

697
LILCO, July 30, 1984

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

RELATED CORRESPONDENCE

DOCKETED
USNRC
Before the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board

In the Matter of)
)
LONG ISLAND LIGHTING COMPANY) Docket No. 50-322-OL-3
) (Emergency Planning
(Shoreham Nuclear Power Station,) Proceeding)
Unit 1))

LILCO'S MOTION TO ADMIT
REVISED TESTIMONY ON PHASE II
EMERGENCY PLANNING CONTENTIONS
24.0, 74 AND 75 (RELOCATION CENTERS)

For the reasons stated below, LILCO requests that the Board allow LILCO to withdraw its previously filed testimony on relocation centers and replace that testimony with the revised testimony attached to this motion.

I. Background

LILCO and Suffolk County each filed direct written testimony on Contentions 24.0, 74, and 75 on March 2, 1984. Each party moved to strike portions of the other's testimony on March 9. Late in April, Red Cross representatives informed LILCO that certain relocation centers previously relied upon by LILCO in its plan were to be changed, because officials of the centers refused to make the centers available to the Red Cross for use in emergency planning for Shoreham. By letter dated April 27, 1984, counsel for LILCO told counsel for Suffolk County which centers would be relied upon by LILCO^{1/} in light

^{1/} The fact that a change would be made was communicated by telephone to counsel for the County the same day that the Red Cross notified LILCO.

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of the information from the Red Cross, and suggested that the parties file supplemental testimony regarding relocation centers. After the parties were unable to agree on a schedule for filing additional testimony, the Board ordered on June 8, 1984 that LILCO file supplemental testimony on June 15 and the County on June 26.

LILCO filed supplemental testimony on June 15 which outlined the changes that had been described to the parties in April. On June 26, 1984, Suffolk County filed its "Revisions to the Direct Testimony of David Harris and Martin Mayer on behalf of Suffolk County regarding Contention 75." This revised testimony consists primarily of two letters, one from the District Superintendent of BOCES II and one from the President of SUNY-Farmingdale, disavowing any intention to allow their facilities to be used as relocation centers in the offsite emergency plan for Shoreham, Revision 4 of which relies on both facilities as relocation centers. LILCO filed a motion for additional time within which to pursue discovery and file a motion to strike Suffolk County's revised testimony on Contention 75 on July 6, 1984, arguing that because of the new information contained in the letters (of which LILCO had no prior notice), LILCO required discovery to obtain the basis for pursuing a motion to strike the County's revised testimony on the grounds of untimeliness and lack of foundation, and to support a claim of good cause to file supplemental testimony. The Board denied LILCO's motion (Tr. 12,830), but ruled that (1) to the extent that the LILCO motion questions the foundation for the two

letters attached to the County's testimony, the motion would be treated as a motion to strike those two letters, and (2) any changed, revised, or supplemental testimony on relocation centers filed by any party must be filed on or before July 31, 1984 (Tr. 12,834). Pursuant to this ruling, LILCO requests that the Board allow LILCO to withdraw its previously filed testimony on Contentions 24.0, 74, and 75, including the supplemental testimony filed on these issues on June 15, and replace that testimony with the revised relocation center testimony attached to this motion.^{2/}

^{2/} In ruling that revised testimony must be filed on or before July 31, 1984, the Board stated the following:

If LILCO intends to change, revise, supplement, or in any way alter its testimony on relocation centers, such testimony must be filed on or before July 31, 1984, or it must meet our test for admission as rebuttal testimony.

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Because the subject of relocation centers will be among the last subjects of this hearing, we will not permit the filing of supplemental testimony after that time. If any party wishes to amend, revise, or supplement its testimony on this subject, it must do so on or before July 31, 1984.

Tr. 12,831-32, 12,834. Although one might infer from this ruling that the Board granted the parties the right to file revised or supplemental relocation center testimony by setting the July 31 cutoff date, such a right is not expressly stated in the Board's ruling. Therefore, LILCO seeks through this motion to establish good cause for the filing of the revised testimony attached.

II. Argument

LILCO's revised testimony should be admitted because it is (1) timely, (2) relevant to an issue of decisional importance in this proceeding, and (3) not cumulative with any other testimony in the record.

First, the testimony is timely because it is being filed within the time limit set by the Board in its ruling of July 12, 1984.^{3/}

Second, the testimony is relevant to an issue of decisional importance in this proceeding. Contentions 24.0, 74, and 75 raise questions regarding the location, capacity, and suitability of relocation centers that may be used in connection with the LILCO Plan; in direct response to the two letters attached to the County's revised testimony on relocation centers, LILCO has modified its approach (as described in the revised testimony) to planning for relocation centers. The revised testimony describing the modified approach supersedes the information filed in the March 2 testimony and supplemented on June 15. In addition, LILCO has deleted in the revised testimony much of the material the County moved to strike, and has added a witness from the American Red Cross, which will materially aid in the development of the record on the issues of relocation centers. For these reasons, the prior testimony LILCO now seeks to withdraw on relocation centers, if used as the

^{3/} Suffolk County and New York State were notified orally by counsel for LILCO immediately following the Board's ruling that LILCO would seek to file revised testimony in light of the letters attached to Suffolk County's June 26 revised testimony.

basis for hearings on those issues, would not provide a complete and accurate record for decision.

Third, this revised testimony is not cumulative with any other testimony in the record, because these issues have not yet been heard (although certain issues surrounding relocation centers have been discussed in the context of other contentions), and the modified planning approach described in the revised testimony is new information.

III. Conclusion

For the reason stated above, LILCO requests that the Board (1) allow LILCO to withdraw previously filed testimony on Contentions 24.0, 74, and 75, and (2) allow LILCO to file in its place the revised testimony entitled "LILCO's Testimony on Phase II Emergency Planning Contentions 24.0, 74, and 75 (Relocation Centers)" which is attached to this motion.

Respectfully submitted,

LONG ISLAND LIGHTING COMPANY

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DATE: July 30, 1984

LILCO, July 30, 1984

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Before the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board

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LILCO'S TESTIMONY ON PHASE II EMERGENCY
PLANNING CONTENTIONS 24.0, 74, AND 75
(RELOCATION CENTERS)

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LILCO, July 30, 1984

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LILCO'S TESTIMONY ON PHASE II EMERGENCY
PLANNING CONTENTIONS 24.0, 74, AND 75
(RELOCATION CENTERS)

1. Q. Please state your names and business addresses.

A. [Cordaro] My name is Matthew C. Cordaro and my business address is Long Island Lighting Company, 175 East Old Country Road, Hicksville, New York, 11801.

[Rasbury] My name is Frank M. Rasbury and my business address is Nassau County Chapter, American Red Cross, 264 Old Country Road, Mineola, New York, 11501.

[Robinson] My name is Elaine D. Robinson and my business address is Long Island Lighting Company, 100 East Old Country Road, Hicksville, New York, 11801.

[Weismantle] My name is John A. Weismantle and my business address is Long Island Lighting Company, 100 East Old Country Road, Hicksville, New York, 11801.

2. Q. Please summarize your professional qualifications.

A. [Cordaro] I am Vice President of Engineering and Administration for LILCO. My professional qualifications have been offered into evidence as part of the document entitled "Professional Qualifications of LILCO Witnesses." I am sitting on this panel to provide the LILCO management perspective on emergency planning and to answer any questions pertinent to management. My role in emergency planning for Shoreham is to ensure that the needs and requirements of emergency planning are being met and that the technical direction and content of emergency planning are being conveyed to corporate management. As such, I am familiar with the issues surrounding relocation centers.

[Rasbury] I am the Executive Director of the Nassau County Chapter, American Red Cross with the business address of 264 Old Country Road, Mineola, New York, 11501.

My collegiate education was obtained at Los Angeles City College and the University of California at Los Angeles from 1946-1950, with continuing course work while in the military. Prior to joining Red Cross, I served in the Army for over 20 years, rising from Private to Lieutenant Colonel. My decorations include the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star, and the Army Commendation Medal. I retired from active military service in February, 1971.

As Executive Director of our Red Cross chapter, I am responsible for the overall functioning of all the chapter's activities, which include Disaster Preparation and Response. Under my direction, our chapter is prepared to implement plans and policies relating to the mitigation of suffering caused by disasters, natural or man-made. During Hurricane Belle in August of 1976, I took personal charge of disaster operations and supervised the establishment of shelters for displaced persons. Further, I have special knowledge concerning the behavior of nuclear materials stemming from my military training involving nuclear weaponry.

Additionally, I have been active in community activities, being a Past District Governor of Rotary International, a Past President of the Board of Directors of Cornell University's Cooperative Extension Association in Nassau County, a Past Director of The Retired Officer's Club of Long Island, a member of the Association of Former Intelligence Officers, a Life Member of the National Rifle Association, and a member of Cornell's New York State Advisory Council.

[Robinson] I am employed by LILCO as Manager of the External Organizations Division of the Local Emergency Response Implementing Organization (LERIO). My professional qualifications have been offered into evidence as part of the document entitled "Professional Qualifications of LILCO Witnesses." I presently manage the LERIO team that is responsible for incorporating outside organizations, including the Red Cross, into the emergency planning effort. As such, I am familiar with the issues surrounding relocation centers.

[Weismantle] I am Manager of the Local Emergency Response Implementing Organization for LILCO. My professional qualifications have been offered into

evidence as part of the document entitled "Professional Qualifications of LILCO Witnesses." My familiarity with the issues surrounding relocation centers stems from my work in developing and implementing the LILCO Transition Plan.

3. Q. What is the purpose of this testimony?

A. [All witnesses] Our testimony responds to Contentions 24.0, 74, and 75 regarding relocation centers, by describing (1) the planning basis for relocation centers used in the LILCO Plan, and (2) how those centers would be operated in an emergency. This testimony takes into account developments since March 2, 1984, regarding relocation centers, and replaces the previously-filed testimony by LILCO on Contentions 24.0, 74, and 75. The following attachments are included in our testimony:

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| Attachment 1 | Letter of Agreement Between LILCO and the American Red Cross |
| Attachment 2 | Letter of Understanding Between LILCO and The American Red Cross |
| Attachment 3 | "The American Red Cross Suffolk County Chapter Emergency Response Plan: Peacetime Radiological Emergencies/Nuclear Accidents" |

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| Attachment 4 | Statement of Understanding Between the State of New York and the American National Red Cross |
| Attachment 5 | Agreement Between SUNY-Farmingdale and the American Red Cross to use the facility as a shelter in disasters |
| Attachment 6 | E.L. Quarantelli and R.R. Dynes, <u>Images of Disaster Behavior: Myths and Consequences</u> , pages 14-16 |
| Attachment 7 | Hans and Sell, <u>Evacuation Risks -- An Evaluation</u> , page 52 |
| Attachment 8 | Suffolk County Radiological Emergency Response Plan, Appendix A, pages AIII-7, 8 |

4. Q. What is Contention 24.0?

A. [Cordaro, Robinson, Weismantle] Contention 24.0 reads as follows:

Contention 24.0. The Plan designates Suffolk County Community College as the relocation center to be used by evacuees from eight of the 19 zones in the EPZ (zones A-E, H-J). LILCO estimates the population of these zones to be 18,599 (26,574 in the summer). (See Plan, Appendix A, at IV-75 to 162). Suffolk County Community College is an entity of the Suffolk County government. LILCO has no agreement with Suffolk County to use Suffolk County Community College as a relocation center. Furthermore, pursuant to Suffolk County Resolution No. 456-1982 and Resolution No. 111-1983, the Suffolk County Community College will not be available for use in implementing the LILCO Plan. Therefore, there is no

relocation center designated for a significant portion of the anticipated evacuees. Thus, the proposed evacuation of zones A-E, H-J cannot and will not be implemented.

5. Q. What is the "Further Preamble to Contentions 74-77"?

A. [Cordaro, Robinson, Weismantle] The "Further Preamble to Contentions 74-77" reads as follows:

Further Preamble to Contentions 74-77. An offsite emergency plan must include means of relocating evacuees and must provide for relocation centers located at least five miles and preferably 10 miles beyond the EPZ. NUREG 0654, Sections II.J.10.g and h. Such relocation centers are essential to provide food and shelter to those evacuees who have no alternative places to stay and also to provide radiological monitoring and decontamination for evacuees and their vehicles. The relocation centers must have sufficient personnel and equipment to monitor evacuees within a 12-hour period. NUREG 0654, Section II.J.12.

The LILCO Plan calls for the establishment of relocation centers outside the EPZ at the following facilities (Plan, at 4.2-1; OPIP 4.2.1):

Suffolk County Community College
(primary)

BOCES Islip Occupational Center
(primary)

State University of New York at
Stony Brook (primary)

State University of New York at
Farmingdale (backup)

St. Joseph's College, Patchogue
(backup).

The Intervenor's contend that LILCO will be unable to provide adequate relocation centers and services for evacuees, and thus the Plan fails to comply with 10 CFR Sections 50.47(a)(1), 50.47(b)(8), 50.47(b)(10), and NUREG 0654 Section J. The specific deficiencies which lead to this conclusion are set forth in Contentions 74-77.

6. Q. What is Contention 74?

A. [Cordaro, Robinson, Weismantle] Contention 74 reads as follows:

Contention 74. Two of the three primary relocation centers designated by LILCO are well within 20 miles from the Shoreham site. Both Suffolk County Community College and the State University of New York at Stony Brook are only three miles from the plume EPZ boundary, contrary to the requirement of NUREG-0654, Section II.J.10.h.

7. Q. What is the legal standard cited in Contention 74?

A. [Cordaro, Robinson, Weismantle] The legal standard cited in Contention 74 is the following:

NUREG-0654, Section II.J.10.h

The organization's plans to implement protective measures for the plume exposure pathway shall include:

h. Relocation centers in host areas which are at least 5 miles and preferably 10 miles beyond the boundaries of the plume exposure emergency planning zone.

8. Q. What is Contention 75?

A. [Cordaro, Robinson, Weismantle] Contention 75 reads as follows:

Contention 75. The LILCO Plan provides no estimates of the number of evacuees who may require shelter in a relocation center, and the Plan fails to demonstrate that each such facility has adequate space, toilet and shower facilities, food and food preparation areas, drinking water, sleeping accommodations and other necessary facilities. Accordingly, there is no assurance that the relocation centers designated by LILCO will be sufficient in capacity to provide necessary services for the number of evacuees that will require them. Thus, LILCO fails to comply with NUREG 0654, Sections II.J.10.g and J.12.

9. Q. What are the legal standards cited in Contention 75?

A. [Cordaro, Robinson, Weismantle] The legal standards cited in Contention 75 are the following:

NUREG-0654, Section II.J.10.g

The organization's plans to implement protective measures for the plume exposure pathway shall include:

g. Means of relocation.

NUREG-0654, Section II.J.12

12. Each organization shall describe the means for registering and monitoring of evacuees at relocation centers in host areas. The personnel and

equipment available should be capable of monitoring within about a 12 hour period all residents and transients in the plume exposure EPZ arriving at relocation centers.

10. Q. Does the LILCO Transition Plan provide a "means of relocation" for evacuees as suggested in NUREG-0654 Section II.J.10.g?

A. [Cordaro, Robinson, Weismantle] Yes. LILCO relies upon the American Red Cross to provide relocation centers for evacuees from an emergency at Shoreham, pursuant to agreements with the American Red Cross (Attachments 1, 2, and 3 to this testimony).

11. Q. Why does LILCO rely upon the Red Cross to provide relocation centers?

A. [All witnesses] American Red Cross chapters throughout the country obtain agreements with facilities for use as relocation centers during any disasters that may be experienced in the area, including an accident at a nuclear power plant. Offsite plans for nuclear power plants typically rely upon this emergency planning resource of Red Cross relocation centers, rather than duplicating the Red Cross's efforts.

12. Q. Mr. Rasbury, would you please describe the American Red Cross's efforts in providing relocation centers in response to emergencies?

A. [Rasbury] In keeping with its Congressional Charter, it is the responsibility of the American Red Cross to provide relief to persons in need as a result of a disaster. The American Red Cross cooperates with all agencies and organizations whose activities are directed to the alleviation of suffering caused by all types of natural and manmade disasters, including peacetime radiological emergencies or nuclear accidents. The relief provided by the American Red Cross can include assistance in disseminating warnings, coordinating Red Cross resources for voluntary evacuation, mobilizing trained volunteers to assist in rescues, and opening shelters if a large number of people are affected. To this end, the American National Red Cross has entered into a Statement of Understanding with the State of New York in carrying out these responsibilities in the event of a disaster. This Statement of Understanding is Attachment 4 to this testimony. The Red Cross does not require that any particular party inform it of an emergency in order for the Red Cross to act, and often the

first warning the Red Cross has of a disaster requiring its response is hearing an announcement about it over the radio. In order to carry out its responsibilities in responding to a disaster, particularly to provide shelter to persons who may need it, the Red Cross obtains agreements with buildings in the community for their use during an emergency as shelters. Our chapter of the Red Cross has obtained such agreements with all the facilities listed in the Attachment to the Letter of Agreement with LILCO (Attachment 1 to this testimony). These agreements are similar to the agreement between the Red Cross and SUNY-Farmingdale, which I have provided as an example and is Attachment 5 to this testimony. Emergency mass care assistance, including providing shelters, food, and first aid, is frequently provided by the American Red Cross nationwide, and is one of the main ways the Red Cross carries out its responsibility to respond to the needs of victims of a disaster.

13. Q. What has been LILCO's planning effort to date regarding relocation centers?

- A. [Cordaro, Robinson, Weismantle] The initial planning approach, which continued through Revision 4 of the Plan, was to designate specific centers in the LILCO Plan for specific zones within the EPZ. These designated centers were to be identified in the public information materials disseminated yearly to EPZ residents. In Revision 0 of the Plan, the primary relocation centers designated were Suffolk County Community College, BOCES Islip Occupational Center, and the State University of New York at Stony Brook, based upon the centers in the original offsite emergency plan for Shoreham developed by Suffolk County planners; the State University of New York at Farmingdale and St. Joseph's College in Patchogue were designated in Rev. 0 of the LILCO Plan as backup relocation centers. It is these five facilities that are listed in the intervenors' contentions.

In response to Revision 0 of the Plan, Suffolk County filed, among others, Contention 24.0, in which it stated that Suffolk County Community College would not be available for use in the LILCO Plan due to the political position being taken by Suffolk County regarding emergency planning for Shoreham. In addition, LILCO more recently was

informed by the Red Cross that the State University of New York (SUNY) at Stony Brook, which considered for several months whether to allow its facility to be used specifically in the LILCO planning effort, had indicated to the Red Cross that SUNY-Stony Brook would not be available for use in LILCO's planning effort due to the State's political position on emergency planning for Shoreham. This information resulted in changes to the relocation centers that had been designated in Revisions 0 through 3 of the LILCO Transition Plan. Working with the Red Cross, LILCO identified the BOCES Islip Occupational Center, State University of New York at Farmingdale, and St. Joseph's College in Patchogue as primary relocation centers, and Dowling College as a secondary relocation center. These changes were explained to the intervenors in April and subsequently were included in Revision 4 of the Plan.

On June 26, 1984, the County filed revised relocation center testimony responding to the changes that were described. This revised testimony consists primarily of letters from officials at BOCES Islip and SUNY-Farmingdale to the Executive Director of the Suffolk County Chapter of the American

Red Cross, disavowing any agreements to make their facilities available for Shoreham planning purposes due to the political position of the Governor of New York State regarding Shoreham. Thus, LILCO is faced with the planning problem that certain relocation centers which can be, and LILCO believes will be, available in an actual emergency cannot be relied upon in the LILCO Plan.

14. Q. In light of this information, how will the LILCO Transition Plan provide for relocation centers for the public in accordance with NUREG-0654?

A. [All witnesses] LILCO will continue to rely upon the American Red Cross to provide relocation centers during an emergency at Shoreham, pursuant to agreements with the Red Cross (see Attachments 1, 2, and 3). Working with the American Red Cross, LILCO will soon designate a center (or centers, depending upon capacity) that will be listed in the LILCO Plan and in public information materials. The American Red Cross will staff these centers and might use them as emergency centers from which evacuees will be sent to other shelter, or as relocation centers. LILCO will provide monitoring and decontamination at the designated center or

centers, and will obtain agreements specifically allowing LILCO to perform monitoring and decontamination at the facilities in response to a Shoreham emergency.

Based upon the agreement between LILCO and the Red Cross, during an actual emergency the Red Cross will coordinate the designation of any additional centers necessary for use as shelters, and the Red Cross staff will direct evacuees to these additional centers if necessary from the designated center or centers. The Nassau County Chapter of the American Red Cross will coordinate with adjacent Red Cross chapters to call upon additional centers and resources as necessary. If, at the time of an emergency, facilities such as the State University of New York at Farmingdale, BOCES Islip Occupational Center, Suffolk County Community College, or other State or County-owned facilities are called upon to respond, we are confident that they will. In the unlikely event that they do not, for whatever reason, evacuees will be directed by the Red Cross to other centers as necessary. Future revisions of the LILCO Transition Plan will be modified to reflect these provisions.

[Rasbury] The willingness of officials of facilities on Long Island to respond to an emergency by allowing their facilities to be used as shelters was amply demonstrated during Hurricane Belle. I was personally involved in the response to the needs of evacuees seeking public shelter. Although we did not have written agreements, facilities in the community were used to house over 3,000 people on short notice when the hurricane required them to leave their homes. These facilities were obtained by me by simply getting on the telephone and calling as soon as we had word of the impending hurricane and requesting facilities to respond. Red Cross volunteers were used to staff these facilities, and food and beds were provided as well. It is this kind of response that is typical in communities nationwide during disasters.

15. Q. Mr. Rasbury, what is the American Red Cross's role regarding relocation centers in a radiological emergency?

A. [Rasbury] As in any emergency where the Red Cross provides shelter, the Red Cross will provide staff, food, beds, medical care, case work services, personal counseling, and other aid as necessary. In

response to a radiological emergency at Shoreham, the Red Cross will provide a representative at the LERO EOC in addition to setting up its own operations center in Nassau County at the Red Cross building on Old Country Road. Because the Red Cross is a national organization, we can call upon resources throughout the East Coast and the country if necessary to respond to any emergency, including one at Shoreham. As previously noted, the Red Cross does not do monitoring and decontamination in response to a radiological emergency. In the case of Shoreham, this is left to the offsite emergency planning organization.

16. Q. In developing the LILCO Transition Plan, what is the maximum number of people that LILCO estimates may seek public shelter?

A. [Cordaro, Robinson, Weismantle] About 32,000.

17. Q. What is the basis for planning for that number?

A. [Cordaro, Robinson, Weismantle] Ordinarily, evacuees prefer not to go to public relocation centers, but stay instead in the homes of family or friends, or in a hotel. Studies of persons who evacuated from disasters show that only 10-20

percent of the population use relocation centers, and in no case examined did over 23 percent use the centers. E. L. Quarantelli & R. R. Dynes, Images of Disaster Behavior: Myths and Consequences (Ohio State Department of Sociology Disaster Research Center) 14-16 (Attachment 6 to this testimony). This is borne out by Hans and Sell's "Evacuation Risks - An Evaluation" (EPA-520/6-74-002), a study of evacuations for the Environmental Protection Agency. Hans and Sell found the following:

Shelters and evacuation centers are usually quickly established and manned; they are generally located in public buildings, especially schools. Although they are readily available, relatively few people use these centers, preferring to find their own accommodations either commercially or with friends or relatives. In a California flood, only 9,260 out of 50,000 persons evacuated registered in the 38 Red Cross shelters; during Hurricane Carla, 75 percent of the evacuees went to other than public shelters; and during Hurricane Betsy, only 20 percent requested assistance [footnotes omitted]. Generally, shelter centers are used only if nothing else is available or if one cannot financially care for himself.

Hans and Sell 52 (Attachment 7 to this testimony). And in the Mississauga accident in 1980, only about 5% of the evacuees went to a public shelter at all, and of those, only 38% stayed 24 hours or more.

In addition, the Suffolk County planners in the draft Suffolk County Radiological Emergency Response Plan, Appendix A, page AIII-7, 8 (Attachment 8 to this testimony) said "[i]t is estimated that 20% of the seasonal population will require such housing."

Therefore, LILCO is planning for 20% of the 10-mile EPZ population in obtaining relocation centers, which is about 32,000 people.

18. Q. Mr. Rasbury, based on your experience, is 20% a reasonable number for use in planning?

A. [Rasbury] Yes.

19. Q. Contention 24.0 states, in essence, that Suffolk County refuses to make Suffolk County Community College available as a relocation center, and therefore that there does not exist sufficient relocation center capacity. How does LILCO propose to solve this problem?

A. [Cordaro, Robinson, Weismantle] As previously explained and as stated in the Letter of Agreement with the Red Cross (Attachment 1), all of the relocation centers that will be used by the Red Cross at the time of an emergency will be at least 20

miles from Shoreham. Suffolk County Community College is not 20 miles from Shoreham and therefore would not be called upon by the Red Cross to respond if an emergency were to occur at Shoreham. LILCO is aware that Suffolk County at present refuses to allow Suffolk County Community College at Selden to be used as a relocation center in planning for Shoreham because, in the County's view, such activity is contrary to certain resolutions passed by the Suffolk County Legislature. As previously stated, we are confident that all State and County institutions, including Suffolk County Community College, would respond to help evacuees during an emergency were they called upon to do so.

20. Q. Contention 74 states that Suffolk County Community College and the State University of New York at Stony Brook are only three miles beyond the EPZ boundary, contrary to the requirements of NUREG-0654 Section II.J.10.h, and therefore that the relocation centers designated by LILCO do not meet that NUREG guideline. Is this true?

A. [Cordaro, Robinson, Weismantle] As previously explained, Suffolk County Community College and the State University of New York at Stony Brook are not

included in Revision 4 of the LILCO Transition Plan. Taking the Contention as one that questions any relocation center designated within 20 miles from the Shoreham site, LILCO meets the guidelines of NUREG-0654 Section II.J.10.h, because (1) the center or centers that are to be listed in the LILCO Plan and in information distributed to the public will be in Nassau County and therefore will in fact be beyond 20 miles from the Shoreham site, and (2) the Letter of Agreement with the American Red Cross (Attachment 1) states specifically that any relocation centers designated at the time of an emergency would be 20 miles or farther from the Shoreham site. Therefore, LILCO has met NUREG-0654 Section II.J.10.h.

21. Q. Contention 75 alleges in part that relocation center capacity will be insufficient. Do you agree?

A. [Cordaro, Robinson, Weismantle] No. As indicated in the Letter of Agreement with the American Red Cross, the Nassau Chapter of the American Red Cross estimates that it could house up to 48,000 people in Nassau County alone (Attachment 1, p. 2), many more than the maximum of 32,000 evacuees planned for. In addition, the Red Cross will call upon

resources beyond Nassau County as necessary to respond to an emergency at Shoreham. Consequently, there is adequate assurance that sufficient capacity for evacuees will be provided during an emergency.

22. Q. Contention 75 also alleges that the plan does not demonstrate that each relocation facility has adequate space, toilet and shower facilities, food and food preparation areas, drinking water, sleeping accommodations, and other necessary facilities. Mr. Rasbury, how does the Red Cross assure that the centers it chooses are adequate for sheltering people?

A. [Rasbury] We choose the best facilities from among those available in the community. Facilities are not built with the use of a shelter in a disaster in mind. We try to take buildings created for other purposes and bend them to our purpose if they are needed as shelter during an emergency. In choosing buildings we consider whether there is adequate parking, space, food facilities, toilets, and showers for persons who may be seeking shelter there. Most facilities are not perfect as regards all of these items, but many are satisfactory for

emergency shelter. The Red Cross will choose those which most closely meet the ideal for use during a disaster.

23. Q. Contention 75 also alleges that LILCO does not comply with NUREG-0654 Section II.J.12, although it does not mention in what regard LILCO does not comply. Does LILCO provide for registration and monitoring of evacuees at relocation centers?

A. [Cordaro, Robinson, Weismantle] Yes. As described in this testimony, the Red Cross does not monitor evacuees at relocation centers but leaves that in emergencies at nuclear power plants to the offsite organization. LERO will perform this function at the designated center or centers that will be listed in the public information material and in the Plan once they are identified.

The designation of "primary" and "secondary" or "backup" relocation centers, which has been used in the LILCO Transition Plan, referred to facilities at which LERO would provide monitoring and decontamination (primary) and facilities that would not have those capabilities. Pursuant to the planning changes described in this testimony, (1) no centers will be designated "primary" or

"secondary," (2) all facilities listed in the public information brochure will have monitoring and decontamination capability, and (3) evacuees would be sent to additional centers only after having been monitored and, if necessary, decontaminated.

24. Q. Based upon the information provided in this testimony, will a "means of relocation" be provided for evacuees from an emergency at Shoreham?

A. [All witnesses] Yes, relocation centers will be available for those who require shelter should there be an emergency at Shoreham.

[Cordaro, Robinson, Weismantle] If County or State officials have any lingering concerns regarding the availability or adequacy of the relocation centers to be used during an emergency at Shoreham, they should join in the planning process for relocation centers.

25. Q. Does this conclude your testimony?

A. [All witnesses] Yes.



American Red Cross

Nassau County Chapter
264 Old Country Road
Mineola, N.Y. 11501
(516) 747-3500

July 25, 1984

Mrs. Elaine D. Robinson
Long Island Lighting Company
100 East Old Country Road
Hicksville, N.Y. 11801

Re: Letter of Agreement Between
LILCO and the American Red Cross

Dear Mrs. Robinson:

This letter confirms our recent discussions regarding the role of the American Red Cross, as determined by Charter of the U. S. Congress, during an emergency at the Shoreham Nuclear Power Station. Upon notification of an emergency at Shoreham the Red Cross will set up emergency centers at a predesignated facility (or facilities) to be listed in the LILCO Transition Plan. The Red Cross will work with LILCO to identify the facility or facilities to be designated; any facility chosen will be 20 miles or more from the Shoreham site. The Red Cross will staff the designated facilities and will, if necessary, dispatch evacuees from these to additional facilities for shelter. It is agreed that the Local Emergency Response Organization (LERO) will provide monitoring and, if necessary, decontamination at the designated facilities.

In addition, there exist agreements between the Nassau County Chapter of the American Red Cross and the facilities named on the attached list, allowing the Red Cross to use the facilities for shelter during an emergency. These facilities will be relied upon by the Red Cross to provide additional space as relocation centers in the event of a radiological emergency at Shoreham, and it is to these facilities that evacuees would be directed, if necessary from the designated facilities in the LILCO Plan. If the space in these facilities is needed during an emergency at Shoreham, the Red Cross would fulfill its usual emergency response functions at these facilities, including staffing them and providing supplies as needed. It is estimated that these facilities could hold up to 48,000 people. All facilities are 20 miles or more from the Shoreham Nuclear Power Station.



United Way
of Long Island

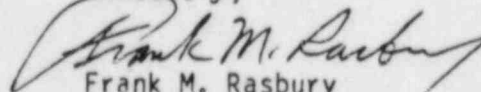
*The Nassau County Red Cross is also affiliated with Garden City Community Fund,
Great Neck United Community Fund Inc., Five Towns United Way,
Manhasset United Fund, Inc.*

Mrs. Elaine Robinson
Long Island Lighting Company
100 East Old Country Road
Hicksville, New York 11801

Page 2.

LILCO has agreed to provide any training the Red Cross may require. Red Cross personnel will participate as appropriate in emergency planning drills and exercises to assure a successful response in an actual emergency.

Sincerely,


Frank M. Rasbury
Executive Director

FMR:bmb

SHELTER INFORMATION 1982-1983

I. SAU COUNTY CHAPTER
AMERICAN RED CROSS
264 OLD COUNTRY ROAD
MINEOLA, NY 11501

AGREEMENT & CAPACITY

| | | |
|--------------|---|--|
| 1975 500 | Baldwin Public Schools High School Drive Baldwin, New York 11510 | Contact: Sheldon Fuchs 223-8100 ext. 207/208 |
| 1978 1000 | Bellmore-Merrick Central H.S. Dist. 1691 Meadowbrook Road Merrick, N.Y. 11566 | Mr. Ellinger 623-8900 |
| 1978 900 | Carle Place Union Free School Carle Place, N.Y. 11514 | George Beyhl 334-1900 ext. 224 |
| 1978 500 | East Meadow Union Free School Dist. Carman Ave. East Meadow, New York 11554 | Claude Stringham Mr. Campo 794-7000 ext. 206 |
| 1978 1100 | East Rockaway Public Schools East Rockaway H.S. Ocean Ave. East Rockaway, N.Y. 11518 | Edward Lattare 599-7589 Robert Morse 599-7589 |
| 1981 900 | East Williston School District 110 E. Williston Ave. East Williston, N.Y. 11596 | 334-8020 |
| 1978 1400 | Elmont Public Schools Elmont Road Elmont, N.Y. 11003 | 354-4917 |
| 1975 1500 | Farmingdale Public Schools Van Cott & Grant Ave. Farmingdale, N.Y. 11735 | 752-6512 249-7680 |
| 1981 400 | Floral-Park-Bellrose Union Free School Dist. 1 Poppy Place Floral Park, N.Y. 11001 | Mr. Russell 352-0768 |
| 1981 600 | Franklin Square Union Free School Dist. Washington Street Franklin Square, N.Y. 11010 | George Reynolds 354-1045 |
| 1976 2000 | Freeport Public Schools 235 North Ocean Ave. Freeport, N.Y. 11520 | Robert Swanson 623-2100 |
| 1980 1500 | Garden City Public Schools Garden City, N.Y. 11530 | Mr. Heimisch 248-7700 |
| 1978 1500 | Glen Cove Public Schools Doris Lane Glen Cove, N.Y. 11542 | Anthony Frizzolo 671-3272 |

Contact: 741-7800

| | | |
|--------------|--|---|
| 1975 1400 | Henricks Public Schools Shelter Rock Road New Hyde Park, N.Y. 11040 | |
| 1981 1400 | Hewlett High School 60 Everitt Ave. Hewlett, N.Y. 11557 | Fred DePalma 374-5200 Gus Bruno |
| 1974 800 | Hewlett-Woodmere Union Free School Dist. 1 Johnson Place Woodmere, N.Y. 11598 | Harry Richter 374-5200 ext. 213 |
| 1975 2400 | Hicksville Public Schools Division Ave. Hicksville, N.Y. 11801 | 733-2100 Kathleen Fogan |
| 1980 400 | Island Park Schools Island Park, N.Y. 11558 | 432-8933 431-8100 |
| 1975 1400 | Island Trees Union Free School Dist. Owl Place & Concor Road Levittown, N.Y. 11756 | Mr. Fred Neist 731-4020 Stella Clark 731-7247 |
| 1975 300 | Lawrence Jr. H.S. Lawrence, N.Y. | Berton Thorp 295-2700 ext. 283/253 |
| 1975 1400 | Locust Valley Central School Locust Valley, N.Y. 11560 | James DiGionamel Richard Smith 676-8430 |
| 1981 800 | Long Beach H.S. Lido Blvd. & Allevard Street Long Beach, N.Y. | William Soldan 889-2410 Larry Bourger 889-2167 |
| 1974 1000 | Lynnbrook Union Free School Dist. Waverly Ave. East Rockaway, N.Y. 11518 | Louis Pearsall LY 3-4861 |
| 1978 100 | Massapequa Grace Episcopal Church 4750 Merrick Road Massapequa, N.Y. 11758 | Father John Jobson 798-1122 |
| 1975 1300 | Massapequa High School 4925 Merrick Road Massapequa, N.Y. 11758 | William A. Eldard 541-6600 |
| 1980 500 | Malverne U.F.S.D. Woodfield Road Rockville Centre, N.Y. 11570 | Lawrence Chapman 887-7733 |
| 1975 300 | Manhasset Public Schools Memorial Place Manhasset, N.Y. 11030 | Dr. Owen Hill 627-4400 Dr. Donald Grote 627-4400 |

| | | |
|--------------|--|---|
| 1978 100 | Mineola Town Hall Jericho Turnpike Mineola, N.Y. 11501 | Contact: Mayor Smith 747-2232 |
| 1978 1600 | Mineola Union Free School Dist. 200 Emory Road Mineola, N.Y. 11501 | 747-6700 |
| 1981 1000 | Nassau County B.O.C.E.S. Salisbury Center Valentines Rd. & The Plain Rd. Westbury, N.Y. 11590 | 997-8700 |
| 1975 1600 | No. Bellmore U.F.S.D. 2616 Martin Ave. No. Bellmore, N.Y. 11710 | 221-2200 |
| 1978 600 | North Merrick U.F.S.D. 1775 Old Mill Road No. Merrick, N.Y. 11566 | 379-4070 |
| 1980 500 | North Shore Schools Sea Cliff, N.Y. | 671-5500 |
| 1982 500 | Oceanside Marle Ave. School Marle Ave. Oceanside, N.Y. 11572 | 678-1200 |
| 1978 1200 | Oyster Bay-East Morvich School Dist. Oyster Bay, N.Y. 11771 | 922-3170 |
| 1981 1600 | Plainedge Public Schools Hickville Road Bethpage, N.Y. 11714 | Norman Black 735-8100 ext. 304 |
| 1978 800 | Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School Plainview, N.Y. 11803 | 938-5400 |
| 1978 2400 | Port Washington U.F.S.D. 27 Longview Road Port Washington, N.Y. 11050 | Harold Champol 886-2517 Francis Banta 883-4000 |
| 1978 400 | Roosevelt Public Schools 288 Nassau Road Roosevelt, N.Y. | 378-7302 |
| 1981 1400 | Realyn Public Schools Locust Lane Realyn, New York | 621-4900 |
| 1981 300 | St. Ignatious Rectory 129 Broadway Hicksville, N.Y. 11801 | Father Harter 931-0056 |

1978
1600
Seaford Union Free School Dist.
2147 Jackson Ave.
Seaford, N.Y. 11783

1978
500
Sewanhaka Central H.S. Dist.
555 Ridge Rd.
Elmont, N.Y. 11003

1975
500
Syosset Central School Dist.
Pell Lane
Syosset, N.Y. 11791

1978
2300
Uniondale Public Schools
Goodrich Street
Uniondale, N.Y. 11553

1978
150
United Methodist Church
40 Washington Street
Hempstead, N.Y. 11550

1978
100
United Methodist Church
192 Broadway
Bethpage, N.Y. 11714

1975
600
Valley Stream U.F.S.D.
Corona Ave.
Valley Stream, N.Y. 11580

1980
400
Valley Stream U.F.S.D. #30
Valley Stream, N.Y. 11580

1978
1600
Westbury U.F.S.D.
Jericho Tpke. & Hitchcock Lane
Westbury, N.Y. 11590

1975
1200
West Hempstead U.F.S.D.
450 Nassau Blvd.
W. Hempstead, N.Y. 11552

1981
500
WESTBURY CAMPUS
SUNY
OLD WESTBURY N.Y.

1984
500
Farmingdale (SUNY)
Roosevelt Hall
Farmingdale, NY 11735

Edward Voorhees
CA 1-0700

328-4878

Joseph Singleton
921-5500

485-9804

Rev. George Cear
485-6363

George Hilton
WE 1-4345
WE 1-2977

825-8545

Don Ciarro
483-3969

Elwood Webster
876-2016

Harry Natow
489-8415

ANDREW R. TYRANSKI
516 876 3146 Bus
516 433 5459 CRK

John Coyne Asst V.P.
or security Head



LONG ISLAND LIGHTING COMPANY

175 EAST OLD COUNTRY ROAD • HICKSVILLE, NEW YORK 11801

Direct Dial Number

June 24, 1983

Mrs. Patricia Nocher
Executive Director
American Red Cross
475 East Main Street
Patchogue, NY 11772

Letter of Understanding Between
LILCO and the American Red Cross

Dear Mrs. Nocher:

This letter confirms recent discussions regarding the role of the American Red Cross as determined by Charter of the U.S. Congress during an emergency at the Shoreham Nuclear Power Station. It is our understanding that in response to a radiological emergency at Shoreham, the Red Cross will fulfill its usual emergency response functions, including setting up and operating relocation centers for the public.

Even though LERO personnel will handle radiological monitoring and decontamination assignments; to assure preparedness in an actual emergency, the Red Cross should also participate as appropriate in training, drills, and exercises.

Many thanks for your continued contributions to the emergency planning effort.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Charles A. Daverio".

Charles A. Daverio
Emergency Preparedness
Coordinator

EDR/kv

APP-B-9

Feb 6 1964

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS
SUFFOLK COUNTY CHAPTER

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
PEACETIME RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCIES/NUCLEAR ACCIDENTS

I. PURPOSE

To define the role and responsibilities of the American Red Cross when peacetime radiological emergencies/nuclear accidents occur within the State of New York.

II. SCOPE

The American Red Cross will cooperate with all agencies, whose activities are directed toward the alleviation of suffering and needs caused by peacetime radiological emergencies/nuclear accidents, public and private, at the local, state and national levels.

III. DEFINITION OF DISASTER:

Disaster is any Natural or Man-made disaster - fire, flood, hurricane, chemical spill explosion, nuclear accident, earthquake, blizzard, transportation wreck. American Red Cross must be prepared to provide emergency assistance; open shelters and feeding operations if a large number of people affected.

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES

The American Red Cross will provide assistance in accordance with the Statement of Understanding between the State of New York and the American National Red Cross.

The American Red Cross regulations require that the administrative and fiscal controls be inseparable, and it will not assume costs for commitments made by other agencies or organizations.

A. Preparedness Measures - The American Red Cross will:

1. Maintain liaison with the Office of Disaster Preparedness coordination of peacetime radiological emergencies/nuclear response planning and operations, and participate in planning, preparedness and operations meetings and exercises.
2. Receive from that agency listings of designated mass care shelters and feeding centers, evacuation routes, reception centers, first aid stations, and requirements for and designations of transportation and communications

equipment and facilities.

3. Recruit and train shelter managers, disaster feeding personnel, nurses, liaison personnel and supervisors to serve in Red Cross operated mass care shelters and feeding centers.
4. Assist in developing agreements involving the Office of Disaster Preparedness and the owners or officials of the buildings to be used as shelter facilities for mass care operations.

B. Emergency Response - The American Red Cross will:

1. Conduct mass care shelter and feeding operations in centers and facilities designated in advance by the Office of Disaster Preparedness. These operations will consist of:

- The registration of evacuees who elect to go to mass care shelters so that there is a census at all times of the individuals and families who remain there.

- Food service

- Sleeping accommodations

- An emergency medical station supervised by an RN and the service of referring shelter occupants to a doctor or hospital if needed.

- Recreation services if the evacuees remain for an extended period of time.

2. Assign liaison representatives to the Emergency Operations Centers and receptions centers.
3. Maintain contact and coordination with the Office of Disaster Preparedness and the departments of Welfare, Education and Health.

C. Agreements have been made at appropriate local facilities for adequate mass care shelters and feeding operations.

AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES:

U. S. Public Law 4, 58th Congress, January 5, 1905
U. S. Public Law 93-288, Disaster Relief Act of 1974
Statement of Understanding between the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the American National Red Cross - January 22, 1982

APPENDICES:

American Red Cross Organization

STATEMENT OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
THE STATE OF NEW YORK
AND
THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

PURPOSE

The purpose of this statement of understanding is to provide for cooperation and coordination between the State of New York, its agencies, counties and municipalities, and the American National Red Cross (hereinafter known as the American Red Cross), in carrying out their assigned responsibilities in the event of natural or man-made disasters or enemy attack.

DEFINITION OF DISASTER

A disaster is an occurrence such as hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, earthquake, drought, blizzard, pestilence, famine, fire, explosion, volcanic eruption, building collapse, transportation wreck, or other situation that causes human suffering or creates human needs that the victims cannot alleviate without assistance.

AUTHORITY

State of New York

The State Disaster Preparedness Commission under the authority of Article 2-B of the Executive Law, and the State Civil Defense Commission under the authority of the State Defense Emergency Act, are responsible for natural and man-made disaster related and enemy attack related operations respectively, including preparedness, response and recovery. The Office of Disaster Preparedness, within the State Division of Military and Naval Affairs, acts as the staff arm of both Commissions.

The American Red Cross

The American Red Cross is an instrumentality of the United States Government with a Congressional Charter codified at 36 U.S.C., Section 1 et. seq., under which it is charged to "...carry on a system of relief in time of peace and apply the same in mitigating the suffering caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods, and other great national calamities..." This role has been restated in the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-288), which says "...nothing contained in this act shall limit, or in any way affect the responsibilities of the American National Red Cross under the Act of January 5, 1905."

SCOPE OF AMERICAN RED CROSS ACTIVITIES

Natural Disasters

The magnitude of a disaster may be such that it simultaneously affects tens of thousands of people in several states or it may bring suffering and anguish to just a few persons in one apartment building or group of houses. Regardless of the extent of the disaster it is the responsibility of the American Red Cross to help meet the human needs that the disaster has caused. These needs may include food, clothing, shelter, first aid, and other basic elements for comfort and survival.

The American Red Cross also helps disaster victims needing long-term recovery assistance by advising and counseling them on the availability of resources so that they can resume living in keeping with acceptable standards of health, safety and human dignity. Such resources include those of their own family as well as federal, state and local agencies, both public and private. If there are no other resources available the American Red Cross may provide direct additional assistance to enable the victims to re-establish themselves.

Red Cross assistance to disaster victims is not dependent upon a Presidential or other federal disaster declaration but is provided regardless of the size of the catastrophe or disaster incident.

In carrying out its responsibilities to provide for mass care in peacetime disasters, including precautionary evacuations and peacetime radiological emergencies/nuclear accidents, the American Red Cross will operate appropriate shelter facilities and arrange for mass feeding and other appropriate support. In doing so, the Red Cross will pay related costs only when such activities are under the administrative control of or authorized by the American Red Cross, or when prior written agreements have been made for some other organization to provide emergency services on behalf of the Red Cross.

American Red Cross disaster responsibilities are nationwide. Therefore, when the local chapters in the affected areas are unable to meet the needs of disaster victims, the resources of the total organization are made available.

The American Red Cross provides blood and blood products and handles welfare inquiries from anxious relatives outside the disaster area.

In disasters with company or owner liability implications, including such unpredictable catastrophes as collapse of private dams, fires in hotels, theaters, and night clubs, and on pleasure boats, the customary emergency services will be extended on either a mass care basis or to individuals and families if such help is not or cannot be provided immediately by the owner of the property involved.

Peacetime Radiological Emergencies/Nuclear Accidents

In the case of peacetime radiological emergencies/nuclear accidents, which have company or owner liability implications, the American Red Cross will conduct shelter and feeding operations in centers and facilities designated in advance by the Office of Disaster Preparedness, under arrangements worked out among the Office of Disaster Preparedness, the American Red Cross and officials or owners of the buildings.

Civil Disorders

Where there are suffering and want resulting from civil disorders and fundamental human needs are not met, the American Red Cross will participate in community action to supplement the efforts of the responsible civil authorities in extending emergency services and relief to the victims of such disturbances.

Other Emergency Situations

Situations caused by economic, political and social maladjustment, including the usual hazards of industry and agriculture, are not usually considered to be within the American Red Cross responsibility for disaster preparedness and relief. There may be other kinds of emergencies involving large numbers of people; or problems related to energy outages, costs or shortages that create evident human needs or in which public officials request Red Cross assistance.

War-Caused Situations

In war-caused situations, the American Red Cross will use its facilities and personnel to support and assist mass care and emergency operations of the Office of Disaster Preparedness to the extent the Red Cross considers possible, while carrying out its other essential responsibilities and assignments.

The American Red Cross will support national emergency blood collection and supply efforts as provided for under special Federal Emergency Management Agency procedures and regulations related to the National Emergency Blood Program.

COORDINATION AND COOPERATION

In the discharge of its responsibilities the American Red Cross recognizes the responsibility of the State of New York in disasters and will coordinate its activities with the responsible state agencies and local governments as required. This is essential when a state of emergency is declared by the Governor or the President has declared an emergency or major disaster.

The American Red Cross will keep the Governor or his designee advised of actions taken and will keep a continuing liaison with the offices of the State of New York to ensure effective assistance to all disaster victims.

Responsibility for coordinating the services of other volunteer agencies or groups during and after a major disaster will be undertaken by the American Red Cross upon a request from the Office of Disaster Preparedness, and with the consent of such agencies or groups.

The American Red Cross depends on public contributions to provide its services.

The American Red Cross agrees that, in an emergency, at the request of the Office of Disaster Preparedness, Red Cross liaison personnel will be provided at the State's Emergency Operating Center (and to other district or regional Emergency Operating Centers, as appropriate).

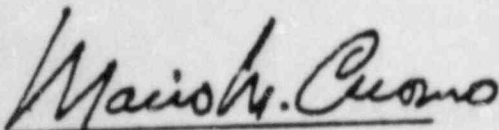
PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

Cooperative arrangements for planning, exchange of information and continuing liaison regarding preparedness and disaster operations will be developed and maintained by the Office of Disaster Preparedness and the American Red Cross. Local counterparts of the two organizations will be encouraged to make similar arrangements.

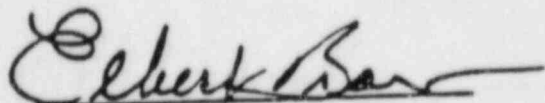
IN WITNESS THEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Statement of Understanding on the dates indicated.

STATE OF NEW YORK

AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS



Mario M. Cuomo
Governor



Elbert Brown, Manager
Eastern Field Office

September 23, 1983
Date

June 6, 1983
Date

STATE UNIVERSITY
AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE
AT FARMINGDALE, NEW YORK 11735

February 8, 1964

Mr. Edward Thompson
Director, Disaster Services
American Red Cross
264 Old Country Road
Mineola, NY 11501

Dear Mr. Thompson:

I am writing to you in follow up to our telephone conversation of last week.

As we discussed, President Cipriani has agreed to allow the American Red Cross the use of our campus facilities as an official shelter during a disaster. We have identified Roosevelt Hall as the site to be used as a shelter for the victims of a disaster.

To arrange for the use of this facility, I would request that you contact the College's Campus Police to advise them of your need to utilize our campus facilities. The Campus Police can be reached by telephoning (516) 420-2111 any day or night throughout the year. We have acquainted our Campus Police Department with this program and they will have immediate access to Roosevelt Hall upon receipt of proper notification from Red Cross officials.

In order to satisfy State University legal requirements, we would appreciate your arranging to execute two copies of the enclosed Revocable Permit between the American Red Cross and the State University at Farmingdale. The Permit details what is expected of both parties and will remain in force until cancelled by either party. Please note that in allowing the American Red Cross to use our facilities, we are doing so with the understanding that the American Red Cross will assume full responsibility for all damages that may arise from the College's participation in this program. Any food or supplies that we would be required to provide under this program would, naturally, have to be reimbursed by the American Red Cross at the conclusion of your stay on our campus.

I am not sure if we discussed the issue of General Liability Insurance during our meeting but such insurance would be a requirement of the College as condition for the Red Cross using our facilities. Would you kindly provide me with a Certificate of Insurance naming the interests of the State University at Farmingdale in a General Liability Policy with minimum limits of one million dollars. If this insurance requirement presents a problem, please let me know immediately.

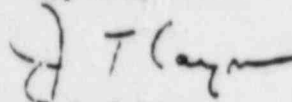
Mr. Edward Thompson

- 2 -

February 8, 1964

If these arrangements meet with your satisfaction, kindly return one signed copy of the Permit together with the Certificate of Insurance. We would hope that we never have occasion to implement this program but should a disaster occur in the future, please rest assured that the State University at Farmingdale stands ready to assist the American Red Cross.

Very truly yours,



J. T. Coyne
Assistant Vice President
for Administrative Services

JTC:cd
encl.

cc: Mr. Dellaquila

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
REVOCABLE PERMIT

Non-Commercial Organizations
Occasional Users

THIS AGREEMENT, made this _____ day of _____,
19____, by and between the STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, an educational corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, and having its principal place of business located at State University Plaza, Albany, New York 12246, hereinafter referred to as "State University", acting for and on behalf of the STATE UNIV. AGR. & TECH COLLEGE @ FARMINGDALE
(name of Campus)

hereinafter referred to as the COLLEGE, and AMERICAN RED CROSS

c/o Mr. Edward Thompson, Director, Disaster Services
(Incorporated, Not Incorporated), a non-commercial organization having its

principal place of business located at 266 Old Country Road
Mineola, NY 11301

hereinafter referred to as "the Permittee".

W I T N E S S E T H:

WHEREAS, the Permittee will be conducting an on-campus event which requires certain facilities, hereinafter referred to as the "event", and

WHEREAS, State University has such facilities available at the College, and.

WHEREAS, the parties desire to enter into an agreement whereby State University will make such facilities available to the Permittee for the event.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that a revocable permit is hereby granted to the Permittee, subject to the terms and conditions as hereinafter provided, to use the facilities and services designated in "Exhibit B" on the date(s) and at the times specified thereon.

1. State University shall supply all ordinary and necessary water, gas, electricity, light, heat and sewerage facilities for the premises. Unless specifically indicated otherwise in Exhibit B, no telephone service shall be provided by State University to Permittee hereunder.

2. The Permittee shall take good care of the premises, fixtures and appurtenances to preserve the premises in good order and condition.

3. Upon the prior written approval by State University, the Permittee may use other areas of the College Campus upon the same terms and conditions as provided herein.

4. In consideration of the facilities and services to be provided by State University as enumerated herein, the Permittee agrees to reimburse State University in accordance with the costs or services stipulated on the Attached "Exhibit C" and any other extraordinary costs incurred by the College to meet the requirements of the Permittee. Payment shall be made by the Permittee upon receipt of an official billing statement from the College. The form and manner of presentation of the statement shall be mutually agreed upon by the Permittee and the College.

5. The Permittee shall be responsible for any and all damages or loss by theft or otherwise of property whether such property shall belong to State University or to others, and for injury to persons (including death) which may in any way result from the operation or conducting of the event, or may be caused by any of the persons involved in the event, whether or not directly caused by the Permittee.

6. The Permittee shall be responsible for and shall maintain good discipline and proper behavior on the part of all persons in any way involved with the event and agrees to remove any personnel involved in the event whose actions, or failure to act, shall in the sole judgment of State University, after consulting with the Permittee, be deemed to be detrimental to State University.

7. In addition to the authority of State University of New York under paragraph 21, if, in the judgment of the State University, activities of any personnel in any way involved in the event should be such that State University, after consultation with the Permittee, shall determine that the continuation of the event for the then remaining period covered by this agreement shall be contrary to the best interests of State University, State University may terminate this agreement without liability of any kind whatsoever therefor, and the Permittee and all personnel so involved shall be thereupon removed from State University premises.

8. This agreement shall be interpreted according to the laws of the State of New York. The Permittee shall comply with established University and College regulations and policies and with all laws, rules, orders, regulations, and requirements of federal, state and municipal governments applicable thereto including the provisions contained in the rider attached hereto and made a part hereof as "Exhibit A". If necessary, Permittee shall obtain and keep in force at its sole cost and expense, any permits or licenses which may be required by any Local, State or Federal Governmental body.

9. The Permittee agrees that the issuance of this permit shall in no way diminish the statutory authorization of State University to possession, pursuant to the Education Law, of the State controlled property to which this permit relates; nor shall the dominion and control by State University over the said State property be in any way diminished.

10. The Permittee specifically agrees that this permit does not create the relationship of landlord and tenant between the State University and the Permittee regarding the use of the State controlled property to which this permit relates.

11. The Permittee specifically agrees that this permit shall be void and of no further force and effect upon any use of the State controlled property to which this permit relates which is inconsistent with State Law or which in any way conflicts with the purposes or objectives of State University.

12. Upon removal from said premises, the Permittee shall, at its sole cost and expense, restore the premises as nearly as possible to the condition in which these premises were in when the use by the Permittee began, other than ordinary wear and tear to the premises.

13. The Permittee shall have the right, so long as this permit shall remain in force, to enter upon said State lands for the purpose of maintaining, operating and using facilities designated in Exhibit B.

14. The Permittee specifically agrees not to hold itself out as representing the State of New York or State University of New York in connection with the use of the State owned property to which this permit relates, nor shall the name of the State of New York or the State University of New York be used by Permittee for any purpose without prior written approval of the State University.

15. The Permittee assumes all risk incidental to the use of said facilities and shall be solely responsible for any and all accidents and injuries to persons and property (including death) arising out of or in connection with the event, use of facilities, its appurtenances and the surrounding grounds and hereby covenants and agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the People of the State of New York and the State University of New York from any and all claims, suits, actions, damages and costs of every nature and description arising out of or relating to the use of the facilities, its appurtenances and the surrounding grounds or the violation by said Permittee, its agents, employees or contractors of any law, code, order, ordinance, rule or regulation in connection therewith. The Permittee further agrees, on being requested so to do, to assume the defense and to defend, at its own cost and expense, any action brought at any time against the People of the State of New York and/or the State University of New York in connection with the claims, suits and losses, as aforesaid.

16. The Permittee agrees to provide evidence of appropriate insurance protection or, subject to campus determination, reimburse the campus for its pro-rated share of insurance purchased on behalf of non-commercial organizations covering property damage, personal injury or death arising out of the use of University facilities.

17. The Permittee specifically agrees that if this permit is cancelled or terminated for any reason, the Permittee shall have no claim against the State of New York nor its officers and employees, and the State of New York, its officers and employees shall be relieved from any and all liability.

18. Any notice to either party hereunder must be in writing signed by the party giving it and shall be served either personally or by registered mail addressed as follows:

TO THE COLLEGE: Mr. J. T. Coyne, Asst. Vice President
for Administrative Services
SUNY @ Farmingdale
Whitman Hall
Melville Road
Farmingdale, NY 11735

TO THE PERMITTEE: Mr. Edward Thompson
Director, Disaster Services
American Red Cross
264 Old Country Road
Mineola, NY 11501

Or to such other addressee as may be hereafter designated by notice. All notices become effective only when received by the addressee.

19. This agreement constitutes the entire agreement of the parties hereto and all previous communications between the parties, whether written or oral, with reference to the subject matter of this contract are hereby superseded.

20. The relationship of the Permittee to State University and the State of New York arising out of this agreement shall be that of independent contractor.

21. The permission hereby granted shall continue only during the pleasure of the State University of New York and may be revoked at any time without cause. Upon revocation of the permission hereby granted and notice thereof served either in person or by registered mail, said Permittee shall and will promptly discontinue the use of the premises and shall thereupon remove all of its property from the premises and shall restore the premises to the same condition it was in before use by the Permittee commenced, except that this permit shall terminate SEE EXHIBIT B ATTACHED

in any event, if not sooner revoked. Under no circumstances shall State University of New York be held liable for damages of any kind, either direct or indirect, for termination of this permit.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Permittee has caused this instrument to be sealed and signed by its duly authorized officer, and the State University has caused this instrument to be executed by its duly authorized officer.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

By: 

Campus Chief Administrative Officer
Dr. F. A. Cipriani, President

By: 

Official Representative of Permittee
Mr. Edward Thompson
Director, Disaster Services
American Red Cross

EXHIBIT A

The parties to the attached contract further agree to be bound by the following, which are hereby made a part of and construed:

I. This contract may not be assigned by the contractor or his right, title or interest therein assigned, transferred, conveyed, sold or disposed of without the previous consent, in writing, of the State.

II. This contract shall be deemed executory only in the case of money available to the State for the performance of the terms hereof and no liability on account thereof shall be incurred by the State of New York beyond money available for the purpose thereof.

III. During the performance of this contract, the contractor agrees as follows:

(a) The contractor will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color, sex, national origin, age, disability or marital status.

(b) If directed to do so by the Commissioner of Human Rights, the contractor will send to each labor union or representative of workers with which the contractor has or is bound by a collective bargaining or other agreement or understanding a notice to be provided by the State Commissioner of Human Rights, advising such labor union or representative of the contractor's agreement under clauses (a) through (f) hereinafter called "non-discrimination clauses". If the contractor was directed to do so by the contracting agency as part of the bid or negotiation of this contract, the contractor shall request such labor union or representative to furnish a written statement that such labor union or representative will not discriminate because of race, creed, color, sex, national origin, age, disability or marital status, and that such labor union or representative will cooperate, within the limits of its legal and contractual authority, in the implementation of the policy and provisions of these non-discrimination clauses and that it consents and agrees that recruitment, employment and the terms and conditions of employment under this contract shall be in accordance with the purposes and provisions of these non-discrimination clauses. If such labor union or representative fails or refuses to comply with such a request that it furnish such a statement, the contractor shall promptly notify the State Commissioner of Human Rights of such failure or refusal.

(c) If directed to do so by the Commissioner of Human Rights, the contractor will post and keep posted in conspicuous places, available to employees and applicants for employment, notices to be provided by the State Commissioner of Human Rights setting forth the substance of the provisions of clauses (a) and (b) and such provisions of the State's laws against discrimination as the State Commissioner of Human Rights shall determine.

(d) The contractor will state, in all solicitations or advertisements for employees placed by or on behalf of the contractor, that all qualified applicants will be afforded equal employment opportunities without discrimination because of race, creed, color, sex, national origin, age, disability or marital status.

(e) The contractor will comply with the provisions of Sections 290-299 of the Executive Law and with the Civil Rights Law, will furnish all information and reports deemed necessary by the State Commissioner of Human Rights under these non-discrimination clauses and such sections of the Executive Law, and will permit access to the contractor's books, records and accounts by the State Commissioner of Human Rights, the Attorney General and the Industrial Commissioner for the purpose of investigation to ascertain compliance with these non-discrimination clauses and such sections of the Executive Law and Civil Rights Law.

(f) This contract may be forthwith canceled, terminated or suspended, in whole or in part, by the contracting agency upon the basis of a finding made by the State Commissioner of Human Rights that the contractor has not complied with these non-discrimination clauses, and the contractor may be declared ineligible for future contracts made by or on behalf of the State or a public authority or agency of the State, until the contractor satisfies the State Commissioner of Human Rights that the contractor has established and is carrying out a program in conformity with the provisions of these non-discrimination clauses. Such finding shall be made by the State Commissioner of Human Rights after investigation efforts by the Commissioner have failed to achieve compliance with these non-discrimination clauses and after a verified complaint has been filed with the Commissioner, notice thereof has been given to the contractor and an opportunity has been afforded the contractor to be heard publicly in accordance with the Executive Law. Such sanctions may be imposed and remedies invoked independently of or in addition to sanctions and remedies otherwise provided by law.

(g) The contractor will include the provisions of clauses (a) through (f) in every subcontract or purchase order in such a manner that such provisions will be binding upon each subcontractor or vendor as to operations to be performed within the State of New York. The contractor will take such action in enforcing such provisions of such subcontracts or purchase order as the State Commissioner of Human Rights or the contracting agency may direct, including sanctions or remedies for non-compliance. If the contractor becomes involved in or is threatened with litigation with a subcontractor or vendor as a result of such direction by the State Commissioner of Human Rights or the contracting agency, the contractor shall promptly so notify the Attorney General following the Attorney General is advised and inform the Governor of the State of New York.

IV. The agreement shall be void and of no force and effect unless the contractor shall provide coverage for the benefit of, and keep covered during the life of this agreement, such employees as are required to be covered by the provisions of the Worker's Compensation Law.

(ACKNOWLEDGMENT BY INDIVIDUAL)

STATE OF NEW YORK)
COUNTY OF) SS.:

On this _____ day of _____, 19____, before me personally came _____, to me known and known to me to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and he/she acknowledged to me that he/she executed the same.

Notary Public

(ACKNOWLEDGMENT BY UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATION)

STATE OF NEW YORK)
COUNTY OF) SS.:

On this _____ day of _____, 19____, before me personally came _____, to me known and known to me to be the person who executed the above instrument, who, being duly sworn by me, did for himself/herself depose and say that he/she is a member of the firm of _____ and that he/she executed the foregoing instrument in the firm name of _____, and that he/she had authority to sign same, and he/she did duly acknowledge to me that he/she executed the same as the act and deed of said firm of _____, for the uses and purposes mentioned therein.

Notary Public

(ACKNOWLEDGMENT BY CORPORATION)

STATE OF NEW YORK)
COUNTY OF NASSAU) SS.:

On this 15th day of March, 1984 before me personally came Edward Thomson, to me known, who being duly sworn, did depose and say that he/she resides in 251 Fruitwood Lane, Central Islip, NY 11722, that he/she is the Director, Disaster Services of the Nassau County Chapter, American Red Cross, the corporation described in and which executed the foregoing instrument; that he/she knows the seal of said corporation; that the seal affixed to said instrument is such corporate seal, that it was so affixed by the order of the Board of Directors of said corporation, and that he/she signed his/her name thereto by like order.

Helen A. Giannino

Notary Public
HELEN A. GIANNINO
NOTARY PUBLIC, State of New York
No. 30-140759
Qualified in Nassau County
Term Expires March 30, 1985

EXHIBIT B

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
REVOCABLE PERMIT

Non-Commercial Organizations
Occasional Users

AMERICAN RED CROSS
Name of Permittee

The following facilities and services will be provided by the College to the
above named Permittee on DISASTER OCCURRENCE (date(s))
during the hours of N/A to N/A

THE COLLEGE RESERVES THE RIGHT TO TERMINATE ANY DISASTER PROGRAM ARRANGED
BY THE AMERICAN RED CROSS IF SUCH PROGRAM CONFLICTS WITH THE COLLEGE'S
ACADEMIC CALENDAR. AUTHORIZATION TO USE ROOSEVELT HALL IS BEING GIVEN
WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT THE AMERICAN RED CROSS WILL REPLACE OR REIMBURSE
THE STATE UNIVERSITY AT FARMINGDALE FOR ANY DAMAGES TO ITS CAMPUS FACILITIES
AS A RESULT OF THIS PROGRAM. THE AMERICAN RED CROSS FURTHER AGREES TO
REIMBURSE THE STATE UNIVERSITY AT FARMINGDALE FOR ANY FOOD OR SUPPLIES THAT
THE COLLEGE MAY BE REQUESTED TO FURNISH UNDER THIS PROGRAM.

EXHIBIT C

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
REVOCABLE PERMIT
Non-Commercial Organizations
Occasional Users

AMERICAN RED CROSS
Name of Permittee

The Permittee agrees to compensate the College in the amount of -0-
for the use of the facilities described in Exhibit B.
This compensation was determined on the following basis:

STATE UNIVERSITY
AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE
AT FARMINGDALE, NEW YORK 11735

(518) 420-2086

June 21, 1984

Mr. Edward Thompson
Director, Disaster Services
American Red Cross
264 Old Country Road
Mineola, NY 11501

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Our records indicate that the Certificate of Insurance that you provided us covering the American Red Cross' Disaster Program will expire on July 1, 1984.

We would appreciate your furnishing the College with a renewal Certificate covering this program, for the same limits of liability.

Thank you for the attention given this request.

Very truly yours,

J. T. Coyne

J. T. Coyne
Assistant Vice President
for Administrative Services

JTC:ed

WORD

NAME AND ADDRESS OF AGENT

COMPANIES AFFORDING COVERAGES

COMPANY 6

COMPASS LETTER C

3719 D

COMPANY LETTER E

This is to certify that policies of insurance listed above have been issued to the insured named above and are in force at this time. Notwithstanding any assignment, term or condition of any contract or other document with respect to which this certificate may be issued or may pertain, the insurance provided by the policies described herein is subject to all the terms, conditions and coverages of such policies.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RATIONALE, GOALS, AND OBJECTIVES


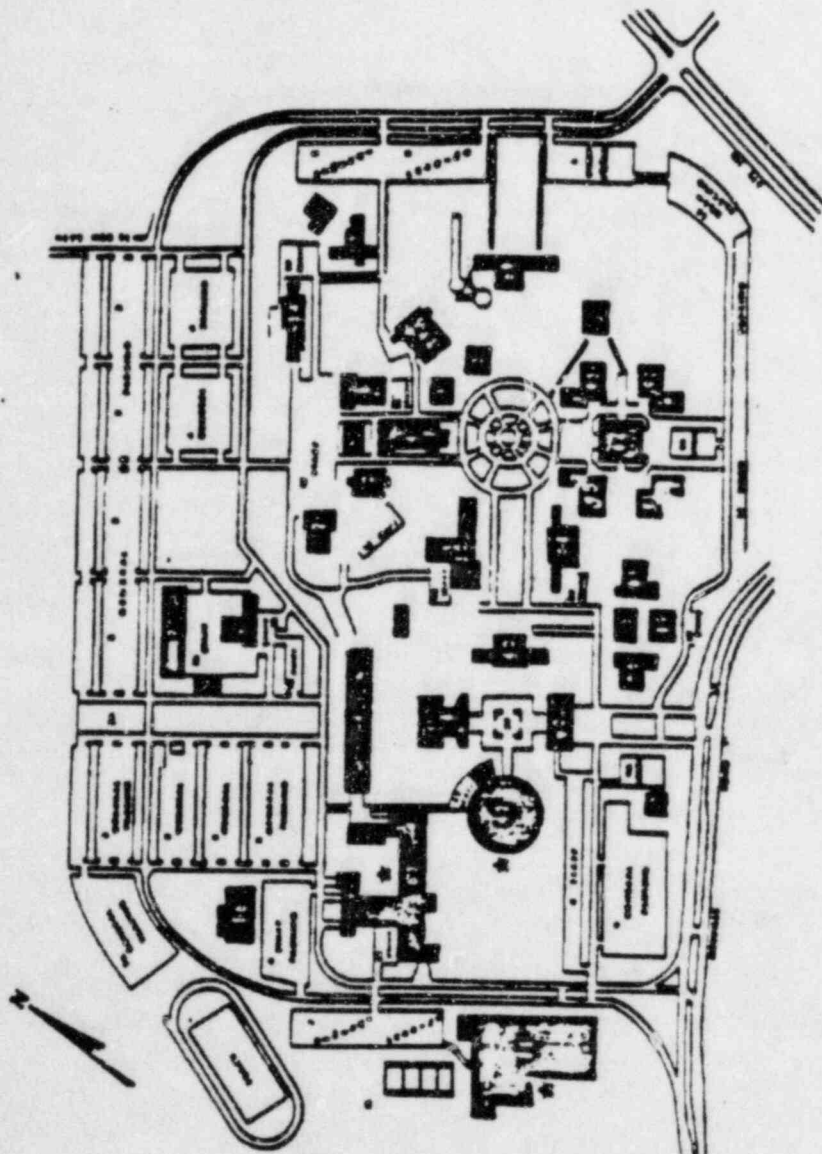
Cancellation: Should any of the above described policies be cancelled before the expiration date thereof, the issuing company will endeavor to mail 10 days written notice to the below named certificate holder, but failure to mail such notice shall impose no obligation or liability of any kind upon the company.

WASH DC 205 67-08938 0P 12 07 04 196 000 000

February 27, 1984

Michael H. Gordon

at various college registration will be taking place in these buildings



FARMINGDALE
 STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
 AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE

INVESTIGATING—REPORTING CRIME IDENTIFICATION PAGE CLASS. APPROX. 551 PM. CAMP

CLASS: 00150 WOULD IDENTIFY AND NAME COUNTRY. RANGE 150

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF BUILDINGS AND THEIR CODES. REFER TO CATALOG APP FOR LOCATION.

ME.....AMERICA FROM GROUP. DLING.
 CO.....COPPER IN
 CO.....CUTLER
 CO.....STEWART CLAYTON BULLING
 CO.....GUTHRIE
 CO.....HILL
 CO.....HILL
 CO.....HILL

[illegible]

FALL 1983

REGISTRATION PROCEDURES

ROOSEVELT HALL -- STATION 1 - pick up registration materials. PROCEED TO --

UPTON HALL -- STATION 2 - Academic Advisors and Course Cards.

DO NOT WRITE COURSES ON REGISTRATION FORM UNTIL YOU CONSULT ACADEMIC ADVISORS.

Advisors are located in the following rooms:

| DEPARTMENT | ROOM | DEPARTMENT | ROOM |
|--------------------------------------|------|----------------------------------|------|
| Advertising Art..... | 228 | Graphics & Mechanics..... | 224 |
| Aerospace Technology..... | 161 | History, Economics & Politics... | 210 |
| Agriculture..... | 114 | Horticulture..... | 114 |
| Air Cond., Heating & Refrig..... | 221 | Integrated Pest Management..... | 114 |
| Auto Service Specialist..... | 161 | Languages..... | 220 |
| Biological Sciences..... | 156 | Liberal Arts..... | 113 |
| Business Administration....148 & 150 | | Mathematics..... | 211 |
| Chemistry..... | 242 | Mechanical Technology..... | 224 |
| Community Service Assistant.... | 269 | Medical Lab. Technology..... | 156 |
| Computer Science..... | 211 | Mortuary Science..... | 269 |
| Construction Technology..... | 263 | Nursing..... | 194 |
| Criminal Justice..... | 266 | Physical Education..... | 218 |
| Data Processing..... | 169 | Physics..... | 229 |
| Dental Hygiene..... | 218 | Psychology..... | 215 |
| Early Childhood..... | 269 | Restaurant Management..... | 114 |
| Electrical Technology..... | 237 | Secretarial Science..... | 210 |
| Engineering Science..... | 229 | Sociology & Anthropology..... | 215 |
| English & Humanities..... | 261 | Veterinary Science Technology... | 156 |
| Food Processing Technology..... | 114 | | |

Receive approval, an orange IBM card AND Class Admission IBM Card for each course from advisor. Fill in all black lines on the registration form. Include complete address (Street, Town, Zip Code), telephone number, and Social Security number.

Evening College Counselors, if required, are in Room 113. Students needing Overload Approval to exceed the allowable number of courses/credits should also go to Room 113. -- PROCEED TO --

HOLD HALL GYMNASIUM

STATION 3 - Master Data Sheet Processing -- PROCEED TO --

STATION 4 - Fee Clerks - Tuition & Fees computed. -- PROCEED TO --

STATION 5 - NUMBERING MACHINE - for registration number. -- PROCEED TO --

STATION 6 - Cashiers OR MASTER CHARGE/VISA CHARGE CARD TABLE

Pay tuition and fees except vehicle registration fee. -- PROCEED TO --

STATION 7 - Present completed Master Data Sheet to clerk. -- PROCEED TO --

STATION 8 - Present Class Admission IBM course cards to be stamped "PAID" -- PROCEED TO --

STATION 9

Return ALL registration materials to the clerk. The Receipts portion of the white registration card and the Class Admission IBM card(s), which must be presented to the instructor the first night of class, will be validated and returned to you.

KEEP THE RECEIPT PORTION OF YOUR REGISTRATION FORM. YOU MUST PRESENT IT TO OBTAIN AN APPOINTMENT CARD FOR YOUR NEXT REGISTRATION. -- PROCEED TO --

STATION 10 - Vehicle Registration - Pay \$5.00 Annual Fee.

Preliminary Paper

5

IMAGES OF DISASTER BEHAVIOR:

MYTHS AND CONSEQUENCES

E.L. Quarantelli
and
Russell R. Dynes

Department of Sociology
Disaster Research Center
The Ohio State University

This study was made possible in part by U.S. Public Health Service, National Institute of Mental Health Grant 5 R01 MH 15399-03. A much shorter and earlier version of this paper appeared as "When Disaster Strikes" in Psychology Today V-5 (Feb. 1972) 66-71.

hordes of animal-like creatures fleeing wildly and acting hysterically when they find themselves in danger, what actually happens is somewhat duller but also more reassuring than dramatic license portrays.

2. Just as the panic image of disaster behavior is generally incorrect, so is the view that disasters leave victims dazed and disoriented both at time of impact and in the recovery period. Those who experienced disasters are not immobilized by even the most catastrophic of events. They are neither devoid of initiative nor passively dependant and expectant that others, especially relief and welfare workers, will take care of them and their disaster created needs. In fact, disaster victims sometimes insist in acting on their own even contrary to the expressed advice of the public authorities and formal agencies.

A form of shock reaction, called a "disaster syndrome," has sometimes been observed in the aftermath of relatively sudden and extensive disasters. This reaction involves a state of apathy leading to a regression in normal cognitive processes. However, the "disaster syndrome" does not appear in great numbers of people; seems confined only to the most sudden traumatic kinds of disasters; has been reported only in certain cultural settings; and is generally of short duration, hours only, if not minutes. One study of an extremely extensive tornado, using an area probability sample, found that only 14 percent of all victims may have manifested some aspects of the initial stages of the syndrome.

In general, disaster victims react in an active manner, and do not wait around for assistance by outsiders or offers of aid from organizations. On

a large scale they show considerable personal initiative and a pattern of self and informal mutual help. When shelter is needed for example, displaced persons seek the aid of and move in with other family members, intimates and neighbors. When about 10,000 were made homeless in a tornado in Massachusetts, less than 5 percent sought aid from and were housed by the public authorities. In the massive evacuation preceding Hurricane Carla mentioned before, more than three-quarters of the evacuees went to other-than public shelters; 50 percent in fact went to private homes of friends and relatives. In a California flood, only 9,260 persons out of over 50,000 evacuees registered in the 30 Red Cross shelters available in 13 towns in the disaster area.

This pattern of mutual and self help also prevails in other disaster-related activities besides that of obtaining shelter. In one community emergency after another, victims repeatedly show an ability to cope with most immediate disaster problems except those necessitating special equipment or highly specialized skills as might be involved in some kinds of medical treatment. For example, a study of the Flint-Beecher tornado in 1953 found that the victim and fringe area population, with almost no aid from formal organizations, were able within three to four hours to rescue and bring to hospitals from two-thirds to three-fourths of the 927 casualties sustained in the area. In fact, less than 20 percent of the disaster-impacted population had any contact of any kind with disaster agencies during the early hours of this disaster.

Even in the most massive of disasters, formal agencies appear to contact but a relative fraction of all victims. This is partly borne out by the

official statistics of the American National Red Cross, the agency with formal responsibility for post-disaster relief activities especially of a personal and individual nature. It is clear that emergency mass care is given to but a relatively small proportion of victims in any of the organization's principal disaster relief operations. For example, in Hurricane Betsy in 1965, the Red Cross assisted 34,476 families out of 178,543 who had suffered some degree of loss. This is less than 20 percent of the total in an operation that was one of the three greatest disaster relief undertakings in American Red Cross history.

The evidence in fact is rather strong that far from seeking and being dependent on formal disaster organizations, these are the last sources that victims turn to for help. There is actually a hierarchy of assistance seeking that runs from the more informal, intimate groups to formal, less familiar organizations. Thus, people first seek help from family and intimates; then they turn to larger membership groups to which they belong (e.g., churches, work places, etc.). They look next to other individual members of the community. Only if these sources prove unresponding or unavailable do they seek assistance from the more impersonal formal organizations, such as the police and welfare departments. Last to be sought are the special disaster agencies such as civil defense and the Red Cross. Rosow, after studying a number of tornado disasters notes that because of this "informal self help and spontaneous mutual aid rather than a reliance on public services . . . inexperienced authorities . . . over-estimate the welfare needs in food, housing and clothing which they would be called upon to provide."

Shelters and evacuation centers are usually quickly established and manned; they are generally located in public buildings, especially schools. Although they are readily available, relatively few people use these centers, preferring to find their own accommodations either commercially or with friends or relatives. In a California flood, only 9,260 out of 50,000 persons evacuated registered in the 38 Red Cross shelters; during Hurricane Carla, 75 percent of the evacuees went to other than public shelters; and during Hurricane Betsy, only 20 percent requested assistance (23,40). Generally, shelter centers are used only if nothing else is available or if one cannot financially care for himself.

It is necessary, in an evacuation called due to a radiation threat, to be able to warn all citizens in the affected area and to account for them later. Accounting for people at a shelter may prove impractical since the probability is that only a small percent will use public shelters. Therefore, some other accountability systems will need to be devised.

Aside from adequate, redundant communication systems, the helicopter was mentioned as a most valuable asset in disaster situations. Not only does it make quick movement available, but, as a movable observation point, a helicopter is invaluable.

Special evacuations

In the event of a nuclear incident, some institutions, public and private, may have to be evacuated. Each institution will have its own particular characteristics and will require different procedures for handling the evacuees.

Schools

In most of the evacuations observed, more than 99 percent of the evacuees utilized private vehicles for the evacuations and evacuated as family units. If schools are evacuated, it may result in the separation of families. Parents are reluctant to be separated from their children and may attempt to retrieve them, causing additional congestion and, subsequently, may slow down the evacuation process. In order to minimize the congestion, plans should be developed whereby school children would be returned to their respective residences or evacuated to a specific location. The location could be schools located out of the impact area since they would present a somewhat familiar environment and generally have food service facilities and adequate supervision. The choice of either action would be dependent

RELOCATION CENTERS

It is anticipated that a majority of the people asked to evacuate their homes will seek temporary lodging with friends or relatives, or stay at hotels and motels for the duration of an incident, particularly since a large percentage of Suffolk County residents migrated from the New York metropolitan area and have relatives who still reside there. However, for those individuals with no such housing alternatives available, relocation centers have been established to serve as temporary shelters for evacuees. It is estimated that 20% of the seasonal population will require such housing.

In establishing these relocation centers, it became more advantageous to use several large facilities as opposed to numerous small locations such as local schools. In minimizing the number of locations, it became easier to maintain control over evacuation routes and to provide supportive services (cots, blankets, food) for evacuees. "Missing" persons become easier to locate and the number of legal agreements which must be executed and maintained throughout the life of the plant are minimized.

The selection criteria used in linking a particular zone with an appropriate relocation center were as follows:

- * adequate distance from the EPZ boundary
- * reasonable highway access
- * on-site security
- * on-site power generation capability
- * adequate parking
- * adequate sanitary facilities
- * adequate cafeteria facilities
- * logistically located to facilitate the continuity of routing out of the EPZ and to maximize bus availability and utilization.

- * uniform distribution of relocation center sites so that evacuation routes would not adversely impact one another.

Predicated on these criteria, the following locations were chosen as having satisfied the requirements and as being suitable relocation centers for evacuees:

- * The State University of New York at Stony Brook
- * The Suffolk County Community College, Selden Campus
- * The BOCES Islip Occupational Center Complex

Two alternate sites in the event the relocation effort must be expanded are:

- * The New York State Office Building, Hauppauge
- * The H. Lee Dennison Building, Hauppauge

Each of these relocation centers has entered into agreements with the American Red Cross to serve as shelters. As such, all supportive services will be supplied and maintained by Red Cross personnel. Each center will have a County decontamination team to monitor residents entering the facility for possible contamination. For a more detailed analysis of the operation of these centers, refer to the Social Services section of the Suffolk County Radiological Emergency Response Plan.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

In the Matter of
LONG ISLAND LIGHTING COMPANY
(Shoreham Nuclear Power Station, Unit 1)
(Emergency Planning Proceeding)
Docket No. 50-322-OL-3

I certify that copies of LILCO'S MOTION TO ADMIT REVISED TESTIMONY ON PHASE II EMERGENCY PLANNING CONTENTIONS 24.0, 74, AND 75 (RELOCATION CENTERS) and LILCO'S TESTIMONY ON PHASE II EMERGENCY PLANNING CONTENTIONS 24.0, 74, AND 75 (RELOCATION CENTERS) were served this date upon the following by first-class mail, postage prepaid, or (as indicated by one asterisk) by hand, or (as indicated by two asterisks) by Federal Express.

James A. Laurenson,
Chairman*
Atomic Safety and Licensing
Board
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory
Commission
East-West Tower, Rm. 402A
4350 East-West Hwy.
Bethesda, MD 20814

Dr. Jerry R. Kline*
Atomic Safety and Licensing
Board
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory
Commission
East-West Tower, Rm. 427
4350 East-West Hwy.
Bethesda, MD 20814

Mr. Frederick J. Shon*
Atomic Safety and Licensing
Board
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory
Commission
East-West Tower, Rm. 430
4350 East-West Hwy.
Bethesda, MD 20814

Eleanor L. Frucci, Esq.*
Attorney
Atomic Safety and Licensing
Board Panel
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory
Commission
East-West Tower, North Tower
4350 East-West Highway
Bethesda, MD 20814

Secretary of the Commission
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory
Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555

Atomic Safety and Licensing
Appeal Board Panel
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory
Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555

Atomic Safety and Licensing
Board Panel
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory
Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555

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Edwin J. Reis, Esq.
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory
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(to mailroom)
Bethesda, MD 20814

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Regional Counsel
Federal Emergency Management
Agency
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New York, New York 10278

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John F. Shea, Esq.
Twomey, Latham & Shea
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P.O. Box 398
Riverhead, NY 11901

Fabian G. Palomino, Esq.**
Special Counsel to the
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Executive Chamber
Room 229
State Capitol
Albany, New York 12224

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Christopher & Phillips
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Washington, D.C. 20036

MHB Technical Associates
1723 Hamilton Avenue
Suite K
San Jose, California 95125

Mr. Jay Dunkelberger
New York State Energy Office
Agency Building 2
Empire State Plaza
Albany, New York 12223

Gerald C. Crotty, Esq.
Counsel to the Governor
Executive Chamber
State Capitol
Albany, New York 12224

Ralph Shapiro, Esq.**
Cammer & Shapiro, P.C.
9 East 40th Street
New York, New York 10016

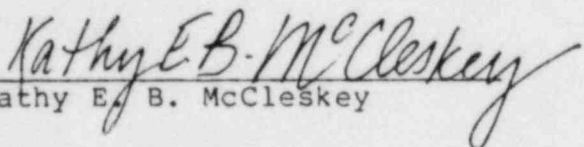
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3045 Porter Street
Washington, D.C. 20008

Jonathan D. Feinberg, Esq.
New York State Public Service
Commission, Staff Counsel
3 Rockefeller Plaza
Albany, New York 12223

Spence W. Perry, Esq.
Associate General Counsel
Federal Emergency Management
Agency
500 C Street, S.W., Rm. 840
Washington, D.C. 20472

Ms. Nora Bredes
Executive Coordinator
Shoreham Opponents' Coalition
195 East Main Street
Smithtown, New York 11787

Martin Bradley Ashare, Esq.
Suffolk County Attorney
H. Lee Dennison Building
Veterans Memorial Highway
Hauppauge, New York 11788


Kathy E. B. McCleskey

Hunton & Williams
707 East Main Street
Post Office Box 1535
Richmond, Virginia 23212

DATED: July 30, 1984