolina State Warning Point and affected counties of an emergency, consistent with approved emergency procedures.

4. Recommend protective actions directly to affected counties when SEOC is not operational, consistent with approved emergency procedures.

5. Conduct off-site radiological assessment/monitoring in coordination with DHEC.

6. Provide Joint Information Center facilities and communications.

7. Be prepared to assist DHEC at other fixed nuclear facility accidents upon availability.

8. Provide liaison to the SEOC.

9. Provide RER training for site personnel.

10. Assist with technical response training for off-site response personnel as necessary.

11. Secure and update letters of agreement with local government emergency services that will provide on-site assistance.

12. Provide annual training/information briefing of local news media.

13. Participate with DHEC, EMD, and local government in the development of exercise scenarios.

14. Conduct required ONS and CNS exercises and drills.

15. Prepare and update public information materials to be distributed throughout the 10-Mile EPZ on an annual basis.

16. Maintain close liaison with the state and local governments to assure procedures are compatible.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

This agreement will commence with the signing of this Memorandum of Understanding by the South Carolina Emergency Management Division, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, and Duke Energy Carolinas and supersedes all previous agreements, relating to Radiological Incident responsibilities, among the aforementioned agencies/organizations.

It shall be automatically renewed at least every 3 years. It may be amended by mutual consent or terminated by either party upon giving at least thirty (30) days written notice to the other parties.

1/04/2007
Date

DIRECTOR, SOUTH CAROLINA
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION

12/18/06
Date

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONTROL
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH &
ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

11-30-06
Date

GROUP EXECUTIVE AND CHIEF NUCLEAR OFFICER
DUKE POWER COMPANY LLC D/B/A DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC

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ATTACHMENT J, SCORERP. MOU BETWEEN SCEMD, SCDHEC AND GEORGIA POWER COMPANY

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION
THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL
AND
GEORGIA POWER COMPANY

I. PURPOSE

This Memorandum of Understanding establishes an agreement between the South Carolina Emergency Management Division, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, and Georgia Power Company pertaining to the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant (VEGP). It establishes the overall responsibilities relating to emergency preparedness planning, training, coordination, notification, hazard assessment and technical support in the event of a radiological incident at the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant (VEGP) that might affect the health, safety and property of the citizens of South Carolina and/or give cause for public concern.

II. AUTHORITY

A. Act 223, 1967 - South Carolina Atomic Energy and Radiation Control Act as amended.

B. South Carolina Act number 199, dated July 30, 1979.

III. AGREEMENT

In accordance with Act 223, 1967; Act 199, 1979; and this Memorandum, the three agencies/organizations listed above agree with the following:

A. Emergency Management Division (EMD) will:

1. Prepare and maintain State Operational Radiological Emergency Response (RER) Plans.

2. Coordinate with DHEC, VEGP, and local governments in the development of RER Plans.

3. Prepare and maintain site specific plans for VEGP.

4. Assist local governments in preparing and maintaining local RER Plans.

5. Establish and direct the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) when directed by the Governor.

6. Provide liaison to the VEGP EOF when activated.

7. Coordinate off-site support from state, federal, and other support agencies.

8. Recommend and direct protective actions to include evacuation as well as recovery and re-entry operations in coordination with DHEC.

9. Provide for a 24-hour notification capability with DHEC, other state RER support agencies, affected counties, VEGP and the state of Georgia and insure notification is made as appropriate.

10. Participate with DHEC, VEGP and local governments, in the development of exercise scenarios.

11. Conduct RER drills and exercises for VEGP as specified in 10CFR50, Appendix E.

12. Maintain close liaison with the nuclear industry to assure that State and VEGP RER procedures are compatible.

13. Coordinate public meetings for an Emergency Management exercise when required.

14. Coordinate and conduct off-site evaluation critiques for each VEGP exercise.

15. Prepare off-site after-action reports for each VEGP exercise.

16. Secure and maintain appropriate letters of agreement.

17. Coordinate all information on the status of emergency operations and radiological hazards through the Emergency News Center, if established, or the Governor's Press Office, for release to the public.

18. Coordinate with DHEC and VEGP for the RER training of state and local government personnel.

B. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) will:

1. Provide for 24-hour accident response capability with VEGP and EMD and insure notification is made as appropriate.

2. Prepare and maintain the State Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan.

3. Participate with EMD, VEGP, and local governments in the development of RER Plans.

4. Maintain a radiological hazard assessment capability and provide radiological technical support, coordination and guidance for the state and local governments.

5. Conduct and/or coordinate off-site radiological surveillance and monitoring in South Carolina in coordination with the VEGP.

6. Make recommendations to EMD for protective actions as well as recovery and re-entry guidelines.

7. Provide representatives at the SEOC and VEGP Emergency Operations Facility when activated.

8. Obtain and coordinate radiological assistance resources from the federal government, other states, and the nuclear industry as required.

9. Provide RER training to state agencies and local governments.

10. Participate in training programs given by VEGP for Radiological Monitoring Teams.

11. Participate with EMD and VEGP in the development of exercise scenarios.

12. Participate in VEGP exercises and drills.

13. Secure and maintain appropriate letters of agreement.

14. Coordinate all information on the status of emergency operations and radiological hazards through the Emergency News Center, if established, or the Governor's Press Office, for release to the public.

15. Maintain close liaison with the nuclear industry to assure that state and VEGP RER procedures are compatible.

C. <u>The Vogtle Electric Generating Plant will</u>:

1. Prepare and maintain on-site Radiological Emergency Response Plans in accordance with Nuclear Regulatory Commission Rules and Regulations.

2. Maintain the ability for 24-hour communications with the Highway Department Warning Point and/or the SEOC and with local governments in the 10-Mile EPZ during emergency conditions.

3. Notify the South Carolina State Warning Point and affected counties of an accident consistent with approved emergency notification procedures.

4. Recommend protective actions to EMD, DHEC, and affected counties.

5. Assist in off-site radiological assessment/monitoring capabilities in coordination with DHEC.

6. Provide Emergency News Center facilities and communications.

7. Provide liaison to the SEOC.

8. Provide RER training for site personnel.

9. Assist with technical response training for off-site response personnel as necessary.

10. Provide annual training/information briefing of local news media.

11. Participate with DHEC, EMD, and local governments in the development of exercise scenarios.

12. Conduct required VEGP exercises and drills.

13. Prepare and update a public information brochure to be distributed throughout the 10-Mile EPZ on an annual basis.

14. Maintain close liaison with the state and local governments to assure procedures are compatible.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

This agreement will commence with the signing of this Memorandum of Understanding by the South Carolina Emergency Management Division, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, and Georgia Power Company and supersedes all previous agreements, relating to Radiological Incident responsibilities, between the aforementioned agencies/organizations.

It shall be automatically renewed from year to year. It may be amended by mutual consent or terminated by either party upon giving at least thirty (30) days written notice to the other parties.

September 2002 Date	/s/ Ronald C. Osborne DIRECTOR FOR SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION
September 2002 Date	/s/ R. Lewis Shaw DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONTROL DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL
September 2002 Date	/s/ Ken C. McCoy FOR GEORGIA POWER COMPANY

ATTACHMENT K, SCORERP. MOU AMONG DOE-SAVANNAH RIVER OPERATIONS OFFICE, SCEMD, SCDHEC RE: VOGTLE ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT

DE-MUO9-85SR15114

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING AMONG THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY SAVANNAH RIVER OPERATIONS OFFICE, THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION, AND THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL CONCERNING EMERGENCY PLANNING, PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE IN SOUTH CAROLINA FOR INCIDENTS AT THE SOUTHERN NUCLEAR OPERATING COMPANY VOGTLE ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT

I. PURPOSE:

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) establishes an agreement among the Department of Energy Savannah River Operations Office (DOE-SR), South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD), and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC). It establishes emergency management (planning, preparedness and response) responsibilities relating to that portion of the Southern Nuclear Operating Company, Vogtle Electric Generating Plant (SNC-VEGP) Plume Exposure Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) located within the Savannah River Site.

II. AUTHORITIES & REFERENCES

A. Act 223, 1967 - South Carolina Atomic Energy and Radiation Control Act, as amended
B. South Carolina Act Number 199, dated July 30, 1979
C. SRS Emergency Plan, SCD-7
D. DOE Region 3 RAP Response Plan, Q18 Vol. II
E. Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 2011-2284
F. DOE O 151.1C, Comprehensive Emergency Management System, November 2, 2005
G. National Response Framework, January 22, 2008

III. AGREEMENT:

In accordance with the authorities delineated in Paragraph II above, the parties agree to the following:

A. <u>DOE-SR will:</u>

1. Exercise overall responsibility, jurisdiction, and authority for conducting onsite response operations to protect the health and safety of SRS personnel (e.g., DOE and DOE contractor/subcontractor employees and official visitors) and property in the event of a VEGP incident to include the following:

   a. Receiving incident notifications from SNC-VEGP;

   b. Emergency notification of SRS personnel;

ATTACHMENT K, SCORERP. MOU AMONG DOE-SAVANNAH RIVER OPERATIONS OFFICE, SCEMD, SCDHEC RE: VOGTLE ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT (continued)

c. Coordination with SNC-VEGP concerning incident impact on SRS personnel or property;

d. Onsite radiological hazard assessment and implementation of appropriate protective actions to include shelter or evacuation of affected SRS Areas;

e. Monitoring and decontamination of SRS personnel when necessary;

f. Onsite radiological monitoring and assessment activities;

g. Onsite medical support except as indicated in Items III.A.2. and III.B.2. below;

h. Public information activities associated with VEGP incident impact on SRS personnel or property; and

i. Implementation of recovery and reentry operations.

2. Provide for emergency notification and as necessary, evacuation, monitoring, decontamination, and immediate life saving medical treatment of non-SRS personnel on site, to include the following:

a. The general public transiting SRS on SC Highway 125;

b. CSX Railroad employees on the SRS railroad right-of-way; and

c. Authorized hunters on SRS to include the Crackerneck area.

3. Provide for access control for SRS areas affected by a VEGP incident, to include closure of SC Highway 125 and CSX Railroad right-of-way through SRS, when necessary to protect SRS personnel and public health and safety;

4. Provide projected release dispersion information from SRS Weather Information and Display System (WINDS) calculations based on SNC-VEGP supplied source term data;

5. Coordinate with the DOE Region 3 Radiological Assistance Program (RAP) Coordinator, as necessary, to ensure RAP provides offsite radiological monitoring and assessment support upon request of the State of South Carolina following declaration of an "Alert" or higher emergency classification at VEGP;

6. Request the DOE Region 3 RAP Coordinator to provide advice to and coordinate support for the State of South Carolina regarding additional monitoring and assessment assistance available through the DOE/NNSA Radiological Emergency Response Assets.

ATTACHMENT K, SCORERP. MOU AMONG DOE-SAVANNAH RIVER OPERATIONS OFFICE, SCEMD, SCDHEC RE: VOGTLE ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT (continued)

7. Coordinate, SRS radiological monitoring and assessment activities conducted within South Carolina, to include SRS, with the State of South Carolina and SNC-VEGP;

8. Coordinate to the extent practical, SRS public information activities relating to a VEGP incident with the State of South Carolina and, SNC VEGP;

9. Deploy appropriate DOE and DOE contractor personnel (SRS Liaison) to the State Emergency Operations Center, when activated, to facilitate communications and coordination in the event of a VEGP incident;

10. Maintain a twenty-four (24) hour capability for communications and coordination relating to a VEGP incident through the SRS Operations Center (SRSOC);

11. Ensure that appropriate emergency plans and procedures are in place to implement DOE responsibilities under this agreement;

12. Maintain a point of contact within the Savannah River Operations Office, for VEGP-emergency planning coordination with DHEC and SCEMD.

B. SCEMD and SCDHEC will:

1. Maintain a twenty-four (24)-hour capability for communications and coordination relating to a VEGP incident;

2. Coordinate the provision of necessary medical and other follow-up treatment for non-SRS personnel identified in Item III.A.2;

3. Maintain a point of contact within their respective organizations for VEGP emergency planning and coordination with DOE.

C. All parties agree:

1. To maintain: effective lines of communications and coordination in the event of a VEGP incident;

2. To review this agreement on an annual basis.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION:

A. This MOU shall become effective upon the latter date of signature of the parties.

B. The provisions of this Agreement are applicable only to DOE/State of South Carolina emergency planning and response coordination concerning a VEGP incident.

ATTACHMENT K, SCORERP. MOU AMONG DOE-SAVANNAH RIVER OPERATIONS OFFICE, SCEMD, SCDHEC RE: VOGTLE ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT (continued)

C. This MOU supersedes a previous Memorandum dated June 7, 2007, among SCDHEC, SCEMD, and DOE-SR.

V. AMMENDMENT / TERMINATION

A. This MOU may be amended in writing by mutual consent of the parties concerned.

B. Termination of this MOU requires any of the parties giving thirty (30) days written notice to the other parties. Termination notices will be communicated through contacts established in this MOU.

VI. IMPLEMENTING AUTHORITY SIGNATURES

Jeffrey M. Allison, Manager
Savannah River Operations Office
United States Department of Energy

10/3/08
Date

Ronald C. Osborne, Director
South Carolina Emergency
Management Division
Office of the Adjutant General

1/05/2009
Date

Robert W. King, Jr., PE
Deputy Commissioner, EQC
South Carolina Department of
Health and Environmental Control

11/06/08
Date

DE-MU09-92SR18275 OFFSITE NOTIFICATION AND INCIDENT CLASSIFICATION FOR THE SAVANNAH RIVER SITE

EXHIBIT 1
OFFSITE NOTIFICATION AND INCIDENT CLASSIFICATION FOR THE SAVANNAH RIVER SITE

1. **Operational Emergency:** An event that represents a significant degradation in the level of safety at a site/facility and requires time-urgent response efforts from outside the site/facility. Operational Emergencies are further classified as either an Alert, Site Area Emergency, or General Emergency, in order of increasing severity, when events occur that represent a specific threat to workers and the public due to the release or potential release of significant quantities of radiological and non-radiological hazardous materials.

   ALERT: An ALERT is declared when events are predicted, in progress or have occurred that result in one or more of the following:

   - An actual or potential substantial degradation in the level of control over hazardous materials (radiological and non-radiological) where the radiation dose from any release to the environment of radioactive material or a concentration in air of other hazardous material is expected to exceed the applicable Protective Action Criteria (PAC) at or beyond 30 meters from the point of release. The PAC is not expected to be exceeded at or beyond the facility boundary.
   - An actual or potential substantial degradation in the level of safety or security of a nuclear weapon, component, or test device that would not pose an immediate threat to workers or the public.
   - An actual or potential substantial degradation in the level of safety or security of a facility or process that could, with further degradation, produce a Site Area Emergency or General Emergency.

   SITE AREA EMERGENCY (SAE): An SAE is declared when events are predicted, in progress, or have occurred that result in one or more of the following situations:

   - An actual or potential major failure of functions necessary for the protection of workers or the public. The radiation dose from any release of radioactive material or concentration in air from any release of other hazardous material is expected to exceed the applicable PAC beyond the facility boundary. The PAC is not expected to be exceeded at or beyond the site boundary.
   - An actual or potential threat to the integrity of a nuclear weapon, component, or test device that may adversely impact the health and safety of workers in the immediate area, but not the public.
   - An actual or potential major degradation in the level of safety or security of a facility or process that could, with further degradation, produce a General Emergency.

EXHIBIT 1 DE-MU09-92SR18275 OFFSITE NOTIFICATION AND INCIDENT CLASSIFICATION FOR THE SAVANNAH RIVER SITE (continued)

GENERAL EMERGENCY (GE): A GE is declared when events are predicted, in progress, or have occurred that result in one or more of the following situations:

- Actual or imminent catastrophic reduction of facility safety or security systems with potential for the release of large quantities of hazardous materials (radiological or non-radiological) to the environment. The radiation dose from any release of radioactive material or a concentration in air from any release of other hazardous material is expected to exceed the applicable Protective Action Guide or Emergency Response Planning Guideline at or beyond the site boundary.
- Actual or likely catastrophic failures in safety or security systems threatening the integrity of a nuclear weapon, component, or test device that may adversely impact the health and safety of workers and the public.

2. **Courtesy Notifications:** An event or condition that does not fall within the Operational Emergency categorization and classification system but has the potential for significant public or media interest