ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

- January 10, 2000 -

This document is identical in content to the bound and printed version, however text alignment may vary slightly.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Radiation and Indoor Air
Washington, D.C.

Forward

I hereby endorse and commend for use by the Environmental Protection Agency this Radiological Emergency Plan. It represents the EPA revised authorities, organization, capabilities and concept of operations for responding to actual or potential releases in the environment. This Plan will be used as a guide for maintaining readiness to respond to radiological emergencies in support of EPA responsibilities for protecting the environment and in support of the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan and National Contingency Plan.

/s/ Carol W. Browner — January 10, 2000

Administrator — Date

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont.)

Disclaimer

This Environmental Protection Agency Radiological Emergency Response Plan (RERP) represents EPA's current programmatic and operational concepts for responding to radiological incidents and emergencies based on existing statutory authorities and obligations. The RERP is intended solely as guidance. The RERP does not establish legal authorities, obligations, or any other binding rights and duties. The RERP does not impose any legal obligations or duties on any party other than those that exist under current law.

Preface

The 1999 EPA Radiological Emergency Response Plan (EPA-RERP) is published by the Office of Radiation and Indoor Air (ORIA), [formerly, Office of Radiation Programs], to replace the 1986, EPA Radiological Emergency Response Plan. The EPA-RERP has been developed to reflect changes in EPA's programmatic and operational concepts for responding to radiological incidents and emergencies.

Programmatic changes include revisions of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan of September 1994 (NCP), and legislative mandates of the Superfund and Atomic Energy Act. Operational concepts have been streamlined consistent with the May 1996 Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan and the April 1999 Federal Response Plan (FRP). Additionally, the EPA-RERP incorporates the Presidential Decision Directive-39 (PDD-39) issued in 1995, and the more recent directives: for Combating Terrorism (PDD-62) and for Protecting America's Critical Infrastructure (PDD-63). Both PDD-62 and PDD-63 were issued in May 1998, to address federal response to terrorist incidents of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical and biological).

Overall, the EPA-RERP represents the Agency's integrated approach to management of radiological releases. Specifically, it integrates ORIA's Radiological Radiation Programs and the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan into the response structure established by the NCP, including headquarters and the ten regional Removal/Oil Response Programs and their respective predesignated Federal On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs). Both the Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (OERR) and Office of Chemical Emergency Prevention and Preparedness (CEPPO), including regional representatives, have participated in the development of this plan.

The EPA-RERP is to be used as a guide for planning and maintaining readiness to respond to those releases in accordance with EPA's mission to protect human health, welfare, and the environment. Furthermore, this Plan distinguishes between EPA's role as a Lead Federal Agency for response coordination under the FRERP, and its role as a lead agency for directing and managing an emergency response pursuant to the NCP. It also accents the EPA-OSC's role in managing/directing the emergency response actions as prescribed in the NCP.

ORIA is primarily responsible for the development of the EPA-RERP, with all other offices being principally responsible for respective organizational input and representation. Hence, ORIA would appreciate being informed of any errors/omissions so that they can be corrected in future editions. Comments should be addressed to Mr. Craig Conklin, Director, Center for Radiological Emergency Preparedness, Prevention and Response, EPA (6608J), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20460.

I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

This plan entitled the "Environmental Protection Agency Radiological Emergency Response Plan ["**EPA-RERP",or "Plan"**]," supersedes the EPA Radiological Emergency Response Plan dated 1986. The Plan represents the EPA's concept of operations consistent with the federal policies, planning considerations and response provisions outlined in the 1994 National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (**NCP**), Federal Response Plan (**FRP**) revised, and issued in April, 1996 Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (**FRERP**), and the interagency Counter-Terrorism Concept of Operations Plan (**CONPLAN**), currently in draft.

The EPA-RERP establishes organizational focus for management of potential or actual radiological incidents and emergencies and coordination among the EPA On-Scene Coordinators, (**OSCs**) community, regional radiation programs, Office Emergency and Remedial Response (**OERR**), Chemical Emergency Prevention and Preparedness Office (**CEPPO**) and Office of Radiation and Indoor Air (**ORIA**), including the two radiation support laboratories. Recognizing that cross-agency consistency is critical for effective emergency response, this Plan does not preclude or supplant regional planning and preparedness. Rather it provides the flexibility to EPA regions to establish Regional Contingency Plans (**RCPs**) as required by the NCP, and to tailor their radiological response operations to reflect their priorities, specific organization structure and the regional/local conditions.

Within the EPA, the regional OSCs are responsible for *coordinating and managing* the emergency response under the NCP. For radiological response activities, however, a number of programs, teams and groups in EPA Headquarters and Regions are responsible for preparedness planning and response support involving potential or actual radiological releases at the national or international level. The NCP is EPA's blueprint for emergency response guiding the funding authority and response mechanisms necessary for the Agency to meet its response obligations for releases of hazardous substances including radionuclide releases. The FRERP prescribes the federal lead and support roles and obligations within the Federal Government including EPA. The EPA-RERP integrates EPA's commitments pursuant to the CONPLAN, FRERP/FRP, and the NCP. To this end, the Plan identifies EPA's internal response structure, coordination of capabilities for regional and Headquarters response activities including the laboratories, in the event of peacetime radiological hazardous substance and technological emergencies, and nuclear terrorist incidents.

1.2 EPA Radiological Emergency Response Mission

The EPA mission in responding to radiological emergencies is subsumed in the Agency response to other hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants under the Superfund program

which has both enforcement and response responsibilities. In the event of technological emergencies, or incidents of terrorist attacks involving a potential or actual release of radionuclides, EPA may lead the response to ensure the protection of human health, welfare and the environment from the adverse impacts associated with exposure to radiation. Working with a broad spectrum of stakeholders, EPA may provide technical advice and response support to the state, tribal, and local governments (referred to as state and local), site or facility owner/operator, and other federal agencies. EPA has also the authority to order private party cleanup, and oversee and monitor emergency response by others. EPA achieves its mission by:

- evaluating the need for emergency, time-critical or non-time critical removal response to protect health and the environment pursuant to the NCP;
- evaluating the need for coordinating multi federal response pursuant to the FRERP;
- establishing and maintaining a high-level of readiness through planning, training, and drills/exercises;
- providing upon request effective and efficient emergency response management support to federal, state, Tribal, and local governments;
- conducting emergency, time-critical and non-time critical removal response action pursuant to the NCP;
- providing "Special Forces" emergency response radiological expertise and support to the On-Scene Coordinator for NCP removal responses through the Radiological Emergency Response Team (**RERT**) of ORIA and their labs;
- leading the FRERP response to radiological emergencies when assigned the Lead Federal Agency (**LFA**) role;
- developing Protective Action Guidance (**PAGs**) and providing incident-specific protective action recommendations;
- performing timely, and accurate environmental measurements and assessments of radiological conditions;
- providing threat assessment, technical support, and operational support to the LFA in potential or actual terrorist incidents; and
- assisting in preparing long-term environmental monitoring and area restoration plans, and recommended cleanup criteria.

1.3 Background

Radiological incidents or emergencies may occur at hazardous waste sites, fixed nuclear facilities (domestic and foreign), and may involve satellites, nuclear weapons and devices, transportation accidents, sabotage or nuclear terrorism. Incidents may also occur at smaller nuclear facilities such as hospitals, and from contaminated imports, or improper waste management and disposal anywhere in the United States (**US**). These situations may result in radionuclide releases with actual, potential, or perceived harm or consequences to human health and the environment within the US and its territories, possessions, or territorial waters.

State and local government officials have the primary responsibility for protecting the public during a radiological emergency. They must be prepared to respond during the first hours of a radiological emergency. Consistent with the NCP, state and local jurisdictions, as well as owners/operators of major nuclear facilities, should have compatible radiological emergency response plans that have been coordinated and tested for timely, effective emergency response. Federal assistance may be needed for emergencies that have the potential for significant offsite consequences such those involving multiple jurisdictions, or those that extend beyond several hours, and beyond the capabilities of the state/local community. Federal response to radiological incidents and emergencies is carried out under the auspices of the Statutes, Agreements, Memoranda of Understanding, Executive Orders, and Presidential Decision Directives listed in Annex A.

1.4 Purpose

The purpose of this Plan is to describe EPA's concept of operations to implement the various actions, when responding to a threatened or actual radiological releases in emergencies and terrorist incidents. It identifies applicable response authorities and plans, the response frameworks for different releases, response coordination, and organizational responsibilities and resources required for effectively preparing and responding to peacetime radiological releases in the US and its territories. The Plan is intended to be used by, and provide coordination among EPA-OSCs, Regional Radiation Programs, EPA radiation labs, ORIA, OERR, and CEPPO.

1.5 Scope and Applicability

The scope of this Plan includes:

- domestic radiological incidents and emergencies occurring at, or involving hazardous waste sites, fixed nuclear facilities, domestic or foreign satellites, nuclear weapons and devices, accidents in transportation of radioactive materials, or incidents of sabotage and nuclear terrorism that have actual, potential, or perceived consequences to US and its territories; and
- international radiological emergencies such as the Chernobyl accident in the Ukraine, subject to the International Atomic Energy Agency (**IAEA**) "Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency."

The EPA-RERP applies to EPA radiological emergency response actions pursuant to the NCP, FRERP, CONPLAN, and/or FRP.

1.6 Plan Considerations

a. Federal Response Plans - NCP, FRP, FRERP, CONPLAN and RCPs

Details of the NCP, FRP, FRERP and CONPLAN are provided in Annex B. The EPA-RERP is a framework for the regional removal and radiation programs to develop their respective RCPs, and to integrate their radiological response resources within the operational structure(s) of the FRP, FRERP and CONPLAN. The relationship between these plans and the EPA-RERP, may be summarized as follows. The EPA-RERP provides the EPA OSCs and response teams with guidance for the integration of the federal response plans into a response directed and coordinated pursuant to the NCP. Current interagency agreements, Memoranda of Understanding or Agreement, Executive Orders, Presidential Decision Directives or statutory authorities are not superseded by the EPA-RERP.

Under the NCP, EPA is the lead response agency for releases of hazardous substances, including radionuclides, in the Inland Zone of the US, pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 "**CERCLA**" (Superfund), and excluding certain releases of radiological materials from Nuclear Regulatory Commission (**NRCom**)[1] licensed nuclear reactors and from uranium mill tailing sites. Sections 300.130 (f), (g), (h), and (i) of the NCP incorporate by reference the FRERP and FRP provisions. The NCP specifically adopts the applicable FRERP notification and assistance procedures for radiological emergency response. Most radiological releases do not result in FRERP activation, and are handled in accordance with the NCP.

The FRERP describes how federal agencies including EPA, should coordinate their actions when responding to a peacetime radiological emergency that has actual, potential, or perceived radiological consequences within the US, its territories, possessions, or territorial waters that could require a response by several federal agencies. The FRERP is a federal agreement/plan that describes how, when and where the EPA radiological resources will be utilized. It however does not supersede NCP regulatory authorities.

The EPA-RERP recognizes that EPA must act consistently with the NCP when conducting FRERP response activities where CERCLA is applicable including all situations when EPA is the LFA for FRERP response. In these situations, the pre-designated EPA OSC has the authority to take response action accordingly, to ensure effective and adequate federal response. The Plan also recognizes that the EPA OSC is responsible for determining when a radiological incident or emergency warrants activation of a multi-agency response within his/her area of jurisdiction. ORIA provides the RERT as a "Special Force" under the NCP to assist federal OSCs during NCP emergency responses. Although the FRERP was originally developed to address large scale accidents at commercial nuclear power plants, it has been implemented in response to small radiological incidents.

[1] For the purposes of this document only, the acronym "NRCom" is used to refer to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, where as the "NRC" is used to refer to the National Response Center.

The purpose of the FRP is to facilitate the delivery of all types of federal response assistance to states to help them deal with the consequences of significant disasters with or without Presidential Declaration. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (**FEMA**) is the lead agency for coordinating response activities that include 26 federal departments and agencies plus the Red Cross. Under the FRP, EPA is the Primary Agency responsible for coordinating preparedness and response activities for Emergency Support Function #10 (**ESF-10**), regarding hazardous materials including radiological releases, and leads ESF-10 responsibilities in dealing with counter-terrorism consequence management. The EPA-RERP recognizes that OSC(s) coordinate their response operations through the Federal Coordinating Officer (**FCO**), within the response community framework when responding to FRP incidents.

The CONPLAN establishes overall guidance concerning how the federal government responds to a potential or actual terrorist threat or incident that occurs in the US, particularly one involving weapons of mass destruction (**WMD**). The CONPLAN implements Presidential Decision Directives 39 and 62: United States Policy on Counter-terrorism, and Combating Terrorism **(PDD-39, PDD-62)**, respectively. It also establishes conceptual guidance for assessing and monitoring a developing threat, notifying appropriate federal, state, and local agencies of the nature of the threat, and deploying the requisite advisory and technical resources to assist the LFA in executing a crisis and consequence management response to a threatened or actual terrorist incident. Lastly, it defines the structure under which the federal government will marshal resources to augment and support state and local governments in responding to a threatened or actual terrorist incident.

b. Roles of State, Tribal and Local Governments

The primary role of the state, Tribal and local governments is to provide for the health and safety of the public and protection of the environment. EPA provides recommendations to these governmental entities on actions to protect the health and safety of their communities. Using incident-specific information and EPA's protective actions recommendations, the state/local governments are responsible for determining which action(s) to implement. Protective actions may include evacuation, sheltering, relocation, distribution of potassium iodide, or restrictions on the consumption of water or certain foods, removal or control of the source, or decontamination, or taking whatever response actions are necessary to protect public health and the environment.

Although it may not be practical for state, Tribal and local government responders to maintain extensive radiological emergency response capabilities, they are always expected to respond during the initial hours of a radiological accident. However, they may likely need federal assistance for situations with potentially significant consequences requiring multi- jurisdictional response, or for those that extend beyond several hours, days, or weeks.

c. Notification and Activation

Typically, notifications of incident, spills and emergencies are made to EPA through the National Response Center (**NRC**) and Regional Response Centers (**RRC**). Notifications to the NRC , are relayed directly to the appropriate RRC. If notifications are made directly to ORIA or Regional Radiation Programs, they should immediately be relayed to the appropriate RRC. When notified of an EPA LFA incident, the lead EPA official (usually the OSC) will assess the situation ("site") in order to determine if it is an emergency or otherwise requires EPA response action. When a situation is beyond the sole resources of the local and state jurisdiction and licensee (or responsible party), the EPA lead official will request appropriate EPA resources from the Regional Radiation Program, ORIA and/or Superfund Program, as appropriate.

In most EPA Regions, the OSC may approve the use of Superfund in the amount of $200K in an emergency, or $50K for non-emergency removal response and a Superfund account number will be established for travel and other response costs requested by the OSC. Or in the case of an incident that requires further assessment, the EPA OSC may conduct Superfund assessment activities for which a Superfund account will be established. The OSC or ORIA lead EPA official will request needed radiological resources based upon incident requirements, availability of resources, regional and national priorities and commitments, in consultation with regional and Headquarters radiation program managers. If EPA radiological resources are not available, the lead official may request radiological support from other agencies or from EPA contractors which support the National Response System and FRERP.

d. EPA Resources and Commitments

When notified of an emergency, EPA will assess the need for federal response pursuant to the NCP, and will respond according to this Plan. EPA resources are available for technical assistance and radiological response operations subject to prior commitments to fulfill other essential statutory and operational needs. The EPA regional emergency response program managers allocate available resources based on identified threats, jurisdictional/national priorities and in coordination with the corresponding Headquarters counterparts.

If radiological resources are unavailable in the affected state or from a region, EPA Headquarters will seek to provide an appropriate EPA alternative. ORIA serves as a central point for information/coordination of nationally available radiological resources. The ORIA Laboratories, the National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory (**NAREL**) and the Radiation and Indoor Environments National Laboratory (**R&IENL**), provide environmental monitoring, sampling and analysis support. The OSC may also consult with the Regional Response Team or National Response Team to obtain support from other member agencies.

e. EPA Radiological Capabilities

EPA has significant emergency response management and coordination capabilities, managed by each of the Regional Removal Managers, and overseen by the Headquarters **OERR**. In support of the National Response System (**NRS**) and EPA's emergency response program and to fulfill its unique responsibilities under the NCP and FRERP, EPA's radiological capabilities include trained responders, team commanders and specialists, and equipment and laboratory capabilities to:

- direct and conduct environmental monitoring activities and assess the environmental consequences of radioactivity releases.

- access response contractors, the Emergency Response Team, strike forces, RERT, and other special forces of the National Response System.
- analyze risk and recommend protective actions and other radiation protection measures.
- recommend acceptable emergency radiation levels in the environment.
- determine routes of exposure and estimate effects of radioactive releases on human health and environment.
- prepare health and safety advice and information for the public.
- provide nationwide environmental monitoring data from Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring Systems (**ERAMS**) for assessing the national impact of a release.
- assist in the preparation of long-term monitoring and area restoration plans; and recommend cleanup criteria.

f. Requests for Assistance and Response Assets

EPA may decide to mobilize onscene during an emergency or incident to determine if assistance is needed. Requests for EPA's assistance may come from a variety of sources including state, Tribal, and local governments, the owners and operators of radiological facilities, other federal agencies, or even the general public. Requests may be made directly to EPA Headquarters, regional offices, or laboratories, or through the NRC. Upon notification, the NRC first notifies the Federal OSC through the RRC, and then relays communications of incidents or emergencies to pre-designated EPA personnel, including the EPA OSC, and the RERT, On-Scene Commander (**OSCom**). It is important to note that pursuant to the NCP, EPA does not need a request from state or local officials to be a responder.

EPA responders work directly with their state and local counterparts to provide the required assistance. When necessary, EPA emergency response action may go beyond "assistance" to state and local jurisdiction, and may include Oil Pollution Act and/or CERCLA Federal-lead response actions consistent with the NCP. For all radiological incidents and emergencies, the affected EPA Region may provide regional OSC(s) and regional radiation

program specialist(s) to coordinate EPA response activities. If the incident is of major consequences or national/global significance, the EPA Headquarters organizations may provide response support such as mobilization of the RERT and coordination, in addition to programmatic and response guidance.

In all instances under the FRERP, the Department of Energy (**DOE**) has the lead responsibility for coordinating the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (**FRMAC**), for assistance during the early phase of the emergency. The FRMAC provides expertise and equipment to handle requests for specialized response assets. EPA also may be called upon to provide resources including personnel, equipment and laboratory support for sampling and analysis, to assist DOE. DOE FRMAC assets can be requested through the EPA RERT. During the intermediate and late phases of an emergency, EPA assumes control of the FRMAC.

In instances where the Department of Justice/Federal Bureau of Investigations (**FBI**) has the lead responsibility for coordinating a federal response to a radiological (terrorist) emergency, EPA may provide crisis management technical assistance and advice to the FBI, as requested, and to other federal agencies as well as to state and local responders. EPA also provides consequence management as the lead agency for ESF-10, Hazardous Materials Annex, and in support of other ESFs of the FRP.

g. EPA Coordination with other Federal Agencies

Under the AEA, **NRCom** regulates certain nuclear material in the US. The NRCom is LFA for NRCom or Agreement States licensed materials. However, NRCom does not have response funding or enabling legislative authority to fund or mount significant response actions should the Licensee be bankrupt, missing, unable or unwilling to respond in a timely manner. EPA may, at the OSC's discretion, undertake CERCLA response actions to control releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants which pose a significant threat from NRCom licensed facilities. Excluded by definition are radiological releases from NRCom licensed nuclear reactors. Based on the exigency of the situation, and after NRCom has taken reasonable steps to enforce a Licensee cleanup under the AEA, CERCLA enforcement authorities should also be evaluated and utilized *before* expending Superfund Trust Fund monies, as required by the NCP. Request for Superfund assistance by NRCom should be made directly to the EPA Region or Federal OSC.

Under the NCP and CERCLA Executive Order 12580, DOD and DOE provide the OSC for releases from their facilities, and for technical support as may be requested by others. Consistent with section 300.135 of the NCP, the OSC's efforts are coordinated with other appropriate federal, state, local and private response agencies, including the Department of Health and Human Services and Occupational Safety and Health Administration in cases involving public health emergencies and worker health and safety issues.

Because of the relationship between NRCom's regulatory authority and its responsibility as LFA, and EPA's CERCLA response authority, funding and resources, an NCP response will not be required if the radiological incident does not involve a listed radionuclide or the actual or potential release of a listed radionuclide exceeding the reportable quantity requirements. Hence, both organizations must coordinate closely to keep one another informed of all releases of radiological materials. Early coordination ensures timely and effective response, and transition of responsibilities from to one agency to another, when necessary.

h. Reimbursement

EPA is responsible for all of its own costs incurred when responding to a radiological incident or emergency, regardless of whether activities are initiated by statutory responsibilities or at the request of another federal or state agency. This does not, however, preclude EPA from later seeking special appropriations to cover the response costs, or seek funds through enforcement actions against the responsible parties, where appropriate.

In the event of a FRP disaster declaration and issuance of a mission assignment, EPA will be reimbursed by FEMA in accordance with policies and procedures outlined in the Financial Management Annex of the FRP. Though each federal department and agency is responsible for providing its own financial services and support to its response operations in the field, FEMA may reimburse funds to cover eligible costs for response activities and, in special cases, may advance such funds.

EPA may expend Superfund monies to respond to releases of radiological materials pursuant to the NCP and FRERP. CERCLA authorizes EPA to recover from potentially responsible parties costs incurred for response actions, and trustee agencies may seek penalties and compensation for damages to natural resources.

i. Federal Lands

A response to a radiological incident or emergency on or affecting federal lands not occupied by a government agency should be coordinated with the agency responsible for managing that land. This ensures that response activities are consistent with federal statutes governing the use and occupancy of these lands to the extent required pursuant to CERCLA/ NCP. Coordination is particularly necessary in the case of Indian tribal lands, because federally recognized Indian tribes have a special relationship with the US Government, and the state and local governments may have limited or no authority on Indian reservations. Pursuant to CERCLA, Indian tribes are in general treated as states.

For radiological emergencies occurring on or with possible consequences to Indian tribal lands, the Department of Interior (**DOI**) will provide liaison between federally recognized Indian tribal governments and the FRERP designated LFA, state, and local agencies for coordinating the response and protective action(s) efforts. Additionally, DOI will advise and assist the FRERP-

designated LFA on economic, social, and political matters in the Virgin Islands and the Territories of Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands should a radiological emergency occur in these areas.

In the event of a radiological accident involving a nuclear weapon or special nuclear material (**SNM**), the owner of the weapon or material shall declare the area a National Defense Area (for Department of Defense "**DOD**") or National Security Area (for DOE or National Aeronautics and Space Administration "**NASA**"), depending on the circumstances of the emergency. These areas are established only during the emergency to safeguard classified information and/or restricted data or equipment and material. Establishment of these areas may place non-federal lands under federal control. For emergencies involving DOD, or DOE, these agencies shall provide the OSCs, and be responsible for taking all response actions. In the case of NASA and other federal agencies, their OSCs will be responsible *only* for all response actions that are *not emergencies*. Otherwise, the EPA provides the OSC to manage and coordinate radiological emergency response for those agencies including NASA. It is possible that radioactive contamination and emergency response actions would extend beyond the boundaries of these areas. **(NOTE: IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPROPRIATE NATIONAL SECURITY CLASSIFICATION DIRECTIVES, INFORMATION MAY BE CLASSIFIED CONCERNING NUCLEAR WEAPONS, TERRORIST THREATS, SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIALS AT REACTORS, AND CERTAIN FUEL CYCLE FACILITIES PRODUCING MILITARY FUEL.)**

j. Enforcement Actions

EPA under certain circumstances will exercise its discretionary authority to undertake a radiological emergency response action pursuant to the appropriate enforcement provisions. EPA, state, or local legal actions will be taken to obtain compliance with environmental laws, rules, regulations, or agreements and/or obtain penalties or criminal sanctions for violations. Under CERCLA, EPA will seek to require potentially responsible parties to undertake full response, and/or pay for the cleanup. In other situations, if investigations by EPA and state agencies uncover willful violations, criminal prosecution may be sought through the Department of Justice. EPA's removal program (emergency response) prevents, limits, or mitigates threatening situations as quickly as possible at any emergency or incident involving uncontrolled CERCLA hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants including radioactive materials. Enforcement actions are taken as time allows based on the incident specific threats.

k. International Coordination

In the event of a radiological incident or emergency originating on foreign soil or, conversely, a domestic incident with an actual or potential foreign or trans-boundary impact, the EPA will immediately notify the Department of State (**DOS**) which has responsibility for official notification of foreign governments. The DOS coordinates release notification and information gathering/exchange activities with foreign governments, except when existing bilateral agreements may permit direct communication. When EPA as the LFA has existing bilateral agreements

permitting direct exchange of information, the Agency will keep DOS informed of communications with their foreign counterparts. Agency officials should take care that consultations do not exceed the scope of the relevant agreements(s). The EPA will ensure any offers of assistance to or requests from foreign governments are coordinated with DOS.

l. NCP Special Teams

ORIA will coordinate the mobilization of the RERT, and may coordinate mobilization of the Department of Energy's Radiological Assistance Program (RAP), and FRMAC. It is important to note that the Radiological Assistance Teams (RATs) mentioned in §300.145 of earlier versions of the NCP are now called Radiological Emergency Response Teams (RERTs), and are organized in ORIA. OERR will coordinate mobilization of the Environmental Response Team (ERT) among other organizational response elements as appropriate. Requests for mobilization of these response elements can be made directly through the OSC, and/or the National Response Center, which would the put the requester directly in communication with the requested Special Teams' representatives.

2. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The concept of operations for radiological response is defined in terms of EPA's overall responsibilities, roles, response framework, regional and Headquarters coordination, and deactivation and recovery (termination). EPA's responsibilities for emergency response as outlined in section 2.1, are established by the Agency mission and are predicated on vested legislative authorities. Section 2.2 describes EPA roles established by the federal plans' provisions for emergency response. The response framework is designed to address four basic type of incidents to which EPA may respond as delineated in Tables 1 - 4 in section 2.3. Response coordination involving regional and Headquarters programs is discussed in section 2.4. Annex D identifies other response organizations with a key role in the Agency emergency response. Termination of EPA response; i.e., deactivation and recovery, is described in section 2.5.

2.1 EPA Responsibilities

In principle, during an emergency response to radiological releases, EPA's responsibilities may include:

- acting as a lead response agency, or as LFA,
- determining which plan structure is applied and organize accordingly,
- modifying and/or activate RRT members as appropriate
- determining the need for Superfund (aka CERCLA) response,
- undertaking and funding Superfund response actions,
- directing support to state, tribal or local governments, in response operations at radiological facilities,
- developing protective action guidance (PAGs),
- performing radiological measurements and assessments,
- providing information and outreach to the affected community,
- providing direct support to State, tribal or local governments, operators of radiological facilities, or the public,
- providing technical advice and assistance to the FRERP designated LFA, other lead agencies including State and local officials, and
- providing specialized radiological resources, representatives and assistance to other federal responders.

2.2 EPA Roles

Lead Response Role.EPA may be the FRERP designated LFA in a multi-agency response, or be the sole agency when responding to the following types of radiological incidents or emergencies:

- releases at a nuclear facility not licensed, owned, or operated by a Federal agency or an Agreement State. These include facilities that possess, handle, store, or process radium, other naturally occurring radiological material (NORM), accelerator-produced radioactive material, or radioactive materials not covered by existing regulations.
- releases from accidents during transportation of radiological materials unknown, not licensed, owned or operated by a Federal agency or an Agreement State - unless material could be traced to a specific licensee or claimed by a federal agency.
- releases from a foreign source that has actual, potential, or perceived radiological consequences in the US, its Territories, possessions, or territorial waters.

When responding to these types of incidents, EPA's responsibility is to:

- provide the RERT On-Scene Commander (OSCom) and/or NCP OSC (the OSC is an OSCom except in a multi-regional incident when ORIA assigns the FRERP OSCom);
- determine the nature and extent of release, and determine the need for EPA response,
- evaluate the need for and coordinating appropriate NCP response actions pursuant to CERCLA, as needed;
- assist State and local governments in determining measures to protect life, property, and the environment;
- ensure that FEMA and other Federal agencies assist the State and local government agencies in implementing protective actions when requested;
- coordinate Federal response activities from the onscene Joint Operations Center (JOC), or from its Headquarters' Emergency Operations Center (EOC);
- coordinate with DOI for advice and assistance on economic, social, and political matters in the US insular areas for incidents occurring on, or with possible consequences to, Indian tribal lands;
- oversee the onsite response; monitoring and supporting owner/operator (when available) activities or providing technical support to them if requested;
- provide a hazard assessment of onsite conditions which may have offsite impact, and onsite measures taken to mitigate offsite consequences;
- serve as the principal Federal source of information about onsite conditions; and
- convene and coordinate the FRMAC and/or Advisory Group on Environment, Food, and Health that includes representatives of the Departments of Agriculture, Health and Human Services, and EPA when needed to analyze data and make recommendations on protecting the environment, the food, and water supply, and public health.

Support Role. When EPA assumes a supporting role in a multi-agency response under the FRP, FRERP, or CONPLAN, EPA is responsible for :

- providing advice on protective actions to the LFA/states representatives,
- providing information on the status of its response and on technical information,
- assuming control for the FRMAC activities from DOE at a mutually agreeable time, and thereafter coordinate activities of assets assigned to the FRMAC from all federal agencies,
- assisting in the development and implementation of a long-term monitoring plan,
- providing technical advice and assistance to the FRERP-LFA, including monitoring, identification of radionuclides, sample collection and analysis, and decontamination activities, and
- providing nationwide environmental monitoring data from the ERAMS for assessing the national impact of an accident.

2.3 Response Framework

EPA's emergency response may proceed in five stages beginning with the notification and evaluation of a release, and ending with the response termination. A variation of these stages may occur depending on the extent of the response measures. Most frequent occurrences are four types of incidents or emergencies to which EPA may respond. Tables 1 - 4 illustrate the response framework for each, with examples provided in Boxes 2-a, 2-b, 2-c, and 2-d.

a) **Table 1** shows EPA's response to an emergency impacting only one EPA Region, involving radioactive material not licensed, owned, or operated by a federal agency or an Agreement State. Unknown sources of radioactive material refers to that material whose origin and/or radiological nature is not yet established. These types of sources include contaminated scrap metal or abandoned radioactive material. The Radium Chemical response illustrated in Box 2-a, is an example of this incident. This type of response is typically addressed under the NCP, and will not generally require FRERP activation; however, FRERP resources would be available if needed.

Box 2-a: EPA Response to Radium Chemical

State Inspections revealed continual violations of the law at Radium Chemical Company's Woodside, Queens, facility in New York, including lost radium shipments and excessive radiation levels in the plant. After efforts to bring the insolvent company's facility into compliance with State regulations failed, EPA's assistance was called in. Due to the potential to cause significant harm to the public, EPA secured the site, evaluated the need for removal/decontamination, removed dangerous radioactive material from the site and shipped it to a low-level radioactive waste disposal site. EPA's response assets remained near the site during cleanup, due to potential accidental release of materials. EPA also recommended that the State conduct a health survey of former Radium Chemical Company employees.

b) **Table 2** illustrates EPA's response to an incident impacting multiple EPA Regions, such as a foreign reactor (see EPA's response to Chernobyl summarized in Box 2-b), a spacecraft (e.g., the Soviet COSMOS satellite), radioactive fallout from atmospheric testing of nuclear devices. For these types of incidents, EPA responds as the LFA under the FRERP, as well as NCP OSC where "site" cleanup is needed, and provides all leadership and coordination for the multi-agency response activities.

Box 2-b: EPA Response to Chernobyl

In April 1986, the accident at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant (in former Soviet Union) became the World's worst civil radiological accident, emitting large quantities of radioactive material. The White House designated EPA as the leader in coordinating the U.S. response to this global emergency. EPA began monitoring and assessing radioactivity in the United States, based in part on daily samples from its Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring System (ERAMS). In addition, EPA dispatched response personnel to Europe to monitor and assess the levels of radioactivity in the Black Sea and Kiev Reservoir under a cooperative agreement with the Soviet government.

c) **Table 3** illustrates EPA concept of response in supporting another lead response agency. This may include a nuclear facility licensed by the NRCom or an Agreement State, or a facility owned or operated by DOD or DOE. During such incidents, EPA response activities include environmental monitoring and assessment analyses and protective action guidance in support of State and local governments and the LFA. EPA's response to Three Mile Island, an example of this type incident, is summarized in Box 2-c.

Box 2-c: EPA Response to Three Mile Island Accident

The FRERP was not yet in place when the accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant occurred in 1979. During the initial response, EPA deployed offsite radiation monitoring and assessment teams from its labs, and provided onsite and Headquarters assistance to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission - the Lead Federal Agency for the response. For eight years after the incident, EPA maintained a continuous environmental radiation monitoring network in the area surrounding the plant. In 1988, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania took over the responsibility of maintaining the permanent radiation monitoring network.

d) **Table 4** illustrates EPA's response concept to nuclear sabotage and terrorism incidents. These incidents represent complicating dimensions of the types of radiological emergencies, and may warrant initialization of the CONPLAN, FRERP and NCP. CONPLAN invokes coordination of the Federal response including EPA in support of the LFA; i.e, FBI. Whereas the

FRERP would be used to coordinate consequence management activities under the lead of FEMA. However, under both consequences and crisis management phases, the NCP would govern specific field response and clean up activities by EPA in coordination with the FBI and FEMA. Exercises Gauged Strength in 1998 and Mirrored Image in 1996, summarized in Box 2.d below, exemplify this type of incident. The response activities undertaken for consequence management are essentially the same whether the release resulted from an accidental or deliberate act, since the response objective is the same - prevent, mitigate or contain a threatened or actual release of radioactive material. For incidents involving improvised nuclear or radiation dispersal devices, the response is further complicated by the magnitude of the threat and the need for specialized technical expertise/actions.

Box 2-d: EPA Response to Terrorist Incidents

Several counter-terrorism exercises (including Mirrored Image, which was conducted in preparation for the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta, Georgia, and the 1998 "Gauged Strength" exercise) have provided EPA the opportunity to examine its role in support of the FBI and FEMA in crisis and consequence management, respectively. These exercises have validated the notion that EPA's traditional response capabilities are well suited to responding to terrorist-related radiological incidents. EPA 's traditional consequence management activities, were coordinated with the FEMA-led response, as in other radiological emergencies warranting FRERP response.

Table 1. Releases[1] Impacting One EPA Region (primarily non-FRERP response[2])

EPA is notified and evaluates release or threat of release	Response determination	Response preparation	Response implementation	Response termination
EPA receives notice from/through: • National Response Center (NRC)[3] • state/local responders, • designated HAZMAT Team, • source owner/operator, • general public, and/or • other Federal agencies. ***** Where appropriate, EPA may verify notice with: • state/local responders in the source jurisdiction • other federal agencies • work with the responsible party to prevent, mitigate or control release.	EPA is the primary Federal responder, and the EPA OSC: • investigates and determines actual, potential or perceived threat to public health or welfare or the environment, • establishes the type and magnitude, quantity, and source of the release, • consults with the Regional Radiation Program Manager (RRPM) for expert advice and radiation support, and • determines the extent of response consistent with the methods and criteria established in § 300.400 of the NCP, and plans the federal response accordingly.	When the need for EPA response is established, the OSC: • confers with RRPM/RERTCom. • plans the appropriate level of activation • prepares the response resources and capabilities • coordinates with affected state/ local governments • organizes various response support teams including EPA assets and contractual support. • ensures that a worker safety and health program is in place at the response site. • may establishes a joint information center (JIC) to convey information about the response. • authorization of appropriate Superfund funding. • undertaking appropriate CERCLA enforcement actions.	EPA may act at state/ local governments' request, or unilaterally in order to fulfill its statutory responsibility. ***** At the scene, the EPA OSC: • may establish a unified command system. • directs and coordinates all other response efforts at the scene of release, including, to the extent practicable, collection of pertinent facts about the incident consistent with the responsibilities described in §300.120 of the NCP. • manages Superfund contractors to perform cleanup activities	The EPA OSC has the discretionary authority to terminate the response when: • the release is stabilized, as much as possible considering the situation, • the emergency response contributes adequately to post removal site control; • the necessary post-emergency response actions are in place to ensure the effectiveness and integrity of the response actions after the completion of emergency response.

1. For example, EPA response to Radium Chemical, illustrated in Box 2.A.
2. If FRERP activation is necessary, the OSC assumes the FRERP Commander role, implements the FRERP actions, activates the NCP/FRERP special teams, as needed in coordination with OERR/ORIA, and activates DOE, DOD and/or NRCom resources.
3. The NRC evaluates incoming information and immediately advises FEMA of a potential major disaster situation.

Table 2: Release [1] Impacting Multiple EPA Regions (Assumed to be FRERP Response)

EPA is notified, and evaluates release or threat of release	Response determination	Response preparation	Response implementations	Response termination
EPA may receive notice from: • NRC • International Atomic Energy [IAEA] • DOS • responsible country • other federal agencies including DOE, the Nuclear Reg. Commission • media • others ***** EPA may verify such notification with: • IAEA • DOS • source Country	If FRERP response is determined to address multi-jurisdictional releases, EPA (ORIA in consultation with OERR[2] and/or CEPPO[3]), may activate the NICT [4] to provide support OSCs and response teams. ***** ORIA becomes the EPA focal point for coordination and communication with other organizations internal and external to EPA, and may activate the EPA Emergency Operation Center. ***** EPA/ORIA is responsible for: • assigning the FRERP OSCom, • coordinating with regional OSCs, OERR and CEPPO, • facilitating availability of radiological assets and capabilities (e.g., mobile rad labs), and other such federal resources, • coordinating with other EPA offices and regions, IAEA, and other federal entities, and • providing information and responding to inquiries from public/congressional inquiries. **** In case of Presidential Declaration of National Disaster, a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) may be assigned to coordinate all Federal response, and OSCs would coordinate through the FCO.	When the emergency requires a multi-agency response and FRERP activation, EPA as the LFA, through ORIA/RERT and the OSCs, develop the response measures, including the PAGs and radiological monitoring and assessment. ***** Where appropriate, the EPA Administrator may assign a SEPAO work with the NICT, and other teams - NRT, RRT, RERT, in providing response assistance.	In implementation of FRERP response, ORIA jointly with OERR and OSCs and responses team: • coordinates EPA radiological technical support including OSCs. • assigns an RERT Commander (RERTCom) • assigns Scientific Support Coordinator(s) (SSCs) to assist and provide scientific support to OSC/ RERTCom. ***** The response actions would be carried out consistent with the NCP/ESF #10, as deemed appropriate. • if CERCLA site-specific activities are necessary, the OSC shall manage such activities pursuant to NCP under ORIA coordination. • If multiple sites, multiple OSCs may be assigned, one for each state. • OERR will support ORIA, Regions and OSC with NCP response and coordination activities. • OSC completes and maintains documentation of all actions taken under the NCP to form the basis of cost recovery.	EPA may terminate the response when: • the emergency situation is under control/stabilized. • EPA's response authority has been fulfilled. ***** • OSC determines when individual site cleanups are completed pursuant to the NCP in consultation with ORIA, the RRT and others.

1. For example, EPA response to the Chornobyl Nuclear Power Plant, illustrated in Box 2.B**.**
2. OERR (Office of Emergency & Remedial Response)
3. CEPPO (Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office)
4. NICT (National Incident Coordination Team)

Table 3: Release from Sources[1] Regulated by other Federal Departments/Agencies

EPA is notified and evaluates release or threat of release	Response determination	Response preparation	Response implementation	Response termination
EPA may receive notice from: • National Response Center (NRC)[2] • state/local responders, • designated HAZMAT Team, • source owner/operator, • general public, and/or • DOE, • DOD • National Aeronautics & Space Administration (NASA) • Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and its Agreement States	In the case of DOD or DOE, the OSC from those agencies shall be responsible for taking the response action(s) as directed in §300.120(c)(1) and (d) ***** Support response teams may include: NRT, RRT, RERT, USCG/NSF, DOD and DOE, etc. ***** In case of support agencies involvement, both lead and support agency act consistent with the notification and assistance procedures described in the NCP and FRERP	Assuming FRERP response, the EPA OSC will: • coordinate the EPA non-radiological response in accordance with NCP applicable provisions, • monitor and support the response activities, • place the RERT in charge of radiological action in support of other Federal agencies • serve as a source of information for onscene conditions, advising/ reporting to other federal agencies. ***** The OSC may engage special support and expert assistance to include Scientific Support Coordinators (SSCs), designated to communicate relevant scientific information ***** In case of a Stafford Act declaration, the EPA coordinates with the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO), in coordinating and directing emergency assistance and relief to impacted jurisdiction. ***** Response actions involving nuclear weapons are conducted in accordance with the joint DOD, DOE, and FEMA Agreement for Response to Nuclear Incidents and Nuclear Weapons Significant Incidents (Jan.8, 1981)	In this case, EPA supports and assists Federal, State, and local governments at their request, consistent with the Emergency Support Function #10 (ESF-10), of the FRP and FRERP. ***** EPA's assistance includes: • providing field monitoring and assessment, • providing environmental and water supply monitoring, • recommending protective actions, • participating with Dept. of Agriculture and Human Health Services on the Advisory Team, and • assessing the consequences of radioactivity releases to the environment.	EPA may terminate its response when: • the emergency situation is stabilized, and/or • the threat has been addressed. ***** During all phases of response, EPA responders complete and maintain documentation of all actions taken under the NCP to form the basis of cost recovery.

1. For example, EPA response to the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant regulated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, illustrated in Box 2.C. 2. The NRC evaluates incoming information and immediately advises FEMA of a potential major disaster situation.

Table 4: Releases from Terrorist Incidents[1]

How EPA receives and evaluates release or threat of release	Response determination	Response preparation	Response implementation	Response termination
During the *crisis management*, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is responsible for notifying the relevant agencies, ***** During the *consequence management*, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is responsible for notifying the relevant agencies/departments. Including EPA, DOD, DOE, and HHS.	For terrorist incidents, the EPA supports the FBI during crisis management and FEMA during the consequence management phase. ***** As his or her capacity, the EPA-OSC evaluates the release to determine: • the size of the release, • the character of the release, and • the nature of the threat to public health, or welfare of the US. , and • address all parts of the national response strategy concurrently, giving safety and stabilization the highest priorities.	Onscene, the EPA integrates its command post in the existing Incident Command System (ICS). OR May use the ISC/UC structure to establish an emergency response management organization. ***** For incidents involving nuclear elements, the OSC works closely with ORIA in managing and coordinating EPA response. ORIA, through the RERT, may provide: • onsite radionuclides monitoring and analysis, • radiation health physics and risk assessment, and • can also provide onsite mobile laboratory for sampling and analyses.	The FBI is responsible for managing and directing the support agencies response. ***** The EPA OSC will activate the NCP contractual response operations in accordance with the situation at hand. ***** During the transition period from crisis to consequence management phase, the Attorney General hands off to the Director of FEMA responsibilities for consequence management actions.	Termination of the response is determined by the FBI/FEMA in consultation with supporting agencies. ***** The lead agency and EPA OSCs complete and maintain documentation of all actions taken.

1. For example, EPA participation as a support agency to the FBI during the 1994 Olympics in Atlanta, GA, illustrated in Box 2.D.

2.4 Response Coordination

Figure 1 below depicts the lead within EPA for coordination of a radiological response. The response coordination is presented as a dual function involving management and support roles determined by the magnitude of the incident or emergency. The Regions have the responsibility and authority to take emergency response actions deemed appropriate and consistent with the NCP. However, some response actions may go beyond the regional preparedness, capabilities and assets, warranting Headquarters involvement.

Headquarters Lead. For radiological incidents impacting one or more EPA Regions, ORIA in collaboration with OERR and other offices internal and external to EPA, leads the response coordination activities including mobilization of the radiological response teams and assets. ORIA's coordination will focus on mobilization of the RERT, Advisory Teams, the Scientific Support Coordinators (SSCs), and the Regional Radiation Program Managers (RRPMs). However, individual sites within each Region shall be managed under the direction and authority of the EPA/Federal OSC, as appropriate.

In the event of a radiological incident or release that crosses regional boundaries or that overwhelms the regional response capability, or if there is a significant threat to population or potential large damage to property or natural resources, ORIA, as a member, will assume primary responsibility for activating, convening and coordinating the National Incident Coordination Team (NICT) activities.

Regional Lead. For incidents impacting only one EPA Region, the regional response program as the lead response agency will assume the lead for coordinating and managing the response actions. In which case, the regional program office will assign an OSC to direct and manage EPA response operations. The OSC also determines the need to convene the NRT/RRT through the NCP authorities. The RRPM supports the OSC, and may assume the Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) role providing radiological expertise in consultation with ORIA and the RERT.

For non-EPA, FRERP responses, national and regional coordination will involve the respective regional and Headquarters program staff jointly providing EPA radiological support to the LFA. The criteria for OSC-regional lead and the need for the NRT to convene are governed by the NCP.

Figure 1: EPA Radiological Response Coordination

Function	Lead for Incident Impacting One EPA Region	Lead for Incidents Impacting Multiple Regions	Lead for Non-EPA Incidents
Response Management	EPA On-Scene Coordinator (OSC): • assumes the On-Scene Commander (OSCom) role, • is the lead federal official for CERCLA/ FRERP response, responsible for managing incidents with localized impacts within respective EPA region, and • is supported by ORIA and/or RRPM.	ORIA, in collaboration with OERR/ CEPPO, and other Hqs offices: • has the lead for EPA-FRERP response to incidents* with major national or global impacts as the case with Chernobyl, • assumes the FRERP OSCom role, • is responsible for coordination of radiological assets, and • is supported by regional radiation programs.	• DOD, DOE, NRCom (FBI for terrorist) coordinate the response thru Unified Command System (UCS). • EPA-OSC monitors the response. • EPA Regions and Hqs support LFA as requested.
Response Support	• RRPMs provide scientific support coordinators (SSCs) supporting the regional OSCs - CERCLA response • The ORIA coordinates mobilization of the RERT and radiological assets and capabilities.	• ORIA coordinates response teams including RERT, Advisory Teams, and SSCs. • RRPMs coordinates with ORIA.	• RRPM and ORIA coordinate EPA radiological support to FRMAC, and Advisory Teams to LFA. • RRPM and ORIA may be supported by regional Superfund personnel as necessary.

* site-specific cleanup activities at individual sites will be managed by EPA OSCs, pursuant to NCP under overall ORIA coordination.

2.5 Response Termination and Recovery

On an incident-specific basis, EPA is responsible for determining when to terminate the response. The following criteria provide the basis for such determination.

- the situation is stabilized,
- its statutory responsibilities have been fulfilled,
- other federal assistance is available, or
- EPA determines that its assistance is no longer required.

Prior to discontinuing its response operation, EPA will discuss its action with the State and local governments, the LFA, and FEMA, if applicable. Should EPA be managing the FRMAC, EPA will consult with the LFA, FEMA, other participating Federal agencies, and State and local officials to determine when a formal FRMAC structure and organization is no longer required. Normally, this will occur when operations move into the recovery phase and extensive Federal multi-agency resources are no longer required to augment State and local radiological monitoring and assessment activities.

The State or local governments have the primary responsibility for planning the recovery of the affected area. (The term recovery, as used here, encompasses any action dedicated to the continued protection of the public and resumption of normal activities in the affected area.) Recovery planning will be initiated at the request of the State(s), but generally will <u>not</u> take place until after the initiating circumstances of the emergency have stabilized and immediate actions to protect public health and safety and property have been accomplished. The EPA will, on request, assist the State and local governments in developing off-site recovery plans prior to deactivation of the response. The LFA will coordinate the overall activity of Federal agencies involved in the recovery process.

The radiological monitoring and analysis activities will be terminated when the EPA, after consultation with the LFA and other participating Federal agencies and State and local officials, determines that:

- there is no longer a threat to the public health and safety or to the environment,
- state and local resources are adequate for the situation, and
- there is mutual agreement of the agencies involved to terminate the response.

3. EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND ADMINISTRATION

3.1 Preparedness

EPA stands ready 24 hours a day to respond quickly to protect the public and the environment whenever a hazardous substance including radionuclides is released. The responsibility for EPA's national preparedness to respond to environmental incidents and emergencies is divided up among three headquarters organizations and the 10 EPA Regions. Radiological emergency preparedness is a primary responsibility of ORIA, whereas preparedness for oil and hazardous substance emergencies is the responsibility of the Chemical Emergency Planning and Prevention Office (CEPPO) and Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (OERR), and their regional program counterparts. The EPA Regions may operate autonomously and somewhat independently of headquarters; however, they collaborate with headquarters during many of the emergency response preparedness and operations. Both headquarters and regional offices maintain a mutual core of responsibilities augmenting one another in time of need.

EPA Regions are delegated the programmatic authority to manage as well as to plan emergency responses, and are provided with funding allocations accordingly. Each EPA Region is primarily responsible for EPA's emergency response resources, procedures, plans, functions and activities necessary for addressing all emergencies, in accordance with respective regional priorities and needs. Specifically, EPA Regions:

- are delegated the Superfund funding authority, and the regulatory authority and responsibility to conduct EPA emergency responses and Superfund cleanups,
- are responsible for developing regional radiation programs, and for predesignating federal OSCs,
- are responsible for up-front planning of their radiological response resources and operations including the standing committees, Regional Response Teams, and Area Committee as appropriate, and
- have contracting authority for emergency response and Technical Assistance Contracts, and Special Support Teams.

ORIA in the Office of Air and Radiation (OAR), is responsible for maintaining a state of readiness to respond to radiological incidents and emergencies. ORIA's preparedness measures include:

- coordinating emergency preparedness activities with other Federal and state/local agencies,
- maintaining the EPA-RERP and developing implementation procedures,
- maintaining a radiation emergency response team capable of promptly and effectively responding as mandated in this plan to foreseeable radiological emergencies,

- identifying key RERT roles, identifying personnel competent to fill these roles, and providing adequate training both for these and for anticipated replacement personnel in a timely manner,
- procuring and maintaining RERT equipment and vehicles, including upkeep and calibration of instruments and maintenance of up-to-date records of equipment inventories and status,
- developing and updating emergency response monitoring, laboratory, and assessment methods and equipment to enhance the RERT effectiveness,
- developing protective action guidance (PAG), and
- performing resource assessments.

CEPPO is responsible for the overall coordination of national security, domestic and international terrorism, and emergency preparedness for the EPA; in that capacity it provides the Emergency Coordinator, Deputy Emergency Coordinator, Chair for the National Oil and Hazardous Substance Response Team, and Emergency Operations Center for the Agency. Additionally , CEPPO provides leadership for the National Incident Coordination Team (**NICT)**, which is EPA's intra-agency team organized to deal with regional requests for support/assets and policy coordination during significant emergency events. The NICT may also provide guidance to the Regional Response Teams and Area Committees, on incident-specific basis.

OERR is the national domestic emergency response program office. OERR oversees CERCLA removal policy and procedures as well as the national domestic emergency response program. The EPA domestic emergency response program is implemented via delegated response authorities from the Administrator to the EPA Regions and OSCs. OERR provides the EPA Regional and Headquarters Offices, U.S. Coast Guard, District Offices, other local, state and federal Agencies and foreign governments, technical assistance in responding to environmental emergencies such as oil spills and hazardous substance releases and in assessing and cleaning up hazardous waste sites.

Together, ORIA, CEPPO, OERR and the 10 Regions are responsible for overseeing and implementing EPA's commitments regarding preparedness and response and for natural and technological disasters addressed in the FRP, FRERP and NCP. In that capacity, these organizations are also responsible for providing programmatic guidance and policy directives to the regional and field offices, and facilitating coordination with other federal departments and agencies' headquarters and operation centers. All organizations, jointly and/or individually, collaborate with other response entities to maintain the Agency readiness to respond, and provide support to state and local governments and other Federal agencies.

3.2 Implementing Plans and Procedures

Plans and procedures for implementation of the EPA-RERP should be developed by each office and region, and made available to the federal, State, local government and Indian Tribes emergency response communities, and disseminated to EPA headquarters and regional staff, and members of the EPA emergency response teams. ORIA maintains up-to-date copies of all implementation documents which define the duties and responsibilities of emergency response personnel for each EPA organization as defined in the EPA-RERP. Each EPA office will promptly notify ORIA of any changes in their applicable procedures.

The NCP serves as the basis for planning and utilization of Federal resources when responding to releases or threats of radiological releases. Response actions under the EPA-RERP will follow the policies, procedures, directives and guidance developed to carry out the provisions contained in the NCP and other recognized rules and regulations, so that responses are consistent with the NCP.

As necessary, ORIA will update the emergency preparedness and response guidance, including the EPA-RERP, in order to reflect recent experience, and to provide a harmonized set of emergency preparedness documents and opportunities for training. This will be accomplished by revising the Agency guidance on the technical and programmatic elements of emergency response, and developing practices that can be used to apply the procedures immediately. ORIA will also conduct training workshops on best practices, and utilize the updated material as a basis for technical cooperation/assistance efforts to enhance the emergency response capability of States, local governments and Indian Tribes.

Implementing procedures should be reviewed every two years and revised as necessary to incorporate changes to federal emergency response plans, the EPA emergency response mission, plans and procedures, or lessons learned from training exercises. As a minimum, implementing procedures/guidance should cover the following:

- training and exercises
- concept of operations
- radiological assessment capabilities
- notification and communication requirements
- EPA personnel emergency response duties
- medical surveillance
- protective actions recommendations
- long-term environmental monitoring

The EPA-RERP will be maintained under the direction of the Director of the Office of Radiation and Indoor Air (ORIA), in consultation with the Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (OERR), Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (CEPPO), and

other members of the NICT. Each office should maintain a controlled distribution list for all procedures developed to implement the requirements of the RERP. This distribution list should be reviewed periodically to ensure that it remains up to date.

EPA Headquarters will develop, maintain, and distribute a "Policies and Procedures Manual for the implementation of the EPA-RERP that will document the applicable operations and procedures for this Plan (such as national-level policies) that are not covered in the FRERP/NCP or other authoritative documents. When published, this manual will be an appendix to the EPA-RERP.

3.3 Training

Offices within EPA that have a significant role in responding to radiological incidents and emergencies *may develop and conduct* training courses to ensure the readiness and competence of the various agency response organizations. Such training should be conducted by personnel experienced in radiological emergency response management, to provide detailed instructions relevant to the position in which staff are employed or expected to be employed during any given incident. The training may be conducted by EPA staff, other federal agencies/departments, or private contractors. ORIA will maintain on an ongoing basis, a list of available training workshops, seminars and courses.

At a minimum, ORIA will develop training program(s) to ensure that Agency emergency response personnel are able to respond effectively to all types of radiological/nuclear emergencies. ORIA will offer fundamental training classes and workshops, and may collaborate with others on specific training activities. Training activities will be planned annually, offered as frequently as allocated resources would permit, and will include the following topics relative to radiological response plans, procedures, and equipment:

- federal emergency response planing,
- procedures for using radiation monitoring equipment;
- notification and communications requirements;
- exposure reduction and hazard mitigation techniques; and
- emergency dose limits.

This training may be conducted by EPA, other federal departments/agencies, or their contractors. ORIA will maintain a list of training classes or courses, and training programs.

Radiological emergency field responders must have successfully completed this training program within a satisfactory period of time upon employment or before assignment that calls for emergency response duties. Less experienced workers should not be assigned unsupervised positions or activities. Seasoned employees should be encouraged to attend refresher courses to maintain a maximum level of readiness and competency. Successful completion of radiological

response training coureses should be reported to ORIA for record keeping and monitoring of the staff readiness and capabilities to respond. ORIA will also develop indicators for the EPA radiological training program consistent with the agency's overall goals for achieving exemplary preparedness.

3.4 Drills and Exercises

Drills and exercises will cover a full range of response actions, and will involve the EPA teams and participants from States and local governments, other federal agencies, and foreign and international organizations, where appropriate. ORIA will take the lead for coordinating the development and implementation of exercises and drills with CEPPO, OERR, field offices, and other appropriate organizations. ORIA will also document and issue after action reports to reflect participants' feedback, lessons learned, and exercise evaluation. These reports will be made available and disseminated to interested parties. The lessons learned during these exercises help the agency to focus its mission and objectives and streamline its radiological emergency response program, modify operational procedures, and rectify response weaknesses.

The RERT members are periodically deployed to the site of an exercise. If possible, drills and exercises should be timed to correspond to selected exercises of emergency response plans conducted by Federal, State, Tribal, and/or local agencies. A separate training procedure will be established detailing RERT qualification requirements, recurring training or retraining requirements, exercise participation requirements, physical requirements, annual medical exams, and member replacement criteria.

Additionally, the EPA in conjunction with State and local government, exercises the FRERP, and coordinates its exercises with the Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee's (FRPCC's) Subcommittee on Federal Response to avoid duplication, and to invite participation by other Federal agencies. Members of the senior, executive and upper management will be invited to participate in these exercises. Where appropriate, ORIA assists other Federal agencies and State and local governments with planning and training activities designed to improve response capabilities.

3.5 Resource Assessment

A frequent review of the Agency's radiation resources should be conducted to examine, evaluate and determine the level of radiological emergency preparedness needs, and establish future planning requirements. ORIA will coordinate with OERR and CEPPO, a resource assessment once every two years. A separate Assessment Procedure will be established and will ensure *comprehensive* evaluation of the EPA radiological emergency response program. Review/ evaluation activities will address, at a minimum, the following:

- Organization and Management
- Plans and Procedures
- Training, Drills, and Exercises
- Facilities, Equipment, and Resources
- Accident Assessment
- Notification and Communication
- Personnel Needs and Protection
- Public Information and Stakeholders Outreach

3.6 Plan Maintenance and Update

Plans and applicable procedures referenced in the EPA-RERP should be reviewed every two years to determine currency and applicability. Response organizations involved in radiological emergencies should document and report lessons learned from training, exercises and drills. ORIA in consultation with OERR and CEPPO, will take the lead in coordinating further review and revisions of radiological response plans, procedures and training programs, and for addressing comments and discussion resulting from this process. Also, ORIA will maintain control and distribution of the EPA-RERP, and will review it as necessary.

ANNEX A: AUTHORITIES

STATUTES, AGREEMENTS, MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING, EXECUTIVE ORDERS AND PRESIDENTIAL DECISION DIRECTIVES

The following Statutes, Agreements, Memoranda of Understanding, Executive Orders and Presidential Decision Directives govern the EPA response to a radiological incident:

1. The Atomic Energy Act (AEA) of 1954, as amended, 42 USC 2011-2296; Reorganization Plan no. 3 of 1970.
2. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief & Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288, as amended).
3. National Oil & Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 1994.
4. Public Health Service Act, as amended, 42 USC 241 et seq. (1970).
5. Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended, 33 USC 1251 et seq. (1972).
6. Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA).
7. Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 (SDWA).
8. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, (Public Law 96-510), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Re-authorization Act of 1986 (SARA), (Public Law 99-499).
9. Clean Air Act (CAA), as amended, 42 USC 7401 et seq. (1990).
10. International Atomic Energy Agency's "Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident," and "Convention on Assistance In the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency" (1986).
11. Memorandum of Understanding Between EPA and the Department of the Air Force (DAF); Department of Energy (DOE); Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Food and Drug Administration (FDA); Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC); and Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Concerning the Federal Response to Radioactive Contamination from Specified Foreign Nuclear Detonations (1979).
12. Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities, Executive Order 12656 (1988).
13. Presidential Decision Directive No. 39 (*classified SECRET*), 1995.
14. Executive Order 12148, Federal Emergency Management, July 1979.
15. Presidential Decision Directive No. 62, Combating Terrorism, May 1998.
16. Presidential Decision Directive No. 63, Protecting America's Critical Infrastructures, May 1998.
17. 44 Code of Federal Regulations, part 351, Radiological Emergency Planning and Preparedness.
18. Executive Order 12656, Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities, November 18, 1988, 3 CFR, 1988, Comp., p. 585.

ANNEX B: EPA-RERP RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

Within the Federal government, numerous plans, and programs outline responsibilities for response and/or preparedness activities for radiological incidents or emergencies at the national or international level. These include the Federal Response Plan, the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan, and the National Contingency Plan.

1. National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan

NCP Purpose. As required by section § 105 of CERCLA, and amended by the SARA, and by §311 (d)(1) of the Clean Water Act, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR Part 300, provides the regulatory provisions for emergency response, and response organizational structure, procedures, and enforcement. Depending on the nature of the release, the NCP assigns emergency response responsibilities to EPA, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), DOE, or DOD, as appropriate. The NCP also assigns the OSC to manage and coordinate the emergency response.

NCP OSC. The NCP OSC is a federal official predesignated by EPA for inland areas and by the Coast Guard for Coastal areas. The OSC coordinates all containment, removal and disposal efforts and resources during an incident. These include federal, state, local and responsible party efforts. The OSC has access to the special forces when warranted, to support response efforts. The OSC can also be a source of valuable support and information to the local response community. In the case of EPA's response activities, the OSC is assigned to manage and coordinate the emergencies, and to identify the requirements for funding, preparing and responding to releases of oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, and/or contaminants.

NCP Scope. NCP response provisions are regulations governing EPA response to releases of hazardous substances, including radionuclides. The NCP is applicable to EPA response activities under all circumstances including EPA LFA FRERP responses and supporting most other Federal LFA-FRERP emergency response activities. NCP Section 300.130(f) adopts FRERP notification and assistance procedures requirements for both lead and support agency activities, among the Federal family and when providing assistance to the state and local government. Because the NCP applies, EPA can expend Superfund monies, and can invoke CERCLA enforcement authorities. CERCLA ARARs and permit waiver provisions also apply, as appropriate.

NCP Limitations. There are two important circumstances where CERCLA and, therefore, the NCP do not apply. The NCP does <u>not</u> apply to certain releases of nuclear material from NRCom-licensed nuclear reactors. Specifically, the NCP does not apply to releases of source, byproduct, or special nuclear material during incidents subject to NRCom's requirements for the financial protection of Section 170 of the AEA. Nuclear reactors are the only facilities currently subject to NRCom's Price Anderson Act (AEA Section 170) requirements. This exemption is very narrow (exempts from CERCLA), and only covers certain releases from NRCom or

Agreement State licensed nuclear reactors. The vast majority of NRCom licenses are not exempt from CERCLA.

In addition, CERCLA and the NCP do not apply to certain releases from uranium mill tailings sites designated under §102(a)(1) or 302(a) of the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978. Both of these exemptions are established in CERCLA Section 101(22), under the definition of release. Not coincidentally, Congress provided funding from other sources to address such releases. [Source material is defined as (1) natural uranium, thorium, or any combination thereof or (2) ores which contain 0.05 percent or more (by weight) of uranium or thorium. Byproduct material is (1) any material made radioactive by exposure to radiation in the process of producing or using special nuclear material or (2) the wastes produced by the extraction or concentration of uranium or thorium from ore. Special nuclear material is defined as plutonium, or uranium enriched in the U-235 or U-238 isotope.]

NCP Reporting Requirements. Private parties including industry, governmental, non-governmental organizations and citizens, are required to report releases of hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities to the National Response Center. For radionuclides the reportable quantity is units of activity (curies), as identified in 40 CFR, Part 302, reportable quantities for radionuclides (Federal Register May 24, 1989). This does not limit in any way EPA's ability to respond to a release of any amount of radiological material which poses a threat to public health, welfare or the environment. The reporting requirements also do not apply to radioactive releases that are in compliance with a legally enforceable license, permit, regulation, or order issued pursuant to the AEA. *However, any release that is above the federally permitted level by an amount equal to the reportable quantity units (as established in Appendix B, Table 302.4, of 40 CFR Part 302.4) would be subject to the CERCLA notification requirements.*

NCP-FRERP Provisions. If a discharge or release involves radioactive material, the NCP requires, when appropriate, that Federal agencies act in accordance with the notification and assistance procedures contained in the FRERP. Section 300.130 (f) of the NCP states that "Where appropriate, when a discharge or release involves radioactive materials, the lead or support federal agency shall act consistent with the notification and assistance procedures described in the appropriate Federal Radiological Plan. For the purpose of the NCP, the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP) is the appropriate plan. Most radiological discharges and releases do not result in FRERP activation and should be handled in accordance with the NCP..."

Federally Permitted Releases. Federally permitted releases are exempted from CERCLA reporting and liability (enforcement) provisions. However, Federally permitted releases are not exempted from CERCLA response activity, but response costs for such response actions are generally not recoverable. This exemption is sometimes misunderstood. CERCLA Section

101(10), the definition of Federally permitted release, provides that CERCLA does not apply to legally enforceable license, permit, regulation or order issued pursuant to AEA. This exemption only applies to the "permitted" level of radiation cited in the permit, license, etc. Releases of quantities, levels, concentrations, and kinds of radiative materials from such a facility which are above permitted levels, or are not specifically permitted, are subject to CERCLA response actions and cost-recovery. [This is no different from hazardous releases permitted by NPDES.]

Releases of NRCom Licensed Nuclear Material are Subject to CERCLA/NCP Authority. Releases of NRCom licensed material, unless it is from an NRCom licensed Nuclear reactor, are subject to CERCLA and the NCP. However, NRCom or the Agreement State should seek to enforce NRCom regulations before EPA utilizes NCP authorities.

Superfund Dollars Can not be Expended on DOD & DOE Materials. EPA will not expend Superfund monies to address releases of DOE and DOD radiological material. Both the NCP and Executive Order 12580 mandate DOE and DOD to provide their own OSCs. DOD and DOE are also PRPs for releases from their own facilities. Such cleanups must be funded by DOE and DOD. Pursuant to the NCP, EPA may expend Superfund monies to address a releases of NASA materials in an emergency, but NASA should pay for such cleanups, and is FRERP LFA.

2. Federal Response Plan (FRP)

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act provides authority for the Federal government to respond to disasters and emergencies in order to provide assistance to save lives and protect public health, safety, and property. The Federal Response Plan (FRP) establishes the basic mechanisms and structures for provision of Federal assistance to a State and its affected local governments impacted by a catastrophic disaster or emergency situation. Twenty seven (27) departments and agencies are signatories to the FRP, they are as follows.

1. Dept. of Agriculture
2. Dept. of Commerce
3. Dept. of Defense
4. Dept. of Education
5. Dept. of Energy
6. Dept. of Health & Human Services
7. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development
8. Dept. of the Interior
9. Dept. of Justice
10. Dept. of Labor
11. Dept. of State
12. Dept. of Transportation
13. Dept. of the Treasury
14. Dept. of Veteran Affairs
15. Agency for International Development
16. American National Red Cross
17. Environmental Protection Agency
18. Federal Communication Commission
19. Federal Emergency Management Agency
20. General Services Administration
21. Interstate Commerce Commission
22. National Aeronautics & Space Administration
23. National Communications System
24. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
25. Office of Personnel Management
26. Tennessee Valley Authority
27. U.S. Postal Service

Signatories to the Federal Response Plan

ANNEX B: EPA-RERP RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS (cont.)

FRP Purpose. The FRP is based on the fundamental assumption that a significant disaster or emergency will overwhelm the capability of State, Tribal, and local governments (hereafter referred to as State and local governments) to carry out extensive emergency operations. Consequently, resources of Federal departments and agencies, which are grouped into Emergency Support Functions (ESF's), are used to provide Federal response assistance to the State. Box B.1 below lists the twelve ESF's delineated in the April 1992 version of the FRP. New annexes specifically covering radiological emergencies and terrorist incidents are currently proposed for the next revision of the FRP.

FRP Annexes. One of the proposed new annexes, Radiological Emergencies, will describe the concept of operations for providing Federal assistance under the Stafford Act to State and local governments in response to a radiological emergency. Additionally, it will describe the relationship between the FRP and the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP). FEMA will employ this new annex to coordinate with the affected States the use of Federal resources for situations in which the President determines that additional Federal assistance is required to satisfy unmet needs of the State. FEMA would be responsible for coordinating non-radiological support using the structure of the FRP.

Box B. 1 - Emergency Support Functions and Primary Agencies

Emergency Support Function	**Primary Agency**
ESF #1- Transportation	Department of Transportation (**DOT**)
ESF # 2 - Communications	National Communications System
ESF # 3 - Public Works and Engineering[1]	Department of Defense (**DOD**) US Army Corps of Engineers
ESF #4 - Firefighting[1]	US Department of Agriculture (**USDA**) US Forest Service
ESF #5 - Information and Planning[1]	Federal Emergency Management Agency (**FEMA**)
ESF #6 - Mass Care	American Red Cross
ESF #7 - Resource Support	General Services Administration (**GSA**)
ESF #8 - Health and Medical Services	Department of Health and Human Services (**HHS**), US Public Health Service
ESF #9 - Urban Search and Rescue	DOD
ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials	Environmental Protection Agency (**EPA**)
ESF #11 - Food	USDA
ESF #12 - Energy	Department of Energy (**DOE**)
Other Annexes to the FRP:	
Radiological Emergencies[2]	Lead Federal Agency
Terrorist Incidents	Federal Bureau of Investigation (**FBI**) or FEMA

[1] EPA supports the primary department/agency for these ESFs

[2] The Lead Federal Agency (LFA) will be determined in accordance with the requirements of the FRERP

FRP Coordination. Under the provisions of the Stafford Act, the President will appoint a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) as his representative to coordinate the overall delivery of Federal assistance. Federal departments and agencies will provide response assistance directly to the State, under the overall direction of the FCO. Should there be a Presidential decision not to declare an emergency, the authorities of the Stafford Act do not pertain; FEMA and ESF primary agencies may not use those authorities to task other Federal agencies or to access Federal resources to provide assistance without a Presidential declaration. In this case, Federal agencies will respond in accordance with their own statutory and funding resources. The FRP will be used to supplement, not supplant, the provisions of the FRERP, which was developed under department and agency statutory authorities other than the Stafford Act.

3. Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP)

FRERP Purpose. The Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP) establishes an organized emergency response capability for timely, coordinated action by Federal agencies to assist State and local governments in a peacetime radiological emergency. The FRERP describes the capabilities, responsibilities, and authorities of Federal agencies and a concept for integrating the activities of these agencies to protect public health and safety. However, the FRERP recognizes the role of State and local governments to determine and implement any measures to protect life, property, and the environment in areas not under the control of a Federal agency.

FRERP Scope. The FRERP covers any peacetime radiological emergency that has or is expected to have a significant radiological effect within the U.S., its territories, possessions, or territorial waters and that could require a Federal multi-agency response. Emergencies occurring at fixed nuclear facilities or during the transportation of radioactive materials, including nuclear weapons, fall within the scope of the FRERP regardless of whether the facility or radioactive materials are publicly or privately owned, Federally regulated, regulated by an Agreement State, or not regulated at all. The FRERP covers the total Federal response, with emphasis on the "off-site" area, or that area beyond the immediate site of the emergency.

FRERP Provisions. The FRERP does not alter the authorities or responsibilities ascribed to any agency on a day-to-day basis. The FRERP is an interagency agreement written in the form of a plan and has no statutory authority of its own. Each signatory agency uses its own authorities when implementing a FRERP response. Box B- 2 below lists the seventeen Federal agencies that participate in the FRERP. However, the FRERP does assign a responsibility to specific agencies for leading and coordinating the activities of other agencies (referred to as Lead Federal Agencies [LFA's] in the FRERP) either under that agency's statutory authority or in response to a request for assistance from an affected State. Therefore, each Federal agency is required to develop and maintain an agency-unique plan that describes a detailed concept of operations within the framework of the FRERP.

Box B-2 Federal Agencies Participating in the FRERP

1. Department of Agriculture
2. Department of Commerce
3. Department of Defense
4. Department of Energy
5. Department of Health and Human Services
6. Department of Housing and Urban Development
7. Department of Interior
8. Department of Justice
9. Department of State
10. Department of Transportation
11. Department of Veteran Affairs
12. Environmental Protection Agency
13. Federal Emergency Management Agency
14. General Services Administration
15. National Aeronautics and Space Administration
16. National Communication System
17. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

LFA Role. It is as follows: (1) deploys LFA response personnel to the scene and provide liaison to the State and local authorities as appropriate; (2) designates a Federal OSCom at the scene of the emergency to manage onsite activities and coordinate the overall Federal response to the emergency; (3) establishes bases of Federal operation, such as the JOC and the JIC; (4) coordinates the Federal response with the owner/operator; and (5) provides advice on the radiological hazard to the Federal response.

FRERP Applicability. Box B-3 below shows various types of emergencies and identifies the LFA under those circumstances. In the event of an unforeseen type of emergency, Federal agencies will confer upon receipt of notification of the emergency to determine which agency is the LFA. This determination will be made by representatives from headquarters and field offices of the affected agencies.

The FRERP is used as the coordinating plan when the appropriate LFA determines that a radiological emergency may be expected to have a significant radiological effect. A FRERP response may also occur as a result of a direct request for assistance from a State, Tribal, or local official, radioactive materials licensee, an industry official, or member of the general public. FEMA assists the LFA in coordinating emergency response activities critical to ensuring an effective and efficient Federal multi-agency response to the emergency. However, FEMA's responsibilities are limited to the non-radiological aspects of the emergency.

DOE, for example, may respond to a State or LFA request for assistance by dispatching a Radiological Assistance Program (RAP) team. If the situation requires more assistance than a RAP team can provide, DOE will alert or activate additional resources. This may involve the establishment of a Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC).

In addition to assigning specific responsibilities to the LFA during a radiological emergency, the FRERP also assigns DOE the lead responsibility for coordinating Federal radiological monitoring and assessment assistance during the early phase of the emergency.

Box B-3 Lead Federal Agencies for Radiological Emergencies

Type of Emergency	Lead Federal Agency
1. Nuclear Facility	
a. Licensed by the NRC or an Agreement State	NRCom
b. Owned or operated by DOD or DOE	DOD or DOE
c. Not licensed, owned, or operated by a Federal agency or an Agreement State	EPA
2. Transportation of Radioactive Materials	
a. Shipment of Materials licensed by NRC or an Agreement State	NRCom
b. Materials Shipped by or for DOD or DOE	DOD or DOE
c. Shipment of Materials Not licensed or owned by a Federal agency or an Agreement State	EPA
3. Satellites containing radioactive material	NASA or DOD
4. Impact from foreign source or unknown source	EPA
5. Other Types of Emergencies	LFA's confer

4. United States Government Interagency Domestic Counter-Terrorism Concept Of Operations Plan (CONPLAN)

CONPLAN Purpose. The CONPLAN establishes a structure for a systematic, coordinated, and effective national response to threats or acts of terrorism in the United States, and defines procedures for the use of Federal resources to augment and support local and State governments. It encompasses both crisis and consequence management responsibilities, and articulates the coordination and implementation between these missions.

CONPLAN Scope. The CONPLAN is a strategic document that reflects operational concepts and provides planning guidance for responding to a terrorist threat or incident within the U.S. Therefore, the CONPLAN serves as the foundation for further development of detailed Federal agency, regional, State, and local operations plans and procedures to implement response activities in a timely and efficient manner to deter or respond to acts of terrorism. The CONPLAN outlines how the Federal response, encompassing both crisis and consequence management, to a terrorist threat will be organized and directed. It includes guidelines for notification of Federal agencies and coordination of emergency public information activities across all levels of government. The CONPLAN suggests ways in which Federal, State and local agencies can most effectively integrate and synchronize their response actions. The degree to which the Federal resources and response activities will augment and integrate with local agencies will be based upon the unique nature of each incident, the capabilities of the local jurisdiction, and the activities necessary to prevent or mitigate the specific threat.

CONPLAN Authority. The CONPLAN does not supersede any existing authorities or responsibilities assigned to any agency. Rather, it provides a coordination structure under which the Federal agencies involved in responding to a threatened or actual terrorist incident will carry out those responsibilities. In addition, the CONPLAN provides guidance on the responsibilities of supporting agencies in assisting the Lead Federal Agency overall, and the FBI in crisis management and FEMA in consequence management.

ANNEX C - DEFINITIONS

Advisory Team for Environment, Food, and Health (The Advisory Team) -- A team of representatives from the EPA, HHS, and USDA, and representatives from other Federal agencies as necessary, convened by the LFA when the radiological emergency has the potential for off-site consequences. The primary function of the Advisory Team is to provide timely interagency advice and recommendations to the LFA and the State in the following areas:

1. Environmental assessments (field monitoring) required for developing recommendations;
2. PAG's and their application to the emergency;
3. Protective action recommendations using data and assessment from the FRMAC;
4. Protective actions to prevent or minimize contamination of milk, food, and water and to prevent or minimize exposure through ingestion;
5. Recommendations regarding the disposition of contaminated livestock and poultry;
6. Recommendations for minimizing losses of agricultural resources for radiation effects;
7. Availability of food, animal feed, and water supply inspection programs to assure wholesomeness.
8. Relocation, reentry, and other radiation protection measures prior to recovery;
9. Recommendations for recovery, return, and clean-up issues;
10. Health and safety advice or information for the public and for workers;
11. Estimate effects of radioactive releases on human health and environment;
12. Guidance on the use of radio-protective substances (e.g., thyroid blocking agents), including dosage and projected radiation doses that warrant the use of such drugs; and
13. Other matters, as requested by the LFA.

Agreement State -- A State that has entered into an Agreement under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, in which NRC has delegated to such States certain regulatory authorities 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 off-site radiological impact.

Catastrophic Disaster Response Group (CDRG) -- The CDRG is a headquarters-level group which addresses national-level policy issues and support requirements from the FCO and field response elements. Its members have access to the appropriate policymakers in their respective Emergency Information and Coordination Center (EICC).

Consequence Management -- Those activities conducted by Federal, State, and local emergency response personnel in order to mitigate or eliminate the adverse impacts associated with nuclear, chemical, or biological (NBC) terrorist incidents. FEMA is the Lead Agency for coordinating consequence management activities at the Federal level of government.

Coordinate -- To advance systematically an exchange of information among principals who have or may have a need to know certain information in order to carry out their role in a response.

Crisis Management -- Crisis management involves all the measures to confirm the threat, investigate, gather evidence, locate and capture the terrorists and their weapons, and prosecute the terrorists under Federal law. The FBI is assigned the role of Lead Agency for all crisis management activities. EPA in support of the FBI takes preemptive, mitigative measures to prevent, limit or mitigate threat of release or release while in the crisis phase of a response.

Disaster Field Office (DFO) -- A center established in or near the designated area from which the Federal Coordinating Officer and representatives of Federal response agencies will interact with State and local government representatives to coordinate non-technical resource support.

EPA Emergency Operations Center (EOC) -- The center located at EPA Headquarters through which EPA coordinates its national-level activities for significant incidents.

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 Information and Coordination Center (EICC) -- The FEMA facility which provides notification to Headquarters and Regional responders of the implementation of the FRP. The EICC is located in FEMA Headquarters in Washington, DC.

Emergency Preparedness Advisory Committee -- An intra-Agency response and coordination team established to coordinate the development of Agency emergency response policies such as continuation of operations and continuation of government (COOP/COG) plans.

Emergency Response Team (ERT) -- A team of Federal interagency personnel headed by FEMA deployed to the site of an emergency to serve as the FCO's key staff and assist with accomplishing FEMA responsibilities at the DFO.

Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) -- The senior Federal official appointed to act for the President in accordance with provisions of the Stafford Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended, to coordinate the overall response and recovery actions. The FCO represents the President for the

purpose of coordinating the administration of Federal relief activities in the designated area. Additionally, the FCO is delegated and performs those responsibilities of the FEMA Director outlined in Executive Order 12148 and the responsibilities delegated to the FEMA Regional Director in Title 44 CFR, Part 205 and 206. This includes authority for tasking of Federal agencies.

Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC) -- An operations center usually established near the scene of a radiological emergency from which the Federal field monitoring and assessment assistance is directed and coordinated.

Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee (FRPCC) -- An interagency committee, created by 44 CFR Part 351, to coordinate Federal radiological planning and training.

FRMAC Director -- The person designated by DOE or the EPA to manage operations in the FRMAC.

Improvised Nuclear Device (IND) Incident -- An event resulting from a deliberate act, involving nuclear weapons or nuclear materials which include the sabotage, seizure, theft, or loss of a nuclear weapon or radiological nuclear weapon component or the fabrication and employment of an IND or credible threat of either.

Interagency Committee for Public Affairs in Emergencies (ICPAE) -- The ICPAE is a permanent body composed of public affairs representatives of Federal agencies, chaired by the White House Press Secretary. Its purpose is to plan and to coordinate Federal emergency public information activities during emergencies.

Joint Information Center (JIC) -- A center established to coordinate the Federal public information activities on-scene. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. Public information officials from all participating Federal agencies should be assembled at the JIC. Public information officials from participating State and local agencies may assemble at the JIC also.

Joint Operations Center (JOC) -- Established by the LFA under the operational control of the OSC, as the focal point for management and direction of on-site activities, coordination/ establishment of State requirements/priorities, and coordination of the overall Federal response. During the Crisis Management phase of a counter terrorism incident, the FBI as the LFA establishes and controls the JOC for coordination of the response operations.

Lead Federal Agency (LFA) -- The agency which is responsible for coordinating all aspects of the federal response under the FRERP. The type of emergency determines which agency bears the LFA responsibility for a particular response. In situations where a Federal agency owns,

authorizes, regulates, or is otherwise deemed responsible for the facility or radiological activity causing the emergency and has authority to conduct and manage Federal actions onsite, that agency normally will be the LFA.

License -- An authorization 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.

Local Government -- Any county, city, village, town, district, or political subdivision of any State; any Indian tribal agency or authorized tribal organization; or any Alaskan 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 or the presence of radioactive material.

National Defense Area (NDA) -- An area established on non-Federal lands located within the United States, its possessions or its territories, for safeguarding classified defense information or protecting DOD equipment and/or material. Establishment of a National Defense Area temporarily places such non-Federal lands under the effective control of the Department of Defense and results only from an emergency event. The senior DOD representative at the scene shall define the boundary, mark it with a physical barrier, and post warning signs. The landowner's consent and cooperation shall be obtained whenever possible; however, military necessity shall dictate the final location, shape and size of the NDA.

National Emergency Management Team (NEMT)-- An intra-Agency response and coordination team established to address the essential functions and supporting activities performed within the EPA necessary to fulfill the Agency's national security emergency preparedness responsibilities as prescribed in Executive Order 12656, Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities, and other associated national security directives.

National Incident Coordination Team (NICT) -- EPA's intra-Agency team, composed of representatives from all Headquarters offices, as well as regional points-of-contact, that brings together EPA's technical, policy, program, and communications expertise, and serves as a focal point within EPA for overall coordination efforts during significant events and situations that occur outside of routine operations.

National Security Area (NSA) -- An area established on non-Federal lands located within the United States, its possessions or territories, for safeguarding classified information, and/or restricted data or equipment and material belonging to DOE or NASA. Establishment of a National Security Area temporarily places such non-Federal lands under the effective control of DOE or NASA and results only from an emergency event. The senior DOE or NASA representative having custody of the material at the scene shall define the boundary, mark it with a physical barrier, and post warning signs. The landowner's consent and cooperation shall be obtained whenever possible; however, operational necessity shall dictate the final location, shape, and size of the NSA.

Nuclear Facilities -- Installations that use or produce radioactive materials in their normal operations.

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

(1) Accidental or unauthorized launching, firing, or use by U.S. forces or U.S.-supported allied forces of a nuclear-capable weapons system;
(2) An accidental, unauthorized, or unexplained nuclear detonation;
(3) Non-nuclear detonation or burning of a nuclear weapon or nuclear component;
(4) Radioactive contamination;
(5) Jettisoning of a nuclear weapon or component; and
(6) Public hazard, actual or perceived.

Nuclear Weapon Significant Incident -- An unexpected event involving nuclear weapons, nuclear components, or nuclear weapon transport or launch vehicle when a nuclear weapon is mated, loaded, or on board, that does not fall in the nuclear weapon accident category but:

(1) Results in evident damage to a nuclear weapon or radiological nuclear weapon component to the extent that major rework, complete replacement, or examination or re-certification by DOE is required;
(2) Requires immediate action in the interest of safety or nuclear weapons security;
(3) May result in adverse public reaction (national or international) or inadvertent release of classified information; and
(4) Could lead to a nuclear weapon accident and warrants that senior national officials or agencies be informed or take action.

Off-site -- The area outside the boundary of the on-site area. For emergencies occurring at fixed nuclear facilities, "off-site" generally refers to the area beyond the facility boundary. For

emergencies that do not occur at fixed nuclear facilities and for which no physical boundary exists, the circumstances of the emergency dictates the boundary of the off-site area. Unless a Federal agency has the authority to define and control a restricted area, the State or local government defines an area as "on-site" at the time of the emergency, based on required response activities.

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

On-scene -- The area directly affected by radiological contamination and environs. On-scene includes both on-site and off-site areas.

On-Scene Commander (OSCom) -- The lead agency official designated by the LFA who at the scene of the emergency manages on-site activities and coordinates the overall Federal response to the emergency. Except for multi-incidents when ORIA provides the OSCom, the OSCom and the OSC are one and the same for incidents occurring in a single region.

On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) -- The Federal official predesignated to coordinate and direct hazardous substance removal actions. Depending upon the location of the incident, ownerships, operation or jurisdiction, the OSC may be provided by either the EPA, USCG, DOD, or DOE. For non- emergency removals, the OSC may be provided by other Federal agencies responsible for coordinating and directing actions at their respective agency facilities.

On-site -- The area within: (a) the boundary established by the owner or operator of a fixed nuclear facility, (b) the area established by the LFA as a National Defense Area or National Security Area in a nuclear weapon accident or nuclear weapon significant incident, (c) an area established around a downed/ditched U.S. spacecraft, or (d) 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.

On-site 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 LFA. This response supports State and local efforts by supporting the owner's or operator's efforts to bring the incident under control and thereby prevent or minimize off-site consequences.

Owner or Operator -- The organization that owns or operates the nuclear facility, 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.

Protective Action Guide (PAG) -- A radiation exposure or contamination level or range established by appropriate Federal or State agencies at which protective actions should be considered.

Protective Action Recommendation -- Federal advice to the State and local governments on measures they should take to avoid or reduce exposure of the public to radiation from an accidental release of radioactive material. This includes emergency actions such as sheltering, evacuation, and prophylactic use of iodine. It also includes longer term measures to avoid or minimize exposure to residual radiation or exposure through the ingestion pathway such as restriction of food, temporary relocation, and permanent resettlement.

Public Information Officer (PIO) -- Official at headquarters or in the field responsible for preparing and coordinating the dissemination of public information in cooperation with other responding Federal, State, and local agencies.

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

Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT) -- A response team dispatched to the site of a radiological incident by the Team Commander, or requested by a federal OSC for support in response to a radiological incident. RERT's members are comprised of staff at EPA Headquarters, ORIA-Labs, and Regional Offices.

Radiological Response Coordinator -- The Radiological Response Coordinator is a term used in the NCP for the designated ORIA member who receives emergency notification, notifies the appropriate Agency personnel, assesses the need for response and makes response recommendations to the Director of ORIA. The designated ORIA member maintains cognizance of accident conditions and responses, and documents the accident and the EPA response.

Regional Operations Center -- The temporary operations facility for FEMA's coordination of Federal response and recovery activities, located at the FEMA Regional Office (or at the Federal Regional Center) and led by the FEMA Regional Director or Deputy Director until the DFO becomes operational. Coordination of operations shifts to the State EOC upon arrival of the ERT at that location. From that time forward, the Regional Operations Center performs a support role for Federal staff at the disaster scene.

Regional Radiation Program Manager (RRPM) - The RRPM is a designated program manager and/or unit supervisor responsible for the radiation program activities in the EPA regional office. Each of the EPA Regions has assigned a RRPM. He/She is responsible for the regional radiation program activities and coordinates with ORIA and the two laboratories.

Recovery -- Recovery, in this document, includes all types of emergency actions dedicated to the continued protection of the public or to promoting the resumption of normal activities in the affected area.

Recovery Plan -- A plan developed by each State, with assistance from the responding Federal agencies, for the responsible party to restore the affected area.

Reportable Quantity -- CERCLA requires that persons in charge of vessels or facilities from which a hazardous substance, including any radionuclide, has been released within a 24-hour period in a quantity equal to or greater than its reportable quantity immediately notify the National Response Center of the release. Reportable quantities for radionuclides are specified in 40 CFR 302.4, Appendix B.

Senior EPA Official (SEPAO) -- The EPA person responsible for the direction and coordination of all the activities of Agency personnel in the field in accordance with the relevant agency policy, delegation and/or directives. This individual represents EPA in all phases of the on-scene response. The duties of the SEPAO include assigning, deploying, and returning EPA staff and equipment committed to the emergency response; maintaining an awareness of the emergency conditions and responses and any changes in them; providing frequent status reports to the Radiological Response Coordinator in Washington and the appropriate Regional Radiation Program Manager; and arranging for media briefings on EPA activities. (If FEMA is present, FEMA will provide briefings on all Federal activities.) Official appointed by the Director of ORIA to assume the role of FRMAC Director at the transition of response coordination responsibility.

Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) – Under the direction of the OSC, the SSCs provide scientific support for response operational decisions and for coordinating on-scene scientific activity. Generally, SSCs are provided by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency (NOAA) in coastal and marine areas, and by EPA in inland Regions.

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 a Federal radiological emergency response are represented on this subcommittee.

Transportation Emergency -- For the purpose of this plan, any emergency that involves a transportation vehicle or shipment containing radioactive materials.

Transportation of Radioactive Materials -- The loading, unloading, movement, or temporary storage en-route of radioactive materials.

ANNEX D - OTHER EPA ORGANIZATIONS

During emergencies, various agency headquarters offices play a role in EPA's response to radiological releases. The key offices involved are as follows.

1. **Office of the Administrator (OA)** -. The Administrator is responsible for the overall radiological incident/emergency response.

2. **Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations (OCIR)** - This office supports OAR in responding to media and Congressional inquiries during a radiological incident. The Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations (OCIR) coordinates all direct contacts with members of Congress and Congressional staff. OCIR also coordinates with FEMA Headquarters and the LFA to arrange EPA participation in Congressional relations during multi-Federal agency responses. The responsibility for management of Congressional relations is assumed according to the level of response. When EPA responds alone, the EPA Regional Congressional Liaison assists the Regional Office and the Senior EPA Official in contacting appropriate Congressional offices and providing informational briefings, as necessary.

For a Federal multi-agency response, FEMA, in coordination with the LFA Congressional Liaison Officer, provides information to members of Congress. This information is coordinated with other Federal agency Congressional Liaison Officials, in accordance with the FRERP. In support of FEMA, EPA Regional Congressional Relations Staff coordinate with FEMA Regional Offices to respond to inquiries from local Congressional staff and provide informational briefings. FEMA coordination does not preclude direct communication and information exchange between Congressional representatives and individual Federal agencies. Federal agencies should, however, report such contacts to EPA and FEMA to ensure Federal agency information is consistent.

3. **Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (OERR)** - Within OSWER, OERR is responsible for coordinating regional oil and hazardous substance response personnel and activities, and for response funding, guidance, training, and other "national" activities. Also, OERR participates in a radiological emergency involving CERCLA response authority to address releases of radionuclides including manmade radionuclides. A CERCLA response could take the form of an emergency, time critical, non-time critical, or a remedial response action. If CERCLA authority is used, the response action is carried out in accordance with the NCP. NCP responses do not require a State request. All NCP activities are directed by the On-Scene Coordinator when operating under the authority of the NCP, in coordination with OERR, ORIA and the Regional Radiation Program Manager.

4. **Office of Communications, Education, and Media Relations (OCEMR)** - The extent of EPA management of press and public relations depends to a large degree on whether EPA responds alone or as part of a Federal multi-agency response. When EPA responds alone, OCEMR assists EPA Regional Offices and the Senior EPA Official in arranging and conducting

local media briefings and preparing local news releases. OCEMR performs similar services for OAR at EPA Headquarters and, for multi-agency coordination, provides representatives to the Interagency Committee on Public Affairs in Emergencies (ICPAE).

The ICPAE, chaired by the Press Secretary to the President, coordinates overall Federal agency emergency public information activities during emergencies. Federal information released to the public and media during the post-event period will be coordinated and disseminated from headquarters offices by the establishment of a ICPAE National Joint Information Center (JIC) in Washington, D.C., until an on-scene JIC is operational in the affected area. Once the on-scene JIC is declared operational, it will assume primary responsibility for originating and coordinating Federal information released to the public and news media. The ICPAE National JIC will continue to support the Washington press corps, provide policy guidance and support, and provide coverage for the President and other Federal agencies, for as long as needed.

When EPA is the LFA, OCEMR establishes a JIC near the emergency in coordination with other Federal, State, and local officials. EPA encourages all Federal emergency response organizations to dedicate a JIC spokesperson to the site. The JIC provides timely, accurate, and consistent information regarding the radiological incident status, response actions, and instructions for the affected population. *Public information coordination is most effective when the owner/operator, Federal, State, local, and other relevant information sources participate jointly. The primary location for linking these sources is the JIC.*

During a Federal multi-agency response, FEMA works with the LFA to disseminate public information concerning Federal emergency response activities, in accordance with the FRERP. The EPA Regional Public Affairs Office, ORIA's public outreach groups and OCEMR at EPA Headquarters assist the LFA in understanding EPA involvement in the response and arrange for EPA participation in media interchanges.

5. **Office of Water (OW)** - This office coordinates and assists State and local emergency response agencies to ensure availability of potable water during a radiological incident. For States that have accepted primary enforcement responsibility to provide potable water under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, OW only monitors State emergency response efforts and takes no action unless requested by the affected State or unless information indicates that the State is unsuccessful in providing potable water.

In the event State agency capabilities are exceeded, OW facilitates and coordinates EPA and other Federal assistance to prevent or control the use of radiologically contaminated water. All Headquarters OW activities are coordinated through ORIA. In addition, the OW, upon request, assists and advises the Senior EPA Official for all technical areas within its organizational responsibility, which include:

1. Establishing, in cooperation with ORIA, emergency guidance for radioactivity in drinking water;
2. Providing data on public water systems to identify and notify affected licensees and States;
3. Providing technical assistance to States or licensees concerning water treatment techniques, bypass procedures, alternate sources, and other activities related to maintaining drinking water quality and service;
4. Assisting on-scene personnel in coordinating activities to minimize the adverse impact of drinking contaminated water; and
5. Assisting State and local governments, in non-primacy States, in implementing plans and activities to provide emergency potable water supplies.

6. **Office of Research and Development (ORD)** - This Office maintains several laboratories and technical assets throughout the country which may be called upon to assist ORIA and the Regions in the event of a radiological emergency.

7. **National Incident Coordination Team (NICT)** - This team complements existing emergency response functions, and serves as a headquarters' focal point for overall support and national policy efforts during certain events. It is also responsible to bring together a multi-program team to deal with broad issues during extraordinary emergency situations.

8. **Regional Response Teams (RRTs) -** are responsible for regional planning and preparedness activities before response actions, and for providing advice and support to the OSC when activated during a response. RRT membership consists of designated representatives from each federal agency participating in the National Response Team together with State and local government representatives.

9. **National Response Team (NRT)** - The NRT's membership consists of 16 federal agencies with responsibilities, interests, and expertise in various aspects of emergency response to pollution incidents. The NRT is primarily a national planning, policy, and coordinating body and does not respond directly to incidents. The NRT provides policy guidance prior to an incidents and assistance as requested by the OSC via a RRT during an incident. NRT assistance usually takes the form of technical advice, access to additional resources/equipment or coordinating with other RRTs.

ANNEX E - REFERENCES

1. Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities, Executive Order 12656 (1988).
2. Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, 42 USC 2011 et seq. (1970), and President's Reorganization Plan Number 3, 42 USC 2021(h).
3. Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 USC 7401 et seq. (1990).
4. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (SUPERFUND), 42 USC 9601 et seq. (P.L. 96-510, December 11, 1980), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (PL 99-499) (1986).
5. Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP), Operational Plan, Federal Register, Vol. 61, No. 90, May 8, 1996.
6. Memorandum of Understanding Between EPA and the Department of the Air Force; Department of Energy; Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Food and Drug Administration; Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; Nuclear Regulatory Commission; and Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration Concerning the Federal Response to Radioactive Contamination from Specified Foreign Nuclear Detonations, April 15, 1979.
7. National Incident Coordination Team, Operational Guidelines, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, October, 1988.
8. The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, dated October 17, 1994 (40 CFR Part 300).
9. Oil Pollution Act, as amended, 33 USC 2701 et seq. (1990).
10. Presidential Decision Directive No. 39 (SECRET) (1995).
11. Public Health Service Act, as amended, 42 USC 241 et seq. (1970).
12. Radionuclide Reportable Quantity Adjustment Rule-making (40 CFR 302), 54 FR 22524, May 24, 1989.
13. The Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 USC 300f et seq. (1971).
14. Presidential Decision Directives No. 62, Combating Terrorism, May 1998.
15. Presidential Decision Directive No. 63, Protecting America’s Critical Infrastructures, May 1998.

ANNEX F - ACRONYMS

AA	Assistant Administrator
AEA	Atomic Energy Act
CDRG	Catastrophic Disaster Response Group
CEPPO	Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CONPLAN	Counter-Terrorism Concept of Operations Plan
CWA	Clean Water Act
DFO	Disaster Field Office
DOC	Department of Commerce
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOI	Department of Interior
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOS	Department of State
DOT	Department of Transportation
DVA	Department of Veterans Affairs
EICC	Emergency Information and Coordination Center (FEMA)
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERAMS	Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring System
ERT	Emergency Response Team (FEMA-led)
ESF	Emergency Support Function
EST	Emergency Support Team
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FRERP	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
FRMAC	Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center
FRP	Federal Response Plan
FRPCC	Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee
GSA	General Services Administration
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICPAE	Interagency Committee on Public Affairs in Emergencies
JIC	Joint Information Center
JOC	Joint Operations Center
LFA	Lead Federal Agency
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAREL	National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory, Montgomery, AL

ANNEX F - ACRONYMS (cont.)

NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NDA	National Defense Area
NEMT	National Emergency Management Team
NICT	National Incident Coordination Team
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (DOC)
NORM	Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials
NRC	National Response Center
NRCom	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NSA	National Security Area
OAR	Office of Air and Radiation
OCEMR	Office of Communications, Education, and Media Relations
OCIR	Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations
OD	Office Director
OW	Office of Water
OERR	Office of Emergency and Remedial Response
OPA	Oil Pollution Act
ORD	Office of Research and Development
ORIA	Office of Radiation and Indoor Air
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator (NCP Designation)
OSCom	On-Scene Commander (FRERP Designation)
OSWER	Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
PAG's	Protective Action Guides
PIO	Public Information Officer
RCC	Regional Coordination Center
RERP	Radiological Emergency Response Plan
RERT	Radiological Emergency Response Team
RIENL	Radiation and Indoor Environmental National Laboratory, Las Vegas, NV
RRPM	Regional Radiation Program Manager
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SEPAO	Senior EPA Official
SFO	Senior FEMA Official
SNM	Special Nuclear Material
SSC	Scientific Support Coordinator
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture