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JOHN H. SUNUNU
Governor

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

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December 6, 1985

Mr. John Walker
Mr. Ansell W. Palmer
Mrs. Dona R. Janetos
Members of the Board of Selectmen
Town of Hampton
136 Winnacunnet Road
Hampton, New Hampshire 03842



Dear Members of the Board:

Governor Sununu has asked that I respond to your letter of October 29, 1985.

As you know, the New Hampshire Civil Defense Agency (NHODA) has been working with Hampton local officials, key emergency responders, and Hampton school officials since 1982 in the preparation of a Radiological Emergency Response Plan (RERP) for Hampton. In accordance with New Hampshire statute, the New Hampshire Civil Defense Agency, cooperating with Hampton officials, assisted the Town in the preparation of the first draft local Radiological Emergency Response Plan in 1983, which was subsequently updated in late 1984.

In 1984 and 1985, New Hampshire Civil Defense Agency met with the local officials in Hampton to review and revise the plan as necessary. Meetings were held with Hampton's key responders on December 18, 1984, January 14, January 23, and February 13, 1985 to review Town responsibilities and to determine if they believe they have the capability and resources to carry out their local duties.

These meetings were constructive and positive and assisted New Hampshire Civil Defense Agency in refining and updating the Hampton Radiological Emergency Response Plan. New Hampshire Civil Defense Agency has been in regular and frequent contact with the local response team since then and met on June 6, 1985 with the Fire Chief and Police Chief to determine communication needs. Based on a letter from the Town to this Agency, Fire Chief Kuncho and Town Manager Richards presented the resource needs of the Town at a public hearing on September 18 in Exeter that was conducted by this Agency.

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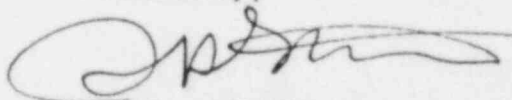
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Mr. John Walker
Mr. Answell W. Palmer
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With the foregoing in mind, we have prepared an attachment to this letter which specifically addresses each of the questions raised in your letter of 29 October 1985. Incidentally, representatives from the Agency would be available to meet with you and review in detail any remaining questions you might have.

It is our sincere desire to work constructively with all local officials in the Emergency Planning Zone to produce the best possible Radiological Emergency Response Plan to protect the health and safety of Seacoast residents. We will strive to seek the continued cooperation and participation of all Emergency Planning Zone communities in accordance with New Hampshire RSA 107B. We look forward to the continued participation of the Town of Hampton and its response team in this effort.

Sincerely,



Richard H. Strome
Director

RHS/sjc

Enc.

cc: Executive Councilor William P. Cahill, District 3
cc: Senator Robert F. Preston, District 23
✓ cc: Area Towns
cc: Gerald I. Coogan, Consultant

2352B

ATTACHMENT

Response To Questions Asked By Three Members Of The Hampton Board of Selectmen

(A) Population Figures:

An Evacuation Time Estimate (ETE) was prepared in 1983, which examined population figures for year-round and seasonal populations and included time estimates for evacuation of the Emergency Planning Zone based on a range of weather scenarios. The local Hampton Radiological Emergency Response Plan contains these figures. These figures for ETE are valid. Currently, local communities and state agencies as well as the New Hampshire Civil Defense Agency have provided information for an update of the Evacuation Time Estimate, by KLD, a traffic engineering firm, nationally known in this field. KLD has presented the New Hampshire Civil Defense Agency and local communities with the most recent empirical data on year-round and seasonal population which confirm that ETE.

(B) Availability Of Sufficient Buses:

The New Hampshire Civil Defense Agency has written agreements with area bus companies to provide the necessary resources for schools and persons requiring special transportation if an evacuation is recommended. According to Attachment 1 in the Public Works Director's Emergency Procedure entitled Hampton's Transportation Requirements on Page IV-30 of the local Radiological Emergency Response Plan, seventy-five (75) buses have been identified for public and private schools, day care schools, hospitals, nursing homes, and the nonauto owning population.

(C) Adequacy Of Local Manpower To Respond To An Emergency:

From our regular discussions with the Hampton response agencies and a review of their responsibilities, it is our understanding that the department heads have sufficient manpower to carry out their respective duties as outlined in the draft Radiological Emergency Response Plan, and local responders have indicated they can carry out their duties. All of the available literature on natural and man-made emergencies, including the accident at Three Mile Island (TMI), indicates that emergency responders and workers carried out their responsibilities in a timely and professional manner.

(D) Warning Time:

A site-specific safety analysis was completed for the Seabrook Station in 1984. The Probabilistic Risk Assessment for the Seabrook Station is the most extensive safety analysis ever conducted on a commercial nuclear reactor, and its conclusions were reviewed and accepted by a statutorily established New Hampshire committee.

Seabrook's site specific safety analysis shows that accidents that would require an evacuation are very, very unlikely but, that if one were to occur, at least eighteen (18) to twenty (20) hours would be available to evacuate in virtually all cases. The Evacuation Time Estimate, which is currently being updated, shows a maximum time for evacuation of a summer beach population on a bad weather day to be seven (7) hours and forty (40) minutes. This Evacuation Time Estimate is consistent with the warning time established by the Seabrook Probabilistic Risk Assessment. The Evacuation Time Estimate indicates that sufficient time would be available to evacuate summer beach populations even under the worst circumstances.

(E) Security For Emergency Workers' Homes And Families:

The Probabilistic Risk Assessment previously referenced indicates that sufficient warning time would be available to emergency workers to provide for the security of their homes and families. In addition, state and local police patrols would continue to provide security within communities affected by an emergency. In the event a community should have to be evacuated, New Hampshire State Police would restrict access to affected areas. If necessary, the New Hampshire National Guard could be made available to assure security of homes and property within affected communities.

(F) Protective Measures For Emergency Workers:

Emergency workers will be equipped with both high range and low range dosimeters, thermoluminescent dosimeters (TLDs), and survey meters to measure any degree of potential exposure. Emergency workers will monitor their dosimeters every thirty (30) minutes and provide these measurements to the Town's local radiological officer who will, in turn, provide this data to the New Hampshire Division of Public Health Services (DPHS), which has the overall responsibility for control of radiological exposure. According to your radiological officer, the high and low range dosimeters and survey meters are in place. TLD's are currently being acquired. Because of very restrictive exposure limits for local emergency workers, emergency workers would be evacuated from an affected area before the use of respirators and similar protective equipment would become necessary.

(G) Coordination And Communication With Schools, Facilities:

The New Hampshire Civil Defense Agency has been in regular contact with the former and current Superintendent of Schools for Hampton; the Superintendent has received past and current draft Radiological Emergency Response Plans (RERPs) and has cooperated and participated in the overall planning process. It is clear from our meetings and discussions (January 14, 1985, October 2, 1985, regular telephone communication), that the Superintendent has the authority to cancel school for the day or institute an early dismissal of school if conditions at Seabrook Station necessitated that action. This would be done in accordance with his regular operational procedures and the special facility procedures contained in the Hampton Radiological Emergency Response Plan. However, in the extremely unlikely event that an evacuation is recommended, Pages IV 50-54 of Hampton's Radiological Emergency Response Plan contains

procedures the Superintendent of School should follow in order to implement an evacuation. As part of the overall cooperative and educational effort with the educational community, the Superintendent has invited the New Hampshire Civil Defense Agency to make a brief presentation at a Hampton School Board meeting on the overall Radiological Emergency Response Plan process.

(H) Adequacy Of The Roadway Network In Hampton:

As part of its work on the Evacuation Time Estimate update, KLD Associates will present New Hampshire Civil Defense Agency with additional empirical data on year-round and seasonal populations and estimates of evacuation times depending upon the various weather conditions for segments of the Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ), as well as for the entire Emergency Planning Zone. The Evacuation Time Estimate will include an overall comprehensive traffic management strategy to be implemented based on consideration of the roadway characteristics. The Evacuation Time Estimate will consider the adequacy of the existing roadway network in Hampton and will include specific recommendations for treatment of key intersections. Furthermore, the Governor's Advisory Committee on Highway Priorities was released on November 7, 1985. After having had a chance to review the report, the Civil Defense Agency is available to arrange a meeting with the Department of Public Works and Highways to review suggested highway improvements in Hampton and the Seacoast area. We will request your comments and those of the Hampton response team on the Evacuation Time Estimate when it becomes available.

(I) Protective Actions For Beach Goers:

The previously referenced warning time established by the Probabilistic Risk Assessment for the Seabrook Station indicates that sufficient time would be available for a safe and orderly evacuation of summer beach populations should that become necessary. In addition to early warning of an incident at the Seabrook Station, special planning considerations for protection of summer beach populations are now under development. These considerations include implementation of traffic management strategies to facilitate movement of traffic and early precautionary recommendations for the beach areas before actions for non-beach areas would be warranted. The notification process that is in place will ensure maximum utilization of early warning time and the ability to implement early precautionary actions for summer beach goers.