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REPORT TO THE CONGRESS

BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL
OF THE UNITED STATES



Stronger Federal Assistance To States Needed For Radiation Emergency Response Planning

Nuclear Regulatory Commission
and Other Federal Agencies

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is the lead Federal agency in assisting States to voluntarily develop plans to cope with emergency radiation incidents at nuclear facilities, particularly powerplants, and accidents involving transportation of radioactive materials.

This interagency effort has resulted in published guidelines and free formal training courses for State and local government officials responsible for radiation emergency response planning. As of December 1975, however, the Commission did not consider any State plan adequate to support the radiation emergency response planning guidelines developed by the Commission.

GAO offers recommendations by which States can improve their radiation emergency response plans and keep the Congress better informed.

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COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20548

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To the President of the Senate and the
Speaker of the House of Representatives

This report concerns the need for stronger Federal assistance to States for radiation emergency response planning. The report discusses the status of State radiation emergency response plans and needed improvements in the Federal interagency effort to get State and local governments to improve their plans.

We made our review pursuant to the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 (31 U.S.C. 53), and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (31 U.S.C. 67).

We are sending copies of this report to the Director, Office of Management and Budget; the Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Commission; and the Administrator, Energy Research and Development Administration.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Thomas G. Blasko".

Comptroller General
of the United States

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ABBREVIATIONS

ERDA Energy Research and Development Administration
FDAA Federal Disaster Assistance Administration
GAO General Accounting Office
NRC Nuclear Regulatory Commission

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COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S
REPORT TO THE CONGRESS

STRONGER FEDERAL ASSISTANCE
TO STATES NEEDED FOR
RADIATION EMERGENCY RESPONSE
PLANNING

Nuclear Regulatory Commission
and Other Federal Agencies

D I G E S T

As of December 31, 1975, 56 commercial nuclear powerplants in 24 States were licensed to operate. Another 180 nuclear powerplants were under construction or being planned. (See p. 1.)

In regulating the construction and operation of these powerplants, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission requires licensees to develop plans for dealing with radiation emergencies on or near powerplant sites, including developing agreements with State and local authorities to obtain emergency assistance. (See pp. 2 and 3.)

State and local authorities are responsible for coping with radiation emergencies that extend beyond the immediate vicinity of nuclear powerplants; however, no Federal agency has authority to require States to develop radiation emergency plans. (See p. 3.)

The Commission leads a Federal interagency effort in assisting States to develop radiation emergency plans for incidents at nuclear facilities and accidents involving transportation of radioactive materials.

Since this interagency effort began in 1973, it has resulted in published guidelines and free formal training courses for State and local government officials assigned to planning proper responses to radiation emergencies. (See pp. 9 and 10.)

In addition, Federal Interagency Field Training Cadres are available at no cost to provide on-the-job assistance to the State and local officials in developing and testing their plans. (See p. 15.)

In carrying out its responsibilities, the Commission has been evaluating State radiation emergency response plans. Its evaluations of

many of these plans; and GAO's examination of four States' plans disclosed serious deficiencies. (See pp. 7 and 8.)

As of December 1975, the Commission had not concurred in any State plan entirely and it was not clear to what degree the States would voluntarily improve their plans. (See pp. 7 and 10.)

GAO RECOMMENDATIONS

The Chairman of the Commission should report, through the Director, Federal Preparedness Agency, to the Congress periodically on the status of this interagency effort, setting out:

- States' actions in improving their plans.
- Relationships and commitments of the Federal agencies involved.
- Any recommendations for legislation or other plans to better enable the Commission to get States to prepare adequate radiation emergency plans. (See p. 20.)

GAO also is recommending that the Chairman of *NRC* the Commission and the Administrator *of* Energy Research and Development Administration, improve the effectiveness of interagency field assistance. (See p. 21.)

OTHER ALTERNATIVES

To improve the chances of success of the Federal efforts, the Commission may have to consider alternatives which would provide greater leverage under its lead agency role in getting States to prepare adequate radiation emergency plans. (See p. 19.)

The following alternatives may be considered by NRC to get States to prepare adequate

Examples of administrative alternatives would be for the Commission and the Federal Preparedness Agency to:

- radiation emergency plans!*
- work with the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration to encourage the States to use part of their disaster assistance grant funds to develop radiation emergency plans, *and*

--Work with the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency to encourage States to use part of their civil defense assistance to develop and operate radiation emergency plans. (See p. 20.)

If Federal efforts to improve State radiation emergency plans were unsuccessful, the Commission would have to reconsider whether it should continue to license nuclear facilities in States without adequate plans. (See p. 20.)

AGENCY COMMENTS

The Commission disagreed with GAO's recommendation that it provide the Congress with periodic status reports on this interagency effort. It said that GAO had provided no rationale for recommending status reports and that they would serve no useful purpose since the Commission already provides an annual report on its activities to the Congress and also on the status of its emergency planning to the Federal Preparedness Agency. (See p. 21.)

Congressional interest in radiation emergency response planning has been expressed in the public media and in personal contacts with GAO staff members. In addition, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy requested that the Commission provide specific information on improving State radiation emergency plans. (See p. 21.)

Neither of the annual reports the Commission mentioned provide the Congress with detailed information on the three areas specified in our recommendation. The Congress should be kept informed on the status of these State plans, since after 3 years, the Commission still does not concur in full with any State plan. (See p. 21.)

Both the Commission and the Energy Research and Development Administration agreed with GAO's recommendation to improve the effectiveness of interagency field assistance. (See p. 21.)

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)¹ regulates the production and use of nuclear material and related facilities to protect public health and safety. This authority comes from the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 2011) and title II of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5841). NRC carries out its responsibilities primarily by issuing licenses that specify the licensees' activities.

One of the most important facilities NRC licenses is the commercial nuclear powerplant. At the end of 1975, 56 commercial nuclear powerplants were licensed to operate in 24 States, and another 180 nuclear powerplants were under construction or being planned.

LICENSEES' EMERGENCY PLANS

Before issuing a license, NRC evaluates the risk of operating nuclear powerplants to insure that such risks are kept at acceptably low levels and that the likelihood of severe accidents is extremely small. NRC requires

- reliable design and construction of powerplants to minimize the chance that the types of failures or malfunctions leading to radiation accidents could occur,
- safety systems to cope with such failures or malfunctions if they do occur, and
- evaluations of a series of highly unlikely, postulated major plant component failures called design basis accidents.

These latter evaluations are designed to keep radiation exposure to the public well below those levels at which serious injury or death would be expected to occur.

¹The Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-438) abolished the Atomic Energy Commission and on January 19, 1975, established NRC and the Energy Research and Development Administration. The NRC programs and activities discussed in this report were previously carried out by the Director of Regulation of the Atomic Energy Commission.

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NRC believes that these analyses and other evaluations of testing and quality assurance programs adequately insure that accidents seriously affecting the public health and safety are not likely to occur.

Licensees' emergency plans must deal with radiation emergencies on or near powerplant sites. Minimum requirements for such plans were established by NRC and include

- identification and assignments of responsibilities within licensees' organizations for coping with radiation emergencies,
- identification and special qualifications of other persons available to assist in emergencies,
- assessment of extent of emergencies and criteria for notifying assist agencies and for implementing protective measures,
- agreements with, and procedures for notifying, assist agencies,
- emergency first aid and decontamination equipment and facilities, including arrangements for professional medical services and for transporting injured or contaminated persons to treatment facilities,
- provisions for training personnel with responsibility for coping with radiation emergencies, and
- provisions for testing the plans.

Licensees are required to contact responsible local, State, and Federal governmental agencies when developing their emergency plans to arrange for obtaining emergency assistance in such areas as law enforcement, fire fighting, and medical services and facilities.

NRC's Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation reviews the detailed plans before issuing operating licenses, and NRC field inspectors (Office of Inspection and Enforcement) are required to inspect annually emergency plans to be sure that they are being properly maintained. As part of its review of the licensees' plans, NRC verifies that agreements have been made with assist agencies and that licensees' plans have been coordinated with them.

NRC recognizes the possibility of accidents more severe than those evaluated as part of its licensing function.

NRC believes that the probability of these accidents is extremely low and that existing licensee emergency plans include the key elements of emergency preparedness and would provide significant protection against such accidents. NRC also believes, however, that additional assurance can be gained by having licensees' emergency plans coordinated with those of State and local authorities having general public health and safety responsibilities. Under such plans, State health departments generally are responsible for evaluating radiation hazards and determining necessary actions, including evacuation which would usually be carried out by State and local law enforcement authorities in conjunction with local civil defense organizations.

FEDERAL RADIATION EMERGENCY
PLANNING ASSISTANCE

Neither NRC nor any other Federal agency has authority to directly require States to develop radiation emergency plans, although a number of agencies have responsibilities for assisting States and local governments to voluntarily develop plans.

Under the authority of Executive Order 11051, the Office of Emergency Preparedness issued a Federal Register Notice on January 24, 1973, (see app. 1), which assigned "fixed facility nuclear incident planning" responsibilities to five Federal agencies to provide planning assistance to State and local governments. Specific responsibilities were assigned to

- the Atomic Energy Commission (now NRC),
- the Environmental Protection Agency,
- the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare,
- the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, and
- the Office of Emergency Preparedness.

The Office of Emergency Preparedness was generally to monitor the Federal efforts and to

- assist in resolving Federal interagency or Federal-State problems,
- assist the Atomic Energy Commission in developing emergency planning priorities, and
- facilitate State and local contacts.

The Atomic Energy Commission was made lead agency with responsibility for developing and providing guidance to State and local governments in preparing radiological emergency response plans for fixed nuclear facilities and for reviewing and concurring in such plans. The Atomic Energy Commission also had other responsibilities in cooperation with the other Federal agencies. All of those Atomic Energy Commission responsibilities are now being carried out by NRC's Office of International and State Programs.

Executive Order 11725, dated June 27, 1973, transferred to other agencies certain functions of the Office of Emergency Preparedness. That agency's functions under the January 24, 1973, Federal Register Notice, and other functions, were transferred to the General Services Administration's Office of Preparedness (now Federal Preparedness Agency).

A revised Federal Register Notice was issued on December 24, 1975. (See app. II.) The Federal Preparedness Agency, in cooperation with the other participating Federal agencies, developed this notice and will basically continue the prior assignments and assign responsibilities to the following additional agencies

--the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA),

--the Department of Transportation, and

--the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration (FDAA), Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The most important change in the new notice is that it assigns emergency planning responsibilities for transportation incidents involving radioactive materials.

To help the agencies carry out their assigned responsibilities, a Federal Interagency Central Coordinating Committee on Nuclear Incident Emergency Planning was established early in 1973. The Central Coordinating Committee consisted of representatives of each of the five agencies named in the original Federal Register Notice, with the Atomic Energy Commission (now NRC) representative as Chairman. When the December 24, 1975, Federal Register Notice was issued, representatives of ERDA, Department of Transportation, and FDAA became official members of the Central Coordinating Committee.

DIRECT FEDERAL ASSISTANCE
FOR RADIATION EMERGENCIES

In 1961 an interagency committee of Federal agency representatives developed the interagency radiological assistance plan to provide rapid and effective coordination and assistance in the event of a peacetime radiological incident.

The purpose of this plan is to provide for

- prompt and effective radiological assistance as may be needed for protection of public health and safety from hazards resulting from radiological incidents,
- the coordination of Federal, State, and local radiological assistance operations, and
- the encouragement of the development of State and local plans and capabilities to cope with radiological incidents.

The Interagency Committee on Radiological Assistance consists of representatives of the 13 signatory Federal agencies (including NRC) to the plan. The Committee is responsible for interpreting policy established by the plan, for obtaining Federal agency approval of changes to that policy, for updating the plan, and for insuring that the administration and implementation of the plan are consistent with applicable Federal statutes and Executive orders.

ERDA is designated the agency responsible for directing the administration, implementation, and application of the provisions of the plan with the cooperation of the other participating Federal agencies. ERDA carries out its responsibility through a National Coordinating Office at ERDA Headquarters and regional coordinating offices at ERDA field offices.

The other signatory agencies are charged with

- making their resources available on request by the cognizant ERDA national or regional coordinating office that is responding to a radiological incident,
- providing a representative on the Interagency Committee on Radiological Assistance,

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- furnishing capability data and other pertinent information to national and regional coordinating offices as required,
- insuring that appropriate intraagency actions are taken to implement the plan, and
- carrying out their radiological assistance support functions and making their administrative and advisory capabilities available when requested by the ERDA national and regional coordinating offices.

CHAPTER 2

EFFORTS TO ASSIST STATES TO
DEVELOP RADIATION EMERGENCY PLANS

Local assist agencies, such as hospitals, fire departments, and law enforcement agencies, had been contacted by the licensees at the six powerplant sites we visited, and agreements had been made for obtaining their assistance. The assist agencies understood their responsibilities and were prepared to respond to limited radiation emergencies at the powerplants. NRC's Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation is reevaluating licensees' emergency plans to insure that they meet present regulatory requirements, particularly since some powerplants were licensed before the regulations specified what the plans must include.

Because of their responsibility for protecting public health and safety, the States are expected to deal with radiation emergencies which extend beyond powerplant sites. Generally, States have prepared radiological emergency response plans; however, NRC's evaluations of many of these plans and our examination of four States' plans disclosed major deficiencies.

In mid-1974, under its lead agency role, NRC intensified its efforts to get States to voluntarily develop adequate radiation emergency plans. As of December 1975, however, it was not clear to what degree such efforts would improve State plans.

INADEQUATE STATE RADIATION
EMERGENCY PLANS

In planning its efforts to evaluate State radiation emergency plans, NRC gave first priority to those States which had operating nuclear powerplants within or near their borders. NRC had some type of radiation emergency response planning document on file for each of the 24 States with licensed nuclear powerplants and for 3 of 4 States having borders within 10 miles of such plants. NRC's evaluations of States' radiation emergency plans showed that most of them had the following problems, to some extent.

- Poorly developed relationship to general State emergency plans.
- Vague concept of operations.

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- Fragmented organization.
- Inadequate provisions for accident assessment, protective response (including evacuation), and medical support.
- Not integrated with plans of contiguous States.
- Unclear relationship between State and local plans.

All four States we visited had developed radiation emergency plans. Our discussions with State and local officials and reviews of the State plans disclosed several areas that required more attention.

- Inadequate training of State and local officials involved in radiation emergency activities.
- Inadequate testing of plans by the States, although State officials acknowledged the need for comprehensive testing.
- Weak coordination between State and local assist agencies in defining authority and responsibility.

In one example of this weak coordination, a county civil defense director told us he was unsure of whether he would be in charge in case of a radiation emergency at a nearby nuclear powerplant. We found that he was identified in the State plan as having this responsibility. In another case, a local sheriff told us that he would be in charge of directing the response to any radiation emergency in his jurisdiction and had planned accordingly. We found, however, that the State plan assigned this responsibility to a State official.

Until State plans are comprehensively tested, there is no assurance that they can be effectively activated to deal with radiation emergencies. Under what were thought to be actual emergency conditions in one State, attempts to activate the radiation emergency plan failed. The State officials responsible for investigating radiation incidents were out of town and could not be reached.

The Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards¹ has recognized the need for improved State radiation emergency response plans. In an April 1975 letter to the Chairman, NRC, the Committee pointed out the need for improvement in the State plans and coordination between States. On at least one occasion, the Committee recommended that a State have an adequate radiation emergency plan before operating a nuclear powerplant within the State. This recommendation was not adopted by NRC. NRC officials said that acceptance of the Committee's recommendations was optional, not mandatory.

NRC officials advised us that they did not have the authority to either directly require States to develop adequate radiation emergency plans or to provide States with financial assistance in developing such plans. As of December 1975, NRC did not consider any State plan to have adequately addressed NRC's radiation emergency planning guidance.

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE STATES' PLANS

In an attempt to get States voluntarily to improve their radiation emergency plans, NRC intensified its efforts under its lead agency role beginning in mid-1974.

The professional staff at NRC headquarters working to improve the plans was increased from one to three. Other efforts included improving radiation emergency planning guidelines for the States by issuing a "Guide and Checklist for Development and Evaluation of State and Local Government Radiological Emergency Response Plans in Support of Fixed Nuclear Facilities" (WASH 1293--revised December 1974). This publication was developed in cooperation with other Federal agencies, States, the nuclear industry, and other interested parties and provides detailed planning objectives and guidance for developing radiation emergency plans. (See app. III.) It replaced a less detailed, interim version issued in November 1973.

In its evaluations of State radiation emergency plans, NRC has been using the revised guide and checklist and has been providing formal comments to the States.

¹The Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards reviews safety studies and license applications and reports to NRC on the hazards of production and utilization facilities and the adequacy of the facilities' safety and safeguards. These reports are required by law before NRC can issue operating licenses.

In cooperation with other Federal agencies, NRC has developed training programs in radiation emergency planning and is developing training programs in radiation emergency operations for State and local officials.

Under the December 24, 1975, Federal Register Notice, the Department of Transportation is responsible, in cooperation with NRC and the other Federal agencies, for developing guidelines to assist State and local governments in planning for transportation accidents involving radioactive materials.

NRC completed its first evaluation of a State plan and sent out formal comments in June 1974. By November 1975 NRC had reviewed and commented on 27 State plans. NRC found that the quality of the plans varied widely. While some plans addressed many of the elements in the revised guide and checklist, others were simply a list of telephone numbers of responsible State officials.

A few States have responded to the NRC comments in writing, others have responded verbally through meetings and telephone conversations, and still others have not responded at all. Two of those States that responded in writing agreed completely with NRC's comments and were revising their plans accordingly, while two other States were critical of NRC's comments--one noting that since significant radiation accidents were so improbable, there was no justification for extensive radiation emergency planning.

By December 1975 NRC had not concurred with any State plan and no target dates for such concurrence had been set. It was not clear to what degree NRC's approach of working with States on a voluntary basis would result in improved radiation emergency plans, particularly for States that had not assigned a high priority to developing adequate plans.

NRC officials advised us that one of their primary problems was the lack of authority to provide financial incentives to States to develop adequate radiation emergency plans. The officials were primarily depending on FDAA to provide the incentive through its funding of the development of State general emergency plans.

Under the authority of the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5121), FDAA can grant States up to \$250,000 to develop disaster preparedness plans, programs, and capabilities. In addition, FDAA can provide up to

\$25,000 annually in matching funds to improve, maintain, and update these State plans.

In mid-1974, however, FDAA shifted away from encouraging States to develop radiation emergency plans. At the July 1974 meeting of the Federal Interagency Central Coordinating Committee, the FDAA representative stated that his agency could not help in persuading States to develop radiation emergency plans because it did not consider such plans to be a top priority under the grant program. The Coordinating Committee Chairman noted at the time that this was a reversal of the prior FDAA position.

As of May 22, 1975, the deadline for FDAA grant applications, all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific, and the Canal Zone had indicated either by letter of intent or formal application that they would apply for the grants. As of early in December 1975, FDAA had awarded grants to 43 States, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, District of Columbia, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific. Of the 43 States, 24 have operating nuclear powerplants and 1 has an operating ERDA facility. Of these 25 States, 6 provided for radiation emergency planning in their grant work programs and 6 others provided for an analysis of the need for such planning. The remaining 13 States did not address radiation emergency planning at all.

FDAA said that the primary objective of the grant program was to help develop State and local government plans and capabilities to assume and carry out their roles and responsibilities in the delivery of Federal assistance in responding to disasters. While no States with nuclear facilities have been denied grant funds for radiation emergency planning, the States must concentrate first on basic disaster planning needs and those specific disasters to which they are most vulnerable. Assuming that a State's basic disaster preparedness needs have been adequately addressed and there are grant funds remaining, FDAA regulations permit the State to amend its grant work plan to provide for radiation emergency response planning and other specific disaster contingencies.

In addition to FDAA's program, the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency annually provides funds to develop and support State civil defense activities--\$35.6 million in fiscal year 1973 and \$37.8 million in fiscal year 1974. These funds benefit radiation emergency activities by helping to maintain the civil defense organization that would be involved if radiation emergency plans were

activated. There are no requirements under the funding agreements with States to require radiation emergency plans. As of June 1974, the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency had also donated over \$718 million (original acquisition cost) in surplus Federal property for State civil defense purposes.

Uncertain funding of formal training programs

In addition to the general coordination of its member agencies' activities related to radiation emergency planning, the Coordinating Committee set up two task forces: one on training and exercises to develop radiation emergency planning and operations training courses for State and local agencies and the other on emergency instrumentation to develop guidance on establishing a radiation emergency instrumentation detection system.

The Task Force on Training and Exercises submitted reports to the Coordinating Committee in May and July of 1974 and recommended developing formal training courses to train State and local government personnel in radiation emergency planning and in radiation emergency operations. The task force prepared a general course outline, an initial cost estimate, and a number of funding options for these courses.

The basic course for training in radiation emergency planning had been developed by a multiagency, State and nuclear industry group at the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency's Staff College in Battle Creek, Michigan. The pilot course was conducted during March 1975, and the program was expected to continue through fiscal year 1976 to provide training to 250 to 300 State and local government emergency planning personnel.

The Coordinating Committee agreed with the funding proposal that called for the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency to fund the course development and NRC, Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, Environmental Protection Agency, and Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to share the travel costs of attendees. The funding requirements for these travel costs for fiscal year 1975-76 were estimated at \$28,000 for each of the four agencies.

By June 1975 only NRC and the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency had contributed funds, although the Environmental Protection Agency was providing a faculty member for the Staff College.

In a June 30, 1975, letter, the Coordinating Committee Chairman requested funding commitments from the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and ERDA. NRC had already committed funds. The request was based on training 250 State and local personnel and asked each agency for a total of \$21,000 to fund 1 training session in fiscal year 1975, 10 sessions in fiscal year 1976, and 2 in fiscal year 1977.

By December 1975 the Environmental Protection Agency and the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency had made written commitments to fund their shares. ERDA had not budgeted such funds for fiscal year 1976 but said it would request funds for fiscal year 1977. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare had not yet responded.

In its July 1974 report on the training courses in radiation emergency operations, the task force estimated that developing and conducting the course would cost more than \$3 million over the next 5 years. The Coordinating Committee did not know how it would fund this large amount. NRC and ERDA agreed in December 1974 to explore the feasibility of combining the task force recommendations for this type of training with existing courses being offered by an ERDA contractor.

To evaluate the contractor's capabilities, a select working group of Federal, State, and local government representatives attended an executive orientation course in February 1975, and the task force sent representatives to a pilot course in May 1975. In reporting to the task force, both groups concluded that the contractor did have the expertise and facilities to provide training in radiation emergency operations. They also agreed, however, that the contractor's present course needed considerable revision.

The task force reconvened the select working group in November 1975 to meet and work with the ERDA contractor. This meeting resulted in a revised training course outline for radiation emergency operations. The task force plans to meet in the near future to consider the revised course outline and formulate a proposal for the Central Coordinating Committee.

Opportunities to improve
on-the-job assistance program

The Task Force on Training and Exercises also recommended the short-term use of a Federal Interagency Field

Training Cadre to provide on-the-job assistance to State and local government personnel having responsibilities for developing radiation emergency plans.

This ad hoc interagency field assistance effort consists of a Washington headquarters Cadre Policy Group and 10 Regional Steering Committees (1 in each standard Federal region). Efforts are being made to give this interagency effort official sanction so the participating agencies can include it in their programming and budgeting.

The Cadre Policy Group consists of one member each from

- NRC's Office of International and State Programs,
- Federal Preparedness Agency,
- Defense Civil Preparedness Agency,
- Environmental Protection Agency,
- Federal Disaster Assistance Administration, and
- Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

When the revised Federal Register Notice of December 24, 1975, was issued, ERDA and the Department of Transportation also became official members of the Cadre Policy Group.

The Regional Steering Committees are composed of designated regional counterparts to the Cadre Policy Group and representatives of other Federal agencies having some interest in radiation emergency planning. For example, the Regional Steering Committee in standard region I (Boston, Massachusetts) is composed of representatives of the Cadre Policy Group agencies plus the Federal Energy Administration and NRC's Office of Inspection and Enforcement. These latter NRC representatives do attend Regional Steering Committee meetings but do not participate in meetings with State and local government representatives.

For the actual visits to the various States, a Federal Interagency Field Training Cadre is drawn from among the members of the Cadre Policy Group and cognizant Regional Steering Committee. The actual membership of a given cadre varies depending on the State to be visited and the purpose of the visit. The representative of NRC's Office of International and State Programs acts as Cadre Policy Group leader and either chairs or designates the chairman for all Regional Steering Committee meetings.

In December 1974 NRC sent a letter to the State Governors advising them that a cadre was available, at no cost to the State, for direct assistance on specific radiation emergency planning needs. Examples of the types of assistance provided by a cadre include: interpretation and application of Federal radiation emergency planning guidelines and development and/or critique of exercises based on a State's radiation emergency plan.

The following priorities were established for cadre visits.

1. States which had operating nuclear facilities and had their radiation emergency plans reviewed by the NRC.
2. Other States with operating nuclear facilities.
3. States contiguous to States with operating facilities.
4. States with nuclear facilities under construction.

The first State was visited early in December 1974, and by November 1975 cadres had visited 12 States, of which 11 had operating nuclear powerplants within or near their borders.

We accompanied a cadre on one of their State visits in which they were requested to assist in developing a training exercise to test the State's emergency plan. The cadre included the Cadre Policy Group leader from NRC, a regional representative from the Federal Preparedness Agency, and headquarters and regional representatives from the Environmental Protection Agency, the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

At the conclusion of the 3-day visit, State officials thought the conference was successful and that the cadre was very helpful in planning an exercise to test the radiation emergency plan.

We agree that the cadre was helpful to the State. We did notice, however, that no member was familiar with the individual emergency plans for nuclear powerplants within the State. These plans are prepared by licensees and reviewed and approved by NRC's Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation and identify local government commitments for providing assistance to licensees. We believe that NRC representatives who are familiar with licensees' emergency

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plans could help State officials understand the problems between State and local plans, especially in preparing exercises to test the total response capability of the State, local governments, and licensees.

In commenting on our report, NRC stated that their field inspectors (Office of Inspection and Enforcement) are not permitted to participate in meetings with State and local officials to provide advice, assistance, or training in preparing or implementing State plans. The basis for this restriction is to avoid any possible claim of conflict of interest (whether real or apparent) on the part of the field inspectors. For example, events at licensed facilities which necessitate implementing the emergency plans or procedures are investigated by NRC field inspectors. The scope of such an investigation could include an evaluation of both the actions taken by licensees and any response actions (if required) taken by State and local governments. Therefore, the NRC field inspectors should not be placed in a position in which they may be called on to review and evaluate actions taken under plans which they helped to develop.

NRC did state, however, that the cadre program could be strengthened, as funding allowed, by assigning representatives from the Office of International and State Programs to the NRC regional offices where they could participate more actively with the States.

NRC's Office of International and State Programs is currently operating this program with three professional staff members, all based at NRC headquarters. We believe NRC should assign a high priority to providing the Office of International and State Programs with representatives at least in the NRC regional offices in Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Georgia, where they would have ready access to those States with 48 of the 56 nuclear powerplants currently licensed to operate.

During the cadre visit that we attended, there were a number of questions raised concerning the ERDA radiological assistance program. The State personnel asked some basic questions about the program and whether it would send representatives to participate in a State drill. Having representatives from the cognizant ERDA Operations Offices on the cadres would, in our opinion, provide an opportunity to inform the State officials of the assistance offered under the program and to answer their questions about it.

In commenting on our report, ERDA agreed with our recommendation that it assign representatives from its regional Operations Offices to the cadres. It believes it can contribute to field assistance because of its experience in responding to real emergencies and its 20 years of interaction with various State groups.

NRC officials were pleased with the overall participation of the various agencies on the Federal Interagency Field Training Cadres. Some of the Regional Steering Committees, however, were much more active than others in working with the States, primarily because of the efforts of individual Steering Committee representatives. On the other hand, some Steering Committee representatives showed that they had scant knowledge of the purpose and operations of the cadres and that they were not contributing to the program.

The Cadre Policy Group has developed a document which has been in draft form for more than a year entitled "Role of the Regional Steering Committee in State and Local Government Radiological Emergency Response Planning." This document provides detailed listings of the responsibilities of each Federal agency regarding Steering Committee operations, including cross references to applicable sections of the NRC "Guide and Checklist." (See on p. 9 and app. III.) The document also includes guidance on cadre evaluations of State and local radiation emergency plans.

STATES' VIEWS OF FEDERAL ROLE
IN RADIATION EMERGENCY PLANNING

We asked responsible State officials what they felt the Federal role should be in radiation emergency planning. Following is a summary of some of the principal comments made by the officials in the four States we visited. Most of the comments, or similar ones, were made by officials from at least two of the States.

--Federal grant funds are not the answer if they are only available for a specified time and purpose, because programs initiated with Federal funds must be maintained with State funds or dropped after the grant period. The staff working under the grant must either be existing staff, which may tend to spread them too thin, or added staff, which presents a personnel problem when the grant work is completed.

- A task force approach or coordinated effort on the part of the Federal agencies involved in emergency planning could (1) provide funding continually to the States so that State organizations responsive to the interest of these Federal agencies could be established and maintained, (2) eliminate duplication of effort since data developed by State organizations would be available to all of the interested Federal agencies, and (3) provide readily available resource people from the different Federal agencies for information and guidance to the States.
- NRC should establish a traveling training team which would conduct seminars at the individual States. One seminar should be directed at the role of the police (both State and local) in both fixed-facility accidents and transportation accidents. Another should be directed at the role of State officials who are involved in the radiation emergency plan. Also NRC should use the existing State training organization to develop both State instructors and training material.
- Neither NRC nor ERDA should assume direct responsibility and authority for coping with an extensive radiation hazard within States, as this is a State function.
- Statewide drills to test the radiation emergency plan may not be practical; however, limited tests are necessary, especially of communications systems.

CONCLUSIONS

All State plans for dealing with radiation emergencies need improvement. Adequate emergency plans for coping with radiation accidents, however small the probability, are necessary to protect the public health and safety.

Since intensifying its efforts to assist States to develop radiation emergency plans, NRC has made progress by:

- Revising its guidelines for developing and evaluating State and local radiation emergency response plans.
- Evaluating State plans on a priority basis.

--In conjunction with other Federal agencies, developing training programs for State and local officials.

Using Federal Interagency Field Training Cadres can be an effective means of assisting State and local governments in radiation emergency planning. The success of the effort, however, depends substantially on the commitment and knowledge of the Federal representatives who deal directly with State and local officials. The Cadre Policy Group should work with the participating Federal agencies to see that fully qualified representatives are assigned to the Regional Steering Committees. The guidance on Steering Committee operations should help improve their activities and should be issued in final form as soon as possible to remove them from their ad hoc status.

The efforts of the cadres in dealing with State and local officials could be improved by the participation of full-time regional representatives of NRC's Office of International and State Programs who are familiar with licensees' emergency plans and representatives of ERDA's regional Operations Offices who are familiar with the radiological assistance program. These representatives could help provide State and local officials with a better understanding of licensees' emergency planning and of Federal assistance available to help them deal with radiation emergencies.

The success of Federal efforts to improve State radiation emergency plans now depends substantially on how committed the States are to developing adequate plans. The extent of those commitments is not yet clear.

To improve the chances of success of the Federal efforts, NRC may have to consider alternatives which would provide greater leverage under its lead agency role in getting States to prepare adequate radiation emergency plans. For example, as legislative alternatives, NRC could be given authority through the Federal Preparedness Agency to provide funds to supplement States in developing radiation emergency plans

--under a grant program specifically authorizing such funds or

--under a program providing NRC with contract authority.

NRC has contracts with some States to monitor radiation around nuclear facilities. Such contracts could be expanded

to supplement States' development and maintenance of radiation emergency response capabilities. A contractual arrangement could answer States' objections to continuing support of programs started with short-term Federal funding.

Examples of more readily available administrative alternatives would be for NRC and the Federal Preparedness Agency, with the assistance of the Office of Management and Budget, to:

- Work with FDAA to encourage the States to use part of their FDAA grant funds to develop radiation emergency plans, particularly those States that did not address such planning in their grant work plans.
- Work with the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency to encourage the States to use part of their civil defense assistance to develop and operate radiation emergency plans.

There is also a need to resolve the delays in funding training programs for State and local personnel. If such delays cannot be resolved in a timely manner, there may be a need for NRC and the Federal Preparedness Agency to ask the Office of Management and Budget to provide adequate funding through the participating Federal agencies.

If Federal efforts to improve State radiation emergency plans are unsuccessful, NRC would have to determine whether it should continue to license nuclear facilities in States without adequate radiation emergency plans.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE CHAIRMAN, NRC,
AND THE ADMINISTRATOR, ERDA

We recommend that the Chairman, NRC, in coordination with the Director, Federal Preparedness Agency, periodically report to the Congress on the status of Federal efforts in assisting States to develop adequate radiation emergency plans, setting out:

- The States' actions in improving their plans.
- The relationships and commitments of the various Federal agencies involved.
- Any recommendations for legislation or other plans to enable NRC to get States to prepare adequate radiation emergency plans.

We also recommend that:

- The Chairman, NRC, provide the Office of International and State Programs with representatives at the NRC regional offices to participate with the Federal Interagency Field Training Cadres and to provide for direct communications between that Office and State and local officials.
- The Administrator, ERDA, assign representatives of the cognizant ERDA Operations Offices to participate with the Federal Interagency Field Training Cadres.

AGENCY COMMENTS AND OUR EVALUATION

In commenting on our proposed report, NRC disagreed with the first recommendation. It felt that we had provided no rationale for recommending the status report and that no useful purpose would be served since it already provided an annual report to the Congress on its yearly activities and provided an annual report to the Federal Preparedness Agency on the status of emergency planning activities.

Congressional interest in radiation emergency response planning has been expressed in the public media and in personal contacts with GAO staff members. In addition, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy specifically requested that NRC report on actions taken or planned to correct the deficiencies in State radiation emergency plans noted by the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards. (See p. 9.) We believe the Congress should be kept informed on the status of these State plans, particularly since this interagency effort was initiated over 3 years ago and NRC still does not fully concur with any State plan. Neither of the annual reports NRC mentioned provide the Congress with detailed information on the three areas specified in our recommendation.

NRC and ERDA agreed with our recommendations that they provide representatives to strengthen the interagency field assistance program. Their specific comments are included on pages 16 and 17, respectively.

CHAPTER 3

SCOPE OF REVIEW

We did our work at:

- NRC's region III, Glen Ellyn, Illinois.
- NRC headquarters, Bethesda, Maryland.
- ERDA's Chicago Operations Office, Argonne, Illinois.
- Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, Department of Defense, Washington, D.C.
- FDAA, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C.
- Federal Preparedness Agency, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C.
- Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C.
- Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.
- 10 nuclear powerplants at 6 sites in 4 States.
- The corresponding local and State agencies for each powerplant site.

Our work at NRC region III included discussions with officials responsible for evaluating and monitoring licensees' emergency plans and reviews of inspection reports and other related documents.

We discussed the agencies' responsibilities in assisting States to develop radiation emergency plans with officials of NRC; Defense Civil Preparedness Agency; Environmental Protection Agency; Federal Disaster Assistance Administration; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; and Federal Preparedness Agency.

We discussed the radiological assistance program with ERDA officials and reviewed related documents.

We discussed emergency response plans with officials at 10 nuclear powerplants, including their agreements with

local authorities to obtain emergency assistance. We discussed with local authorities their understanding of these assistance agreements, and we observed their emergency facilities and equipment.

We reviewed State plans and held discussions with State officials responsible for radiation emergency planning to find out what plans had been or were being developed, any problems encountered in the development of the plans, and their views on what the Federal role in this area should be.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICE
ASSIGNING FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING ASSISTANCE

**NUCLEAR INCIDENT PLANNING—
FIXED FACILITIES**

Notice of Interagency Responsibilities

The following notice of interagency responsibilities is issued by the Office of Emergency Preparedness in order to provide full public information concerning the general course and method by which certain nuclear incident planning responsibilities are channeled and determined (5 U.S.C. 552(a)(1)(B)).

Purpose.—This statement sets forth the responsibilities as agreed between certain Federal agencies in connection with fixed facility nuclear incident planning at the Federal level and for the provision of planning assistance to State and local governments.

Background.—Formal statement of the respective roles of the various Federal departments and agencies is made in connection with the role of the Office of Emergency Preparedness in coordinating the emergency planning efforts of the Federal agencies as assigned by Executive Order 11651. Current planning activities are taking place at all levels of Government as well as in private industry. At the Federal level, several agencies have been cooperating on an informal, ad hoc basis to lend assistance to State and local governments in nuclear incident planning.

Responsibilities.—The Atomic Energy Commission will be the lead operating agency in nuclear incident planning activities among Federal agencies and in Federal assistance to State and local governments, and the Office of Emergency Preparedness will exercise general monitoring of these activities. Responsibilities of AEC, OEP and other Federal agencies are detailed below.

The Atomic Energy Commission will be responsible for:

1. Issuance of instructions on nuclear incident planning to other Federal agencies related to national level planning and related to their responsibilities and authorities in dealing with State and local governments.
2. Development and promulgation of guidance to States and localities, in coordination with other Federal agencies, for the preparation of radiological emergency response plans.
3. Review and concurrence with such plans. (Proper correlation among State, local government, State, and national plans, e.g., Interagency Radiological Assistance Plan (IRAP), is an element of this review.)

4. On the technical side:

- a. Determination of the accident potential at each fixed nuclear facility.
- b. Issuance of guidance for establishment of effective systems of radiation detection and measurement in nuclear incidents.

The Environmental Protection Agency will be responsible for:

1. Establishment of Action guidelines based on projected radiation exposure levels which might result from nuclear incidents.
2. Recommendations as to appropriate protective measures which can be taken by governmental authorities to ameliorate the consequences of an incident and reduce the potential population exposure in consideration of the possible radiation levels.
3. Assistance to State health departments or other State agencies that have responsibilities for radiological response, in the development of their emergency plans, following the guidelines issued by AEC.

4. Cooperation with AEC in establishment of radiation detection and measurement systems.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare will be responsible for:

1. Assistance to State health departments, State hospital associations, and other professional organizations, and ambulance services, in the development of plans for the prevention of adverse effects from exposure to radiation and for health and medical care responses to nuclear incidents consistent with guidelines issued by AEC and plans of other agencies.

2. Recommendations as to appropriate planning actions necessary for evaluation, prevention and control of radioactive contamination of foods, drugs, and animal feeds.

3. Collaboration with EPA in the determination of radiation exposure levels related to the health and safety of ambulance services and hospital personnel.

4. Cooperation with AEC in establishing radiation detection and measurement systems for ambulance services and hospital emergency departments.

The Defense Civil Preparedness Agency will be responsible for:

1. Assistance to State and local authorities in planning the general emergency preparedness actions required in response to nuclear incidents, consistent with AEC guidance.
2. Recommendations and guidance on the use of the civil defense radiological monitoring system.

APPENDIX I

APPENDIX I

The Office of Emergency Preparedness will exercise general monitorship of Federal nuclear planning activities. This will include:

1. Review and endorsement of AEC policy directives to other Federal agencies and policy guidance to States.
2. Assistance in resolving Federal interagency or Federal-State problems when necessary to the fulfillment of AEC's assigned mission.
3. Encouragement of States to produce nuclear incident plans as part of their general State emergency planning.
4. Assistance to AEC in developing priorities among those areas where nuclear incident planning is required.
5. Facilitating State and local contacts for AEC.

Other Federal agencies will be involved in specific instances of nuclear incident planning participation and assistance in accordance with their basic responsibilities and functions. Details of such participation as part of the coordinated Federal effort will be a development of each localized planning activity.

Dated: January 17, 1973.

G. A. LINCOLN, Director,
Office of Emergency Preparedness.
[FR Doc. 74-1384 Filed 1-22-73; 8:45 am]

FEDERAL REGISTER, VOL. 38, NO. 16—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1973

FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICE
 ASSIGNING FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR
 RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING ASSISTANCE

**GENERAL SERVICES
 ADMINISTRATION**

Federal Preparedness Agency

**RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENT EMERGENCY
 RESPONSE PLANNING; FIXED FACILITIES
 AND TRANSPORTATION**

Interagency Responsibilities

This notice is issued by the Federal Preparedness Agency, General Services Administration (GSA), to provide full public information concerning the general course and method by which certain radiological incident emergency response planning responsibilities are channeled and determined (5 USC 552(a)(1)(B)). It supersedes the Federal Register notice of January 24, 1973 (33 FR 2359), published by the Office of Emergency Preparedness.

Purpose. To state the responsibilities as agreed between certain Federal agencies for radiological emergency response planning covering fixed nuclear facilities and transportation incidents involving radioactive materials and for providing coordinated Federal assistance to State and local governments in their emergency response planning related to such incidents. Policy and planning guidance to Federal agencies for assistance to States will be directed toward those incidents whose effects extend beyond the boundaries of the facility or site or the immediate area of an incident involving the transportation of radioactive material. It is intended that the plans and arrangements developed by Federal agencies and by the States for responding to the contingencies set forth in this notice will be encompassed subsequently in Federal and State planning documents which provide for the full spectrum of peacetime nuclear emergencies. It is also intended that this Statement of Responsibilities will provide a continuing stimulus to State and local government emergency planning for responding to radiological incidents.

Background—Formal statement of the roles of the Federal departments and agencies, as set forth in this notice, is made pursuant to Executive Orders 11651 and 11490 and in connection with the responsibility of the Federal Preparedness Agency to stimulate vigorous State and local participation in emergency preparedness measures and in achieving a coordinated working relationship between the various elements of State governments and the Federal agencies to which specific emergency preparedness functions have been assigned. While

there is substantial assurance of an exceedingly low probability of incidents involving radioactive materials in fixed nuclear facilities and in the transportation of those materials, the anticipated proliferation of nuclear power plants and materials in the near future requires early consideration of this problem and adequate emergency planning for such contingencies. At the Federal level, several agencies are cooperating to lend assistance to State and local governments in developing emergency plans for fixed nuclear facilities and the transportation of nuclear materials. Current planning activities are taking place at all levels of government, as well as in private industry.

Responsibilities. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is the lead agency in radiological incident emergency response planning, training and other assistance activities covered in this notice. The Federal Preparedness Agency, GSA, exercises general monitorship of these activities. Responsibilities of NRC, the Federal Preparedness Agency, GSA, and other Federal agencies are detailed below.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is responsible for:

1. Issuance of guidance to other Federal agencies concerning their responsibilities and authorities in radiological incident emergency response planning and in providing planning assistance to State and local governments.
2. Development and promulgation of guidance to State and local governments in coordination with other Federal agencies for the preparation of radiological emergency response plans.
3. Review and concurrence in such plans. (Proper correlation among State, local government, licensee, and national plans is an element of this review.)
4. Determination of the accident potential at each licensed fixed nuclear facility.
5. Issuance of guidance for establishment of effective systems of emergency radiation detection and measurement.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for:

1. Establishment of Protection Action Guides (PAG) in coordination with appropriate Federal agencies. These guides will be in terms of projected radiation doses which might result from radiological incidents at fixed nuclear facilities or in the transportation of radioactive materials.

2. Recommendations as to appropriate protective actions which can be taken by governmental authorities to ameliorate the consequences of a radiological incident at a fixed nuclear facility or from an incident involving transportation of radioactive materials.

3. Providing assistance, following the guidance issued by NRC, to State agencies with radiological emergency response responsibilities in the development of their emergency plans relative to nuclear facilities and transportation incidents involving radioactive materials.

4. The establishment of emergency radiation detection and measurement systems guidelines in cooperation with NRC.

The Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) is responsible for:

1. Providing guidance, consistent with NRC guidance, to State and local governments on the development of that portion of their radiological incident emergency response planning which is related to ERDA-managed and operated facilities and ERDA-controlled radioactive materials in transit to assure that: (a) State and local planning are coordinated with ERDA and ERDA contractor radiological incident response planning; and (b) State and local response capabilities and resources are fully coordinated with ERDA to mitigate the offsite consequences of radiological incidents.

2. Cooperation with the involved Federal agencies in the development and implementation of radiological emergency response planning assistance for State and local governments, consistent with NRC guidance.

3. Determination of the accident potential at each non-licensed ERDA fixed nuclear facility.

4. Assisting other agencies in the development and establishment of guidelines on effective systems of emergency radiation detection and measurement, including instrumentation, for State and local governments, in cooperation with NRC.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (DHEW) is responsible for:

1. Assisting State health departments, State hospital associations, and other professional organizations and ambulance services in the development of plans for the prevention of adverse effects from exposure to radiation, including the use of prophylactic drugs to reduce radiation dose to specific organs. This includes health and medical care responses to radiological incidents, consistent with guidelines issued by NRC.

2. Issuance of guidance on appropriate planning actions necessary for evaluating and preventing radioactive contamination of foods and animal feeds, and the control and use of such products should they become contaminated.

3. Issuance of guidance on emergency radiation doses related to the health and safety of ambulance services, hospital and other health care personnel, in cooperation with EPA.

4. Establishing and issuing guidelines for radiation detection and measurement systems for use by ambulance services and hospital emergency departments, in cooperation with NRC.

The Department of Transportation (DOT) is responsible for:

1. Providing guidelines, in cooperation with NRC and other Federal agencies, and consistent with NRC guidance, for the development of that portion of State and local emergency plans pertaining to transportation incidents involving radioactive materials as described in the Purpose portion of this statement.

2. Assistance to State and local governments in emergency planning for such transportation incidents.

The Defense Civil Preparedness Agency (DCPA) is responsible for:

1. Assistance to State and local authorities in planning the emergency preparedness actions required to provide the mechanism for coordinating emergency operations in response to radiological incidents, consistent with NRC guidance.

2. Issuance of guidance on the use of civil defense resources including warning, communications, training, and radiological defense emergency response systems.

Federal Disaster Assistance Administration (FDAA) of the Department of Housing and Urban Development is responsible for:

1. Providing guidance to State and local authorities on the disaster preparedness aspects of State emergency planning for fixed nuclear facilities and transportation incidents involving radioactive materials, consistent with NRC guidance, for the preparation of radiological emergency response plans.

2. Recommendations to NRC as to appropriate planning actions necessary for evaluation and review of State and local planning activities developed under this notice.

The Federal Preparedness Agency (FPA), GSA, will exercise general monitoring of Federal radiological emergency response planning and training activities related to this notice. Specifically, FPA responsibilities include:

1. Review and enforcement of NRC guidance to other Federal agencies and NRC guidance and planning assistance to State and local governments.

2. Assistance in resolving Federal interagency or Federal-State problems when necessary to the fulfillment of the responsibilities to Federal agencies in this notice.

3. Encouragement of States to produce plans related to this notice as part of their general State emergency planning.

4. Assistance to NRC, ERDA and DOT in developing priorities, when required, for providing this planning assistance to State and local governments.

5. Facilitating State and local contracts for NRC, ERDA and DOT.

6. Maintaining an overview of planning activities and providing policy and planning guidance when required.

Participating Federal agencies will support the development and conduct of emergency response preparedness programs, to include training, consistent with their respective responsibilities.

Other Federal agencies will be involved in specific instances of radiological incident emergency response planning participation and assistance in accordance with their basic responsibilities and functions. Details of such participation as part of the coordinated Federal effort will be a development of each localized planning activity.

Dated: December 10, 1975.

LESLIE W. BRAY, JR.,
Director, Federal Preparedness
Agency, General Services Administration.

[FR Doc. 75-34836 Filed 12-23-75; 8:45 am]

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AREAS TO BE ADDRESSED
IN STATE RADIATION EMERGENCY PLANS¹

Assign the authority and responsibility for emergency planning within all levels of State and local government.

Identify emergency response support organizations including a description of specific response capabilities.

Establish mutual support arrangements with contiguous States.

Establish liaison with Federal assist agencies, nuclear facilities, and others capable of assisting in an emergency.

Determine the need and procedures for notifications and exchange of information.

Develop comprehensive communications systems.

Establish control over the dissemination of public information.

Identify equipment and facilities needed, their location, and availability.

Identify and coordinate the methods, systems, and equipment to be used by State and local governments and nuclear facilities for assessing emergencies.

Establish protective response measures for reacting to the spread of contamination.

Establish systems for assessing and limiting radiation exposure.

Identify and establish the role of medical facilities in caring for contaminated persons.

Coordinate plans for recovery and reentry to evacuated offsite areas.

¹Summarized from "Guide and Checklist for Development and Evaluation of State and Local Government Radiological Emergency Response Plans in Support of Fixed Nuclear Facilities," revised 12/1/74 (WASH-1293).

Provide for testing and evaluation of the radiation emergency plan through periodic drills and exercises.

Establish and maintain training program for State and local personnel and coordinate it with training program of nuclear facility licensee.

Provide for annual review and updating of radiation emergency plans.

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PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS
RESPONSIBLE FOR
ACTIVITIES DISCUSSED IN THIS REPORT

	<u>Tenure of office</u>	
	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
<u>NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION</u>		
CHAIRMAN:		
William A. Anders	Jan. 1975	Present
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AND STATE PROGRAMS:		
Joseph D. Lafleur, Jr. (acting)	Sept. 1975	Present
Herbert H. Brown	Jan. 1975	Sept. 1975
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF NUCLEAR REACTOR REGULATION:		
Benard C. Rusche	Apr. 1975	Present
Edson G. Case (acting)	Jan. 1975	Apr. 1975
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT:		
John G. Davis (acting)	Jan. 1976	Present
Donald F. Knuth	Jan. 1975	Jan. 1976
<u>ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION</u>		
ADMINISTRATOR:		
Robert C. Seamans, Jr.	Jan. 1975	Present
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR ENVIRONMENT AND SAFETY:		
James L. Liverman	Jan. 1975	Present
<u>ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION¹</u>		
CHAIRMAN:		
Dixy Lee Ray	Feb. 1973	Jan. 1975
James R. Schlesinger	Aug. 1971	Feb. 1973

¹On January 19, 1975, the Atomic Energy Commission was abolished and its responsibilities as discussed in this report were transferred to NRC.

APPENDIX IV

APPENDIX IV

	<u>Tenure of office</u>	
	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
GENERAL MANAGER:		
Robert O. Thorne (acting)	Jan. 1975	Jan. 1975
John A. Erlewine	Jan. 1974	Dec. 1974
Robert E. Hollingsworth	Aug. 1964	Jan. 1974
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER FOR BIOMEDICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND SAFETY PROGRAMS:		
James L. Liverman	May 1973	Jan. 1975
DIRECTOR OF REGULATION:		
L. Manning Muntzing	Oct. 1971	Jan. 1975
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT LIAISON:		
Herbert H. Brown	Apr. 1974	Jan. 1975
Clifford K. Beck	May 1972	Apr. 1974
DIRECTOR OF LICENSING:		
Edson G. Case (acting)	July 1974	Jan. 1975
John F. O'Leary	July 1972	June 1974
DIRECTOR OF REGULATORY OPERATIONS:		
Donald F. Knuth	July 1973	Jan. 1975
Frank E. Kruesi	July 1972	June 1973
Lawrence D. Low (acting)	Apr. 1972	June 1972

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE:		
Donald Rumsfeld	Nov. 1975	Present
James R. Schlesinger	July 1973	Nov. 1975
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE CIVIL PREPAREDNESS AGENCY:		
John E. Davis	May 1969	Present

¹ Before May 1972, this was the Office of Civil Defense.