



# **FARLEY NUCLEAR POWER PLANT**

## **AFTER ACTION REPORT**

**(FINAL)**

**December 8, 2010**  
**Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Program**



*Published April 2011*

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## **Administrative Handling Instructions**

1. This After Action Report (AAR) for the 2010 Farley Nuclear Power Plant (FNP) Radiological Emergency Preparedness, Plume Phase Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) Exercise is considered a public document.
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## Executive Summary

On December 8, 2010, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region IV, Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Program staff evaluated a plume exposure pathway exercise in the emergency planning zone (EPZ) around the Joseph M. Farley Nuclear Power Plant (FNP). FNP is located near Dothan, Alabama on a rural and wooded 1,850 acre site in Houston County. The FNP 10-mile EPZ encompasses portions of both Alabama and Georgia. All times in this report are in Central Standard Time (CST).

FEMA's overall objective of the exercise was to assess the level of State and local preparedness in responding to a radiological emergency at FNP. The purpose of this report is to analyze exercise results, identify strengths to be maintained and built upon, identify potential areas for further improvement and support development of corrective actions.

This exercise was held in accordance with FEMA's policies and guidance concerning the exercise of State and local radiological emergency response plans (RERPs) and procedures. The evaluation team conducted this exercise using Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) methodology. The previous Federally-evaluated exercise for this site was conducted on March 12, 2008. The qualifying emergency preparedness exercise was conducted on November 19 and 20, 1980.

The specific objectives for the 2010 FNP REP Exercise were as follows:

- **Objective 1:** Demonstrate the ability to provide emergency operations center management including direction and control through the State and counties emergency operations centers (EOC).
- **Objective 2:** Demonstrate the ability to provide protective action decision-making for State and county emergency workers and the general public through exercise play and discussions of plans and procedures.
- **Objective 3:** Demonstrate the ability to physically implement protective actions for State and county emergency workers and the general public through exercise demonstration and discussion of plans and procedures.
- **Objective 4:** Demonstrate the ability to activate the Prompt Alert and Notification System utilizing the PNS/EAS System through exercise play.
- **Objective 5:** Demonstrate the effectiveness of plans, policies and procedures in the Emergency News Center (ENC) for joint (public and private sector) emergency information communications.

These objectives encompass the REP Program Exercise Evaluation Criteria as negotiated in the Extent of Play (EOP) Agreements included in Appendix G.

The evaluation of out-of-sequence (OOS) activities on October 20, 21 and December 8, 2010 is

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included in this report. The activities included backup route alerting, protective actions for schools, reception center, congregate care, and emergency worker and equipment monitoring and decontamination for Alabama, and waterway warning for Early County, Georgia.

State and local organizations demonstrated knowledge of their emergency response plans and procedures and their ability to implement them. No Deficiencies or Areas Requiring Corrective Action (ARCA) were identified.

FEMA wishes to acknowledge the exceptional efforts of the many individuals who planned, prepared for and participated in this exercise. The enthusiasm, cooperation, and teamwork displayed by all participants highlighted the obvious training and preparation invested in this successful demonstration.

FEMA will provide identified strengths and areas for improvement to the States of Alabama and Georgia under separate cover. Those documents will be designated For Official Use Only (FOUO) in compliance with Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) standards.

## Section 1: Exercise Overview

### 1.1 Exercise Details

**Exercise Name**

2010 FNP REP Evaluated Exercise

**Type of Exercise**

Full-Scale Exercise

**Exercise Out of Sequence/Off Scenario Dates**

October 20, 21 and December 8, 2010

**Exercise Date**

December 8, 2010

**Locations**

See Appendix E for a complete listing of locations of supported exercise activities.

**Sponsors**

Alabama Emergency  
Management Agency  
5898 County Line Road 41  
P.O. Drawer 2160  
Clanton, Alabama 35046-2160

Alabama Department of Public Health  
201 Monroe Street  
P.O. Box 303017  
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-3017

Georgia Emergency  
Management Agency  
935 East Confederate Avenue, SE  
P.O. Box 18055  
Atlanta, Georgia 30316-0055

Southern Nuclear Operating Company  
40 Inverness Center Parkway  
P. O. Box 1295  
Birmingham, Alabama 35201-1295

**Program**

FEMA REP Program

**Mission**

Response

**Capabilities**

- Emergency Operations Center Management
- Emergency Public Information and Warning
- Citizen Evacuation and Shelter in Place
- Emergency Public Safety and Security Response
- Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination
- Mass Care

**Scenario Type**

REP, Full Plume Phase EPZ

**1.2 Exercise Planning Team Leadership**

See Appendix F for a listing of the members of the exercise planning team leadership.

**1.3 Participating Organizations**

The following agencies, organizations and units of government participated in the 2010 FNP REP Exercise.

<b>State of Alabama</b>
Alabama Emergency Management Agency
Preparedness Section
Alabama Department of Public Health
Office of Radiation Control
Houston County Health Department
Alabama Department of Human Resources
<b>State of Georgia</b>
Georgia Emergency Management Agency
Radiological Preparedness Branch
Department of Natural Resources
Environmental Protection Division
Georgia Forestry Commission
Communications
Department of Agriculture
Energy
Department of Public Safety (GSP)
External Affairs (Public Affairs)
Department of Defense (GA NG)
<b>Risk Jurisdiction – Houston County, AL</b>
Dothan-Houston County Emergency Management Agency
Houston County Rescue Squads
Dothan Fire Department
Houston County Sheriff’s Department
Dothan Police Department
Houston County Road & Bridge Department
Houston County Commission
Houston County Board of Education
<b>Risk Jurisdiction – Early County, Georgia</b>
Blakely - Early County Emergency Management Agency
Sheriff’s Department
Department of Family and Children Services
Health Department
Board of Education
Emergency Services
Department of Public Safety

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Public Works Department
Commission, Chairman, & Administrator
<b>Private/Non-Governmental/Community Organizations</b>
American Red Cross
Wiregrass Area Chapter
Early County Community Volunteers
Southern Company
Southern Nuclear Operating Company
Alabama Power Company
Georgia Pacific Paper Company

## Section 2: Exercise Design Summary

### 2.1 Exercise Purpose and Design

DHS/FEMA administers the REP Program pursuant to the regulations found in Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) parts 350, 351 and 352. 44 CFR 350 codifies 16 planning standards that form the basis for radiological emergency response planning for licensees and State, local, and tribal governments impacted by the EPZs established for each nuclear power plant site in the United States. 44 CFR 350 sets forth the mechanisms for the formal review and approval of State, local, and tribal government RERPs and procedures by DHS/FEMA. One of the REP program cornerstones established by these regulations is the biennial exercise of offsite response capabilities. During these exercises State, local, and tribal governments demonstrate their abilities to implement their plans and procedures to protect the health and safety of the public in the event of a radiological emergency at the nuclear plant.

The results of this exercise, together with the review of the RERPs and procedures and the verification of the periodic requirements set forth in NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1 through the Annual Letter of Certification and staff assistance visits, enable FEMA to provide a statement with the transmission of this final After Action Report to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) that State, local, and tribal plans and preparedness are: (1) adequate to protect the health and safety of the public living in the vicinity of the nuclear power facility by providing reasonable assurance that appropriate protective measures can be taken offsite in the event of a radiological emergency, and (2) capable of being implemented.

The Alabama Emergency Management Agency (AEMA) participated in this exercise at the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) as well as at the Interim Operations Facility (IOF) in Houston County, AL. The Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) participated in this exercise at the State Operations Center (SOC) in Atlanta, Georgia.

Formal submission of the RERPs for FNP to FEMA Region IV by the State of Alabama and Houston County occurred on November 10, 1980 and by the State of Georgia and Early County on June 9, 1980. In accordance with 44 CFR 350, formal approval of the RERPs for the State of Alabama and Houston County was granted on March 11, 1981 and approval for the State of Georgia and Early County on May 5, 1981.

A REP exercise was evaluated on December 8, 2010, and included evaluations of the following out of sequence (OOS) activities in Houston County, Alabama held on October 20 and 21, 2010:

- Emergency worker and equipment monitoring and decontamination
- Reception center
- Backup route alerting

- Congregate care
- Protective actions for schools

Early County, Georgia demonstrated waterway warnings OOS on December 8, 2010.

## 2.2 FEMA Exercise Objectives and Capabilities

Capabilities-based planning allows for exercise planning teams to develop exercise objectives and observe exercise outcomes through a framework of specific action items that were derived from the Target Capabilities List (TCL). The capabilities listed below form the foundation for the organization of all FEMA Region IV REP Program objectives and observations in this exercise.

- **Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Management:** Is the capability to provide multi-agency coordination (MAC) for incident management by activating and operating an EOC for a pre-planned or no-notice event. EOC management includes EOC activation, notification, staffing, and deactivation; management, direction, control, and coordination of response and recovery activities; coordination of efforts among neighboring governments at each level and among local, regional, State, and Federal EOCs; coordination public information and warning; and maintenance of the information and communication necessary for coordinating response and recovery activities.
- **Emergency Public Information and Warning:** Is the capability that includes public information, alert/warning and notification. It involves developing, coordinating, and disseminating information to the public, coordinating officials, and incident management and responders across all jurisdictions and disciplines effectively under all hazard conditions.
- **Citizen Evacuation and Shelter in Place:** Is the capability to prepare for, ensure communication of, and immediately execute the safe and effective sheltering-in-place of an at-risk population (and companion animals), and/or the organized and managed evacuation of the at-risk population (and companion animals) to areas of safe refuge in response to a potentially or actually dangerous environment. In addition, this capability involves the safe reentry of the population where feasible.
- **Emergency Public Safety and Security Response:** Is the capability to reduce the impact and consequences of an incident or major event by securing the affected area, including crime/incident scene preservation issues as appropriate, safely diverting the public from hazards, providing security support to other response operations and properties, and sustaining operations from response through recovery. Public Safety and Security Response requires coordination among officials from Law Enforcement (LE), Fire and Emergency Medical Services (EMS).
- **Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination:** Is the capability to assess

and manage the consequences of a hazardous materials release, either accidental or as part of a terrorist attack. It includes testing and identifying all likely hazardous substances onsite; ensuring that responders have protective clothing and equipment; conducting rescue operations to remove affected victims from the hazardous environment; conducting geographical survey searches of suspected sources or contamination spreads and establishing isolation perimeters; mitigating the effects of hazardous materials, decontaminating on-site victims, responders, and equipment; coordinating off-site decontamination with relevant agencies, and notifying environmental, health, and law enforcement agencies having jurisdiction for the incident to begin implementation of their standard evidence collection and investigation procedures.

- **Mass Care:** Is the capability to provide immediate shelter, feeding centers, basic first aid, bulk distribution of needed items, and related services to persons affected by a large-scale incident, including special needs populations. Special needs populations include individuals with physical or mental disabilities who require medical attention or personal care beyond basic first aid. Other special-needs populations include non-English speaking populations that may need to have information presented in other languages. The mass care capability also provides for pet care/handling through local government and appropriate animal-related organizations. Mass care is usually performed by nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), such as the American Red Cross, or by local government-sponsored volunteer efforts, such as Citizen Corps. Special-needs populations are generally the responsibility of local government, with medical needs addressed by the medical community and/or its alternate care facilities. State and Federal entities also play a role in public and environmental health by ensuring safe conditions, safe food, potable water, sanitation, clean air, etc.

Additionally, each capability is linked to several corresponding activities and tasks to provide additional details. Based upon the identified exercise objectives, the following capabilities and associated activities are:

- **Objective 1:** Demonstrate the ability to provide emergency operations center management including direction and control through the State and counties emergency operations centers (EOC).
  - **Capability: EOC Management** – Activate EOC/MACC/IOF; Direct EOC/MACC/IOF Tactical Operations; and Provide EOC/MACC/IOF Connectivity
- **Objective 2:** Demonstrate the ability to provide protective action decision-making for State and County emergency workers and the general public through exercise play and discussions of plans and procedures.
  - **Capability: EOC Management** – Gather and Provide Information; Identify and Address Issues; and Support and Coordinate Response
  - **Capability: Emergency Public Information and Warning** – Manage Emergency Public Information and Warnings; Activate Emergency Public

Information, Alert/Warning, and Notification Plans and Issue Emergency Warnings

- **Objective 3:** Demonstrate the ability to physically implement protective actions for State and county emergency workers and the general public through exercise demonstration and discussion of plans and procedures.
  - **Capability: EOC Management** – Direct EOC Tactical Operations; Gather and Provide Information; and Identify and Address Issues
  - **Capability: Emergency Public Safety and Security Response** – Activate Public Safety and Security Response; Control Traffic, Crowd, and Scene; and Command and Control Public Safety and Security Response Operations
  - **Capability: Citizen Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place** – Direct Evacuation and/or In-Place Protection Operations; Activate Evacuation and/or In-Place Protection; Implement Evacuation Orders for General Population; Collect and Evacuate Population Requiring Assistance
  - **Capability: Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination** – Direct Hazardous Material Response and Decontamination Tactical Operations; Activate Hazardous Material Response and Decontamination; Assess Hazard and Evaluate Risk; and Conduct Decontamination and Clean-up /Recovery Operations
  - **Capability: Mass Care** – Establish Shelter Operations and Shelter General Population.
  
- **Objective 4:** Demonstrate the ability to activate the Prompt Alert and Notification System utilizing the PNS/EAS System through exercise play.
  - **Capability: Emergency Public Information and Warning** – Manage Emergency Public Information and Warnings; Activate Emergency Public Information, Alert/Warning, and Notification Plans; and Issue Public Information, Alerts/Warnings, and Notifications.
  
- **Objective 5:** Demonstrate the effectiveness of plans, policies and procedures in the Emergency News Center (ENC) for joint (public and private sector) emergency information communications.
  - **Capability: Emergency Public Information and Warning** – Establish Joint Information Center; Conduct Joint Information Center Operations; Issue Public Information, Alerts/Warnings, and Notifications; Conduct Media Relations; and Provide Public Rumor Control.

### 2.3 Scenario Summary

The exercise was based on the following scenario of plant events provided by the licensee. Times were for planning purposes only.

The crew is on station at 0700 to receive their pre-drill brief and turnover. The simulator run is stated at 0730 and crew has the shift.

At 0753, the 4160V 1F Bus supply breaker (DF01) from 1A Startup Transformer trips open with CO<sub>2</sub> actuation in the 4160V 1F switchgear room. Control Room enters procedure AOP-5.0 due to a loss of A Train power supply. At 0754, 1-2A and 1C Diesel Generators (D/G) have started, but Breaker DF08 (1-2A D/G supply breaker to 4160V F Bus) will not close to energize the 1F 4160V Bus due to a fault indicated on the bus. At ~0800 the Systems Operator (SO) dispatched to investigate 4160V breaker (DF01) reports a very strong wintergreen smell in the 139' elevation of Non-rad Auxiliary Building to the Control Room. This report is indicative of a CO<sub>2</sub> actuation and is enough information to declare an **ALERT** based on HA3 TV1 (Release of Toxic, Asphyxiant or Flammable Gases Within or Contiguous to a VITAL AREA Which Jeopardizes Operation of Systems Required to Maintain Safe Operations or Establish or Maintain Safe Shutdown). The control room staff will begin taking actions for an ALERT per NMP-EP-110. The PEA and ERO call-out should be activated and assembly/accountability should be initiated. Within approximately 15 minutes of the declaration, State and/or local notifications should be complete. Within 60 minutes, the Emergency Response Data System (ERDS) should be activated. NRC notifications should be complete as soon as possible following State and local notifications but within 60 minutes of declaration. Within 75 minutes of the declaration, the TSC, OSC and EOF (60 minutes for EOF) should be fully staffed and operational.

At ~0802 the Control Room enters procedure AOP-29 and dispatches the fire brigade and around ~0810, the fire brigade reports that there is no fire in the 4160V F switchgear room. By ~0822 the fire brigade makes preparations to ventilate the areas affected by CO<sub>2</sub> actuation and reports to control room that there is damage to breaker DF01 (1A Startup Transformer Supply Breaker to 4160V F Bus).

At 0827 alarms for Control Rod Drive Mechanism (CRDM) fans stopped (BC3 alarm) and Reactor Cavity Cooling Fan stopped (BD3) come in and the Unit Operator (UO) goes to the Balance of Plant Panel (BOP) to start the Reactor Cavity Cooling fan per the appropriate Annunciator Response Procedure (ARP).

At 0907 a loss of offsite power (LOSP) occurs followed by a Reactor Trip and Turbine Trip. The Crew begins taking immediate actions of procedure EEP-0. B train power is supplied via 1B Diesel Generator. 1A Motor Driven Aux Feed Water Pump (MDAFWP) is not available due to a loss of A Train power and 1B MDAFWP will not start from the MCB. The Unit 1 Turbine Driven Aux Feed Water Pump (TDAFWP) will not come up to full speed due to blown fuses for the governor and as a result Aux Feed Water (AFW) flow is less than 395gpm resulting in H.1 alarm indicating a Loss of Heat Sink. The crew enters procedure FRP-H.1. Conditions are met for a **SITE AREA EMERGENCY** based on FS1 (Potential Loss of the Fuel Clad and RCS Barriers). The TSC staff will begin taking actions for the Site Area Emergency per NMP-EP-110. Within approximately 15 minutes of the declaration, State and /or local notifications should be complete. NRC notifications should be complete as soon as possible following State and local notifications, but within 60 minutes of the declaration.

By 0930, the Crew begins taking measures to restore air which was lost during the loss of offsite power. At ~ 1000 electricians replace the breaker for the 1B MDAFWP and the pump is ready to be placed in service and around 1006 the 1B MDAFWP is started.

At ~1009 the crew exits FRP-H.1 and transitions to procedure ESP-0.1. At ~1016 a safety injection occurs and the crew takes immediate actions per procedure EEP-0. At 1021 the 1D Containment Cooler trips when it is started in slow speed due to a short that result in a failure of the Containment Building electrical penetration for the 1D Containment Cooler. Shortly thereafter at ~1023, 1C Containment Cooler is started. Around 1034, the Crew exits procedure EEP-0 and transitions to ESP-1.1.

At 1041, there is a large break Loss of Coolant Accident (LOCA) on 1C Loop coincident with a 50% fuel failure. Due to the faulted 1D Containment Cooler electrical penetration there is a release path to the environment via the Penetration Room Filtration (PRF) ventilation system to the plant vent stack. R-10, R-14, R-21, R-22, R-29B I<sub>2</sub> and R-29B, Noble Gas are all in alarm indicating a loss of Containment Barrier based on these effluent monitors in alarm. R-2 and R-7 are in alarm indicating a loss of RCS Barrier. R-27A and R-27B are reading >1400 Rem/hr indicating a loss of Fuel Clad Barrier. This is enough information to declare a **GENERAL EMERGENCY** based on FG1 (Loss of Three Barriers). The TSC staff will begin taking actions for the General Emergency per NMP-EP-110. Within approximately 15 minutes of the declaration, State and Local notifications should be complete. NRC notifications should be complete as soon as possible following State and local notifications but within 60 minutes of declaration.

The Control Room performs immediate actions of procedure EEP-0 and by ~1043 the immediate actions of EEP-0 are complete with Containment Spray in service. At ~ 1048 there is a valid red path on P.1 so the Crew transitions to procedure FRP-P.1 and then around 1049 the Crew transitions to procedure EEP-1.

At ~1052 electricians report to Control Room that the 4160V 1F Bus supply breaker (DF01) was damaged but that the 1F 4160V bus was not damaged. The faulted breaker has been removed and the 1-2A Diesel Generator output breaker is ready to be tied to the 4160V F Bus and by ~1110 the Crew restores power to 4160V F Bus via the 1-2A Diesel Generator. At ~1112, 1A MDAFWP is started.

The Control Room performs immediate actions of procedure EEP-0 and by ~1043 the immediate actions of EEP-0 are complete with Containment Spray in service. At ~ 1048 there is a valid red path on P.1 so the Crew transitions to procedure FRP-P.1 and then around 1049 the Crew transitions to procedure EEP-1.

At ~1052 electricians report to Control Room that the 4160V 1F Bus supply breaker (DF01) was damaged but that the 1F 4160V bus was not damaged. The faulted breaker has been removed and the 1-2A Diesel Generator output breaker is ready to be tied to the 4160V F Bus and by ~1110 the Crew restores power to 4160V F Bus via the 1-2A Diesel Generator. At ~1112, 1A MDAFWP is started.

At 1123, the Crew enters procedure ESP-1.3 based on RWST reaching 12.5' and falling and by ~1136 the Emergency Core Cooling System (ECCS) is placed on recirculation causing R-4 to go into alarm. By ~1146, the RWST reaches 4.5' and falling, and Containment Spray is placed on recirculation at ~1147.

At ~1230, with concurrence of the TSC and EOF Lead Controllers, the drill will be terminated.

## Section 3: Analysis of Capabilities

### 3.1 Exercise Evaluation and Results

Contained in this section are the results and findings of the evaluation of all jurisdictions and functional entities that participated in the December 8, 2010 plume phase exposure emergency pathway zone (EPZ) exercise and out-of-sequence (OOS) interviews and demonstrations on October 20, 21 and December 8, 2010.

### 3.2 Evaluation Summaries

#### 3.2.1 State of Alabama

##### 3.2.1.1 State Emergency Operations Center

###### **Emergency Operations Center Management Capability Summary:**

The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) staff successfully demonstrated this capability by coordinating a multi-agency response to the simulated emergency event at the Farley Nuclear Power Plant (FNP) in accordance with State plans and procedures. At 0835 Houston County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) confirmed the Alert at the plant over the Emergency Notification Network (ENN), which was received at the Warning Point (WP), (Message #1). The Operations Chief (OC) was the point of contact. The OC and a FNP representative kept the staff informed of potential problems. The WP operators used a checklist to ensure their procedures were followed. AEMA) used effective procedures to alert, notify and mobilize emergency personnel. Some Emergency Support Function (ESF) representatives were notified to be on standby at their normal work location and respond by internet connection, by way of the Emergency Management Information Tracking System (EMITS) if it was found necessary by the OC. Also notified were the Public Information Officer (PIO) Chief, SEOC Branch Director, Mobile Emergency Response System (MERS), Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA), FEMA, Logistics, Finance and the AEMA Director. AEMA personnel were notified by a pager system. All SEOC representatives were notified starting at 0837 and were on scene at 0856. SEOC personnel were mobilized and the SEOC was activated in a timely manner following notification from FNP that it had declared a Site Area Emergency (SAE).

The AEMA OC maintained direction and control of the SEOC, including all participating ESFs. The OC regularly briefed SEOC personnel on incident conditions and all appropriate information was entered into EMITS. Response strategies and actions were coordinated with the State Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (SRMAC), and the Houston County Emergency Operations Center (EOC), which was in contact with Early County EOC during the event. By Law, Alabama Department of Public Health is the lead for radiation events in the State of Alabama. The Georgia State Operations Center (SOC) was in contact with Early County EOC as well. All SEOC staff was knowledgeable of their duties and of the operations of the SEOC. The SEOC had

sufficient equipment and communications to support sustained response operations. GEMA used the exercise to test the use of a conference bridge line to expedite the decision making process which includes Houston County as a participant, but does not include the Alabama SEOC. The conference line greatly enhanced the ability to gather and provide information, coordination and concurrence of issues. After communicating with the Alabama SEOC at Emergency Classification Level (ECL) Alert notification by the Georgia SOC Operations Officer, there was no further direct communication between the GEMA SOC and the Alabama SEOC, or inclusion of the Alabama SEOC on the bridge conference call line. This did not adversely impact coordination between state and local officials, but could be used to stay abreast of and coordinate responses to developing activities, to ensure timely dissemination of information or prevent inaccurate information from being released.

For this capability, the following REP criteria were MET: 1.a.1, 1.c.1, 1.d.1, 1.e.1, 2.a.1, 2.b.2 and 5.a.1.

**Emergency Public Information and Warning Capability Summary:**

The Emergency Public Information and Warning capability was successfully demonstrated by providing coordination and dissemination of press releases to the public in a timely manner. The SEOC Deputy PIO received, verified, and posted on EMITS all messages and press releases from the Alabama Department of Public Health (ADPH), the Emergency News Center (ENC) in Dothan Alabama and the utility in accordance with the established policies and procedures. Prior to the activation of the ENC, the PIO sent all press releases by email to a dedicated email address for the responding PIOs. Therefore, as the PIOs arrived at the ENC, they had copies of all the press releases and updated information. PIO staff managed information accurately and disseminated all releases in a timely manner. Each organization can create applicable press releases to be disseminated. However, because ADPH Radiation Control Agency (RCA) is the lead for radiation events in Alabama, it is important for all agencies to coordinate with them to ensure that accurate information is disseminated to the public in a timely manner.

Prior to activation of the ENC, the public information function is accomplished at the State and Local EOCs. Once an Emergency Alert Level (EAL) is declared at the utility, all Off-site Response Organizations (ORO) transitioned their public information function to the ENC in Dothan. The EOCs retain their responsibility for transmitting press releases electronically to local outlets.

Media monitoring was conducted by FNP media monitoring staff. Radio and television stations are monitored. Preparations were made to record all broadcast related to Farley to ensure corrections were made when necessary. Non-English speaking persons were below the threshold required to provide information in another language.

For this capability, the following REP criterion was MET: 5.b.1.

### 3.2.1.2 AEMA Liaison to SRMAC-Dothan

**Emergency Operations Center Management Capability Summary:**

AEMA staff successfully demonstrated this capability during activities as liaison with the State Radiological Monitoring and Assessment, SRMAC-Dothan. In accordance with the Extent of Play Agreement (EOPA), AEMA personnel were prepositioned and described their activation process. Activation notification is made via State-provided cellular phone and 800 MHz radio to the response staff which consists of pre-identified members of the State Emergency Response Team (SERT). Upon arrival, a situation brief from SRMAC and Houston County EOC staff is accomplished. Equipment for use by the AEMA Liaison would be made available by the SRMAC upon request.

The AEMA Field Coordinator (FC) functioned as the liaison between the SRMAC-Dothan and AEMA. There was no coordination of response activities made by this element. The FC participated in SRMAC briefings as requested by the SRMAC Director. All actions made by the staff in support of this capability during the exercise were in accordance with AEMA plans and procedures.

The State of Florida also sent a representative to the SRMAC Dothan for this exercise to ensure communication with the Florida SEOC.

For this capability, the following REP criteria were MET: 1.a.1, 1.c.1, 1.d.1 and 1.e.1.

### 3.2.1.3 State Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center

**Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination Capability Summary:**

The staff of the ADPH/Office of Radiation Control (ORC) demonstrated this capability in accordance with their plans and procedures and the EOPA. The personnel who demonstrated this capability were broken into teams. The first team responded to the SRMAC-Montgomery and was in control of the Alabama technical response while the second team was in transit to the SRMAC-Dothan. In accordance with the EOPA, the Dothan team was pre-positioned in the Dothan area.

The SRMAC-Montgomery is located in the ADPH office building, where the ORC has a dedicated room available to respond to radiological incidents. In addition to the five ORC staff, a liaison from the licensee and a public information specialist from ADPH responded to SRMAC-Montgomery. The SRMAC-Montgomery team notified other State response agencies of the Alert and SAE declarations and obtained the authorization to make Protective Action Decisions (PAD) by the State Health Officer. By law, the State Health Officer is the decision making authority for protective actions in response to radiation events in the state of Alabama and ADPH is the lead response agency. This authorization was transferred to the SRMAC-Dothan staff during the turnover which occurred just after the SAE declaration. Field monitoring teams (FMT) were dispatched into the projected downwind trajectory to assess the actual radiation levels. The SRMAC-Dothan staff made dose projections based on the licensee's provided source terms (release rates). The Alabama results were compared with the Georgia dose

projections with agreement. The SRMAC-Dothan staff decided to implement the initial licensee Protective Action Recommendation (PAR) to evacuate the Alabama portion of the 0-2 mile radius and 2-5 miles downwind. The SRMAC staff deviated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> licensee PAR and only evacuated in the 5-10 mile downwind direction. This decision was based on the differences between the Alabama dose projections and the licensee dose projections and on the meteorological projections for a steady wind direction.

The first Emergency Health Order was issued at 0930 as a Public Warning. The second was issued immediately after the first which was a Restricted Access order. The third Health Order at 1100 was Evacuation for zones B-5, C-5 and D-5, and the fourth which was an Evacuation in zones B-5, C-5, D-5, B-10 and C-10 which began at 1152.

For this capability, the following REP criteria were MET: 1.a.1, 1.c.1, 1.d.1, 1.e.1, 2.a.1, 2.b.1, 2.b.2, 4.a.1, 4.a.2 and 5.b.1.

#### 3.2.1.4 Field Monitoring Teams

##### **Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination Capability Summary:**

This capability was successfully demonstrated by two Field Management Teams (FMT) from the Houston County Health Department (HCHD). In accordance with the EOPA, the FMTs were pre-positioned at the HCHD in Dothan, Alabama. The FMTs prepared for deployment in an efficient and timely manner. The FMT equipment, supplies and vehicles were adequate to support radiological monitoring and emergency worker functions. Two communications systems were available, tested and verified operational before deployment. Communications between the FMTs and the SRMAC were effective throughout the exercise. FMT instruments were within calibration dates and properly checked for operation. FMT instrumentation was sufficient to perform airborne particulate and radioiodine sampling. Ambient direct radiation field measurements were also performed. The FMTs performed the radiological assessment by traversing downwind locations in a strategic manner, as directed by SRMAC, to identify and quantify the magnitude of the simulated release. The teams demonstrated appropriate surveying, air sampling and counting techniques in order to properly track the plume. Ambient readings and personnel exposures were routinely recorded and communicated to SRMAC. Airborne iodine and particulate radioactivity was assessed using an air sampler fitted with a particulate filter and a silver zeolite cartridge. FMT members were aware of the purpose of Potassium Iodide (KI) and the correct dosages to take. Emergency worker exposure control was satisfactorily demonstrated with appropriate dosimetry use, proper documentation, and demonstrated exposure limit knowledge by the FMT staff.

For this capability, the following REP criteria were MET: 1.a.1, 1.d.1, 1.e.1, 3.a.1, 3.b.1, 4.a.1 and 4.a.3.

#### 3.2.2 State of Georgia

##### 3.2.2.1 State Operations Center

**Emergency Operations Center Management Capability Summary:**

GEMA successfully demonstrated the capability to provide multi-agency-coordination through the successful alert, notification and mobilization of emergency response personnel to staff the SOC in a timely manner and carry out emergency response operations in response to an incident at FNP in accordance with State plans. The Command Group established and exhibited good direction and control which included the initial communication with the Alabama SEOC at ECL Alert and participation in coordinated efforts for PARs and PADs conducted between the Early County, GEMA and Houston County, AEMA, that affected risk jurisdictions in both states. GEMA capitalized on this opportunity to test the use of a conference bridge line to expedite the decision making process among the command group. The conference line greatly enhanced their ability to gather and provide information, coordination and concurrence on issues. After communicating with the Alabama SEOC at ECL Alert notification by the SOC Operations Officer, there was no further direct communication between the GEMA SOC and the Alabama SEOC, or inclusion of the Alabama SEOC on the bridge conference call line. This did not adversely impact coordination between state or local officials, but could be used to stay abreast of and coordinate responses to developing activities, to ensure timely dissemination of information or prevent inaccurate information from being released.

The SOC had sufficient equipment and communications to support sustained emergency response operations. Emergency information and instructions provided to the public was properly developed and coordinated. The exercise was effectively managed by a well trained, knowledgeable and professional staff. All activities were conducted in accordance with plans and procedures.

For this capability, the following REP criteria were MET: 1.a.1, 1.c.1, 1.d.1, 1.e.1, 2.a.1 and 2.b.2.

**Emergency Public Information and Warning Capability Summary:**

The Georgia SOC successfully demonstrated the capability to notify and warn the public of a simulated emergency at FNP by coordinating via Emergency Notification Network (ENN), conference call, WebEOC, ETEAM and telephone with Early County, Southern Nuclear Company, and the ENC. Activation of the PIO support staff was completed as part of the SOC activation process upon notification of the SAE ECL. The PIO prepared and coordinated for approval, press release (PR) #1 (Alert Declaration/Stay Tuned) at 0850 with Early County and Houston County, Alabama. Upon notification of SAE ECL, activation of the PIO support staff was completed as part of the SOC activation process along with activation of the ENC. The PIO and support staff was deployed to the ENC in Dothan, AL and coordinated Public Affairs Operations for joint state and local PRs with GEMA Public Affairs staff at the SOC.

The Command Group has the responsibility for concurrence and approval of press releases for Georgia. A total of four media related releases were produced and approved

by the command group. All public information was accurate, consistent with coordinated agreements, timely and all activities were performed in accordance with plans and procedures.

The Prompt Notification System (PNS) and release of Emergency Alert System (EAS) messages, management and coordination of public information and warning is the responsibility of the State Public Affairs Director or Designee. Prior to ENC activation, the SOC issued two news releases and maintained close contact and coordination with public information after the ENC activation.

For this capability, the following REP criteria were MET: 5.a.1 and 5.b.1.

### 3.2.2.2 Dose Assessment

#### **Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination Capability Summary:**

This capability was demonstrated by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Environmental Protection Division (EPD) and included dose assessment and development of PARs during the exercise. In accordance with the EOPA, DNR did not demonstrate FMT operations or coordination for this exercise.

The DNR staff at the SOC included the Radiological Emergency Coordinator, the assistant Radiological Emergency Coordinator/Dose Assessment, and a third staffer who assisted with dose assessment and WebEOC updates. The DNR staff routinely monitored and evaluated plant, radiological, and meteorological data. Adequate equipment, supplies and communications capabilities were available for all required tasks. Dose projections were performed to determine worst case scenarios based on plant conditions and radiological data, and projections made during the release were routinely consistent with Southern Nuclear Company (SNC) results from the Emergency Operations Facility (EOF). The REC provided direction and control of the DNR staff, worked effectively with the SOC personnel, licensee personnel, the State of Alabama and others to evaluate and assess plant and off-site radiological conditions in order to provide input into PAD for the safety and health of emergency workers and the public. By interview, the REC described procedures pertaining to the DNR staff for the alert, notification and activation process; the administrative dose limits, application of the Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE) correction factor; and the process for dose extension approval. All discussions were consistent with applicable plans and DNR Standard Operating Guides (SOG).

For this capability, the following REP criteria were MET: 1.a.1, 1.c.1, 1.d.1, 1.e.1, 2.a.1 and 2.b.1.

### 3.2.3 Joint Operations

#### 3.2.3.1 Emergency News Center

#### **Emergency Public Information and Warning Capability Summary:**

The ENC staff successfully demonstrated the capability to provide consolidated media briefings for public information at the ENC located in the Houston County Juvenile Services Building in Dothan, Alabama. This utility-managed facility was spacious and well equipped to support its operation. No equipment or communications failures were noted during the exercise.

State of Alabama, State of Georgia and SNC procedures call for a coordinated activation of the ENC. In accordance with the EOPA, ENC staff members were prepositioned, and the ENC became operational shortly following the declaration of the SAE by FNP. The Lead PIO for each State agency –AEMA, ADPH, GEMA, and Georgia DNR, as well as PIOs from Houston County, Alabama and Early County, Georgia discussed the process by which each team would have been alerted, briefed and deployed to the ENC. The utility provided a Public Information Director who served as the organization hub for ENC activities. By plan, each agency was responsible for its own messages.

Press releases, while reviewed and vetted at the ENC, were released at the respective EOCs. ENC staff followed procedures as outlined in their plans for coordination and approval of messages. All draft news releases were vetted by the originating organization and circulated within the ENC to ensure there were no conflicts or confusion in information being provided to the public. After approval, releases were passed to the public by media briefings in the ENC and from originating EOCs.

Four press briefings were conducted for this exercise; two briefings featured all agency PIOs, one briefing each for ADPH/Houston County and the utility. Each was preceded by a brief, cooperative strategy session where spokespersons determined the order of presentation based on importance and immediacy of their messages. The briefings were well orchestrated and utility and ORO spokespersons delivered precise statements and accurately fielded mock media questions and addressed identified rumors.

Within the ENC, the Public Inquiry staff fielded a total of 6 inquiries and logged accurate information on the Telephone Call Log Sheets for each. Inquiries were rapidly and accurately answered. The staff reported trends to the ENC Public Information Manager to appropriately address during press briefings. The various government agency staffs had good interaction with the utility representatives and shared information concerning rumors. Media broadcasts were monitored including the Local Primary (LP-1), the EAS radio station and four major television networks serving the area.

For this capability, the following REP criteria were MET: 1.a.1, 1.d.1, 1.e.1 and 5.b.1.

### **3.2.4 Risk Jurisdictions**

#### **3.2.4.1 Houston County, Alabama**

##### **3.2.4.1.1 Houston County Emergency Operations Center (EOC)**

**Emergency Operations Center Management Capability Summary:**

The EOC staff successfully demonstrated this capability by performing their duties in a manner that showed they were experienced, knowledgeable and detail oriented. They ensured that the public was protected. Following notification that an Alert had been declared by FNP, administrative personnel used a phone-tree list to notify staff to report to their respective positions in the EOC. The direction and control provided by the Operations Chief ensured that EOC staff was briefed and received incident conditions and protective action information in a timely manner. The OC was consistent with his updates, ensuring that information about utility conditions, PADs, emergency worker exposure control, and special populations was informative and that the public was protected. A regional phone provider lost connectivity and a possible downing of a civilian aircraft, were real-world events which occurred during the exercise but it did not hinder the EOC staff from completing their tasks.

For this capability, the following REP criteria were MET: 1.a.1, 1.c.1, 1.d.1, 1.e.1, 2.a.1, 2.b.2, 2.c.1 and 3.c.1.

**Emergency Public Information and Warning Capability Summary:**

The communications officer followed proper procedures to activate the sirens and tone alert radios (simulated). As per the EOPA, the controller injected a message that one siren had failed. The communications officer followed his procedures and notified the Operations Chief of the failure and simulated notifying the utility. The communication officer also described the process he would follow to verify that sirens had activated properly and who he would call to verify activation.

The PIO was responsible for issuing EAS messages. All EAS messages were pre-scripted with blanks for specific information dependent upon the situation, such as evacuation zones. The PIO described the process for setting up the radio for transmitting the EAS message and verifying that the message was transmitted. All EAS messages contained all the necessary information. The PIO liaison ensured that copies of all EAS messages were sent to the PIO in the ENC.

Following normal protocol, Houston County and Early County coordinated with each other concerning their EAS messages. However, each sent out a different message for their respective zones.

For this capability, the following REP criteria were MET: 5.a.1 and 5.b.1.

**3.2.4.1.2 Houston County Traffic Control Points****Public Safety and Security Response Capability Summary:**

The Houston County EOC staff, Sheriff's liaison and Sheriff's Officers successfully demonstrated the ability of the Houston County Sheriff's Department to: properly mobilize personnel, establish TCPs, track their exposure, have knowledge of KI and its side effects, when to move TCPs due to changing radiological conditions, the location to

direct evacuees for reception centers, how to handle any impediments and what to do and where to go at the completion of their assignments.

Houston County Sheriff's officers and EOC staff discussed their capability to reduce the impact and consequences of an incident by securing the affected area and safely diverting the public from hazards and providing security support to other operations.

The Operations Chief, the school representative and the Sheriff's liaison discussed the steps necessary to coordinate the relocation of schools. Subsequently, the OC ordered the Sheriff's liaison to set up (simulated) traffic control points (TCP) in support of the school relocations. The Houston County Sheriff's representative discussed how sheriff's department officers would respond to establish TCPs. The Sheriff's liaison explained that all supporting personnel would report to the Forward Command Post (FCP) at the Houston County Farm Center which is also the staging area for the county. Houston County Health Department personnel would be at the Forward Command Post and would issue dosimetry and KI to TCP officers and provide them with a briefing on KI side effects, when to ingest KI, how often to read their dosimetry, and their exposure limits.

The sheriff's representative discussed the dosimetry and the exposure limits. He stated that all individuals would have exposure limit cards that listed the exposure limits and actions to take when levels were met. Each officer would be issued two direct reading dosimeters (DRD), a permanent record dosimeter and KI. Each officer was directed to read their DRDs every 15 minutes and report their results to their commander at the FCP.

County Road and Bridges Department personnel would provide support to remove any impediments. They would also provide barriers to support TCPs if officers had to leave the area due to radiological conditions.

The officer was knowledgeable of instructions to provide evacuees and where to direct traffic. He was also aware that officers would report to monitoring stations at the completion of their duties to be monitored for radiological contamination.

For this capability, the following REP criteria were MET: 3.d.1 and 3.d.2.

#### **3.2.4.1.3 Houston County Backup Route Alerting**

##### **Emergency Public Information and Warning Capability Summary:**

Deputies from the Houston County Sheriff's Department successfully demonstrated backup route alerting and notification during the OOS evaluation on October 20, 2010. In accordance with established plans, and after notification of a failed siren (simulated), the deputies were recalled to the FCP in order to obtain route information and the message script. They were given a set of written instructions providing detailed, yet simple route instructions along with a simplified message instructing the public to tune to the local EAS station for an important message. After the County Health Department Radiation Officer (RO) issued dosimetry and briefed them on exposure control measures,

the deputies successfully completed the entire route within 28 minutes of leaving the FCP, including stopping to read their dosimeters twice.

For this capability, the following REP criterion was MET: 5.a.3.

#### **3.2.4.1.4 Houston County Reception Center and Emergency Worker Decontamination**

##### **Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination Capability Summary:**

This capability was successfully demonstrated OOS at the Houston County Farm Center FCP, Reception Center and Emergency Worker Decontamination (EWD) facility on October 20, 2010. The Reception Center and EWD facility is well laid out. It is divided into zones where each operation can function and complete its assigned task. Officers from the Houston County Sheriff's Department and the Dothan Police Department were available to assist in traffic control and regulate the entry to and exit from the facility.

Unified Command at the Incident Command Post (ICP) directed all activities at the Farm Center. The ICP communicated with field personnel by radio, and SouthernLINC telephones were available, if needed. The ICP also established communications with the Houston County EOC by telephone, radio and WebEOC.

The Farm Center was a well-laid-out facility, minimizing the potential for cross contamination to "clean" evacuees. Monitoring and decontamination personnel were knowledgeable of their procedures and properly demonstrated the set up and operation of all monitoring, decontamination and dosimetry equipment. Monitoring staff wore appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) in accordance with their plans. Staffs were knowledgeable of their dosimeter readings, recording and reporting requirements and turn back limits.

Staff directed evacuee vehicles and emergency vehicles to the vehicle monitoring area, aided by traffic cones and signs. Each vehicle passed through a vehicle portal monitor to determine the presence of contamination on the exterior of the vehicle. Workers then used handheld instruments to check for contamination on the interior of each vehicle as well as to perform a cursory survey of each occupant. Each survey conducted on a vehicle is measured against the background reading in the decontamination area.

Staff directed potentially contaminated evacuees to the personnel monitoring and decontamination area. Workers used portal monitors and handheld survey meters to check each evacuee. Workers directed contaminated individuals to the decontamination tent which was equipped with showers and cleaning supplies. After receiving instructions from the staff, evacuees either disrobed and showered or washed areas with localized contamination. Staff provided temporary clothing to evacuees who had disrobed. However, no footwear was immediately available. After decontamination, evacuees passed through another portal monitor. Staff directed decontaminated evacuees to a reception center registration table and then to the KI distribution station. Staff

completed all required documentation during the monitoring and decontamination process.

Workers at the registration tables registered evacuees and provided them with maps to the congregate care center. If evacuees needed transportation, they were directed to an area to wait for busses to carry them to the congregate care center.

The KI distribution station for evacuees was staffed by three nurses from ACPH's HCHD facility. Each evacuee received a thorough verbal and written briefing on KI. The nurses were knowledgeable of the different dosages to be distributed to different age groups and had the necessary supplies to prepare the proper dosages. A nurse was also located near the ICP to distribute KI to emergency workers. Sufficient supplies of KI for emergency workers and evacuees were properly stored at HCHD, located immediately adjacent to the Farm Center.

For this capability, the following REP criteria were MET: 1.e.1, 3.a.1, 3.b.1, 6.a.1 and 6.b.1.

#### **3.2.4.1.5 Houston County Congregate Care Facilities**

##### **Mass Care Capability Summary:**

This capability was successfully demonstrated OOS on October 21, 2010 at the First United Methodist Church and the Dothan First Church of the Nazarene. The Wiregrass Chapter of the American Red Cross (ARC) was responsible for overall shelter management, and staff used floor diagrams to ensure each facility was set up to maximize its utility. Each facility had adequate space, equipment, supplies and amenities to accommodate the expected number of evacuees. Alabama Department of Human Resources (DHR) personnel registered evacuees and provided other assistance to ARC.

For this capability, the following REP criterion was MET: 6.c.1

#### **3.2.4.1.6 Houston County Schools**

##### **Citizen Evacuation and Shelter in Place Capability Summary:**

This capability was successfully demonstrated OOS on October 21, 2010 at Ashford Elementary School and Houston County High School. School administrators were experienced and knowledgeable of procedures to ensure the safety and security of staff and students. Notification, evacuation, relocation and parent notification measures were consistent with current plans and procedures.

The Transportation Supervisor for the Houston County Board of Education would respond to the Houston County EOC during mobilization of the EOC. Each school would implement its plan and relocate students in accordance with decisions made at the Houston County EOC after a SAE is declared by FNP. A limited number of buses are kept on site at each school and additional busses would be moved to each school from the

bus barn upon request by the principal. Students would be relocated to the Houston County Farm Center.

The Transportation Supervisor would implement the SchoolCast notification system either from his county-issued cell phone or from the landline telephone in the EOC. SchoolCast is a remotely-hosted, web-based application used to notify and provide students' parents status updates of events of interest. It provides messaging via multiple communication methods (email, text messages and voice calls).

For this capability, the following REP criterion was MET: 3.c.2

### 3.2.4.2 Early County, Georgia

#### 3.2.4.2.1 Early County Emergency Operations Center

##### **Emergency Operations Center Management Capability Summary:**

The Blakely-Early County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) and Director (EMD) successfully demonstrated all activities associated with EOC management operations. The EOC is large enough and suitable to accommodate the designated staff, equipped with redundant communications systems, equipment and supplies to effectively conduct emergency response operations. The EMD exhibited expert direction and control of the EOC. Emergency notification, mobilization and activation were executed in a timely manner, in accordance with plans, from the point of initial notification of ECL Alert at 0824 to full activation at 0927. Processes and organizational structure was well defined. Staff members were well versed in their roles and responsibilities and proactive in carrying them out. Frequent briefings were held by the EMD at regular intervals, particularly at ECL changes, and included agency status updates, coordination with state, local and federal agencies and conference calls that continued through termination of the exercise. Implementation of coordinated actions was timely and decisive. Emergency workers assigned missions were properly briefed by the Assistant RPO, issued equipment in accordance with plans and were knowledgeable of the equipment and their responsibilities. Operational activities were chronicled, tracked and preserved with multiple internal information systems. The primary information system, WebEOC, allowed constant situational awareness of ongoing activities and the scope of events as they occurred in response to the incident at FNP.

For this capability, the following REP criteria were MET: 1.a.1, 1.c.1, 1.d.1, 1.e.1, 2.a.1 and 2.b.2.

##### **Emergency Public Information and Warning Capability Summary:**

Emergency public information and warning was successfully demonstrated with the coordination and implementation of the PNS and EAS. Public warning was accomplished with proficiency and urgency utilizing multiple forms of communication, in addition to the established PNS and EAS system. These forms included EMNet and Code Red automated alert systems which enhance and optimized the county's ability to quickly notify and assist the public in affected areas. An integral component of the EAS

system included pre-scripted messages developed in coordination with the Houston County, AEMA. The Early County and Houston County EAS messages closely mirror each other, but consider the unique characteristics of each county and circumstances that require development and approval based upon the situation. This aspect is especially helpful, in that it will enable the EMAs to warn the public and disseminate information more quickly with the ability to identify a message coded by a number to be selected and pushed to the appropriate television or radio station quickly for immediate dissemination to alert and warn the public.

For this capability, the following REP criteria were MET: 5.a.1, and 5.b.1.

#### **3.2.4.2.2 Early County Waterway Warning**

##### **Emergency Public Information and Warning Capability Summary:**

The Blakely-Early County EMA successfully demonstrated Waterway Warning operations and Emergency Public Information and Warning Capability during the river clearance operations in support of the Farley Nuclear Plant (FNP) REP Exercise OOS on December 8, 2010.

Personnel from the EMA supported by law enforcement personnel from the Georgia DNR and the Georgia Forestry Commission (GFC) performed waterway clearance operations on the Chattahoochee River. The supervisor of the 911 center, which is co-located with the EOC provided control and management of river clearance operations once the boats were deployed and was responsible for keeping the EMD abreast of the status and completion of the clearance. The crew deployed two boats and had them in the water approximately five minutes from notification and movement and completed the assigned mission in under forty minutes.

The agencies performing the clearance operations understood their responsibilities, they periodically checked their dosimetry, recorded the readings as required and performed their duties flawlessly. They are fully capable of performing this capability in support of an incident at FNP.

For this capability, the following REP criteria were MET: 5.a.3.

### 3.2.4.2.3 Early County Traffic Control Points

**Public Safety and Security Response Capability Summary:**

The ability to successfully perform this capability was demonstrated through interview. In accordance with the EOPA the interview was conducted in the Blakely-Early County EOC with representatives from the Early County Sheriff's Office, Early County Public Works Department and the Georgia State Patrol (GSP).

During the interview it was determined that support agencies had the appropriate equipment and resources needed to perform this mission. The representatives were familiar with radiological exposure control measures and the use of dosimetry and KI.

The representatives from each supporting Agency understood their roles and responsibilities in support of Early County TCPs. They knew that it was imperative to the public's safety that the orderly flow of traffic from the 10 mile EPZ was required to ensure a timely evacuation. They discussed that impediments to the flow of the traffic would be removed rapidly.

The Blakely-Early County EMA Radiological Emergency Plan (REP) identifies 14 TCP locations in Early County. However, there are no separate Operational Procedures (OPs) or guides that provide specific details on who or what equipment is needed to establish the TCPs. This did not adversely impact the successful accomplishment of the mission, but can be useful in sustaining continuity.

For this capability, the following REP criteria were MET: 3.d.1 and 3.d.2.

## **Section 4: Conclusion**

Officials and representatives from the States of Alabama and Georgia; the risk counties of Houston County, Alabama and Early County, Georgia; and Southern Nuclear Operating Company as well as numerous volunteers participated in the exercise. The cooperation and teamwork of the participants was evident throughout all phases of the exercise. FEMA wishes to acknowledge the efforts of the many individuals who participated and made the exercise a success. Protecting the public health and safety is the full-time job of some of the exercise participants and an additional assigned responsibility for others. Additionally, others have willingly sought this responsibility by volunteering to provide vital emergency services to their communities.

State and local emergency response organizations demonstrated knowledge of their emergency response plans and procedures and successfully implemented them. During this exercise, no Deficiencies or Areas Requiring Corrective Action were identified.

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## Appendix A: Exercise Timeline

Emergency Classification Level or Event	Time Utility Declared	Alabama SEOC	SRMAC Montgomery/Dothan	Emergency News Center	Houston County	Georgia SOC	Early County
<b>Unusual Event</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Alert</b>	0812	0835	0822	N/A	0820	0824	0824
<b>Site Area Emergency</b>	0915	0925	0924	0926	0922	0930	0925
<b>General Emergency</b>	1048	1058	1055	1100	1059	1100	1056
<b>Simulated Rad. Release Started</b>	1048		1105	1116	1059	1100	1056
<b>Simulated Rad. Release Terminated</b>	Ongoing		Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
<b>Facility Declared Operational</b>	0857	0930	0914	0940	0906	0930	0927
<b>State Declaration of Emergency</b>		1000		1114	1043		
Alabama							
Georgia						0930	
<b>Local Declaration of Emergency</b>				0956	0948		
Houston County							
Early County							0847
<b>Exercise Terminated</b>	1234	1240	1240	1232	1240	1231	1224
<b>Precautionary Actions</b>							
<b>Alabama:</b>				0956	0855		
Close boat ramps							
Relocate schools and special needs				0956	0933		
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Protective Action Decision</b>			0930		0934		
<b>Alabama:</b> Health Order # 1 & 2							
<b>#1 Stay Tuned #2 Restrict 2-mile Access</b>							
<b>1 Prompt Notification System Activation</b>					0945	0945	0945
<b>1<sup>st</sup> EAS Message – Stay Tuned</b>		0930	0930	0930	0949	0949	0949
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Protective Action Decision</b>			1103	1109	1109		
<b>Alabama:</b> Health Order #3 Evacuate A, B5, C5 & D5							
<b>Georgia:</b> Evacuate A, J5 & K5				1117		1107	1107
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Prompt Notification System Activation</b>		1120	1120	1120	1120	1120	1120
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> EAS Message</b>		1124	1124	1124	1124	1124	1124
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Protective Action Decision</b>			1151	1155	1159		
<b>Alabama:</b> Health Order #4 Evacuate B10 & C10							
<b>Georgia:</b> Evacuate I5 & K10				1144		1150	1150
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Prompt Notification System Activation</b>		1204	1204	1204	1204	1204	1204
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> EAS Message</b>		1207	1207	1207	1207	1207	1207

All times reported in Central Standard Time (CST)

## Appendix B: TABLE 2 - Summary

**DATE AND SITE: December 8, 2010 - Farley Nuclear Power Plant**

ELEMENT/Sub-Element	EOF	Alabama	Al-ORC	JIC	Houston County	Field Teams	Georgia SOC	GA-DNR	Early County
<b>1. EMERGENCY OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT</b>									
1.a.1. Mobilization		M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
1.b.1. Facilities					M				
1.c.1. Direction and Control	M	M	M	M	M		M	M	M
1.d.1. Communications Equipment	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
1.e.1. Equipment & Supplies to Support Operations	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
<b>2. PROTECTIVE ACTION DECISION MAKING</b>									
2.a.1. Emergency Worker Exposure Control			M		M		M	M	M
2.b.1. Rad Assessment & PARs Based on Available Information	M		M					M	
2.b.2. Rad Assessment and PADs for the General Public		M	M		M		M	M	M
2.c.1. Protective Action Decisions for Special Populations					M				M
2.d.1. Rad Assessment & Decision Making for Ingestion Exposure									
2.e.1. Rad Assessment & Decision Making for Relocation, Re-entry & Return									
<b>3. PROTECTIVE ACTION IMPLEMENTATION</b>									
3.a.1. Implementation of Emergency Worker Control			M		M	M	M	M	M
3.b.1. Implementation of KI Decisions			M		M	M	M	M	M
3.c.1. Implementation of PADs for Special Populations					M				M
3.c.2. Implementation of PADs for Schools					M				
3.d.1. Implementation of Traffic and Access Control					M				M
3.d.2. Impediments to Evacuation and Traffic and Access Control					M				M
3.e.1. Implementation of Ingestion Decisions Using Adequate Information									
3.e.2. Implementation of IP Decisions Showing Strategies & Instructional Materials									
3.f.1. Implementation of Relocation, Re-entry and Return Decisions									
<b>4. FIELD MEASUREMENT AND ANALYSIS</b>									
4.a.1. Plume Phase Field Measurement & Analysis Equipment						M			
4.a.2. Plume Phase Field Measurement & Analysis Management						M			
4.a.3. Plume Phase Field Measurements & Analysis Procedures						M			
4.b.1. Post Plume Field Measurement & Analysis									
4.c.1. Laboratory Operations									
<b>5. EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION &amp; PUBLIC INFO</b>									
5.a.1. Activation of Prompt Alert and Notification					M		M		M
5.a.2. Activation of Prompt Alert & Notification within 15 minutes (Fast Breaker)									
5.a.3. Activation of Prompt Alert and Notification Backup Alert and Notification					M				
5.b.1. Emergency Info and Instructions for the Public and the Media		M	M	M	M		M		M
<b>6. SUPPORT OPERATIONS/FACILITIES</b>									
6.a.1. Monitoring and Decon of Evacuees and EWs & Registration of Evacuees					M				
6.b.1. Monitoring and Decon of Emergency Worker Equipment					M				
6.c.1. Temporary Care of Evacuees									
6.d.1. Transport and Treatment of Contaminated Injured Individuals									

**LEGEND:** M = Met    A = ARCA    D = Deficiency    B = Not Scheduled for Demonstration    P= For Practice/ Not For Evaluation

### Appendix C: Exercise Evaluators and Assignments

Location	Evaluator	Criterion	Capability
<b>State of Alabama</b>			
State Emergency Operations Center	Jon Sandberg* Gerald McLemore Alex Sera	1.a.1, 1.c.1, 1.d.1, 1.e.1, 2.a.1, 2.b.2, 5.a.1, 5.b.1	EOC Management  Emergency Public Information and Warning
Interim Operations Facility	J. T. Ackermann	1.a.1, 1.c.1, 1.d.1, 1.e.1	EOC Management
SRMAC – Montgomery	Joe Keller	1.a.1, 1.c.1, 1.d.1, 1.e.1, 2.a.1, 2.b.1, 2.b.2, 4.a.1, 4.a.2, 5.b.1	Hazardous Materials Response & Decontamination
SRMAC – Dothan	Marcy Campbell	1.a.1, 1.c.1, 1.d.1, 1.e.1, 2.a.1, 2.b.1, 2.b.2, 4.a.1, 4.a.2, 5.b.1	Hazardous Materials Response & Decontamination
Field Monitoring Teams	Alan Bevan Mike Henry	1.a.1, 1.d.1, 1.e.1, 3.a.1, 3.b.1, 4.a.1, 4.a.3	Hazardous Materials Response & Decontamination
<b>State of Georgia</b>			
State Operations Center	Ronald Shaw* Robert Nash	1.a.1, 1.c.1, 1.d.1, 1.e.1, 2.a.1, 2.b.2, 5.a.1, 5.b.1	EOC Management  Emergency Public Information and Warning
Dose Assessment	James Hickey	1.a.1, 1.c.1, 1.d.1, 1.e.1, 2.a.1, 2.b.1	Hazardous Materials Response & Decontamination
<b>Joint operations</b>			
Emergency News Center	Obhie Robinson* Michael Dolder	1.a.1, 1.d.1, 1.e.1, 5.b.1	Emergency Public Information and Warning

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<b>Houston County, Alabama</b>			
Emergency Operations Center	Lorenzo Lewis* Joe Harworth Helen Wilgus	1.a.1, 1.c.1, 1.d.1, 1.e.1, 2.a.1, 2.b.2, 2.c.1, 3.c.1, 5.a.1, 5.a.3, 5.b.1	EOC Management,  Emergency Public Information and Warning
Protective Actions for Schools	Lorenzo Lewis* Gerald McLemore	3.c.2	Citizen Evacuation & Shelter in Place
Reception Center and Emergency Worker & Vehicle Decon (Houston County Farm Center)	John Fill* Gerald McLemore Obhie Robinson	1.e.1, 3.a.1, 3.b.1, 6.a.1, 6.b.1	Hazardous Materials Response & Decontamination
Congregate Care Centers	Lorenzo Lewis* Obhie Robinson	6.c.1	Mass Care
Traffic Control Points	Joseph Harworth	3.d.1, 3.d.2	Emergency Public Safety and Security Response
Backup Route Alerting	Lorenzo Lewis* Obhie Robinson	5.a.3	Emergency Public Information and Warning
<b>Early County, Georgia</b>			
Emergency Operations Center	Odis Spencer* Walt Cushman	1.a.1, 1.c.1, 1.d.1, 1.e.1, 2.a.1, 2.b.2, 2.c.1, 3.c.1, 3.d.1, 3.d.2, 5.a.1, 5.a.3 5.b.1	EOC Management  Emergency Public Information and Warning
Waterway Warning	Robert Spence	5.a.3	Emergency Public Information and Warning
Traffic Control Points	Robert Spence	3.d.1, 3.d.2	Emergency Public Safety and Security Response

\*Lead

**Appendix D: Acronyms**

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
AAR	After Action Report
ADPH	Alabama Department of Public Health
AEMA	Alabama Emergency Management Agency
ARC	American Red Cross
ARCA	Area Requiring Corrective Action
ARES	Amateur Radio for Emergency Services
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DNR	Department of Natural Resources
DPH	Department of Public Health
DRD	Direct-Reading Dosimeter
DSS	Department of Social Services
EAL	Emergency Action Level
EAS	Emergency Alert System
ECL	Emergency Classification Level
EEG	Exercise Evaluation Guide
EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
ENC	Emergency News Center
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOF	Emergency Operations Facility
EMD	Emergency Management Director
EMITS	Emergency Management Information Tracking System
ENC	Emergency News Center
ENN	Emergency Notification Network
EOPA	Extent of Play Agreement
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPZ	Emergency Planning Zone
ERC	Emergency Response Coordinator
ERDS	Emergency Response Data System
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ESF	Emergency Support Function
EW	Emergency Worker

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Acronym	Meaning
EWD	Emergency Worker Decontamination
FC	Field Coordinator
FCP	Forward Command Post
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FMT	Field Monitoring Team
FNP	Joseph M Farley Nuclear Power Plant
FOUO	For Official Use Only
FRMAC	Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center
GE	General Emergency
GEMA	Georgia Emergency Management Agency
GFC	Georgia Forestry Commission
GIS	Geographic Information System
GM	Geiger-Muller (detector)
GPS	Geographic Positioning System
GSP	Georgia State Patrol
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HCHD	Houston County Health Department
HO	Health Order
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
HQ	Headquarters
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IOF	Interim Operations Facility
IP	Improvement Plan
IPZ	Ingestion Pathway Zone
JIC	Joint Information Center
KI	Potassium Iodide
LP-1	Local Primary (EAS Radio Station)
MOC	Mobile Operations Center
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
mR	milliroentgen
mR/h	milliroentgen per hour

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Acronym	Meaning
NAWAS	National Warning System
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOUE	Notification of Unusual Event
NPP	Nuclear Power Plant
NRC	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NUREG-0654	NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1, Rev. 1, <i>"Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants," November 1980</i>
OC	Operations Chief
OOS	Out of Sequence
OP	Operational Procedure
ORC	Office of Radiation Control
ORO	Offsite Response Organization
PA	Public Announcement
PAD	Protective Action Decision
PAG	Protective Action Guide
PAR	Protective Action Recommendation
PIO	Public Information Officer
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PRD	Permanent Record Dosimetry
R	Roentgen
RAC	Regional Assistance Committee
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service
REA	Radioactive Emergency Area
REM	Roentgen Equivalent Man
REP	Radiological Emergency Preparedness
REPP	Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program
RERP	Radiological Emergency Response Plan
R/h	Roentgen(s) per hour
RO	Radiological Officer
SAE	Site Area Emergency
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SERT	State Emergency Response Team

# Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP)

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<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
SMRAP	Southern Mutual Radiological Assistance Plan
SNC	Southern Nuclear Operating Company
SOC	State Operations Center
SOG	Standard Operating Guide
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SRMAC	State Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center
TCL	Target Capabilities List
TCP	Traffic Control Point
THD	Technological Hazard Division
TLD	Thermoluminescent dosimeter
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
UTL	Universal Task List
VFD	Volunteer Fire Department

**Appendix E: Exercise Locations**

<b>Exercise Locations</b>
<b>Alabama Emergency Management Agency</b> 5898 County Road 41 Clanton, AL 35046
<b>Alabama Department of Public Health</b> 201 Monroe Street Montgomery, AL 36104
<b>Georgia Emergency Management Agency</b> 935 Confederate Ave S.E. Atlanta, GA 30316
<b>Emergency News Center</b> 179 North Foster Street Dothan, AL 36303
<b>Dothan-Houston County Emergency Management Agency</b> 114 N. Oates Street Dothan, AL 36303
<b>Blakely-Early County Emergency Management Agency</b> 402 South Boulevard Blakely, GA 31723

<b>Out of Sequence Locations</b>
<b>Houston County Farm Center</b> 1701 East Cottonwood Rd. Dothan, AL 36303
<b>First United Methodist Church</b> 1380 W. Main Street Dothan, AL 36301
<b>Dothan First Church of the Nazarene</b> 1081 Honeysuckle Rd. Dothan, AL 36305
<b>Ashford Elementary School</b> 100 Barfield St Ashford, AL 36312
<b>Houston County High School</b> 202 West Church St Columbia, AL 36319

**Appendix F: Exercise Planning Team Leadership**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Name</b>
Alabama Emergency Management Agency	La'Tonya Stephens Marieke Fendley Cherie Cornelius Sam Guerrera
Alabama Department of Public Health	Tonya Appleyard
Georgia Emergency Management Agency	Stephen Clark
Georgia Department of Natural Resources	James Hardeman
Dothan-Houston County Emergency Management Agency	Clark Matthews Steve Carlisle
Blakely-Early County Emergency Management Agency	Ray Jarrett
FEMA Region IV	Randall Hecht Lawrence Robertson Lorenzo Lewis Odis Spencer
Southern Nuclear Operating Company	Charles Brown Scott M. Odom

## Appendix G: Extent of Play Agreements

**State of Alabama**  
**Alabama Emergency Management Agency**  
**EXTENT OF PLAY**  
**Farley Nuclear Power Plant**  
**December 8, 2010**

### EVALUATION AREA: 1: EMERGENCY OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT

#### Sub-element 1.a - Mobilization

**Criterion 1.a.1: OROs use effective procedures to alert, notify, and mobilize emergency personnel, and activate facilities in a timely manner. (NUREG-0654, A.4,D.3,4,E.1,2,H.4)**

#### EXTENT OF PLAY:

The Alabama Emergency Management Agency (AEMA) 5898 Co. Rd. 41 Clanton, AL will simulate alerting, notifying and mobilizing personnel. The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) will demonstrate activation in a timely manner in accordance with the Alabama REP plan, *scenario dependent*. Messages will be entered into EMITS deploying personnel and task action updates will be made when JIC, and Liaisons are operational. Pre-positioning is necessary due to the compression of the scenario and the distances involved in traveling to the various locations. Personnel will be pre-positioned at the State Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (SMRAC), Houston County EOC 114 North Oates Street Dothan, Alabama, Joint Information Center (JIC) 179 North Foster Street Dothan, Alabama, and the SNC Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) 41 Inverness Drive Birmingham Alabama AEMA will demonstrate ability to receive notification from the licensee and verify the notification.

#### Sub-element 1.c - Direction and Control

**Criterion 1.c.1: Key personnel with leadership roles for the ORO provide direction and control to that part of the overall response effort for which they are responsible. (NUREG-0654,A.1.d.,2.a.,b.)**

#### EXTENT OF PLAY:

In accordance with the Alabama Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Plan and the FNPP Standard Operating Guide (SOG), direction and control will be demonstrated by AEMA, *scenario dependent*. All requirements and activities to support the plans will be performed; actions required by the EMCs will be coordinated through the SEOC Branch Directors.

#### Sub-Element 1.d - Communications Equipment

**Criterion 1.d.1: At least two communications systems are available, at least one operates properly, and communications links are established and maintained with appropriate locations. Communications capabilities are managed in support of emergency operations. (NUREG-0654, F.1.,2.)**

**EXTENT OF PLAY:**

AEMA will demonstrate communication capabilities at appropriate locations (SEOC, and JIC), and between governmental agencies, *scenario dependent*. Primary communications will be verbal through the ENN and electronic through WEBEOC. Secondary communications will be through Southern Linc radios/fixed line telephones/e-mail/fax machines. Electronic notification of the Emergency Classification Level (ECL) will be through WEBEOC and acknowledgement of receipt of this notification will be accomplished by responding to roll call on the ENN. If electronic notification has not been received a hard copy of the notification form will be requested and read over the ENN or faxed.

**Sub-element 1.e - Equipment and Supplies to Support Operations**

**Criterion 1.e.1: Equipment, maps, displays, dosimetry, potassium iodide (KI) and other supplies are sufficient to support emergency operations. (NUREG-0654, H., J., 10a.b.c.e.f.j.k.,11,K.3.a.)**

**EXTENT OF PLAY:**

AEMA will have available equipment, maps, and displays that would be necessary to support emergency operations at the SEOC, and JIC, *scenario dependent*. Dosimetry and KI are not applicable.

**EVALUATION AREA 2: PROTECTIVE ACTION DECISION MAKING**

**Criterion 2.b.2: A decision-making process involving consideration of appropriate factors and necessary coordination is used to make protective action decisions (PADs) for the general public (including the recommendation for the use of KI, if ORO policy). (NUREG-0654, J.9., 10.m)**

**EXTENT OF PLAY:**

AEMA has a coordination role only. ORC is responsible for issuing the PADs. However after a PAD is issued, AEMA reserves the right to review and/or recommend the PAD be changed due to any mitigating circumstances (road conditions, weather conditions, etc.), *scenario dependent*.

**EVALUATION AREA 3: PROTECTIVE ACTION IMPLEMENTATION**

**Sub-element 3.d - Implementation of Traffic and Access Control**

**Criterion 3.d.1: Appropriate traffic and access control is established. Accurate instructions are provided to traffic and access control personnel. (NUREG- 0654, J.10.g, j., k.)**

**EXTENT OF PLAY:**

AEMA will simulate contacting applicable rail and air traffic authorities, *scenario dependent* at the SEOC.

**Criterion 3.d.2: Impediments to evacuation are identified and resolved. (NUREG-0654, J.10., k.)**

**EXTENT OF PLAY:**

AEMA will demonstrate coordination of state resources assistance as needed by the County at the SEOC, *scenario dependent*.

**EVALUATION AREA 5: EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION & PUBLIC INFORMATION**

**Sub-element 5.a.1 - Activation of the Prompt Alert and Notification System**

**Criterion 5.a.1: Activities associated with primary alerting and notification of the public are completed in a timely manner following the initial decision by authorized offsite emergency officials to notify the public of an emergency situation. The initial instructional message must include the elements required by current FEMA REP guidance. (10 CFR part 50, Appendix E & NUREG-0654, E.1., 4., 5., 6., 7.)**

**EXTENT OF PLAY:**

SEOC will monitor Houston County's PNS/EAS activation.

**Sub-element 5.b - Emergency Information and Instructions for the Public and the Media**

**Criterion 5.b.1: OROs provide accurate emergency information and instructions to the public and the news media in a timely manner. (NUREG-0654, E.5., 7., G.3.a., G.4.a., b., c.)**

**EXTENT OF PLAY:**

The coordination process will be demonstrated at the SEOC, SRMAC, and JIC. Actual message distribution to the public and media will simulated, *scenario dependent*.

**State of Alabama  
Alabama Emergency Management Agency  
Alabama Department of Public Health, Office of Radiation Control  
Houston County EMA**

**EXTENT OF PLAY  
FARLEY NUCLEAR POWER PLANT  
December 8, 2010**

Other than the exceptions noted in the Extent of Play Agreement, all exercise areas will be demonstrated for evaluation in accordance with the Alabama Radiological Emergency Plan, the respective site-specific plan and appropriate Standard Operating Procedures or Guides

It is requested that any issue or discrepancy arising during exercise play be corrected immediately, at all player locations, if it isn't disruptive to exercise play and if it is mutually agreeable to both the controller and evaluator. This is a very useful and valuable option and offers the opportunity to expand the training benefits available in an "exercise environment."

**EVALUATION AREA: 1: EMERGENCY OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT**

**Sub-element 1.a - Mobilization**

**Criterion 1.a.1: OROs use effective procedures to alert, notify and mobilize emergency personnel, and activate facilities in a timely manner.  
(NUREG-0654, A.4,D.3,4,E.1,2,H.4)**

**EXTENT OF PLAY:**

- AEMA (Alabama Emergency Management Agency)
- ORC (Alabama Office Of Radiation Control):

**The Office of Radiation Control will simulate alerting, notifying and mobilizing emergency personnel. Personnel will be pre-positioned at the RSA Tower, Suite 700 emergency room at 201 Monroe Street, Montgomery, Alabama, and at the Dothan SRMAC room in Houston County EMA Office, basement of the Houston County Courthouse, 114 N. Oates Street, Dothan, Alabama. Personnel will also be pre-positioned at the Joint Information Center at the Emergency News Center (ENC) in Dothan, Alabama and the field teams will be pre-positioned at the Houston County Health Department Parking lot, 1781 E. Cottonwood Road, Dothan, Alabama. Radiation Control will demonstrate the ability to receive notification from the licensee and verify the notification. The facilities will demonstrate activation in a timely manner, scenario dependent.**
- Houston EMA

### Sub-element 1.b - Facilities

**Criterion 1.b.1: Facilities are sufficient to support the emergency response. (NUREG-0654,H)**

#### EXTENT OF PLAY:

- AEMA:
- ORC: **There have been no significant changes so 1.b.1 will not be demonstrated.**
- Houston EMA

### Sub-element 1.c - Direction and Control

**Criterion 1.c.1: Key personnel with leadership roles for the ORO provide direction and control to that part of the overall response effort for which they are responsible. (NUREG-0654,A.1.d.,2.a.,b.)**

#### EXTENT OF PLAY

- AEMA
- ORC:  
**Radiation Control will demonstrate direction and control from the Montgomery SRMAC and from the Dothan SRMAC Room in the basement of the Morgan County Courthouse, Dothan, AL, *scenario dependent*.**
- Houston EMA

### Sub-Element 1.d - Communications Equipment

**Criterion 1.d.1: At least two communications systems are available, at least one operates properly, and communications links are established and maintained with appropriate locations. Communications capabilities are managed in support of emergency operations. (NUREG-0654, F.1.,2.)**

#### EXTENT OF PLAY

- AEMA
- ORC:  
**Radiation Control will demonstrate communication capabilities at the appropriate locations (Montgomery SRMAC, the Dothan SRMAC and the JIC), and between governmental agencies, *scenario dependent*.**
- Houston EMA

### Sub-element 1.e - Equipment and Supplies to Support Operations

**Criterion 1.e.1: Equipment, maps, displays, dosimetry, potassium iodide (KI) and other supplies are sufficient to support emergency operations. (NUREG-0654, H., J., 10a.b.c.e.f.j.k.,11,K.3.a.)**

#### EXTENT OF PLAY

- AEMA
- ORC:  
**Radiation Control will have available equipment, maps, and displays that would be necessary to support emergency operations at the Montgomery SRMAC, Dothan SRMAC, and JIC, *scenario dependent*. Dosimetry and KI will be available for field teams, *scenario dependent***
- Houston EMA

### EVALUATION AREA 2: PROTECTIVE ACTION DECISION MAKING

#### Sub-element 2.a - Emergency Worker Exposure Control

**Criterion 2.a.1: OROs use a decision making process, considering relevant factors and appropriate coordination, to ensure that an exposure control system, including the use of KI, is in place for emergency workers including provisions to authorize radiation exposure in excess of administrative limits or protective action guides.(NUREG-0654,K.4.)**

#### EXTENT OF PLAY

- AEMA
- ORC:  
**Radiation Control will demonstrate emergency worker exposure control decision-making, for the State Radiological Monitoring Field Teams only, *scenario dependent*.**
- Houston EMA

#### Sub- element 2.b - Radiological Assessment and Protective Action Recommendations and Decisions for the Plume Phase of the Emergency

**Criterion 2.b.1: Appropriate protective action recommendations are based On available information on plant conditions, field monitoring, data, and licensee and ORO dose projections, as well as knowledge of on-site and off-site environmental conditions. (NUREG-0654, I.8., 10., 11. and Supplement 3.)**

**EXTENT OF PLAY**

- AEMA
- ORC:  
**Radiation Control will demonstrate radiological assessment for the plume phase of the emergency, *scenario dependent*.**
- Houston EMA

**Criterion 2.b.2: A decision-making process involving consideration of appropriate factors and necessary coordination is used to make protective action decisions (PADs) for the general public (including the recommendation for the use of KI, if ORO policy). (NUREG-0654, J.9., 10.m)**

**EXTENT OF PLAY**

- AEMA
- ORC:  
**Radiation Control will demonstrate the decision-making process to make protective action decisions for the general public, *scenario dependent*. Reference Alabama REP Plan pages 17, 61, 62 and ESF-8.**
- Houston EMA

**Sub-element 2.c - Protective Action Decisions Consideration for the Protection of Special Populations**

**Criterion 2.c.1: Protective action decisions are made, as appropriate, for special population groups. (NUREG-0654, J.9., 10.c.d.e.g)**

**EXTENT OF PLAY**

- AEMA
- ORC:  
**Not Applicable**
- Houston EMA

**Sub-element 2.d - Radiological Assessment and Decision-Making for the Ingestion Exposure Pathway**

***This sub-element (ingestion pathway) will not be evaluated this exercise.***

**Criterion 2.d.1: Radiological consequences for the ingestion pathway are assessed and appropriate protective action decisions are made based on the ORO planning criteria. (NUREG-0654, I.8, J.11)**

**Sub-element 2.e - Radiological Assessment and Decision-Making Concerning Relocation, Re-entry and Return**

***This sub-element (ingestion pathway) will not be evaluated this exercise.***

**Criterion 2.e.1: Timely relocation, re-entry and return decisions are made and coordinated as appropriate, based on assessments of the radiological conditions and criteria in the OROs.**

**EVALUATION AREA 3: PROTECTIVE ACTION IMPLEMENTATION**

**Sub-element 3.a - Implementation of Emergency Worker Exposure Control**

**Criterion 3.a.1: The OROs issue appropriate dosimetry and procedures, and manage radiological exposure to emergency workers in accordance with the plans and procedures. Emergency workers periodically and at the end of each mission read their dosimeters and record the readings on the appropriate exposure record or chart. (NUREG-0654, K.3.)**

**EXTENT OF PLAY**

- AEMA
- ORC:  
**Radiation Control will demonstrate the implementation of emergency worker exposure control, for State Radiological Monitoring Field Teams only, *scenario dependent*.**
- Houston EMA

**Sub-element 3.b - Implementation of KI Decision**

**Criterion 3.b.1: KI and appropriate instructions are available should a decision to recommend use of KI be made appropriate record keeping of the administration of KI to emergency workers and institutionalized individuals is maintained. (NUREG-0654, E.7., J.10.e.,f.)**

**EXTENT OF PLAY**

- AEMA
- ORC:  
**Radiation Control will demonstrate the implementation of KI to the State Radiological Monitoring Field Teams only, *scenario dependent*.**
- Houston EMA

**Sub-element 3.c.1 - Implementation of Protective Actions for Special Populations**

**Criterion 3.c.1: Protective action decisions are implemented for special populations other than schools within areas subject to protective actions. (NUREG-0654, E.7., J.9., 10.c.d.e.g.)**

***This sub-element (PADs for special populations) will not be evaluated this exercise.***

**Criterion 3.c.2: OROs/School officials decide to implement protective actions for schools. (NUREG-0654, J.10.c.d.,g.)**

**EXTENT OF PLAY**

- AEMA
- ORC:  
    **Not Applicable**
- Houston EMA

***This sub-element (PADs for special populations) will not be evaluated this exercise.***

**Sub-element 3.d - Implementation of Traffic and Access Control**

**Criterion 3.d.1: Appropriate traffic and access control is established. Accurate instructions are provided to traffic and access control personnel. (NUREG- 0654, J.10.g, j., k.)**

**EXTENT OF PLAY**

- AEMA
- ORC:  
    **Not Applicable**
- Houston EMA

**Criterion 3.d.2: Impediments to evacuation are identified and resolved. (NUREG-0654, J.10., k.)**

**EXTENT OF PLAY**

- AEMA
- ORC:  
    **Not Applicable**
- Houston EMA

**Sub-element 3.e - Implementation of Ingestion Pathway Decisions**

***This sub-element (ingestion pathway) will not be evaluated this exercise.***

**Criterion 3.e.1:** The ORO demonstrates the availability and appropriate use of adequate information regarding water, food supplies, milk and agricultural production within the ingestion exposure pathway emergency planning zone for implementation of protective actions.

**Criterion 3.e.2:** Appropriate measures, strategies, and pre-printed instructional material are developed for implementing protective action decisions for contaminated water, food products, milk and agricultural production.

**Sub-element 3.f.1 - Implementation of Relocation, Re-entry and Return Decisions**  
*This sub-element (ingestion pathway) will not be evaluated this exercise.*

**Criterion 3.f.1:** Decisions regarding controlled re-entry of emergency workers and relocation and return of the public are coordinated with appropriate organizations and implemented. (NUREG-0654, M.1, 3.)

#### **EVALUATION AREA 4: FIELD MEASUREMENT AND ANALYSIS**

**Sub-element 4.a - Plume Phase Field Measurements and Analyses**

**Criterion 4.a.1:** The field teams are equipped to perform field measurements of direct radiation exposure (cloud and ground shine) and to sample airborne radioiodine and particulates. (NUREG-0654, H.10, I.8., 9., 11)

#### **EXTENT OF PLAY**

- AEMA
- ORC:
 

Four teams will be dispatched into the field. Two field teams will be evaluated and two field teams will be for training purposes. (2 evaluators needed for the 2 teams being evaluated) Field teams will be pre-positioned at the Houston County Health Department parking lot, 1781 E. Cottonwood Road, Dothan, Alabama. Fields teams will demonstrate taking an air sample prior to being deployed into the field. The air sample will be demonstrated in the parking lot of the Houston County Health Department parking lot. Field teams will use booties and gloves for contamination control for the air sampling demonstration only and simulate using them thereafter.
- Houston EMA

**Criterion 4.a.2:** Field measurement teams are managed to obtain sufficient information to help characterize the release and to control radiation exposure. (NUREG-0654, I.8., 11., J.10.a)

**EXTENT OF PLAY**

- AEMA
- ORC:

Four teams will be dispatched into the field. Two field teams will be evaluated and two field teams will be for training purposes. (2 evaluators needed for the 2 teams being evaluated) Field teams will only simulate using booties and gloves for contamination control. Field teams will have previously demonstrated using booties and gloves during the air sampling demonstration.

- Houston EMA

**Criterion 4.a.3:** Ambient radiation measurements are made and recorded at appropriate locations, and radioiodine and particulates samples are collected. Teams will move to an appropriate low background location to determine whether significant (as specified in the plan and/or procedures) amount of radioactivity has been collected on the sampling media. (NUREG-0654, I.8., 9., 11.)

**EXTENT OF PLAY**

- AEMA
- ORC

Four teams will be dispatched into the field. Two field teams will be evaluated and two field teams will be for training purposes. (2 evaluators needed for the 2 teams being evaluated) Radioiodine sample procedures will be demonstrated in the parking lot of the Houston County Health Department before being deployed into the field. Due the compression of the scenario, radioiodine sampling will be simulated in the field during the exercise. Field teams are instructed to complete the air sample calculation sheet in the field during the exercise, scenario dependent.

- Houston EMA

**Sub-element 4.b.1 - Post Plume Phase Field Measurement and Sampling**

*This sub-element (ingestion pathway) will not be evaluated this exercise.*

**Criterion 4.b.1:** The field teams demonstrate the capability to make appropriate measurements and to collect appropriate samples (e.g. food crops, milk, water, vegetation and soil) to support adequate assessments and protective action decision-making. (NUREG-0654, I.8., J.11.)

**Sub-element 4.c.1 - Laboratory Operations**

*This sub-element (ingestion pathway) will not be evaluated this exercise.*

**Criterion 4.c.1:** The laboratory is capable of performing required radiological analyses to support protective action decisions. (NUREG-0654, C.3., I.8., 9., J.11)

**EVALUATION AREA 5: EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION & PUBLIC INFORMATION**

**Sub-element 5.a.1 - Activation of the Prompt Alert and Notification System**

**Criterion 5.a.1: Activities associated with primary alerting and notification of the public are completed in a timely manner following the initial decision by authorized offsite emergency officials to notify the public of an emergency situation. The initial instructional message must include the elements required by current FEMA REP guidance. (10 CFR part 50, Appendix E & NUREG-0654, E.1., 4., 5., 6., 7.)**

**EXTENT OF PLAY**

- AEMA
- ORC:  
Not applicable
- Houston EMA

**Sub- element 5.a.2 - RESERVED**

**Sub-element 5.a.3 - Activation of the Prompt Alert and Notification System Backup Alert and Notification**

**Criterion 5.a.3: Activities associated with FEMA approved exception areas (where applicable) are completed within 45 minutes following the initial decision by authorized offsite emergency officials to notify the public of an emergency situation. Backup alert and notification of the public is completed within 45 minutes following the detection by the ORO of a failure of the primary alert and notification system. (NUREG-0654, E.6., Appendix 3.b.2.c)**

- AEMA
- ORC:  
Not Applicable
- Houston EMA

**Sub-element 5.b - Emergency Information and Instructions for the Public and the Media**

**Criterion 5.b.1: OROs provide accurate emergency information and instructions to the public and the news media in a timely manner. (NUREG-0654, E.5., 7., G.3.a., G.4,a., b., c.)**

**EXTENT OF PLAY**

- AEMA
- ORC:  
**The coordination process will be demonstrated. Actual message distribution to the public and media will simulated, *scenario dependent*.**
- Houston EMA

## EVALUATION AREA 6: SUPPORT OPERATIONS/ FACILITIES

### Sub-element 6.a - Monitoring and Decontamination of Evacuees and Emergency Workers, and Registration of Evacuees

**Criterion 6.a.1: The reception center/emergency worker facility appropriate space, adequate resources and trained personnel to provide monitoring, decontamination, and registration of evacuees and/or emergency workers. (NUREG-0654. J.10.h.; K.5.b)**

#### EXTENT OF PLAY

- AEMA
- ORC:  
**Not Applicable**
- Houston EMA

### Sub-element 6.b - Monitoring and Decontamination of Emergency Worker Equipment *This sub-element will not be demonstrated this exercise.*

**Criterion 6.b.1: The facility/ORO has adequate procedures and resources for the accomplishment of monitoring and decontamination of emergency worker equipment including vehicles. (NUREG-0654, K.5.b)**

#### EXTENT OF PLAY

- AEMA
- ORC:  
**Not Applicable**
- Houston EMA

### Sub-element 6.c - Temporary Care of Evacuees *This sub-element will not be demonstrated this exercise.*

**Criterion 6.c.1: Managers of congregate care facilities demonstrate that the centers have resources to provide services and accommodations**

consistent with American Red Cross planning guidelines (found in MASS CARE-Preparation Operations, ARC 3031). Managers demonstrate the procedures to assure that evacuees have been monitored for contamination and have been decontaminated as appropriate prior to entering congregate care facilities. (NUREG-0654, J.10.h., 12.)

**EXTENT OF PLAY**

- AEMA
- ORC:  
Not Applicable
- Houston EMA

**Sub-element 6.d - Transportation and Treatment of Contaminated injured Individuals**

**Criterion 6.d.1: The facility/ORO has the appropriate space, adequate resources, and trained personnel to provide transport, monitoring, decontamination, and medical services to contaminated injured individuals. (NUREG-0654, F.2., H.10., K.5.a.b., L.1., 4.)**

**EXTENT OF PLAY**

- AEMA
- ORC:  
Not Applicable in 2010.
- Houston EMA

**DOTHAN/HOUSTON COUNTY EMA**

**EVALUATION AREA: 1: EMERGENCY OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT**

**Sub-element 1.a – Mobilization**

**Criterion 1.a.1: OROs use effective procedures to alert, notify and mobilize emergency personnel, and activate facilities in a timely manner. (NUREG-0654, A.4, D.3, 4, E.1, 2, H.4)**

**EXTENT OF PLAY:**

On Dec. 8, 2010, EMA Staff, consisting of the EMA Director, Operations Manager, Communications/Planning Officer, two Administrative personnel, will be on duty at 7:00 a.m. (normal duty hour) at the Houston County EOC, located at 114 N. Oates Street, Dothan, AL. Some of the EOC Support Staff will also be pre-positioned at 7:00 a.m. at the Houston County EOC. Additional EOC staff will be alerted, notified and mobilized according to the Farley Nuclear Plant Notification Guide.

**Sub-element 1.c - Direction and Control**

**Criterion 1.c.1: Key personnel with leadership roles for the ORO provide direction and control to that part of the overall response effort for which they are responsible. (NUREG-0654, A.1.d., 2.a., b.)**

**EXTENT OF PLAY**

EMA will demonstrate direction and control in the EOC scenario dependent.

**Sub-element 1.d - Communications Equipment**

**Criterion 1.d.1: At least two communications systems are available, at least one operates properly and communications links are established and maintained with appropriate locations. Communications capabilities are managed in support of emergency operations. (NUREG-0654, F.1., 2.)**

**EXTENT OF PLAY**

Communications systems will be demonstrated, scenario dependent. The ENN is the primary means of communications. Telephones, fax machines and 800 MHz radios will serve as secondary communications.

**Sub-element 1.e - Equipment and Supplies to Support Operations**

**Criterion 1.e.1: Equipment, maps, displays, dosimetry, potassium iodide (KI) and other supplies are sufficient to support emergency operations. (NUREG-0654, H., J., 10a.b.c.e.f.j.k., 11, K.3.a.)**

## **EXTENT OF PLAY**

An adequate supply of thermoluminescent dosimeters (TLDs) and dosimetry will be available for the emergency workers. This will be discussed at the Reception Center/Forward Command Post (RC/FCP) out of sequence, at the Houston County Farm Center, located at 1701 East Cottonwood Road, Dothan, AL on October 20, 2010 @ 0830.

## **EVALUATION AREA 2: PROTECTIVE ACTION DECISION MAKING**

### **Sub-element 2.a - Emergency Worker Exposure Control**

**Criterion 2.a.1: OROs use a decision making process, considering relevant factors and appropriate coordination, to ensure that an exposure control system, including the use of KI, is in place for emergency workers including provisions to authorize radiation exposure in excess of administrative limits or protective action guides. (NUREG-0654, K.4.)**

## **EXTENT OF PLAY**

This will be discussed during the exercise, scenario dependent.

**Criterion 2.b.2: A decision-making process involving consideration of appropriate factors and necessary coordination is used to make protective action decisions (PADs) for the general public (including the recommendation for the use of KI, if ORO policy). (NUREG-0654, J.9., 10.m)**

## **EXTENT OF PLAY**

This will be discussed during the exercise, scenario dependent. ADPH/ORC is responsible for issuing the PADs. Houston County reserves the right to review/recommend changes, if needed, due to certain mitigating circumstances (road conditions, weather conditions etc.)

### **Sub-element 2.c - Protective Action Decisions Consideration for the Protection of Special Populations**

**Criterion 2.c.1: Protective action decisions are made, as appropriate, for Special Population groups. (NUREG-0654, J.9., 10.c.d.e.g)**

## **EXTENT OF PLAY**

This will be discussed during the exercise, scenario dependent.

## **EVALUATION AREA 3: PROTECTIVE ACTION IMPLEMENTATION**

### **Sub-element 3.a - Implementation of Emergency Worker Exposure Control**

**Criterion 3.a.1: The OROs issue appropriate dosimetry and procedures, and manage radiological exposure to emergency workers in accordance**

**with the plans and procedures. Emergency workers periodically and at the end of each mission read their dosimeters and record the readings on the appropriate exposure record or chart. (NUREG-0654, K.3.)**

**EXTENT OF PLAY**

Emergency workers will demonstrate exposure control, out of sequence, on October 20, 2010 @ 0830, at the Forward Command Post, located at the Houston County Farm Center, 1701 East Cottonwood Road, Dothan, AL, scenario dependent.

**Sub-element 3.b - Implementation of KI Decision**

**Criterion 3.b.1: KI and appropriate instructions are available should a decision to recommend use of KI be made appropriate record keeping of the administration of KI to emergency workers and institutionalized individuals is maintained. (NUREG-0654, E.7., J.10.e., f.)**

**EXTENT OF PLAY**

Distribution of KI will be demonstrated along with appropriate instructions by a Houston County Health Nurse, out of sequence, on October 20, 2010 @ 0830, at the Forward Command Post, located at the Houston County Farm Center, 1701 East Cottonwood Road, Dothan, AL, scenario dependent.

**Sub-element 3.c.1 - Implementation of Protective Actions for Special Populations**

**Criterion 3.c.1: Protective action decisions are implemented for Special Populations other than schools within areas subject to protective actions. (NUREG-0654, E.7., J.9., 10.c.d.e.g.)**

**EXTENT OF PLAY**

Will discuss implementing protective action for Special Population other than schools, on the day of the exercise, scenario dependent.

**Criterion 3.c.2: OROs/School officials decide to implement protective actions for schools. (NUREG-0654, J.10.c.d., g.)**

**EXTENT OF PLAY**

This will be discussed by interview at the following schools, out of sequence, with the principal or their selected representatives from the following two schools on October 21, 2010 @ 1300

- 1) Interview with Principal of Ashford Elementary School.
- 2) Interview with Principal of Houston County High School.
- 3) County School Transportation Director will participate in both interviews.

**Sub-element 3.d - Implementation of Traffic and Access Control**

**Criterion 3.d.1: Appropriate traffic and access control is established. Accurate instructions are provided to traffic and access control personnel.**

(NUREG- 0654, J.10.g, j., k.)

**EXTENT OF PLAY**

The Houston County Sheriff's Office will discuss traffic and access control, during the exercise, scenario dependent.

**Criterion 3.d.2: Impediments to evacuation are identified and resolved. (NUREG-0654, J.10., k.)**

**EXTENT OF PLAY**

The Houston County Sheriff's Office will discuss impediments to evacuation during the exercise, scenario dependent.

**EVALUATION AREA 5: EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION & PUBLIC INFORMATION**

**Sub-element 5.a.1 - Activation of the Prompt Alert and Notification System**

**Criterion 5.a.1: Activities associated with primary alerting and notification of the public are completed in a timely manner following the initial decision by authorized offsite emergency officials to notify the public of an emergency situation. The initial instructional message must include the elements required by current FEMA REP guidance. (10 CFR part 50, Appendix E & NUREG-0654, E.1., 4., 5., 6., 7.)**

**EXTENT OF PLAY**

Sirens will be simulated during the exercise for all PNS activations, scenario dependent. EAS message distribution will be simulated to the local EAS stations, scenario dependent. Additionally, demonstration of the capability to locally read an EAS message will be demonstrated in the D/HCEOC.

**Sub-element 5.a.3 - Activation of the Prompt Alert and Notification System Backup Alert and Notification**

**Criterion 5.a.3: Activities associated with FEMA approved exception areas (where applicable) are completed within 45 minutes following the initial decision by authorized offsite emergency officials to notify the public of an emergency situation. Backup alert and notification of the public is completed within 45 minutes following the detection by the ORO of a failure of the primary alert and notification system. (NUREG-0654, E.6., Appendix 3.b.2.c)**

**EXTENT OF PLAY**

This criterion will be demonstrated October 20, 2010 @ 1500, out of sequence. Houston County will simulate failure of the siren located at downtown Ashford and run backup route #5 utilizing the Houston County Sherriff's Department. Public alerting will be simulated along the routes.

**Sub-element 5.b - Emergency Information and Instructions for the Public and the Media**

**Criterion 5.b.1: OROs provide accurate emergency information and instructions to the public and the news media in a timely manner. (NUREG-0654, E.5., 7., G.3.a.,G.4.a., b., c.)**

**EXTENT OF PLAY**

Actual message will be developed, however distribution to the public and media will be simulated, scenario dependent.

**EVALUATION AREA 6: SUPPORT OPERATIONS/ FACILITIES**

**Sub-element 6.a - Monitoring and Decontamination of Evacuees and Emergency Workers, and Registration of Evacuees**

**Criterion 6.a.1: The reception center/emergency worker facility appropriate space, adequate resources and trained personnel to provide monitoring, decontamination, and registration of evacuees and/or emergency workers. (NUREG-0654. J.10.h.; K.5.b)**

**EXTENT OF PLAY**

Monitoring, decontamination and registration of evacuees will be demonstrated, *out of* sequence, at the Reception Center, located at the Houston County Farm Center, 1701 E. Cottonwood Road, Dothan, AL on October 20, 2010 @ 0830. There will be four portal monitor stations set up, one for evaluation and the other three for training purposes. Activation of Reception Center during the exercise will be simulated, scenario dependent.

**Sub-element 6.b - Monitoring and Decontamination of Emergency Worker Equipment**

**Criterion 6.b.1: The facility/ORO has adequate procedures and resources for the accomplishment of monitoring and decontamination of emergency worker equipment including vehicles. (NUREG-0654, K.5.b)**

**EXTENT OF PLAY**

Monitoring and decontamination of emergency worker equipment will be demonstrated, *out of* sequence, at the Reception Center, located at the Houston County Farm Center, 1701 E. Cottonwood Road, Dothan, AL on October 20, 2010 @ 0830.

**Sub-element 6.c - Temporary Care of Evacuees**

**Criterion 6.c.1: Managers of congregate care facilities demonstrate that the centers have resources to provide services and accommodations consistent with American Red Cross planning guidelines (found in MASS CARE-Preparation Operations, ARC 3031). Managers demonstrate the procedures to assure that evacuees have been monitored for contamination and have been decontaminated as appropriate prior to entering congregate care facilities. (NUREG-0654, J.10.h., 12.)**

**EXTENT OF PLAY**

Congregate Care facilities will be demonstrated, out of sequence, with Red Cross on October 21, 2010 @ 1000. Those facilities are: 1<sup>st</sup> United Methodist Church, 1380 W. Main St. Dothan, Alabama and 1<sup>st</sup> Church of Nazarene, 1081 Honeysuckle Rd., Dothan, Alabama. A walk thru and interview with Red Cross, using a detail floor plan, no equipment will be set-up.

**STATE OF GEORGIA  
EXTENT OF PLAY**

**December 8, 2010**

Other than the exceptions described in this **Extent of Play Agreement**, exercise activities demonstrated for evaluation will be based on the Georgia Radiological Emergency Base Plan, the respective site-specific plan (Annex A), local county plans and appropriate Standard Operating Procedures.

It is requested that any issue or discrepancy arising during exercise play be allowed correction immediately, at all player locations, if it is not disruptive to exercise play and if it is mutually agreeable to both the controller and evaluator.

1. EMERGENCY OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT

*Sub-Element 1.a—Mobilization*

**Criterion 1.a.1: OROs use effective procedures to alert, notify, and mobilize emergency personnel and activate facilities in a timely manner. (NUREG-0654, A.4; D.3, 4; E.1, 2; H.4)**

**Extent of Play**

Responsible OROs should demonstrate the capability to receive notification of an emergency situation from the licensee, verify the notification, and contact, alert and mobilize key emergency personnel in a timely manner. Responsible OROs should demonstrate the activation of facilities for immediate use by mobilized personnel when they arrive to begin emergency operations. Activation of facilities should be completed in accordance with the plan and/or procedures. Pre-positioning of emergency personnel is appropriate, in accordance with the extent-of-play agreement, at those facilities located beyond a normal commuting distance from the individual's duty location or residence. All activities must be based on the ORO's plans and procedures and completed as they would be in an actual emergency, unless noted above or otherwise indicated in the extent-of-play agreement.

- GEMA will exercise command and control from the State Operations Center (SOC) in Atlanta. GEMA staff will be notified using normal call in procedures. Participating agencies not located near GEMA headquarters may pre-position at the GEMA complex; however, they will receive notification through normal procedures. Selected state personnel will pre-position at the Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) in Birmingham, AL; Public Emergency News Center (ENC) in Dothan, AL; and the Early County Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- Early County will use normal call in procedures to their EOC as the scenario dictates.

*Sub-Element 1.b—Facilities*

**Criterion 1.b.1: Facilities are sufficient to support the emergency response.**

(NUREG-0654, H.3)

**Extent of Play**

Facilities will only be specifically evaluated for this criterion if they are new or have substantial changes in structure or mission. Responsible OROs should demonstrate the availability of facilities that support the accomplishment of emergency operations. Some of the areas to be considered are: adequate space, furnishings, lighting, restrooms, ventilation, backup power and/or alternate facility (if required to support operations).

Facilities must be set up based on the ORO's plans and procedures and demonstrated as they would be used in an actual emergency, unless noted above or otherwise indicated in the extent-of-play agreement.

- Not applicable

***Sub-Element 1.c—Direction and Control***

**Criterion 1.c.1: Key personnel with leadership roles for the ORO provide direction and control to that part of the overall response effort for which they are responsible (NUREG-0654, A.1.d; A.2.a, b)**

**Extent of Play**

Leadership personnel should demonstrate the ability to carry out essential functions of the response effort, for example: keeping the staff informed through periodic briefings and/or other means, coordinating with other appropriate OROs, and ensuring completion of requirements and requests.

All activities associated with direction and control must be performed based on the ORO's plans and procedures and completed as they would be in an actual emergency, unless otherwise noted above or indicated in the extent-of-play agreement.

- State direction and control will occur from the SOC in Atlanta. GEMA Liaisons will be deployed to the Early County EOC for coordination purposes. The State will deploy the GEMA Public Information Officer and two Public Affairs Staff to the Emergency News Center (ENC) in Dothan. Early County will send one Public Affairs Officer as well. A member of the GEMA Public Affairs Division participates in the State Operations Center to coordinate state and local joint press releases, which are then provided to the Public Information Officer at the ENC.
- County direction and control will occur from the Early County EOC.

***Sub-Element 1.d—Communications Equipment***

**Criterion 1.d.1: At least two communication systems are available, at least one operates properly and communication links are established and maintained with appropriate locations. Communications capabilities are managed in support of emergency operations. (NUREG-0654, F.1, 2)**

**Extent of Play**

OROs will demonstrate that a primary and at least one backup system are fully functional at the beginning of an exercise. If a communications system or systems are not functional, but exercise performance is not affected, no exercise issue will be assessed. Communications equipment and procedures for facilities and field units should be used as needed for the transmission and receipt of exercise messages. All facilities and field teams should have the capability to access at least one communication system that is independent of the commercial telephone system.

Responsible OROs should demonstrate the capability to manage the communication systems and ensure that all message traffic is handled without delays that might disrupt the conduct of emergency operations. OROs should ensure that a coordinated communication link for fixed and mobile medical support facilities exists. The specific communications capabilities of OROs should be commensurate with that specified in the response plan and/or procedures. Exercise scenarios could require the failure of a communications system and the use of an alternate system, as negotiated in the extent-of-play agreement.

All activities associated with the management of communications capabilities must be demonstrated based on the ORO's plans and procedures and completed as they would be in an actual emergency, unless otherwise noted above or in the extent-of-play agreement.

- In agreement

***Sub-Element 1.e—Equipment and Supplies to Support Operation***

**Criterion 1.e.1: Equipment, maps, displays, dosimetry, potassium iodide (KI) and other supplies are sufficient to support emergency operations. (NUREG-0654, H.7, 10; J.10.a, b, e, J.11; K.3.a)**

**Extent of Play**

Equipment within the facility (facilities) should be sufficient and consistent with the role assigned to that facility in the ORO's plans and/or procedures in support of emergency operations. Use of maps and displays is encouraged.

All instruments, should be inspected, inventoried and operationally checked before each use. Instruments should be calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. A label indicating such calibration should be on each instrument or calibrated frequency can be verified by other means. Additionally, instruments being used to measure activity should have a range of readings sticker affixed to the side of the instrument. The above considerations should be included in 4.a.1 for field team equipment; 4.c.1 for radiological laboratory equipment (does not apply to analytical equipment); reception center and emergency worker facilities' equipment under 6.a.1; and ambulance and medical facilities' equipment under 6.d.1.

Sufficient quantities of appropriate direct-reading and permanent record dosimetry and dosimeter chargers should be available for issuance to all categories of emergency workers that could be deployed from that facility. Appropriate direct-reading dosimetry should allow individual(s) to read the administrative reporting limits and maximum exposure limits contained in the ORO's

plans and procedures.

Dosimetry should be inspected for electrical leakage at least annually and replaced, if necessary. This leakage testing will be verified during the exercise, through documentation submitted in the Annual Letter of Certification, and/or through a staff assistance visit. Responsible OROs should demonstrate the capability to maintain inventories of KI sufficient for use by emergency workers, as indicated on rosters; where stipulated by the plan and/or procedures.

Quantities of dosimetry and KI available and storage location(s) will be confirmed by physical inspection at storage location(s) or through documentation of current inventory submitted during the exercise, provided in the Annual Letter of Certification submission and/or verified during a Staff Assistance Visit. Available supplies of KI should be within the expiration date indicated on KI bottles or blister packs. As an alternative, the ORO may produce a letter from a certified private or State laboratory indicating that the KI supply remains potent, in accordance with U.S. Pharmacopoeia standards.

At locations where traffic and access control personnel are deployed, appropriate equipment (e.g., vehicles, barriers, traffic cones and signs, etc.) should be available or their availability described.

All activities must be based on the ORO's plans and procedures and completed as they would be in an actual emergency, unless noted above or otherwise indicated in the extent-of-play agreement.

- All dosimeters and radiation detection instruments are commercially procured. Practice or simulated TLDs, self reading dosimetry, and simulated KI will be furnished to State and County emergency workers as necessary. The Early County Radiation Protection Officer will issue the equipment and instructions at the Early County EOC. The general public is not provided KI.
- Evaluation of equipment and supplies will be completed during a Staff Assistance Visit (SAV) prior to the exercise.

## 2. PROTECTIVE ACTION DECISION MAKING

### *Sub-Element 2.a—Emergency Worker Exposure Control*

**Criterion 2.a.1: OROs use a decision making process, considering relevant factors and appropriate coordination, to ensure that an exposure control system, including the use of KI, is in place for emergency workers including provisions to authorize radiation exposure in excess of administrative limits or protective action guides. (NUREG-0654, K.4, J.10.e, f)**

#### **Extent of Play**

OROs authorized to send emergency workers into the plume exposure pathway EPZ should demonstrate a capability to meet the criterion based on their emergency plans and procedures.

If necessary, the state OROs should demonstrate the capability to make decisions concerning the

authorization of exposure levels in excess of preauthorized levels and to the number of emergency workers receiving radiation dose above pre-authorized levels. As appropriate, OROs should demonstrate the capability to make decisions on the distribution and administration of KI as a protective measure, based on the ORO's plan and/or procedures or projected thyroid dose compared with the established Protective Action Guides (PAGs) for KI administration.

All activities must be based on the ORO's plans and procedures and completed as they would be in an actual emergency, unless noted above or otherwise indicated in the extent-of-play agreement.

- In agreement

***Sub-Element 2.b—Radiological Assessment and Protective Action Recommendations and Decisions for the Plume Phase of the Emergency***

**Criterion 2.b.1: Appropriate protective action recommendations are based on available information on plant conditions, field monitoring data, and licensee and ORO dose projections, as well as knowledge of onsite and offsite environmental conditions. (NUREG-0654, I.8, 10 and Supplement 3)**

**Extent of Play**

During the initial stage of the emergency response, following notification of plant conditions that may warrant offsite protective actions, the ORO should demonstrate the capability to use appropriate means, described in the plan and/or procedures, to develop protective action recommendations (PAR) for decision-makers based on available information and recommendations from the licensee and field monitoring data, if available.

When release and meteorological data are provided by the licensee, the ORO also considers these data. The ORO should demonstrate a reliable capability to independently validate dose projections. The types of calculations to be demonstrated depend on the data available and the need for assessments to support the PARs appropriate to the scenario. In all cases, calculation of projected dose should be demonstrated. Projected doses should be related to quantities and units of the PAG to which they will be compared. PARs should be promptly transmitted to decision-makers in a prearranged format.

Differences greater than a factor of 10 between projected doses by the licensee and the ORO should be discussed with the licensee with respect to the input data and assumptions used, the use of different models, or other possible reasons. Resolution of these differences should be incorporated into the PAR if timely and appropriate. The ORO should demonstrate the capability to use any additional data to refine projected doses and exposure rates and revise the associated PARs.

All activities must be based on the ORO's plans and procedures and completed as they would be in an actual emergency, unless noted above or otherwise indicated in the extent-of-play agreement.

- In agreement

**Criterion 2.b.2: A decision-making process involving consideration of appropriate factors and necessary coordination is used to make protective action decisions (PAD) for the general public (including the recommendation for the use of KI, if ORO policy). (NUREG-0654, J.9, 10.f, m)**

**Extent of Play**

Offsite Response Organizations (OROs) should have the capability to make both initial and subsequent PADs. They should demonstrate the capability to make initial PADs in a timely manner appropriate to the situation, based on notification from the licensee, assessment of plant status and releases, and PARs from the utility and ORO staff.

The dose assessment personnel may provide additional PARs based on the subsequent dose projections, field monitoring data or information on plant conditions. The decision makers should demonstrate the capability to change protective actions as appropriate based on these projections.

If the ORO has determined that KI will be used as a protective measure for the general public under offsite plans, then the ORO should demonstrate the capability to make decisions on the distribution and administration of KI as a protective measure for the general public to supplement sheltering and evacuation. This decision should be based on the ORO's plan and/or procedures or projected thyroid dose compared with the established PAG for KI administration. The KI decision making process should involve close coordination with appropriate assessment and decision-making staff.

If more than one ORO is involved in decision-making, OROs should communicate and coordinate PADs with affected OROs. OROs should demonstrate the capability to communicate the contents of decisions to the affected jurisdictions.

All decision-making activities by ORO personnel must be performed based on the ORO's plans and procedures and completed as they would be in an actual emergency, unless noted above or otherwise indicated in the extent-of-play agreement.

- In agreement

***Sub-Element 2.c—Protective Action Decisions for Protection of Special Populations***

**Criterion 2.c.1: Protective action decisions are made, as appropriate, for special population groups. (NUREG-0654, J.9, J.10.d, e)**

**Extent of Play**

Usually, it is appropriate to implement evacuation in areas where doses are projected to exceed the lower end of the range of PAGs, except for situations where there is a high-risk environment where high-risk groups (e.g., the immobile or infirm) are involved. In these cases, examples of factors that should be considered are: weather conditions, shelter availability, availability of

transportation assets, risk of evacuation vs. risk from the avoided dose, and precautionary school evacuations. In situations where an institutionalized population cannot be evacuated, the administration of KI should be considered by the OROs. Applicable OROs should demonstrate the capability to alert and notify all public school systems/districts of emergency conditions that are expected to or may necessitate protective actions for students. Contacts with public school systems/districts must be actual.

In accordance with plans and/or procedures, OROs and/or officials of public school systems/districts should demonstrate the capability to make prompt decisions on protective actions for students. Officials should demonstrate that the decision making process for protective actions considers (that is, either accepts automatically or gives heavy weight to) protective action recommendations made by ORO personnel, the ECL at which these recommendations are received, preplanned strategies for protective actions for that ECL, and the location of students at the time (for example, whether the students are still at home, en route to the school, or at the school).

All decision-making activities associated with protective actions, including consideration of available resources, for special population groups must be based on the ORO's plans and procedures and completed as they would be in an actual emergency, unless noted above or otherwise indicated in the extent-of-play agreement.

- In agreement

***Sub-Element 2.d—Radiological Assessment and decision-Making for the Ingestion Pathway***

**Criterion 2.d.1: Radiological consequences for the ingestion pathway are assessed and appropriate protective action decisions are made based on the ORO's planning criteria. (NUREG-0654, J.9, J.11)**

- Not applicable

***Sub-Element 2.e—Radiological assessment and Decision-Making Concerning Relocation, Re-entry and Return***

**Criterion 2.e.1: Timely relocation, reentry and return decisions are made and coordinated as appropriate, based on assessments of the radiological conditions and criteria in the ORO's plan and/or procedures. (NUREG-0654, I.10; J.9; M.1)**

- Not applicable

### 3. PROTECTIVE ACTION IMPLEMENTATION

***Sub-Element 3.a—Implementation of Emergency Worker Exposure Control***

**Criterion 3.a.1: The OROs issue appropriate dosimetry and procedures, and manage radiological exposure to emergency workers in accordance with the plans and procedures. Emergency workers periodically and at the end of each mission read their dosimeters and record the readings on the appropriate exposure record or chart. (NUREG-0654, K.3.a, b)**

**Extent of Play**

OROs should demonstrate the capability to provide appropriate direct-reading and permanent record dosimetry, dosimeter chargers and instructions on the use of dosimetry to emergency workers. For evaluation purposes, appropriate direct-reading dosimetry is defined as dosimetry that allows individual(s) to read the administrative reporting limits (that are pre-established at a level low enough to consider subsequent calculation of Total Effective Dose Equivalent) and maximum exposure limits (for those emergency workers involved in life saving activities) contained in the ORO's plans and procedures. Each emergency worker should have the basic knowledge of radiation exposure limits as specified in the ORO's plan and/or procedures. Procedures to monitor and record dosimeter readings and to manage radiological exposure control should be demonstrated. During a plume phase exercise, emergency workers should demonstrate the procedures to be followed when administrative exposure limits and turn back values are reached.

The emergency worker should report accumulated exposures during the exercise as indicated in the plans and procedures. OROs should demonstrate the actions described in the plan and/or procedures by determining whether to replace the worker, to authorize the worker to incur additional exposures or to take other actions. If scenario events do not require emergency workers to seek authorizations for additional exposure, evaluators should interview at least two emergency workers, to determine their knowledge of whom to contact in the event authorization is needed and at what exposure levels. Emergency workers may use any available resources (e.g., written procedures and/or coworkers) in providing responses.

Although it is desirable for all emergency workers to each have a direct-reading dosimeter, there may be situations where team members will be in close proximity to each other during the entire mission and adequate control of exposure can be effected for all members of the team by one dosimeter worn by the team leader. Emergency workers who are assigned to low exposure rate areas, e.g., at reception centers, counting laboratories, emergency operations centers, and communications centers, may have individual direct-reading dosimeters or they may be monitored by dosimeters strategically placed in the work area. It should be noted that, even in these situations, each team member must still have their own permanent record dosimetry.

All activities must be based on the ORO's plans and procedures and completed as they would be in an actual emergency, unless noted above or otherwise indicated in the extent-of-play agreement.

- In agreement

***Sub-Element 3.b—Implementation of KI Decision***

**Criterion 3.b.1: KI and appropriate instructions are available should a decision to recommend use of KI be made. (NUREG-0654, J.10.e)**

**Extent-of-play**

Offsite Response Organizations (OROs) should demonstrate the capability to make KI available to emergency workers, institutionalized individuals, and, where provided for in the ORO plan

and/or procedures, to members of the general public. OROs should demonstrate the capability to accomplish distribution of KI consistent with decisions made. Organizations should have the capability to develop and maintain lists of emergency workers and institutionalized individuals who have ingested KI, including documentation of the date(s) and time(s) they were instructed to ingest KI. The ingestion of KI recommended by the designated ORO health official is voluntary. For evaluation purposes, the actual ingestion of KI is not necessary. OROs should demonstrate the capability to formulate and disseminate appropriate instructions on the use of KI for those advised to take it. If a recommendation is made for the general public to take KI, appropriate information should be provided to the public by the means of notification specified in the ORO's plan and/or procedures.

Emergency workers should demonstrate the basic knowledge of procedures for the use of KI whether or not the scenario drives the use of KI. This can be accomplished by an interview with the evaluator.

All activities must be based on the ORO's plans and procedures and completed as they would be in an actual emergency, unless noted above or otherwise indicated in the extent-of-play agreement.

- In agreement

***Sub-Element 3.c—Implementation of Protective Actions for Special Populations:***

**Criterion 3.c.1: Protective action decisions are implemented for special populations other than schools within areas subject to protective actions. (NUREG-0654, J.10.c, d, g)**

**Extent-of-play**

Applicable OROs should demonstrate the capability to alert and notify (for example, provide protective action recommendations and emergency information and instructions) special populations (hospitals, nursing homes, correctional facilities, mobility impaired individuals, transportation dependent, etc.). OROs should demonstrate the capability to provide for the needs of special populations in accordance with the ORO's plans and procedures.

Contact with special populations and reception facilities may be actual or simulated, as agreed to in the Extent-of-play. Some contacts with transportation providers should be actual, as negotiated in the extent-of-play. All actual and simulated contacts should be logged.

All implementing activities associated with protective actions for special populations must be based on the ORO's plans and procedures and completed as they would be in an actual emergency, unless noted above or otherwise indicated in the extent-of-play agreement.

- Appropriate actions will occur as necessary. Early County will demonstrate the notification system for contacting people with special needs (Code RED).

**Criterion 3.c.2: OROs/School officials implement protective actions for schools. (NUREG-0654, J.10.c, d, g)**

- Will not be demonstrated.

*Sub-Element 3.d—Implementation of Traffic and Access Control*

**Criterion 3.d.1: Appropriate traffic and access control is established. Accurate instructions are provided to traffic and access control personnel. (NUREG-0654, J.10.g, j)**

**Extent of Play**

ORO's should demonstrate the capability to select, establish, and staff appropriate traffic and access control points, consistent with protective action decisions (for example, evacuating, sheltering, and relocation), in a timely manner. ORO's should demonstrate the capability to provide instructions to traffic and access control staff on actions to take when modifications in protective action strategies necessitate changes in evacuation patterns or in the area(s) where access is controlled.

Traffic and access control staff should demonstrate accurate knowledge of their roles and responsibilities. This capability may be demonstrated by actual deployment or by interview, in accordance with the extent-of-play agreement.

In instances where ORO's lack authority necessary to control access by certain types of traffic (rail, water, and air traffic), they should demonstrate the capability to contact the State or Federal agencies with authority to control access.

All activities must be based on the ORO's plans and procedures and completed as they would be in an actual emergency, unless noted above or otherwise indicated in the extent-of-play agreement.

- This criterion will be evaluated by interview of county or state personnel responsible for traffic control at the Early County EOC. Actual demonstrations of traffic control will not be performed.
- River clearance will be demonstrated during the exercise. Two county personnel and one Georgia DNR Law Enforcement officer will participate in the demonstration (an additional DNR Law Enforcement officer may participate depending on availability). Participants in river clearance activities will receive radiological self-protection instructions when they are issued their dosimetry, TLDs, KI and instructions. The briefing will coincide with traffic control personnel's briefing. After the briefing, river clearance personnel will leave the Early County EMA office and put the boat in the river, north of the George W. Andrews dam demonstrating river clearance activities for the northern portion of the EPZ.

**Criterion 3.d.2: Impediments to evacuation are identified and resolved. (NUREG-0654, J.10.k)**

**Extent of Play**

OROs should demonstrate the capability, as required by the scenario, to identify and take appropriate actions concerning impediments to evacuation. Actual dispatch of resources to deal with impediments, such as wreckers, need not be demonstrated; however, all contacts, actual or simulated, should be logged.

All activities must be based on the ORO's plans and procedures and completed as they would be in an actual emergency, unless noted above or otherwise indicated in the extent-of-play agreement.

- The scenario will not involve any impediments to evacuation. However, designated Early County traffic control personnel will be available to discuss actions that could be taken to resolve any impediments to evacuation. Actual demonstrations will not be performed.

*Sub-Element 3.e—Implementation of Ingestion Pathway Decisions*

**Criterion 3.e.1: The ORO demonstrates the availability and appropriate use of adequate information regarding water, food supplies, milk and agricultural production within the ingestion exposure pathway emergency planning zone for implementation of protective actions. (NUREG-0654, J.9, 11)**

- Not applicable

**Criterion 3.e.2: Appropriate measures, strategies and pre-printed instructional material are developed for implementing protective action decisions for contaminated water, food products, milk and agricultural production. (NUREG-0654, J.9, 11)**

- Will not be demonstrated.

*Sub-Element 3.f—Implementation of Relocation, Re-entry and Return Decisions*

**Criterion 3.f.1: Decisions regarding controlled Reentry of emergency workers and relocation and return of the public are coordinated with appropriate organizations and implemented. (NUREG-0654, M.1, 3)**

- Will not be demonstrated.

#### 4. FIELD MEASUREMENT AND ANALYSIS

*Sub-Element 4.a—Plume Phase Field Measurements and Analysis*

**Criterion 4.a.1: The field teams are equipped to perform field measurements of direct radiation exposure (cloud and ground shine) and to sample airborne radioiodine and particulates. (NUREG-0654, H.10; I.7, 8, 9)**

**Extent of Play**

Field teams should be equipped with all instrumentation and supplies necessary to accomplish their mission. This should include instruments capable of measuring gamma exposure rates and

detecting the presence of beta radiation. These instruments should be capable of measuring a range of activity and exposure, including radiological protection/exposure control of team members and detection of activity on the air sample collection media, consistent with the intended use of the instrument and the ORO's plans and procedures. An appropriate radioactive check source should be used to verify proper operational response for each low range radiation measurement instrument (less than 1 R/hr) and for high range instruments when available. If a source is not available for a high range instrument, a procedure should exist to operationally test the instrument before entering an area where only a high range instrument can make useful readings.

All activities must be based on the ORO's plans and procedures and completed as they would be in an actual emergency, unless noted above or otherwise indicated in the extent-of-play agreement.

Will not be demonstrated.

**Criterion 4.a.2: Field teams are managed to obtain sufficient information to help characterize the release and to control radiation exposure. (NUREG-0654, H.12; I.8, 11; J.10.a)**

**Extent-of-play**

Responsible Offsite Response Organizations (OROs) should demonstrate the capability to brief teams on predicted plume location and direction, travel speed, and exposure control procedures before deployment.

Field measurements are needed to help characterize the release and to support the adequacy of implemented protective actions or to be a factor in modifying protective actions. Teams should be directed to take measurements in such locations, at such times to provide information sufficient to characterize the plume and impacts.

If the responsibility to obtain peak measurements in the plume has been accepted by licensee field monitoring teams, with concurrence from OROs, there is no requirement for these measurements to be repeated by State and local monitoring teams. If the licensee teams do not obtain peak measurements in the plume, it is the ORO's decision as to whether peak measurements are necessary to sufficiently characterize the plume. The sharing and coordination of plume measurement information among all field teams (licensee, Federal, and ORO) is essential. Coordination concerning transfer of samples, including a chain-of custody form, to a radiological laboratory should be demonstrated.

OROs should use Federal resources as identified in the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP), and other resources (for example, compacts, utility, etc.), if available. Evaluation of this criterion will take into consideration the level of Federal and other resources participating in the exercise.

All activities must be based on the ORO's plans and procedures and completed as they would be

in an actual emergency, unless noted above or otherwise indicated in the extent-of-play agreement.

- Will not be demonstrated.

**Criterion 4.a.3: Ambient radiation measurements are made and recorded at appropriate locations, and radioiodine and particulate samples are collected. Teams will move to an appropriate low background location to determine whether any significant (as specified in the plan and/or procedures) amount of radioactivity has been collected on the sampling media. (NUREG-0654, I. 9)**

#### **Extent of Play**

Field teams should demonstrate the capability to report measurements and field data pertaining to the measurement of airborne radioiodine and particulates and ambient radiation to the field team coordinator, dose assessment, or other appropriate authority. If samples have radioactivity significantly above background, the appropriate authority should consider the need for expedited laboratory analyses of these samples.

OROs should share data in a timely manner with all appropriate OROs. All methodology, including contamination control, instrumentation, preparation of samples, and a chain-of custody form for transfer to a laboratory, will be in accordance with the ORO's plan and/or procedures.

OROs should use Federal resources as identified in the FRERP, and other resources (for example, compacts, utility, etc.), if available. Evaluation of this criterion will take into consideration the level of Federal and other resources participating in the exercise.

All activities must be based on the ORO's plans and procedures and completed as they would be in an actual emergency, unless noted above or otherwise indicated in the extent-of-play agreement.

- Will not be demonstrated.

#### ***Sub-Element 4.b—Post Plume Phase Field Measurements and Sampling***

**Criterion 4.b.1: The field teams demonstrate the capability to make appropriate measurements and to collect appropriate samples (e.g., food crops, milk, water, vegetation, and soil) to support adequate assessments and protective action decision making. (NUREG-0654, I.8; J.11)**

- Will not be demonstrated.

#### ***Sub-Element 4.c—Laboratory Operations***

**Criterion 4.c.1: The laboratory is capable of performing required radiological analyses to support protective action decisions. (NUREG-0654, C.3; J.11)**

- Will not be demonstrated.

## 5. EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

### *Sub-Element 5.a—Activation of the Prompt Alert and Notification System*

**Criterion 5.a.1: Activities associated with primary alerting and notification of the public are completed in a timely manner following the initial decision by authorized offsite emergency officials to notify the public of an emergency situation. The initial instructional message to the public must include as a minimum the elements required by current FEMA REP guidance. (10 CFR Part 50, Appendix E.IV.D and NUREG-0654, E.5, 6, 7)**

#### **Extent of Play**

Responsible Offsite Response Organizations (OROs) should demonstrate the capability to sequentially provide an alert signal followed by an initial instructional message to populated areas (permanent resident and transient) throughout the 10-mile plume pathway EPZ. Following the decision to activate the alert and notification system, in accordance with the ORO's plan and/or procedures, completion of system activation should be accomplished in a timely manner (will not be subject to specific time requirements) for primary alerting/notification. The initial message should include the elements required by current FEMA REP guidance.

Offsite Response Organizations (OROs) with route alerting as the primary method of alerting and notifying the public should demonstrate the capability to accomplish the primary route alerting, following the decision to activate the alert and notification system, in a timely manner (will not be subject to specific time requirements) in accordance with the ORO's plan and/or procedures. At least one route needs to be demonstrated and evaluated. The selected route(s) should vary from exercise to exercise. However, the most difficult route should be demonstrated at least once every six years. All alert and notification activities along the route should be simulated (that is, the message that would actually be used is read for the evaluator, but not actually broadcast) as agreed upon in the extent-of-play. Actual testing of the mobile public address system will be conducted at some agreed-upon location. The initial message should include the elements required by current FEMA REP guidance. For exercise purposes, timely is defined as "the responsible ORO personnel/representatives demonstrate actions to disseminate the appropriate information/instructions with a sense of urgency and without undue delay." If message dissemination is to be identified as not having been accomplished in a timely manner, the evaluator(s) will document a specific delay or cause as to why a message was not considered timely.

Procedures to broadcast the message should be fully demonstrated as they would in an actual emergency up to the point of transmission. Broadcast of the message(s) or test messages *is not* required. The alert signal activation may be simulated. However, the procedures should be demonstrated up to the point of actual activation.

The capability of the primary notification system to broadcast an instructional message on a 24-hour basis should be verified during an interview with appropriate personnel from the primary notification system.

All activities for this criterion must be based on the ORO's plans and procedures and completed as they would be in an actual emergency, except as noted above or otherwise indicated in the extent-of-play agreement.

- GEMA and Early County coordinate PNS activation with Houston County Alabama. (State and County).
- Georgia will use an alternative method for delivering the message for EAS to the designated local television and radio stations, WOOF (99.7 FM and 560 AM) and Television Station WTVY (Channel 4). The stations will be activated using the EMNet system. The designated television and radio stations have the EMNet Broadcaster package installed at their location. Early County will use the EMNet system to send a voice and text message to the television and radio stations using the EMNet equipment. Early County has prerecorded messages for broadcast, however, they still have the capability to record a new message if needed. The actual message delivered will be sent in a test mode. The EMNet system validates receipt of the message. Broadcasts will not be interrupted. A copy of the file containing the message delivered to the station is saved. EMNet will be used to deliver the message in-lieu of the standard practice of calling the station directly.

**Criterion 5.a.2:**

- Not applicable

**Criterion 5.a.3: Activities associated with FEMA approved exception areas (where applicable) are completed within 45 minutes following the initial decision by authorized offsite emergency officials to notify the public of an emergency situation. Backup alert and notification of the public is completed within 45 minutes following the detection by the ORO of a failure of the primary alert and notification system. (NUREG-0654, E.6, Appendix 3.B.2.c)**

**Extent of Play**

Offsite Response Organizations (OROs) with FEMA-approved exception areas (identified in the approved Alert and Notification System Design Report) 5–10 miles from the nuclear power plant should demonstrate the capability to accomplish primary alerting and notification of the exception area(s) within 45 minutes following the initial decision by authorized offsite emergency officials to notify the public of an emergency situation. The 45-minute clock will begin when the OROs make the decision to activate the alert and notification system for the first time for a specific emergency situation. The initial message should, at a minimum, include: a statement that an emergency exists at the plant and where to obtain additional information. For exception area alerting, at least one route needs to be demonstrated and evaluated. The selected route(s) should vary from exercise to exercise. However, the most difficult route should be demonstrated at least once every six years. All alert and notification activities along the route should be simulated (that is, the message that would actually be used is read for the evaluator, but not actually broadcast) as agreed upon in the extent-of-play. Actual testing of the mobile

public address system will be conducted at some agreed-upon location.

Backup alert and notification of the public should be completed within 45 minutes following the detection by the ORO of a failure of the primary alert and notification system. Backup route alerting only needs to be demonstrated and evaluated, in accordance with the ORO's plan and/or procedures and the extent-of-play agreement, if the exercise scenario calls for failure of any portion of the primary system(s), or if any portion of the primary system(s) actually fails to function. If demonstrated, only one route needs to be selected and demonstrated. All alert and notification activities along the route should be simulated (that is, the message that would actually be used is read for the evaluator, but not actually broadcast) as agreed upon in the extent-of-play. Actual testing of the mobile public address system will be conducted at some agreed-upon location.

All activities for this criterion must be based on the ORO's plans and procedures and completed as they would be in an actual emergency, except as noted above or otherwise indicated in the extent-of-play agreement.

- The scenario will not call for failure of the primary alert and notification system. Successful activation of the tone alert radios is verified through witnessing activation of the radio in the EMA Office. If there is an actual failure of the TAR system, then backup alert and notification plans and procedures will be discussed between the evaluator, the Early County EMA Director, and if necessary local law enforcement officers (See 3.d.1).

***Sub-Element 5.b—Emergency Information and Instructions for the Public and the Media***  
**Criterion 5.b.1: OROs provide accurate emergency information and instructions to the public and the news media in a timely manner. (NUREG-0654, E.5, 7; G.3.a, G.4.c)**

**Extent of Play**

Subsequent emergency information and instructions should be provided to the public and the media in a timely manner (will not be subject to specific time requirements). For exercise purposes, timely is defined as “the responsible ORO personnel/representatives demonstrate actions to disseminate the appropriate information/instructions with a sense of urgency and without undue delay.” If message dissemination is to be identified as not having been accomplished in a timely manner, the evaluator(s) will document a specific delay or cause as to why a message was not considered timely. The ORO should ensure that emergency information and instructions are consistent with protective action decisions made by appropriate officials. The emergency information should contain all necessary and applicable instructions ( for example, evacuation instructions, evacuation routes, reception center locations, what to take when evacuating, information concerning pets, shelter-in-place instructions, information concerning protective actions for schools and special populations, public inquiry telephone number, etc.) to assist the public in carrying out protective action decisions provided to them. The ORO should also be prepared to disclose and explain the Emergency Classification Level (ECL) of the incident. At a minimum, this information must be included in media briefings and/or media releases. OROs should demonstrate the capability to use language that is clear and understandable to the public within both the plume and ingestion pathway EPZs. This includes

demonstration of the capability to use familiar landmarks and boundaries to describe protective action areas.

The emergency information should be all-inclusive by including previously identified protective action areas that are still valid, as well as new areas. The OROs should demonstrate the capability to ensure that emergency information that is no longer valid is rescinded and not repeated by broadcast media. In addition, the OROs should demonstrate the capability to ensure that current emergency information is repeated at pre-established intervals in accordance with the plan and/or procedures.

ORO's should demonstrate the capability to develop emergency information in a non-English language when required by the plan and/or procedures.

If ingestion pathway measures are exercised, OROs should demonstrate that a system exists for rapid dissemination of ingestion pathway information to pre-determined individuals and businesses in accordance with the ORO's plan and/or procedures.

ORO's should demonstrate the capability to provide timely, accurate, concise and coordinated information to the news media for subsequent dissemination to the public. This would include demonstration of the capability to conduct timely and pertinent media briefings and distribute media releases as the situation warrants. The OROs should demonstrate the capability to respond appropriately to inquiries from the news media. All information presented in media briefings and media releases should be consistent with protective action decisions and other emergency information provided to the public. Copies of pertinent emergency information (for example,

Emergency Alert System [EAS] messages and media releases) and media information kits should be available for dissemination to the media. OROs should demonstrate that an effective system is in place for dealing with calls to the public inquiry hotline. Hotline staff should demonstrate the capability to provide or obtain accurate information for callers or refer them to an appropriate information source. Information from the hotline staff, including information that corrects false or inaccurate information when trends are noted, should be included, as appropriate, in emergency information provided to the public, media briefings, and/or media releases. All activities for this criterion must be based on the ORO's plans and procedures and completed as they would be in an actual emergency, unless noted above or otherwise indicated in the extent-of-play agreement.

- The State will deploy the GEMA Public Information Officer and two Public Affairs Staff to the Emergency News Center (ENC) in Dothan. Early County will send one Public Affairs Officer as well. A member of the GEMA Public Affairs Division participates in the State Operations Center to coordinate state and local joint press releases, which are then provided to the Public Information Officer at the ENC.

## 6.0 SUPPORT OPERATION/FACILITIES

***Sub-Element 6.a—Monitoring and Decontamination of Evacuees and Emergency Workers and Registration of Evacuees***

**Criterion 6.a.1: The reception center/emergency worker facility has appropriate space, adequate resources, and trained personnel to provide monitoring, decontamination, and registration of evacuees and/or emergency workers. (NUREG-0654, J.10.h; J.12; K.5.a)**

**Extent of Play**

Radiological monitoring, decontamination, and registration facilities for evacuees/emergency workers should be set up and demonstrated as they would be in an actual emergency or as indicated in the extent-of-play agreement. This would include adequate space for evacuees' vehicles. Expected demonstration should include 1/3 of the monitoring teams/portal monitors required to monitor 20% of the population allocated to the facility within 12 hours. Before using monitoring instrument(s), the monitor(s) should demonstrate the process of checking the instrument(s) for proper operation.

Staff responsible for the radiological monitoring of evacuees should demonstrate the capability to attain and sustain a monitoring productivity rate per hour needed to monitor the 20% emergency planning zone (EPZ) population planning base within about 12 hours. This monitoring productivity rate per hour is the number of evacuees that can be monitored per hour by the total complement of monitors using an appropriate monitoring procedure. A minimum of six individuals per monitoring station should be monitored, using equipment and procedures specified in the plan and/or procedures, to allow demonstration of monitoring, decontamination and registration capabilities. The monitoring sequences for the first six simulated evacuees per monitoring team will be timed by the evaluators in order to determine whether the twelve-hour requirement can be met. Monitoring of emergency workers does not have to meet the twelve-hour requirement. However, appropriate monitoring procedures should be demonstrated for a minimum of two emergency workers. Decontamination of evacuees/emergency workers may be simulated and conducted by interview. The availability of provisions for separately showering should be demonstrated or explained. The staff should demonstrate provisions for limiting the spread of contamination. Provisions could include floor coverings, signs and appropriate means (for example, partitions, roped-off areas) to separate clean from potentially contaminated areas.

Provisions should also exist to separate contaminated and uncontaminated individuals, provide changes of clothing for individuals whose clothing is contaminated, and store contaminated clothing and personal belongings to prevent further contamination of evacuees or facilities. In addition, for any individual found to be contaminated, procedures should be discussed concerning the handling of potential contamination of vehicles and personal belongings.

Monitoring personnel should explain the use of action levels for determining the need for decontamination. They should also explain the procedures for referring evacuees who cannot be adequately decontaminated for assessment and follow up in accordance with the ORO's plans and procedures. Contamination of the individual will be determined by controller inject and not simulated with any low-level radiation source.

The capability to register individuals upon completion of the monitoring and decontamination activities should be demonstrated. The registration activities demonstrated should include the establishment of a registration record for each individual, consisting of the individual's name, address, results of monitoring, and time of decontamination, if any, or as otherwise designated in the plan. Audio recorders, camcorders or written records are all acceptable means for registration. All activities associated with this criterion must be based on the ORO's plans and procedures and completed as they would be in an actual emergency, unless otherwise indicated in the extent-of-play agreement.

- Will not be demonstrated.

***Sub-Element 6.b—Monitoring and Decontamination of Emergency Worker Equipment:***  
**Criterion 6.b.1: The facility/ORO has adequate procedures and resources for the accomplishment of monitoring and decontamination of emergency worker equipment, including vehicles. (NUREG-0654, K.5.b)**

#### **Extent of Play**

The monitoring staff should demonstrate the capability to monitor equipment, including vehicles, for contamination in accordance with the Offsite Response Organization's (ORO's) plans and procedures. Specific attention should be given to equipment, including vehicles, that was in contact with individuals found to be contaminated. The monitoring staff should demonstrate the capability to make decisions on the need for decontamination of equipment, including vehicles, based on guidance levels and procedures stated in the plan and/or procedures.

The area to be used for monitoring and decontamination should be set up as it would be in an actual emergency, with all route markings, instrumentation, record keeping and contamination control measures in place. Monitoring procedures should be demonstrated for a minimum of one vehicle. It is generally not necessary to monitor the entire surface of vehicles. However, the capability to monitor areas such as radiator grills, bumpers, wheel wells, tires and door handles should be demonstrated. Interior surfaces of vehicles that were in contact with individuals found to be contaminated should also be checked. Decontamination capabilities, and provisions for vehicles and equipment that cannot be decontaminated, may be simulated and conducted by interview.

All activities associated with this criterion must be based on the ORO's plans and procedures and completed as they would be in an actual emergency, unless noted above or otherwise indicated in the extent-of-play agreement.

- Will not be demonstrated.

#### ***Sub-Element 6.c—Temporary Care of Evacuees***

**Criterion 6.c.1: Managers of congregate care facilities demonstrate that the centers have resources to provide services and accommodations consistent with American Red Cross planning guidelines. (Found in MASS CARE—Preparedness Operations, ARC 3031).**

**Managers demonstrate the procedures to assure that evacuees have been monitored for contamination and have been decontaminated as appropriate prior to entering congregate care facilities. (NUREG-0654, J.10.h, J.12)**

**Extent of Play**

Under this criterion, demonstration of congregate care centers may be conducted out of sequence with the exercise scenario. The evaluator should conduct a walk-through of the center to determine, through observation and inquiries, that the services and accommodations are consistent with ARC 3031. In this simulation, it is not necessary to set up operations as they would be in an actual emergency. Alternatively, capabilities may be demonstrated by setting up stations for various services and providing those services to simulated evacuees. Given the substantial differences between demonstration and simulation of this objective, exercise demonstration expectations should be clearly specified in extent-of-play agreements. Congregate care staff should also demonstrate the capability to ensure that evacuees have been monitored for contamination, have been decontaminated as appropriate and have been registered before entering the facility. This capability may be determined through an interview process. If operations at the center are demonstrated, material that would be difficult or expensive to transport (e.g., cots, blankets, sundries and large-scale food supplies) need not be physically available at the facility (facilities). However, availability of such items should be verified by providing the evaluator a list of sources with locations and estimates of quantities. All activities associated with this criterion must be based on the ORO's plans and procedures and completed as they would be in an actual emergency, unless noted above or otherwise indicated in the extent-of-play agreement.

- Will not be demonstrated.

***Sub-Element 6.d—Transportation and Treatment of Contaminated Injured Individuals***

**Criterion 6.d.1: The facility/ORO has the appropriate space, adequate resources and trained personnel to provide transport, monitoring, decontamination and medical services to contaminated injured individuals. (NUREG-0654, F.2; H.10; K.5.a, b; L.1, 4)**

**Extent of Play**

Monitoring, decontamination and contamination control efforts will not delay urgent medical care for the victim.

Offsite Response Organizations (OROs) should demonstrate the capability to transport contaminated injured individuals to medical facilities. An ambulance should be used for the response to the victim. However, to avoid taking an ambulance out of service for an extended time, any vehicle (e.g., car, truck or van) may be utilized to transport the victim to the medical facility. Normal communications between the ambulance/dispatcher and the receiving medical facility should be demonstrated. If a substitute vehicle is used for transport to the medical facility, this communication must occur before releasing the ambulance from the drill. This communication would include reporting radiation monitoring results, if available. Additionally, the ambulance crew should demonstrate, by interview, knowledge of where the ambulance and crew would be monitored and decontaminated, if required, or whom to contact for such

information. Monitoring of the victim may be performed before transport, done enroute or deferred to the medical facility. Before using a monitoring instrument(s), the monitor(s) should demonstrate the process of checking the instrument(s) for proper operation. All monitoring activities should be completed as they would be in an actual emergency. Appropriate contamination control measures should be demonstrated before and during transport and at the receiving medical facility. The medical facility should demonstrate the capability to activate and set up a radiological emergency area for treatment. Equipment and supplies should be available for the treatment of contaminated injured individuals.

The medical facility should demonstrate the capability to make decisions on the need for decontamination of the individual, to follow appropriate decontamination procedures, and to maintain records of all survey measurements and samples taken. All procedures for the collection and analysis of samples and the decontamination of the individual should be demonstrated or described to the evaluator.

All activities associated with this criterion must be based on the ORO's plans and procedures and completed as they would be in an actual emergency, unless noted above or otherwise indicated in the extent-of-play agreement.

- Not applicable.