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**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
MATAGORDA COUNTY, BAY CITY, AND PALACIOS
ANNEX W PLAN
FIXED NUCLEAR FACILITIES RESPONSE**

**RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS (REP) PLAN
(SOUTH TEXAS PROJECT ELECTRIC GENERATING STATION)**

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
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**ANNEX W PLAN
FIXED NUCLEAR FACILITIES RESPONSE**

RECORD OF REVISIONS

| Revision Number | Effective Date | Date Entered | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--|
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| | | | |
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| 5 | 04-15-93 | 04-15-93 | |
| 6 | 12-29-94 | 12-29-94 | |
| 7 | 12-19-96 | 12-19-96 | |
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| 12 | 06/23/09 | 06/23/09 | |
| 13 | 04/06/22 | 04/06/22 | |
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**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
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**ANNEX W PLAN FIXED NUCLEAR FACILITIES RESPONSE
DISTRIBUTION LIST**

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**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
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I.

Authority

This annex to the Matagorda County, Bay City and Palacios Emergency Management Basic Plan is promulgated under the auspices of the following authorities:

- A. The Texas Disaster Act of 1975, as amended.
- B. Emergency Management Basic Plan for Matagorda County, Bay City and Palacios.
- C. Other applicable authorities cited in the Basic Plan.

II. Purpose

The purpose of this annex is to establish the assignments, systems, and procedures necessary for the governments of Matagorda County to respond to an incident at the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS). This is accomplished by providing for:

- A. Coordination of law enforcement activities to ensure the safety of life and property.
- B. A fire-fighting plan to respond to the demands of an emergency.
- C. Coordination of public health and medical services during emergency situations to reduce death and injury and to assist in damage assessment.
- D. Assessment and reporting of damage.
- E. Public works service plans for emergencies when extra measures must be taken to protect lives and property.
- F. A utilities service plan for emergencies when extra measures must be taken to protect lives and property; and
- G. A plan for effective use of human and material resources needed to deal with an emergency.

Purpose statements are included in the Tabs to this Annex.

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This Annex is further specified by procedures.

III. Situation and Assumptions

A. Situation

1. The South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS) is a power generation facility using a nuclear fission process to generate steam. The South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS) is located approximately 12 miles northeast of the City of Palacios and approximately 14 miles southwest of the City of Bay City in Matagorda County.
2. The South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS) Plume Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) is within Matagorda County. (See Figure 1)
3. The governments of Matagorda County, Bay City, and Palacios and the State of Texas are responsible for responding to emergencies at the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS) to protect the public. Such response will be made in concert with government agencies of the State of Texas.
4. The Department of State Health Services (DSHS) will assist the county in matters relating to Fixed Nuclear Facility (FNF) incidents. The Department of State Health Services (DSHS) will serve as the County's technical advisor in matters involving radiation releases by the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS).
5. The Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM) will assist the County in matters related to Fixed Nuclear Facility (FNF) incidents. The GDEM will assist the County by providing resource support and by coordinating the Governor's office response activities.
6. During times of emergency at the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS), law enforcement agencies may be called upon to expand their operations. This is true in case of a hostile action-based event at STPEGS. Matagorda County has arrangements with several federal agencies which can provide support to local agencies as needed.

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7. The following situations apply to health and medical:
 - a) Residents of Matagorda County are vulnerable to radiological releases which could result in a need for emergency health or medical support.
 - b) Emergency medical care is provided by the Matagorda Regional Medical Center and the Palacios Community Medical Center.
8. In Matagorda County a Fixed Nuclear Facility has the potential for causing extensive property damage. In the event damage does occur, damage assessment and reporting is essential for response and recovery operations.
9. Matagorda County is subject to radiological emergencies that could create a need for emergency public works services.
10. Matagorda County is subject to radiological emergencies that could create a need for emergency utility services, which could cause a general detrimental effect on the safety and welfare of the people.
11. Matagorda County is subject to radiological emergencies that require the County to inventory resources on a continuing basis and have procedures to use these resources in a timely manner during an emergency.
12. In order to provide the most effective response to an emergency, all efforts are coordinated through the Matagorda County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) which has been designated as the base for all emergency management activities.
13. There may be occasions when services to special populations are necessary during an emergency situation.
14. Hazardous materials are commonly used, transported, and produced in Matagorda County; hence, hazardous material incidents may occur as the result of natural disasters, human error, or accident.
15. Fire prevention and control are daily problems faced by fire services personnel. These problems become more significant during emergency situations. Severe hazards could result in trapped persons in damaged and collapsed structures, missing persons, and fatalities.
16. Situation descriptions are covered in Tabs to this Annex.

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B. Assumptions

1. In the event of an incident involving an actual or potential release of radiation with exposures exceeding established limits from the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS), Matagorda County officials will be called upon to coordinate an effective response to protect the public.
2. The County may have to act upon its own initiative in the event of an emergency if state, private, and federal resources cannot be mobilized quickly enough to initiate protective response actions.
3. The statistical and demonstrated probability of the plant's experiencing an incident severe enough to involve the public is extremely low.
4. The state and federal governments will provide certain specialized services which the County cannot provide, such as radiation monitoring and dose evaluation.
5. The Department of State Health Services (DSHS) will advise Matagorda County officials if and when protective actions are necessary, but the decision to implement those protective actions remains the sole responsibility of the County Judge or Emergency Commissioner.
6. Local law enforcement personnel will generally be able to provide adequate police control. If local capabilities are exceeded, support will be available from any of several state and federal law enforcement groups. Bay City and Palacios Police Chiefs will provide support for evacuation as directed by the County Judge or Emergency Commissioner. In case of a hostile action event, the Matagorda County Sheriff's Office has a Memorandum of Understanding with Wharton County Sheriff's Office to supply trained officers and equipped law enforcement vehicles to support Matagorda County resources.
7. The following assumptions apply to health and medical:
 - a) Although some health-related problems can be associated with radiological emergencies, there is an adequate local capability to meet most emergency situations. When necessary, as in a hostile action-based event, support will be available from state and federal agencies through the District Disaster Committee, located at the Department of Public Safety in Pierce, Texas. This support would be in the form of medical trained personnel and emergency medical transportation.
 - b) The public may require guidance concerning how best to avoid health hazards created by the disaster or arising from conditions existing in the affected area during the recovery and rehabilitation phase.

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8. The timely and accurate assessment of damage to private and public property will be of vital concern to local officials following a disaster and will have great bearing upon the manner in which recovery is affected in Matagorda County.
9. The following assumptions apply to Public Works/Engineering:
 - a) All Public Works equipment and personnel will be available to manage an anticipated emergency.
 - b) Local contractors have resources to assist Public Works recovery efforts.
 - c) Assistance will be available from outside the jurisdiction.
 - d) Repair and restoration of essential services and vital facilities is possible and such that Public Works can reasonably be expected to accomplish this task.
10. The following assumptions apply to Utilities:
 - a) All Utility equipment and personnel will be available to manage an anticipated emergency.
 - b) Repair and restoration of essential services and vital facilities are possible and such that Utilities can reasonably be expected to accomplish this task.
 - c) The primary responsibility of Utilities will be the maintenance and restoration of Utility services.
 - d) Utility services have the capability to accept emergency increased demands.
 - e) Private Utility companies will cooperate with and assist Matagorda County government services.
11. The following assumptions apply to resource management:
 - a) Shortages in the County response resources may occur in any emergency that lasts longer than 24 hours.
 - b) Matagorda County professionals and paraprofessionals, private contractors, and volunteer agencies will be willing and able to assist the community during an emergency.

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- c) Volunteers will assist as needed.
 - d) Support will be available through requests to state and federal agencies.
 - e) Matagorda County agencies will support emergency resource management actions.
12. The response activities presented are applicable to radiological emergency situations and will provide adequate direction for proper emergency management.
13. The following assumptions apply to human services:
- a) There will be instances where the complete Reception Center/Congregate Care operation will not be implemented; however, people who would not normally be clients of local and State human service agencies may require some form of public assistance under emergency conditions.
 - b) The American Red Cross will provide assistance to evacuees.
 - c) Other professional/volunteer organizations which normally respond to an emergency will do so.
 - d) Churches and Church groups are a vital community resource and will function as support organizations to provide assistance.
14. The following assumptions apply to hazardous materials responses:
- a) Disasters involving hazardous materials are usually confined to a localized area and actions must be taken to contain resultant spills as promptly as possible.
 - b) Rapid communication channels must be utilized to inform responsible officials for emergency response.
 - c) The resources of industry, local, state, or federal government, separately or in combination, may be required to manage the situation, dependent on the magnitude, nature, and area threatened.

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15. A trained, equipped, organized rescue service will provide the capability to conduct search and rescue operations, suppress and minimize loss of life, shore up and stabilize weakened structures, release trapped persons, and locate the missing and dead.
16. Existing fire personnel and equipment will be capable of managing most emergency situations. When additional support is required, assistance can be obtained from state and federal agencies.
17. Additional assumptions are covered in their respective Tabs to this Annex.

IV. Concept of Operations

A. General

1. The County Judge, or the Emergency Commissioner, will direct the operations of the County's emergency response forces.
2. The County Sheriff will direct the law enforcement operations.
3. The Mayors of Bay City and Palacios will direct the operations of the emergency response forces of their respective cities, under direction of the County.
4. An individual shall be designated by each Department identified by this Plan to report to the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) when notified.
5. Each department, agency or group shall develop a staff training program to ensure that sufficient trained personnel are available to provide essential emergency service throughout a protracted 24-hour operation.
6. Periodic drills and exercises will be held to provide training and demonstrate effectiveness or proficiency in performing an assigned task or function. Participation in the drills and exercises is a necessity for emergency response personnel. Department heads are responsible for ensuring that applicable personnel are trained and participate in the drills and exercises as scheduled with the state, the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS), and/or a regulatory agency of the federal government.

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7. Departments, agencies and groups of the county and cities of Matagorda County shall ensure that sufficient trained staff, supplemented by trained volunteers, if necessary, are available to support an extended 24-hour per day emergency operation.
8. All political jurisdictions within the County will coordinate their activities, operations, and informational functions through the office of the County Judge.
9. Phases of emergency management for alerting and notification, communications, evacuation, protective action, public information, Reception Center/Congregate Care, and transportation are covered in Tabs to this Annex. Phases of emergency management for other activities are provided in Figure 2.
10. Plans, Annex W, Tabs, and Procedures (including figures, tables, and maps) will be reviewed annually and updated as needed by the Emergency Management Coordinator.

B. Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

1. The Matagorda County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is in the Matagorda County Sheriff's Office in Bay City. The alternate Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is in the Matagorda County Courthouse in Bay City.
2. The County Judge, Emergency Commissioner, Sheriff or the Emergency Management Coordinator, or his alternate will direct the set up and partial activation or full activation of the Matagorda County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) upon notice of declaration of an Alert at the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS). Full EOC activation will be initiated upon declaration of a Site Area Emergency, and at such other times as, in the opinion of the Judge or his alternate, it is advisable to do so to coordinate emergency response actions within Matagorda County.
3. The County and all cities will coordinate their operations with the Matagorda County Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
4. The County Judge or Emergency Commissioner shall communicate with the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS) EOF to coordinate emergency actions, as appropriate.

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V. Assignment of Responsibilities

The following responsibilities and tasks are critical to Fixed Nuclear Facility response operations. The individuals assigned are responsible for developing and maintaining procedures and training programs necessary to perform the assigned tasks and demonstrating proficiency through participation in periodic drills and exercises. The assignments are as follows:

| Tasks | Assigned To |
|---|--|
| A. Direction and Control | Matagorda County Judge (Emergency Management Director) Mayors of Bay City and Palacios Emergency Management Coordinator County Commissioners Matagorda County Sheriff |
| 1. Direct the operations of governmental forces. | |
| 2. Make emergency policy decisions and request from the state a Declaration of a State of Emergency or Disaster. | |
| 3. Provide for emergency expenditures. | |
| 4. Request assistance from state, federal and volunteer organizations. | |
| 5. Provide and authorize information and instructions to the public. | |
| 6. Receive Protective Action Recommendations (PARs) from the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS) Emergency Director and/or the Department of State Health Services (DSHS). | |
| 7. Instruct the public as to what protective actions need to be accomplished. | |
| 8. Cooperate with the state and the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS) in completing exercises, drills, and training programs as required or as requested to assure emergency response and preparedness capabilities. | |
| 9. Approve radiological exposures to personnel under their respective direction in excess of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and/or Department of State Health Services (DSHS) limits. | |

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10. Identify special populations and special facilities that may require assistance in transportation, evacuation or other aid during a declared emergency at the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS).
 11. Assist the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS) onsite personnel in the event of a site evacuation as requested by the Emergency Director at the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS).
- B. Communications Matagorda County Sheriff
 Communications Officer
1. Maintain 24-hour communications capability.
 2. Receive and authenticate notifications and information received from the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS) or from the Disaster District, Department of Public Safety, Pierce, and disseminate as appropriate.
 3. Maintain contact with the Texas Department of Public Safety, Disaster District Sub 2C Headquarters, Pierce, throughout the course of an incident.
 4. Conduct monthly tests of the communications systems with the state and with the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS).
 5. Participate in radiological and communications emergency annual training and periodic drills and exercises with the state and/or the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS).
 6. Develop primary and alternate communications systems to interlink the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS), and State Emergency Operations Center (EOC), with the Matagorda County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and other emergency response organizations.
 7. Notifying the Matagorda County Emergency Response Organization of emergency conditions at South Texas Project Electric Generating Station.

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C. Warning (Notification)

**Matagorda County Sheriff
Communications Officer**

1. Maintain 24-hour capability to receive, authenticate, and disseminate warning/notification to the public within the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS) Plume Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ).
2. Disseminate notification to the public in timely manner (approximately 15 minutes) of the decision to recommend protective actions by the Emergency Management Director. The primary source of notification of emergency classification is the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS).
3. Disseminate notice of return conditions to the public.
4. Verify that notification is received by the public, to the extent possible.
5. Activation of IPAWS in cooperation with the National Weather Service and local area electronic media including the IPAWS-WEA/EAS and HazCollect to disseminate notifications and emergency information to the public. Per Matagorda County "Procedure 66 Integrated Public Alert and Warning System".
6. Direct activation of the IPAWS upon request from the County Judge or a designated alternate.
7. Develop and maintain procedures necessary for warning receipt, verification, and dissemination.

D. Public Information

Public Information Officer/Writer

1. Establish and maintain an annual program to provide public education to permanent and transient populations on emergency preparedness, warning signals, and the planned public response to the warning signals. This information shall include, but is not limited to:
 - a) Educational information on radiation;
 - b) Contact for additional information;

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- c) Protective measures, e.g., evacuation routes and Reception Centers/Congregate Care Facilities, respiratory protection;
 - d) Assistance to special populations; and
 - e) EAS frequencies/Haz Collect/NOAA Radio and Route Alerting.
 - f) Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)-WEA, IPAWS-EAS and IPAWS-Net.
2. Means to accomplish this distribution may include, but are not limited to:
- a) Posting in public areas;
 - b) Publications distributed on an annual basis; and,
 - c) Pamphlets*.
- *Note: At a minimum, annual delivery of written material to residents and transients within the EPZ.
3. Distribute updates to the public information and media information programs at least annually. The program and updates shall include provisions for permanent and transient populations within the Plume Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ), and shall provide for distribution to those persons who are hearing impaired, or vision impaired.
4. Maintain a program to inform the public of actions being taken by their governing officials in the emergency preparedness and emergency management program areas.
5. Establish and conduct an annual training program for the press and broadcast media to acquaint them with the emergency management plans, information concerning radiation, and points of contact for releases of public information during an emergency. The media training program shall be coordinated with the county, state, and the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS).
6. Establish procedures to verify emergency notification information thus establishing the authenticity prior to release to the public. Per Matagorda County "Procedure 66 Integrated Public Alert and Warning System".
7. Participate in the Joint Information Center (JIC) activities as the spokesperson for the Matagorda County officials and emergency response organizations. A Joint Information Center (JIC) will be established at the Center for Energy Development, 4000 Ave. F, Bay City, Texas during emergencies at the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS).

8. Coordinate news media releases with the spokespersons of the state, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), and the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS) prior to release to the media. The coordination is a function of the County Public Information Officer and is accomplished at the Joint Information Center (JIC). Obtain authorization for media information releases to the media and the public from the Emergency Management Director prior to release.
9. Monitor the news media, broadcast and print, and be alert to rumors. Forward rumors to the Joint Information Center (JIC) Rumor Control for disposition.
10. Provide the public with information on recommended protective measures at the onset of an actual or threatening incident and during the course of an incident as directed and authorized by the Emergency Management Director.
11. Participate in annual training and periodic drills and exercises with the state and/or the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS).
12. Publicize Reception Center and Congregate Care Facility plans and procedures to the residents of the County.
13. Identify special populations.

Matagorda County Judge
(Emergency Management Director)
Emergency Management Coordinator

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
MATAGORDA COUNTY, BAY CITY, AND PALACIOS**

**F. Public Health and
Sanitation**

Matagorda County Health Official
Hospital Administrators
Matagorda County EMS

1. Assist the state in locating and inspecting food and water supplies.
2. Initiate protective measures, such as condemning food stocks, when such action is necessary or recommended by the state.
3. Advise Reception Center managers on health and sanitation matters for Congregate Care Facilities during a radiological emergency.
4. Participate in annual training and periodic drills and exercises with the state and/or the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS).
5. Assess required levels of medical support.

G. Social Services

Matagorda County Judge
(Emergency Management Director)
Emergency Management Coordinator

A social services program will be administered by the American Red Cross and other volunteer agencies. This includes counseling of disaster victims and staffing Disaster Assistance Centers, as required. The chief executives will coordinate the locating and identifying of areas in need of attention. The Texas Department of Human Resources provides assistance services as authorized by state and federal statutes.

**H. Fire Protection
and Rescue**

Matagorda County-Volunteer Fire Chiefs for
Bay City (Fire Services Coordinator)
Blessing
Markham
Matagorda
Midfield
Palacios
Sargent
Tres Palacios Oaks
Van Vleck
Wadsworth

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
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1. Provide fire suppression services adjacent to the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS) upon request.
2. Assist in fire and rescue services at the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS), if requested.
3. Conduct search and rescue operations for entrapped and/or injured persons.
4. Provide a secondary radiological monitoring capability upon request.
5. Assist the state in decontamination activities, if requested.
6. Develop mutual aid agreements with nearby departments for assistance when requested.
7. Participate in annual training and periodic drills and exercises with the State and/or the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS).
8. Assist in route alerting to the general public and access control of evacuated areas, as requested (per Matagorda County "Procedure 22 Warning and Evacuation/Traffic and Access Control").
9. These responses are to include a hostile action event at STPEGS.

| | |
|--|--|
| I. Traffic Control and Law Enforcement | Matagorda County Sheriff Communications Officer |
|--|--|

1. Establish traffic and access control points for evacuation.
2. Secure evacuated areas.
3. Provide security at the Matagorda County EOC, Joint Information Center, Reception Centers and Congregate Care Facilities or other facilities as requested.
4. Direct the activities of supporting law enforcement agencies from other jurisdictions.
5. Determine the need for waiving of normal traffic regulations, such as changing two-way streets to one-way, allowing the use of unlicensed vehicles, etc.
6. Develop mutual aid agreements with nearby law enforcement agencies to provide assistance upon request, if necessary.
7. Provide secondary radiological monitoring capability to the State upon request.
8. Participate in annual training and periodic drills and exercises with the State and/or the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS).

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
MATAGORDA COUNTY, BAY CITY, AND PALACIOS**

**J. Emergency Medical
Services**

Matagorda County Hospital Administrators
EMS Service: Matagorda County EMS

1. Provide for emergency medical care of evacuees and emergency workers by either local treatment or sending patients to other hospitals.
2. Identify other medical facilities which can provide support and develop mutual aid agreements as appropriate.
3. Provide medical support to Reception Centers and Congregate Care Facilities.
4. Provide for receipt, decontamination, and medical care of injured patient(s) with radiological contamination. Disposal of decontamination waste will be handled by the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS).
5. Assist the Department of State Health Services (DSHS) with administration of radioprotective drugs, if requested.
6. Maintain accurate records of patients treated and treatments given.
7. Participate in annual training and periodic drills and exercises involving simulated contaminated victims, as requested by the State or the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS).
8. Evaluate exposure and uptake with assistance from the Department of State Health Services (DSHS) and the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS), as necessary.
9. Provide for emergency transportation (ambulance) of radiologically contaminated injured person(s).

K. Transportation

Transportation Officer

1. Provide emergency mass transportation by use of school vehicles.
2. Maintain rosters of qualified drivers and provide training where necessary.
3. Establish a driver notification system.

4. Provide assistance to identified persons requiring transportation assistance. Perform annual assessment of those needing special assistance. A list of special populations is maintained by Matagorda County.
5. Ensure operability of transportation equipment and service facilities.
6. Develop mutual assistance agreements with nearby districts to provide facilities, personnel, and equipment upon request.
7. Participate in annual training and periodic drills and exercises with the State and/or the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS).
8. Ensure bus drivers receive a briefing on the scope of the emergency mission.
9. Provide transportation resources to support evacuations of both the general public and the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS) onsite personnel.

1. In concert with school superintendents and the American Red Cross, assist as necessary in the selection of facilities suitable for use as Reception Centers and Congregate Care Facilities.
2. Ensure radiological monitoring/decontamination is provided at the Reception Centers.
3. Provide trained personnel for the performance of monitoring and decontamination at the Reception Centers.
4. Participate in annual training and periodic drills and exercises with the State and/or the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS).
5. Maintain a list of names and phone numbers of individuals trained to perform monitoring and decontamination.

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
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M. Radiological Exposure Control Environmental Health Director (or designee)

1. Obtain, maintain, and distribute personal dosimetry, KI, protective equipment and monitoring equipment, as required. Figure 3 is a list of typical emergency radiological equipment and supplies. The South Texas Project (STP), in accordance with STP procedure OPGP05-ZV-0012, provides and maintains radiological equipment and supplies for Matagorda County.
2. Exposure control is primarily the function of the State of Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS), including recommendations to use, and provisions for radioprotective drugs; however, the County Environmental Health Director will provide radiological monitoring assistance and dosimetry issue and control.
3. Ensure radiological equipment is inspected, inventoried and operationally checked at least once every calendar quarter and after each use.
4. Provide dosimetry for county personnel working in a radiological environment. Dosimeters will be read at frequencies specified by State guidelines. Dose records of emergency workers will be maintained in accordance with State guidelines.
5. Provide county personnel a briefing on the proper use of dosimetry, KI, and appropriate radiological exposure control measures.
6. Direct Reading Dosimeter should be read approximately every 30 minutes or as directed by the assigned supervisor.
7. Provide guidance in monitoring decontamination of personnel and facilities.
8. Identify decontamination facilities, as required.
9. Turn over decontamination waste to the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS).

N. Continuity of Operations

Matagorda County Judge
Emergency Commissioner
Mayor of Bay City
Mayor of Palacios

1. Each of the chief executives will assure the continuity of their jurisdiction's operational capability by establishing lines of succession for key officers and themselves.
2. The lines of succession for chief executives are established in Section IX of the Emergency Management Basic Plan for Matagorda County, Bay City and Palacios.

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
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MATAGORDA COUNTY, BAY CITY, AND PALACIOS**

O. Evacuation

Matagorda County Judge
(Emergency Management Director)
County Commissioners
Mayor of Bay City
Mayor of Palacios
Emergency Management Coordinator

1. Define responsibilities of city/county departments and private sector groups.
2. Identify high hazard areas and number of potential evacuees.
3. Coordinate evacuation planning to include:
 - a) Movement control
 - b) Health/medical requirements
 - c) Transportation needs
 - d) Emergency Public Information (EPI) materials
 - e) Procedures for accountability of people in an evacuated area and evacuation of special facilities.

**P. Reception Centers and
Congregate Care Facilities**

American Red Cross Director

1. Plan and direct Reception Centers and Congregate Care Facilities occupancy, including preparation for radiological emergencies, and providing appropriate living space for each registered person. Maintain and update reception center and shelter maps which are maintained on file in the Emergency Operations Center.
2. Provide organized Reception Center and Congregate Care leadership, selection, and training of staffs.
3. Coordinate with schools, churches, building owners, civic organizations and others for use of their personnel and/or facilities.

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4. Direct filling of Reception Centers and Congregate Care Facilities, overloading if required, movement between Reception Centers and Congregate Care Facilities, evacuation of persons from endangered Reception Centers and Congregate Care Facilities, and final closure.
5. Coordinate communications requirements between the Reception Centers and Congregate Care Facilities and the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
6. Establish Reception Center and Congregate Care Facility reporting procedures.
7. The Environmental Health Department supervises the monitoring and decontamination activities at the Reception Center.

VI. Emergency Classifications

Incidents occurring at the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS) will be classified by the terms described below. These classification levels will form the basis for determining the level of response to a nuclear incident that will be consistent with the licensee. Specific County actions are given in each individual position procedure. General County actions are given for the emergency classification. The classifications are listed in ascending order of severity.

A. UNUSUAL EVENT

1. Description

Indicates that unusual events are in process or have occurred which indicate a potential degradation of the level of safety of the station or indicate a security threat to facility protection has been initiated. No release of radioactive material requiring offsite response or monitoring are expected unless further degradation of safety systems occurs.

2. Actions

Upon receiving and authenticating, as needed, an "UNUSUAL EVENT" notification from the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS) official, the Sheriff's Office Dispatcher shall notify the County Emergency Response personnel in accordance with procedure.

Response shall be in accordance with individual position procedures and as directed by the Emergency Management Director or Emergency Management Coordinator.

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
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B. ALERT

1. Description

Indicates events are in process or have occurred which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the station or a security event that involves probable life-threatening risk to site personnel or damage to site equipment because of HOSTILE ACTION. Any releases are expected to be limited to small fractions of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Protective Action Guideline (PAG) exposure levels.

2. Actions

Upon receiving and authenticating, as needed, an "ALERT" notification from the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS), the Sheriff's Office Dispatcher, or the EOC, if activated, will disseminate the information in accordance with procedure.

Response shall be in accordance with individual position procedures and as directed by the Emergency Management Director or Emergency Management Coordinator.

C. SITE AREA EMERGENCY

1. Description

Indicates events are in process or have occurred which involve an actual or likely major failure of station functions needed for protection of the public or HOSTILE ACTION that results in intentional damage or malicious acts; (1) toward site personnel or equipment that could lead to the likely failure of or; (2) that prevent effective access to equipment needed for the protection of the public. Any releases are not expected to result in exposure levels which exceed Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Protective Action Guideline (PAG) exposure levels beyond the site boundary.

2. Actions

Upon receiving and authenticating, as needed, a "SITE AREA EMERGENCY" notification from the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS), the Sheriff's Office Dispatcher or, if the EOC is activated, the Communications Officer will disseminate the information according to procedure.

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
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Matagorda County officials will advise the public of the situation via the broadcast media and will provide support at the plant as requested. Primary response forces will preposition themselves to initiate protective actions if recommended by the County Emergency Management Director and will provide support at the plant as requested.

D. GENERAL EMERGENCY

1. Description

Indicates events are in process or have occurred which involve actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting with potential for loss of containment integrity or HOSTILE ACTION that results in an actual loss of physical control of the facility. Releases can be reasonably expected to exceed Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Protective Action Guideline (PAG) exposure levels offsite for more than the immediate site area.

2. Actions

Upon receiving and authenticating, as needed, a "GENERAL EMERGENCY" notification from the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS), the Sheriff's Office Dispatcher or, if the county EOC is activated, the Communications Officer will disseminate the information according to procedure.

Public notification procedures will be initiated according to the protective actions recommended by the County Emergency Management Director. If evacuation is recommended, Reception Center and Congregate Care procedures will be initiated.

E. RECOVERY/RETURN

1. Description

Recovery refers to the reduction of hazardous material levels in the environment to acceptable levels for return by the general public for unconditional occupancy or use. Return refers to the reoccupation of areas cleared for unrestricted use by previously evacuated or relocated public. Return includes all associated activities such as when public may return and by what routes, as well as what actions public should take upon return.

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2. Actions

The recovery actions for a radiological emergency discussed here are extensions of the Post-Emergency Actions in Section VI. C.5 of the Basic Plan. Recovery actions include, but are not limited to the following:

| Actions | Responsibility |
|--|--|
| a) Provide protective action recommendations when the area is available for recovery and return. | Department of State Health Services (DSHS) |
| b) Determine that the return is appropriate for the time and situation | County Judge |
| c) Disseminate return notifications and instructions to the public. | County Judge |
| d) Participate in media briefing(s). | Public Information Officer |
| e) Coordinate recovery and cleanup, and monitor operations in the return area, as appropriate. | Environmental Health Director or designee |

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
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VII. Support

- A. The County Judge or the Mayors may request state or federal assistance by contacting the Disaster District Sub 2C Headquarters, Pierce, stating the situation and specifying what assistance is required.
- B. Operations chiefs, such as those in charge of fire, police, and rescue services, shall coordinate their assistance requests through their chief executives in order to reduce response time.
- C. Requests should specify:
 - 1. The type of resources needed
 - 2. The quantity needed
 - 3. The purpose for which it is needed
 - 4. The individual to whom it should be dispatched, and
 - 5. The location to which it should be dispatched.

VIII. Direction and Control

A. Fire Protection and Rescue

Routine Operations will be handled by Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). During major emergency situations, which require County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation, the senior fire person on the scene from the first responding fire department will be in charge of fire suppression or other emergency activities at the scene and report to the Fire Services Coordinator, if the position is activated. If the Fire Services Coordinator position is not activated, then the Emergency Management Director/Coordinator will direct the following activities instead of the Fire Services Coordinator. The Fire Services Coordinator will establish and maintain communications with the Incident Command System, and in conjunction with the National Incident Management System direct emergency operations in coordination with other responding agencies. If local capabilities are exceeded, the Fire Services Coordinator will request outside assistance with the approval of the Emergency Management Director. Outside assistance will be provided from state or federal sources.

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
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B. Law Enforcement

Routine operations will be handled by standard operating procedures (SOPs). During major emergency or disaster situations, which require Matagorda County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation, the Matagorda County Sheriff or designee will be the Chief Law Enforcement Officer responsible for coordinating all emergency law enforcement operations within the jurisdiction from the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC). An incident command post(s) may be established. The senior Law Enforcement person on the scene will be in charge of law enforcement activities at the scene and report to the Chief Law Enforcement Officer in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The Chief Law Enforcement Officer will establish and maintain communications with the onsite incident commander. In conjunction with the National Incident Management System the Chief Law Enforcement Officer directs emergency operations from the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in coordination with other responding agency representatives in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). If local capabilities are exceeded, the Chief Law Enforcement Officer will request outside assistance from the Emergency Management Director. Outside assistance may be provided from state or federal sources.

C. Health and Medical

The Hospital Administrators have primary responsibility for gathering information concerning injuries and fatalities resulting from emergency occurrences. Since accurate information concerning casualties is essential in identifying required levels of medical support, information of this type must be forwarded to the District Disaster as soon as it is available.

D. Damage Assessment

Following emergency situations, the appropriate local officials will coordinate all damage assessment activities. When directed by the County Judge, a damage assessment team will be assembled. Once surveys of the affected area have been completed, the results will be reported to the County Judge. It is imperative that accuracy be maintained in compiling Damage Assessment Reports so that local officials can judge the need for requesting state and federal assistance. If a determination is made that state and/or federal assistance is needed, then a Disaster Summary Outline will be forwarded to the Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM).

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E. Public Works/Engineering

The usual supervisors will exercise operational control of Public Works forces with the Precinct Commissioner maintaining overall management of equipment and personnel. The Commissioner will set priorities for resources and coordinate activities with the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

The Precinct Commissioner will coordinate the call and deployment of mutual aid forces and volunteer/auxiliary forces. Mutual aid forces will operate under the direct supervision of their own supervisors while volunteer/auxiliary forces will work under the supervision of the senior Public Works official in the jurisdiction where they are deployed.

F. Utilities

1. The usual supervisors will continue their day-to-day responsibility during an emergency, exercising operational control of Utility forces. When the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is activated, a Utilities representative will report to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), if requested. The Emergency Management Coordinator or designee shall maintain overall management of equipment and personnel and shall set priorities for resources and coordinate activities with the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
2. The Emergency Management Coordinator or designee will coordinate the request for deployment of mutual aid forces and volunteer/auxiliary forces. Mutual aid forces will operate under the direct supervision of their own supervisors. Volunteer and auxiliary forces will work under the supervision of the senior Utility official where they are deployed.

G. Resource Management

1. The Emergency Management Director serves as the overall authority for resource management.
2. The department heads and supervisors continue their day-to-day responsibilities during an emergency, exercising operational control of their work forces. They will keep the Emergency Management Director, or his designee informed of resource requirements and coordinate emergency resource requests. To the extent practical, potential resource shortages will be projected, identified and made known to the Emergency Management Director or his designee.

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3. Priorities for resource allocation will be established by the Emergency Management Director and Emergency Management Coordinator.
4. The Emergency Management Director may designate private citizens to coordinate resources obtained from the private sector but retains overall responsibility.
5. Direction and control for activities addressed by the Tabs of this Annex are covered in the respective Tabs.

IX. Administration

A. Fire Protection and Rescue

1. Communications

Communications are established from each fire department to the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Each fire department maintains an internal call roster.

2. Resources

Each fire department maintains a listing of their available resources. A list will accompany the letter of agreement.

B. Law Enforcement

1. Entry into Evacuated Areas

A County emergency procedure has been established to identify authorized people and vehicles in an evacuated area.

2. Communications

The law enforcement personnel will establish communications with the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Each law enforcement agency will maintain an internal call roster.

3. Resources

Each law enforcement agency will maintain a list of available resources. This is proprietary information.

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
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C. Health and Medical

Health and medical services will participate as required in drills and exercises conducted by the Matagorda County Office of Emergency Management or Disaster District Committee. Additional drills and exercises may be conducted by various agencies and services for the purpose of developing and testing abilities to make effective response to various types of emergency.

D. Damage Assessment

1. Records and Team Reports

a) Survey Team Reports

Each damage survey team will collect field data. This data will be forwarded to the appropriate personnel.

b) Damage Assessment Report

A Damage Assessment Report should be utilized to determine priorities for beginning repairs and evaluating the need for requesting state and federal assistance.

2. Release of Assessment Information

Private appraisers, insurance adjusters, and others may obtain damage assessment reports from the designated coordinator with the consent of local authorities. Accurate information will be provided to the state for release to the federal agencies in a timely and effective manner.

E. Public Works and Engineering

1. Administration

a) The timely and efficient response of Public Works forces will require coordination between field forces and the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Priorities assigned by the Precinct Commissioner will facilitate an orderly use of Public Works forces.

b) The Commissioner's Court shall develop procedures for the emergency hiring of private contractors and individuals to assist in response and recovery.

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
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2. Supply and Support

- a) A preplanned list will be prepared with stock-level requirements.

3. The Precinct Commissioner will establish communications with the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

F. Utilities

1. Administration

- a) The timely and efficient response of Utility forces will require coordination between field forces and the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Priorities will be assigned by the Emergency Management Coordinator or designee to facilitate an orderly use of Utility forces.

2. Support

- a) Emergency requests shall be coordinated through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- b) The Emergency Management Coordinator or designee may purchase equipment, supplies and personnel services to support response and recovery efforts, subject to approval by the Emergency Management Director.
- c) Adequate records of all purchase, costs and expenses incurred in direct support of an emergency will be maintained to support subsequent reimbursement claims and to critique the operation.

3. Communications

The Utilities will establish communications with the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). An internal call roster will be maintained by the Office of Emergency Management.

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
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G. Resource Management

1. Administration

- a) Emergency requests shall be coordinated through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- b) Through the Department Heads, the Emergency Management Director or his designee shall maintain and retain adequate records of all emergency related purchases, costs, and expenses incurred in order to support subsequent reimbursement claims and to critique the operation. Conventional accounting methods will be used.

2. Support

- a) In cooperation with Department Heads, the Emergency Management Director or his designee is responsible for agreements and understandings with private organizations.

A Letter of Agreement between STP and Matagorda County exists and is annually reviewed and submitted to FEMA in an Annual Letter of Certification.
- b) The Emergency Management Director or his designee may initiate mutual aid agreements pertaining to resource support with neighboring jurisdictions.
- c) The Emergency Management Coordinator or his designee will advise the Emergency Management Director on the need and timeliness of requests for state or federal resource assistance.

H. Administrative Requirements

Administrative requirements associated with topics covered by Tabs to this Annex are covered in the respective tabs.

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
MATAGORDA COUNTY, BAY CITY, AND PALACIOS**

I. Procedures

The following listed procedures are applicable to Annex W, Fixed Nuclear Facilities Response and are to be implemented, as appropriate, in the event of a declared emergency at the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS).

Direction and Control

Procedure 10, Emergency Management Director
Procedure 11, Emergency Management Coordinator
Procedure 12, EOC Administrative Assistant
Procedure 13, EPC Concept of Operations and Activation
Procedure 14, Protective Action Guides

Law Enforcement and Traffic Control

Procedure 20, Sheriff's Office Dispatcher
Procedure 21, Communications Officer
Procedure 22, Warning and Evacuation/Traffic and Access Control
Procedure 24, Matagorda County Sheriff

Fire and Rescue

Procedure 30, Fire Services Coordinator

Health and Medical Services

Procedure 40, Hospital Administrators
Procedure 41, Radiological Officer
Procedure 42, Exposure Control for Emergency Workers

Transportation

Procedure 50, Transportation Officer

Public Information

Procedure 60, Public Information Officer
Procedure 63, Emergency Alert System Messages and News Advisories
Procedure 65, National Weather Service
Procedure 66, Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)

Reception Centers

Procedure 70, American Red Cross Director
Procedure 71, Reception Center Operations (American Red Cross)
Procedure 72, Reception Center Operations (Environmental Health Department)

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
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MATAGORDA COUNTY, BAY CITY, AND PALACIOS**

X. Resources Management

Section VIII of the Emergency Management Plan addresses resource management. In addition, the interrelationship of the Emergency Response Organization is addressed in the Basic Plan in Attachment 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16.

XI. Lines of Succession

Each operations manager assigned a responsibility in this Annex shall establish a line of succession to assure continuity of operations. Those lines of succession are contained within the respective department policies and procedures.

XII. Implementation

This Annex including all Tabs, Attachments, and Procedures, is considered part of the Basic Plan.

An annual review and update of this Annex, associated Tabs, and Procedures will be accomplished as a part of the annual review and update of the Basic Plan.

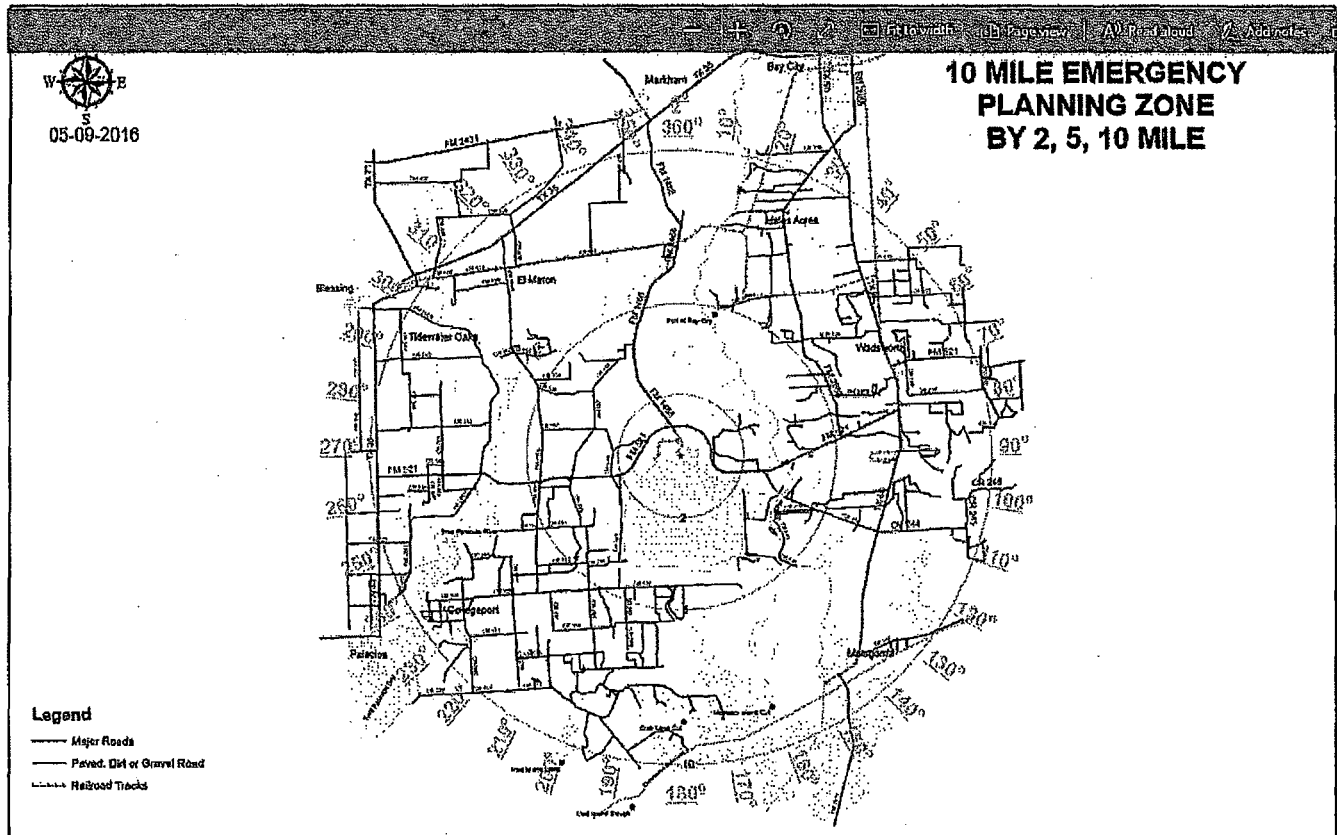
The annual review will include the results of actual use, drill and exercise critiques, and changes to regulations or law. The annual review is the responsibility of the Matagorda County Emergency Management Coordinator.

Approved: *Steve McDonald*

Date: 4/6/22

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
MATAGORDA COUNTY, BAY CITY, AND PALACIOS**

Figure 1
10 Mile South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS)
Plume Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) Map
(Page 1 of 1)
(Typical)



Note: Actual full-size map is maintained on file in the Emergency Operations Center.

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
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MATAGORDA COUNTY, BAY CITY, AND PALACIOS**

Figure 2
Concept of Operations
Phases of Emergency Management
(Page 1 of 7)

A. Law Enforcement

1. Mitigation
 - a. Provide plan review and updating.
2. Preparedness
 - a. Prepare plans for traffic and access control points.
 - b. Develop adequate communications systems for emergencies.
 - c. Provide training of primary and auxiliary personnel.
3. Response
 - a. Maintain law and order.
 - b. Operate a local warning system.
 - c. Provide security for key facilities.
 - d. Patrol evacuated areas.
 - e. Provide back-up communications for Reception Center/Congregate Care Facility operations.
 - f. Provide traffic and crowd control.
 - g. Control access to restricted area.
4. Recovery
 - a. Continue response operations.
 - b. Assist in damage assessment.

B. Health and Medical

1. Mitigation
 - a. Provide specialized training.
2. Preparedness
 - a. Maintain medical supplies.
 - b. Coordinate with County officials to ensure water quality.
 - c. Coordinate with County officials to provide safe waste disposal.
 - d. Develop emergency plans for laboratory activities regarding examination of food and water, diagnostic tests, and identification, registration, and disposal of the deceased.

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
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MATAGORDA COUNTY, BAY CITY, AND PALACIOS**

Figure 2
Concept of Operations
Phases of Emergency Management
(Page 2 of 7)

3. Response
 - a. Provide for sanitation activities.
 - b. Provide a potable water supply.
 - c. Provide environmental health activities regarding waste disposal, refuse, food and water control.
 4. Recovery
 - a. Continue response activities, as needed.
 - b. Compile health reports for state and federal officials.
 - c. Identify potential or actual continuing hazards affecting public health and offer appropriate guidance for mitigation of harmful effects.
- C. Damage Assessment
1. Mitigation
None
 2. Preparedness
 - a. Identify Damage Assessment Team members.
 3. Response
 - a. Collect damage information.
 - b. Compile damage assessment reports.
 - c. Complete disaster summary outline.
 4. Recovery
 - a. Monitor recovery activities.
- D. Public Works/Engineering
1. Mitigation
 - a. Train personnel in emergency procedures.
 2. Preparedness
 - a. Ensure that adequate barrier and roadblock materials and equipment are available.
 - b. Review and update all Utility and Public Works maps of Matagorda County.
 - c. Review emergency staffing plans.
 - d. Place standby equipment in operational readiness.
 - e. Coordinate communications procedures with Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
 - f. Review contingency plans and coordinate task assignments with other agencies and volunteer groups.
 - g. Develop procedures to support accomplishment of tasks outlined in this Annex.

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
MATAGORDA COUNTY, BAY CITY, AND PALACIOS**

Figure 2
Concept of Operations
Phases of Emergency Management
(Page 3 of 7)

3. Response
 - a. Survey disaster areas and evaluate in terms of engineering estimates.
 - b. Maintain contact with Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
 - c. Repair Emergency Operations Center (EOC) facilities and equipment, as necessary.
 - d. Assess damage.
 - e. Clear roads, as necessary.
 - f. Barricade evacuated areas, as directed.
 - g. Call out private contractors and other assistance, as necessary.
 - h. Assist in search and rescue operations, as directed.
4. Recovery
 - a. Repair public works and buildings.
 - b. Support decontamination work, as necessary.
 - c. Participate in compiling after-action report and critiques. Suggest necessary changes and improvements in the Emergency Management Plan.

E. Utilities

1. Mitigation
 - a. Train personnel in emergency procedures.
 - b. Identify any private contractors useful for support during emergencies.
2. Preparedness
 - a. Review emergency plans and procedures.
 - b. Review Utility capabilities status; take necessary action.
 - c. Review and update Utility Emergency Plans.
 - d. Review emergency staffing plan.
 - e. Place standby equipment in operational readiness.
 - f. Review communications procedures with Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
 - g. Review procedures to support accomplishment of task outlined in this Annex.

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
MATAGORDA COUNTY, BAY CITY, AND PALACIOS**

Figure 2
Concept of Operations
Phases of Emergency Management
(Page 4 of 7)

3. Response
 - a. Maintain contact with Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
 - b. Maintain Emergency Operations Center (EOC) utilities, as necessary.
 - c. Repair and restore essential services and vital utility services, as required.
 - d. Assess damage; survey disaster area and evaluate in terms of utility estimates.
 - e. Secure assistance of private contractors, request aid from other jurisdictions and from the private sector as needed.
 - f. Effect movement of equipment and supplies as required.
 - g. If shortages or overload conditions appear imminent, the Emergency Management Coordinator, in coordination with the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) executive group, will initiate curtailment procedures.
 - h. Install or restore service to refugee locations without utility service.
 - i. Ration utility usage if necessary.
 4. Recovery
 - a. Perform repairs, as necessary.
 - b. Support decontamination work, as necessary.
 - c. Coordinate private and volunteer aid.
 - d. Replace damaged or destroyed Utilities' equipment.
 - e. Participate in after-action report and critiques. Suggest necessary changes and improvements for the Emergency Management Plan.
 - f. Restore normal services.
- F. Resource Management
1. Mitigation
 - a. Analyze resource requirements.
 - b. Designate areas of responsibility for providing resource management support.
 2. Preparedness
 - a. Identify sources of equipment, manpower and transportation.
 - b. Prepare and update resources list.
 - c. Coordinate resources with other agencies and volunteers in order to maintain adequate reserves.
 - d. Establish emergency purchasing procedures.

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
MATAGORDA COUNTY, BAY CITY, AND PALACIOS**

Figure 2
Concept of Operations
Phases of Emergency Management
(Page 5 of 7)

3. Response
 - a. Establish priorities and allocate resources.
 - b. Coordinate delivery of resources to response teams and disaster victims.
 - c. Coordinate local efforts with other agencies.
 - d. Maintain records of emergency-related expenditures, services, and resources rendered during emergencies.
 4. Recovery
 - a. Assess recovery needs.
 - b. Estimate costs of providing resources.
 - c. Assess impact of emergency on available resources, and identify repair, maintenance, and replenishment needs.
 - d. Set priorities on available resources.
 - e. Coordinate resource utilization.
 - f. Maintain appropriate records.
 - g. Disseminate public information via the Emergency Management Director regarding resource availability.
- G. Human Services
1. Mitigation
 - a. Identify volunteer groups.
 2. Preparedness
 - a. Identify sources of food and clothing.
 - b. Coordinate responsibilities with other agencies and/or volunteer groups.
 3. Response
 - a. Provide food and clothing as needed.
 - b. Assist registration of evacuees/victims.
 - c. Provide information for victims needing additional services.
 4. Recovery
 - a. Assess continued human needs of victims.
 - b. Inform public of extended care availability.
 - c. Staff Disaster Assistance Center (DAC).

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
MATAGORDA COUNTY, BAY CITY, AND PALACIOS**

Figure 2
Concept of Operations
Phases of Emergency Management
(Page 6 of 7)

H. Hazardous Materials Response

1. Mitigation
 - a. Conduct hazard identification.
 - b. Develop inspection procedures.
2. Preparedness
 - a. Develop public orientation/education programs.
 - b. Train emergency personnel.
 - c. Identify resources.
 - d. Develop procedures.
3. Response
 - a. Determine hazard potential.
 - b. Evacuate population as necessary.
 - c. Contain and control the area.
4. Recovery
 - a. Monitor/survey to declare area safe.
 - b. Remove contaminants.
 - c. Document event.
 - d. Determine liability.
 - e. Develop reimbursement procedures.

I. Fire Protection and Rescue

1. Mitigation
 - a. Enforce fire code.
2. Preparedness
 - a. Maintain equipment.
 - b. Train fire personnel.
 - c. Develop communications procedures.
 - d. Train rescue squads and EMTs on a regular basis.
 - e. Test, maintain, and repair equipment on a scheduled basis.
 - f. Revise and update response plans at regular intervals.

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
MATAGORDA COUNTY, BAY CITY, AND PALACIOS**

Figure 2
Concept of Operations
Phases of Emergency Management
(Page 7 of 7)

3. Response
 - a. Contain, control, and extinguish fires.
 - b. Initiate rescue missions as necessary.
 - c. Operate local fire warning system.
 - d. Perform radiological protection measures, as necessary.
 - e. Control hazardous materials incidents within capability - request assistance as needed.
 - f. Provide traffic and crowd control.
 - g. Control access to restricted areas.
4. Recovery
 - a. Perform inspection of restored or reconstructed buildings.
 - b. Perform or assist in decontamination and cleanup, if required.
 - c. Recommend condemnation of unsafe buildings.

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
MATAGORDA COUNTY, BAY CITY, AND PALACIOS**

Figure 3
Emergency Radiological Equipment List (Typical)
(Page 1 of 1)

Instrument

Survey Meter

Dosimeter 0-200 mR

Dosimeter 0-5R

Dosimeter 0-20R

Direct-Reading Dosimeter (DRD)

Dose of Legal Record Dosimeter (DLR)

This list is a minimum of needed radiological equipment and is not meant to be all-inclusive.

This list excludes kits used by DPS.

NOTE: 0-20R dosimeters are not required at Reception Centers, Emergency Medical Services (EMS) or at the county hospitals.

Emergency worker supplies may include the following items:

0 to 200 mR direct-reading dosimeter (DRD) 0 to 5 R direct-reading dosimeter (DRD)

0 to 20 R direct-reading dosimeter (DRD) or

Direct-Reading Dosimeter (DRD)

Dose of Legal Record Dosimeter (DLR)

Survey meter (1 per Emergency Worker Team)

Potassium Iodide (KI) tablets

Instruction and information sheets for:

- Traffic Control/Access Control Points, Attachment from Annex W, Procedure 22
- Public Warning Messages, Attachment from Annex W, Procedure 22
- Traffic and Access Control Points Entry Logs, Annex W, Procedure 22
- Emergency Worker Radiation Exposure Record
- Use of Potassium Iodide (KI) Instructions
- Emergency Worker Exposure Instructions

MATAGORDA COUNTY
ANNEX W IMPLEMENTING PROCEDURES
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR

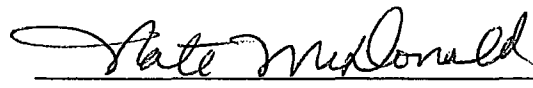
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Effective Date: April 6, 2022

APPROVED:


Emergency Management Coordinator


Matagorda County Judge

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR

Procedure 11

1.0 Purpose

- 1.1 This procedure specifies the actions to be completed by the Emergency Management Coordinator in the Matagorda County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) during a declared emergency at the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS).
- 1.2 This procedure implements the requirements of the Emergency Management Basic Plan for Matagorda County, Bay City, and Palacios and the Emergency Management Plan, Annex W, Fixed Nuclear Facility Response, specific to the Emergency Management Coordinator.

2.0 Discussion

- 2.1 The Emergency Management Coordinator and alternate to the coordinator are appointed by the County Judge and reports to the Matagorda County Emergency Management Director.
- 2.2 The Emergency Management Coordinator will assist the Emergency Management Director in all phases of the emergency preparedness effort including administering and providing oversight for the Matagorda County Prompt Notification System.
- 2.3 In the event Matagorda County Dispatch office receives an **Accelerated Phone Call** based on a Hostile Action Based event, the Emergency Management Director should consider activating the Emergency Operations Center.
- 2.4 The Emergency Management Coordinator will serve as day-to-day liaison between the County, Cities, and State emergency management organizations, and the STPEGS.
- 2.5 The Emergency Management Coordinator is responsible for the preparation of procedures for the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) as well as maintenance of other applicable procedures, charts, rosters, maps, and supplies necessary for the operation of the EOC, including documents such as the emergency call out list, updated quarterly.
- 2.6 The Emergency Management Coordinator will respond to the EOC at an Alert or higher emergency classification and direct the activities of the EOC Administrative Assistant and Communications Officer to prepare the EOC for activation and operation.
- 2.7 Event-related responsibilities of the Emergency Management Coordinator include, but are not limited to the following:
 - 2.7.1 Coordinate County activities and operations during emergencies.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR

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- 2.7.2 Act as a liaison between the Direction and Control Group and other emergency resources.
- 2.7.3 Assist the Emergency Management Director with EOC staff briefings.
- 2.7.4 Ensure Public Information Staff at the Joint Information Center are provided updates on Matagorda County response activities.
- 2.7.5 Coordinate response efforts with nearby communities, industry, and State and Federal emergency management agencies.
- 2.7.6 Ensure sufficient staff and equipment are available to support emergency response activities.
- 2.7.7 Ensure status boards are kept up to date and staff are informed of major event changes.
- 2.7.8 Oversee field operations ensuring sufficient staff and resources are available to support deployment of field personnel.
- 2.7.9 Coordinate emergency and recovery actions for the Emergency Management Director.
- 2.7.10 Coordinate with Reception Center Coordinator, the need for staffing and activation of a Matagorda County Reception Center.
- 2.7.11 Maintain the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System and oversee message decimation.
- 2.8 Day-to-day responsibilities of the Emergency Management Coordinator include, but are not limited to the following:
 - 2.8.1 Coordinate with and receive assistance from County/City departments, schools, Reception Center Coordinator, hospitals, etc., in the development of the Emergency Management Basic Plan.
 - 2.8.2 Coordinate other agencies' emergency plans (i.e., schools, Reception Center Coordinator, hospitals, private utilities, and industries with the Emergency Management Basic Plan).
 - 2.8.3 Maintain liaison with nearby communities, industry, and State and Federal emergency management agencies.
 - 2.8.4 Provide training for local emergency response agencies and personnel.

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- 2.8.5 Coordinate funding for the County emergency response program.
- 2.8.6 Coordinate an annual assessment of County/City resources.
- 2.8.7 Coordinate an annual assessment of Functional Needs populations and maintain a list.
- 2.8.8 Coordinate the activities of local volunteer groups.
- 2.9 An **Initial Disaster Report** is a short report designed to provide State officials with basic information about an emergency situation.
- 2.10 An Operational Situation Report (SITREP) is a report compiled daily and forwarded to the Disaster District in order to keep State officials informed about the current status of operations.
- 2.11 **Recovery** refers to the process of reducing radiation exposure rates and concentrations of radioactive material in the environment to acceptable level for return by the general public for unconditional occupancy or use after the emergency phase of a radiological emergency.
- 2.12 **Re-entry** refers to temporary entry of an individual into a restricted zone under controlled conditions.
- 2.13 **Relocation** refers to a protective action, taken in the post-emergency phase, through which individuals not evacuated during the emergency phase are asked to vacate a contaminated area to avoid chronic radiation exposure from deposited radioactive material.
- 2.14 **Return** refers to reoccupation of areas cleared for unrestricted residence or use by previously evacuated or relocated populations.
- 3.0 References
 - 3.1 Emergency Management Basic Plan for Matagorda County, Bay City and Palacios.
 - 3.2 Emergency Management Plan, Annex W, Fixed Nuclear Facility Response.
 - 3.3 Emergency Management Plan, Annex W Procedure 13, Emergency Operations Center Concept of Operations and Activation.
 - 3.4 Emergency Management Plan, Annex W Procedure 66, Integrated Public Alert and Warning System
 - 3.5 Emergency Communications Directory.

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4.0 Equipment Required

4.1 None.

5.0 Precautions and Limitations

5.1 None.

6.0 Prerequisites

6.1 An emergency has been declared by the STPEGS Emergency Director.

7.0 Procedure

7.1 When notified of an **Unusual Event** at the STPEGS by the Sheriff's Office Dispatcher, then;

7.1.1 Verify the Dispatcher is implementing the call list for an Unusual Event.

7.1.2 If a fire was the cause of event, verify Bay City and Palacios Fire Departments have been notified.

7.1.3 If required to leave the area or if you become unavailable to respond should the event escalate in severity, request the Dispatcher to contact the alternate Emergency Management Coordinator.

7.2 When notified of an **Alert, Site Area Emergency, or General Emergency**, at the STPEGS by the Sheriff's Office Dispatcher, report to the EOC and implement Section I of Attachment 1, Emergency Management Coordinator Checklist. Use this checklist as a guide to assist in performing position responsibilities.

NOTE

When required by the checklist to make contacts with individuals or agencies outside of the EOC, refer to the Emergency Communications Directory.

8.0 Attachments

8.1 Attachment 1, Emergency Management Coordinator Checklist

8.2 Attachment 2, Briefing Sheet

8.3 Attachment 3, Recovery Activities List

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Procedure 11

- 8.4 Attachment 4, Initial Disaster Report
- 8.5 Attachment 5, Operational Situation Report
- 8.6 Attachment 6, Acronyms List

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR

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EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR CHECKLIST

Attachment 1

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ACTION

TIME/LOG

I. ALERT

NOTE

If this emergency is due to a HOSTILE ACTION event at STPEGS, it is IMPORTANT that resources, law enforcement, fire, and medical services are priority. In addition, ensure an Incident Command Post (ICP) and an Offsite Staging Area (OSA) is established as appropriate.

1. Report to the EOC Security Post, sign in, and receive a badge. _____
2. If the Sheriff is not available and the EOC has not been setup, then supervise the setup of the EOC, utilizing Procedure 13, 'EOC Concept of Operations and Activation, Attachment 1, EOC Activation/De-Activation Checklist. _____
3. If the Sheriff is not available, verify with the Sheriff's Office Dispatcher the status of notification of personnel on the call list for an Alert. Reassign this task to the Communications Officer upon his/her arrival. _____
4. a. Obtain the Offsite Agency Notification Message Forms received by the Dispatcher from STPEGS and review with the Emergency Management Director.
5. Initiate and maintain an Emergency Action Log. _____
6. Direct Public Information Writer to send a test Email to MC Dispatch Office at sodispatch@co.matagorda.tx.us and the National Weather Service (supplemental back-up method Emergency Alert Station) as designated in the Communications Directory ensuring equipment is functioning properly; IF NOT: _____
 - a. Inform the Emergency Management Director of the malfunction and discuss an alternate solution. _____

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR

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EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR CHECKLIST

Attachment 1

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ACTION

TIME/LOG

NOTE

If the STPEGS, Matagorda County/DPS, Pierce ringdown line is inoperable or becomes inoperable ensure the County Sheriff's Office Dispatcher forwards STPEGS telephone calls to the Communications Officer. Then inform the Sheriff of the problem.

- | | | |
|----|---|-----|
| 7. | Ensure a News Advisory is prepared informing the public of the STPEGS emergency. | LOG |
| a. | Review the content of message with the Emergency Management Director and get approval | |
| b. | Verify with Support Staff, the emailing of the New Advisory to the National Weather Service as designated in the Communications Directory, and if necessary, the County Joint Information Center. | |
| c. | Verify with the National Weather Service (as designated in the Communications Directory) and if necessary, the County Joint Information Center received the Email for immediate broadcast. | |
| 1. | Confirm with NWS Representative, the News Advisory was issued and inform the Emergency Management Director. | |

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR

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EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR CHECKLIST

Attachment 1

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ACTION

TIME/LOG

NOTE

If the event occurs during hours other than normal working hours, the Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) staff may not arrive for up to one hour. The Offsite Agency Notification Form, item 3, identifies the location [i.e., the Control Room (CR), or Emergency Operations Facility (EOF)] where the Emergency Director can be found. If necessary, contact the Emergency Director at the indicated facility for clarification of plant conditions.

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------|
| 8. | If directed by the Emergency Management Director, contact STPEGS to obtain current plant status and the potential for the situation to escalate to a Site Area Emergency. | _____ |
| 9. | Review status of personnel, (e.g., Police Department, Fire Department, Public Works, etc.) supplies and equipment with the Mayors of Bay City/Palacios and the Precinct Commissioner. | LOG |
| 10. | Based on the emergency, determine with the Emergency Management Director which additional organizations or personnel should be notified and/or activated. | LOG |
| 11. | Ensure the Communication Officer contacts, industrial, recreational, and special facilities within the 10-mile EPZ of the STPEGS, etc. to determine status of the facilities and provide them with the status of the emergency situation. | LOG |

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR

Procedure 11

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR CHECKLIST

Attachment 1

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| ACTION | TIME/LOG |
|---|----------|
| 12. Ensure Fire Chiefs in potentially affected areas are notified their assistance may be required in fire services, evacuation, route alerting, and at traffic and access control point locations. Provide a briefing of key information. | _____ |
| 13. Contact DPS Pierce and provide a briefing of the status of the County Response actions. | _____ |
| a. Verify that DPS, Pierce has a current EOC telephone number for future contact. b. Obtain the name and telephone number of the contact person at the Disaster District at DPS, Pierce. c. Inform DPS, Pierce that the EOC is either partially or fully activated at this time. d. Request equipment and supplies as required to support the emergency situation using Form State of Texas Assistance Request (STAR). | |
| 14. Notify the District Coordinator of the event and status of actions. | _____ |
| 15. As required, periodically contact the National Weather Service (NWS) and receive weather updates. | LOG |
| <div><p style="text-align: center;"><u>NOTE</u></p><p>When time permits, fill out Attachment 4, Initial Disaster Report, and Attachment 5, Operational Situation Report and submit via electronic device to the District Coordinator, DPS, Pierce. If the emergency is of long duration, continue to provide the Operational Situation Report on a daily basis.</p></div> | |
| 16. Periodically contact the Administrative Coordinator in the EOF and review the following: a. Obtain a status of plant conditions and activities. b. Provide the Administrative Coordinator a status of EOC response activities. (e.g., EOC activation, news advisory issuance, response activities, road impediments, if any, etc.) | LOG |

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR

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Attachment 1

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| ACTION | | TIME/LOG |
|---|---|----------|
| 17. | Ensure status boards are maintained current and accurate. | N/A |
| 18. | Instruct personnel that if they are required to leave the facility to assign another member of the EOC staff to temporarily fill their position until they return and to inform the Emergency Management Director when this occurs. | _____ |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"><p><u>NOTE</u></p><p>If shift rotation is necessary, assign times to each position for the turnover. The times should be staggered over a 2 to 4-hour period. Have the shift change information posted on the Staffing Status Board.</p></div> | | |
| 19. | If the emergency condition continues for an extended period, direct all personnel to contact their alternates and assist the EOC Administrative Assistant in establishing a 12-hour shift schedule. | _____ |
| 20. | Maintain the Alert classification activities until the emergency escalates or terminates, then proceed with the appropriate sections of this checklist. | N/A |

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR

Procedure 11

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR CHECKLIST

Attachment 1

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ACTION

TIME/LOG

II. SITE AREA EMERGENCY

NOTE

If this emergency is due to a HOSTILE ACTION event at STPEGS, it is IMPORTANT that resources, law enforcement, fire, and medical services are priority. In addition, ensure an Incident Command Post (ICP) and an Offsite Staging Area (OSA) are established as appropriate.

- | | | |
|----|--|-------|
| 1. | Complete the activities in Section I, Alert, if not already completed, including the setup of the EOC. | N/A |
| 2. | Ensure the emergency classification is updated on the Event Status Board. | _____ |
| 3. | a. Ensure Form 3 of "Procedure 66 IPAWS" is prepared and request the Public Information Writer to prepare an EAS Message regarding the Public actions. Determine the appropriate Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPWS) Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA) pre-scripted message and immediately provide to the Emergency Director for approval. | _____ |
| | b. Once approved by the Emergency Director, immediately return message to Dispatcher to be disseminated through IPAWS. | _____ |

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR

Procedure 11

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR CHECKLIST

Attachment 1

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ACTION

TIME/LOG

NOTE

During a site evacuation, ensure all EOC staff understand **whether or not** the plant requires a designated evacuation route and/or a Reception Center.

- a. Determine if STPEGS requires assistance during the evacuation of non-essential personnel from the site. If yes, obtain the evacuation scheme (e.g., Alpha, Charlie, etc.) and when the Reception Center will be needed to support site evacuation.
 - b. Request STPEGS provide the EOC with additional information using the Supplemental Notification Form for the duration of the emergency.
 - c. Inform the Emergency Operations Facility that the EOC is fully activated.
 - d. Provide a status update of EOC response activities.
7. Notify DPS, Pierce Office that the Matagorda County EOC is fully activated. _____
 8. Ensure the EOC Staff continuously update the Public Information group on emergency response activities. LOG
 9. Ensure contact is maintained with County Public Information staff at the Joint Information Center and personnel are informed of County response activities. LOG
 10. Ensure Radiological Officer establishes contact with the Department of State Health Services (DSHS) in Austin or the DSHS EOC Liaison and discusses the radiological implications of the emergency condition. LOG
 11. Activate the Functional Needs Program by contacting those individuals identified on the Functional Needs list maintained by the Matagorda County Office of Emergency Management to determine if assistance will be required should an evacuation be recommended. In addition, coordinate evacuation assistance with the Transportation Coordinator and special lodging provisions with the Hospital Administrator. _____

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| ACTION | TIME/LOG |
|---|----------|
| 12. Ensure the Sheriff and the Radiological Officer coordinate delivery of dosimetry to identified industrial locations (chemical plants), if required. | LOG |
| 13. Keep the STPEGS Administrative Coordinator informed of EOC activities, including EAS IPAWS activation, Integrated Public Alert and Warning systems (IPAWS) Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA) messaging, and traffic control points established, etc. | LOG |
| 14. Ensure the status boards are kept current, concise and accurate with information on activities underway by the EOC and with information provided by the STPEGS EOC Liaison. | N/A |
| 15. When requested by the Emergency Management Director to provide a status update at the hourly EOC briefing, provide the information in Attachment 2, Briefing Sheet, plus any additional information of value to the EOC staff. | LOG |
| 16. Notify District Coordinator of event status. | _____ |
| 17. Evaluate with the Emergency Management Director the need to supplement County resources. | _____ |
| a. If State and Federal assistance is needed, contact DPS, Pierce. | LOG |
| b. If STPEGS assistance is required, contact the Administrative Coordinator in the EOF. | LOG |
| c. Request support from surrounding counties through DPS, Pierce. | LOG |
| 18. Keep DPS, Pierce informed of County activities and information received from STPEGS. | LOG |
| 19. If the emergency is of long duration, perform shift turnovers in accordance with Section IV, Shift Turner, of this checklist. | N/A |
| 20. Maintain the Site Area Emergency classification activities until the emergency escalates or terminates, then proceed with the appropriate sections of this checklist. | N/A |

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR

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EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR CHECKLIST

Attachment 1

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ACTION

TIME/LOG

III. GENERAL EMERGENCY

1. Complete the activities in Section II, Site Area Emergency, if not already completed. N/A
2. Ensure the emergency classification is updated on the Event Status Board. _____
3. Ensure Form 3 of "Procedure 66 IPAWS" is prepared and request the Public Information Writer to prepare an EAS Message regarding the Public actions. Determine the appropriate Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPWS) Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA) pre-scripted message and immediately provide to the Emergency Director for approval. _____
Once approved by the Emergency Director, immediately return message to Dispatcher to be disseminated through IPAWS. _____
4. When an EAS IPAWS message is issued, complete the following steps. LOG
 - a. Quickly review the content of the EAS message with the Emergency Management Director.

NOTE

Inform the Emergency Management Director, if telephone contact with the Emergency Alert Sources [National Weather Service as designated in the Communications Directory has not been established.

- b. Upon approval of the message, verify activation of the auto dialer system by the Communications Officer.

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ACTION

TIME/LOG

- c. Verify emailing of the approved EAS IPAWS message to the Dispatch Office at sodispatch@co.matagorda.tx.us.
- d. Verify activation of the EAS IPAWS system, including alert radios, and issuance of the EAS message has been confirmed by the EOC Support Staff.
- e. Verify with Communications Officer that special facilities, industry, etc. within the 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone of STPEGS have been notified.
- f. Verify with the Sheriff that appropriate traffic and access control points have been or are in the process of being established.
- g. Ensure personnel, who are assigned to missions in the 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone, are provided the appropriate briefings (e.g., bus drivers, TCP/ACP personnel, etc.)
- 5. Notify the District Coordinator of the event status and County response actions. LOG
- 6. Monitor the status of the protective actions being implemented. Keep the Emergency Management Director and Public Information staff updated and the status boards' current on the following information. LOG
 - a. Protective Response Zones evacuating
 - b. Protective Response Zones sheltering
 - c. Status of notifications to the public
 - d. Status of evacuation
 - e. Estimated time to complete evacuation
 - f. Availability of the Reception Center and/or Congregate Care Facilities
 - g. Road and weather conditions
 - h. Closure of tourist and recreational areas
 - i. Closure and evacuation of schools

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR

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EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR CHECKLIST

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ACTION

TIME/LOG

- j. Closure and evacuation of affected industries
- k. Security of the evacuated area
- l. Status of Traffic and Access Control Points
- m. Evacuation status of Functional Needs individuals

NOTE

In addition, if STPEGS provides a recommendation of a PAR beyond 10-miles, refer to Procedure 14, Protection Actions Guides, for additional procedure guidance.

NOTE

More timely actions may be needed to restrict water traffic. In this case, ask the Sheriff if the Sheriff's Office boat can be used to notify boaters on the Intercoastal Waterway and ask the Fish and Game Wardens if there are staff or volunteers with boats that could notify boaters on the Colorado River.

- 7. Evaluate the need to request assistance from the Division of Emergency Management (DEM) via DPS, Pierce to restrict air, rail, and intercoastal waterway traffic. If necessary, request DEM via DPS, Pierce take appropriate actions.
- 8. Ensure the Radiological Officer contacts and confers with the DSHS EOC Liaison or the STPEGS Radiation Protection Coordinator in the EOF to determine if Potassium Iodide (KI) should be ingested by County Emergency Workers.
- 9. Ensure status boards are kept current with information on activities underway by the EOC and with information provided by the STPEGS Emergency Director and/or EOC Liaison.

LOG

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR

Procedure 11

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR CHECKLIST

Attachment 1

(Page 13 of 17)

| ACTION | TIME/LOG |
|---|----------|
| 10. Periodically check with the Reception Center Coordinator or Reception Center Director on the operations of the Reception Center and Congregate Care Facilities. Determine if support is needed. | LOG |
| 11. When requested by the Emergency Management Director to provide a status update at the hourly EOC briefing, provide the information in Attachment 2, Briefing Sheet, plus any additional information of value to the EOC staff. | LOG |
| 12. Evaluate with the Emergency Management Director the need to supplement County resources. | _____ |
| a. If State and Federal assistance is needed, contact DPS, Pierce. | LOG |
| b. If STPEGS assistance is required, contact the Administrative Coordinator in the EOF. | LOG |
| c. Request support from surrounding counties through their respective Emergency Management Offices, if necessary. | LOG |
| 13. Keep DPS, Pierce (District Coordinator) informed of County activities and information received from STPEGS. | LOG |
| 14. Track activities of the DSHS/DPS Field Monitoring teams with the assistance of the DSHS EOC Representative. Provide this information to DPS, Pierce via the Communications Officer. | LOG |
| 15. Direct all departments to ensure Emergency Workers are debriefed at the end of their shifts and all radiological dose provided to the Radiological Officer, if applicable. Direct the departments to provide briefings of key information to the EOC staff. | |
| 16. Maintain the EOC General Emergency classification activities until the emergency is terminated and recovery activities are implemented. | N/A |

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR

Procedure 11

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR CHECKLIST

Attachment 1

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| ACTION | TIME/LOG |
|--|----------|
| IV. SHIFT TURNOVER | |
| 1. Provide a briefing of events to the relief person and include the following: a. Review completed checklist b. Review log c. Review status boards | _____ |
| 2. Inform the EOC staff of the transfer of responsibilities to the oncoming shift replacement. | _____ |
| 3. Update Staffing Board. | _____ |
| 4. Agree to your return time. | _____ |
| 5. Document names, date, and time of turnover. | LOG |

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR

Procedure 11

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR CHECKLIST

Attachment 1

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ACTION

TIME/LOG

V. RECOVERY/RE-ENTRY/RETURN

1. Develop a list of activities and tasks which should be completed as part of the recovery effort using Attachment 3, Recovery Activities List. The following items should be considered.
 - a. If an evacuation has taken place, temporarily designate these areas as 'restricted zones' until DSHS assessment actions are complete and restoration plans made.
 - b. If 'restricted zones' are established, Law Enforcement should be coordinated to maintain around the clock access control points in conjunction with DSHS who will staff these points for radiological controls.
 - c. If necessary, coordinate with the DSHS and Reception Center to identify members of the general public who may require re-entry into the restricted zones and temporary identification as an Emergency Worker (e.g., ranchers with livestock in the zones).
 - d. Ensure Reception Center is ready to support temporary Emergency Worker processing.
 - e. Ensure congregate care is maintained until relocation plans take effect for those evacuees unable to return to their homes.
 - f. Ensure clear communications and instructions are provided to those evacuees who reside outside of 'restricted zones' prior to returning to their homes.
 - g. If any County Emergency Workers were exposed to a radiological release from STPEGS, ensure they receive a medical screening and examination as provided by the DSHS or STPEGS.
 - h. Ensure media operations are continued in order to assure affected persons receive periodic information updates.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR

Procedure 11

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR CHECKLIST

Attachment 1

(Page 16 of 17)

| ACTION | TIME/LOG |
|---|----------|
| 2. Collect Attachment 3, Recovery Activities Lists, from the EOC staff and begin organizing activities and assigning priorities. | <hr/> |
| 3. Evaluate the planned recovery activities with the Emergency Management Director and appropriate State and Federal Agencies. | <hr/> |
| 4. Assign recovery activities and track progress | <hr/> |
| 5. Maintain logs until termination of the event | <hr/> |
| 6. Recommend termination of the County recovery activities to the Emergency Director, in conjunction with the termination of State (DSHS) recovery activities, when the following conditions have been met: | <hr/> |
| a. All portions of the 'restricted zones' have been surveyed by DSHS. | |
| b. Work under the State's decontamination plan has been completed to a stage where continued effort does not appear to be cost effective. | |
| c. Long-term exposures have been calculated by DSHS for residences and places of employment where the potential for exposure continues to exist. | |
| d. Occupancy or use limitations have been posted for all buildings and areas where continued restrictions are necessary. | |
| e. Residents and workers have been afforded the opportunity to return to all areas for which restrictions have been lifted. | |
| f. Relocation to permanent or long-term temporary facilities has been accomplished for those persons who could be allowed to return following completion of work under the formal decontamination plan. | |

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR

Procedure 11

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR CHECKLIST

Attachment 1

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ACTION

TIME/LOG

VI. TERMINATION

1. Provide list of supplies or forms needing replenishing to the EOC Administrative Assistant. _____
2. Collect and organize in chronological order all documents, checklists, and logs. _____
 - a. Sign checklists and logs.
3. Submit all documents generated during the emergency to the EOC Administrative Assistant. _____
4. Deactivate the EOC in accordance with Annex W, Procedure 13, EOC Concept of Operations and Activation, when directed by the Emergency Management Director. N/A

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR

Procedure 11

BRIEFING SHEET

Attachment 2

(Page 1 of 1)

1. **Discuss mobilization of personnel (complete or incomplete).**

2. **Provide updates on contacts with STPEGS, DPS Pierce, National Weather Services, etc.**

3. **Review times of current news advisories and/or Emergency Alert System IPAWS messages.**

4. **Review times of current Integrated public alert and Warning System (IPAWS) Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA) messages.**

5. **Discuss any outstanding or unmet needs with the EOC staff.**

6. **Remind staff to continue filling out procedures, Emergency Action Logs, etc.**

7. **Remind staff to ensure status boards are updated by providing information to the Status-Board Keepers.**

8. **Remind the EOC to continue providing informational updates to the Public Information staff for transfer to the Joint Information Center.**

9. **Remind the staff to ensure that they check with you if they need to leave the EOC. Replacement staff will receive briefing on the status of the Emergency.**

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR

Procedure 11

RECOVERY ACTIVITIES LIST

Attachment 3

(Page 1 of 1)

(Name)

(EOC Position)

(Date)

| ITEM # | LOCATION | ACTION/DESCRIPTION | ASSIGNED TO | PRIORITY |
|--------|----------|--------------------|-------------|----------|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
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EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR

Procedure 11

INITIAL DISASTER REPORT

Attachment 4

(Page 1 of 1)

1. What happened: _____

2. When it happened: _____

3. Where it happened: _____

4. Extent of Damage of Loss: _____

5. Best estimate of injured, homeless, fatalities: _____

6. Type and extent of assistance required, if known: _____

7. Additional remarks pertinent to situation: _____

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR

Procedure 11

OPERATIONAL SITUATION REPORT

Attachment 5

(Page 1 of 4)

(Content and Format, Standard Daily Situation Report)

FROM: Matagorda County

(Date)

TO: Disaster District Sub 2C, DPS, Pierce, Texas

SUBJECT: Situation Report No. ____

1. TYPE OF EMERGENCY

a. Identify the type of emergency, by name if it is due to a tropical storm or hurricane.

b. Describe where it happened and when, or if it is likely to happen.

2. DAMAGE

a. Determine the number of dead and injured and their location(s).

b. Determine the type and extent of property damage, especially as to how this directly affects people (e.g., major highways, bridges, rail routes, airports, deep water ports), or military facilities.

c. Determine any additional damage potential as a result of the emergency.

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Procedure 11

OPERATIONAL SITUATION REPORT

Attachment 5

(Page 2 of 4)

3. STATE AND LOCAL ACTIONS

- a. Describe major emergency management actions, such as dissemination of warning, activation and use of EOC, activation of the Reception Center and Congregate Care facilities, coordination of rescue operations, management of evacuations, arranging for needed emergency supplies, and work with mass media to get official information to the people.

- b. Include requests for assistance from state and/or federal civil agencies.

- c. Include military support requests and whether support actions are to be performed by National Guard or Federal Active Duty Forces. (Make clear whether such requests are anticipated or have actually been made.)

- d. Include Disaster Declarations.

4. FEDERAL ACTIONS

Describe participation by FEMA Regional Staff members in assisting the affected localities.

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Procedure 11

OPERATIONAL SITUATION REPORT

Attachment 5

(Page 3 of 4)

5. MILITARY ACTION

- a. State whether State National Guard or Federal Active-Duty Forces are involved, describe in terms of number of trips and type of equipment committed, and the mission(s).

- b. Describe action by Army Corps of Engineers.

6. OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

List actions by other Federal Government Civil Agencies in support of operations.

7. ORGANIZED VOLUNTEER ACTION

Identify volunteer agency participation in emergency actions and describe major actions they have taken.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR

Procedure 11

OPERATIONAL SITUATION REPORT

Attachment 5

(Page 4 of 4)

8. OTHER

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR

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ACRONYMS LIST

Attachment 6

(Page 1 of 1)

| <u>Acronym</u> | <u>Applies To</u> |
|----------------|---|
| ACP | Access Control Point |
| DHS | Department of Homeland Security |
| DLR | Dose Limiting Record |
| DPS | Department of Public Safety |
| DRD | Direct-Reading Dosimeter |
| DSHS | Department of State Health Services |
| EAS | Emergency Alert System |
| EMC | Emergency Management Coordinator |
| EMD | Emergency Management Director |
| EOC | Emergency Operations Center |
| EOF | Emergency Operations Facility |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Agency |
| EPZ | Emergency Planning Zone |
| FEMA | Federal Emergency Management Agency |
| IPAWS | Integrated Public Alert Warning System |
| ISD | Independent School District |
| JIC | Joint Information Center |
| KI | Potassium Iodide |
| NRC | Nuclear Regulatory Commission |
| NWS | National Weather Service |
| ORO | Offsite Response Organization |
| PAD | Protective Action Decision |
| PAG | Protective Action Guide |
| PAR | Protective Action Recommendation |
| PIO | Public Information Officer |
| SOC | State Operations Center |
| STPEGS | South Texas Project Electric Generating Station |
| TDEM | Texas Division of Emergency Management |
| TCP | Traffic Control Point |
| WEA | Wireless Emergency Alert |

**MATAGORDA COUNTY
ANNEX W IMPLEMENTING PROCEDURES**


PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES

Procedure 14

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Effective Date: April 6, 2022

APPROVED:


Emergency Management Coordinator


Matagorda County Judge

PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES

Procedure 14

1.0 Purpose

- 1.1 This procedure provides decision making guidance on protective actions to be taken by the public during a declared emergency at the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS).
- 1.2 This procedure implements the requirements of the Emergency Management Basic Plan for Matagorda County, Bay City, and Palacios and the Emergency Management Plan, Annex W, Fixed Nuclear Facility Response specific to protective actions for the public.

2.0 Discussion

- 2.1 The Emergency Management Director is responsible for ensuring that protective actions are effectively taken to protect the public around the STPEGS site. This includes preplanned actions for the public living within the 10-Mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ).
- 2.2 The Emergency Management Director is responsible for ensuring that protective actions are effectively taken to secure food crops within Matagorda County and to coordinate with the Texas Department of Health, Department of State Health Services (DSHS), concerning the impact on food crops outside Matagorda County.
- 2.3 The STPEGS Emergency Director and the Department of State Health Services (DSHS) are responsible for providing the Matagorda County Emergency Management Director with information concerning plant conditions, releases of radioactive material, the potential magnitude of radiological exposures to the emergency workers and the public which could occur and recommended protective actions for the public.
- 2.4 The Emergency Management Director is responsible for determining the protective actions to be taken based on the recommendations of STPEGS and the State. Consideration should also be given to the current and forecasted weather conditions, time required to evacuate the public, impediments to an evacuation, plant conditions, potential for release of radioactive material, potential magnitude of radiological exposures to the public, and the prognosis for the situation to become worse.

PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES

Procedure 14

3.0 Definitions

- 3.1 **Monitor and Prepare** is a type of precautionary action intended to advise the public within the EPZ that a serious emergency at the nuclear power plant exists and that it should monitor the situation and prepare for the possibility of evacuation, SIP, or other protective actions. Further, if an evacuation is underway, officials should ask individuals who are not involved in the evacuation to remain off the roadways to allow those who are instructed to evacuate to do so.
- 3.2 **Protective Action Guide (PAG)** refers to projected dose to an individual in the general population that warrants the implementation of protective action. Specific PAGs have been recommended in terms of the level of projected dose that warrants the implementation of evacuation (or Sheltering in Place if factors such as severe weather make it a greater risk to evacuate than to Shelter in Place), respiratory protection, relocation, and limiting the use of contaminated food, water, and animal feed.
- 3.3 **Plume dose projections** are estimates of radiation dosage to the public from exposure to the plume, over a period of time, in the absence of initiating protective actions.
- 3.4 **Plume exposure pathway:** The principal exposure sources from this pathway are whole body external exposure to gamma radiation from the plume and from deposited materials, and inhalation exposure from the passing radioactive plume.
- 3.5 **Ingestion exposure pathway:** The principal exposure sources from this pathway are from ingestion of contaminated water or foods, such as milk or fresh vegetables.
- 3.6 **Recovery** refers to the process of reducing radiation exposure rates and concentrations to acceptable levels for return by the general public for unconditional occupancy or use after the emergency phase.
- 3.7 **Reentry:** Emergency workers perform detailed radiation dose rate surveys and conduct environmental samplings. The results will be utilized as the basis for protective actions or release to restricted or unrestricted use. Routes of exposure during this phase are external (ground deposition) and internal (inhalation of re-suspended particles).
- 3.8 **Relocation** represents the inability to restore affected areas to unrestricted use. People are removed or excluded from these areas in order to avoid chronic radiation exposures in excess of established limits. Factors, on which decisions to relocate or attempt restoration will be based, include both technological and economic considerations.

PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES

Procedure 14

- 3.9 **Restricted zone** refers to an area of controlled access from which the population has been evacuated or relocated or within which certain activities should be avoided.
- 3.10 **Return Phase:** Individuals are permitted to re-occupy previously restricted areas. Depending on residual exposure rates and the potential for re-suspension, precautions or limitations may be recommended. Routes of exposure during this phase are the same as during reentry. However, an additional ceiling on exposure, total dose commitment, is now being considered.
- 3.11 **Special populations** are transportation dependent populations, special facilities and groups of individuals with physical or mental handicaps that need assistance when protective actions are implemented.
- 4.0 References
- 4.1 Emergency Management Basic Plan for Matagorda County, Bay City, and Palacios.
- 4.2 Emergency Management Plan, Annex W, Fixed Nuclear Facility Response.
- 4.3 EPA 400-R-92-001, Manual of Protective Action Guides and Protective Actions for Nuclear Incidents, May, 1992.
- 4.4 State of Texas, Department of State Health Services (DSHS), "Radiological Emergency Management Procedure" (Procedures 1 and 22).
- 4.5 NUREG 0654, Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants, Supplement 3, Criteria for Protective Action Recommendations for Severe Accidents
- 4.6 Evacuation Time Estimate Report, 2012 (KLD Engineering)
- 4.1 Food and Drug Administration, Guidance on "Potassium Iodide as a Thyroid Blocking Agent in Radiation Emergencies
- 5.0 Equipment Required
- 5.1 None.
- 6.0 Precautions and Limitations
- 6.1 This procedure is for information and may be used as a guide, if needed to assist in the decision making process.
- 6.2 Once a decision is made by the Emergency Management Director to implement a plume phase protective action, the public is to be notified within a timely manner, without undue delay.

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7.0 Prerequisites

- 7.1 A verified (e.g., verbal or written) **General Emergency** has been declared by the STPEGS.

8.0 Procedure

- 8.1 Upon receiving a notification from STPEGS recommending protective actions for the general public, review the recommendation and implement Attachment 1, "Plume Exposure Pathway Protective Action Worksheet." Implement a new worksheet for each protective action recommendation.

- 8.1.1 If any questions or concerns are identified during the review, contact the Emergency Director at STPEGS and obtain the necessary clarifications before implementing the protective actions.

NOTE

When required by the procedure to make contacts with individuals or agencies outside of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), refer to the Emergency Communications Directory.

- 8.1.2 To obtain an independent verification of the appropriateness of the STPEGS recommended protective actions, contact the Department of State Health Services (DSHS).

- 8.1.3 Attachment 2, "Explanation of Protective Action Recommendations" (review as necessary).

- 8.2 Upon completion of plume exposure pathway protective actions for the public, arrange with the Department of State Health Services (DSHS) to evaluate the potential for contamination of agricultural products and to take necessary actions for the ingestion exposure pathway based on DSHS policy and procedures.

9.0 Attachments

- 9.1 Attachment 1, Plume Exposure Pathway Protective Action Worksheet
- 9.2 Attachment 2, Explanation of Protective Action Recommendations

PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES
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- 9.3 Attachment 3, Protective Response Zone Populations, Special Facilities, and Evacuation Times
- 9.4 Attachment 4, Protective Action Decision Making Flowchart
- 9.5 Attachment 6, Protective Response Zone Table

PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES
Procedure 14

PLUME EXPOSURE PATHWAY PROTECTIVE ACTION WORKSHEET

Attachment 1
(Page 1 of 4)

Name

Date

ACTION

TIME/LOG

1. When a recommendation is received from STPEGS or the DSHS to implement protective actions for the public, counsel with key EOC personnel to review the basis and the implementation of the protective actions. This should include:
 - a. Determine if the recommended actions for the public appear to be appropriate by considering the following:
 - Review Attachment 5 "Protective Decision Making Flow Chart".
 - If the emergency classification is **General Emergency**, then STPEGS may recommend a range of protective actions. These protective action recommendations are based on the status of the reactor core, the status of the Reactor Containment Building, and if a radiological release is in progress, the results of dose projections and/or field team measurements. This range may include:

NOTE

The recommendations may be expanded by the Matagorda County Emergency Management Director based on additional information that could affect the health and safety of the public. These actions will be documented.

PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES
Procedure 14

PLUME EXPOSURE PATHWAY PROTECTIVE ACTION WORKSHEET
Attachment 1
(Page 2 of 4)

ACTION

TIME/LOG

1. A 2-mile radius evacuation,
 2. A 2-mile radius evacuation with a recommendation to evacuate downwind zones to 5 miles,
 3. A 2-mile radius evacuation with a recommendation to evacuate downwind sectors beyond 10 miles.
 4. If Protection Action Guides are exceeded at 10-miles, evacuate in 2-mile increments downwind until the limits are not exceeded.
- d. Using the current wind direction data from STPEGS and the recommended radius, review Attachment 6, "Protective Response Zone Table", to verify the correctness of the area(s) selected by STPEGS or DSHS.
- e. If an evacuation is being considered:
- Verify with the Sheriff that no major impediments exist to implementing the evacuation, such as severe weather or other impediments (i.e., flooding, car wreck, hostile activity or chemical accident) on evacuation routes.
 - Verify with Radiological Officer and Matagorda County Reception Center Director that a Reception Center has been or can be activated.
 - Refer to the Table 1 of the Evacuation Time Estimate Study, 2012 (KLD Engineering) to support determining recommended Protective Decisions. (See attachment 3 of this procedure)
- f. Determine with the Transportation Officer if special actions should be taken for Tidehaven and Matagorda schools.

PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES
Procedure 14

PLUME EXPOSURE PATHWAY PROTECTIVE ACTION WORKSHEET

Attachment 1

(Page 3 of 4)

| ACTION | TIME/LOG |
|--|----------|
| g. Consider, in consultation with the EOC staff, the needs of special populations and the transportation dependent within the affected area. | _____ |
| 2. Log the following information: | LOG |
| a. Shelter in Place Zones _____ | |
| b. Evacuate Zones _____ | |
| c. STPEGS Offsite Notification Message No., which recommended the protective actions. | |
| 3. Upon issuance of the initial protective action for the public, determine if additional precautionary protective actions should be taken for other facilities. | _____ |
| a. Review Attachment 3, "Protective Response Zone Populations, Special Facilities, and Evacuation Times", to determine if schools, industries, or recreational areas should be included in the protective actions. | |
| 1) Ensure Transportation Officer contacts County School Districts with recommendations. | |
| 2) Ensure Communications Officer contacts local jurisdictions and private entities with recreational facilities such as Bay City, Palacios, golf courses, parks, boat landings, etc. | |
| 3) Ensure the Communications Officer contacts local industry with recommendations. | _____ |

PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES
Procedure 14

PLUME EXPOSURE PATHWAY PROTECTIVE ACTION WORKSHEET
Attachment 1
(Page 4 of 4)

| ACTION | TIME/LOG |
|---|----------|
| b. Determine if precautionary evacuation of special populations such as pregnant women, children, disabled, and handicapped should be implemented. | _____ |
| c. Confer with the EOC staff and DSHS to evaluate the need to implement additional precautionary protective actions. | _____ |
| d. If any special population (mobility impaired) individuals have remained inside evacuated areas, ensure the Radiological Officer arranges for potassium iodide (KI) to be provided to them. | _____ |
| 4. If protective actions being implemented are different from the recommendations of STPEGS and the DSHS, identify reasoning behind the change. | LOG |
| 5. If protective actions being implemented are different from the recommendations of STPEGS or the DSHS, notify the STPEGS EOC Liaison and/or the Administrative Coordinator and the DSHS Liaison and explain the difference. | _____ |
| 6. If any problems occur in the implementation of the protective actions, list the problems. | LOG |
| 7. Post on the status boards information on the protective actions recommended and the status of implementation. | _____ |
| 8. Periodically inform the STPEGS EOC Liaison and the DSHS Liaison and advise them of the progress of the protective actions being taken. | LOG |
| 9. Protective Actions completed (time). | LOG |
| 10. Inform the STPEGS EOC Liaison and the DSHS Liaison when implementation of the protective actions has been completed. | _____ |

PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES
Procedure 14

PROTECTIVE RESPONSE ZONES BEYOND 10-MILES

Attachment 2

(Page 1 of 2)

Name

Date

ACTION

TIME/LOG

1. If the Protective Action Guides are exceeded at 10-mil, evacuate in 2-mile increments downwind until the limits are not exceeded.
2. Determine with the Command-and-Control team the geographical boundaries for the recommended STP Protective Action Recommendations.
 - a. Consider utilizing E911 GIS program to determine geographic boundaries. (EMC).
 - b. Coordinate with the Sheriff for Route Alerting evacuation control measures and T/ACP within the extended area.
 - c. Coordinate with the Transportation Officer needed bus resources to support evacuation of the exceeded area.
 - d. If the exceeded area crosses a State Hwy, coordinate with DPS Pierce and the DOT to re-route traffic.
 - e. Inform the Reception Center Director of those individuals that might be responding to the facility for the exceeded area.
3. Provide STPEGS Emergency Operations Facility with an update of response actions taken in the exceeded area.

PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES
Procedure 14

PROTECTIVE RESPONSE ZONES BEYOND 10-MILES

Attachment 2

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4. As required, request additional resources from the Department of State Health Services to support the needs of the exceeded evacuation area and staffing resources for the Reception Center mon/decon activities. _____
5. As required, request through the WebEOC STAR process additional Department Public Safety law enforcement support. _____
6. Ensure WebEOC Emergency Action Logs and the Status Board for Traffic and Access Control Point are updated documenting the exceeded area. _____

PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES
Procedure 14

EXPLANATION OF PROTECTIVE ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS

Attachment 3

(Page 1 of 3)

I. Protective Actions for the Plume Exposure Pathway

Two types of protective actions can be taken for the public. These are Shelter in Place and Evacuation.

Shelter in Place: This type of protective action is most effective in situations where an evacuation may result in the public receiving a higher dose by entering the plume during the evacuation, or when the plume is a short puff and will not result in extended or high exposures in the area where Shelter in Place is recommended. This protective action rather than evacuation may also be appropriate when severe weather conditions exist; another disaster exists that is more threatening (including hostile activity along evacuation routes that could put evacuees in danger), when persons are not readily mobile, or when impediments to an evacuation may be present.

When persons are sheltering in Place in an area affected by a radioactive release, special instructions should be issued to reduce the effects of the exposure. Persons should seek shelter in permanent, reasonably airtight structures. Windows and doors should be closed and air conditioners which draw air in from the outside should be turned off. These actions reduce the air flow into the facility.

The use of a handkerchief or other cloth over the nose and mouth is effective in reducing the intake of radioactive contaminants into the body. The public should be warned not to eat or drink foods that may be contaminated. However, foods that are canned or kept in the refrigerator can be consumed if care is taken to avoid contact with other items that may have radioactive contamination. Water taken from wells or covered water supplies can also be consumed. Anyone who may be contaminated should wash off or shower immediately and obtain clean clothing.

All other residents in the 10-Mile Emergency Planning Zone should be told to Monitor and Prepare. This action can be accomplished by Sheltering in Place. This is an effective way of providing additional time for persons in rural areas to take actions to prepare for an evacuation, such as ensuring all field workers have been notified, preparing animals to remain behind, securing equipment, packing clothing and supplies for an evacuation, notifying relatives of the situation, etc.

PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES
Procedure 14

EXPLANATION OF PROTECTIVE ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS

Attachment 3

(Page 2 of 3)

Persons traveling by motor vehicle should close windows, close outside vents, turn off air conditioners that cannot be placed in the recirculation setting and proceed out of the area to a Reception Center to be surveyed and decontaminated.

Shelter in Place should not be continued if the radioactive plume has deposited contamination which will result in external exposures to persons Sheltering in Place or may result in internal exposures due to high airborne levels or re-suspension of contaminants. Evacuation should be conducted as soon as practical.

Evacuation: This type of protective action is most effective when conducted prior to a release of radioactive material. Evacuation is also necessary when exposure levels could approach or exceed the EPA Protective Action Guides of 1 Rem Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE) or 5 Rem Committed Dose Equivalent (CDE) Thyroid exposure.

II. Protective Actions for the Ingestion Exposure Pathway

A decision to restrict movement of agricultural products from the affected area will be made by the Texas Department of Health.

III. Role of the Department of State Health Services (DSHS)

The Department of State Health Services (DSHS) is responsible and has the capability to monitor for radioactive releases and contamination. This agency will provide information, technical advice, and personnel to support the County during a radiological problem. Additional guidance for accident assessment and protective actions for the public and for agricultural products has been developed by the DSHS and is available in the State of Texas "Radiological Emergency Management Procedures Manual."

During the emergency phase of an accident, for the plume exposure pathway, DSHS resources will primarily be used to assure that persons within about 10 miles of the nuclear power facility receive exposures less than EPA guidelines by performing dose projections and field monitoring to determine public protective actions. Then at the first opportunity, DSHS will perform an evaluation of the ingestion exposure pathway. Appropriate preventive and emergency protective action recommendations will be developed as soon as possible. Examples include covering wells used for human or animal drinking water; covering animal feed supplies, not using vegetables from gardens in the affected area; removing animals from pasture and placing them on stored feed, and providing uncontaminated drinking water.

PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES
Procedure 14

EXPLANATION OF PROTECTIVE ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS

Attachment 3

(Page 3 of 3)

The DSHS accident assessment team will make a determination of radiological hazards within the ingestion exposure pathway. Two levels of criteria will be used to determine protective actions necessary to minimize exposure of the public to contaminated food. They are:

- a. Preventive Protective Action Guides, which consist of:
 - 1.5 Rem dose commitment to the thyroid or,
 - 0.5 Rem dose commitment to the bone marrow or whole body for an exposed individual in the population.
- b. Emergency Protective Action Guides, which consist of:
 - 15 Rem dose commitment to the thyroid, or
 - 5 Rem dose commitment to the bone marrow or whole body for an exposed individual in the population.

Preventive ingestion pathway protective action recommendations are generally advisory in nature and may be released directly by the DSHS to appropriate federal, state, and local officials and to the public via news advisories or announcements over the emergency broadcast system. In some instances, specifically involving the introduction of food stuffs into commerce, these recommendations may be regulatory in nature. In those instances, enforcement by the appropriate authority will be coordinated prior to release of the recommendation.

Emergency protective action recommendations are expected to result in some form of enforcement by appropriate regulatory authorities. Release of these recommendations may be made either by the appropriate regulatory agency, or by the DSHS's Public Information Coordination team.

DSHS follow-up of protective action implementation will involve monitoring public and emergency broadcast systems to ensure that recommendations have been disseminated to the affected producers, processors and consumers. Follow-up will also involve consultation with regulatory authorities to identify supplemental sampling activities necessary to ensure compliance with regulatory protective action recommendations.

PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES
Procedure 14

**PROTECTIVE RESPONSE ZONE POPULATIONS,
SPECIAL FACILITIES AND EVACUATION TIMES**
Attachment 4
(Page 1 of 3)

I. EVACUATION TIME ESTIMATE (90%)

Table 1: Time to Clear the Indicated PRZ for a Summer, Weekend, Midday, Rainy Scenario

| PRZ | General Population ² | Individual PRZ Evacuation | | Entire EPZ Evacuation | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| | | 90 th Percentile (minutes) | 100 th Percentile (minutes) | 90 th Percentile (minutes) | 100 th Percentile (minutes) |
| 1 ³ | 1,349 | 50 | 70 | 50 | 70 |
| 2 | 55 | 65 | 330 | 70 | 330 |
| 3 | 1,010 | 105 | 330 | 110 | 330 |
| 4 | 208 | 95 | 330 | 75 | 330 |
| 5 | 102 | 90 | 330 | 85 | 330 |
| 6 | 781 | 115 | 330 | 120 | 330 |
| 7 | 933 | 110 | 330 | 110 | 330 |
| 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | 229 | 140 | 330 | 130 | 330 |
| 10 | 823 | 155 | 330 | 145 | 340 |
| 11 | 173 | 155 | 330 | 155 | 330 |

² General population includes residents, transients, and employees.

³ PRZ 1 includes the STP site.

PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES

Procedure 14

PROTECTIVE RESPONSE ZONE POPULATIONS, SPECIAL FACILITIES AND EVACUATION TIMES

Attachment 4

(Page 2 of 3)

II. INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

| <u>FACILITY</u> | <u>EST. POPULATION</u> | <u>ZONE</u> |
|---|------------------------|-------------|
| Chemical Plant 1 | 304 | 2 |
| Chemical Plant 2 | 270 | 3 |
| El Paso Field Services, Oyster Lake Plant | 3 | N/A |
| Port of Bay City | 10 | 2 |
| Seahawk, Matagorda Gas Plant | 10 | 10 |
| STPEGS | 1200 | 1 |
| USACOE Locks | 12 | 9 |

III. RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

| <u>FACILITY</u> | <u>ESTIMATED TRANSIENT POPULATION</u> | <u>ZONE</u> |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Bay-Cel Club | Transient (50) | 2 |
| Carl Park | Transient | 9 |
| FM 521 Park | Transient | 3 |
| Fisherman's Hotel | Transient | 7 |
| Karankawa Village | Transient | 3 |
| Lighthouse RV Park | Transient | 7 |
| Lyondell Park | Transient | 3 |
| Matagorda Bay Nature Park | Transient (350: Jul, Nov) | 7 |
| Matagorda Harbor & RV Park | Transient (65) | 7 |
| Riverside Park/Rio Colorado Golf Course | Transient (200) | 3 |
| | | 1 |

IV. SCHOOLS

| <u>SCHOOL</u> | <u>STUDENTS/ STAFF</u> | <u>ZONE</u> |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Matagorda School | 110 | 7 |
| Tidehaven Junior and High School | 543 | 10 |

PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES
Procedure 14

**PROTECTIVE RESPONSE ZONE POPULATIONS,
SPECIAL FACILITIES AND EVACUATION TIMES**

Attachment 4
(Page 3 of 3)

V. RECEPTION CENTERS & SHELTERS

PRIMARY FACILITY

MRMC Wellness and Rehabilitation
135 Medical Center Drive
Bay City, TX 77414

**SUPPLEMENTAL
(BACK-UP) FACILITY**

Palacios High School
Hornet Drive
Palacios, TX 77465

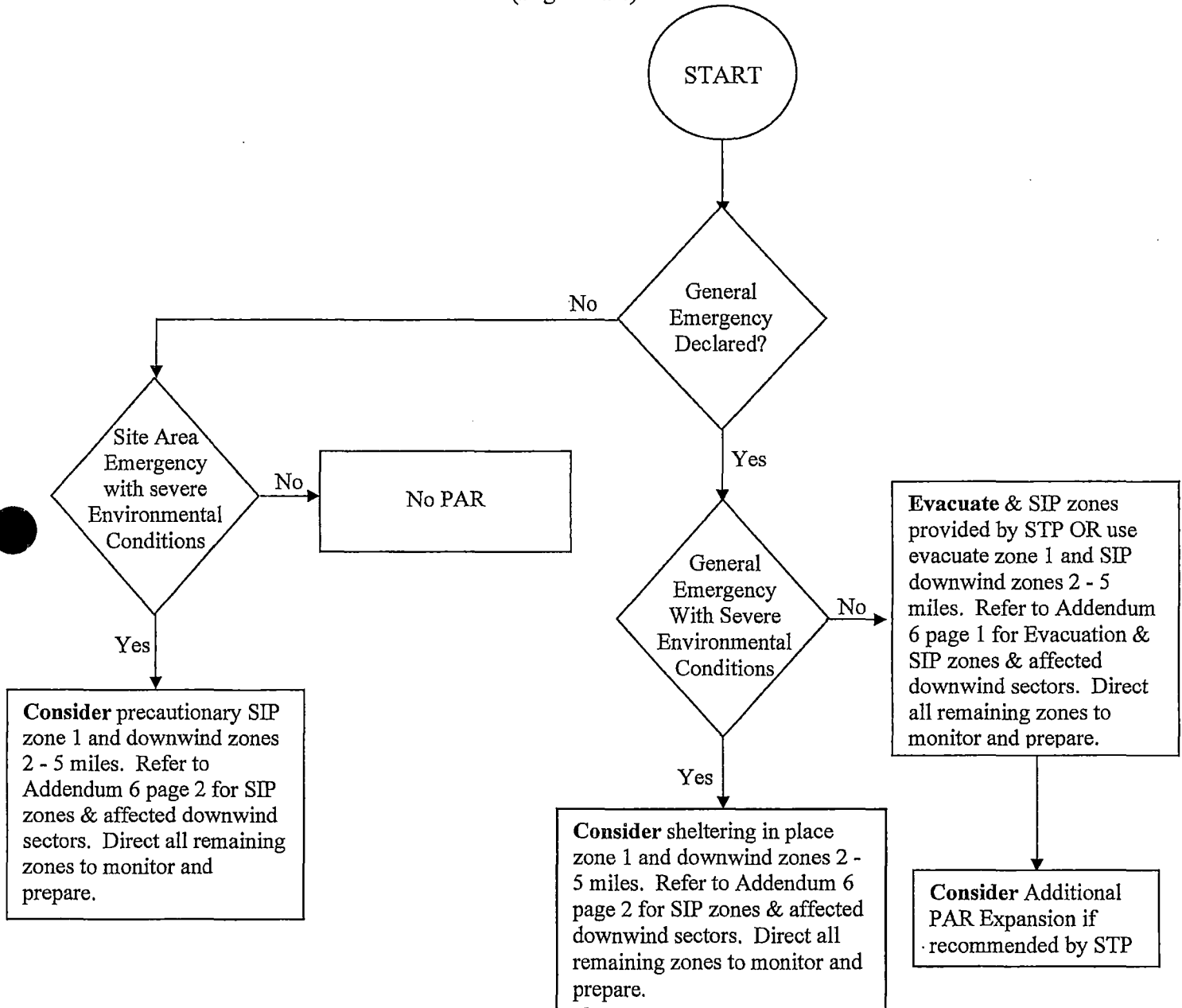
A complete list of shelters is maintained on file with the Matagorda County Office of Emergency Management.

PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES
Procedure 14

PROTECTIVE ACTION DECISION MAKING FLOWCHART

Attachment 5

(Page 1 of 1)



NOTE: A rapidly progressing severe accident challenging all 3 fission product barriers with the Emergency Director in the Control Room (Prompt General Emergency) STP will recommend: Evacuate downwind zones 10 miles. Refer to addendum 6 page 1 for evacuated & affected downwind sectors. Direct all remaining zones to monitor and prepare.

SIP = Shelter In Place

PAR = Protective Action Recommendation

P-14-19

April 6, 2022
Revision 18

PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES
Procedure 14

PROTECTIVE RESPONSE ZONE TABLE

Attachment 6

(Page 1 of 2)

AFFECTED ZONES: Determine Shelter in Place (SIP) protective response zones and affected downwind sectors.

| WIND DIRECTION FROM IS BETWEEN | AFFECTED DOWNWIND SECTORS | EVACUATE DOWNWIND ZONES 2 MILES; SIP DOWNWIND ZONES 2 - 5 MILES | | EVACUATE DOWNWIND ZONES 5 MILES; SIP DOWNWIND ZONES 5 - 10 MILES | | EVACUATE DOWNWIND ZONES 10 MILES |
|---|---------------------------------|---|----------------|--|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | EVACUATE ZONE | SIP ZONE(S) | EVACUATE ZONE(S) | SIP ZONE(S) | EVACUATE ZONE(S) |
| 355° to 5° | H,J,K | 1 | None | 1,4 | 8,9 | 1,4,8,9 |
| 6° to 16° | H,J,K,L | 1 | None | 1,4 | 8,9 | 1,4,8,9 |
| 17° to 28° | J,K,L | 1 | None | 1,4 | 8,9 | 1,4,8,9 |
| 29° to 39° | J,K,L,M | 1 | 4 | 1,4 | 8,9 | 1,4,8,9 |
| 40° to 50° | K,L,M | 1 | 4 | 1,4 | 8,9 | 1,4,8,9 |
| 51° to 61° | K,L,M,N | 1 | 4,5 | 1,4,5 | 8,9,10 | 1,4,5,8,9,10 |
| 62° to 73° | L,M,N | 1 | 4,5 | 1,4,5 | 9,10 | 1,4,5,9,10 |
| 74° to 84° | L,M,N,P | 1 | 4,5 | 1,4,5 | 9,10 | 1,4,5,9,10 |
| 85° to 95° | M,N,P | 1 | 4,5 | 1,4,5 | 9,10 | 1,4,5,9,10 |
| 96° to 106° | M,N,P,Q | 1 | 4,5 | 1,4,5 | 9,10,11 | 1,4,5,9,10,11 |
| 107° to 118° | N,P,Q | 1 | 5 | 1,5 | 9,10,11 | 1,5,9,10,11 |
| 119° to 129° | N,P,Q,R | 1 | 5 | 1,5 | 9,10,11 | 1,5,9,10,11 |
| 130° to 140° | P,Q,R | 1 | 5 | 1,5 | 10,11 | 1,5,10,11 |
| 141° to 151° | P,Q,R,A | 1 | 2,5 | 1,2,5 | 10,11 | 1,2,5,10,11 |
| 152° to 163° | Q,R,A | 1 | 2,5 | 1,2,5 | 10,11 | 1,2,5,10,11 |
| 164° to 174° | Q,R,A,B | 1 | 2,5 | 1,2,5 | 6,10,11 | 1,2,5,6,10,11 |
| 175° to 185° | R,A,B | 1 | 2 | 1,2 | 6,11 | 1,2,6,11 |
| 186° to 196° | R,A,B,C | 1 | 2 | 1,2 | 6,11 | 1,2,6,11 |
| 197° to 208° | A,B,C | 1 | 2 | 1,2 | 6,11 | 1,2,6,11 |
| 209° to 219° | A,B,C,D | 1 | 2 | 1,2 | 6,11 | 1,2,6,11 |
| 220° to 230° | B,C,D | 1 | 2 | 1,2 | 6 | 1,2,6 |
| 231° to 241° | B,C,D,E | 1 | 2,3 | 1,2,3 | 6,7 | 1,2,3,6,7 |
| 242° to 253° | C,D,E | 1 | 2,3 | 1,2,3 | 6,7 | 1,2,3,6,7 |
| 254° to 264° | C,D,E,F | 1 | 2,3 | 1,2,3 | 6,7 | 1,2,3,6,7 |
| 265° to 275° | D,E,F | 1 | 2,3 | 1,2,3 | 6,7 | 1,2,3,6,7 |
| 276° to 286° | D,E,F,G | 1 | 2,3 | 1,2,3 | 6,7 | 1,2,3,6,7 |
| 287° to 298° | E,F,G | 1 | 3 | 1,3 | 7 | 1,3,7 |
| 299° to 309° | E,F,G,H | 1 | 3 | 1,3 | 7,8 | 1,3,7,8 |
| 310° to 320° | F,G,H | 1 | 3 | 1,3 | 7,8 | 1,3,7,8 |
| 321° to 331° | F,G,H,J | 1 | 3 | 1,3 | 7,8 | 1,3,7,8 |
| 332° to 343° | G,H,J | 1 | None | 1 | 8 | 1,8 |
| 344° to 354° | G,H,J,K | 1 | None | 1,4 | 8,9 | 1,4,8,9 |

PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES
Procedure 14

PROTECTIVE RESPONSE ZONE TABLE

Attachment 7

(Page 2 of 2)

AFFECTED ZONES: Determine Shelter in Place (SIP) protective response zones and affected downwind sectors.

| WIND DIRECTION FROM IS BETWEEN | AFFECTED DOWNWIND SECTORS | SIP DOWNWIND ZONES 5 MILES | SIP DOWNWIND ZONES 10 MILES |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 355° to 5° | H,J,K | 1,4 | 1,4,8,9 |
| 6° to 16° | H,J,K,L | 1,4 | 1,4,8,9 |
| 17° to 28° | J,K,L | 1,4 | 1,4,8,9 |
| 29° to 39° | J,K,L,M | 1,4 | 1,4,8,9 |
| 40° to 50° | K,L,M | 1,4 | 1,4,8,9 |
| 51° to 61° | K,L,M,N | 1,4,5 | 1,4,5,8,9,10 |
| 62° to 73° | L,M,N | 1,4,5 | 1,4,5,9,10 |
| 74° to 84° | L,M,N,P | 1,4,5 | 1,4,5,9,10 |
| 85° to 95° | M,N,P | 1,4,5 | 1,4,5,9,10 |
| 96° to 106° | M,N,P,Q | 1,4,5 | 1,4,5,9,10,11 |
| 107° to 118° | N,P,Q | 1,5 | 1,5,9,10,11 |
| 119° to 129° | N,P,Q,R | 1,5 | 1,5,9,10,11 |
| 130° to 140° | P,Q,R | 1,5 | 1,5,10,11 |
| 141° to 151° | P,Q,R,A | 1,2,5 | 1,2,5,10,11 |
| 152° to 163° | Q,R,A | 1,2,5 | 1,2,5,10,11 |
| 164° to 174° | Q,R,A,B | 1,2,5 | 1,2,5,6,10,11 |
| 175° to 185° | R,A,B | 1,2 | 1,2,6,11 |
| 186° to 196° | R,A,B,C | 1,2 | 1,2,6,11 |
| 197° to 208° | A,B,C | 1,2 | 1,2,6,11 |
| 209° to 219° | A,B,C,D | 1,2 | 1,2,6,11 |
| 220° to 230° | B,C,D | 1,2 | 1,2,6 |
| 231° to 241° | B,C,D,E | 1,2,3 | 1,2,3,6,7 |
| 242° to 253° | C,D,E | 1,2,3 | 1,2,3,6,7 |
| 254° to 264° | C,D,E,F | 1,2,3 | 1,2,3,6,7 |
| 265° to 275° | D,E,F | 1,2,3 | 1,2,3,6,7 |
| 276° to 286° | D,E,F,G | 1,2,3 | 1,2,3,6,7 |
| 287° to 298° | E,F,G | 1,3 | 1,3,7 |
| 299° to 309° | E,F,G,H | 1,3 | 1,3,7,8 |
| 310° to 320° | F,G,H | 1,3 | 1,3,7,8 |
| 321° to 331° | F,G,H,I | 1,3 | 1,3,7,8 |
| 332° to 343° | G,H,I | 1 | 1,8 |
| 344° to 354° | G,H,I,K | 1,4 | 1,4,8,9 |

WARNING and EVACUATION/TRAFFIC and ACCESS CONTROL

Procedure 22

STI 35155356

Z1808

MATAGORDA COUNTY
ANNEX W IMPLEMENTING PROCEDURES

WARNING AND EVACUATION/TRAFFIC and ACCESS CONTROL


Procedure 22

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Effective Date: April 6, 2022

APPROVED:


Emergency Management Coordinator


County Judge

WARNING and EVACUATION/TRAFFIC and ACCESS CONTROL

Procedure 22

Purpose

- 1.1 This procedure covers the broad-based categories of Warning and Evacuations/Traffic and Access Control Points to be implemented by Law Enforcement with assistance from other agencies, as required.
- 1.2 This procedure implements the requirements of the Emergency Management Basic Plan for Matagorda County, Bay City, and Palacios, and the Emergency Management Plan, Annex W, Fixed Nuclear Facility Response.

2.0 Discussion

- 2.1 The Sheriff is responsible for ensuring this procedure is carried out when so directed by the Emergency Management Director.
- 2.2 The Sheriff or designee is responsible for directing the activities of field Law Enforcement personnel.
- 2.3 Warnings
 - 2.3.1 Warnings are issued to provide for effective and timely protective actions.
 - 2.3.2 The public will be issued warnings for protective actions based upon protective action decisions made by County Officials using information provided by the Department of State Health Services (DSHS), and/or officials of South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS). The public will be advised to seek shelter where they are (in-place) or to evacuate (relocate).
 - 2.3.3 Warning systems are used to attract the attention of the public. The county has three systems:
 - 2.3.3.1 The Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS).
 - 2.3.3.2 Alert radios are distributed to residents (if requested) living within the Plume Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning, and industrial, recreational and special facilities within the ten-mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ). The alert radios can provide both an attention message and detailed emergency information.

WARNING and EVACUATION/TRAFFIC and ACCESS CONTROL

Procedure 22

2.3.3.3 An electronic auto dialer notifies, via telephone, the residents within the 10-mile EPZ of the STPEGS. The auto dialer is activated when directed by the Emergency Management Director.

2.3.3.4 Route Alerting

Route alerting is an audio-based means of alerting and notifying the public using vehicle-mounted sirens or public address systems.

The County's mobile public address units may be dispatched to provide information to the public. Route alerting of the protective response zones should be completed within approximately 45 minutes.

Messages for use during route alerting are provided in Attachment 4, Route Alerting Guidelines and Warning Messages.

2.4 Evacuation and Traffic and Access Control Points

2.4.1 Should evacuation become necessary, traffic and access control points will be established based on natural boundaries and roads.

2.4.2 The Emergency Management Director will receive advice and guidance from the Department of State Health Services (DSHS), and/or the STPEGS, regarding the areas for which traffic and access control points should be established.

If conditions warrant, obtain tow truck services to remove traffic impediments as reported by the Transportation Officer or Law Enforcement representatives in the field.

3.0 References

3.1 Emergency Management Basic Plan for Matagorda County, Bay City, and Palacios.

3.2 Emergency Management Plan, Annex W, Fixed Nuclear Facility Response.

WARNING and EVACUATION/TRAFFIC and ACCESS CONTROL

Procedure 22

- 3.3 Emergency Management Plan, Annex W, Procedure 14, Protective Action Guide.
- 3.4 Emergency Management Plan, Annex W, Procedure 20, Sheriff's Office Dispatcher.
- 3.5 Emergency Management Plan, Annex W, Procedure 21, Communications Officer.
- 3.6 Emergency Management Plan, Annex W, Procedure 23, Activation of the Public Warning System.
- 3.7 Emergency Management Plan, Annex W, Procedure 42, Exposure Control for Emergency Workers.
- 3.8 Emergency Management Plan, Annex W, Procedure 60, Public Information Officer.
- 3.9 Emergency Management Plan, Annex W, Procedure 63, Emergency Alert System Messages and News Advisories.
- 3.10 Emergency Management Plan, Annex W, Procedure 66, Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS).
- 4.0 Equipment Required
 - 4.1 None
- 5.0 Precautions and Limitations
 - 5.1 Route alerting and traffic/access control point personnel should limit their exposure to radiation by following the guidelines of Annex W, Procedure 42, Exposure Control for Emergency Workers.
- 6.0 Prerequisites
 - 6.1 Direction from the Emergency Management Director or designee, such as the Emergency Management Coordinator.

WARNING and EVACUATION/TRAFFIC and ACCESS CONTROL

Procedure 22

7.0 Procedure

- 7.1 When instructed by the Emergency Management Director to implement the public warning system, implement Attachment 1, Public Warning Checklist. Use this checklist as a guide when notification of the public is required. Refer to Section I of this checklist for implementation of the prompt notification systems, and Section II for route alerting.
- 7.2 When instructed by the Emergency Management Director to implement measures to assist in evacuating the public and establishing traffic and access control points, implement Attachment 2, Evacuation Control Checklist.

NOTE

When required by the checklist to make contacts with individuals or agencies outside of the EOC, refer to the Emergency Communications Directory.

8.0 Attachments

- 8.1 Attachment 1, Public Warning Checklist
- 8.2 Attachment 2, Evacuation Control Checklist
- 8.3 Attachment 3, Traffic and Access Control Point Guidelines and Locations
- 8.4 Attachment 4, Route Alerting Guidelines and Warning Messages
- 8.5 Attachment 5, Access Control Point Log
- 8.6 Attachment 6, Acronyms List

WARNING and EVACUATION/TRAFFIC and ACCESS CONTROL

Procedure 22

PUBLIC WARNING CHECKLIST

Attachment 1

(Page 1 of 6)

| Name | Date |
|---------------|-----------------|
| ACTION | TIME/LOG |

I. PUBLIC WARNING CHECKLIST

I. Route Alerting

1. When directed by the Emergency Management Director, ensure route alerting units are dispatched to provide information to the public.
 - a. Routes should be selected based on the zones where public protective actions have been recommended and whether supplemental (back-up method) notifications are required due to full or partial failure of the primary public warning systems.

NOTE

All routes initiated due to a failure of one or more of these systems must be completed within 45 minutes from the time the decision was made by the Emergency Management Director to implement public protective actions.

- b. Route alerting units may be comprised of Law Enforcement, Local Assets, or Fire Department personnel.
- c. Emergency vehicles used for route alerting shall be equipped with public address systems, flashing warning lights, radios and clearly marked as an official vehicle.

WARNING and EVACUATION/TRAFFIC and ACCESS CONTROL

Procedure 22

PUBLIC WARNING CHECKLIST

Attachment 1

(Page 4 of 6)

ACTION

TIME/LOG

2. Route alerting units should be issued a Warning and Traffic Control Kit and be briefed on:
 - a. Their areas of responsibility.
 - b. The need to follow the instructions provided in Attachment 4, Route Alerting Guidelines and Warning Messages of this procedure.
 - c. Radiation exposure control measures as provided in Annex W, Procedure 42, Exposure Control for Emergency Workers.
3. Once their routes have been completed and if conditions permit, have each vehicle remain in its assigned area, broadcasting emergency information until:
 - a. All residents are sheltering in place, if shelter in place is being recommended, or
 - b. Evacuation is complete, if evacuation has been recommended, or
 - c. Recalled or reassigned by the Dispatcher.

NOTE

Consider using local assets to assist with river patrols and notification purposes.

WARNING and EVACUATION/TRAFFIC and ACCESS CONTROL

Procedure 22

PUBLIC WARNING CHECKLIST

Attachment 1

(Page 5 of 6)

ACTION

TIME/LOG

4. If available, the Sheriff's Office boat should be placed on the Colorado River at Riverside Park and be directed to head North to the dam and then South to the Intracoastal Waterway, alerting all river traffic encountered. It should then traverse the Intracoastal Waterway alerting traffic encountered on the Waterway up to four miles in both directions from the FM 2031 bridge.
5. With permission from the Emergency Management Director, obtain additional assistance for alerting areas inaccessible by road.
 - a. Instruct the U.S. Coast Guard to issue an alerting message over marine band radio and to dispatch craft to patrol the Intracoastal Waterway, Tres Palacios Bay, and West Matagorda Bay.
 - b. Contact local Game Wardens and, if available, request their assistance in patrolling local waterways to notify any boaters in the affected zones of the recommended protective actions.
 - c. If additional resources are needed to alert the public on local waterways, contact the Fire Services Coordinator and determine the availability of Fire Department volunteers with boats who are willing to assist in this process. If volunteers are available, ensure they are briefed and assigned to designated areas before being dispatched.

NOTE

Each vehicle, including boats, used for route alerting shall have radio communications with County Officials in order to be informed of changes in assignment or in the recommended protective actions.

WARNING and EVACUATION/TRAFFIC and ACCESS CONTROL

Procedure 22

PUBLIC WARNING CHECKLIST

Attachment 1

(Page 6 of 6)

ACTION

TIME/LOG

6. If a radiation release occurred from STPEGS during the emergency, ensure each route alerting unit is checked for contamination at an Emergency Worker monitoring and decontamination facility located at the Reception Centers in Palacios and/or Bay City, once the unit is released from duty at the end of a shift or at the termination of the emergency.
7. Ensure each route alerting unit turns in their documentation, dosimetry, and contents of their Warning and Traffic Control Kit to the County EOC upon completion of their assignment.

WARNING and EVACUATION/TRAFFIC and ACCESS CONTROL

Procedure 22

EVACUATION CONTROL CHECKLIST

Attachment 2

(Page 1 of 6)

| | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| _____ | _____ |
| Name | Date |
| ACTION | TIME/LOG |

I. Traffic and Access Control

1. When directed by the Emergency Management Director, ensure Traffic and Access Control Point (TACP) units are dispatched to establish evacuation controls.

NOTE

In the event of a Hostile Action Based (HAB) incident, locations must be verified as safe from hostile activity prior to selecting TACPs to ensure safety of emergency workers.

- a. TACPs should be selected based on the zones where public protective actions have been recommended.

NOTE

All TACPs should be established in time to perform their functions before the arrival of evacuation traffic. Refer to Figure 1, Evacuation Routes and Traffic Control Points, from the Annex W, Plan Tab 3, to determine specified locations of all pre-selected TACPs

- b. The following locations are recommended as TACPs if an evacuation of just a 2-mile radius is being implemented:
 - Intersection of FM 521 and FM 2668
 - Intersection of FM 521 and FM 1468
 - Intersection of FM 521 and CR 392

WARNING and EVACUATION/TRAFFIC and ACCESS CONTROL

Procedure 22

EVACUATION CONTROL CHECKLIST

Attachment 2

(Page 2 of 6)

ACTION

TIME/LOG

- c. The TACPs listed in Attachment 3, Traffic and Access Control Point Guidelines & Locations, of this procedure can be used as a basis for assigning units to control the evacuation of the public in a 10-mile radius of the STPEGS. The following locations are recommended as TACPs if an evacuation of just a 5-mile radius is being implemented:

- Intersection of CR 242 road and St. Hwy. 60
- Intersection of FM 521 and FM 2668
- Intersection of CR 411 and FM 1468
- Intersection of FM 1095 and CR 358
- Intersection of FM 1095 and FM 521
- Intersection of FM 1095 and CR 380
- Intersection of FM 1095 and CR 391
- Intersection of FM 2668 and FM 3057
- Colorado River at the Riverside Park
- Colorado River at the South end of Selkirk Island

NOTE

If assistance is needed to establish the necessary TACPs and with permission of the Emergency Management Director, contact DPS, Pierce to obtain additional resources.

2. TACP units should be issued a Warning and Traffic Control Kit and be briefed on:
- a. Their assigned TACP.
 - b. The need to follow the instructions provided in Attachment 3, Traffic and Access Control Point Guidelines and Locations of this procedure.

WARNING and EVACUATION/TRAFFIC and ACCESS CONTROL

Procedure 22

EVACUATION CONTROL CHECKLIST

Attachment 2

(Page 3 of 6)

ACTION

TIME/LOG

- c. Radiation exposure control measures as provided in Annex W, Procedure 42, Exposure Control for Emergency Workers. _____
 - d. Where to obtain additional roadblocks or barriers if needed.
3. Determine the need for waiving normal traffic regulations, such as changing two-way streets to one-way, allowing the use of unlicensed vehicles, etc., if necessary, to implement a timelier evacuation.

NOTE

If certain traffic regulations are waived, ensure this information is included in IPAWS EAS messages, as well as the time period in which the waivers are valid.

4. Coordinate with the Emergency Management Director and the Radiological Officer to determine organizations which will be allowed access to affected zones. These may include:
- STP Nuclear Operating Company
 - STP owners/operators of transmission lines, or their subcontractors
 - The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
 - Ambulance, fire, law enforcement, and rescue personnel
 - Department of State Health Services (DSHS)
 - Texas Department of Public Safety personnel
 - Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
5. Coordinate with the DSHS to phase DSHS Contamination Control Team personnel in with appropriate TACP units. The DSHS personnel will be responsible for issuing dosimetry to members of the public who receive authorization to reenter the evacuated areas. _____

WARNING and EVACUATION/TRAFFIC and ACCESS CONTROL

Procedure 22

EVACUATION CONTROL CHECKLIST

Attachment 2

(Page 4 of 6)

| ACTION | TIME/LOG |
|--|-----------------|
| 6. If a radiation release occurred from STPEGS during the emergency, ensure each TACP unit is checked for contamination at an Emergency Worker monitoring and decontamination facility located at the Reception Centers in Palacios and/or Bay City, once the unit is released from duty at the end of a shift or at the termination of the emergency. | _____ |
| 7. Ensure each TACP unit turns in their documentation, dosimetry, and contents of their Warning and Traffic Control Kit to the County EOC upon completion of their assignment. | _____ |

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Procedure 22

EVACUATION CONTROL CHECKLIST

Attachment 2

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| ACTION | TIME/LOG |
|--|----------|
| II. Evacuation Assistance | |
| 1. Coordinate with the Transportation Officer for transporting special populations. | _____ |
| 2. The primary evacuation routes for evacuating the public are: | N/A |
| a. FM 521 East and West | |
| b. FM 2668 North | |
| c. FM 1468 North | |
| d. FM 1095 North | |
| e. FM 2853 South | |
| f. St. Hwy. 35 East and West | _____ |
| g. St. Hwy. 60 North | |
| h. Colorado River, North and South | |
| 3. If inclement weather or flooding exists, ensure the Communications Officer with assistance from the Texas Department of Public Safety and Department of Highways and Public Transportation review the primary evacuation routes and determine alternate routes or actions that may be appropriate to ensure passability of evacuating vehicles. | |
| 4. If STPEGS requires assistance in transporting personnel from the plant site, ensure the Communications Officer establishes pick-up, delivery locations, and evacuation routes in concert with recommendations of the STPEGS Emergency Director. | |

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Procedure 22

EVACUATION CONTROL CHECKLIST

Attachment 2

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ACTION

TIME/LOG

5. Ensure tow truck services are obtained to remove any impediments reported to be blocking evacuation routes.
 - a. Impediments could include vehicle breakdowns, traffic accidents, trees or other debris that blocks the highway in a manner which severely restricts evacuation traffic flow.
 - b. Tow truck personnel should be issued dosimetry and briefed on radiation exposure controls by the Radiological Officer prior to entering the 10-mile EPZ.
6. Ensure the Fire Services Coordinator is notified of any fires or requests for rescue reported by members of the public. If response is required inside the 10-mile EPZ, the Radiological Officer should determine possible exposure levels and stay times, if applicable, of the responding fire department personnel. If it appears stay times will be exceeded, mutual aid fire department personnel should be used to replace the initial responders at the scene.

WARNING and EVACUATION/TRAFFIC and ACCESS CONTROL

Procedure 22

TRAFFIC and ACCESS CONTROL POINT GUIDELINES AND LOCATIONS

Attachment 3

(Page 1 of 5)

GUIDELINES:

Traffic and access control point personnel assigned by County Officials should follow these guidelines:

1. Prior to dispatch, obtain a Warning and Traffic Control Kit at the County EOC and ensure you fully understand the briefing instructions on your assigned control point and on radiation exposure control measures. Then proceed to your assigned control point as quickly as possible.
2. Once at your control point location, turn on your flashing warning lights and proceed as follows:
 - a. Park the car on the side of the road near the intersection or assigned control point locations.
 - b. Place a roadblock or barrier across the incoming lane of traffic to restrict access to the evacuated areas. Traffic cones may suffice if a roadblock or barrier is unavailable.
 - c. If traffic is to flow in only one direction at an intersection, align traffic cones in an arc across the roadway in a manner which sends vehicles in the proper direction. Refer to the Designated Evacuation Routes and Traffic Control Points map provided in the kit you obtained at the EOC.
 - d. Remain in your vehicle with the windows rolled up and outside vents closed, unless required to assist motorists, answer questions, or provide traffic control signals at intersections.
 - e. Provide the Dispatcher periodic updates on the evacuation traffic including when the evacuation is complete
3. Control access to the evacuated areas as follows:

WARNING and EVACUATION/TRAFFIC and ACCESS CONTROL

Procedure 22

TRAFFIC and ACCESS CONTROL POINT GUIDELINES AND LOCATIONS

Attachment 3

(Page 2 of 5)

- a. Vehicles attempting to enter the zone should be stopped and asked for proper identification.
 - b. Make radio contact with the County EOC/Sheriff's Office Dispatcher if in doubt as to whether a vehicle should be permitted to pass and ask if access should be allowed. The following organizations may get authorization to pass:
 - STP Nuclear Operating Company
 - STP owners/operators and transmission lines, or their subcontractors
 - The U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
 - Ambulance, fire, law enforcement, and rescue personnel
 - Department of State Health Services (DSHS)
 - Texas Department of Public Safety personnel
 - Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
 - c. DSHS Contamination Control Team personnel (who will staff the access control points) should issue dosimetry to individuals receiving authorization from the County EOC to enter the evacuation zone. If the DSHS has not arrived, ask the EOC whether the individuals should report to the EOC to receive dosimetry prior to entering the zone.
 - d. Information regarding the occupants of each vehicle permitted access should be obtained and documented on Attachment 5, Access Control Point Log.
4. Remain at your assigned control point until directed otherwise by County Officials.
- a. Read your Direct Read Dosimeter (DRD) on a periodic basis and notify the County EOC/Sheriff's Office Dispatcher if the readings approach the administrative limits.
 - b. Be sure you are updated on event conditions on at least an hourly basis by the County EOC/Sheriff's Office Dispatcher. If you have not received an update, request one.

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TRAFFIC and ACCESS CONTROL POINT GUIDELINES AND LOCATIONS

Attachment 3

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5. Once the emergency is over or it is the end of your shift, proceed as appropriate:
 - a. If a radiation release from STPEGS had occurred, go to the nearest Reception Center (i.e., Palacios High School in Palacios or MRMC Wellness & Rehabilitation in Bay City) for monitoring and decontamination (if necessary) at the Emergency Worker Facility being run by the Matagorda County Radiological Officer with technical support provided by the DSHS.
 - b. Return to the County EOC and report to the Radiological Officer. Turn in all event paperwork, radiation dosimetry, and the contents of the Warning and Traffic Control Kit.

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Procedure 22

TRAFFIC and ACCESS CONTROL POINT GUIDELINES AND LOCATIONS

Attachment 3

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LOCATIONS

Traffic and Access Control Points may be located at, but not limited to, the following locations:

| <u>DESIGNATOR</u> | <u>LOCATION</u> |
|-------------------|--|
| CP1 | Intersection of FM 521 and FM 2668 |
| CP2 | Intersection of FM 521 and FM 1468 |
| CP3 | Intersection of FM 521 and CR 391 |
| CP4 | Intersection of FM 521 and FM 1095 |
| CP5 | Intersection of FM 1095 and FM CR 358 |
| CP6 | Intersection of CR 242 and SH 60 |
| CP7 | Intersection of FM 1468 and CR 411 |
| CP8 | Intersection of FM 1095 and CR 380/CR 381 |
| CP9 | Intersection of FM 1095 and CR 391 |
| CP10 | Intersection of FM 2668 and FM 3057 |
| CP11 | Intersection of FM 1095 and CR 354 |
| CP12 | Intersection of FM 521 and SH 60 |
| CP13 | Intersection of FM 2078 and SH 60 in Wadsworth |
| CP14 | Intersection of FM 1095 and CR 411 |
| CP15 | Intersection of FM 521 and FM 2853 |
| CP16 | Intersection of FM 2668 and SH 60 |
| CP17 | Intersection of FM 1468 and SH 35 |
| CP18 | Intersection of FM 1095 and SH 35 |
| CP19 | Intersection of FM 521 and SH 35 |
| CP20 | Intersection of FM 2853 and CR 323 to SH 35 |
| CP21 | Intersection of FM 521 and CR 364 at the Palacios River |
| CP22 | Intracoastal Waterway 3 miles east of Matagorda Locks at the waterway exit into East Matagorda Bay |

WARNING and EVACUATION/TRAFFIC and ACCESS CONTROL

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TRAFFIC and ACCESS CONTROL POINT GUIDELINES AND LOCATIONS

Attachment 3

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| <u>DESIGNATOR</u> | <u>LOCATION</u> |
|-------------------|---|
| CP23 | FM 2031 and the Intracoastal Waterway at the swing bridge |
| CP24 | Colorado River at the intersection with the Intracoastal Waterway |
| CP25 | Intracoastal Waterway at the McNabb Island Cut |
| CP26 | Intracoastal Waterway at the Rattlesnake Island Cut |
| CP27 | Entrance to the Intracoastal Waterway at Tres Palacios Bay (East) |
| CP28 | Tres Palacios River and Tres Palacios Bay at Collegeport |
| CP29 | Riverside Park |

Note: Refer to the Designated Evacuation Routes and Traffic Control Points map for these locations, which is provided in the Warning and Traffic Control Kit.

**WARNING and EVACUATION/TRAFFIC and ACCESS CONTROL
Procedure 22**

ROUTE ALERTING GUIDELINES AND WARNING MESSAGES

Attachment 4

(Page 1 of 3)

GUIDELINES

Route alerting units assigned by County Officials should follow these guidelines:

1. Prior to dispatch, obtain a Warning and Traffic Control Kit at the County EOC and ensure you fully understand the briefing instructions on your assigned route and on radiation exposure control measures. Then proceed to your designated route as quickly as possible.
2. Once you begin your route, turn on your flashing warning lights and proceed as follows until you've reached the end of the route:
 - a. Travel vacant distances as quickly as possible.
 - b. If vehicles are encountered, stop them and relay the appropriate warning message (i.e., Shelter in Place or Evacuation) as provided in this attachment.
 - c. At housing or places of business where the general public could be located, slow down or stop, then initiate a brief siren signal to get their attention followed by a public address announcement of the appropriate warning message as provided in this attachment.
3. After completing your assigned route (zone), make radio contact with the County EOC/Sheriff's Office Dispatcher and identify yourself, the route you just completed, and any problems you may have identified.
4. Unless reassigned or recalled, backtrack your route repeating the warning in accordance with Step 2 above.
 - a. Attempt to ascertain that everyone in the zone has received the warning information.
 - b. If evacuation was recommended, note the presence and locations of residents who do not leave.

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Procedure 22**

ROUTE ALERTING GUIDELINES AND WARNING MESSAGES

Attachment 4

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5. Once you have completed backtracking the route, make radio contact with the County EOC/Sheriff's Office Dispatcher and identify yourself, state that you have completed a second pass of your route, and you are standing by for further instructions. In addition, if evacuation was recommended and there were residents who did not leave, report this data to the EOC/Dispatcher also.
6. If requested, remain in the assigned area broadcasting emergency information as needed.
 - a. Read your Direct Read Dosimeter (DRD) on a periodic basis (roughly 30 minutes) and notify the County EOC/Sheriff's Office Dispatcher if the readings approach the administrative limits.
 - b. Be sure you are updated on event conditions on at least an hourly basis by the County EOC/Sheriff's Office Dispatcher. If you have not received an update, request one.
7. If you are reassigned to a traffic and access control point, follow the guidelines in Attachment 3, Traffic and Access Control Point Guidelines and Locations, as appropriate.
8. Once the emergency is over or it is the end of your shift, proceed as appropriate:
 - a. If a radiation release from STPEGS had occurred, go to the nearest Reception Center (i.e., Palacios High School in Palacios or MRMC Wellness & Rehabilitation in Bay City) for monitoring and decontamination (if necessary) at the Emergency Worker Facility being run by the Matagorda County Environmental Health Department with technical support provided by DSHS.
 - b. Return to the County EOC and report to the Radiological Officer. Turn in all event paperwork, radiation dosimetry, and the contents of the Warning and Traffic Control Kit.

**WARNING and EVACUATION/TRAFFIC and ACCESS CONTROL
Procedure 22**

ROUTE ALERTING GUIDELINES AND WARNING MESSAGES

Attachment 4

(Page 3 of 3)

WARNING MESSAGES:

1. SHELTER IN PLACE:

"Your attention please! The South Texas Project nuclear power plant is experiencing operational problems.

Please go inside and close all doors and windows, turn off outside sources of ventilation. Tune to the National Weather Service (NOAA radio) or to your local radio station for further information.

2. EVACUATION:

"Your attention please! The South Texas Project nuclear power plant is experiencing operational problems. For your safety, evacuate. Please read the evacuation information in your Matagorda County/STP Emergency Information pamphlet, or on public information postings.

You should evacuate in a (Northerly, Southerly, Easterly, Westerly) direction on highway (number or name) to the Reception Center at (name of Center- MRMC Wellness & Rehabilitation or Palacios High School).

NOTE

You must select the appropriate information to fill in for the shaded text above.

There is no need to hurry, but don't waste time. Go as soon as you can get ready. "Tune to the National Weather Service (NOAA radio) at frequency 162.425 or your local radio station for further information."

**WARNING and EVACUATION/TRAFFIC and ACCESS CONTROL
Procedure 22**

ACCESS CONTROL POINT LOG

Attachment 5

(Page __ of __)

Officer in Charge

Location of Control Point

Date

| Entry Time | Vehicle License No. | DRD or DLR Y/N | Name | Destination/Representing | Exit Time |
|------------|---------------------|----------------|------|--------------------------|-----------|
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This form may be replaced with a DSHS form upon the arrival of the DSHS Contamination Control Team.

**WARNING and EVACUATION/TRAFFIC and ACCESS CONTROL
Procedure 22**

ACRONYMS LIST

Attachment 6

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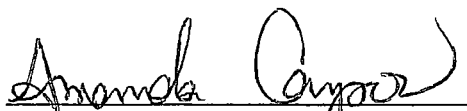
| <u>Acronym</u> | <u>Applies To</u> |
|----------------|---|
| ACP | Access Control Point |
| DHS | Department of Homeland Security |
| DLR | Dose of Legal Record |
| DPS | Department of Public Safety |
| DRD | Direct-Reading Dosimeter |
| DSHS | Department of State Health Services |
| EAS | Emergency Alert System |
| EMC | Emergency Management Coordinator |
| EMD | Emergency Management Director |
| EOC | Emergency Operations Center |
| EOF | Emergency Operations Facility |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Agency |
| EPZ | Emergency Planning Zone |
| FEMA | Federal Emergency Management Agency |
| IPAWS | Integrated Public Alert and Warning System |
| ISD | Independent School District |
| JIC | Joint Information Center |
| KI | Potassium Iodide |
| NRC | Nuclear Regulatory Commission |
| NWS | National Weather Service |
| ORO | Offsite Response Organization |
| PAD | Protective Action Decision |
| PAG | Protective Action Guide |
| PAR | Protective Action Recommendation |
| PIO | Public Information Officer |
| SOC | State Operations Center |
| STPEGS | South Texas Project Electric Generating Station |
| TDEM | Texas Division of Emergency Management |
| TCP | Traffic Control Point |
| WEA | Wireless Emergency Alert |

MATAGORDA COUNTY
ANNEX W IMPLEMENTING PROCEDURES
EXPOSURE CONTROL FOR EMERGENCY WORKERS
Procedure 42

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Effective Date: April 6, 2022

APPROVED:



Emergency Management Coordinator



Matagorda County Judge

EXPOSURE CONTROL FOR EMERGENCY WORKERS

Procedure 42

1.0 Purpose

- 1.1 This procedure provides guidance concerning the allowable exposure limits, radiological controls, issuing dosimetry/KI supplies and performing equipment and operational checks for emergency workers responding to a radiological event.

2.0 Discussion

- 2.1 The Emergency Management Director has authority to approve exposures in excess of the limits specified in this procedure. If possible, this should be done after consultation with the Department of State Health Services (DSHS) or the STPEGS Radiation Protection Coordinator (EOF).
- 2.2 The Radiological Officer is responsible for the implementation of this procedure and for monitoring the status of personnel radiation exposures to County emergency workers.
- 2.3 All radiation exposures to Emergency Workers shall be kept As Low As Reasonably Achievable (ALARA).
- 2.4 Emergency worker kits should be issued to Emergency Workers as follows:
 - 2.4.1 Emergency Workers entering the plume exposure pathway will be provided a DRD and DLR, potassium iodide (KI), instructions and Attachment 4, Emergency Worker Radiation Exposure Record.
 - 2.4.2 Emergency Workers assigned to perform monitoring and decontamination will be assigned a DRD and DLR and provided a briefing on how to wear the dosimetry.
- 2.5 Emergency Workers should be moved to safe areas if a radiological plume is released. When Emergency Workers are in the affected area, they should remain out of the contaminated area and should minimize their exposure.
- 2.6 Dosimetry for Emergency Workers will be provided by STP and/or the State of Texas and will be kept at the Emergency Operations Center and the Environmental Health Department.
- 2.7 STP is responsible for the official reading of DLRs provided to the county.

EXPOSURE CONTROL FOR EMERGENCY WORKERS

Procedure 42

3.0 Definitions

- 3.1 **Background Radiation** is the ionizing radiation emitted from a variety of natural and artificial radiation sources: sources in the Earth and from those sources that are incorporated in our food and water, which are incorporated in our body, and building material and other products that incorporate those radioactive sources; radiation sources from space (in the form of cosmic rays); and sources in the atmosphere which primarily come from both the radon gas that is released from the earth's surface and subsequently decays to radioactive atoms that becomes attached to airborne dust and particulates, and the production of radioactive atoms from the bombardment of atoms in the upper atmosphere by high-energy cosmic rays.
- 3.2 **Committed Dose Equivalent Thyroid (CDE-Thyroid)** if projected CDE Thyroid reaches threshold set by Department State Health Services (DSHS) then recommend administering stable iodine.
- 3.3 **Committed Effective Dose Equivalent (CEDE)** the committed dose equivalent for a given organ multiplied by a weighting factor.
- 3.4 **Corrected Counts Per Minute (CCPM)** the number of disintegrations detected in one minute by a radiation detector minus background radiation. (CPM on a monitored item less background in CPM = CCPM).
- 3.5 **Counts Per Minute (CPM)** the number of disintegrations in a radioactive source actually detected by a radiation detection instrument.
- 3.6 **Deep Dose Equivalent (DDE)** applies to external whole-body exposure and is the dose equivalent at a tissue depth of 1 cm.
- 3.7 **Dose Equivalent** the product of the absorbed dose in tissue, quality factor, and all other necessary modifying factors at the location of interest. The units of dose equivalent are in rem.
- 3.8 **Dosimetry** consists of an Direct-Reading Dosimeter (DRD) and/or Dosimetry of Legal Record (DLR).
- 3.9 **Effective dose equivalent** is used to compare radiation doses on different body parts on an equivalent basis because radiation does not affect different parts in the same way.
- 3.10 **Direct-Reading Dosimeter (DRD)** an individual radiation monitoring device capable of measuring exposure and/or dose rate with an alarm which is preset to a specified exposure and/or dose rate.
- 3.11 **Emergency workers** are individuals who perform functions to protect the health and safety of the public in response to the declared emergency, or are individuals approved to reenter an area where access control has been established. Emergency Workers could include:

EXPOSURE CONTROL FOR EMERGENCY WORKERS

Procedure 42

3.11.1 **Category 1 Emergency Worker** refers to workers who will be working in a potentially high radiation exposure area (greater than 0.1 rem per hour), such as listed below. As a minimum, these workers will receive a DRD and DLR.

- a. Transportation services (evacuation vehicle/bus drivers)
- b. Law Enforcement
- c. Firefighting and rescue personnel, including ambulance crews
- d. Route alerting personnel
- e. Traffic control personnel
- f. Critical industrial facility personnel
- g. Utility essential personnel (electric, gas, water, telephone, etc.)
- h. And others as deemed necessary

3.11.2 **Category 2 Emergency Worker** refers to workers outside the 10-mile EPZ, who will be working in a low radiation exposure area (less than 0.1 rem per hour), such as listed below. As a minimum, these workers will receive a DRD and DLR.

- a. Monitoring/Decontamination personnel
- b. Any others as deemed necessary

3.11.3 **Category 3 Emergency Worker** refers to workers who will be working in a low radiation exposure area (less than 0.1 rem per hour), outside the 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) and are not assigned a DRD or DLR unless they are reassigned to a location as a Category 1 or 2 worker. These workers include:

- a. EOC Staff
- b. Joint Information Center Staff
- c. Registration Staff at the Reception Center
- d. And others as deemed appropriate

3.12 **Potassium Iodide (KI)** is a drug that can be used effectively to block the uptake of radioiodine by the thyroid gland.

3.13 **Dosimetry of Legal Record (DLR)** is a small device used to measure radiation by measuring the amount of visible light emitted from a crystal in the detector when exposed to ionizing radiation. This is used to calculate the emergency worker permanent exposure record.

3.14 **Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE)** is the sum of the effective dose equivalent from external exposure and the 50-year committed effective dose equivalent from internal exposure. That is $DDE + CEDE = TEDE$ or 5 times the DRD value if the worker is not wearing respiratory protection and is in an area where airborne contamination is possible.

3.15 **Turnback Values** are total accumulated external exposure or dose rate limits, established by the offsite health authority, at which the emergency worker should move back from the current area and contact the Radiological Officer in the EOC to make arrangements to be replaced as soon as possible.

4.0 References

EXPOSURE CONTROL FOR EMERGENCY WORKERS

Procedure 42

- 4.1 Emergency Management Basic Plan for Matagorda County, Bay City, and Palacios.
- 4.2 Emergency Management Plan, Annex W, Fixed Nuclear Facility Response.
- 4.3 The State of Texas Radiological Emergency Management Plan and Procedures.
- 5.0 Equipment Required
 - 5.1 Emergency Worker Supplies in accordance with Attachment 3, Emergency Worker Supplies.
- 6.0 Precautions and Limitations
 - 6.1 Exposures will be maintained As Low As Reasonably Achievable (ALARA).
 - 6.2 Prescribed dosimetry will be utilized while performing Emergency Worker activities.
 - 6.3 A replacement will be obtained if the DRD is lost or fails, or a DLR is lost.
 - 6.4 An evaluation of an individual's exposure will be performed if any dosimeter is lost.
 - 6.5 A whole-body count will be obtained for persons suspected of internal contamination. Whole body counts can be arranged through the STP Liaison in the EOC.
 - 6.6 No person under the age of 18 will be assigned emergency response duties involving exposure to radiation above normal background.
 - 6.7 Ingestion of Potassium Iodide (KI) for Category 1 Emergency Workers will be by approval of the Emergency Management Director, preferably after consultation with the Department of State Health Services (DSHS).
 - 6.8 Supplies of Potassium Iodide (KI) are located in the Matagorda County EOC inventory kit. KI should be stored at a controlled room temperature between 59° F to 86° F. Keep the KI container tightly closed and protect from light. Potassium Iodide has a shelf life and replacement should occur upon the expiration date.
 - 6.9 Emergency Workers should be briefed on acceptable turnback values established by the Emergency Management Director. The following recommended turnback values should be considered.
 - 6.9.1 Greater than 100 mrem/hr, as determined by a dose rate meter or DRD.
 - 6.9.2 200 mrem exposure limit (turnback valve), as determined by a DRD.
- 7.0 Prerequisites
 - 7.1 None.

EXPOSURE CONTROL FOR EMERGENCY WORKERS

Procedure 42

8.0 Procedure

- 8.1 Ensure Emergency Workers are briefed prior to dispatch, by using Attachment 2, Emergency Worker Briefing Sheet.
 - 8.1.1 Using Attachment 9, Emergency Worker Exposure Control Instructions, brief emergency workers on dosimetry, exposure control, emergency exposure limits, and use of survey meters.
- 8.2 Issue Emergency Worker Supplies to each field team. Supplies available are listed in Attachment 3, Emergency Worker Supplies and stored in the EOC and the Environmental Health Department. For specific types, quantity and locations of supplies refer to STP procedure OPGP05-ZV-0012, Emergency Facility Inventories.
- 8.3 Ensure Emergency Workers are provided with needed dosimetry and that dosimeter numbers are logged, using Attachment 6, Dosimetry Issue Log.
 - 8.3.1 Using Attachment 10, Radiological Equipment and Operational Checks, instruct Emergency Workers on the proper method to turn on and check a DRD and operational checks of the survey meter as applicable.
- 8.4 Monitor ongoing exposures of Emergency Workers and the potential for high exposures due to changing radiological conditions. Evaluate exposures against Attachment 1, Exposure Limits.
- 8.5 Maintain a log of all emergency workers who have been issued dosimetry using Attachment 7, Dose Tracking Form. Emergency workers are to document exposures at the end of each shift and forward documentation to the EOC.
- 8.6 Determine alternate actions to keep personnel exposures low by rotating personnel between high exposure jobs and low exposure jobs, moving traffic access control points to areas further away from the affected area, limiting entry to only critical activities, etc.
- 8.7 If radioactive iodine is present, consult with the DSHS or the STPEGS Radiation Protection Coordinator (EOF), if possible, concerning the use of KI tablets. Prior to recommending Category 1 Emergency Workers take KI, obtain approval from the Emergency Management Director. Refer to Attachment 8, Use of Potassium Iodide, and to Attachment 5, Potassium Iodide (KI) Directive.
- 8.8 If radiation dose rate or exposure limits must be exceeded in order to protect valuable property or to perform life saving measures, obtain approval from the Emergency Management Director, if time permits. Then direct only those Emergency Workers involved in the protection or lifesaving activities to exceed their normal exposure limits up to the emergency exposure limits identified in Attachment 1, Exposure Limits.

EXPOSURE CONTROL FOR EMERGENCY WORKERS

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8.9 Make arrangements for potentially contaminated Emergency Workers to report to the Reception Center for monitoring and/or decontamination.

9.0 Attachments

9.1 Attachment 1, Exposure Limits

9.2 Attachment 2, Emergency Worker Briefing Sheet

9.3 Attachment 3, Emergency Worker Supplies

9.4 Attachment 4, Emergency Worker Radiation Exposure Record

9.5 Attachment 5, Potassium Iodide (KI) Directive

9.6 Attachment 6, Dosimetry Issue Log

9.7 Attachment 7, Dose Tracking Form

9.8 Attachment 8, Use of Potassium Iodide

9.9 Attachment 9, Emergency Worker Exposure Control Instructions

9.10 Attachment 10, Radiological Equipment and Operational Checks

9.11 Attachment 11, Acronyms List

EXPOSURE CONTROL FOR EMERGENCY WORKERS

Procedure 42

EXPOSURE LIMITS

Attachment 1

(Page 1 of 2)

The following information is provided as guidance for limiting personnel exposures during a radiological accident. This information is intended to be consistent with the guidelines issued by the Department of State Health Services (DSHS).

This information will be included in Just-In-Time Training provided by the Radiation Officer to primary and alternate personnel.

General

Persons exposed to radiation during an accident are subject to several limitations for their whole body and thyroid exposure. A higher maximum exposure is permitted for life saving operations than is allowed for the performance of other response duties. Daily and cumulative exposure summaries will be used by the Radiological Officer to evaluate exposure trends and will provide the basis for removal or reassignment of persons receiving unusually high exposures when compared to other team members.

Administrative Exposure Limits

To be consistent with the exposure limits developed by the DSHS, the following limits will be used. These limits can be waived for individuals by the Emergency Management Director.

- 200 mrem Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE) per shift
- 1 rem (1000 mrem) TEDE or 5 rem Committed Dose Equivalent (CDE) thyroid exposure in one day
- 5 rem (5000 mrem) TEDE or 25 rem Committed Dose Equivalent (CDE) thyroid during the entire event

Emergency Exposure Limits

Some situations may occur in which life-saving activities or other urgent and critical tasks may be necessary and could result in higher exposures than those identified in the administrative limits. In these situations, the individual is responsible for making an on-the-spot decision to apply the higher exposure limit. This should only be done in extreme cases.

- 5 rem TEDE per event
- 10 rem TEDE protecting valuable property
- 25 rem TEDE lifesaving or protecting large populations
- >25 rem TEDE lifesaving or protecting large populations, must be a volunteer and informed of the risk.

EXPOSURE CONTROL FOR EMERGENCY WORKERS

Procedure 42

EXPOSURE LIMITS

Attachment 1

(Page 2 of 2)

Potassium Iodide (KI)

Potassium Iodide (KI) is a drug that can be used effectively to block the uptake of radioiodine by the thyroid gland.

Supplies of KI tablets are maintained by the County at the Emergency Operations Center for use by Emergency Workers who may be exposed to radioactive iodine during the performance of their duties.

KI does not provide protection from external exposure of radiation and is only effective for the uptake of ingested and/or inhaled radioactive iodine by the thyroid gland.

KI is effective when given before or immediately after an exposure. The effectiveness of KI drops off quickly and is of limited value when taken more than four hours after the exposure. An evaluation of the need to administer KI should be made in coordination with the DSHS.

KI should only be taken by Category 1 Emergency Workers upon direction of the Emergency Management Director.

Additional information concerning exposure limits is provided in the State of Texas Radiological Emergency Management Procedures, in particular, Procedure 7, Personnel Dosimetry and Exposure Records, Procedure 9, Radioprotective Drugs and Procedure 10, Monitoring and Sampling Airborne Gamma Releases, Section VIII.F. Advice and information concerning decisions relating to radiological exposures should be obtained from the DSHS or the STP representative in the EOC.

EXPOSURE CONTROL FOR EMERGENCY WORKERS

Procedure 42

EMERGENCY WORKER BRIEFING SHEET

Attachment 2

(Page 1 of 2)

NOTE

Briefing assistance may be obtained from the Transportation Officer, Sheriff's Department representative, STP or DSHS liaisons.

NOTE

The responding ambulance crew will not report to the Matagorda Emergency Operations Center for a briefing. They will refer to the information in their STP supplied radiological kit for direction and donning dosimetry and KI.

Emergency Workers are to be briefed by the Radiological Officer or Environmental Health representative on the following items, upon issue of Emergency Worker supplies.

- 1.0 Mission
 - 1.1 Purpose and scope of the mission is to protect the health & safety of the Emergency Worker and that it is voluntary.
 - 1.2 Most potentially hazardous situation that could be encountered.
 - 1.3 Safe entry and exit routes and alternative routes (information from Sheriff).
 - 1.4 Potential changes in meteorological conditions [information from STPEGS Radiation Protection Coordinator (EOF)].
 - 1.5 Areas or roads to be avoided (information from Law Enforcement).
 - 1.6 What to do in case of equipment or vehicle failure.
 - 1.7 EOC contact person and method of contact (e.g., radio, cell telephone, etc.).
- 2.0 Personal Dosimetry and Survey Meters
 - 2.1 Dosimetry issuance and placement.

EXPOSURE CONTROL FOR EMERGENCY WORKERS

Procedure 42

EMERGENCY WORKER BRIEFING SHEET

Attachment 2

(Page 2 of 2)

- 2.2 Where and to whom to turn in dosimetry at the end of the mission.
- 2.3 Review how to check and use survey meter.
- 3.0 Radiological Exposure
 - 3.1 Dose rate and exposure limits.
 - 3.2 Estimate of likely exposure (information from DSHS Liaison).
 - 3.3 Maximum authorized mission exposure limit.
 - 3.4 Minimizing contact with contaminants.
 - 3.5 Turn-back values.
 - 3.6 Monitoring and decontamination at the Reception Center, if applicable.
 - 3.7 Distribute and review exposure documentation, Attachment 4, Emergency Worker Radiation Exposure Record.
- 4.0 Potassium Iodide (KI) (Category 1 Emergency Workers)
 - 4.1 Distribute KI.
 - 4.2 Distribute and review Attachment 8, Use of Potassium Iodide.
- 5.0 In order to minimize Emergency Worker exposure, Emergency Workers should immediately proceed to the areas marked *Emergency Workers*. They will take priority over evacuees. Emergency Worker's equipment/vehicle will be set as a priority to be monitored and decontaminated, if necessary, in order to be released back to service.

EXPOSURE CONTROL FOR EMERGENCY WORKERS

Procedure 42

EMERGENCY WORKER SUPPLIES

Attachment 3

(Page 1 of 1)

1.0 Emergency Worker Supplies include the following items:

- 1.1 Electronic Personal Dosimeter (1 per Emergency Worker, Category 1 & 2) *
- 1.2 Dosimetry of Legal Record (DLR) (1 per Emergency Worker, Category 1 & 2) *
- 1.3 Survey meter (as per team assignment)
- 1.4 Potassium Iodide (KI) tablets (one package per Emergency Worker, Category 1) *
- 1.5 Instruction and information sheets for:
 - Emergency Worker Radiation Exposure Record, Attachment 4* (Category 1)
 - Use of Potassium Iodide (KI), Attachment 8 (Category 1)
 - Emergency Worker Exposure Control Instructions, Attachment 9* (Category 1)
 - Radiological Equipment and Operational Checks, Attachment 10* (Category 1 & 2)

2.0 Issue the following to Traffic & Access Control Staff:

- Annex W Procedure 22, Warning and Evacuation/Traffic and Access Control
- Annex W REP Plan, Tab 3, Figure 1, Designated Evacuation Routes and Traffic and Access Control Points map
- Annex W REP Plan, Tab 3, Figure 3, Protective Response Zones and Population map
- Annex W REP Plan, Tab 3, Figure 4, Industrial, Recreational and Special Facilities map

* See section 3.0 for definitions of Category 1 and Category 2 Emergency Workers.

** For specific types, quantity and locations of supplies refer to STP procedure OPGP05-ZV-0012, Emergency Facility Inventories.

EXPOSURE CONTROL FOR EMERGENCY WORKERS

Procedure 42

EMERGENCY WORKER RADIATION EXPOSURE RECORD

Attachment 4

(Page 1 of 1)

NAME: _____ SEX: M F AGE: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: _____ TELEPHONE: _____

ORGANIZATION: _____

EMERGENCY ASSIGNMENT: _____

ACTIVITY RECORD: Entry Date/Time: _____ Exit Date/Time: _____

DOSIMETRY USED: ☐ DLR# _____

☐ DRD # _____ Turnback Exposure (DRD mrem): _____

EXPOSURE RECORD:

Reading at Entry _____ mrem

Reading at Exit _____ mrem

Indicated Dose _____ mrem (Exit-Entry)

THYROID BLOCKING:

Lot No. _____ Date/Time Taken _____

Declined Use of KI _____
Signature Date/Time

Check your DRD frequently (Approximately every 30 minutes).

Turnback exposure is 200 mrem total effective dose equivalent (TEDE).

EXPOSURE CONTROL FOR EMERGENCY WORKERS

Procedure 42

POTASium IODIDE (KI) DIRECTIVE

Attachment 5

(Page 1 of 1)

NAME: _____ **SEX:** M F **AGE:** _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ **STATE:** _____ **ZIP:** _____

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: _____ **TELEPHONE:** _____

ORGANIZATION: _____

EMERGENCY ASSIGNMENT: _____

I DECLINE THE USE OF KI _____

Signature

Date/Time

EXPOSURE CONTROL FOR EMERGENCY WORKERS
Procedure 42

DOSIMETRY ISSUE LOG

Attachment 6

(Page 1 of 1_)

NAME: _____

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: _____

EMERGENCY ASSIGNMENT: _____

ACTIVITY RECORD: Entry Date/Time: _____ Exit Date/Time: _____

DOSIMETRY USED: ☐ DLR Model and # _____

☐ DRD Model and # _____ **Calibration Date:** _____

EXPOSURE RECORD:

| Record | Date/Time | Reading (DRD mrem) |
|-----------------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Initial Reading (DRD mrem): | | |
| Reading at Entry | | |
| Frequent Reading | | |
| Frequent Reading | | |
| Frequent Reading | | |
| Frequent Reading | | |
| Frequent Reading | | |
| Frequent Reading | | |
| Frequent Reading | | |
| Frequent Reading | | |
| Frequent Reading | | |
| Frequent Reading | | |
| Reading at Exit | | |

Indicated Dose _____ mrem (Exit-Entry)

Check your DRD frequently (Approximately every 30 minutes).

Turnback exposure is 200 mrem total effective dose equivalent (TEDE).

EXPOSURE CONTROL FOR EMERGENCY WORKERS
Procedure 42

DOSE TRACKING FORM

Attachment 7

(Page 1 of 1)

Date: _____

| Full Printed Name | SS # (OPTIONAL) | DLR # | Dose Received by DRD | Dose Received by DLR | Comments |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| | | | | | |
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Signature

USE OF POTASSIUM IODIDE

Attachment 8

(Page 1 of 2)

Take potassium iodide only when directed by the Emergency Management Director. In a radiation emergency, radioactive iodine may be released into the air. Potassium iodide (a form of iodine) can help protect your thyroid.

If you are told to take this medicine, take it once every 24 hours. Do not take it more often. More often will not help you and may increase the risk of side effects. Do not take this drug if you know you are allergic to iodide. (See side effects below.)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Use only when directed by state or local authorities in the event of a radiological emergency.

One tablet (one dose) a day. Take one dose a day until directed otherwise, by County or State authorities.

Store at controlled room temperature between 59° F to 86° F. Keep container tightly closed and protect from light.

WARNING

Potassium iodide should not be used by people allergic to iodine. Keep out of the reach of children. In case of overdose or allergic reaction, contact a physician or the public health authority.

DESCRIPTION

Each potassium iodide dosage contains 130 mg of potassium iodide.

HOW POTASSIUM IODIDE WORKS

Certain forms of iodine help your thyroid gland work right. Most people get the iodine they need from foods, like iodized salt or fish. The thyroid can store or hold only a certain amount of iodine.

In a radiation emergency, radioactive iodine may be released in the air. This material may be breathed or swallowed. It may enter the thyroid gland and damage it. The damage would probably not show itself for years. Children are most likely to have thyroid damage.

If you take potassium iodide, it will fill up your thyroid gland. This reduces the chance that harmful radioactive iodine will enter the thyroid gland.

USE OF POTASSIUM IODIDE

Attachment 8

(Page 2 of 2)

WHO SHOULD NOT TAKE POTASSIUM IODIDE

The only people who should not take potassium iodide are people who know they are allergic to iodine. You may take potassium iodide even if you are taking medicines for a thyroid problem (for example, a thyroid hormone or antithyroid drug). Pregnant, nursing women, babies, and children may also take this drug.

HOW AND WHEN TO TAKE POTASSIUM IODIDE

Potassium Iodide should be taken as soon as possible after direction is received from the EOC. You should take one dose every 24 hours. More will not help you because the thyroid can hold only limited amounts of iodine. Larger doses will increase the risk of side effects. You will probably be told not to take the drug for more than 10 days.

SIDE EFFECTS

Usually, side effects of potassium iodide happen when people take higher doses for a long time. You should be careful not to take more than the recommended dose or take it for longer than you are told. Side effects are unlikely because of the low dose and the short time you will be taking the drug.

Possible side effects include skin rashes, swelling of the salivary glands, and iodism (metallic taste, burning mouth and throat, sore teeth and gums, symptoms of a head cold, and sometimes stomach upset and diarrhea). A few people have an allergic reaction with more serious symptoms. These could be fever and joint pains or swelling of parts of the face and body and at times severe shortness of breath requiring immediate medical attention. Taking iodide may rarely cause over activity of the thyroid gland, under activity of the thyroid gland, or enlargement of the thyroid gland (goiter).

WHAT TO DO IF SIDE EFFECTS OCCUR

If the side effects are severe or if you have an allergic reaction, stop taking potassium iodide and contact the EOC immediately for instructions.

EMERGENCY WORKER EXPOSURE CONTROL INSTRUCTIONS

Attachment 9

(Page 1 of 2)

1.0 Dosimetry / Thyroid Blocking

- 1.1 Turn on and check DRD prior to use and record initial reading on Attachment 4, Emergency Worker Radiation Exposure Record.
- 1.2 Place DRD and DLR on upper half of body on outside of clothing between shoulders and waistline.
- 1.3 Check DRD reading frequently, approximately every 30 minutes.
- 1.4 If the indicated exposure exceeds 200 mrem (0.2 rem) report the reading as soon as possible and leave the area unless authorized to remain.
 - 1.4.1 DO NOT permit your exposure to exceed 200 mrem (0.2 rem) per shift without prior authorization. If the DRD reading is above this, then you should obtain approval from the EOC (Emergency Management Director as relayed by the Sheriff, the Dispatcher or Communications Office) to remain on your current mission.
- 1.5 Proceed to the Reception Center for monitoring and decontamination upon completion of your shift, if contamination is present.
- 1.6 At the end of your shift or upon termination of the emergency, record your final DRD readings on your Emergency Worker Radiation Exposure Record form.
- 1.7 DO NOT use thyroid blocking unless instructed to do so. (Issued to Category 1 Emergency Workers only)
- 1.8 Return the dosimetry, supplies, and exposure record to the Environmental Health Director at the Reception Center, if center has been established. If an Incident Command Post has been established, return dosimetry, supplies, and exposure record to the Radiological Officer at that established location. If neither of these facilities has been established, return dosimetry, supplies and exposure record to the Radiological Officer at the EOC or as instructed to do so for processing at the end of the work shift.

EMERGENCY WORKER EXPOSURE CONTROL INSTRUCTIONS

Attachment 9

(Page 2 of 2)

2.0 General

- 2.1 TO MINIMIZE EXTERNAL EXPOSURE: Minimize time in the area. Maximize distance from the source of the radioactivity. Maximize shielding use if available.
- 2.2 TO MINIMIZE INTERNAL EXPOSURE: Use ad hoc methods such as damp cloth over nose and mouth. Use thyroid blocking when instructed to do so.
- 2.3 The maximum allowable radiation exposure you may receive is:
- 200 mrem Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE) per shift without authorization from the Emergency Management Director to exceed it.
 - 1 rem TEDE per day without authorization from the Emergency Management Director to exceed it.
 - 5 rem TEDE per event.
 - 10 rem TEDE to protect valuable property with authorization from Emergency Management Director for emergency operations.
 - 25 rem with authorization from Emergency Management Director for emergency operations.
 - >25 rem to save a life. Must be a volunteer, fully aware of the risk, and have authorization from the Emergency Management Director.
- 2.4 The first observable effects of exposure to large amounts of radiation (greater than 50 rem) will be nausea and fatigue. At exposures greater than 100 rem, vomiting and diarrhea may be present. A 450 rem exposure may be lethal.

RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT AND OPERATIONAL CHECKS

Attachment 10

(Page 1 of 25)

1.0 Dosimetry issue and documentation

1.1 Dosimetry shall be supplied by the Radiological Officer to all monitoring / decontamination personnel:

- 1.1.1 Direct-Reading Dosimeters (DRDs) monitor exposure on a continuing basis. These dosimeters may be used by different responders throughout an event by recording the initial and ending exposure appearing on the dosimeter Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) and entering it on the record. The difference between the beginning and ending reading becomes the exposure for that person.
- 1.1.2 The Emergency Worker Exposure Control limits are as follows:
 - 200 mrem per shift ($\times 5 = 1$ rem total effective dose equivalent), 1 rem limit per day, 5 rem limit per event, greater than 25 rem for lifesaving missions.
- 1.1.3 DRDs have two alarming set points. These set points are:
 - 200 mrem
 - 1 rem
- 1.1.4 There are no setpoints beyond 1 rem. If the Emergency Worker will receive higher exposure, the DRD should be read every thirty minutes to avoid going over established exposure limits.
- 1.1.5 If the DRD alarms, look at the display. If the reading is close to 200 mrem, then request to be replaced, unless patient lifesaving procedures are being implemented. The supervisor can allow the worker to receive up to 1 rem per day during critical evolutions.
- 1.1.6 The DRD is set to chirp every 10 mrem to alert the user of additional exposure received. When the DRD chirps, the user should read the unit to be aware of current exposure levels.
- 1.1.7 Dosimetry of Legal Record measures both beta and gamma radiation (see section 1.3 for use of the DLR).

RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT AND OPERATIONAL CHECKS

Attachment 10

(Page 2 of 25)

1.2 Use and Characteristics of the DRD:

- 1.2.1 Remove the battery cap by inserting a special tool in the groove of the battery cap. (Figure 1)
- 1.2.2 Turn counterclockwise about $\frac{1}{4}$ turn.
- 1.2.3 Insert the AA battery, with the + anode inserted inward. (Figure 2)
- 1.2.4 Place the battery cap back on the DRD, by inserting the special tool in the slots and turn $\frac{1}{4}$ turn clockwise to engage. (Figure 3)
- 1.2.5 Note the startup sequence of '8888' in the display. The DRD is performing a self-check. (Figure 4)
- 1.2.6 When wearing the DRD, ensure the instrument is worn between the waist and neck. In addition, ensure the DRD copper disk (beta window) is facing out.
- 1.2.7 Read the initial reading on the LCD display.
- 1.2.8 Record the initial reading on Attachment 6, Dosimetry Issue Log.
- 1.2.9 If initialization does not occur, wait at least 10 seconds and repeat battery insertion or try a fresh battery.
- 1.2.10 Record the final reading for each person.
- 1.2.11 To check dose rate, toggle the black button on the front and read from the LCD display. (Figure 5)

1.3 Use and Characteristics of the DLR:

- 1.3.1 Measures Beta and Gamma radiation exposure. (see Figure 6)
- 1.3.2 Can NOT be read by emergency worker.
- 1.3.3 Must be read by a DLR reader at STP.
- 1.3.4 Reading becomes part of the emergency worker permanent exposure record.
- 1.3.5 Record serial number (front of DLR) on Attachment 6, Dosimetry Issue Log.

RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT AND OPERATIONAL CHECKS

Attachment 10

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- 1.4 Dosimetry is to be worn in the following manner:
 - 1.4.1 DRD: Clips on front trunk area between the neckline and waistline with beta window facing outward.
 - 1.4.2 DLR: Clips on front trunk area between the neckline and waistline with beta window facing outward.
 - 1.4.3 Upon leaving the Radiation Emergency Area, the wearer shall surrender his dosimetry to the Radiological Officer.
- 1.5 Radiological Officer:
 - 1.5.1 Assures the records clearly indicate the individual who wore it, and the period of time it was worn, for each dosimeter. (Attachment 6, Dosimetry Issue Log.)
 - 1.5.2 Records the serial number and beginning and final reading of the DRD and enters on the Dosimetry Issue Log, as well as other necessary information.
 - 1.5.3 Records the DLR Badge # and retains for processing.
 - 1.5.4 Assures DLR Badges are given to health physics personnel for processing by STP.
 - 1.5.5 Assures records are clear and complete.

RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT AND OPERATIONAL CHECKS

Attachment 10

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Direct-Reading Dosimetry (DRD)

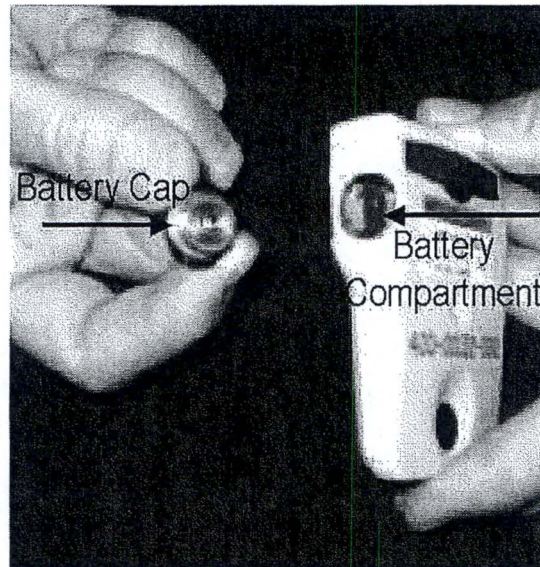


Figure 1
Battery Cap Removal

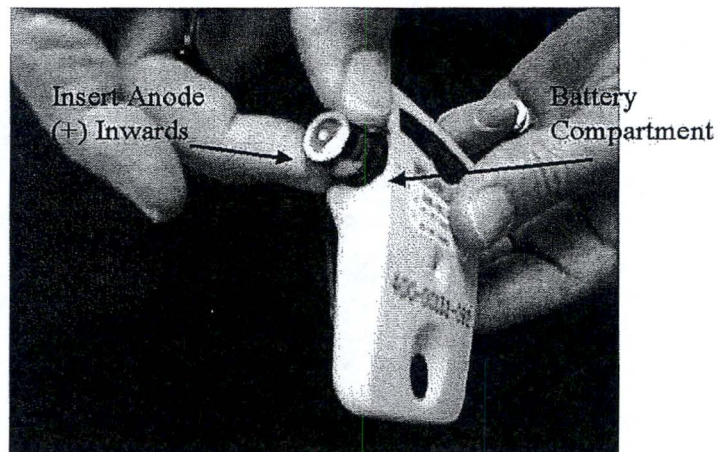


Figure 2
Inserting AA Battery

RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT AND OPERATIONAL CHECKS

Attachment 10
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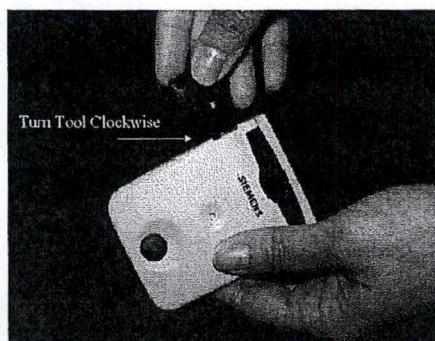


Figure 3
Closing Battery Compartment with Special Tool

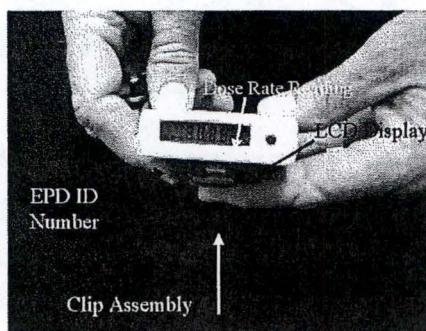


Figure 4
Top View, Self-Checking
Dose/Dose Rate Reading

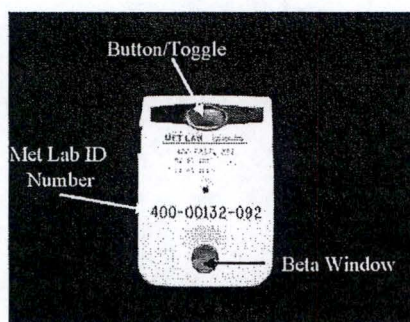
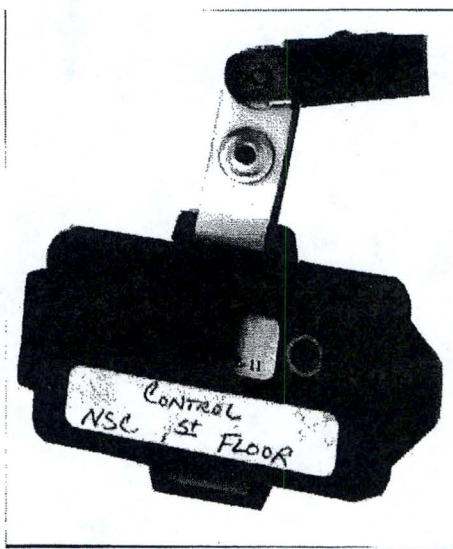


Figure 5
Front View

RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT AND OPERATIONAL CHECKS
Attachment 10

Figure 6
Dosimetry of Legal Record (DLR)



RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT AND OPERATIONAL CHECKS

Attachment 10

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Ludlum 26-1

1. Instrument Use and Controls

Default operation is RATE mode, and the display shows the current count rate using the Primary units. Pressing the UNITS button will switch between Primary and Secondary units. Pressing the MODE button will switch the instrument to MAX mode, which will display the highest count rate detected. Pressing the MODE button again will switch it to COUNT mode, which will display the COUNT timer. Note that either or both of the MAX and COUNT modes can be locked out in the setup process.

- 1.0. **ON/ACK Button:** Used to power the Model 26-1 ON and OFF, silence click audio, reset MAX mode, start/reset the COUNT Timer, and acknowledge audio alarms.
- 1.1. **Power On:** Press for approximately one second and release (all LCD segment will activate, and firmware version will be shown).
- 1.2. **Power Off:** Press for approximately five seconds. The display will show a 3, 2, 1 countdown for the final three seconds of shutdown. Releasing the ON/ACK button during shutdown will return the device to the previous state of operation. At completion of the shutdown count, the LCD will go blank.
- 1.3. **Normal Operation:** Will silence 'click' audio in RATE and MAX modes, reset MAX mode display, start/reset COUNT Timer in COUNT mode, and acknowledge/silence audio in all modes of operation.
- 1.4. **MODE Button:** used to advance between the three operating modes, RATE, MAX, and COUNT. Note that MAX and/or COUNT mode may be disabled from use by the administrator or calibrator.

RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT AND OPERATIONAL CHECKS

Attachment 10

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1.5. **UNITS Button:** Used to switch between Primary and Secondary units in RATE and MAX modes. In COUNT mode, the UNITS button will switch between Primary and Secondary units unless a countdown is active. The UNITS button is disabled during an active countdown.

2. RATE Mode Operation

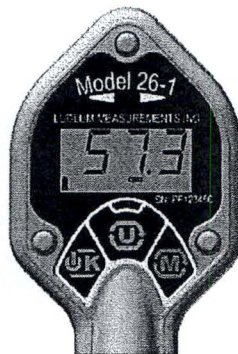
In RATE mode, the current count rate will be displayed.

2.0. Pressing the UNITS button will switch the displayed value between the Primary and Secondary Units.

2.1. Under a non-alarm condition, the Alarm Status LED will be off; pressing the ON/ACK button will turn the “click” audio on/off.

2.2. If an alarm condition is present, pressing the ON/ACK button will acknowledge and turn off the continuous tone alarm audio. Under an alarm condition, the ALARM display indicator will remain on, and the Alarm Status LED will be flashing. Alarms are non-latching in RATE mode.

2.3. If the operational modes are available, pressing the MODE button will move the next available operational mode.



RATE Mode Display Showing Typical Background Radiation Rate and the Low-Battery Icon.

RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT AND OPERATIONAL CHECKS

Attachment 10
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3. MAX Mode Operation

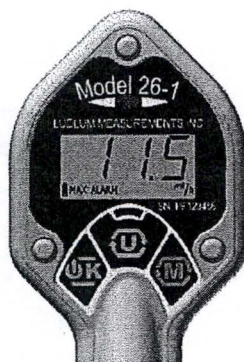
While in MAX mode, the highest detected count rate (since the last reset) is displayed. The word MAX will be displayed when in MAX mode.

3.0. Pressing the UNITS button will switch the displayed value between the Primary and Secondary Units.

3.1. Under a non-alarm condition, the Alarm Status LED will be off; pressing the ON/ACK button will turn the “click” audio on/off. Pressing the ON/ACK button a second time will reset the display and enable the “click” audio.

3.2. If an alarm condition, present, pressing the ON/ACK button once will acknowledge and turn off the continuous tone alarm audio. (The “click” audio will remain as selected under non-alarm conditions). Pressing the ON/ACK button a second time will reset the display and clear the alarm condition. Under an alarm condition, the ALARM display indicator will remain on, and the Alarm Status LED will be flashing. Alarms in MAX mode latch with the display.

3.3. If other operational modes are available, pressing the MODE button will move to the next available operational mode.



MAX Mode Operation Display Showing with ALARM Indicator and Alarm LED.

RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT AND OPERATIONAL CHECKS

Attachment 10

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4. COUNT Mode Operation

When entering COUNT Mode from another operational mode, the currently selected COUNT Units will be displayed for approximately one second. The purpose of COUNT Mode is to count for a predetermined amount of time, and to display the results on the display. Note that the predetermined count time can be from 1 second to 20 minutes or can be set to zero to enable continuous counting until stopped by the user.

COUNT Mode operation is very flexible, depending on the units chosen. A common choice is for the COUNT Mode to just perform a scaler count for a specified time, with a resulting answer in counts (equaling detected radiation events). If a result in terms of activity is desired, the scaler count can also be in unit of "d" of disintegrations. But, if the count units are chosen to be in cpm or cps, then the resulting answer is an averaged count rate over the time interval. Similarly, if count unit of B or dpm are chosen, the resulting answer is an averaged disintegration rate. If the user desires the instrument to show results in terms of disintegration/area (eg. dpm/100cm² or Bq/cm²), then the appropriate factor should be placed in the Efficiency parameter.

Other choices are to have count mode units of mR/h or μ SV/h, in which case the COUNT Mode result is an averaged exposure or dose rate. But if COUNT Mode units of mR or μ Sv are chosen, the result is shown in accumulated exposure or accumulated dose over the chosen count time.

The following table lists the possibilities:

| <u>UNITS</u> | <u>RESULT</u> |
|------------------|---|
| c | Count Per Count Time |
| d | Disintegration Per Count Time |
| cpm, cps | Count Rate Averaged Over the Count Time |
| dpm, Bq | Disintegration Rate, Averaged Over the Count Time |
| mR/h, μ Sv/h | Exposure or Dose Rate, Averaged Over the Count Time |
| mR, μ Sv | Integrated Exposure or Dose Over the Count Time |

4.0. Audio 'clicks' are disabled in COUNT Mode.

4.1. In COUNT Mode, operation depends on the current state of the Count Timer.

RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT AND OPERATIONAL CHECKS

Attachment 10

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4.2. When the COUNT Timer is Ready:

4.2.1. The display will show the COUNT Time, and the Alarm Status LED will be off.

- 4.2.2. Pressing the UNITS button will switch between the Primary and Secondary Count Units. The newly selected Count Units will be displayed for approximately one second, and the display will then return to the Count Timer.
- 4.2.3. Pressing On/ACK button starts the COUNT Timer.
- 4.2.4. If other operational modes are available, pressing the MODE button will move the next available operational mode.
- 4.3. When the COUNT Timer is active:
 - 4.3.1. The display will show the COUNT Time remaining.
 - 4.3.2. Pressing the ON/ACK button will reset the COUNT Timer.
 - 4.3.3. The UNITS button is disabled.
 - 4.3.4. If an alarm condition occurs, the display will alternate between the AOUNT Time remaining and the COUNT Rate. The ALARM display indicator and the Alarm Status LEDs will turn on. Alarms are latching in COUNT Mode.
- 4.4. When the COUNT Timer has finished:
 - 4.4.1. The display will show either the accumulated total for c, d, mR, and μSv , or the timed ratemeter average for cps, cpm, Bq, dpm, or the average exposure or average dose in mR/h and $\mu\text{Sv/h}$.
 - 4.4.2. Pressing the UNITS button will switch between the Primary and Secondary Count Units. The newly selected Count Units will be displayed for approximately one second, and the display will then return to the accumulated total or timed ratemeter average, depending on the newly selected Count Units.

RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT AND OPERATIONAL CHECKS

Attachment 10

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- 4.4.3. Under a non-alarm condition, the Alarm Status LED will be off; pressing the ON/ACK button will reset the Count Timer.
- 4.4.4. If an alarm condition occurred during the Timed Count, a continuous audio tone will sound, and the ALARM display indicator and the Alarm Status LED will turn on. Pressing the ON/ACK button once will acknowledge and turn off the continuous tone alarm audio. Pressing the ON/ACK button a second time will clear the alarm condition and reset the Count Timer. Alarms are latching in COUNT Mode.

If other operational modes are available, pressing the MODE button will move the next available operational mode.



COUNT Mode Operation Showing COUNT Timer of
10 Minutes, 30 Seconds.

5. Battery Installation

The low-battery indicator will appear at the bottom of the LCD when less than 16 hours of battery life remains. When this indicator is present, follow the below steps to replace the two standard batteries.

RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT AND OPERATIONAL CHECKS

Attachment 10

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1. Grab the ring on the screw.
2. Turn the ring one quarter turn counterclockwise.
3. Release and remove the battery cover.
4. Replace two each AA batteries.
5. Firmly insert the barb of the batter cover completely into the body of the Model 26-1.
6. Replace the cover and turn ring one quarter of turn clockwise to secure.



Warning: If this procedure is not followed correctly, and the barb is not inserted into the body of the instrument correctly, the barb may break off.

6. Instrument Operational Test

Should the instrument detect a battery voltage that is high enough to power on, but too low to safely operate, the display will blink, and the low-battery icon will flash. Normal operation will not be available until the batteries have been replaced. Under extreme low-battery conditions, be aware that the unit may not even turn on or may turn itself off abruptly.

- 6.0. Turn the instrument ON by pressing the ON/ACK button for about a second, and then releasing.
- 6.1. The instrument should activate all the LCD segments and the audio. Observe the device during this time. If any LCD segments are missing, or audio fails to work, the device is in need of repair.

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Startup Display for Model 26-1 with all LCD segments shown.

- 6.2. The instrument then displays the firmware version number and activates the Alarm LED briefly. Should the Alarm LED fail to turn on, the device is in need of repair.



Firmware Version Display and Alarm LED
Check Shown.

- 6.3. The instrument will then move to normal operation, displaying the current rate for the Primary units (default: cpm).
- 6.4. The user may select the Secondary units (default: mR/hr) by pressing the Units button.

RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT AND OPERATIONAL CHECKS

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7. Detector Failure Diagnostic

The Model 26-1 can detect when the radiation detector is malfunctioning and will flash the display to indicate a fault. If the detector stops detecting radiation for 60 seconds, normally through a puncture of the thin mica window, the Model 26-1 will flash a zero reading for the currently selected units.

- 7.0. If this indication is observed, remove the unit from service and have it evaluated by a qualified repair and calibration technician

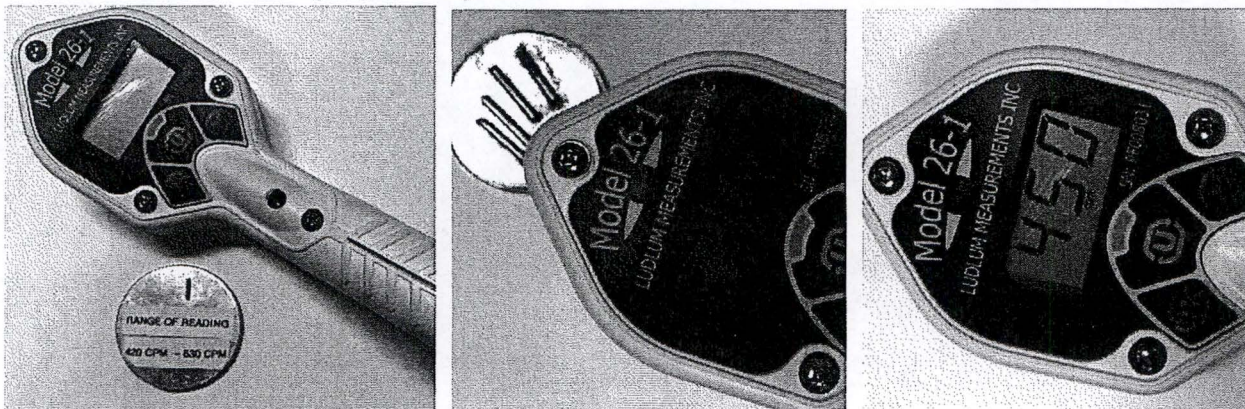
8. Detector Over Range

If the unit has an internal malfunction that causes it to count high or excessively, the unit flashes the maximum rate for the currently elected units as a warning.

The user should ensure whether this is begin caused by a high radiation field or by an internal malfunction.

9. Ludlum Model 26-1 Range of Reading Check

1. Hold meter tightly directly over source for about 30 seconds to allow meter to stabilize



2. The reading, minus the background, should be between the low range and the high range, as marked on the source.

RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT AND OPERATIONAL CHECKS

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3. Record "sat" on range of reading label, if range of reading is satisfactory. Include date and initial.
4. If unsat, place a note on the instrument so stating and notify South Texas Project.

Example of Range of Reading Sticker

| Range of Reading Sticker Instrument Check Source | | Initials |
|---|------|----------|
| Satisfactory | Date | Initial |
| | | 1. |
| | | 2. |
| | | 3. |
| | | 4. |
| | | 5. |
| | | 6. |
| | | 7. |
| | | 8. |
| | | 9. |
| | | 10. |

+/- 20% figured in
CPM = Counts Per Minute

9.0. Use the following technique to monitor personnel, equipment, etc. for contamination:

- 2.12.1 Observe the background count rate, if the background count rate is above 150 cpm, perform one of the following:
 - a. Move to a location with acceptable background levels.
 - b. Search monitoring area for the cause of the elevated background.
Look at waste containers or anything that may have been placed or left in the monitoring area. If radioactive material is detected move it away from the area ensuring it is labeled and access to it is controlled.
 - c. Decontaminate the area until acceptable background levels are reached.

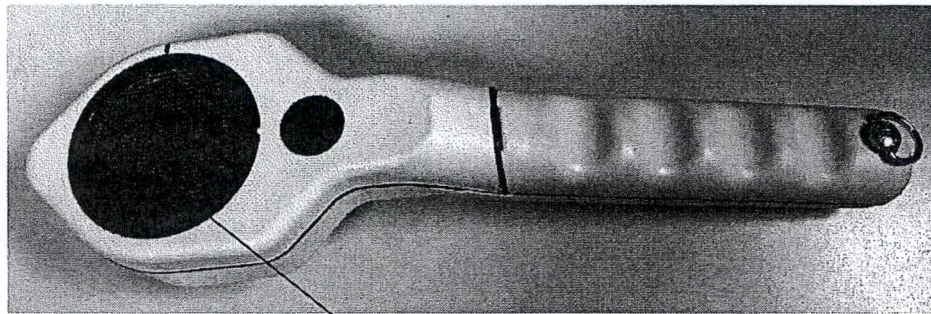
RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT AND OPERATIONAL CHECKS

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- 2.12.2 Hold the Mylar window of the instrument approximately one half to one inch from the surface of the item being monitored.
- 2.12.3 Move the instrument at a rate of approximately 1 - 2 inches/second across the surface of the item being monitored.
 - a. Do not touch sharp or jagged objects with the probe as it is easily punctured. If the count rate does not increase when the probe is exposed to the source, there is probably a hole in the Mylar. Tag the instrument as "out of service broken mylar" and replace, verify the new instrument is functioning properly by performing a source check.

EXAMPLE OF LUDLUM 44-6 BETA GAMMA DETECTOR



Mylar Window

3.0 PPM-1 Portal Monitor

3.1 Performance Checks

- 3.1.1 Obtain the appropriate check source.
- 3.1.2 Ensure the monitor is powered-up and has updated background for at least 5 minutes prior to performing source check.
- 3.1.3 Ensure this monitor is source checked during initial setup and daily when in use.

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- 9.0.1.1. Walk into the monitor with the source at about waist level.

NOTE

The PPM-1 has 2 alarm indicators. An alarm indicator light and an audible alarm. At a minimum, the audible alarm must sound for an acceptable alarm indication.

- 9.0.1.2. If the monitor fails to give an alarm indication, then exit and re-enter the monitor to start a second count cycle.

- 9.0.1.3. If a PPM-1 monitor fails to give an alarm indication after two successive attempts, then tag the monitor out of service and contact the Radiological Officer.

- 3.1.4 The audible alarm may be silenced by pressing the alarm indicator light in the overhead enunciator panel.

- 3.1.5 Perform false alarm check in accordance with Step 3.2.

- 3.1.6 Document the results of the performance check.

- 3.1.7 When performance checks are complete, then return the source to its storage location.

3.2 False Alarm Checks

- 3.2.1 Perform a false alarm check daily when in use.

- 3.2.2 Place the monitor through a count cycle with no source present.

- a. If the monitor alarms, then initiate the count cycle again, if the monitor alarms a second time on the same detector, then place the monitor out of service.
- b. Acceptance criterion for the False Alarm Check is no two consecutive alarms on the same detector.

3.3 PPM-1 Storage

- 3.3.1 When not in service, then the Reception Center PPM-1 monitors are kept in a power off, unplugged, condition.

RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT AND OPERATIONAL CHECKS

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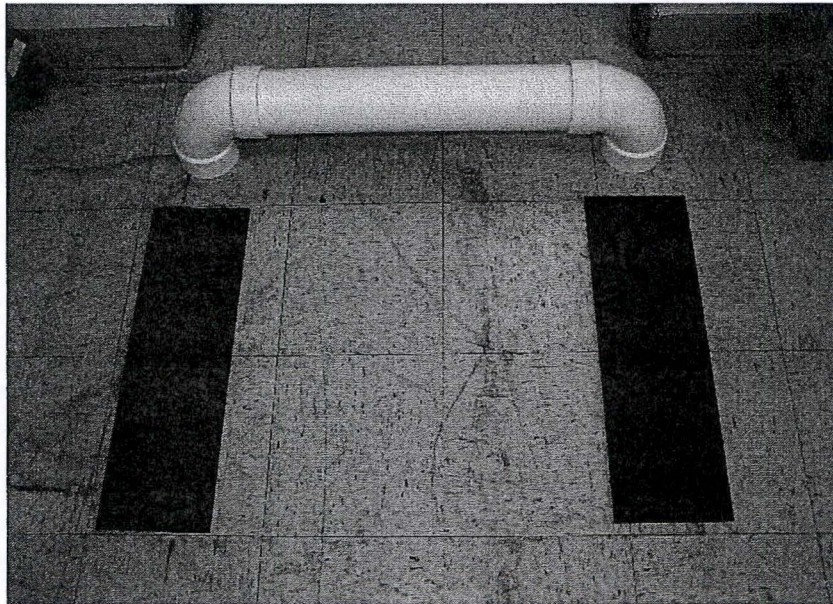
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3.3.2 Once every six months or every other performance check, the off-site units should be left plugged in for 24 hours to recharge their batteries.

4.0 TPM-903 Transportable Portal Monitor (Pedestrian Model)

4.1 Setup

4.1.1 Place crosspiece on floor in order to space feet. Place feet at same width.

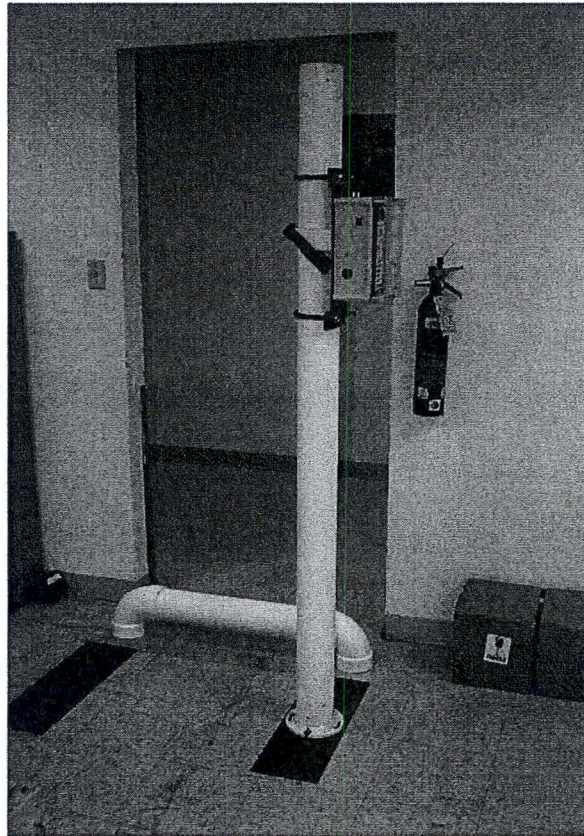


4.1.2 Stand pillar on foot. Viewed from “entry” side Controller/ Pillar “A” best on right side. (Picture on next page)

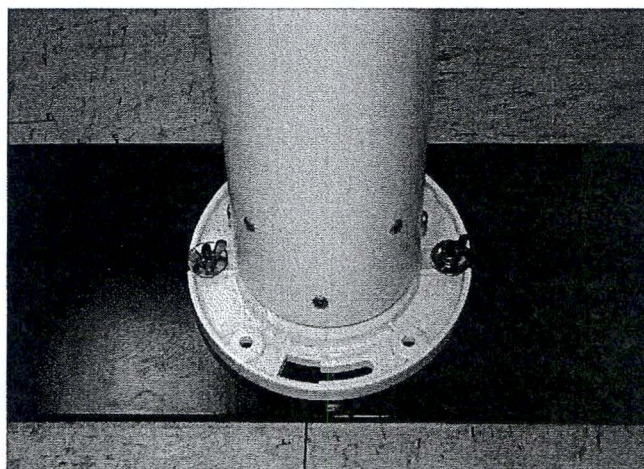
RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT AND OPERATIONAL CHECKS

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- 4.1.3 Using the washers and nuts, attach the Pillar to the feet. Letters to the inside, "A" on the right and "B" on the left. Tighten the nuts.

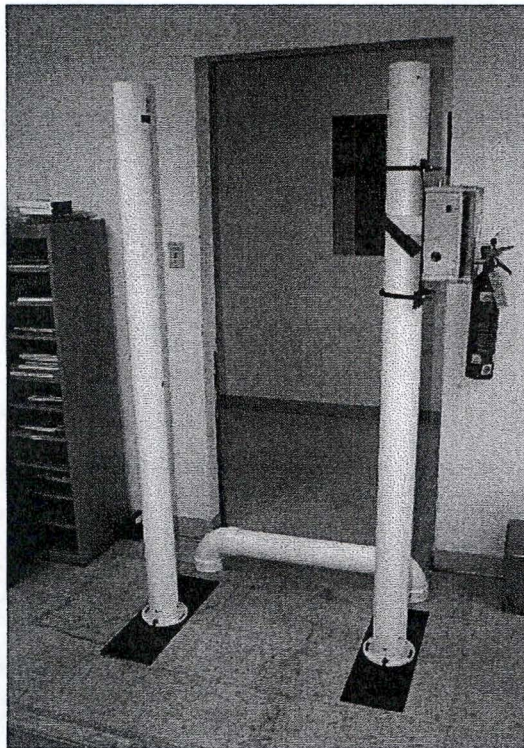


RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT AND OPERATIONAL CHECKS

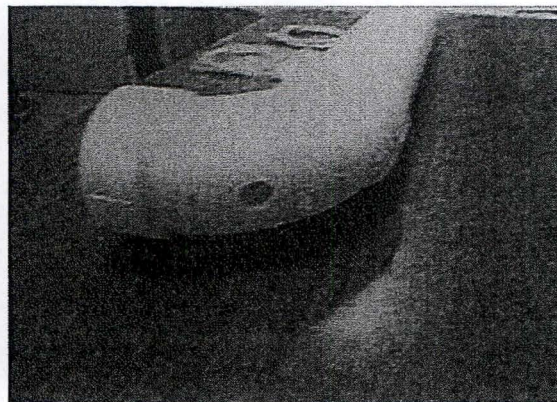
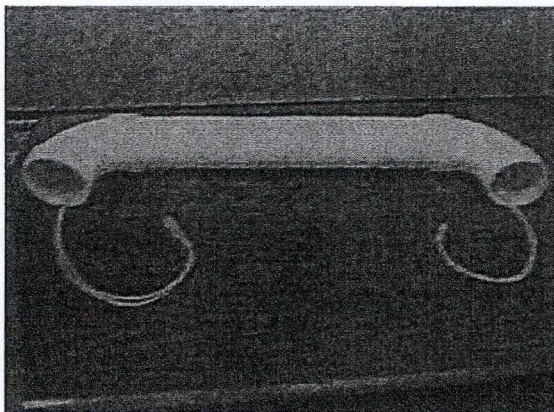
Attachment 10

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- 4.1.4 Stand up Pillar "B" on second foot. "B's" face in. Follow same procedure as done for Pillar "A" (3.1.1-3.1.3)



- 4.1.5 Using crosspiece insert Cable #2 to "B" side, and Cable #1 to "A" side. Put both #1 and #2 thru hole.

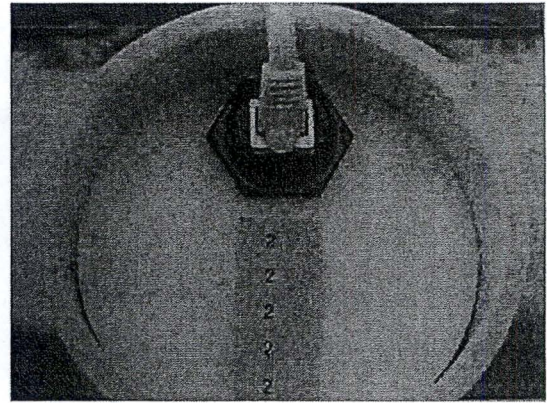
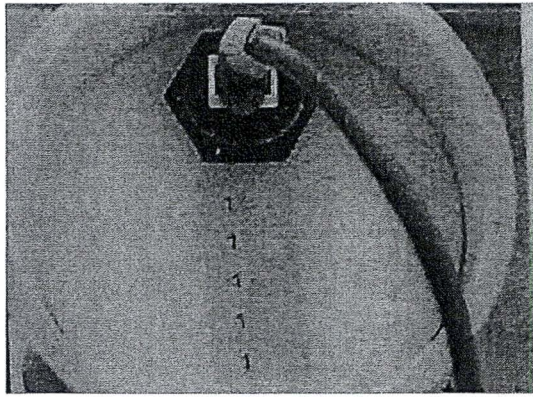


RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT AND OPERATIONAL CHECKS

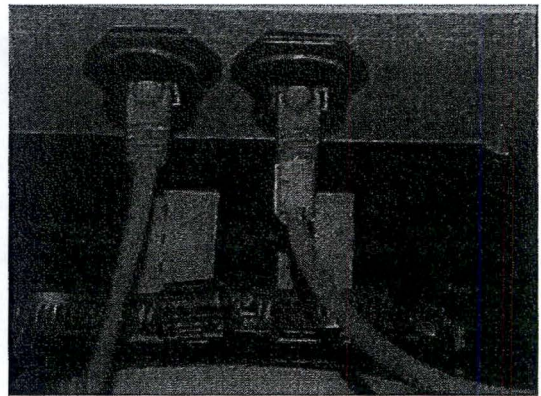
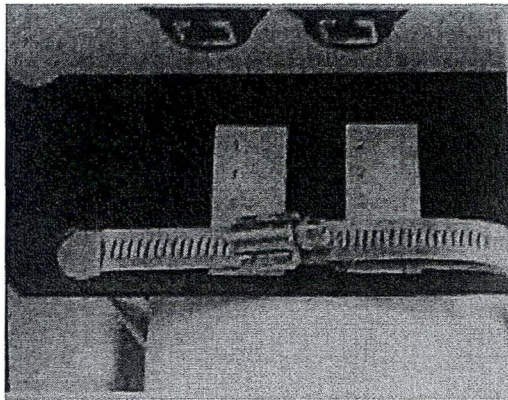
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- 4.1.6 Hold crosspiece overhead above pillars. Attach cable #1 to Pillar "A", attach cable #2 to Pillar "B". Rest crosspiece on pillar tops.



4.1.7 Connect the cables to the controller on Pillar "A." Cable #1 to 1, Cable #2 to 2.



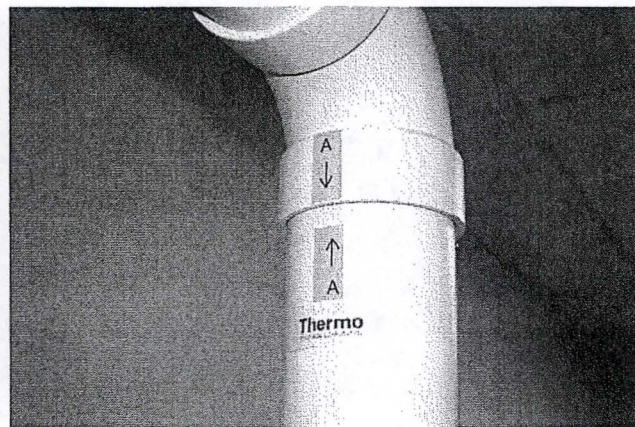
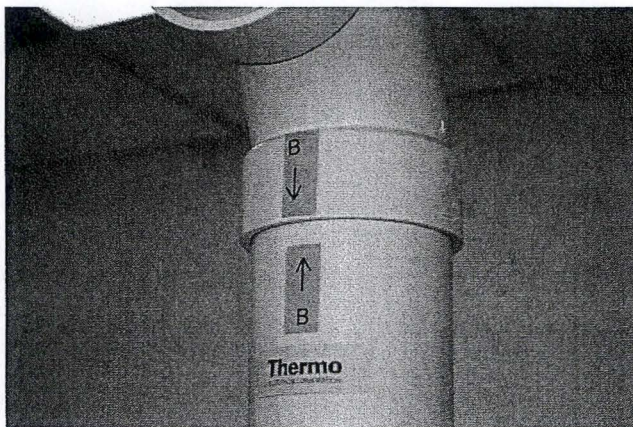
(Bottom of controller)

RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT AND OPERATIONAL CHECKS

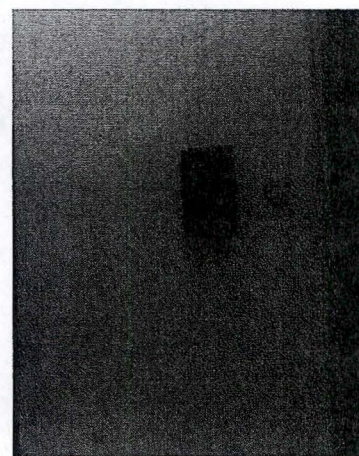
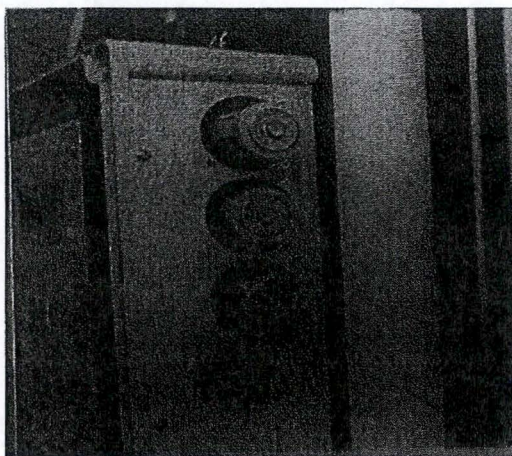
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- 4.1.8 Line up the crosspiece with the pillars. "A" on the crosspiece with "A" on the pillar, and "B" on the crosspiece with "B" on the pillar. Push down to seal.



- 4.1.9 Check the "people sensor" direction and set as desired.
- 4.1.10 Insert batteries into the sensor as shown on the diagram to the side of it on the pillar. Or connect the sensor to an AC source using the appropriate cord in the box.



- 4.2 Start up
- 4.2.1 Switch on the sensor, check display.
- 4.2.2 Power up; self-test will run.
- 4.2.3 20-second background update will occur once initial tests have run.

RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT AND OPERATIONAL CHECKS

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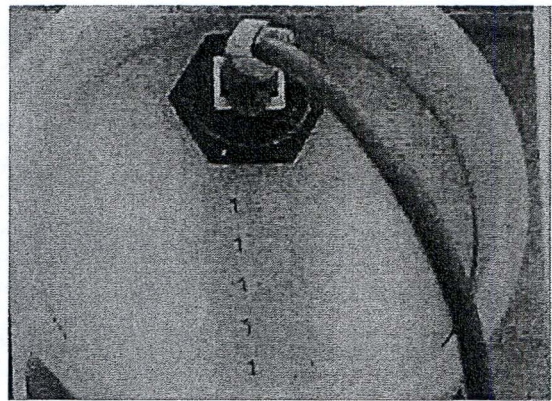
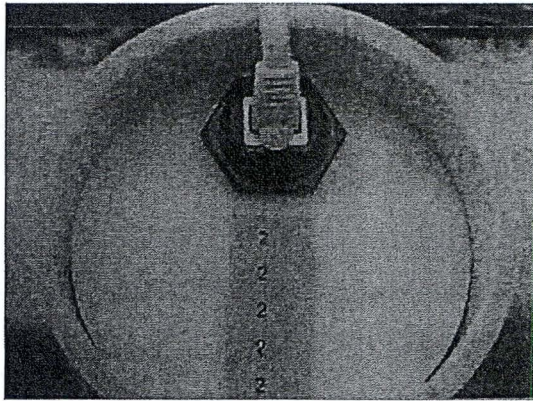
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- 4.2.4 When ready for operation: Green Light will be active, display will show "Background counts", # of occupancies and status.

5.0 TPM-903 Transportable Portal Monitor (Vehicle Model)

5.1 Setup (Vehicle Model)

- 5.1.1 Place the feet about 10 feet apart in desired location.
- 5.1.2 Lay down the crossover mat with Cable #2 embedded in the bottom between the feet.
- 5.1.3 Using the washers and nuts, attach the Pillars to the feet. Letters to the inside, Pillar "A" on the right and Pillar "B" on the left. Tighten the nuts. (See steps 3.1.2-3.1.3)
- 5.1.4 Run Cable #2 (from the crossover mat) up Pillar "B" and connect at the top, use Velcro strap to hold Cable #2 against Pillar "B." Attach Cable #1 to Pillar "A."

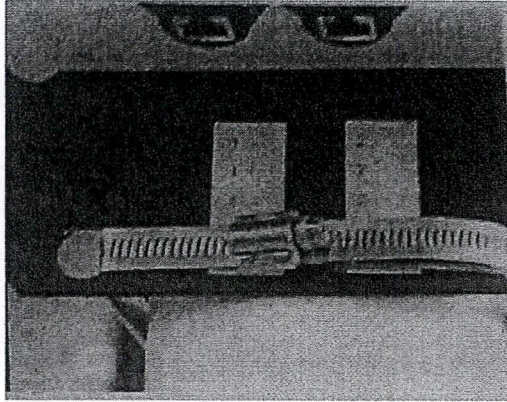


RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT AND OPERATIONAL CHECKS

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- 5.1.5 Connect the cables to the controller on Pillar "A." Cable #1 to 1, Cable #2 to 2.



- 5.1.6 Insert batteries into the sensor as shown on the diagram to the side of it on the pillar. Or connect the sensor to an AC source using the appropriate cord in the box.

5.2 Start up

- 5.2.1 Switch on the sensor, check display.
- 5.2.2 Power up self-test will run.
- 5.2.3 20 second background update will occur once initial tests have run.
- 5.2.3 When ready for operation: Green Light will be active, display will show "Background counts", # of occupancies and status.

ACRONYMS LIST

Attachment 11

(Page 1 of 1)

| <u>Acronym</u> | <u>Applies To</u> |
|----------------|---|
| ACP | Access Control Point |
| DHS | Department of Homeland Security |
| DLR | Dosimetry of Legal Record |
| DPS | Department of Public Safety |
| DRD | Direct-Reading Dosimeter |
| DSHS | Department of State Health Services |
| EAS | Emergency Alert System |
| EMC | Emergency Management Coordinator |
| EMD | Emergency Management Director |
| EOC | Emergency Operations Center |
| EOF | Emergency Operations Facility |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Agency |
| EPZ | Emergency Planning Zone |
| FEMA | Federal Emergency Management Agency |
| ISD | Independent School District |
| JIC | Joint Information Center |
| KI | Potassium Iodide |
| NRC | Nuclear Regulatory Commission |
| NWS | National Weather Service |
| ORO | Offsite Response Organization |
| PAD | Protective Action Decision |
| PAG | Protective Action Guide |
| PAR | Protective Action Recommendation |
| PIO | Public Information Officer |
| SOC | State Operations Center |
| STPEGS | South Texas Project Electric Generating Station |
| TDEM | Texas Division of Emergency Management |
| TCP | Traffic Control Point |

**MATAGORDA COUNTY
ANNEX W IMPLEMENTING PROCEDURES**

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

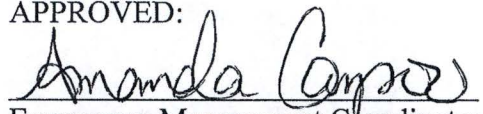
Procedure 65

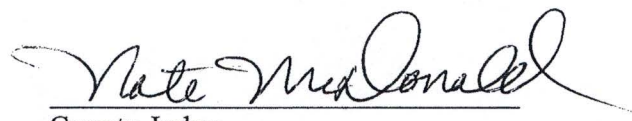
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| | Attachment 1, National Weather Service Checklist | P-65-5 |
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Effective Date: April 6, 2022

APPROVED:


Emergency Management Coordinator


County Judge

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE
Procedure 65

1.0 Purpose

- 1.1 This procedure specifies the actions to be completed by the National Weather Service during a declared emergency at the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station (STPEGS).
- 1.2 This procedure implements the requirements of the Emergency Management Basic Plan for Matagorda County, Bay City, and Palacios and the Emergency Management Plan, Annex W, Fixed Nuclear Facility Response specific to the National Weather Service.

2.0 Discussion

- 2.1 The National Weather Service is an Emergency Alert System (EAS) source for Matagorda County and will disseminate EAS messages under the EAS Local Area Plan for the Houston, Texas, Operational Area when received via the Integrated Public and Alert System (IPAWS). The National Weather Service has the capability to broadcast information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week with supplemental (back-up method) power available at the transmitter tower.
- 2.2 The National Weather Service will activate the Warning tone on the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radios (NWR) in Matagorda County upon receipt of an IPAWS EAS message by Matagorda County of a Site Area Emergency or General Emergency at the South Texas Project and broadcast an EAS Nuclear Power Plant Warning (NUW) message issued by Matagorda County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or Sheriff's Office.
- 2.3 The National Weather Service will broadcast a Public Information Statement (PNS) without activation of the Warning tone on the NOAA Weather Radios in Matagorda County upon receipt of a News Advisory issued by Matagorda County at an Alert at the South Texas Project issued by Matagorda County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or Sheriff's Office.
- 2.4 The National Weather Service will modify or suspend regular NWR programming and broadcast EAS NUW messages as soon as possible after they are received. Messages will be rebroadcast at least every 15 minutes or an all clear is given by the Matagorda County EOC.
- 2.5 An **EAS Message** gives direction to the public on evacuation or other protective actions that should be taken during a Site Area or General Emergency. An EAS Message will be broadcast as a Nuclear Power Plant Warning (NUW) by the National Weather Service with activation of the Warning tone on NOAA Weather Radios in Matagorda County.

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- 2.6 A **News Advisory** provides informational updates during an Alert at the South Texas Project regarding the emergency situation. A News Advisory will be broadcast as a Public Information Message (PNS) by the National Weather Service without activation of the Warning tone on NOAA weather Radios in Matagorda County.

Scripts or templates for various News Advisories and EAS Messages are contained in Procedure 63 of Annex W. Scripts for EAS Nuclear Power Plan Warning (NUW) must be 90 seconds or less in length and meet EAS message format requirements under the EAS Local Area Plan, Scripts for News Advisories or Public Information Statements (PNS) are not subject to the 90-second limitations.

3.0 References

- 3.1 Emergency Management Basic Plan for Matagorda County, Bay City, and Palacios.
- 3.2 Emergency Management Plan, Annex W, Fixed Nuclear Facility Response.
- 3.3 Emergency Management Plan, Annex W, Procedure 63, 'Emergency Alert System Messages and News Advisories.'
- 3.4 Emergency Management Plan, Annex W, Procedure 66, 'Integrated Public Alert System'
- 3.5 FEMA-REP Program Manual, Revision 2, June 2013.
- 3.6 Emergency Alert System (EAS) Local Area Plan for the Houston, Texas Operational Area.

4.0 Equipment Required

- 4.1 None.

5.0 Precautions and Limitations

- 5.1 News Advisories and EAS messages regarding the STPEGS shall not be issued unless approved by the Matagorda County Emergency Management Director or Emergency Management Coordinator.
- 5.2 EAS messages for a fast-breaking emergency have been pre-approved by the Emergency Management Director and will be disseminated, if necessary, by the Matagorda County Sheriff's Office if the Matagorda County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is not staffed.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE
Procedure 65

6.0 Prerequisites

- 6.1 **An Alert** has been declared by STPEGS, and the National Weather Service has been requested to disseminate the message as a Public Information Statement (PNS) by Matagorda County Officials.
- 6.2 **A Site Area Emergency, or General Emergency** has been declared by STPEGS, and the National Weather Service has been requested to activate the NOAA EAS system by Matagorda County Officials through IPAWS.

7.0 Procedure

- 7.1 Upon notification by the Matagorda County Emergency Management Director of an alert or emergency at the STPEGS or of an impending EAS message or News Advisory, refer to Attachment 1, National Weather Service Checklist.

NOTE

When required by the checklist to make contact with individuals or agencies outside of the National Weather Service, refer to the STP Emergency Communications Directory.

8.0 Attachments

- 8.1 Attachment 1, National Weather Service Checklist
- 8.2 Attachment 2, Acronyms List

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE
Procedure 65

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE CHECKLIST
Attachment 1
(Page 1 of 3)

Name

Date

ACTION

TIME/LOG

INITIALS

NOTE

At an Alert, only News Advisories will be issued by Matagorda County officials, News Advisories are utilized for additional information only. At a Site Area Emergency (SAE) or a General Emergency (GE), IPAWS WEA and Emergency Alert System (EAS) Messages will be issued using the Nuclear Power Plant Warning event code (NUW). The NWS role will be to relay news advisories as a PNS and view then send out the NUW when received via IPAWS. This will alert the NOAA weather radios in the area.

I. ALERT, SITE AREA EMERGENCY, GENERAL EMERGENCY

1. If an Alert notification is received from Matagorda County, enter time notified of *an Alert* or Matagorda County Sheriff's Office and of the News Advisory request. They will call on our emergency line (**1-800-846-1828**). Once verified and News Advisory is in hand, disseminate the message as a Public Information Statement (PNS). _____

Call back to EMC or Sheriff's Office to authenticate the message is genuine; dial in the order shown until authenticity is confirmed (#1 first, #2 only if contact not made with #1, etc.):

- a. Matagorda County EMC 979-318-7203 (EOC)
 - b. Matagorda County Dispatch 979-245-5526
 - c. Matagorda County 979-429-0371 (cell)
-
2. If a *Site Area Emergency or General Emergency* is issued from the Matagorda County EOC or Matagorda County Sheriff's Office, log time of the IPAWS WEA/EAS activation request. A red banner should appear on AWIPS. They will call on our emergency line (**1-800-846-1828**) to confirm we received the message.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE
Procedure 65

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE CHECKLIST

Attachment 1

(Page 2 of 3)

| Name | Date | |
|--|----------|----------|
| ACTION | TIME/LOG | INITIALS |
| 3. Call back to EMC or Sheriff's Office to authenticate the message is genuine; dial in the order shown until authenticity is confirmed (#1 first, #2 only if contact not made with #1, etc.): | | |
| a. Matagorda County EMC 979-318-7203 (EOC) | | |
| b. Matagorda County Dispatch 979-245-5526 | | |
| c. Matagorda County 979-429-0371 (cell) | | |
| 4. The message should be pending in NWRWAVES browser (should receive a red banner on AWIPS). If so do a quick quality control and sent out. If not, cut and paste the text from the EAS message received by email into the Nuclear Power Plant Warning event message (NUWHGX) formatter on GHG and send out. | | |
| 5. Verify EAS Message was broadcast and tone alerted on the Bay City transmitter WWG40 162.425 MHz; message must be rebroadcast frequently, at least every 15 minutes, until a new message is received or an all clear message is received and broadcast. | | |
| 6. Follow-up information will be contained in either a new EAS Message or a News Advisory (NA) depending on the nature of the new information. Prepare a new checklist for the next message and continue to record on Console Replacement System (CRS) as necessary. (Emergency EAS Message as a NUW; News Advisory (NA) as a PNS) | | |
| 7. Shift Turnover: | | |
| a. Brief new shift of situation at STPEGS. | | |
| b. Review checklist with shift relief. | | |
| c. Document names, date and time of turnover. | | |

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE
Procedure 65

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE
Procedure 65

ACRONYMS LIST

Attachment 2

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| <u>Acronym</u> | <u>Applies To</u> |
|----------------|---|
| ACP | Access Control Point |
| DPS | Department of Public Safety |
| DRD | Direct-Reading Dosimeter |
| DSHS | Department of State Health Services |
| EAS | Emergency Alert System |
| ECL | Emergency Classification Level |
| EMC | Emergency Management Coordinator |
| EMD | Emergency Management Director |
| EOC | Emergency Operations Center |
| EOF | Emergency Operations Facility |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Agency |
| EPZ | Emergency Planning Zone |
| FEMA | Federal Emergency Management Agency |
| ISD | Independent School District |
| JIC | Joint Information Center |
| KI | Potassium Iodide |
| NOAA | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration |
| NWR | NOAA Weather Radio |
| NRC | Nuclear Regulatory Commission |
| NUW | Nuclear Power Plant Warning |
| PAG | Protective Action Guide |
| PAR | Protective Action Recommendation |
| PIO | Public Information Officer |
| PNS | Public Information Statement |
| STPEGS | South Texas Project Electric Generating Station |
| TDEM | Texas Division of Emergency Management |
| TCP | Traffic Control Point |
| TLD | Thermoluminescent Dosimeter |