Possible Violations of the Shipping Act of 1984—Consideration of the appeal of the United States Department of Transportation, and the replies thereto, relative to the presiding administrative law judge's denial of its petition for leave to intervene in this proceeding.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Bruce A. Dombrowski, Acting Secretary, (202) 523–5725.

Bruce A. Dombrowski,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 85–26830 Filed 11–6–85; 2:05 pm]

BILLING CODE 6730–01–M

8

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

[F.C.S.C. Meeting Notice No. 1–86]

Announcement in Regard to Commission Meetings and Hearings

The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, pursuant to its regulations (45 CFR Part 504), and the Government in the Sunshine Act (5 U.S.C. 552b), hereby gives notice in regard to the scheduling of open meetings and oral hearings for the transaction of Commission business and other matters specified, as follows:

Date and time	Subject matter
Mon., Nov. 18, 1985 at 10:30 a.m.	Consideration of Final Decisions issued on objections under the Vietnam Claims Program (Pub. L. 96–606).
	Oral Hearings on objections to decisions issued under the Vietnam Claims Program:
Mon., Nov. 18, 1985 at 2:00 p.m.	V–0330; V–0331—American International Group, Inc.; V–0332.
Tues., Nov. 19, 1985 at 10:00 a.m.	V–0133—Jack Streeter.

Subject matter listed above, not disposed of at the scheduled meeting, may be carried over to the agenda of the following meeting.

All meetings are held at the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, 1111—20th Street, NW., Washington, D.C. Requests for information, or advance notices of intention to observe a meeting, may be directed to: Administrative Officer, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, 1111—20th Street, NW., Room 409, Washington, DC 20579. Telephone: (202) 653–6155.

Dated at Washington, D.C., on November 6, 1985.

Judith H. Lock,

Administrative Officer.

[FR Doc. 85–26841 Filed 11–6–85; 3:46 pm]

BILLING CODE 4410–01–M

9

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Government in the Sunshine Act, Pub. L. 94–409, that the Securities and Exchange Commission will hold the following meetings during the week of November 11, 1985.

Open meetings will be held on Thursday, November 14, 1985, at 10:00 a.m., followed by a closed meeting, and at 2:30 p.m., in Room 1C30, followed by a closed meeting.

The Commissioners, Counsel to the Commissioners, the Secretary of the Commission, and recording secretaries will attend the closed meetings. Certain staff members who are responsible for the calendared matters may be present.

The General Counsel of the Commission, or his designee, has certified that, in his opinion, the items to be considered at the closed meetings may be considered pursuant to one or more of the exemptions set forth in 5 U.S.C. 552b (c)(4), (8), (9)(A) and (10) and 17 CFR 200.402 (a)(4), (8), (9)(i) and (10).

Commissioner Peters, as duty officer, voted to consider the items listed for the closed meetings in closed session.

The subject matter of the open meeting scheduled for Thursday, November 14, 1985, at 10:00 a.m., will be:

1. Consideration of whether to issue a release announcing the reinstatement of the threshold percentage tests in effect prior to January 1984 for Rule 14a–8(c)(12) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, pursuant to a district court order. The reinstated provisions state that a shareholder proposal is eligible for resubmission if it receives a three percent vote the first time it is included in a registrant's proxy material or a six percent vote the second time it is included. The 10 percent vote required for resubmission of proposals included three or more times remains unchanged. For further information, please contact Cecilia D. Blye at (202) 272–2573.

2. Consideration of whether to adopt new Form N–14 for the registration of securities issued by registered management investment companies and business development companies in business combination transactions, and a new rule and rule amendments for the filing and processing of the form. For further information, please contact Stephen C. Beach at (202) 272–3040.

3. Consideration of whether to adopt Rule 205–3 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 which would permit registered investment advisers to be compensated on the basis of a share of capital gains upon, or capital appreciation of, the funds or any portion of the funds of a client, provided certain conditions specified in the rule are met. For further information, please contact Forrest R. Foss at (202) 272–2107.

The subject matter of the closed meeting scheduled for Thursday, following the 10:00 a.m. open meeting, will be:

Modification of injunctive action.

Institution of administrative proceedings of an enforcement nature.

Settlement of administrative proceeding of an enforcement nature.

Institution of injunctive action.

Opinion.

The subject matter of the open meeting scheduled for Thursday, November 14, 1985, at 2:30 p.m., will be:

Oral argument on appeals by Lester Kuznetz, formerly an assistant branch manager for a registered broker-dealer, and the Commission's Division of Enforcement from an administrative law judge's initial decision. For further information, please contact Herbert V. Efron at (202) 272–7400.

The subject matter of the closed meeting scheduled for Thursday, November 14, 1985, following the 2:30 p.m. open meeting, will be:

Post oral argument discussion.

At times changes in Commission priorities require alterations in the scheduling of meeting items. For further information and to ascertain what, if any, matters have been added, deleted or postponed, please contact: Joan Stempel at (202) 272–2149.

Dated: November 5, 1985.

John Wheeler,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 85–26807 Filed 11–6–85; 1:39 pm]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–M

federal register

Friday
November 8, 1985

Part II

Department of Labor

Employment Standards Administration, Wage and Hour Division

Minimum Wages for Federal and Federally Assisted Construction; General Wage Determination Decisions, Notice

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment Standards Administration, Wage and Hour Division

Minimum Wages for Federal and Federally Assisted Construction; General Wage Determination Decisions

General wage determination decisions of the Secretary of Labor specify, in accordance with applicable law and on the basis of information available to the Department of Labor from its study of local wage conditions and from other sources, the basic hourly wage rates and fringe benefit payments which are determined to be prevailing for the described classes of laborers and mechanics employed on construction projects of the character and in the localities specified therein.

The determinations in these decisions of such prevailing rates and fringe benefits have been made by authority of the Secretary of Labor pursuant to the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act of March 3, 1931, as amended (46 Stat. 1494, as amended 40 U.S.C. 276a) and of other Federal statutes referred to in 29 CFR 5.1 (including the statutes listed at 36 FR 306 (1970) following Secretary of Labor's Order No. 24–70) containing provisions for the payment of wages which are dependent upon determination by the Secretary of Labor under the Davis-Bacon Act; and pursuant to the provisions of part 1 of subtitle A of title 29 of Code of Federal Regulations Procedure for Predetermination of Wage Rates, 48 FR 19533 (1983) and of Secretary of Labor's Orders 9–83, 48 FR 35736 (1983), and 6–84, 49 FR 32473 (1984). The prevailing rates and fringe benefits determined in these decisions shall, in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing statutes, constitute the minimum wages payable on Federal and federally assisted construction projects to laborers and mechanics of the specified classes engaged on contract work of the character and in the localities described therein.

Good cause is hereby found for not utilizing notice and public procedure thereon prior to the issuance of these determinations as prescribed in 5 U.S.C. 553 and not providing for delay in the effective date as prescribed in that section, because the necessity to issue construction industry wage determination frequently and in large volume causes procedures to be impractical and contrary to the public interest.

General wage determination decisions are effective from their date of publication in the **Federal Register** without limitation as to time and are to be used in accordance with the provisions of 29 CFR Parts 1 and 5. Accordingly, the applicable decision together with any modifications issued subsequent to its publication date shall be made a part of every contract for performance of the described work within the geographic area indicated as required by an applicable Federal prevailing wage law and 29 CFR, Part 5. The wage rates contained therein shall be the minimum paid under such contract by contractors and subcontractors on the work.

Modifications and Supersedeas Decisions to General Wage Determination Decisions

Modifications and supersedeas decisions to general wage determination decisions are based upon information obtained concerning changes in prevailing hourly wage rates and fringe benefit payments since the decisions were issued.

The determinations of prevailing rates and fringe benefits made in the modifications and supersedeas decisions have been made by authority of the Secretary of Labor pursuant to the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act of March 3, 1931, as amended (46 Stat. 1494, as amended, 40 U.S.C. 276a) and of other Federal statutes referred to in 29 CFR 5.1 (including the statutes listed at 36 FR 306 (1970) following Secretary of Labor's Order No. 24–70) containing provisions for the payment of wages which are dependent upon determination by the Secretary of Labor under the Davis-Bacon Act; and pursuant to the provisions of Part 1 of Subtitle A of Title 29 of Code of Federal Regulations. Procedure for Predetermination of Wage Rates, 48 FR 19533 (1983) and of Secretary of Labor's Orders 6–84, 49 FR 32473 (1984). The prevailing rates and fringe benefits determined in foregoing general wage determination decisions, as hereby modified, and/or superseded shall, in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing statutes, constitute the minimum wages payable on Federal and federally assisted construction projects to laborers and mechanics of the specified classes engaged in contract work of the character and in the localities described therein.

Modifications and supersedeas decisions are effective from their date of publication in the **Federal Register** without limitation as to time and are to be used in accordance with the provisions of 29 CFR Parts 1 and 5.

Any person, organization, or governmental agency having an interest in the wages determined as prevailing is encouraged to submit wage rate information for consideration by the Department. Further information and self-explanatory forms for the purpose of submitting this data may be obtained by writing to the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment Standards Administration, Wage and Hour Division, Office of Program Operations, Division of Wage Determinations, Washington, D.C. 20210. The cause for not utilizing the rulemaking procedures prescribed in 5 U.S.C. 553 has been set forth in the original General Determination Decision.

Modifications to General Wage Determination Decisions

The numbers of the decisions being modified and their dates of publication in the **Federal Register** are listed with each State.

Arizona:	
AZ83–5105	Mar. 4, 1983.
AZ83–5102	Mar. 4, 1983.
California:	
CA85–5036	Sept. 1985.
Idaho:	
ID85–5010	Feb. 15, 1985.
Iowa:	
IA84–4042	June 15, 1984.
IA84–4031	May 11, 1984.
Louisiana:	
LA84–4059	Oct. 5, 1984.
Michigan:	
MI85–5001	June 14, 1985.
MI85–5022	June 7, 1985.
MI85–5001	June 14, 1985.
New York:	
NY85–3044	Sept. 23, 1985.
NY84–3036	Sept. 14, 1984.
NY83–3027	July 22, 1983.
Rhode Island:	
RI84–3043	Nov. 30, 1984.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 31st day of October 1985.

James L. Valin,

Assistant Administrator.

BILLING CODE 4510-27-M

DECISION NO. AZ83-5105 - MODIFICATION NO. 8
(48 FR 9426 - March 4, 1983)
Pima County, Arizona

	Basic Hourly Rates	Fringe Benefits
OMIT:		
Asbestos Workers	$13.00	$3.33
ADD:		
Asbestos Workers:		
Commercial	14.00	3.33
Industrial	19.68	3.37

DECISION NO. AZ83-5102 - MODIFICATION NO. 12
(48 FR 9424-March 4, 1983)
Maricopa County Arizona

	Basic Hourly Rates	Fringe Benefits
OMIT:		
Asbestos Workers	$13.00	$3.33
ADD:		
Asbestos Workers:		
Commerical	14.00	3.33
Industrial	19.68	3.37

DECISION NO. ID85-5010 - Mod #5
(50 FR 6503 - Feb. 15, 1985)
Statewide Idaho

	Basic Hourly Rates	Fringe Benefits
ADD:		
LABORERS:		
Area 1:		
Flagmen	$10.98	$3.37

DECISION NO. CA85-5036 - Mod. #3
(50 FR 38411 - September 20, 1985)
Alameda, Alpine, etc., Counties, CA

	Basic Hourly Rates	Fringe Benefits
Change:		
Lane Construction:		
Area 1:		
Change Fringe Benefits only to read		$6.45 +3%
Sprinkler Fitters:		
Area 1	$29.595	7.44
Add:		
Truck Drivers:		
Add Area Descriptions to read as follows:		
Area 1: In El Dorado, Nevada and Placer Counties: Starting from Yuba County line southerly on Hwy. #65 to Lincoln, CA; thence easterly on Hwy. #193 to Newcastle; thence easterly on Indian Hill Road to Cool; thence southerly on Hwy. #49 to Lotus Road; thence southwesterly on Lotus Road to Shingle Springs, French Creek Road; thence southwesterly on French Creek Road to Latrobe; thence southerly to Amador County Line.		
Area 2: Remaining Counties, including the Remainder of El Dorado, Nevada and Placer Counties		

(2)

DECISION #IA84-4042-MOD.#6
(49 FR 24855-6/15/84)
WOODBURY COUNTY, IOWA

	Basic Hourly Rates	Fringe Benefits
CHANGE:		
Bricklayers & Stonemasons	$12.88	$1.02
Sheet Metal Workers	12.00	2.45
Power Equipment Operators:		
Group 1	12.55	2.25
Group 2	12.00	2.25
Group 3	10.45	2.25
Group 4	9.30	2.25

DECISION #IA84-4031-MOD.#2
(49 FR 20225-5/11/84)
POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY, IOWA

	Basic Hourly Rates	Fringe Benefits
CHANGE:		
Laborers:		
Common Laborers	$10.71	$1.80
Mason Tenders: Mortar Mixers: Buggymobile Operator	10.989	1.80
Pipelayers	11.05	1.80
Plasterer's Tenders	11.095	1.80
Sheet Metal Workers	17.11	2.13

DECISION NO. MI85-5001 - Mod. #2
(50 FR 24991 - June 14, 1985)
Allegan, Barry, Berrien, etc., Counties, MI

	Basic Hourly Rates	Fringe Benefits
Change:		
Electricians:		
Area 3: In the Area Description, the word "Gratiot" should be replaced with the word, "Ingham."		

DECISION NO. LA84-4059 - MOD. #4
(49 FR 39431 - 10/5/84)
Jefferson, Orleans, St. Bernard, Bossier, Caddo, Calcasieu, Strategic Petroleum Reserve in Cameron Par., Beauregard (excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve), Jefferson Davis, Allen, Plaquemines & St. Carles Parishes, Louisiana

	Basic Hourly Rates	Fringe Benefits
CHANGE:		
Painters:		
ZONES 1, 6 & 7:		
Painters	$13.235	2.115
Spray	13.61	2.115
Industrial	15.535	2.115

DECISION NO. MI85-5022 - Mod. #3
(50 FR 24116 - June 7, 1985)
Macomb, Monroe, Oakland, Washtenaw and Wayne Counties, MI

	Basic Hourly Rates	Fringe Benefits
Add:		
Painters:		
Area Description for Area 2: Oakland County		
Soft Floor Layers:		
Washtenaw County:		
Building work	$15.82	$2.15
Residential work	11.87	2.15

DECISION NO. MI85-5001 - Mod. #3
(50 FR 24991 - June 14, 1985)
Allegan, Barry, Berrien, etc., Counties, MI

	Basic Hourly Rates	Fringe Benefits
Add:		
Soft Floor Layers:		
Jackson & Lenawee Cos.	$12.99	$2.15
Remaining Counties	11.59	2.11

(3)

MODIFICATIONS P. 3

	Basic Hourly Rates	Fringe Benefits
DECISION NO. NY85-3044 - MOD. #1 (50 FR 34353 - September 23, 1985) CHEMUNG COUNTY		
CHANGE:		
LABORERS:		
Building	11.27	1.35
Heavy & Highway:		
Class A	13.79	1.70+d
Class B	13.99	1.70+d
Class C	14.19	1.70+d
Class D	14.39	1.70+d
DECISION NO. NY84-3035 - MOD. #7 (49 FR 36230 - Sept. 14, 1984) ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK		
CHANGE:		
LABORERS (HEAVY & HIGHWAY):		
Class A	12.79	3.05+a
Class B	12.99	3.05+a
Class C	13.19	3.05+a
Class D	13.39	3.05+a

	Basic Hourly Rates	Fringe Benefits
DECISION NO. RI84-3043 - MOD. #9 (49 FR 47171 November 30, 1984) Statewide Rhode Island		
CHANGE:		
BRICKLAYERS:		
Building Construction: Bricklayers, Stonemasons, Cement Masons, Plasterers	16.20	5.45
ELECTRICIANS:		
Westerly Township	18.20	5.44
IRONWORKERS:	16.53	5.70
TRUCK DRIVERS:		
Heavy Construction		
Class I	11.26	3.3225
Class II	11.41	3.3225
Class III	12.36	3.3225
Class IV	12.46	3.3225
Class V	12.56	3.3225
Class VI	12.81	3.3225
Class VII	13.06	3.3225

	Basic Hourly Rates	Fringe Benefits
DECISION NO. NY83-3027 - MOD. #13 (48 FR 33622 - July 22, 1983) NASSAU, SUFFOLK COUNTIES, NEW YORK		
CHANGE:		
ELECTRICIANS:		
Building	21.45	.37+ 42%
Wiring of single or multiple family dwellings and apartments up to and including 2 stories	15.00	35.7%
Installation of television receivers, radio receivers, record players and associated apparatus and antenna and home appliances and closed circuit TV and multiple outlet distribution systems, sound and intercommunication systems and commercial electromechanical devices and appliances where such is not part of an electrical contract	11.075	a

(4)

[FR Doc. 85-26500 Filed 11-7-85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-27-C

federal register

Friday
November 8, 1985

Part III

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan, Concurrency by All Twelve Federal Agencies and Publication as an Operational Plan; Notice

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP), Concurrence by All Twelve Federal Agencies and Publication as an Operational Plan

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency.

ACTION: Notice.

The Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP) is now fully operational for use in the Federal response to a radiological emergency. The Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan, referred to interchangeably as the Federal Plan, has been developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and eleven other Federal agencies and was published on September 12, 1984 (**Federal Register**, Vol. 49, No. 178, pp. 35896–35925). It was developed in response to E.O. 12241 and provides for Federal agencies to discharge their responsibilities during a wide range of peacetime radiological emergencies. It was published in interim but operational form pending formal agency concurrences by each of the twelve agenices that cooperated in the developement of this Plan.

Since the September 12, 1984 publication, FEMA presented this plan to the management of the other eleven agencies for their concurrence. Each of these agencies has provided its written concurrence in the Plan. The Department of Transportation's concurrence has been provided subject to a revision of the summary of the Department of Transportation Response Plan as contained in the FRERP. The Department of Defense concurrence also has been provided subject to a revision of the summary of the Department of Defense Response Plan and to other minor changes.

FEMA and other members of the Federal Response Subcommittee have reviewed these changes and have determined that they are minor, clarify Federal agency roles and responsibilities and do not affect the basic organization or responsiveness of the Plan. The Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan, including the changes provided by the Department of Transportation and the Department of Defense, is hereby published as the operational plan.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Vernon Adler, Chief, Response Planning & Exercise Branch, Disaster Assistance Programs, State and Local Programs and Support Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, D.C. 20472, Telephone: (202) 646–2854.

Dated: October 30, 1985.

Samuel W. Speck,

Associate Director, State and Local Programs and Support Directorate.

Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan

Part A

September 1985.

Prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the other Agencies on the Subcommittee on Federal Response of the Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee.

Table of Contents

I. Introduction and Background
- A. Purpose
- B. Scope
- C. Authorities
- D. Planning Assumptions

II. Concept of Operations
- A. Response Overview and Summary
- B. Notification, Activation, Recovery, and Deactivation
- C. General Response Roles of Principal Agencies and Officials
- D. Public Information and Congressional Relations
- E. International Response Coordination

III. Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan (FRMAP)
- A. Foreword
- B. Purpose
- C. Authority and Jurisdiction
- D. Policy
- E. Organization
- F. Responsibilities of Participating Agencies
- G. Types of Emergencies
- H. Operating Procedures
- I. Supporting Agreements

IV. Federal Agency Interfaces and Response Plan Summaries
- A. Federal Agency Interfaces
- B. Summaries of Federal Agency Response Plans

Appendix A: Acronyms
Appendix B: Definitions
Appendix C: Federal Emergency Phone and Facsimile Numbers

List of Tables

Table II–1: Response Overview
Table II–2: Identification of Cognizant Federal Agencies for Radiological Emergencies

I. Introduction and Background

A. Purpose

The Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP) is to be used by Federal agencies in peacetime radiological emergencies. It primarily concerns the offsite Federal response in support of State and local governments with jurisdiction for the emergency. The FRERP: (1) Provides the Federal government's concept of operations based on specific authorities for responding to radiological emergencies; (2) outlines Federal policies and planning assumptions that underlie this concept of operations and on which Federal agency response plans (in addition to their agency-specific policies) were based; and (3) specifies authorities and responsibilities of each Federal agency that may have a significant role in such emergencies.[1] The FRERP includes the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan (FRMAP) for use by Federal agencies with radiological monitoring and assessment capabilities.

Part A of the FRERP also includes summaries of Federal agency response plans. Part B consists of individual agencies' response plans, which are maintained by the respective agencies. These response plans provide specific guidance to Federal agencies for implementing Part I of the FRERP.

Part A of the FRERP will be revised by FEMA, as necessary, in coordination with the Subcommittee on Federal Response of the Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee (FRPCC). DoE will have primary responsibility for proposing changes to the FRMAP section of the FRERP to the Subcommittee. Agencies should provide updates of their offsite plans and procedures to the Director, FEMA.

FEMA will periodically exercise the FRERP in coordination with the Subcommittee on Federal Response and the Subcommittee on Training and Exercises of the FRPCC. The results of such exercises will be used to update the FRERP and individual agency offsite response plans and procedures as necessary. The FRERP will be published from time to time in the **Federal Register.**

B. Scope

The FRERP covers any peacetime radiological emergency occurring within the United States, its territories, possessions, and territorial waters that could require a significant response by several Federal agencies. Specifically, emergencies occurring at fixed nuclear facilities or during the transportation of radioactive materials, including nuclear weapons, may fall within the scope of the plan regardless of whether the facility or radioactive materials are publicly or privately owned, Federally regulated, or regulated by an Agreement

[1] The terms "Federal agency" and "Federal department" are used interchangeably throughout this document.

State.[2] The time period during which the FRERP is in effect encompasses the Federal response from initial notification of the Federal agencies through providing assistance to the State and local governments in recovering from the emergency and deactivation of the Federal response.

This plan applies to peacetime emergencies resulting from the following types of incidents:

- Fixed Nuclear Facility Incidents;
- Transportation Incidents; and
- Other Incidents, e.g., nuclear-powered satellite re-entry.

Each type of incident presents different types of response problems. Fixed nuclear facilities, including nuclear power reactors, have the advantages of known locations and existing site-specific emergency plans. Classifications of incident severity have been developed for many of these facilities, and the level of the Federal response may be guided by these classifications. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) instituted a classification scheme for licensed nuclear power plants which has been in use for several years. This scheme is being expanded to include other NRC licensed facilities, and DoD and DoE are developing classification and reporting systems for their facilities which are similar to the NRC classification scheme.

Response to transportation accidents is more difficult to plan, as such accidents may occur anywhere, may involve a variety of radioactive materials, and may represent much less of a radiological hazard or serious threat to the public. In most cases, State resources or a limited Federal response will suffice.

Nuclear weapons accidents, weapon-significant incidents, and spent fuel incidents are not significantly different from accidents at fixed facilities or accidents during transportation of radioactive materials, and consequently are covered by these latter types of incidents.

The category of "other incidents" contains events that do not fit into the other two types of incidents. These incidents are more closely related to transportation incidents than to fixed nuclear facility incidents with regard to the nature of the Federal response that can be expected.

Sabotage and terrorism are not treated as separate types of incidents; rather, they are considered a complicating dimension of the incident types listed above. In general, responses to radiological emergencies do not depend on the initiating event. Thus, for example, a coordinated response to contain and mitigate a threatened or actual release of radioactive material from a power reactor would be essentially the same whether it resulted from an accidental or deliberate act. As a practical matter, the cause of the problem may not be known until post-accident investigations are completed.

The Atomic Energy Act directs the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to investigate all alleged or suspected criminal violations of the Act. The Attorney General, operating through the FBI and other appropriate personnel in the Department of Justice or in other Executive Departments, has the authority to investigate any alleged or suspected violations. The FBI is also legally responsible for locating any nuclear weapon, device, or material and for restoring nuclear facilities to their rightful custodians.

In view of the FBI's unique responsibilities under The Atomic Energy Act, as amended by the Energy Reorganization Act, it is realistic to expect that the DoD, DoE, or NRC will assist the FBI in locating and subsequently neutralizing any nuclear weapon or device of unauthorized origin. The FBI also will interface with these agencies as needed in responding to such acts.

Another aspect of the scope of the FRERP concerns the location of the response to the emergency. The FRERP is concerned primarily with Federal support to State and local governments beyond the immediate site of the emergency, i.e., "off site". For emergencies occurred at fixed nuclear facilities, "off site" generally refers to the area beyond the facility boundary. For a fixed nuclear facility owned, authorized, or regulated by a Federal agency, the onsite Federal support is the responsibility of that Federal agency, i.e., the CFA. For emergencies that do not occur at fixed nuclear facilities and for which no physical boundary exists, the offsite area is not defined. For example, in most transportation accidents not involving nuclear weapons the State or local government will define an area "on site" at the time of the accident and manage all actions within that area. In such accidents Federal agencies have no independent authority for defining the onsite area. For a transportation accident involving materials shipped by or for DoD, DoE, those agencies, as CFAs, will define and control the onsite area and take action on site depending on which of these agencies has custody of the material at the time of the accident. For certain spent fuel accidents DoE would be the CFA under Pub. L. 97-425 and have authority over the spent fuel material, but the State or local government would define and control the onsite area. In Agreement States, the State agency with regulatory authority will fulfill the onsite response role normally provided by the CFA for all activities that the State regulates.

The plan is designed to accommodate all types of peacetime radiological emergencies. However, the Federal response to different types of radiological emergencies under the FRERP will differ based on the type or amount of radioactive material involved, the potential for public impact, the size of the affected area, and the time available to respond.

C. Authorities

The following are the authorities for the response of the major Federal agencies participating in this plan:

- *The Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, Pub. L. 83-703.* This Act declares that the use of nuclear materials must be regulated in the national interest in order to provide for the common defense and security, and to protect the health and safety of the public.
- *Executive Order 12148, July 20, 1979.* This Executive Order assigns the Director, FEMA, the responsibility for establishing Federal policies for, and coordinating, all civil defense and civil emergency planning, management, mitigation, and assistance functions of executive agencies.
- *Nuclear Regulatory Commission Appropriation Authorization, Pub. L. 96-295, June 30, 1980, section 304.* This authorization requires the President to prepare and publish a National Contingency Plan to provide for expeditious, efficient, and coordinated action by appropriate Federal agencies to protect the public health and safety in case of accidents at commercial nuclear power plants.
- *Executive Order 12241, September 29, 1980.* This Executive Order delegates to the Director, FEMA, the responsibility for publishing the National Contingency Plan for accidents at nuclear power facilities and requires that it be published from time to time in the Federal Register.
- *44 CFR Part 351, March 11, 1982.* This regulation establishes the Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee, the parent of the Subcommittee on Federal Response that

[2] Under the *Atomic Energy Act of 1954* (subsection 274.b.), the NRC has relinquished to certain States its regulatory authority for licensing the use of source, byproduct, and small quantities of special nuclear material.

has developed this plan. It also assigns responsibility to the Department of Energy for the development of the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan.

Additional authorities for other Federal agencies are presented in Section IV.

D. Planning Assumptions

The following broad assumptions and policies have been used to prepare Part A of this plan and to develop the individual agency response plans and procedures contained in Part B.

1. Public and Private Sector Response

The owner or operator of an affected nuclear facility has primary responsibility for actions within the boundaries of that facility for minimizing the radiological hazard to the public. State or local governments have primary responsibility for determining and implementing any measures to protect life, property, and the environment in any areas not within the boundaries of a fixed nuclear facility or otherwise not within the control of a Federal agency. For example, in a transportation accident (other than one involving nuclear weapons) the State or local government has the responsibility for taking emergency actions both on site and off site. During an emergency, appropriate Federal resources may be used to support State and local governments' response measures, if requested. Federal agency response plans recognize the primacy of the response roles of owners or operators and State and local governments.

If the owner or operator of a radiological activity is licensed or regulated by a State agency in an "Agreement State", that State agency would provide onsite monitoring, evaluation, and advice. However, the Federal government will provide any appropriate support requested by that State agency or other State or local agencies with jurisdiction.

Certain Federal agencies have onsite response roles in a radiological emergency when a Federal agency owns, authorizes, or regulates a facility or radiological activity and has the authority to take action on site. That Federal agency is primarily responsible for monitoring the owner or operator's activities and for providing needed assistance. For example, in the case of an emergency at a licensed commercial nuclear power plant, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission monitors the situation, evaluates licensee actions, and advises the licensee, as appropriate, on the licensee's efforts to bring the reactor into a stable condition and minimize the offsite radiological consequences.

2. Federal Agency Authorities

Notwithstanding the primacy of the State for protecting public health and safety off site, some Federal agencies have statutory or other authorities for responding to certain situations affecting public health and safety without a State request. Section IV of this plan cites those relevant legislative and executive authorities. This plan provides a framework for coordinating Federal actions within those authorities; it does not create any new authorities.

3. Basis for a Federal Response

The Federal government will respond when: (1) A state, other governmental entity with jurisdiction, or regulated entity requests Federal support; or, (2) Federal agencies must respond to meet their statutory responsibilities, e.g., when an emergency significantly affects Federal missions, property, or resources. Any Federal response will be closely coordinated with the State or local governments concerned.

Responses to incidents on or affecting Federal lands are to be coordinated with Federal land management agencies to ensure that response activities are consistent with Federal statutes governing the use and occupancy of these lands. In addition, Federally recognized Indian tribes have a special relationship with the United States of America, and State and local governments may have limited or no authority on their reservations. The Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior (DoI) is available to assist other agencies in consulting with these tribes about radiological emergency preparedness and responses to incidents.

4. Federal Agency Resource Commitments

The resources of the Federal agencies will be made available during radiological assistance operations, subject to prior commitments to fulfill other operational requirements considered essential based on statutory responsibilities. Agencies committing resources under this plan do so with the understanding that the duration of the commitment of those resources will depend on the nature and extent of the emergency. It is further understood that subsequent emergencies that are more serious or of higher priority (such as those that may jeopardize national security) may require Federal agencies to reassess resources previously committed under this plan.

5. Protocol for Federal Assistance Requests by Owners or Operators

The owner or operator of a facility or radiological activity, either private or authorized or regulated by the Federal government, can ask for assistance directly from the appropriate Federal agency with which they have preexisting arrangements or relationships. The State or local governments, as well as the CFA and FEMA, should be informed by the Federal agency first contacted when such assistance is requested.

6. Coordination of State and Local Assistance Requests

After notification of a radiological emergency that could significantly impact the public health and safety, and after discussions with the CFA, or upon a direct State request for assistance, FEMA will designate and deploy a Senior FEMA Official (SFO) to provide a single point of contact, as required, for State and local assistance requests. Where possible, the SFO will co-locate with the State representative at an offsite location. State and local government requests for assistance can also be made directly to individual Federal agencies with which they have preexisting arrangements or relationships. Federal agencies contacted directly will inform the SFO. When State and local authorities are unable to obtain the required assistance, they should direct requests for offsite Federal assistance to the SFO, or, in the absence of such a designated official, to the appropriate FEMA regional office.

The Governor of the affected State will be advised of the designation of the SFO and will be asked to designate a State representative as the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) to provide a principal point of State contact. The SFO will promote effective operating relationships among Federal, State, local, volunteer, and private agencies.

7. Federal and State Communications

Emergency response requires a continuous flow of information among Federal and State agencies thoughout an emergency. This plan does not restrict this flow. However, for the SFO to coordinate response actions and maintain the most current information, Federal agencies need to keep the SFO informed of their major response efforts and activities that might impinge on the actions of other agencies.

8. Federal Referrals of State and Local Assistance Requests

State and local authorities will be encouraged to coordinate their actions

with the SCO. Nevertheless, some state and local authorities may contact Federal agencies directly in accordance with established plans and procedures or preexisting relationships. Federal agencies have response plans and procedures that describe their responsibilities in support of the State. Through the use of the FRERP and these plans/procedures, the State can determine the most appropriate Federal agency to contact for the required assistance. Whenever a question arises as to the appropriate agency to contact, the State should contact the FEMA/SFO.

9. Coordination Among Federal Agencies

Federal agencies should coordinate their actions with the SFO. In addition, Federal agencies will communicate freely and interact directly with other Federal agencies as required during emergencies.

10. Public Information Coordination

Public information on the consequences of an emergency must be accurate, timely, and easily understood. Public information must be closely coordinated with State and local officials and disseminated to the public from official government sources. State officials are responsible for keeping their populace adequately informed. Since the Federal government's role is to help the State, the public information officers of the responding Federal agenices will, if requested, help State information officials prepare news releases and hold press conferences concerning the health and safety of the public.

When a multi-agency Federal response to an emergency occurs, all Federal public information releases will be coordinated through the interagency public information organizations described in Section II.

Close working relationships among the public information officials of Federal agencies, their State and local counterparts, and the owner or operator are essential. To foster close working relationships efforts will be made to co-locate Federal, State, local, and owner or operator public information officials at a Joint Information Center. The Federal government will coordinate with, and obtain concurrence as necessary from, the appropriate State or local officials on any statements to the public that bear on the responsibility of the State.

II. Concept of Operations

A. Response Overview and Summary

The CFA, FEMA, and DoE or EPA each has a specific coordination function in relation to the State and the owner or operator of the radiological activity as summarized in Table II-1. Other Federal officials may arrive on the scene prior to the arrival of the CFA, FEMA, and DoE/EPA and act under their own authorities to fulfill their responsibilities. During that brief period, those agencies will coordinate their activities among themselves and with the CFA, FRMA, and DoE as soon as they arrive concerning the status of ongoing response efforts. The CFA, FEMA, and DoE or EPA personnel on the scene will provide their regional or headquarters offices with all relevant information available.

TABLE II-1.—RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Response action	Lead Federal agency
(1) Conduct and manage Federal onsite actions to support the owner or operator. —Monitor; Evaluate; Advise—Assistance, if required	CFA.
(2) Coordinate Federal offsite radiological monitoring and assessment	
—Initial Response	DoE.
—Intermediate and Long-Term Response	EPA.
(3) Develop or evaluate recommendations for public protective action measures off site.	CFA.
(4) Present recommendations for offsite protective action measures to the appropriate State and/or local officials.	CFA, in coordination with FEMA whenever possible.
(5) Promote coordination of Federal assistance. This includes assistance to State and local governments and logistic support to Federal agencies.	FEMA.
(6) Coordinate release of information to the public and to Congress.	CFA initially; FEMA after mutual agreement.
(7) Coordinate release of information to the White House.	CFA initially; FEMA thereafter.

The Department of Energy, during the initial phases of the emergency, and the EPA thereafter, will work with the appropriate State and local agencies to coordinate offsite radiological monitoring and assessment activities. DoE or EPA will assess monitoring data and present them to the CFA and appropriate State agencies. The CFA will use this information, together with its assessment of the current condition and prognosis of the emergency on site, to develop or evaluate public protective action recommendations.

Federal departments and agencies that have day-to-day contacts with State counterparts will continue to use these contacts during an emergency. FEMA will be informed of contacts that may impinge on the actions of other Federal agencies. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), EPA, DoE, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), in coordination with the appropriate State agencies, will provide advice to the CFA, if requested, concerning possible public health impacts and associated protective measures for mitigating them. The CFA will use this advice, as required, to develop a coordinated Federal position on recommendations for public protective action.

FEMA will remain informed of onsite conditions that could have an offsite impact, through the CFA. FEMA's overall coordination function is not intended to replace or supplant existing liaison and communication between Federal agencies and their State counterparts. If Federal agencies need assistance in exchanging information, or in acquiring or releasing public information, FEMA will help the agencies accomplish these tasks.

A CFA role will be assumed by a Federal agency in accordance with the scheme presented in Table II-2 when a significant Federal response is appropriate. Lesser events which do not warrant such a response are not covered by the FRERP. Specifically, a CFA role will be assumed for major radiological emergencies at fixed nuclear facilities which are owned, authorized, or regulated by a Federal agency, and for major transportation accidents involving shipments by or for DoD or DoE. For major transportation accidents involving nuclear materials other than DoD or DoE material, no Federal agency has the authority to become the CFA. In these instances, and in all other emergencies not cited above which require implementation of the FRERP, FEMA will consult with other appropriate Federal agencies regarding the CFA role. The result of such consultation will be either that a Federal agency assumes the CFA role, or that a decision is made that the CFA role is not appropriate. Whenever it is determined that a CFA is not appropriate, FEMA will coordinate the Federal response, relying on agencies with the technical expertise to evaluate the situation and develop advice for State and local governments.

TABLE II-2.—IDENTIFICATION OF COGNIZANT FEDERAL AGENCIES FOR RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCIES

Type of emergency	Owner or operator	Cognizant Federal agency
Fixed nuclear facility	NRC-licensed	NRC.
Do	DoD or DoE-owned or authorized	DoD or DoE, respectively.

TABLE II-2.—IDENTIFICATION OF COGNIZANT FEDERAL AGENCIES FOR RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCIES—Continued

Type of emergency	Owner or operator	Cognizant Federal agency
Do	Not federally owned, authorized, or licensed.	None.
Transportation (shipments by or for DoD or DoE).	DoD or DoE	DoD or DoE, respectively.
Transportation (all other).	Private, State, local, or Federal.	None.
All other emergencies.	do	NRC, DoD, or DoE; or None.

The CFA, in conjunction with FEMA whenever possible, will present any Federal recommendations to the State or other appropriate offsite authority with jurisdiction for implementing or relaxing protective actions. In the case of a fixed nuclear facility licensed by the NRC, the licensee is responsible for developing appropriate protective action recommendations and promptly providing those recommendations to State and local authorities without awaiting NRC's concurrence. NRC, in the role of CFA, will evaluate the licensee's protective action recommendations as time permits, and will either concur in them or suggest modifications, as appropriate. FEMA is then responsible for promoting coordination among Federal agencies providing assistance to the State in implementing those recommendations if such assistance is requested by the State, and for communicating those recommendations to the responding Federal agencies.

B. Notificaton, Activation, Recovery, and Deactivation

The headquarters officials of FEMA and each CFA will follow a pre-established system for notifying all appropriate Federal agencies.

1. Notification

The owner or operator of the facility or radiological activity is generally the first to become aware of a radiological emergency, and is responsible for notifying the appropriate State and Federal authorities.

Subsequent to its receipt of a notification of an incident, the CFA will notify FEMA headquarters in Washington, D.C. by contacting the FEMA Emergency Information and Coordination Center (EICC). CFAs maintain similar emergency operation centers at their headquarters, regional, or field offices.

A notification should include a description of the emergency situation so that FEMA can carry out its further notification and response duties. The CFA will provide FEMA with a general assessment of the emergency including location and nature of the accident, an assessment of the severity of the problem as known, a description of the CFA's response, and any follow-on actions anticipated by the CFA.

FEMA will verify that the State has been notified of the emergency by contacting the State. FEMA and the CFA will notify other appropriate Federal agencies of the emergency in accordance with their notification procedures, pre-established interagency agreements, or interagency operational response procedures. If no Federal agency has the authority to assume the CFA role, FEMA will make all notifications. In those cases where Federal lands could be affected, FEMA will notify the Federal agency with jurisdiction. The notifications will incorporate relevant information exchanged between the CFA, if any, and FEMA. Individual agencies should determine their specific requirements for subsequent information, whenever those requirements have not been predefined with the CFA or FEMA.

DoE will notify Federal agencies with FRMAP responsibilities in accordance with agreed-upon procedures. Federal agencies that can provide radiological assistance may respond upon receiving a request for assistance from the State or owner or operator. Federal agencies so contacted will inform the DoE as soon as their response team arrives at the scene.

2. Activation

Upon receipt of notification, each agency will assess the need to initiate its response. The response decision will be based on the situation reported and may consist of several steps:

- Alerting or activating appropriate Federal agency response components;
- Determining whether State or local government requests for assistance have been received (where appropriate);
- Activation of agency emergency response teams and their deployment to the scene; and
- Establishment of bases of operation at the scene of the emergency from which to carry out a coordinated Federal response.

A full-scale Federal response begins with the execution of the notification scheme and includes all the above four steps. Since many emergencies will not require a full-scale response, the Federal response might reach only the first or second step. When the Federal response reaches the third step, FEMA will so notify the affected State. When the third or fourth step is reached, an SFO may be deployed to establish an offsite base of operation for coordinating the Federal response, i.e., a Federal Response Center (FRC). The FRC will be established at a location that has been pre-selected together with the State, or otherwise will be established at the time of the emergency at a location identified in conjunction with the State. A Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC) will be established by DoE, usually at a nearby airport, in a similar manner. The CFA, if any, will establish a local base of operations. FEMA, the CFA, and DoE will exchange liaison representatives to ensure that activities at the various centers are coordinated.

As a result of notification of a radiological emergency, and after discussions with the CFA, FEMA may activate its headquarters Emergency Support Team. As soon as an Emergency Support Team is activated, FEMA will begin its coordinating activities. Prior to the arrival of the SFO or Deputy SFO (DSFO) at the scene, FEMA will rely on the Cognizant Federal Agency Official (CFAO), if at the scene, as the point of contact concerning Federal activities at the scene.

If an agency decides to initiate its response, that decision will be communicated to FEMA and will include: (1) The name and location of the lead agency official if one is designated; (2) the telephone number at which he/she can be contacted at headquarters or at the scene; (3) if appropriate, the primary official to deploy to the scene and his/her estimated time of arrival at the emergency site; and (4) intended location at the scene. Similarly, FEMA will provide each Federal agency with the same information when FEMA designates its SFO. FEMA will keep Federal agencies informed of the status of Federal agencies' response actions.

Because of its singular responsibility for Federal support on site, the CFA will determine and implement an efficient means for coordinating Federal support on site with Federal response activities off site.

a. *Deployment of Emergency Response Teams.* Agency plans and procedures describe response team deployment and establishment of bases of operations at the scene. Ideally, the SFO and staff, other Federal agency response teams, and State agency respresentatives would be co-located at the scene. Accordingly, FEMA and CFA site-specific emergency plans and procedures should be developed

individually to accommodate State operations.

Some Federal agencies may immediately deploy their teams to the scene of the emergency to fulfill statutory responsibilities. This plan is not intended to restrict such activities; however, when the SFO arrives at the scene, the agencies that have already responded will inform the SFO of the offsite actions they have taken.

b. *SFO Designation and Deployment.* Upon activation, FEMA may deploy an Emergency Response Team (ERT) headed by an SFO. The SFO, once at the scene, will be supported by an Emergency Support Team at FEMA headquarters and the ERT. Prior to this deployment, FEMA will inform the affected State and the CFA of the planned FEMA response. FEMA will also notify the other agencies of its ERT deployment and activities.

Upon arrival at the scene, the SFO, or the DSFO if the SFO so authorizes, will establish an offsite base of operations, i.e., the Federal Response Center, for promoting coordination of the Federal response. The Deputy SFO, who leads the regional component, is likely to arrive at the scene prior to the arrival of the headquarters component and may have initial responsibility for establishing and operating the FRC until the SFO arrives.

The SFO will inform other Federal agencies at the emergency scene of the establishment of the FRC and request that they provide representation to it. The SFO will establish contact with the CFA or responsible State agency to determine the status of onsite response efforts. As soon as the SFO or DSFO arrives at the scene and contacts the CFA, the SFO (or DSFO) will serve as the focal point for promoting the coordination of the offsite Federal response with the onsite response. The SFO and the CFAO will work together directly and through their representatives at the scene to ensure that each has an accurate understanding of the situation throughout the emergency.

3. Recovery and Response Deactivation

Prior to the deactivation of the Federal response, the Federal government may assist the State in developing its offsite recovery plan. Recovery planning will be initiated at the request of the State but generally after the cause of the emergency has been brought under control and immediate public health and safety and property protective actions have been accomplished. The SFO will coordinate Federal assistance to the State in recovery planning.

After the conditions on site have stabilized and the offsite contamination has been characterized and its extent determined, a CFA may or may not be needed. The agency that performed the CFA role may decide to deactivate its position as a CFA and focus primarily on the recovery effort on site. The CFA will discuss this deactivation with the SFO and determine a mutually agreeable time to implement the deactivation. However, the agency that served as CFA will continue to be available to provide required assistance to the State, in coordination with FEMA.

Each agency will discontinue response operations when advised by the State that assistance is no longer required or when its statutory responsibilities or response roles have been fulfilled. Prior to discontinuing its response operation, each agency will discuss its intent to do so with the CFA, FEMA, and with DoE or EPA if that agency is providing radiological support under the FRMAP.

C. General Response Roles of Principal Agencies and Officials

General Response roles are those that are independent of the cause, type, or location of the radiological emergency.

1. Role of the Cognizant Federal Agency

The CFA is the Federal agency that owns, authorizes, regulates, or is otherwise deemed responsible for the facility or radiological activity causing the emergency, and that has authority to take action on site. When it is necessary for a Federal agency to assume the CFA role, and to deploy to the site, the CFA will manage all Federal actions onsite, develop or evaluate offsite protective action and reentry recommendations, and help to implement those actions if requested by the State and if the CFA's resources permit.

Consistent with this role, the CFA has four general responsibilities:

- Receive notification of the emergency, initiate the CFA response, and notify appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies;
- Manage Federal response actions on site and coordinate these actions, as necessary, with the SFO and monitoring activities off site;
- Assess owner or operator, State, or locally recommended protective action measures and/or develop Federal recommendations for protective action and re-entry; help State and local authorities as resources permit; and
- Serve as the primary Federal source for information of a technical nature regarding the onsite emergency conditions and the potential or actual offsite radiological effects.

Each of these responsibilities is outlined in more detail below:

a. *Receive Notification of the Emergency, Initiate the CFA Response, and Notify Appropriate Federal Agencies.* (1) Receive notification of the emergency from the owner or operator of the facility or radiological activity causing the emergency, or from State or local authorities, and determine the significance of the emergency and the appropriate CFA response to it.

(2) Notify FEMA and DoE of the emergency; include in the notification the CFA's activation mode and actions, a general assessment of the emergency, and any necessary background information. Discuss with FEMA the need to deploy a SFO and Emergency Response Team.

(3) Deploy a CFA team to the site, when appropriate.

b. *Manage Federal Response Actions Onsite and Coordinate these Actions, as Necessary, With the SFO and Monitoring Activities Offsite.* (1) Designate a lead CFAO at the site of the emergency who will coordinate with the SFO, as necessary, on any onsite Federal actions that may have significant impacts off site.

(2) Establish appropriate bases of operation to oversee the onsite response, monitor owner or operator activities, provide technical support to the owner or operator if requested, and serve as the principal source of information about onsite conditions for the Federal government.

(3) Manage the onsite Federal response to the emergency, including an assessment of the conditions on site and the means for mitigating their consequences off site.

(4) Keep other agencies informed of conditions and Federal actions on site.

(5) Serve as a point of contact concerning Federal activities at the scene when the CFAO arrives at the scene prior to the SFO or his designee. During this interim period, the CFA will keep FEMA informed of Federal activities at the scene.

(6) Prepare the section of the White House Executive Summary dealing with onsite related conditions and their actual or potential offsite radiological impacts and provide this section to FEMA.

c. *Assess Owner or Operator, State or Locally Recommended Protective Action Measures and/or Develop Federal Recommendations for Protective Action and Re-entry; Help State and Local Authorities as Resources Permit.* One of the primary areas where the Federal government may be able to assist State and local

governments is in advising them on initial protective action recommendations (PARs),[1] and other protective measures and reentry recommendations (RERs)[2] for the public that may be developed by the owner or operator, or State or local authorities. In providing such advice, the CFA will use, to the extent applicable, appropriate advice and input from other Federal agencies with technical expertise on those matters. FEMA, upon request, will assist the CFA as required in developing such advice.

Whenever possible, the CFA will coordinate its presentation of the Federal evaluation of PARs with FEMA either prior to, or at the time of, their presentation to the State or other offsite authorities. When imminent peril threatens the public health and safety, the CFA will present the evaluation of PARs directly to the State or other offsite authorities without having to coordinate with any other Federal agency. With regard to developing or evaluating RERs, the CFA will keep FEMA informed of their development or evaluation and coordinate presentation of such advice to the State with FEMA. More specifically, the CFA's responsibilities related to PAR and RER development or evaluation, and presentation are:

(1) Serve, as a point of contact for State and local government technical information and, as required, for technical assistance requests.

(2) Provide staff liaison representatives to State authorities and the SFO, to help interpret the technical aspects of the emergency on site and its potential or real offsite radiological consequences.

(3) Work with DoE in its efforts to provide offsite monitoring data and assessments to appropriate State and Federal agencies.

(4) Prepare a coordinated Federal position on PARs whenever possible. Consult with HHS, DoE, EPA, USDA, and other Federal agencies as required.

(5) When appropriate, present the Federal assessment of PARs, in conjunction with FEMA, to the State or other offsite authorities.

(6) Develop or evaluate RERs to protect the public and present such advice, in conjunction with the SFO, to the State.

(7) Help State and local government agencies implement protective actions, as required, when the CFA has available resources to help provide the needed assistance.

d. *Serve as the Primary Source for Technical Information Regarding the Emergency Conditions Onsite and the Potential or Real Offsite Radiological Effects.* (1) Make an initial report to the White House Situation Room covering, if possible, the condition of the radiological activity causing the emergency and the actual or potential offsite radiological impact. After the initial report, prepare the section of FEMA's report dealing with onsite conditions and their actual or potential impact off site.

(2) Review and concur in the release of all Federally generated information related to the onsite conditions and remain informed of all information related to offsite radiological effects. Where possible, the CFA should review Federally provided offsite radiological data before release.

(3) Assist the State Public Information Officer in developing coordinated public information releases.

(4) Protect national security by classifying sensitive technical information in a nuclear weapon accident or weapon-significant incident.

2. Role of the Federal Emergency Management Agency

FEMA's primary responsibilities in the Federal response are to immediately notify participating Federal agencies[3] of the emergency and to serve as a focal point for promoting the coordination of the Federal response activities at the national level and at the scene of the emergency. The Director of FEMA will designate and deploy the SFO for coordinating Federal response activities at the scene of the emergency.

a. *Emergency Support Team Role.* Through its Emergency Support Team at headquarters, FEMA will:

(1) Notify participating agencies of the emergency situation and supply information they need to take appropriate actions.

(2) Coordinate Federal response activities at the national level.

(3) Receive information at the Emergency Information and Coordination Center (EICC) from the CFA headquarters or from other public and private organizations about the impact of the emergency and the organizations' response.

(4) Prepare periodic reports on the Federal response for the White House.

(5) Provide staff support and other resources to the SFO as required.

b. *Emergency Response Team Role.* At the scene of the Emergency, the FEMA response is carried out through its Emergency Response Team, headed by the SFO. The SFO coordinates Federal activities with State offsite activities and promotes the coordination of Federal actions, information, and recommendations. Free interaction among Federal, State, and local agencies is encouraged. The SFO can facilitate information flow among all response elements and help direct Federal resources to the appropriate State and local government agencies. The SFO will not intervene in the relationships and communication channels that already exist between Federal and State agencies; rather, the SFO provides an additional means for facilitating Federal-State interactions.

Through the SFO, FEMA carries out three major responsibilities:

- Promote coordination among Federal agencies and their interactions with the State, including, in conjunction with the CFA, the provision of Federally developed or evaluated PARs and RERs to the State or other appropriate offsite authorities responsible for implementing those recommendations;
- Coordinate offsite activities with onsite response activities of Federal or State agencies; and
- Serve as an information source on the status of the overall Federal response effort. (The public information function is described in Section II.D.)

Each of these responsibilities is outlined below:

(a) *Promote Coordination Among Federal Agencies and Their Interactions With the State.* (1) Promote coordination of the provision of offsite assistance to appropriate State and local government agencies by the Federal agencies, including medical care, food, potable water, shelter, clothing, transportation, security, and any other assistance needed to protect the public health and safety. This coordination function is to be performed in addition to, and does not supplant, the specific coordination functions assigned to other Federal agencies as part of their normal responsibility to provide these specialized forms of assistance.

(2) Maintain a continuous overview of the total Federal response effort to ensure that no necessary actions are omitted and no unnecessary duplication occurs; any omissions or duplications will be brought to the attention of the agencies concerned.

(3) Establish the Federal Response Center as a base of operations at an

[1] The development or evaluation of protective action recommendations will take into consideration Protective Action Guides (PAGs) issued by appropriate Federal and State agencies. See Appendix B for definitions of protective action recommendations and protective action guides.

[2] See Appendix B for definition.

[3] Except the CFA (which is notified directly by the owner or operator) and DoE (which is notified by the CFA or the owner or operator or the State).

offsite location identified in conjunction with the State. The Federal Response Center serves as a focal point for Federal response team interactions with the State.

(4) Provide a principal point of contact for requests for Federal assistance by State or local governments.

(5) Refer all State and local requests to the most appropriate Federal agency.

(6) Refer all Federal agencies to appropriate points of contact in State or local governments.

(7) Provide information to the State or local governments concerning the status of their assistance requests.

(8) Maintain contact with DoE or EPA to ensure that the offsite Federal radiological monitoring and assessment effort is coordinated with other offsite Federal assistance to the State.

(9) Facilitate the exchange of all other information among Federal agencies.

(10) Make requests for additional Federal resources that cannot be acquired by Federal agencies at the scene.

(11) Refer all interagency policy issues and interagency operational problems that cannot be resolved at the scene to FEMA headquarters for resolution with Federal agencies at the national level.

(12) Promote the provision of information from Federal agencies to the State regarding actions taken or anticipated by them.

(13) Promote the coordination of all formal recommendations and guidance from Federal agencies before they are presented to the State.

(b) *Coordinate the Federal Offsite Response With the Federal or State Onsite Response.* (1) Promote the coordination of the Federal offsite response with the Federal or State onsite response so that any Federal actions off site are taken with knowledge of current or anticipated actions on site.

(2) Assist and support the CFA, if any, with obtaining needed logistical support through other Federal agencies as required.

(3) Assist the CFA, as required, in its development or evaluation of PARs and RERs including the provision of needed information to or from other Federal agencies having the required expertise.

(4) Ensure that the CFA is informed of the capabilities and resources of offsite Federal agencies for assisting with the implementation of Federal developed or evaluated PARs and RERs by the State or other offsite authorities.

(5) Assist the CFA, and DoE or EPA in their roles as FRMAP coordinators, in disseminating information to, and obtaining information from, other Federal agencies. Facilitate the exchange of all other information among Federal agencies.

(6) Participate in the presentation of a Federally coordinated assessment of PARs amd RERs to the State or other responsible offsite authorities in conjunction with the CFAO. When the public health and safety are in imminent peril, the CFAO will present PARs without consultation with the SFO or other Federal agencies.

(c) *Serve as an Information Source for the Total Federal Response.* (1) The SFO, in coordination with the CFA, will maintain an executive level summary of the total Federal response and will provide the FEMA Director with information, on a regular basis, on the status of the response that is appropriate for the FEMA Director's overall executive summary to the President. Similarly, the FEMA Director will keep the White House Situation Room advised daily of continuing response activities. This FEMA activity does not preclude the White House from contacting any agency for information, nor does it restrict an agency from responding to White House request. The CFA will remain the source for technical information on the emergency, i.e., the onsite conditions and the potential or real offsite radiological impacts, and will provide this technical information to FEMA for inclusion in its summary.

(2) Provide pertinent information to the Members of Congress and their staffs making inquiries at the scene, coordinating as necessary with the CFA and other Federal agencies. FEMA and the CFA will each be responsible for keeping their respective Congressional Committees informed and will coordinate this with each other.

3. Role of DoE and EPA

The Department of Energy * and the Environmental Protection Agency have a major role in the Federal response by coordinating Federal radiological monitoring and assessment activities. There are three responsibilities involved, which initially fall to DoE. They are:

- Coordinate the offsite radiological monitoring, assessment, evaluation, and reporting of all Federal agencies during the initial phases of the emergency, including notification of Federal agencies in accordance with the provisions of the FRMAP;
- Maintain liaison and a common set of offsite radiological monitoring data with the facility owner or operator and State and local agencies with similar responsibilities; and
- Provide all monitoring data, assessments, and related evaluations to the CFA and State and assist the CFA in development of protective action recommendations and other measures to protect the public, as required. Where possible, the CFA should review the FRMAC monitoring data before release.

After the initial phases of the emergency, DoE will transfer these offsite coordination responsibilities to EPA at a mutually agreeable time. EPA will assume the lead agency responsibility for coordinating the intermediate and long-term offsite radiation monitoring activities after receiving adequate assurance from the Department of Energy and other Federal agencies that they will commit the required resources, personnel, and funds for the duration of the Federal response effort.

D. Public Information and Congressional Relations

This section describes the responsibilities for Federal agency public information and Congressional relations that will be implemented under this plan. Provision of accurate, consistent, well coordinated information to the public and to the Congress is recognized to be of utmost importance.

1. General Public Information Responsibilities

The major roles and responsibilities for public information release during a radiological emergency are as follows:

a. *Facility or Radiological Activity Owners or Operators* are responsible for information concerning onsite status and conditions.

b. *The State* is responsible for releasing information relating to the impact of the emergency on the health and safety of its citizens and relating to its emergency response operations.

c. *The CFA*, if any, through the CFAO's Public Information Officer (PIO), and in close coordination with the owner or operator, and the State, is responsible for information related to (a) the onsite conditions of the radiological activity and (b) the offsite radiological effects. The CFA is responsible for the security classification of all onsite information in accidents or significant incidents involving nuclear weapons.

d. *Each Federal agency* is responsible for the preparation of public information released related to its own response activities. Prior to release, information will be coordinated through the public

*DoE would also serve as the CFA if the emergency involved DoE owned or authorized nuclear facilities, or radioactive materials (including nuclear weapons and spent nuclear fuel in DoE custody).

information organizations described in the remainder of this section.

e. *FEMA*, through the SFO's PIO, will work with the CFAO's PIO to promote coordination among all Federal agencies regarding public information generated by them and to promote the coordination of press release with the State. Coordination does not mean that the language of all releases must be approved by the SFO and CFAO PIOs, but rather that the information content is to be reviewed by them prior to release to ensure its consistency with the total information available. In cases when the public health and safety are in imminent peril, the CFAO's PIO may review and release public information independently. The SFO's PIO will assume responsibility from the CFAO's PIO at a mutually agreeable time when recovery efforts are initiated by the State or other appropriate offsite authority. When no Federal agency assumes the CFA role, the SFO's PIO will coordinate Federally generated public information.

2. Coordinated Release of Public Information at the Scene of the Emergency

Upon arrival at the emergency scene, the CFAO's PIO or, if none, the SFO's PIO, will ensure the establishment of Federal public information operations at the Joint Information Center (JIC) in cooperation with the owner or operator's pre-established information center, or separately, if necessary. Most nuclear power plant owners or operators have designated JIC locations and have made arrangements to establish and operate these centers in an emergency. The JIC at the scene of the emergency will provide the public and the media with adequate, accurate, and timely public information regarding a radiological emergency. Efforts will be made to colocate all Federal, State, local and owner or operator public information officials in the JIC. However, if space limitations at a nuclear power plant's designated information center preclude its use as a JIC and/or if the State designates another location for its public information activities, special efforts will be necessary to maintain close coordination between the Federal JIC and these other press centers. If the Federal PIOs and the State PIOs cannot co-locate at the JIC, FEMA will notify the State when and where the Federal JIC has been established.

Whenever practical, the establishment of Federal operations at the JIC will be undertaken by the CFA in coordination with FEMA, other appropriate Federal agencies, and State and local authorities. If FEMA's PIO or any other participating agency's PIO arrives at the scene of the emergency before the CFAO, the FEMA PIO or another agency's PIO may establish and manage Federal operations at the JIC until the CFAO arrives. Upon arrival, the CFAO or his/her PIO shall assume primary responsibility for Federal operations at the JIC. If there is no CFAO for the emergency, the SFO's PIO shall assume primary responsibility for Federal operations at the JIC. When there is a CFAO, the SFO's PIO will assume responsibility for coordinating Federal public information at the JIC from the CFAO's PIO at a mutually agreeable time. FEMA PIOs at the scene will provide support to the CFA during the period that the CFA has Federal operational responsibility for the JIC. FEMA's support will include coordinating public information activities of other Federal, State, or volunteer agencies at the scene but not located at the JIC with which FEMA has a pre-established relationship.

3. Coordinated Release of Public Information at the Headquarters Level

For some emergency situations it may be necessary to release public information prior to the establishment of Federal operations at the JIC. When this is the case, Federal agencies must coordinate the release of public information through their headquarters with the CFA headquarters PIO. The CFA headquarters PIO serves as the single point of contact at the national headquarters level for all Federal agency PIOs as well as for the media. The CFA headquarters PIO, in conjunction with FEMA headquarters, will establish procedures for coordinating the release of Federal public information with the State prior to release to the media. If no Federal agency assumes the CFA role for the emergency, then the FEMA headquarters PIO will coordinate Federal public information as described above.

Prior to the establishment of Federal operations at the JIC, Federal agencies will coordinate releases of public information both at the regional level and near the site of the emergency through their Washington, D.C. headquarters offices.

The agency headquarters points of contact for public information will continue to operate throughout the emergency, but once the JIC is established all Washington-based information must be coordinated through the JIC prior to release. The Washington centers may, however, handle overflow news media inquiries and serve as a platform for carefully selected, Washington-based specialists to supply background information, as required.

4. Coordinated Release of Information to Congress

Responses to Congressional requests for information will be coordinated among the Federal agencies whenever possible. The CFA Congressional Liaison Officer (CLO) at the headquarters Congressional Affairs Office will provide a single point of contact for all Federal agency headquarters CLOs and Congressional staffs seeking site-specific emergency information. As time and circumstances permit, all agency CLOs will either channel Congressional requests to this single point of contact, or coordinate their intended responses with it.

If no Federal agency assumes the CFA role for the emergency, the FEMA headquarters CLO will coordinate Congressional information as described above.

A FEMA CLO will be the point of contact at the scene of the emergency for all Federal agency CLOs and Congressional staff seeking information regarding the emergency and actions being taken to assist offsite authorities. The FEMA CLO will keep in frequent contact with the CFA CLO, if any, who will continue to be the primary point of contact in the Washington, D.C. area. The FEMA CLO will provide appropriate information to Members of Congress and/or their field staffs with assistance as necessary from the CFA and other Federal agencies. This formal procedure does not preclude communication and information exchange between Congressional representatives and Federal agencies. However, Federal responses will be coordinated among Federal agencies in the manner described above. The CFA CLO and the FEMA CLO will coordinate with each other on the information provided to the Congress as well as on information being provided to the public through operations at the JIC.

E. International Response Coordination

Although the geographic scope of the FRERP is limited to the United States, its territories, possessions, and territorial waters, it is recognized that radiological emergencies occurring near international borders (i.e., near Canada and Mexico) could require international cooperative response efforts.

Therefore, the CFA and FEMA, in consultation with the Department of State and other Federal agencies as appropriate, should coordinate and

cooperate at the time of the emergency with affected countries in accordance with already established protocols (e.g., treaties, bilateral agreements). If any contacts are made between Federal agencies and foreign governments during an emergency, this should be reported to the Department of State and FEMA. It is also desirable that requests for assistance from United States border countries as a result of domestic radiological emergencies should be coordinated with the Department of State and FEMA.

III. Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan (FRMAP)

A. Foreword

The Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan was developed to coordinate Federal radiological assistance. Although the FRMAP is part of the FRERP, it may be implemented separately. The FRMAP, originally required under a FEMA regulation issued on March 11, 1982, is a revised and update version of the planning and response concepts of the Interagency Radiological Assistance Plan (IRAP) and supersedes that plan. FRMAP and IRAP are very similar in concept, with the most notable changes occurring in the designation of participating Federal agencies and, in some cases, their expanded or revised responsibilities, e.g., FEMA. The FRMAP deals with the initiation and coordination of Federal radiological monitoring and assessment assistance, not each Federal agency's individual response.

The FRMAP establishes: (a) A means of requesting and providing Federal radiological assistance from existing Federal resources and (b) an operational framework for coordinating the radiological monitoring and assessment activities of Federal agencies during radiological emergencies occurring within the United States and its territories. The operational guidelines presented here apply to all radiological emergencies in which Federal assistance is requested.

At one end of the range of radiological emergencies, the FRMAP may be implemented without the FRERP. At the other end of the range, the radiological assistance aprovided through FRMAP may be only a small portion of the total Federal response to a major emergency. FRMAP applies primarily to offsite Federal radiological monitoring and assessment assistance and the technical support for these activities.

B. Purpose

The purposes of the FRMAP are as follows:

- To make needed radiological monitoring and assessment assistance available to Federal agencies, State and local governments with jurisdiction, and the general public through appropriate State and local agencies;
- To provide a framework through which Federal agencies will coordinate their emergency radiological monitoring and assessment activities in support of Federal, State, and local governments' radiological monitoring and assessment activities; and
- To assist State and local governments with jurisdiction in preparing for radiological emergencies by describing Federal assistance responsibilities.

C. Authority and Jurisdiction

DoE is assigned the responsibility for developing the FRMAP under authority of 44 CFR Part 351. The FRMAP is included in the FRERP to provide a single, comprehensive document that describes all Federal offsite assistance responsibilities. The agencies participating in the FRMAP, including agencies that joined FRMAP subsequent to 44 CFR Part 351, are: FEMA, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS); the Department of Energy (DoE); the Department of Agriculture (USDA); the Department of Defense (DoD); the Department of Commerce (DoC); and the Department of the Interior (DoI).

The FRMAP recognizes that the above agencies may have other radiological planning and emergency responsibilities as part of their statutory authority, as well as established working relationships with State counterpart agencies. The provisions of the FRMAP do not limit those responsibilities, but complement them by providing for a coordinated Federal response when emergency radiological assistance is requested. All FRMAP activities will support the monitoring and assessment programs of the State, the owner of the radioactive material involved or the operator of the nuclear facility, the assessment needs of the CFA, or be carried out to meet statutory responsibilities.

D. Policy

1. Federal agency plans and procedures for implementing the FRMAP will be consistent with any Federal radiological emergency planning requirements for State and local governments and specific facilities.

2. The participating Federal agencies will maintain facilities, equipment, and personnel to carry out their statutory responsibilities. Existing radiological monitoring and assessment capabilities developed to carry out those responsibilities will be made available to State and local authorities with jurisdiction, and to other Federal agencies in an emergency if other resources are not available.

3. The Federal agencies will make their resources available on request. An agency may decline to provide any needed resources only if doing so would prevent that agency from carrying out its essential mission and emergency functions.

4. During the emergency phase of the Federal response, the DoE will coordinate all Federal offsite radiological monitoring and assessment operations and integrate the data derived from those activities. EPA will assume the lead agency responsibility for coordinating the intermediate and long-term offsite radiation monitoring activities after receiving adequate assurance from the Department of Energy and other Federal agencies that they will commit the required resources, personnel, and funds for the duration of the Federal response effort. The full FRMAP response will be terminated when the EPA Administrator determines, after consultation with the CFA and State and local officials, that: (a) There is no longer a threat to the public health and safety or to the environment, or (b) State and local resources are adequate for the situation, or (c) the Federal agencies are carrying out only non-emergency statutory responsibilities, or (d) there is mutual agreement of the agencies involved to terminate their response.

5. An agency that makes its resources available, although under the general direction of DoE (or later, EPA), does not place itself under the authority of the coordinating agency.

6. DoE (or later, EPA) will maintain a common and consistent set of all offsite radiological monitoring data and provide it, with interpretation, to the CFA, to the States, and to groups that these agencies designate, as well as to other Federal agencies involved in the emergency response. The principal description of the combined offsite and onsite radiological conditions will come from the CFA and the State.

7. The Federal radiological monitoring and assessment response will be in support of, and coordinated with, that of the State and local governments with jurisdiction. The resources of DoE and the participating agencies will be used only when State and local resources are not adequate. All offsite activities will be coordinated with those of the State.

8. Federal assistance will be initiated when the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan is in effect, or through a request from a State or local government, another Federal agency or private entity, or (in rare cases) when DoE, after notification of an incident, but in the absence of implementation of the FRERP or formal State request, believes it must respond to meet statutory requirements to protect public safety. Whenever DoE responds without a State request, the State will be notified by DoE. Requests from private entities will be referred to the State before any decision on response is made to ensure there will not be a duplication of effort.

9. Agencies carrying out statutory responsibilities related to radiological monitoring and assessment during a Federal response will also coordinate their activities through DoE (or later, EPA). This coordination will not limit the normal working relationship between a Federal agency and its State counterpart nor restrict the flow of information from that agency to the State.

10. Federal agencies, as their resources permit, will assist other Federal agencies and State and local governments with planning and training activities designed to improve local response capabilities, and will cooperate in drills, tests, and exercises.

11. Appropriate independent emergency actions may be taken by the participating Federal agencies on their own authority to save lives, minimize immediate hazards, and gather information about the emergency that might be lost by delay. Such action will not preempt later implementation of the FRMAP.

12. Funding for each agency's participation in support of the FRMAP is the responsibility of that agency unless provided for by other agreements.

E. Organization

1. General Principles

The FRMAP addresses the coordination of the participating agencies' support of offsite monitoring and assessment efforts. The organization of the FRMAP emergency response and the roles of some agencies under FRMAP will depend on the specific emergency, but will follow the principles outlined in the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan. Information generated from the FRMAP response is provided to the CFA and to the appropriate State authorities.

2. Involvement of Non-Participating Agencies

In some cases, other Federal agencies may become involved with FRMAP activities. The State Department would be involved if an incident occurring within the United States or its territories affected areas outside United States territory or if monitoring efforts needed to be coordinated across an international border. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) would have the principal role in the investigation of all emergencies where terrorism or deliberate release of radioactive materials is suspected, or in cases of threats against nuclear facilities or materials. The major FBI interfaces, however, are expected to be with the CFA and FEMA. Even when the FBI is involved, DoE/EPA will coordinate monitoring functions with their State counterparts.

3. Coordination of a Limited Response

The FRMAP recognizes that the appropriate response to a request for Federal radiological assistance may take many forms, ranging from advice given by telephone to a large Federal monitoring and assessment operation at the scene of a serious emergency. Most of the following guidelines for participating agencies are designed for the latter situation, but the FRMAP is also applicable to lesser incidents where a limited response, possibly by DoE alone, is sufficient.

F. Responsibilities of Participating Agencies

1. Responsibilities During Emergencies

Cognizant Federal Agency. The CFA's primary emergency response responsibilities are stated in the previous chapter at C.1. The CFA will also contribute to the FRMAP as follows:

a. Ensure that DoE, Federal, State, and local officials are notified quickly of a radiological emergency;

b. Provide pertinent onsite technical and radiological data to the DoE or EPA Offsite Technical Director (OSTD) and State and local officials; and

c. Utilize FRMAP data, as appropriate, to develop the Federal technical recommendations on protective measures and evaluate the facility or radiological activity owner or operator's recommendations. The presentation of these recommendations to the State or other offsite authority will be coordinated with FEMA.

Department of Energy. DoE's offsite responsibilities are:

a. Coordinate the offsite radiological monitoring, assessment, evaluation, and reporting activities of all Federal agencies during the initial phases of an emergency while maintaining technical liaison with State and local agencies with similar responsibilities.

b. Maintain a common set of all offsite radiological monitoring data and provide these data and interpretation, including any Federal dose projections, to the CFA and the State on an expedited basis to assist in developing other protective measures and re-entry recommendations for the public. The CFA will provide these data to other appropriate Federal agencies requiring direct knowledge of radiological conditions.

c. With other appropriate agencies, including those agencies with responsibilities for the ingestion pathway (e.g., EPA, HHS, and USDA), help the CFA to assess the accident potential and to develop technical recommendations on protective actions, and assist the State in preparing re-entry recommendations and in recovery planning.

d. Provide the personnel and equipment required to coordinate and, in cooperation with other Federal components, to perform the offsite radiological monitoring and evaluation activities.

e. Request supplemental radiological monitoring assistance from other Federal agencies when needed, when requested to do so by the State, or if considered necessary to maintain the credibility of the offsite assessment.

f. Request meteorological, hydrological, geographical, etc., data needed for monitoring and assessment efforts.

g. Provide consultation and support services to all other entities (e.g., private contractors) with radiological monitoring functions and capabilities.

h. Assist HHS and other Federal, State, and local agencies by providing technical and medical advice on the methods of handling radiological contamination.

i. Assist the other Federal, State, and local agencies in early planning for decontamination and recovery of the offsite area and make recommendations to avoid the spread of contamination by improper emergency operations.

j. Provide telecommunications support to Federal agencies assisting in offsite radiological monitoring, if necessary.

k. Ensure the orderly transfer of responsibility for coordinating the intermediate and long-term radiological monitoring function to EPA at a mutually agreeable time after the initial phases of the emergency if the need for

Federal radiological assistance continues.

Environmental Protection Agency. EPA will assume the lead agency responsibility for coordinating the intermediate and long-term offsite radiation monitoring activities after receiving adequate assurance from the Department of Energy and other Federal agencies that they will commit the requested resources, personnel, and funds for the duration of the Federal response effort. Once the coordination responsibilities are transferred from DoE and EPA, EPA will assume the DoE role described above. Prior to assuming coordination responsibility, EPA will function as one of the other participating agencies.

Federal Emergency Management Agency. FEMA has a major role in all situations involving a multi-agency response. In addition to coordinating the offsite (non-technical) response under the FRERP, FEMA may contribute to FRMAP by obtaining telecommunications and logistical support for agencies participating in radiological monitoring and assessment as requested by DoE or EPA as FRMAP coordinators.

Other Participating Agencies. Each participating agency will carry out its statutory responsibilities and any other responsibilities under the FRERP, if the FRERP is implemented, during the course of the radiological emergency. All radiological monitoring and assessment activities conducted as part of the statutory responsibilities will be coordinated with the other participating agencies through DoE and later, EPA. Each agency will make its radiological resources and capabilities available to the Federal assistance operations as resources permit.

2. Responsibilities for Training and Exercises

To improve the response capability of the participating agencies and the State and local personnel with whom they interact, the FRMAP encourages the development of training materials and presentation of training sessions by all agencies and at all levels. Radiological emergency response training should be oriented toward ensuring proper emergency actions at the scene of a radiological emergency, informing the public, and effecting a prompt return to normalcy. In addition to agency personnel, personnel who may be trained include those likely to be at the scene of the accident, such as personnel of a fixed nuclear facility, personnel providing emergency services, those experts responding to calls for radiological assistance, and local authorities who need to work with State and Federal emergency radiological assistance personnel. Federal assistance in training State and local government personnel is available through FEMA (under 44 CFR Part 351), using the technical expertise and resources of other FRMAP agencies.

Exercises of the FRMAP aspect of the FRERP are encouraged among Federal, State, and local agencies. Exercises may occur independently or in conjunction with other exercises, such as State/facility emergency plan exercises or exercises of the FRERP. Each agency should coordinate its training programs and exercises through the Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee (FRPCC) Subcommittee on Training and Exercises to avoid duplication and to make its training available to other agencies. Each agency is encouraged to furnish training materials and training assistance, as its resources permit, when requested to do so by other agencies.

G. Types of Emergencies

Three types of emergencies have been previously described in the FRERP. Each type of emergency may present different types of response problems.

Fixed nuclear facilities, including nuclear power reactors, have the advantages of known locations and existing site-specific emergency plans. Classifications of incident severity have been development for many of these facilities, and the level of FRMAP response may be guided by these classifications. The NRC has adopted four classifications for incidents at commercial nuclear power plants: Notification of Unusual Event; Alert; Site Area Emergency; and General Emergency. DoD and DoE have chosen the same four classifications for their nuclear facilities, although the type of possible incident would depend on the type of facility. In general, for facilities using these classifications, offsite monitoring and assessment activities would be expected only during a Site Area Emergency or a General Emergency. Substantial offsite radiological problems would be expected only during or following a General Emergency condition. Mobilization and activation could occur under an Alert if degradation of the level of safety at the facility or other conditions (public concern, unfavorable weather, lack of resources) warrant such action.

Response to transportation accidents is more difficult to plan, as such accidents may occur anywhere, may involve a variety of radioactive materials, and may represent much less of a radiological hazard or serious threat to the public. In most cases, State resources or a limited Federal response will suffice.

H. Operating Procedures

1. Notification and Activation

Notification of DoE and other participating agencies may occur through an alert to a possible problem or a request for radiological assistance. DoE will maintain national and regional coordination offices as points of access to Federal radiological emergency assistance and response. Requests for Federal radiological assistance will generally be directed to the appropriate DoE Radiological Assistance Regional Coordinating Office. An exception to this is a request from the DoD, which will be made through the DoD-DoE Joint Nuclear Accident Coordinating Center (JNACC) at Kirtland AFB in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Requests might also go directly to DoE's Emergency Operating Center (EOC) in Germantown, Maryland.

Requests for radiological assistance may come from other Federal agencies, State or local governments, licensees for radioactive materials, industries, or the general public. Requests from the general public will be referred to the State before any decision on response is made to ensure there will not be a duplication of effort. Although activation of a response under the FRMAP can occur at the request of other agencies, authorities, and coordinating centers, a State request for assistance will be obtained before major offsite operations begin.

The DoE regional office may respond by dispatching a Radiological Assistance Program (RAP) team, by requesting assistance from a regional office of another participating agency, or by referring the request to an appropriate State agency that can provide prompt assistance. The State will be notified when a RAP team is being sent. In addition, the DoE regional office will notify the Director of DoE's Emergency Action and Coordination Team (EACT) through the Emergency Operating Center (EOC) when the DoE regional office needs assistance or has responded to a request for assistance. EACT may choose to alert or activate major DoE response resources. If the initial request comes directly to the EOC, its staff will alert or dispatch a RAP team from the appropriate regional office.

The DoE EOC will notify, as necessary, DoC/NOAA, DoD, DoI, EPA, FEMA, HHS, NRC, and USDA in

accordance with agreed-upon FRMAP notification procedures, to request their assistance if significant Federal involvement may be required. DoE, in its role as coordinator, may choose to contact, or may be contacted by, any of the participating agencies, but unless DoE is also the CFA, DoE will not be the primary source of general information about the incident.

Notification of FRMAP agencies may be delayed or omitted if necessary to avoid interfering with investigations of threats against nuclear facilities or materials. In some cases, notification may be made, but information not critical to the monitoring and assessment activities can be restricted by an ongoing criminal investigation. Restrictions on classified information may also prevent total disclosure to other participating agencies.

Agencies responding under FRMAP will usually arrive in stages, with advance teams preceding more fully equipped teams. Agencies will anticipate State needs to the maximum extent possible and respond as quickly as practical. However, it should be recognized that the logistics of any major response operation make the expectation of an immediate response to all State requests unrealistic.

2. Coordination at the Emergency Scene

DoE's Emergency Action and Coordination Team (EACT) at headquarters will designate an initial Off Site Technical Director (OSTD) for any emergency requiring more than a limited Federal response. The OSTD ensures that the DoE responsibility for coordinating offsite monitoring and assessment is met. Upon arrival at the scene of the emergency, the OSTD will contact the State or local agency responsible for radiological monitoring, and the senior officials of the CFA, FEMA, and EPA present at the emergency scene.

The person designated as OSTD may vary as the nature and degree of response change. For example, the OSTD will generally be the RAP team captain during the early response. As additional resources or additional RAP teams arrive, EACT may designate a higher-level official from a regional office of an official from DoE headquarters as OSTD. DoE will notify the appropriate participating agencies when these designations are made. In emergencies where DoE is also the CFA or has onsite responsibilities by agreement, the OSTD will coordinate the FRMAP activities, reporting to the CFAO through the designated DoE Team Leader. (The DoE Team Leader is the DoE official who coordinates the total DoE response.)

The OSTD is responsible for establishing a Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC) to be used as a coordination center for Federal monitoring efforts. This center need not be located near the emergency site or the Federal Response Center (FRC) as long as its actions can be coordinated with those centers. In some instances, the FRMAC location may have already been determined and included as part of a Federal agency, State, or local emergency plan. When the FRMAC location has not been previously determined, a location will be selected after conferring with the State. The location of the FRMAC will be reported to the CFA, FEMA, and State officials at the scene, and DoE headquarters will inform the headquarters of other appropriate participating agencies. When the FRC and FEMA and not located together, the OSTD will designate a liaison to the FRC and FEMA will designate a liaison to the FRMAC to facilitate coordination between centers. Representatives of all agencies participating in the FRMAP response should be present in the FRMAC, if possible.

The DoE OSTD will work closely with the EPA Radiological Response Coordinator to facilitate a smooth transition of the coordination responsibility to EPA at a mutually agreeable time and after consultation with the State. It is difficult to specify in advance when this transfer could occur, but it would generally be expected to take place after the immediate emergency situation is stabilized, offsite releases of radioactive material have ceased, and the offsite radiological conditions have been documented and their consequences have been assessed. In the case of an accident at a nuclear power plant, for instance, the transfer of responsibility might take place at a mutually agreeable time after NRC has determined the plant to be in stable condition.

After this transfer, a person designated by EPA's Office of Radiation Programs will serve as the OSTD and will assume the coordination responsibilities of the DoE OSTD. Other participating agencies will be responsible for coordinating their monitoring activities through the EPA OSTD as long as the FRMAP response continues.

3. Public Information

Public information activities relative to FRMAP operations will be coordinated in accordance with the FRERP. Each particiating agency is responsible for preparation of press releases about its own response activities in support of FRMAP. However, information for the public about the results of the Federal radiological monitoring should be coordinated through the CFA and FEMA. The participating agencies may supply public information personnel or technical experts to assist the CFA, FEMA, or State in their public information efforts.

Security considerations may restrict available information when classified nuclear material or facilities are involved. Information may also be temporarily withheld from the public in emergencies involving terrorism or sabotage to avoid interfering with an ongoing criminal investigation.

When the Federal response is limited, public information may be handled locally by appropriate Federal or local officials.

4. Congressional Information

Responses to Congressional requests for information will be coordinated among the Federal agencies as provided for in the FRERP.

5. Reimbursement

As stated in Section D, funding for each agency's participation in support of FRMAP is the responsibility of that agency, unless other agreements are in effect. This will be the case regardless of whether the activities were initiated by statutory responsibilities or by the request of another agency.

I. Supporting Agreements

Several interagency agreements have been signed that pertain to the offsite monitoring and assessment activities covered by FRMAP. Authority for each agency's role during a radiological emergency is contained within the authorities cited in each agency's response plan summary in the following chapter.

IV. Federal Agency Interfaces and Response Plan Summaries

To facilitate the coordination of Federal agency response actions, this section defines and summarizes Federal agency interfaces—those activities for which two or more agencies have related responsibilities. The interfaces among Federal agencies are determined in large part by the nature and severity of given emergencies. This section also contains summaries of the response plans of the participating Federal agencies, which provide agency mission statements, contact points for

notification, Federal interfaces, plan references, and sources of authority.

A. Federal Agency Interfaces

Federal agency interfaces are necessary for a coordinated Federal response. These interfaces, describing how various Federal agencies will work together, are the planning elements that promote coordination in the Federal response. Some of these interfaces were described explicitly in the preceding sections; others are in the individual agency response plans and procedures. The interfaces are summarized and catalogued alphabetically in this section to provide a comprehensive reference list for participating agencies and other offsite authorities. This catalogue also serves as a glossary, since only the titles of these interfaces are used in the agency response plan summaries that follow.

Activation and Deployment (Procedures)

FEMA will execute operational response procedures as agreed to with each potential CFA to ensure that notification, activation, and deployment of Federal agencies take place in a timely, efficient, and mutually agreeable manner and in accordance with procedures in their agency plans.

Advise on Transportation of and to Emergency Housing

HUD may consult with DoT for advice on the best means for transporting dislocated persons to emergency housing or on transporting emergency housing to dislocated persons.

Congressional Information

Agency Congressional Liaison Officers (CLOs) will coordinate Congressional requests with the CFA Congressional Liaison Officer at headquarters or the FEMA CLO who will be the Congressional point of contact at the scene of the emergency. The CFA Headquarters CLO and FEMA CLO will keep in frequent contact.

Coordination (Liaison)

Agencies will provide or exchange liaison representatives, as necessary, to assist in the exchange of information among agencies.

Coordination (Offsite)

Federal agencies providing offsite assistance to State and local government agencies will coordinate this assistance through the SFO whenever Federal agencies share the implementation of certain responsibilities or when their activities may impinge on the actions of other agencies.

Coordination (Onsite/Offsite)

The SFO and the CFAO will work together directly and through their representatives at the scene, whether co-located or located at separate response centers, to coordinate the response efforts of the Federal agencies offsite with the response efforts of the CFA and owner or operator onsite.

Designation of Agency Lead Official

Each agency will exchange with FEMA appropriate information about its designated lead official and personnel at the scene, if any.

Emergency Shelter Availability

HUD and HHS will coordinate their assistance to State and local government officials in providing emergency shelter for relocated persons.

Federal Lands

The CFA and FEMA will coordinate with any affected Federal land management agencies (DoI, USDA, DoD, TVA) about response activities to ensure that they are consistent with governing Federal statutes.

Federal Response Center

Upon notification by FEMA of the location and establishment of the Federal Response Center, each Federal agency with representatives at the scene of the emergency will provide representation to the Center if possible.

FRMAP (Coordination With FRERP)

DoE or EPA will coordinate FRMAP monitoring and assessment activities with other Federal offsite assistance being provided to the State through the SFO.

FRMAP (Liaison)

Upon arrival at the scene, the DoE Offsite Technical Director (OSTD) will establish liaison with State and local officials, the CFA, FEMA, and EPA.

FRMAP (Monitoring Results)

DoE will coordinate Federal monitoring activities for the CFA and in support of the State during the initial stages of the emergency. The CFA, other Federal agencies, and the State will work with DoE to develop a comprehensive assessment of the offsite radiological monitoring data. The results of the assessment will be provided to the CFA and the State for further evaluation and distribution.

FRMAP (Notification)

DoE will notify Federal agencies that have FRMAP responsibilities in accordance with agreed-upon notification procedures.

FRMAP (Resources)

In making their resources available to support the FRMAP, all participating Federal agencies will coordinate their activities with DoE. When EPA has assumed the coordination responsbilities from DoE, participating Federal agencies will coordinate their activities with EPA.

FRMAP (Transition)

After the emergency phase of the response, DoE will transfer FRMAP coordination responsibilities to EPA at a mutually agreeable time.

Food/Feed Availability

USDA and HHS will coordinate their assistance to State and local government officials to ensure the availability of food and feed during emergencies.

Food/Feed Safety Recommendations

HHS and USDA, in coordination with the CFA, will jointly develop recommendations concerning the safety of food and animal feed.

Impact Assessment (Agriculture)

USDA will coordinate with HHS and EPA to assist State and local officials, as requested, in the disposition of contaminated livestock and poultry.

Impact Assessment (Health)

HHS will assist the CFA, FEMA, EPA, DoE as FRMAP coordinator, and, if requested, the State in assessing the impact of the radiological emergency on the health of persons in the affected area.

Indian Tribes

DoI (tribal government and trust resources issues) and HHS (health and safety issues) are available to assist the CFA and FEMA in consulting and coordinating with Federally recognized Indian tribes about incidents, responses, and protective measures affecting them.

Information Exchange

FEMA will establish a mechanism to facilitate the timely exchange of information among responding Federal agencies.

Information Requirements

CFA, DoE/EPA, and FEMA will satisfy the mutually agreed-upon information requirements specified by

each participating Federal agency during the planning process.

International Cooperation (CFA)

The CFA, in consultation with FEMA, the Department of State, and other Federal agencies as appropriate, will cooperate with government counterparts in Canada and Mexico as agreed to in already established protocols in responding to radiological emergencies occurring near U.S. borders. The CFA will also provide appropriate and timely information directly to its counterparts in Mexico and Canada at the time of emergency.

International Cooperation (FEMA)

FEMA will work with the Department of State and other Federal agencies at the time of an emergency to ensure that affected or potentially affected countries are kept fully informed.

Logistical Support for Federal Agencies

FEMA will assist in obtaining resources needed by the CFA and other Federal agencies at the emergency scene.

Marine Fishery Product Safety

The Department of Commerce will provide support to HHS/FDA at its request on matters of fishery product safety (marine areas only).

Monitoring Resources (EPA)

EPA will provide resources to assist DoE in monitoring radioactivity levels in the environment during the emergency phase of the incident and, during the intermediate and long-term phase, will coordinate Federal radiological monitoring and the evaluation of actual environmental impact.

Notification (CFA)

The CFA, after receiving notification of the emergency, will notify FEMA and other Federal agencies in accordance with the CFA's notification procedures. This notification will include a description of the CFA's response status and current activities, a general assessment of the emergency, and any other information available.

Notification (FEMA)

FEMA will notify Federal agencies of the emergency situation and supply them with all relevant information available.

Other Protective Measures and Re-entry Recommendations (RERs) (Development)

The CFA will consult as appropriate with FEMA, DoE, EPA, HHS, USDA, and other Federal agencies in developing advice for the State regarding other protective measures and re-entry recommendations for the public.

Other Protective Measures and Re-entry Recommendations (RERs) (Presentation)

The CFA, in conjunction with FEMA and other appropriate Federal agencies, will present a coordinated Federal position on other protective measures and re-entry recommendations for the public to the State or other appropriate offsite authorities.

Protective Action Recommendations (Development)

Unless the public health and safety are in imminent peril, the CFA will consult as appropriate with FEMA, HHS, EPA, USDA, DoE, and other Federal agencies in preparing a coordinated Federal position on protective action recommendations, taking into consideration appropriate Federal and State Protective Action Guides when such recommendations are necessary.

Protective Action Recommendations (Presentation)

Unless the public health and safety are in imminent peril, the CFA, in conjunction with FEMA, will present an evaluation of protective action recommendations (PARs) to the State or other appropriate offsite authority, as requested.

Protective Action and Re-entry Recommendations Dissemination (CFA)

The CFA will inform DoE or EPA, as coordinators of Federal offsite radiological monitoring, of protective action and re-entry and other protective measures recommendations made to the State, and of any decisions or actions taken by the State based on those recommendations.

Protective Action and Re-entry Recommendations Dissemination (FEMA)

FEMA shall inform Federal agencies at the national level and at the Federal Response Center of protective action and re-entry recommendations made to the State and of any decisions or actions taken by the State based on those recommendations.

Protective Action Implementation (Food)

USDA, in coordination with HHS, will assist State and local officials in the implementation of protective measure to minimize radiation exposure to the public through food ingestion, and will inform FEMA of such assistance.

Public Information Releases from Headquarters

Federal agencies' headquarters PIOs will either channel media information requests to the CFA's PIO at the CFA headquarters or coordinate their intended public information releases through him/her prior to release.

Public Information Releases from the JIC

Federal agencies' PIOs will work together to promote the coordinated release of public information through the JIC.

Radiation Victim Care advice

DoE will provide HHS and other Federal, State, and local agencies with advice and medical resources to the extent available to assist in the handling and care of radiation accident victims if requested.

Recovery Planning

Prior to the Deactivation of the Federal response, FEMA will coordinate Federal assistance to the State, as requested, in planning for offsite recovery.

Status Updates

Agencies at the scene of the emergency prior to the arrival of the CFA, FEMA, and DoE will provide a status update on their activities when each of these agencies arrives at the scene of the emergency. Subsequent agency status updates will be provided to the CFA, FEMA, and DoE on a recurring basis as requested and to EPA upon transfer of the FRMAP coordination responsibility from DoE.

Water Projects

Federal water resources project managers (DoD, DoI, TVA) will coordinate the operation of their projects with the appropriate agencies to ensure protection of municipal (EPA) and agricultural (USDA) water supplies and fish and wildlife (DoC, DoI) during radiological emergencies.

DoC and DoD will provide weather support capabilities for radiological emergencies, backing up one another when required, and may call on additional support from other agencies, as necessary.

White House Information

The CFA will notify the White House of the incident. After the initial report, the CFA will prepare the section of FEMA's White House reports dealing with onsite conditions and their actual or potential offsite impacts. Based on information provided by the SFO and the other Federal agencies, FEMA will

provide periodic executive summaries to the President and advise the White House daily of the overall Federal response.

White House Responses

All responses to the White House will be coordinated with FEMA. The agency receiving the inquiry will have lead responsibility for preparing and transmitting the response.

B. Summaries of Federal Agency Response Plans

This section provides summaries of the response plans prepared by participating Federal agencies:

Department of Commerce (DoC)
Department of Defense (DoD)
Department of Energy (DoE), CFA and FRMAP
Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Department of the Interior (DoI)
Department of Transportation (DoT)
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
National Communications System (NCS)
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)
U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Each summary provides a mission statement, the agency contact point for notification, Federal agency interfaces, assistance responsibilities to Federal, State, and local governments, agency response plan and procedure references, and sources of agency authority. For ease of updating, emergency telephone and facsimile numbers are provided in Appendix C.

Department of Commerce Response Plan Summary

1. Summary of Response Mission

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is the primary agent within the Department of Commerce responsible for providing assistance to the Federal, State, and local organizations responding to a radiological emergency. NOAA's responsibilities include: Acquiring weather data and providing weather forecasts in connection with the emergency; disseminating weather and emergency information; and ensuring that marine fishery products available to the public are not contaminated.

2. Point of Notification at DoC Headquarters

Contact Person's Title: Chief, Applied Services Branch.

Contact Person's Organization: National Weather Service Headquarters.

Alternate Emergency Point of Contact: NOAA/NWS Communications Branch.

3. Federal Department or Agency Interfaces

Listed below are DoC's interfaces with other Federal departments and agencies in responding to a radiological emergency.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE FEDERAL AGENCY INTERFACES

Interface description	Agencies	Responsible DoC organization
Status updates, information requirements, and public information releases from Joint Information Center (JIC).	DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC (CFA), FEMA	NOAA.
Federal response center	FEMA	NOAA.
Recovery planning	FEMA	NOAA/National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).
Public information from headquarters, and congressional information.	DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC (CFA) during emergency phase; FEMA during recovery phase.	NOAA.
Notification	FEMA, NRC	NOAA/National Weather Service (NWS).
Fishery Product Safety	HHS/FDA	NMFS.
Information exchange, logistical support for other Federal agencies, coordination (offsite), and designation of agency lead official.	FEMA	NOAA.
Water projects	DoD (Army Corps of Engineers), DoI, USDA	NOAA/NMFS.
Weather support	DoD	NWS.
FRMAP (notification)	DoE	NWS.
FRMAP (resources)	DoE, EPA	NWS.
White House responses	FEMA	NOAA.

4. Responsibilities for Assistance to Federal, State, and Local Governments

- Prepare and disseminate forecasts and warnings for sever weather such as hurricanes, tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, floods, extreme winter weather, and tsunamis to local officials and the general public.
- Broadcast, watches and warnings of natural disasters prepared by NOAA, and radiological emergency warnings approved by the States, over NOAA Weather Radio and other NOAA dissemination systems.
- Provide to the CFA, DoE, and the State, current and forecast meteorological information about wind speed and direction, low level stability, precipitation, and other meteorological and hydrological factors affecting the transport or dispersion of radioactive materials (gaseous, liquid, particulate).
- Provide support to HHS/FDA at its request, through the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), in order to avoid human consumption of contaminated commercial fishery products. (Marine areas only.)

5. DoC Response Plan and Procedure References

Agency Response Plan

1. *National Plan for Radiological Emergencies at Commercial Nuclear Power Plants.* Federal Coordinator for Meteorological Services and Supporting Research, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, November 1982.

6. DoC Specific Authorities

- *Department of Commerce Organization Order 25–5B,* as amended August 18, 1980.

Department of Defense Response Plan Summary

1. Summary of Response Mission

a. The Department of Defense is charged with the safe handling, storage, maintenance, assembly, and transportation of nuclear weapons, nuclear weapon components, and other radioactive material in DoD custody, and with the safe operation of DoD nuclear facilities. Inherent in this responsibility is the requirement to protect life and property from any health or safety hazards that could ensue from an accident or significant incident associated with these materials or activities. To fulfill these responsibilities, the DoD has issued plans and policy guidance requiring the development of a well-trained and equipped nuclear accident response organization. It should be noted that in

order to protect national security information, policy guidance prohibits public release of information that identifies storage locations of nuclear materials, schedules of transportation of nuclear materials, or the schedules of nuclear-powered vessels. For a non-DoD radiological emergency, the DoD will support the CFA and FEMA within the constraints of national security, as approved by DoD policy or OSD.

b. For DoD radiological emergencies, the responsibility for onsite Command and Control at the scene of a nuclear accident or significant incident is assigned to:

(1) The Service or Agency in charge of a DoD installation, DoE facility, naval ship, or assigned geographic area where the accident or incident occurs.

(2) The Service or Agency having custody of the material at the time of the accident or significant incident if the accident occurs beyond the boundaries of a DoD installation, DoE facility, naval ship, or geographic area.

c. The National Military Command Center (NMCC) is responsible for initial national-level command and control and response of DoD resources and personnel until conditions have stabilized. Command and Control will be transferred to the responsible Service Operations Center, as Directed by the Secretary of Defense or his authorized representative. The NMCC will continue to provide information and support as required.

2. Point of Notification at DoD

Contact Person's Title: Deputy Director of Operations (DDO).

Contact Person's Organization: National Military Command Center, Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

3. Federal Department or Agency Interfaces

Listed below are DoD's interfaces with other Federal departments and agencies in responding to a radiological emergency.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FEDERAL AGENCY INTERFACES

Interface description	Agencies	Responsible DoD organization
Notification (CFA)	DoE, FEMA	NMCC.
Activation and deployment (procedures)	FEMA	NMCC.
Status updates	White House situation room, EPA, FEMA, USDA, HHS, DoE, NRC, DoJ.	NMCC.
Federal lands	DoE, DoI, USDA	NMCC.
FRMAP (notification)	EPA, HHS, USDA, DoC, DoE	NMCC.
FRMAP (coordination with FRERP)	DoE	NMCC.
FRMAP (liaison)	FEMA, DoE	NMCC.
Indian tribes	DoI, HHS	NMCC.
Recovery planning	FEMA	Service Operations Center, OSC.
Information exchange, public information releases from the JIC, public information releases from headquarters.	DoE (CFA), NRC (CFA) during emergency phase; FEMA during recovery phase.	NMCC, OSD or service public affairs.
PAR (development)	FEMA, EPA, HHS, USDA, DoE (FRMAP), EPA (FRMAP)	NMCC.
PAR (presentation)	FEMA	NMCC.
RER (development)	FEMA, EPA, HHS, USDA	Service Operations Center, OSC.
RER (presentation)	FEMA	Service Operations Center, OSC.
PAR and RER dissemination (CFA)	DoE (FRMAP), EPA (FRMAP)	Service Operations Center, OSC.
Congressional information	FEMA, DoE (CFA), NRC	OSD or service public affairs, congressional liaison offices.
Logistical support for the CFA	FEMA	NMCC or Service Operations Center.
Logistical support for Federal agencies	FEMA	Service Operations Center, OSC.
Coordination (onsite/offsite)	FEMA	Service Operations Center, OSC.
Designation of agency lead official	FEMA	NMCC (initially), Service Operations Center (subsequent).
Federal response center	FEMA	NMCC.
Water projects	DoI	Army Corps of Engineers.
White House information, White House responses	FEMA	OSD.

4. Responsibilities for Assistance to Federal, State, and Local Governments

a. The DoD has the responsibility to assist Federal, State and local authorities in the event of a DoD radiological emergency. An on-scene commander will be assigned and will assist the offsite response, in coordination with FEMA, to ensure the public is protected.

The State Governor is responsible for the health, safety and welfare of individuals within the territorial limits of the State during periods of emergency or crisis and may be expected to direct measures that must be taken to satisfy that responsibility. The DoD shall assess the nature and extent of the radiological emergency and the potential offsite effects on the public health and safety and, in coordination with FEMA, advise the State and local agencies of appropriate response measures.

Offsite authority and responsibility at a nuclear accident rest with State and local officials. It is important to recognize that for nuclear weapons or weapon component accidents, land may be temporarily placed under effective Federal control by the establishment of a National Defense Area (NDA) or National Security Area (NSA) to protect U.S. government classified materials. These lands will revert back to State control upon disestablishment of the NDA or NSA

b. The DoD will provide assistance to Federal, State and local governments in the event of a non-DoD radiological emergency in accordance with DoD policy or as approved by OSD subject to essential operational requirements. Assistance in the form of manpower, logistics and telecommunications, including airlift services may be provided, when available, upon the request of the CFA or FEMA. Requests for assistance must be directed to the NMCC or through channels established by prior agreements.

5. DoD Response Plan and Procedures References

Agency Response Plan

1. *Nuclear Weapon Accident Response Procedures (NARP) Manual*—January 1984.

2. DoD Instruction 5100.52 *Radiological Assistance in the Event of Accident Involving Radiological Materials*—10 March 1981.

3. DoD Directive 5230.16 *Nuclear Accident and Incident Public Affairs Guidance*—7 February 1983.

4. DoD Directive 3025.1 *Use of Military Resources During Peacetime Civil Emergencies Within the United States, its Territories and Possessions*—23 May 1980.

6. DoD Specific Authorities

- The Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.
- Pub. L. 97-351 "Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material Implementation Act of 1982".

Department of Energy Response Plan Summary (CFA)

1. Summary of Response Mission

The Department of Energy owns and operates a variety of fixed nuclear facilities and activities throughout the United States. Most of these facilities are located on large, government-owned reservations, and are operated by extensive technical staffs under the direction of DoE. Subject to review and concurrence by DoE headquarters, DoE officials at these field facilities are responsible for the preparation of emergency plans and procedures for all nuclear activities under their jurisdiction. DoE field officials have the authority to initiate immediate emergency response procedures, direct emergency shutdown operations, or place in safe condition the nuclear facilities and activities under their cognizance. DoE is the Cognizant Federal Agency (CFA) for nuclear activities under its jurisdiction. All field emergency activities are coordinated with appropriate headquarters officials, including the Director, Emergency Action and Coordination Team (EACT).

DoE field officials are also required to assist State and local authorities, within the constraints of national security and in coordination with FEMA, in the preparation of those portions of their radiological emergency plans related to DoE nuclear facilities.

As part of its preparedness activities, DoE maintains extensive, field-based radiological emergency response resources for deployment under the FRMAP.

2. Point of Notification at DoE Headquarters

Contact Person's Title: Emergency Coordinator.

Contact Person's Office: DoE Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Contact Person's Emergency Location: DOE EOC.

3. Federal Department or Agency Interfaces

Listed below are the DoE's interfaces with other Federal departments or agencies in responding to a radiological emergency at a DoE facility:

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY FEDERAL AGENCY INTERFACES

Interface description	Agencies	Responsible DoE organization
Notification (CFA)	FEMA, NRC, EPA, HHS	EACT, field.
Activation and deployment (Procedures)	FEMA	EACT.
Status updates	DoC, DoD, NRC, EPA, FEMA, HHS, HUD, DoI, NCS, DoT, USDA.	Emergency action and coordination team (EACT), field.
Federal lands	DoD, DoI, USDA	EACT, field.
FRMAP (resources)	NRC, EPA, DoC, DoD, DoI	EACT, field.
Impact assessment (health)	HHS, EPA	Field, EACT.
Indian tribes	DoI, HHS	Field, EACT.
Information exchange	DoC, DoD, NRC, EPA, FEMA, HHS, HUD, DoI, NCS, DoT, USDA.	EACT, field.
Public information releases from headquarters, public information releases from JIC.	DoD (CFA), NRC (CFA) during emergency phase; FEMA during recovery phase.	EACT, Assistant Secretary for Congressional, intergovernmental and public affairs (ASCP) or field.
Congressional information	DoC, DoD, NRC, EPA, FEMA, HHS, HUD, DoI, NCS, DoT, USDA.	ASCP.
PAR (development)	FEMA, NRC, EPA, HHS, USDA	
PAR and RER dissemination (CFA)	DoE (FRMAP), EPA (FRMAP)	Field, EACT.
PAR (presentation), logistical support for Federal agencies, coordination (onsite/offsite), information exchange, White House information, designation of agency lead official, international cooperation (CFA), Federal response center.	FEMA	Field, EACT.
RER (development)	FEMA, EPA, HHS, USDA	Field.
RER (presentation)	FEMA	
Recovery planning	FEMA	As designated.
White House information, White House responses	FEMA	EACT.

4. Responsibilities for Assistance to Federal, State, and Local Governments

- Assess the nature and extent of the radiological emergency and its potential offsite effects on public health and safety. Advise the State and local agencies based on this assessment.
- Develop Federal recommendations on protective actions for State and local governments that consider, as appropriate, all substantive views of other Federal agencies. Whenever possible, coordinate presentation of protective action recommendations with FEMA prior to or during their presentation to appropriate State and local officials (the State Governor or designee), except in situations of imminent peril to the public health and safety where the DoE may be required to make independent contact with State and local officials.
- Provide for the release of public information concerning the radiological emergency, except for the release of information classified for national security purposes. Coordinate such releases to the extent possible with the Senior FEMA Official, other Federal agencies, and the State to provide consistent and accurate information to the public by the most expeditious means.

5. DoE Response Plan and Procedure References

- *Emergency Planning, Preparedness, and Response for Operations*, Order DoE 5500.2, August 1981.
- *Reactor and Nonreactor Facility Emergency Planning, Preparedness, and Response Program for Department of Energy Operations*, Order DoE 5500.3, August 1981.
- *Public Affairs Policy and Planning Requirements for Emergencies*, Order DoE 5500.4, August 1981.
- *Response to Accidents and Significant Incidents Involving Nuclear Weapons*, Order DoE 5530.1, January 1983.

6. DoE Specific Authorities

- *Atomic Energy Act of 1954* as amended.
- *Energy Reorganization Act of 1974.*
- *Department of Energy Organization Act of 1977.*
- *Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (Public Law 97–425).*

Department of Energy Response Plan Summary (FRMAP)

1. Summary of Response Mission

Independent of its responsibilities as a CFA, the Department of Energy (DoE) maintains and implements, during the initial phase of a radiological emergency, the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan (FRMAP). Under FRMAP DoE provides

and coordinates Federal offsite radiological monitoring and assessment support to the CFA and to the State and local governments. DoE's support is augmented by several other Federal agencies including FEMA, NRC, EPA, HHS, USDA, DoC, DoD, and DoI. The FRMAP establishes the framework for coordinating the monitoring and assessment activities of the Federal agencies.

2. Point of Notification at DoE Headquarters

Contact Person's Title: Duty Officer.

Contact Person's Organization: Emergency Action and Coordination Team.

Contact Person's Emergency Location: Emergency Operations Center.

3. Federal Department or Agency Interfaces

Listed below are the DoE's interfaces with other Federal agencies and departments in responding to a radiological emergency. DoE's Radiological Control Division is largely responsible for coordinating DoE's reponse effort within DoE and among the Federal agencies.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY FEDERAL AGENCY INTERFACES

Interface description	Agencies	Responsible DoE organization
Status updates	NRC (CFA), EPA, FEMA, DoC, USDA, HHS, DoI, DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA).	Radiological assistance program (RAP) team.
FRMAP (notification)	EPA, HHS, USDA, DoC, DoT, DoI, DoD (CFA), NRC (CFA), DoE (CFA).	Emergency action and coordination team (EACT).
FRMAP (coordination with FRERP)	EPA, HHS, USDA, DoC, DoI, DoD (CFA), NRC (CFA), DoE (CFA), FEMA.	RAP team/offsite technical director (OSTD).
FRMAP (liaison)	EPA, FEMA, NRC, DoD, DoE (CFA), EPA	RAP team/OSTD.
FRMAP (monitoring results)	NRC (CFA), DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), EPA	RAP team/OSTD.
FRMAP (transition)	EPA	EACT, RAP team/OSTD.
Recovery planning	FEMA	As designated.
Information exchange, public information releases from the JIC	DoD (CFA), NRC (CFA) during emergency phase	RAP team/OSTD.
Public information releases from headquarters	FEMA during recovery phase	EACT.
Congressional information	FEMA, NRC (CFA), DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), EPA	Assistant Secretary for congressional, intergovernmental, and public affairs.
PAR (development)	NRC (CFA), DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA)	RAP team/OSTD.
Radiation victim care advice	HHS	Radiological emergency assistance center/training site (REAC/TS).
Logistical support for Federal agencies	FEMA	RAP team/OSTD.
Coordination (offsite)	FEMA	RAP team/OSTD, EACT.
Designation of agency lead official	FEMA	EACT.
Federal response center	FEMA	RAP team/OSTD.
White House responses	FEMA	EACT.

4. Responsibilities for Assistance to Federal, State, and Local Governments

- Coordinate the offsite radiological monitoring, assessment, evaluation, and reporting of all Federal agencies during the initial phases of an incident, and maintain liaison with State and local agencies with similar responsibilities.
- Maintain a common set of offsite radiological monitoring data, and provide it with interpretation to the CFA and to appropriate State and local agencies requiring direct knowledge of radiological conditions.
- Provide HHS and other Federal, State, and local agencies with technical and medical advice concerning treatment of radiological contamination, if requested.

5. DoE Response Plan and Procedure References

Agency Response Plan

1. The Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan Chapter III of the FRERP Interagency Procedures

1. *Agreement between ERDA and NRC for Planning, Preparedness, and Response to Emergencies* March 8, 1977

2. *Operational Response Procedures (ORPs) Developed Between HHS, DoE, EPA, and the NRC* 1983

3. *DoE-EPA Letter of Agreement on Notification of Incidents at DoE Facilities* January 18, 1978

4. *National Plan for Radiological Emergencies at Commercial Nuclear Power Plants*, DoC–NOAA, November 1982.

6. DoE Specific Authorities

- *The Energy Reorganization Act of 1974* (Pub. L. 93–438).
- *The Department of Energy Organization Act of 1977* (Pub. L. 95–91).

Department of Health and Human Services Response Plan Summary

1. Summary of Response Mission

In a radiological emergency, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) assists with the assessment, preservation, and protection of human health and helps ensure the availability of essential human services. HHS provides technical and nontechnical assistance in the form of advice, guidance, and resources to Federal, State, and local governments.

2. Point of Notification at HHS Headquarters

Contact Person's Title: Emergency Coordinator.

Contact Person's Division: Division of Emergency Coordination.[1]

Contact Person's Emergency Location: Emergency Operating Center, Room 3B–10, Hubert H. Humphrey Building, Washington, D.C. 20201.

3. Federal Department or Agency Interfaces

Listed below are HHS's interfaces with other Federal departments and agencies in responding to a radiological emergency.

[1]The Emergency and Epidemiological Operations Branch (EEOB) and the Office of Health Physics (OHP), Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Public Health Service, have made special arrangements with the Cognizant Federal Agencies (CFAs) for direct notification in a radiological emergency.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES FEDERAL AGENCY INTERFACES

Interface description	Agencies	Responsible HHS organization
Notification (FEMA)	FEMA	Emergency coordinator, regional emergency coordinator.
Status updates	FEMA, DoD (CFA), DoE (Not as (CFA)), DoE (CFA), NRC (CFA).	Emergency coordinator, regional emergency coordinator.
Information exchange logistical support for Federal agencies	FEMA	Emergency coordinator, regional emergency coordinator, operating division(s).
Coordination (offsite)	FEMA	Regional emergency coordinator (OS), Public Health Service (FDA).
Coordination (liaison)	USDA	Public Health Service.
Information requirements	DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC, FEMA	Public Health Service, Office of the Secretary.
Designation of agency lead official	FEMA	Office of the Secretary (OS).
Public information releases from headquarters, public information releases from the JIC.	DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC (CFA), during emergency phase; FEMA during recovery phase.	Office of public affairs/OS.
Congressional information	DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC (CFA), FEMA	Office of legislative liaison/OS.
Recovery planning	FEMA	Public Health Service (CDC/FDA/HRSA), SSA.
Federal response center	FEMA	Regional emergency coordinator.
PAR (development), RER (development)	DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC (CFA), EPA, USDA	Public Health Service (CDC/FDA/HRSA).
Impact assessment (health)	DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC (CFA), EPA	Public Health Service (CDC/FDA/HRSA).
Impact assessment (agriculture)	USDA, EPA	Public Health Service (FDA).
Indian tribes	DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC (CFA), FEMA	Public Health Service (CDC/FDA/HRSA).
FRMAP (resources)	DoE, EPA	Public Health Service (FDA).
Radiation victim care advice	DoE	Public Health Service (HRSA, CDC).
Fishery product safety	DoC	Public Health Service (FDA).
Food availability	USDA	Public Health Service (FDA), Social Security Administration (OFA), Human Development Services (OPCR).
Food/feed safety recommendations, protective action implementation (food).	USDA, DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC (CFA)	Public Health Service (FDA).
Emergency shelter availability	HUD	Human Development Services.
White House responses	FEMA	Office of the Secretary (OS).

4. Responsibilities for Assistance to Federal, State, and Local Governments

- Assist State and local government officials with jurisdiction in evacuating and relocating persons from the affected area as requested. Ensure the availability of health and medical care, food, emergency shelter, clothing, and other human services, especially for the aged, the poor, the infirm, the blind, and others most in need;
- Provide grants for crisis counseling to victims in affected geographic areas;
- Provide guidance to State and local officials with jurisdiction on the use of radio-protective substances (e.g., thyroid blocking agents), including doasage and also projected radiation doses that warrant the use of such drugs;
- Based on information from DoE's REACS/TS personnel, advice medical care personnel regarding proper medical treatment of people exposed to or contaminated by radioactive materials;
- Provide advice and guidance to State and local officials with jurisdiction and the CFA, if requested, in assessing the impact of the effects of radiological incidents on the health of persons in the affected area;
- Provide advice and guidance to State and local officials with jurisdiction and the CFA, if requested, in assessing the impact of the effects of radiological incidents on the health of persons in the affected area;
- Provide resources, in coordination with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, to ensure that food and animal feeds are safe for consumption;
- Assist, in coordination with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, in developing technical recommendations for State and local officials with jurisdiction regarding protective measures related to food and animal feed;
- Provide guidance to State and local governments on protective action guides for food and animal feeds; and
- Provide guidance to State and local health officials with jurisdiction when requested on disease control measures and epidemiological surveillance of exposed populations.

5. HHS Response Plan and Procedure References

Agency Response Plan

1. *The Department of Health and Human Services Response Plan for Radiological Emergencies (Draft)* Division of Emergency Coordination March 14, 1983.

Interagency Procedures

1. *Delegation of Authority—Emergency Preparedness Functions* Division of Emergency Coordination December 21, 1981.

2. *Emergency Planning and Operations Manual* Division of Emergency Coordination July 1, 1983.

3. *Disaster Response guides* Operating Divisions Various Dates.

6. HHS Specific Authorities

- *Older Americans Act.*
- *Public Health Service Act.*
- *Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938.*
- *Snyder Act,* 25 U.S.C. 13 (1921).
- *Transfer Act,* Pub. L. 83–568.
- *Indian Health Care and Improvement Act,* (Pub. L. 14–437).
- *Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950.*
- *Disaster Relief Act of 1974,* (Pub. L. 93–288)—Section 413, Crisis Counseling, Administration, Training.

Department of Housing and Urban Development Response Plan Summary

1. Summary of Response Mission

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provides information on available housing for disaster victims or displaced persons. HUD assists in planning for and placing homeless victims by providing emergency housing and technical and support staff within available resources.

2. Point of Notification at HUD Headquarters

Contact Person's Title: Emergency Coordinator.

Contact Person's Office: Emergency Preparedness Staff (EPS).

Contact Person's Emergency Location: Emergency Preparedness Staff.

3. Federal Department or Agency Interfaces

Listed below are HUD's interfaces with other Federal departments or agencies in responding to a radiological emergency.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT FEDERAL AGENCY INTERFACES

Interface description	Agencies	Responsible HUD organization
Notification (FEMA, coordination (offsite), designation of agency lead official, logistical support to Federal agencies, information exchange, Federal response center.	FEMA	Emergency preparedness staff.
Information requirements	FEMA, NRC (CFA), DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA)	Emergency preparedness staff.
Public information releases from headquarters, public information releases from the JIC.	DOD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC (CFA), during emergency phase; FEMA during recovery phase.	Office of Public Affairs.
Congressional information	DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC (CFA), FEMA	Office of Legislation and Congressional Relations.
Emergency shelter availability	HHS	Emergency preparedness staff.
Advice on transportation of and to emergency housing	DoT	Emergency preparedness staff.
Recovery planning, White House responses	FEMA	Emergency preparedness staff.

4. Responsibilities for Assistance to Federal, State, and Local Governments

- Review and report on available housing for disaster victims and displaced persons.
- Assist in planning for and placing homeless victims in available housing.
- Provide emergency housing support staff within available resources.
- Provide technical housing assistance and advisory personnel to State and local authorities with jurisdiction.

5. HUD Response Plan and Procedure References

Agency Response Plan

1. HUD *FRERP*, Office of Emergency Preparedness, September 30, 1983.

6. HUD Specific Authorities

None.

Department of the Interior Reponse Plan Summary

1. Summary of Reponse Mission

The Department of the Interior manages over 500 million acres of Federal lands and thousands of Federal natural resources facilities, and is responsible for these lands and facilities when they are threatened by a radiological emergency. In addition, the Department coordinates emergency response plans for Interior-managed park and recreation areas with State and local authorities, and operates Interior water resources projects to protect municipal and agricultural water supplies in cases of radiological emergencies. The Department provides advice and assistance concerning hydrologic and natural resouces, including fish and wildlife, to Federal, State, and local governments upon request. The Department also administers the Federal government's trust responsibility for 488 Federally recognized Indian tribes and villages and about 50 million acres of Indian lands. It also has certain responsibilities for the island territories of the United States.

2. Headquarters Point of Notification

Contact Person's Title: Director, Office of Environmental Project Review (OEPR).

Contact Person's Office: Office of the Secretary, Department of the Interior, Room 4256, Interior Building, Washington, D.C. 20240.

3. Federal Department or Agency Interfaces

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR FEDERAL AGENCY INTERFACES

Description	FRERP agency	Responsible DoI organization
Notification (FEMA), coordination (offsite), information exchange, logistical support to federal agencies.	FEMA	OEPR
Designation of agency lead official, status updates, and information requirements.	DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC (CFA)	OEPR
Federal lands, Indian tribes	DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC (CFA), FEMA	OEPR (initially).
Public information releases from headquarters, public information releases from JIC.	DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC (CFA)	Office of public affairs.
Congressional information	DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC (CFA) during emergency phase; FEMA during recovery phase.	Office of congressional liaison.
FRMAP (resources)	DoE, EPA	U.S. Geological Survey.
Water projects	DoD (Army Corps Engineers), EPA, USDA	OEPR (initially).
White House Reponses	FEMA	OEPR

4. Reponsibilities for Assistance to Federal, State, and Local Governments

- Provide hydrologic advice and assistance, including monitoring personnel, equipment, and laboratory support.
- Provide advice and assistance in assessing and minimizing offsite consequences on natural resources, including fish and wildlife.
- Provide economic, social, and political advice and assistance to the Territories of Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (interim).
- Provide coordination and liaison between Federal, State, and local agencies and Federally recognized Indian tribal governments.

5. DoI Response Plan and Procedure References

Agency Response Plan

1. 910 DM 5 (Draft)—Interior Emergency Operations, Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan.

2. 296 DM 3 (Draft)—Interior Emergency Delegations, Radiological Emergencies.

6. DoI Specific Authorities

- *Act of 1894* providing for gauging streams and determining the water supplies of the U.S. (28 Stat. 398).
- *The Reclamation Act of 1902*, as amended (43 U.S.C. 391), and project authorization acts.
- *National Park Service Act of 1919* (16 U.S.C. 1), and park enabling acts.
- *The Snyder Act of 1921*, as amended (25 U.S.C. 13), including assistance to Indian tribes.
- *National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966*, as amended (16 U.S.C. 668), and refuge enabling acts.

• *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976* (43 U.S.C. 1701).

Department of Transportation Response Plan Summary

1. Summary of Response Mission

The Department of Transportation Radiological Emergency Response Plan for Non-Defense Emergencies (the plan) provides for assistance to State and local governments when a non-defense radiological emergency occurs that has adversely affected any one or more of the several transportation modes. The assistance will be in response to a request from a state or local jurisdiction when a determination has been made that their civil transportation technical or logistical resources are insufficient to adequately handle the requirements created by a radiological emergency.

2. Point of Notification at DoT Headquarters

Contact Person's Title: Director of Emergency Transportation.

Contact Person's Office: Office of Emergency Transportation.

Contact Person's Emergency Location: Headquarters, U.S. Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C. 20590.

3. Federal Department or Agency Interfaces

Listed below are DoT's interfaces with other Federal agencies and departments in responding to a non-defense radiological emergency.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FEDERAL AGENCY INTERFACES

Interface Description	Agencies	Responsible DoT organization
Status Updates	DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC (CFA), FEMA	Director of emergency transportation crisis coordinator (when designated).
Notification (FEMA), information exchange, logistical support for Federal agencies, coordination (offsite), and designation of agency lead official.	FEMA	Office of emergency transportation.
Information requirements	FEMA, DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC	Office of emergency transportation.
Public information release from the JIC, public information release from headquarters.	DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC (CFA) during emergency phase; FEMA during recovery phase.	Office of public affairs.
Congressional information	DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC (CFA), FEMA	Office of congressional affairs.
Federal response center	FEMA	Crisis coordinator, regional emergency transportation coordinator (RETCO)
Advice on transportation of and to emergency housing	HUD	Office of emergency transportation (RETCO).
White House responses	FEMA	Crisis coordinator.

4. Responsibilities for Assistance to Federal, State, and Local Governments

• Provide civil transportation assistance and support as appropriate and consistent with statutory responsibilities to State and local governments on request.

• Coordinate the Federal civil transportation response in support of emergency transportation plans and actions to State and local governments.

• Provide, through Regional Emergency Transportation Coordinators (RETCO), representation and assistance to State and local authorities.

5. DoT Response Plan and Procedure References

Agency Response Plan

• Department of Transportation Radiological Emergency Response Plan for Non-Defense Emergencies, August 1985.

Authorities

• Section 301, Title 49, U.S. Code.

• Code of Federal Regulations, 44 Part 351, Radiological Emergency Planning and Preparedness Final Regulations, § 351.25, the Department of Transportation.

• Public Law 93–288, the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, as amended.

• Executive Order 12241, Development and Promulgation of a National Contingency Plan for Radiological Emergencies.

7. Pertinent DOT Orders

• DOT Order 1900.8, Department of Transportation Civil Emergency Preparedness Policies and Program(s).

• DOT Order 1900.7C, Crisis Action Plan.

• DOT Order 1950.1A, Reports on Non-Defense Transportation Emergencies.

Environmental Protection Agency Response Plan Summary

1. Summary of Response Mission

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) assists State and local governments during radiological emergencies in environmental and water supply monitoring, consequence assessment, and protective action decisions. These services may be provided at the request of the Federal or State government through FRMAP, or EPA may respond unilaterally to an emergency in order to fulfill its statutory responsibilities.

2. Point of Notification at EPA Headquarters

Contact Person's Title: Radiological Response Coordinator.

Contact Person's Office: Office of Radiation Programs (ORP).

Contact Person's Emergency Location: Emergency Operations Center.

3. Federal Department or Agency Interfaces

Listed below are EPA's interfaces with other Federal departments or agencies in responding to a radiological emergency.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY FEDERAL AGENCY INTERFACES

Interface description	Agencies	Responsible EPA organization
Status updates	DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC (CFA), FEMA	Office of radiation programs (ORP).
FRMAP (notification), FRMAP (resources), FRMAP (monitoring results), FRMAP (coordination with FRERP), FRMAP (transition), FRMAP (liaison).	HHS, DoC, DoD, DoE, DoI, NRC, USDA	ORP.
Water projects	DoD (Army Corps of Engineers), DoI, USDA	ORP.
Impact assessment (Agriculture)	USDA	ORP.
PAR (development), RER (development)	DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC (CFA), HHS, USDA	ORP.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY FEDERAL AGENCY INTERFACES—Continued

Interface description	Agencies	Responsible EPA organization
Information requirements	DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC (CFA), FEMA	ORP.
Public information releases from headquarters, public information releases from JIC, congressional information.	DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC (CFA) during emergency phase, FEMA during recovery phase.	Office of Press Services.
Information exchange, logistical support for Federal agencies, coordination (offsite), designation of agency lead official, Federal response center.	FEMA	ORP.
Recovery planning, White House responses	FEMA	ORP.

4. Responsibilities For Assistance to Federal, State, and Local Governments

- Provide resources including personnel, equipment, and laboratory support to assist DoE in monitoring radioactivity levels in the environment during the emergency phase of the incident.
- Assume responsibility from DoE for coordinating Federal intermediate and long-term radiological monitoring after the initial phase of the emergency after receiving adequate assurance from the Department of Energy and other Federal agencies that they will commit the required resources, personnel, and funds for the duration of the Federal response effort.
- Assess the nature and extent of the environmental radiation hazard.
- Provide guidance to Federal agencies and State and local governments with jurisdiction on acceptable emergency levels of radioactivity and radiation in the environment.
- Assist the Cognizant Federal Agency (CFA), as requested, in developing recommended measures to protect the public health and safety.

5. EPA Response Plan and Procedure References

Agency Response Plan

1. *U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Radiological Emergency Response Plan*, Office of Radiation Programs, January 30, 1981.

2. *Letter Agreement between DoE and EPA for Notification of Accidental Radioactivity Releases into the Environment from DoE Facilities;* January 8, 1978.

3. *Operational Response Procedures*—Developed among the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Energy, November 30, 1982.

Interagency Procedures

1. *Manual of Protective Action Guides and Protective Actions for Nuclear Incidents*, Office of Radiation Programs, September 1975.

2. *Standard Operating Procedures for Radiological Emergency Response*, Appendix 3 to the *EPA Radiological Emergency Response Plan*, Office of Air, Noise, and Radiation, January 1981.

3. *Memorandum of Understanding Between the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Environmental Protection Agency Concerning the Use of High Frequency Radio for Radiological Emergency Response* (under development), Office of Radiation Programs, Environmental Protection Agency.

6. EPA Specific Authorities

- *President's Reorganization Plan No. 3*, December 2, 1970.
- *Public Health Service Act*, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 241, Section 301, and 42 U.S.C. 243, section 311.
- *Safe Drinking Water Act* (Pub. L. 93-523).

Federal Emergency Management Agency Response Plan Summary

1. Summary of Response Mission

FEMA is responsible for coordinating the Federal response to all radiological emergencies that require a significant, multi-agency Federal presence. FEMA's coordination role promotes an effective and efficient response by Federal agencies at both the national level and at the scene of the emergency. Coordination is achieved at the national level by FEMA through use of FEMA's Emergency Support Team (EST) and at the scene of the emergency between Federal, State, and local agencies by FEMA's Emergency Response Team (ERT). FEMA's ERT includes a FEMA Regional Communications Manager, who is responsible for providing communications management support to the Senior FEMA Official.

2. Point of Notification at FEMA Headquarters

Contact Person's Title: Emergency Action Officer.

Contact Person's Office: Emergency Operations Directorate.

Contact Person's Emergency Location: Emergency Information and Coordination Center (EICC).

3. Federal Department or Agency Interfaces

Listed below are FEMA's interfaces with other Federal departments or agencies in responding to a radiological emergency.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY FEDERAL AGENCY INTERFACES

Interface description	Agencies	Responsible FEMA Organization(s)
Notification (FEMA)	DoC, DoI, DoT, DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), EPA, HHS, HUD, NCS, NRC (CFA), USDA, DoE.	EICC (emergency support team (EST), when activated).
Activation and deployment (procedures)	DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC (CFA)	EICC (EST, when activated).
Status updates	DoC, DoI, DoT, EPA, HHS, HUD, NCS, USDA, DoE	Emergency response team (ERT), EST.
Federal lands	DoD, DoE, DoI, USDA	ERT, EST.
Federal Response Center	DoC, DoI, DoT, DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC, EPA, HHS, HUD, NCS, USDA.	ERT, EST.
Information exchange	DoC, DoI, DoT, DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), EPA, HHS, HUD, NCS, NRC, USDA.	ERT, EST.
Logistical support for Federal agencies	DoC, DoI, DoT, DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), EPA, HHS, HUD, NCS, NRC (CFA), USDA.	ERT, EST.
PAR (development), PAR (presentation)	DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC	ERT.
PAR and RER dissemination (FEMA)	DoC, DoD, DoE, DoI, DoT, EPA, HHS, HUD, NCS, NRC, USDA.	ERT, EST.
FRMAP (coordination with FRERP)	DoE, EPA	ERT.
FRMAP (liaison)	DoE, EPA	ERT.
Coordination (onsite/offsite)	DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC	ERT.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY FEDERAL AGENCY INTERFACES—Continued

Interface description	Agencies	Responsible FEMA Organization(s)
Coordination (offsite)	DoC, DoI, DoT, EPA, HHS, HUD, NCS, USDA	ERT, EST.
Information requirements	DoC, DoI, DoT, DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), EPA, HHS, HUD, NCS, NRC, USDA.	EICC and EST.
Indian tribes	DoI, HHS	ERT.
Designation of agency lead official	DoC, DoI, DoT, DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), EPA, HHS, HUD, NCS, NRC (CFA), USDA.	EST.
Public information releases from headquarters, public information releases from JIC.	DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC (CFA) during emergency phase	EST, ERT, (respectively).
Congressional information	DoC, DoI, DoT, DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), EPA, HHS, HUD, NCS, NRC, USDA.	EST, ERT.
White House responses	DoC, DoD, DoE, DoI, EPA, HHS, HUD, NCS, NRC, USDA	EST, ERT.
White House information	DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC (CFA) initially	EST.
RER (development), RER (presentation)	DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC (CFA)	ERT.
Recovery planning	DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC, DoC, DoE (non-CFA), DoI, DoT, EPA, HHS, HUD, USDA.	ERT.
International cooperation	DoS, DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC	EST, ERT.

4. Responsibilities for Assistance to Federal, State, and Local Governments

- Coordinate assistance to State and local governments among the Federal agencies.
- Coordinate among the Federal agencies all offsite response activities, except those pertaining to the FRMAP, and coordinate these with the onsite activities of the Cognizant Federal Agency.
- Work with the CFA to coordinate the dissemination of public information concerning Federal emergency response activities. Promote the coordination of public information releases with State and local governments, appropriate Federal agencies, and appropriate private sector authorities.
- Help obtain logistical support for Federal agencies.

5. FEMA Response Plan and Procedure References

Response Plan

1. *FEMA Emergency Response Operations for Extraordinary Situations: Emergency Support Team Policy and Operations Response Procedures*, February 8, 1984.

2. *Guidance for Emergency Response Team Plans*, August 17, 1982.

3. *Emergency Response Team Plans* for FEMA Regions I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, and X. Various dates.

Interagency Procedures

1. *NRC/FEMA Operational Response Procedures for Response to a Commercial Nuclear Reactor Accident* (NUREG–0981; FEMA–51). Rev. 1, January 1984.

2. *Memorandum of Understanding* for Incident Response between the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, October 22, 1980.

6. FEMA Specific Authorities

- *Executive Order 11490*, June 15, 1976, as amended.
- *Executive Order 12148*, July 20, 1979.
- *Executive Order 12241*, September 29, 1980.

National Communications System Response Plan Summary

1. Summary of Response Mission

Under the current National Plan for Communications Support in Emergencies and Major Disasters, July 1983,[2] the National Communications System (NCS) coordinates and manages telecommunications support for Federal agencies during radiological emergencies. The General Services Administration (GSA) appoints a Regional Emergency Communications Coordinator (RECC) to provide technical support to the FEMA Regional Director during the pre-emergency or emergency planning phase. The GSA also assigns, on request, a Federal Emergency Communications Coordinator (FECC) to the FEMA Regional Director or Senior FEMA Official (SFO) to head an Emergency Communications Staff (ECS), assess the availability of telecommunications means, and take necessary action to satisfy essential telecommunications requirements in the emergency area. The Emergency Communications Staff is made up of a FEMA-appointed Radio Communications Coordinator (RCC), a Military Communications Representative (MCR), telecommunications industry representatives, and others as needed.

2. Point of Notification at NCS Headquarters

Contact Person's Title: Operations Officer.

Contact Person's Office: Office of Emergency Preparedness (Operations).

Contact Person's Emergency Location: NCS/DCA Operations Center, 8th St. and South Court House Rd., Arlington, VA 22204.

3. Federal Department or Agency Interfaces

Listed below are NCS's interfaces with other Federal departments or agencies in responding to a radiological emergency.

[2] The National Plan for Communications Support in Emergencies and Major Disasters, dated July 1983, is being revised and will be published during 1986 to reflect changes in the role of the FEMA Regional Communications Manager Consistent with the ERT/EST concept.

NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS FEDERAL AGENCY INTERFACES

Interface description	Agencies	Responsible NCS organization
Notification (FEMA)	FEMA	Emergency preparedness.
Logistical support for Federal agencies	FEMA	Emergency preparedness.
Information exchange	FEMA	Emergency preparedness.
Designation of agency lead official	FEMA	Emergency preparedness.
Federal response center	FEMA	Federal emergency communications coordinator (FECC) and staff.
Status updates	FEMA	(FECC) and staff.
Information requirements	DoD (CFA), DoE, (CFA), NRC (CFA)	Emergency preparedness.
Congressional information	DoD (CFA), DoE, (CFA), NRC, FEMA	Emergency preparedness.

NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS FEDERAL AGENCY INTERFACES—Continued

Interface description	Agencies	Responsible NCS organization
Public information releases from headquarters, public information releases from the JIC.	DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC (CFA), during emergency phase; FEMA during recovery phase.	Emergency preparedness.
Recovery planning, White House responses	FEMA	FECC and staff.

4. Responsibilities for Assistance to Federal, State and Local Governments

- Provide and coordinate, in response to a FEMA request, the necessary communications for the Federal government response in accordance with the *National Plan for Communications Support in Emergencies and Major Disasters*, July 1983. Be prepared to provide this support prior to a formal declaration of an emergency or major disaster.
- Provide representation to appropriate State agencies to assist in meeting their communications requirements.

5. NCS Response Plan and Procedure References

Agency Response Plan

1. *National Plan for Communications Support in Emergencies and Major Disasters*, Office of Emergency Preparedness (Operations), July 1983.

Interagency Procedures

1. *Memorandum of Understanding*, GSA and FEMA, January 29, 1980.
2. *Executive Order 12046* (Relates to the transfer of telecommunications functions), The White House, March 27, 1978.

6. NCS Specific Authorities

- *Executive Order 12472*, Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications Functions, April 3, 1984.
- *Executive Order 11490*, October 30, 1969.
- *Executive Order 12046, March 27, 1978.*
- White House Memorandum, *National Security and Emergency Preparedness: Telecommunications and Management and Coordination Responsibilities*, July 5, 1978.

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Response Plan Summary

1. Summary of Response Mission

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) regulates the use of byproduct, source, and special nuclear material, including activities at commercial and research nuclear facilities. If an incident involving NRC-regulated activities poses a significant threat to the public health or safety or environmental quality, the NRC would be the Cognizant Federal Agency (CFA). In such an incident, the NRC is responsible for monitoring the licensee to ensure that appropriate protective action recommendations are being made to offsite authorities in a timely manner. In addition, the NRC will support its licensees and offsite authorities, including confirming the licensee's recommendations to offsite authorities, and will keep the media informed of the NRC's knowledge of the status of the incident. The NRC is also responsible for the development, coordination, and presentation (in conjunction with FEMA) of Federal protective action recommendations and for keeping other Federal agencies and entities informed of the status of the incident.

Consistent with NRC's agreement to participate in FRMAP, the NRC may also be called upon to assist in Federal radiological monitoring and assessment activities during incidents for which it is not the CFA.

2. Point of Notification at NRC Headquarters

Contact Person's Title: Headquarters Operations Officer.

Contact Person's Office: Inspection and Enforcement (I&E).

Contact Person's Emergency Location: NRC Operations Center, Bethesda, Maryland.

3. Federal Department or Agency Interfaces

Listed below are the NRC's interfaces with other Federal departments or agencies in responding to a radiological emergency.

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION FEDERAL AGENCY INTERFACES

Interface description	Agencies [1]	Responsible NRC organization
Notification (CFA)	FEMA, DoE, EPA, HHS	For all interfaces listed:
Activation and deployment (procedures)	FEMA	
Status updates	DoC, DoD, DoE, EPA, FEMA, HHS, HUD, DoI, NCS, DoT, USDA.	a. Director of executive team (during initial activation).
Information requirements	DoC, DoD, DoE, EPA, FEMA, HHS, HUD, DoI, NCS, DoT, USDA.	b. Director of site operations (during expanded activation).
Public information releases from headquarters, public information releases from JIC.	DoD, (CFA), DoE, (CFA), during emergency phase; FEMA during recovery phase.	
Congressional information	DoC, DoD, DoE, EPA, FEMA, HHS, HUD, DoI, NCS, DoT, USDA, FEMA, DoE (FRMAP).	
Coordination (liaison)	FEMA, DoE (FRMAP)	
White House information, White House responses	FEMA	
PAR (development) RER (development)	FEMA, DoE EPA, HHS, USDA	
PAR and RER dissemination (CFA)	DoE (FRMAP), EPA (FRMAP)	
Federal lands	DoD, DoE, DoI, USDA	
Food/feed safety recommendations	HHS, USDA	
FRMAP (monitoring results)	DoE, (FRMAP)	
FRMAP (resources)	DoE, (FRMAP), EPA, (FRMAP)	
Impact assessment (Health)	HHS, EPA	
Indian tribes	DoI, HHS	
PAR (presentation), Logistical support for Federal agencies, Coordination (onsite/offsite), information exchange, designation of agency lead official, international cooperation (CFA), Federal response center.	FEMA	For all interfaces listed: a. Director of executive team (during expanded activation). b. Director of site operations (during expanded activation).
RER (presentation), PAR and RER dissemination (CFA)	FEMA, DoE, EPA, HHS, USDA, DoE (FRMAP), EPA (FRMAP)	
Recovery planning	FEMA	

[1] Periodic communications will be conducted with those agencies with which NRC has formal agreements, i.e., FEMA, DoE, EPA, HHS. Interfaces with other agencies will occur as required.

4. Responsibilities for Assistance to Federal, State, and Local Governments

• Assess the nature and extent of the radiological emergency and its potential offsite effects on public health and safety. Advise the State and local agencies with jurisdiction based on this assessment.

• Assess the facility operator's recommendations and, if needed, develop Federal recommendations on protective actions for State and local governments with jurisdiction that consider, as required, all substantive views of other Federal agencies. Whenever possible, coordinate presentation of protective action recommendations with FEMA prior to or during their presentation to appropriate State and local officials (the State Governor or designee), except in situations of imminent peril to the public health and safety where the NRC may be required to make independent contact with State officials.

• Provide for the release of public information concerning the radiological emergency, except for the release of information classified for national security purposes. Coordinate such releases to the extent possible with the Senior FEMA Official, other Federal agencies, and the State to provide consistent and accurate information to the public by the most expeditious means.

5. NRC Response Plan and Procedure References

Response Plan

1. *NRC Incident Response Plan* Revision 1 (NUREG–0728), NRC Office of Inspection and Enforcement, April 1983.

Interagency Procedures

1. *Agency Procedures for the NRC Incident Response Plan* (NUREG–0845), NRC Office of Inspection and Enforcement, February 1983.

2. *NRC/FEMA Operational Response Procedures for Response to a Commercial Nuclear Reactor Accident*, (NUREG–0981; FEMA–51), Rev. 1, January 1984.

3. *Operational Response Procedures Developed Between NRC, EPA, HHS, and DOE, 1982.*

4. Memorandum of Understanding for Incident Response Between the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, October 22, 1980.

6. NRC Specific Authorities

• *Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.*

• *Energy Reorganization Act of 1974.*

• 10 CFR Parts 0 to 199.

U.S. Department of Agriculture Response Plan Summary

1. Summary of Response Mission

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) is responsible for assisting State and local governments in developing agricultural protective measures and damage assessments. Other radiological emergency responsibilities of the USDA include: providing for the procurement of food for emergency feeding programs; ensuring that meat and meat products, poultry and poultry products, and eggs and egg products are safe for public consumption; and providing technical information and advice to farmers to aid in their recovery from the emergency.

2. Point of Notification at USDA Headquarters

Contact Person's Title: USDA Emergency Coordinator, Director, Intergovernmental Affairs, Room 102–A, Administration Building, Washington, D.C. 20250.

Contact Person's Office: Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, USDA.

3. Federal Department or Agency Interfaces

Listed below are USDA's interfaces with other Federal agencies in responding to a radiological emergency.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FEDERAL AGENCY INTERFACES

Interface description	Agencies	Responsible USDA organization
Notification (FEMA)	FEMA	Governmental and Public Affairs (GPA)/Office of Intergovernmental Affairs (OIA).
Status updates	DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC (CFA), FEMA	GPA/OIA, Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS), Office of Emergency Planning (OEP).
Information requirements	DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC (CFA), FEMA	GPA/OIA, FSIS/OEP.
PAR (development), RER (development)	DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC (CFA), EPA, HHS	GPA/OIA, FSIS/OEP.
Public information releases from headquarters, public information releases from joint information center (JIC).	DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC (CFA), during emergency phase; FEMA during recovery phase.	GPA/Office of Information (OI).
Congressional information	DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC (CFA), FEMA	GPA/OI, GPA/Congressional relations (CR).
Coordination (offsite)	FEMA, HHS, EPA	GPA/OIA, FSIS/OEP.
Information exchange, designation of agency lead official, and logistical support for Federal agencies.	FEMA	GPA/OIA, FSIS/OEP, GPA/OIA, FSIS, Office of Operations (00).
Federal lands	DoD, DoE, DoI	GPA/OIA, FSIS/OEP.
FRMAP (notification), (resources), (liaison)	DoE, EPA	GPA/OIA, FSIS/OEP, USDA State/county resources as required.
Impact assessment (agriculture)	HHS, EPA	GPA/OIA, FSIS/OEP, USDA State/county resources as required.
Protective action implementation (food)	HHS, FEMA	GPA/OIA, FSIS/OEP, USDA State/county resources as required.
Food/feed availability, food/feed safety recommendations	HHS, FEMA, DoD (CFA), DoE (CFA), NRC (CFA)	GPA/OIA, FSIS/OEP, USDA State/county resources as required.
Water projects	DoD (Army Corps of Engineers), DoI, EPA	GPA/OIA, FSIS/OEP.
Recovery planning	FEMA	GPA/OIA, FSIS (OEP), USDA State/county resources as required.
White House responses	FEMA	GPA/OIA, FSIS (OEP).

4. Responsibilities for Assistance to Federal, State, and Local Governments

• Provide emergency food coupon assistance in officially designated disaster areas whenever a predetermined threshold of need is reached and the commercial system is sufficiently viable to accommodate the use of food coupons.

• Assist in providing livestock feed.

• Provide assistance through regular USDA programs if legally adaptable to radiological emergencies.

• Advise and assist State and local officials on the disposition of livestock and poultry affected by radiation. Coordinate this action with the EPA and HHS.

• Ensure the purity and wholesomeness of meat and meat products, poultry and poultry products, and eggs and egg products.

• Provide for the procurement of food.

- Assist State and local officials, in coordination with HHS and EPA, in the implementation of protective measures to minimize contamination through food ingestion.
- Assist in coordination with HHS and EPA in the emergency production, processing, and distribution of food during a radiological emergency, and assess damage to agricultural resources.
- Provide advice to State and local officials on how to minimize losses to agricultural resources from radiation effects.
- Provide information and assistance to farmers and others to aid them in returning to normal after a radiological emergency.
- Assist in reallocation of USDA donated food supplies from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks stored in warehouses, local schools, and other outlets to emergency care centers.
- Provide a liaison to State agricultural agencies to keep State and local officials informed of Federal efforts.

5. USDA Response Plan and Procedure References

1. *USDA Radiological Emergency Response Plan*, April 1984.

6. USDA Specific Authorities

- Title 7, U.S.C.

Appendix A—Acronyms*

ARAC Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability
CFA Cognizant Federal Agency
CFAO Cognizant Federal Agency Official
CFR Code of Federal Regulations
CHEMTREC Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CLO Congressional Liaison Officer
DoC Department of Commerce
DoD Department of Defense
DoE Department of Energy
DoI Department of the Interior
DoJ/FBI Department of Justice/Federal Bureau of Ivestigation
DoS Department of State
DoT Department of Transportation
DSFO Deputy Senior FEMA Official
DSO Director of Site Operations, NRC
EACT Emergency Action and Coordination Team, DoE
EICC Emergency Information and Coordination Center, FEMA
EOC Emergency Operations Center, DoE
EOF Emergency Operations Facility, Licensee
EPA Environmental Protection Agency
FDA Food and Drug Administration
FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency
FRC Federal Response Center
FRERP Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
FRMAC Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center, DoE or EPA
FRMAP Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan (DoE)
FRPCC Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee
HHS Department of Health and Human Services
HUD Department of Housing and Urban Development
IRAP Interagency Radiological Assistance Plan
JIC Joint Information Center
JNACC Joint Nuclear Accident Coordinating Center
LAO Lead Agency Official
LNO Liaison Officer
NCS National Communications System
NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, DoC
NRC Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NWS National Weather Service
OSTD Offsite Technical Director, DoE
PAG Protective Action Guide
PAR Protective Action Recommendation
PIO Public Information Officer
RAC Regional Assistance Committee
RAP Radiological Assistance Program, DoE
RER Other Protective Measure and Re-entry Recommendation
SCO State Coordinating Officer
SFO Senior FEMA Official
USDA U.S. Department of Agriculture
USGS U.S. Geological Survey

* This Appendix does not include acronyms that are defined in the Agency Response Plan Summaries (Section IV).

Appendix B—Definitions

Accident Response Group (ARG)—A DoE team of scientists, engineers, and technicians that is trained, organized, and equipped to respond to a nuclear weapons accident/incident.

Agency Lead Official—The designated official in each participating agency authorized to direct that agency's response to the radiological emergency.

Agreement State—A State that has entered into an Agreement under the *Atomic Energy Act of 1954*, as amended, in which NRC has relinquished to such States the majority of its regulatory authority over source, byproduct, and special nuclear material in quantities not sufficient to form a critical mass.

Assessment—The evaluation and interpretation of radiological measurements and other information to provide a basis for decision-making. Assessment can include projections of offsite radiological impact.

Cognizant Federal Agency (CFA)—The Federal agency that owns, authorizes, regulates, or is otherwise deemed responsible for the radiological activity causing the emergency and that has the authority to take action on site.

Cognizant Federal Agency Official (CFAO)—The lead official designated by the CFA to manage its response at the site of a radiological emergency.

Coordinate—To bring into common action so as not to unnecessarily duplicate or omit important actions. Coordination does not involve direction of one agency by another.

DoE Emergency Operations Center (EOC)—The center located at DoE headquarters through which DoE's EACT coordinates a FRMAP multi-agency response to a radiological emergency.

DoE Team Leader—The individual designated by the Director of the Emergency Action and Coordination Team (EACT) to manage all DoE field activities in response to an accident/incident if DoE has onsite responsibilities. The DoE Team Leader primarily supervises onsite operations.

Emergency—Any natural or man-caused situation that results in or may result in substantial injury or harm to the population or substantial damage to or loss of property.

Emergency Action and Coordination Team (EACT)—The DoE senior management team at headquarters that coordinates the initial FRMAP response to radiological emergencies.

Emergency Response Team (ERT)—The FEMA team deployed to a radiolbgical emergency scene by the FEMA Director to make an initial assessment of the situation and then provide FEMA's primary response capability.

Emergency Support Team (EST)—The FEMA headquarters team that carries out notification, activation, and coordination procedures from the FEMA EICC. The EST is responsible for Federal agency headquarters coordination, staff support of the FEMA Director, and support of the SFO.

Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan (FRMAP)—A center usually established at an airport near the scene of a radiological emergency from which the DoE Offsite Technical Director conducts the FRMAP response. This center generally need not be located near the onsite or Federal-State operations centers as long as its operations can be coordinated with them.

Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC)—A plan to provide coordinated radiological

monitoring and assessment assistance to the State and local governments in response to radiological emergencies. This plan, authorized by 44 CFR Part 351, is a revised version of the Interagency Radiological Assistance Plan.

Federal Response Center—A center established by FEMA at a location identified in conjunction with the State that serves as a focal point for Federal response team interactions with the State.

Fixed Nuclear Facilities—Stationary nuclear installations that use or produce radioactive materials in their normal operations. These facilities include commercial nuclear power plants and other fixed facilities.

Interagency Radiological Assistance Plan (IRAP)—A Plan originally published in 1965 by an interagency committee of Federal agency representatives as a means for providing rapid and effective radiological assistance in the event of a peacetime radiological incident. This plan has been superseded by the FRMAP.

Joint Information Center (JIC)—A central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. News media representatives are kept informed of activities and events via public information officials from all participating Federal, State, and local agencies, who, ideally, are co-located at the JIC.

Joint Nuclear Accident Coordinating Center (JNACC)—A joint DoE/DoD capability at Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico, responsible for maintaining current information on the location of specialized DoE and DoD teams or organizations capable of providing nuclear weapons accident assistance.

Liaison Officer (LNO)—A Federal agency official sent to another agency to facilitate interagency communications and coordination.

License—A license issued to a facility owner or operator by the NRC pursuant to the conditions of the *Atomic Energy Act of 1954* (as amended), or issued by an Agreement State pursuant to appropriate State laws. NRC licenses certain activities under section 170(a) of that Act.

Limited Response—Response to a request for radiological assistance that involves limited DoE or other agency resources and does not require the formal field management structure.

Local Government—Any county, city, village, town, district, or political subdivision of any State, any Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or Alaska Native village or organization, including any rural community or unincorporated town or village or any other public entity.

Monitoring—The use of sampling and radiation detection equipment to determine the levels of radiation.

National Contingency Plan—An operations plan required to outline the Federal response to radiological emergencies at commercial nuclear power plants. In Executive Order 12241, the President delegated to FEMA the responsibility for the development and promulgation of such a plan in response to Pub. L. 96-295.

National Defense Area (NDA)—An area established by a DoD official on non-Federal lands located within the United States, its possessions, or its territories for the purpose of safeguarding classified defense information or protecting DoD equipment or material. Establishment of a National Defense Area temporarily places such non-Federal lands under the effective control of DoD and results only from an emergency event. The senior DoD representative at the scene will define the boundary, mark it with a physical barrier, and post warning signs.

National Radiological Emergency Preparedness/Response Plan For Commercial Nuclear Power Plant Accidents (Master Plan)—Commonly referred to as the Master Plan, this document was published by FEMA for interim use in December 1980 and represented the first step towards developing Federal radiological emergency response plans and procedures.

National Security Area (NSA)—An area established by DoE on non-Federal lands located within the United States, its possessions, or territories, for the purpose of safeguarding classified or restricted information, or protecting DoE equipment or material. Establishment of a NSA temporarily places such non-Federal lands under the effective control of DoE and results only from an emergency event. The senior DoE representative having custody of the material at the scene will define the boundary, mark it with a physical barrier, and post warning signs.

Nuclear Weapon Accident—An unexpected event involving nuclear weapons or radiological nuclear weapon components that results in any of the following:

- Accidential or unauthorized launching, firing, or use by U.S. forces or U.S.-supported allied forces of a nuclear capable weapons system that could create the risk of an outbreak of war;
- Nuclear detonation;
- Non-nuclear detonation or burning of a nuclear weapon or radiological nuclear weapon component;
- Radioactive contamination;
- Seizure, theft, loss, or destruction of a nuclear weapon or radiological nuclear weapon component, including jettisoning; and
- Public hazard, actual or implied.

Nuclear Weapon Significant Incident—An unexpected event involving nuclear weapons or radiological nuclear weapon components which does not fall in the nuclear weapon accident category but:

- Results in evident damage to a nuclear weapon or radiological nuclear weapon component to the extent that major rework, complete replacement, or examination or recertification by DoE is required;
- Requires immediate action in the interest of safety or nuclear weapons security;
- May result in adverse public reaction (national or international) or premature release of classified information; and
- Could lead to a nuclear weapon accident and warrants high officials of the signatory agencies being informed or taking action.

Off Site—The area outside the boundary of the onsite area.

Off Site Federal Support—Federal assistance in mitigating the offsite consequences of an emergency and protecting the public health and safety, including assistance with determining and implementing public protective action measures.

Off Site Technical Director (OSTD)—The DoE or EPA official designated to coordinate the Federal radiological monitoring and assessment activities under the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan.

On Site—The area within (a) the boundary established by the owner or operator of a fixed nuclear facility; or (b) the boundary established at the time of the emergency by the State or local government with jurisdiction for a transportation accident not occurring at a fixed nuclear facility and not involving nuclear weapons; or (c) the area established by the CFA as defined by a National Defense Area or National Security Area in a nuclear weapons accident or weapon significant incident.

On-Scene Commander—The military officer of senior DoE official who commands DoD and DoE forces and supervises all DoD and DoE operations at the scene of a DoD/DoE nuclear weapon accident or weapon significant incident.

Onsite Federal Support—Federal assistance that is the primary responsibility of the Federal agency that owns, authorizes, regulates, or is

otherwise deemed responsible for the radiological facility or material being transported, i.e., the CFA. This response supports State and local efforts by supporting the owner or operator's efforts to bring the incident under control and thereby prevent or minimize offsite consequences.

Other Protective Measures and Re-entry Recommendations (RERs)—Advice provided to the State concerning guidance on actions necessary to avoid or minimize exposure to residual radiation or exposure through the ingestion pathway. Also advice provided to the State concerning guidance that may be issued to members of the public on returning to an area affected by a radiological emergency, either permanently or for short-term emergency actions.

Owner or Operator—The organization that owns or operates the nuclear facility or carrier, or cargo that causes the radiological emergency. The owner or operator may be a Federal agency, a State or local government, or a private business.

Participating Agencies—44 CFR Part 351 establishes the Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee (FRPCC), which has approved the establishment of the Subcommittee on Federal Response. The 12 agencies represented on this Subcommittee are referred to as the participating agencies in the FRERP. They are: FEMA, NRC, EPA, HHS, DoE, USDA, DoC, DoT, DoD, DoI, HUD, and NCS.

Protective Action Guide (PAG)—A radiation exposure level or range established by appropriate Federal or State agencies beyond which protective action should be considered.

Protective Action Recommendation (PAR)—Advice to the State on emergency measures it should consider in determining action for the public to take to avoid or reduce their exposure to radiation.

Public Information Officers (PIOs)—Federal agency officials at headquarters and in the field responsible for preparing and coordinating the dissemination of public information in cooperation with other responding Federal, State, and local agencies.

Radiological Assistance Program (RAP) Team—A team dispatched to the site of a radiological incident by the DoE regional office responding to a radiological incident.

Radiological Emergency—A type of radiological incident that poses an actual or potential hazard to public health or safety or loss of property.

Radiological Transportation Incident—Any incident that involves a transportation vehicle or shipment containing radioactive materials.

Recovery Plan—A plan developed by the State to restore the affected area with Federal assistance if needed.

Senior FEMA Official (SFO)—Official appointed by the Director of FEMA, or his representative, to direct the FEMA response at the scene of a radiological emergency.

State Coordinating Officer (SCO)—An official designated by the Governor of the affected State to work with the CFAO and SFO in coordinating the response efforts of Federal, State, local, volunteer, and private agencies.

Subcommittee on Federal Response—A Subcommittee of the Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee formed to develop and test the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan. Most agencies that would participate in the Federal radiological emergency response are represented on this Subcommittee.

Transportation of Radioactive Materials—Refers to the loading, unloading, movement, or temporary storage en route of radioactive materials.

Appendix C—Federal Emergency Phone and Facsimile Numbers

Federal department or agency	Contact person's tile	Phone No. and facsimile
DoC	Chief, Applied Services Branch (Alt) NOAA/ NWS Communications Branch.	(301) 427-7677. (301) 763-8196 (24-Hr.).
DoD	Deputy Director of Operations (DDO).	(202) 697-6340 (24-Hour). (Auto) 227-6340. (FTS) 697-6340.
DoE	Emergency Coordinator	(301) 353-5555. (FTS) 233-5555.
HHS	do	(202) 475-0276.
HUD	do	(202) 755-6020. (202) 755-6417 (After Hours).
DoI	Director, Office of Environmental Project Review.	(202) 343-3891. (FTS) 343-3891. (202) 248-8259 (Res). (202) 533-0488 (Alt Res).
	U.S. Park Police	(202) 426-6600 (24-Hour). (FTS) 426-6000 (24-Hour).
DoT	Director of Emergency Transportation.	(202) 426-4262 (Ofc). (202) 426-1830. (Dot/USCG Duty Officer after normal duty hours).
EPA	Radiological Response Coordinator.	(703) 557-7390. (FTS) 557-7390. (FAX) 235-9027 (DEX-4100).
FEMA	Emergency Action Officer.	(202) 646-2400.
NCS	Operations Officer	(202) 692-2714. (202) 692-2539. (Auto) 231-1787. 851-1790, 851-3740. (FTS) 692-2816 (Ofc). (Auto) 222-2816 (Ofc). (FAX) 692-2714 (Commor FTS).
NRC	Headquarters Operations Officer.	(202) 951-0550 (FAX). (301) 492-7285 (Group I, II, III). (301) 492-8187 (Group I, II, III). (301) 492-7376 (Group I, II, III). (301) 492-7293 (Verification).
USDA	USDA Emergency Coordinator.	(FTS) 447-6643 (Days). (703) 491-6751 (Res). (301) 461-2237.

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