



Federal Emergency Management Agency

Washington, D.C. 20472

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MEMORANDUM FOR: Edward L. Jordan
Director
Division of Emergency Preparedness
and Engineering Response
Office of Inspection and Enforcement
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

FROM: *Richard W. Krimm*
Richard W. Krimm
Assistant Associate Director
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Hazards Programs

SUBJECT: Medical Services Information for the Clinton
Nuclear Power Station

Attached are copies of the following: Annex E, Clinton Nuclear Power Station (NPS) Medical Facility Identification List, Illinois Plan for Radiological Accidents (IPRA), Volume VIII (Preliminary, August 1985); Chapter 1, Section E.5, IPRA, Clinton NPS, Volume VIII; Chapter 2, Section A, IPRA, Clinton NPS, Volume VIII; Chapter 5, Section D, Medical Facilities, IPRA, State General Plan, Volume I, March 1982. This information is confirmation that a list of medical facilities has been identified for use in case of an emergency at the Clinton NPS. Other related and supporting arrangements and services are also identified.

Attachments
As Stated

CLINTON NUCLEAR POWER STATION
MEDICAL FACILITY IDENTIFICATION LIST

#	SECTOR	M-RING	FACILITY	#	SECTOR	M-RING	FACILITY
1	D	50	Paxton Comm. Hosp. 651 E. Pells Street Paxton, IL 60957 (217)379-4811	9	M	45	Memorial Medical Center First & Miller Streets Springfield, IL 62701 (217)788-3667
2	E	35	Cole Hospital, Inc. 809 W. Church St. Champaign, IL 61820 (217)351-7200	10	M	50	St. John's Hospital 800 East Carpenter Street Springfield, IL 62702 (217)544-6451
3	E	35	Burnham Hospital 407 S. Fourth St. Champaign, IL 61820 (217)337-2500	11	M	50	Spfld. Comm. Hospital 5230 S. Sixth Street Road Springfield, IL 62706 (217)529-7151
4	E	40	Carle Clinic Hosp. 602 W. Univ. Ave. Urbana, IL 61801 (217)337-3270	12	N	10	John Warner Hospital 422 West White Street Clinton, IL 61727 (217)935-9571
5	E	40	Mercy Hospital 1400 W. Park Street Urbana, IL 61801 (217)337-2162	13	N	30	Abraham Lincoln Mem. Hospital 315 Eighth Street Lincoln, IL 62656 (217)732-2161
6	F	20	John&Mary Kirby Hosp 1111 N. State St. Monticello, IL 61856 (217)762-2115	14	Q	50	Pekin Memorial Hospital 1320 Court Street Pekin, IL 61554 (309)347-1151
7	J	25	St. Mary's Hospital 1800 E. Lake Shore Drive Decatur, IL 62525 (217)429-2966	15	R	25	St. Joseph's Hospital 2206 E. Washington Street Bloomington, IL 61701 (309)662-3311
8	J	25	Decatur Mem. Hosp. 2300 N. Edward St. Decatur, IL 62526 (217)877-8121	16	R	25	Mennonite Hospital 807 N. Main Street Bloomington, IL 61701 (309)827-4321
				17	R	30	Brokaw Hospital Franklin & Virginia Avenue Normal, IL 61761 (309)454-1400

Chapter 1. DeWitt County General Information

E. Maps

1. Clinton Power Station EPZ Evacuation and Traffic/Access Control Map

Map A, "CLINTON POWER STATION EPZ EVACUATION and TRAFFIC/ACCESS CONTROL", shows all primary and secondary evacuation routes and the primary control posts for traffic and access control.

The main evacuation routes were selected on the basis of traffic capacity, access to sheltered areas or to major roads that lead to sheltered areas and the time necessary to exit the CLINTON POWER STATION EPZ using the route. The routes are shaded on the CLINTON POWER STATION EPZ EVACUATION and TRAFFIC/ACCESS CONTROL MAP to make identification easy. Traffic and access control posts for the CLINTON POWER STATION EPZ which smooth the flow of evacuation traffic onto and along the routes were chosen in meetings with local government officials. The traffic and access control posts are appropriately designated on the map. Refer to Map A at the back of this plan.

2. Clinton Power Station EPZ Special Facilities Map

Map B, "CLINTON POWER STATION EPZ SPECIAL FACILITIES", shows the location and pertinent information about facilities within the CLINTON POWER STATION EPZ.

The special facilities located in the CLINTON POWER STATION EPZ are marked on this map. Information relating to these facilities is provided on the map. Refer to Map B at the back of this plan.

3. Clinton Power Station Sheltering and Evacuation Map

Map C, "CLINTON POWER STATION EPZ SHELTERING and EVACUATION", shows the location of all major shelters that would support the evacuation of the CLINTON POWER STATION EPZ.

The map was developed for the use of the host area ESDA COORDINATORS in the event of an incident at the CLINTON POWER STATION. The ten-mile EPZ and the twenty-mile exclusionary zone for sheltering evacuees is shown for the CLINTON POWER STATION.

Pertinent information on each host area has been included on the map, including the number of shelter spaces identified and shelters that could serve as primary centers. These Congregate Care Shelters were chosen on the basis of sheltering capacity, response time to open, availability of staff and location near evacuation routes leading into the host area. Refer to Map C at the back of this plan.

4. Pre-Established Monitoring Locations Map

This map was established to facilitate radiological monitoring/sample collection and communications within the 10-mile EPZ. The monitoring locations include points where environmental teams will

perform radiological measurements and/or obtain radiological samples and the locations of permanently installed radiological monitors (Reuter Stokes). These maps are carried by RAFT ENVIRONS TEAMS and are identical to the maps in RAFT COMMAND, REAC, the STATE EOC, the DEWITT COUNTY EOC and the on-site EOF. Refer to Map D at the back of this plan.

5. Dairies and Food Processing Plants, Water Basins and Water Supply Intakes, and Illinois Department of Public Health Medical Facilities Map (50-Mile EPZ)

This map identifies dairies, food processing plants, water basins, public water supply intakes (surface) and medical facilities with the capability of receiving and treating contaminated personnel. Refer to Map E at the back of this plan.

Chapter 2. DeWitt County Basic Plan

A. Functional Summary Description

This section describes the five major functions expected to be part of an emergency response. These functions are described as follows:

Accident Assessment is the evaluation of the consequences of the release of radioactive materials from a fixed nuclear facility.

Initial Notification refers to the methods and priorities for disseminating emergency information and requesting assistance on a 24-hour basis. Primary and secondary communication links are established between the fixed nuclear facility, state agencies, counties and municipalities. The NARS, a direct line telephone circuit, is the established link between the fixed nuclear facility, the STATE OF ILLINOIS and the counties within the EPZ. Emergency information is disseminated through the NARS to state and county agencies. Municipalities are notified of the emergency through radio frequency, pager, and commercial telephone by the DEWITT COUNTY SHERIFF'S DISPATCHER, the DEWITT COUNTY/CLINTON ESDA COORDINATOR and the MUNICIPAL ESDA COORDINATOR(S). Provisions exist between the fixed nuclear facility, the State of Illinois, and the county and municipalities for receiving and/or requesting information on a 24-hour basis. The notification process is designed to warn the affected population within a 45 minute time period. (See Vol. 1, Ch. 5.). Emergency response agencies communicate with the public by using sirens, telephone and radios. The initial notification message is designed to instruct the public to tune to WSOY (1340 AM and 102.9 FM) for the appropriate emergency actions to be taken. (See Vol. I, Ch. 8.).

Command and Coordination is the identification of the individual who will have overall responsibility within each governmental unit and designation of the agency that will coordinate the emergency activities.

Protective Actions are the specific actions taken by Federal, State and local authorities to minimize radiation exposure to the local populace during a nuclear incident. They include take shelter, evacuation, traffic and access control and food, water and milk control.

Take Shelter is the notification of the public via the Clinton Power Station EPZ Prompt Notification System and commercial radio, to take shelter in their homes, stores, or places of business, and to remain there until it is safe to go outside. Relocation may be recommended for special cases within an affected area such as, visitors to a beach, park, golf course.

Evacuation is the notification of the public living within a potentially affected area, via the Clinton Power Station EPZ Prompt Notification System and commercial radio, to leave their homes and go to a Congregate Care Shelter where they will remain until it is safe to return. Evacuation will include the coordination of transportation for the public in the affected area and the direction of traffic and access control.

Traffic and Access Control is the provision of traffic control during an evacuation and the establishment of barriers by use of roadblocks or other means to prevent entrance into evacuated and/or take shelter areas.

Food, Water and Milk Control is the sampling, radioactivity testing and restriction of public consumption of food, water and milk until the concentrations of radioactivity have decreased to safe levels.

Parallel Actions include informing the public, radiation exposure control, law enforcement and crime prevention, fire and rescue operations, emergency medical services, social services and re-entry.

Public Information is the method by which the public is kept informed of the nature and consequences of a nuclear incident before, during and after such an incident has occurred. Spokespersons have been designated for each governmental body within DEWITT COUNTY (see Chapter 2, Section E.1). For a more complete discussion of Public Information, see Ch. 2, Section K. and Vol. I, Ch. 8.

Radiation Exposure Control is the control of personnel activities to reduce or prevent unnecessary radiation exposure or contamination and to keep accurate records of the exposures incurred by evacuees and emergency personnel. IDNS is responsible for all aspects of radiation exposure control. Controls have been established for evaluation of projected exposure patterns through conduct of radiation surveys, monitoring of personnel exposures with concurrent documentation, decontamination procedures and recommendations for the administration of KI (see Vol. I, Ch. 5).

Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention is the deployment of resources to maintain civil order during and/or after a nuclear incident.

Fire and Rescue is the deployment of resources for fire fighting/prevention activities and/or emergency rescue operations.

Emergency Medical Services are the provisions for transportation and treatment of personnel during a radiological emergency. Hospitals with the capability of receiving and treating injured contaminated personnel are identified on Map E at the back of this plan.

Social Services are the provision of food, clothing, shelter and routine medical services for evacuees.

Re-entry is the notification and transportation of evacuees returning home once safe levels of radiation have been reached. IDNS is responsible for determining when evacuees may re-enter (see Vol. I, Ch. 5).

Chapter 5. Technical Functions

- e. Meteorological instruments.
- f. Site geology consultants regarding stratigraphy, aquifers and surface/ground water.
- g. Water use data.

D. Illinois Department of Public Health
General Operation and Responsibilities

Responsibility

The Illinois Department of Public Health is mandated to protect the public health and safety. The Department will have primary responsibility for assuring the safety of the food supply and dairy products. In addition, the Department will provide assistance in planning and implementing the evacuation of health care facilities, obtaining emergency medical services where needed, assuring safe, healthful living conditions at evacuation sites and providing additional consultation and technical assistance as required.

Initial Notification

The Department Emergency Officer will receive initial notification of the incident from the ESDA dispatcher. The Emergency Officer or his back-up is accessible on a 24 hour basis by telephone or pager. Upon receipt of the initial information, the Department Emergency Officer will contact the Director of Public Health by telephone, followed by the Regional Health Officer and other key Department staff. The specific procedure is identified in IDPH-SOP-1.

Command and Coordination

The Director of Public Health maintains overall responsibility for decision making during the incident. Following the initial notification, the Department Emergency Officer will report to the State ESDA EOC and from that location will coordinate the information flow from the EOC to and from Department staff. Immediate telephone access to the Director will be maintained to enable the timely flow of priority information.



The Department maintains eight Regional Offices. A Regional Health Officer is administratively responsible for the activities of each Region. The Regional Health Officer will provide overall coordination of the field effort. The Regional Health Officer or his designee EOC following initial notification to maintain constant contact by telephone or radio with DNS and/or the Illinois ESDA EOC in Springfield and local EOC's.

Division Regional Office Supervisors from the Division's of Food, Drugs and Dairies, Engineering and Sanitation, and Emergency Medical Services will be responsible for technical assistance in their respective programs and will maintain contact with the Regional Health Officer. The Regional Health Officer will in turn be responsible for communication from the field to the Department Emergency Officer.

Central Office staff and other field personnel will also receive direction from and maintain communication with the Emergency Officer to provide a centralized source of information gathering and dissemination.

Protective Actions

The primary responsibility of the Department of Public Health during evacuation will be assisting in the handling of health care facilities (hospitals and nursing homes) as requested by local officials. Additional assistance in evacuation was provided during the planning phase.

Regional emergency medical services staff will be on 24 hour call, as in their normal daily operation, and can provide assistance in patient transport, transfer or obtaining specialized medical care. Such assistance will be provided in accordance with established procedures, through the Illinois Trauma System.



Additional Department staff will be at the scene of the incident to assist in the evacuation process.

Upon notification of the IDPH Emergency Officer of a suspected or confirmed release of radiation, by DNS, supervisory personnel from the Division of Food, Drugs and Dairies will be notified. These supervisors as identified in IDPH-SOP-1 will then be assigned to the service of RAFT Command. In cooperation with RAFT Command, based on the recommendations of DNS, milk and food field staff will assist in the identification and proper disposition of food and/or dairy products. Actions may include embargo or issuance of an order for destruction of the product.

Detailed procedures for activities in food, water and milk control are provided in IDPH-SOP-2 and IDPH-SOP-3.

Upon initial notification of the incident, the IDPH radiation laboratory staff will be instructed to utilize all available staff and instrumentation for assisting IDNS.

REAC Command will then communicate directly with the laboratory staff to meet their needs for laboratory support.

Parallel Actions

IDPH will have three distinct responsibilities relative to emergency medical services (EMS).

1. Routine EMS activities involving, assisting hospitals in patient transfer to specialized medical facilities.
 - a. These activities will be performed as under normal conditions by the EMS Coordinator designated. A communication scheme to handle such emergencies are presently established in existing operating policies and procedures.
2. Referral of patients for additional evaluation and treatment following radiation exposure.



- a. A Regional EMS staff member will be assigned to the location of the DNS Radiation Exposure Control Officer to coordinate the transport of patients and contact with selected hospitals capable of providing services necessary for internal decontamination of exposed workers or the public. Based on the degree of contamination, as determined by DNS, the number of exposed persons and the number of patients an individual facility can handle, the EMS staff person will direct those exposed to the appropriate facility. A listing of the hospitals with adequate facilities will be available at the Exposure Control location.
3. The Division of EMS, Regional Coordinator will be available to provide any additional services needed during the incident and to coordinate the activities of other EMS field staff. Initial notification by the Regional Coordinator will include all staff within the 50 mile radius of the accident site. Regional staff will remain on alert throughout the incident to provide any assistance necessary.

EMS Communications

This coordination is accomplished through an organized, comprehensive communication system which is called MERCI (Medical Emergency Communication of Illinois). MERCI comprises all EMS communications, including radio, telephone, and telemetry. The foundation of this system is the ambulance to hospital radio communications capability. Medical radio base stations serve all Illinois and vicinity hospitals through radio, telephone and telephone-radio patches.



This system gives every hospital in Illinois radio communication capabilities with 1,500 ambulances and virtually assures patient delivery coordination.

Medical Facilities

The Division of Emergency Medical Services and Highway Safety initiated the regionalization and categorization of hospitals in 1971. This regionalization was accomplished by identifying medical facility emergency department capabilities and the designation of some 50 trauma and specialized trauma centers throughout the state.

In planning for a radiological accident, hospitals were additionally classified relative to their capability to handle radiation exposed patients. Hospitals with nuclear medicine programs that have specific capability and training for evaluation of radiation exposure and uptake and bed space to retain contaminated patients are identified in IDPH SOP-4. Ambulance services that are available for transporting victims to treatment facilities are identified in IDPH SOP-4. ✓

IDPH staff will continue their efforts through re-entry particularly with reference to surveillance of milk and food supplies. Such products will be declared fit for human consumption in each evacuated sector prior to re-entry. Declaration of fitness will result from analyses performed by DNS. ✓

