

## Actions for each Emergency Classification Level (ECL)

### Nuclear Regulatory Commission Emergency Classifications

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has established Emergency Classifications that group events or conditions according to (1) potential or actual effects or consequences, and (2) resulting onsite and offsite response actions.



The emergency classifications increase in severity from Notification of Unusual Event (NUE); Alert; Site Area Emergency (SAE); and General Emergency (GE). This planning guide will describe the actions taken by the State, Risk Counties and Utility as if the event transitions from the lowest ECL to the highest and most severe ECL.

### State of Minnesota

If the Utility declares an emergency at either of the two nuclear generating plants in Minnesota, the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) is activated. The governor or authorized representative directs SEOC operations, and the Department of Public Safety Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM) coordinates agency response to the event. Using the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the incident command structure (ICS), the state provides direction and control for the response as outlined in the Minnesota Emergency Operations Plan (MEOP).

### Notification of Unusual Event (NUE)

A NUE is a low-level event that poses no threat to public safety but warrants an increased awareness on the part of plant and off-site agencies.

- The utility notifies the Minnesota duty officer.
- The Minnesota duty officer notifies various personnel as indicated by standard operating guidelines.
- The state and the utility may initiate communication about technical issues.
- NUE status is maintained until verbal termination or escalation to a higher ECL takes place.

### Alert

An Alert is a low-level condition that poses no threat to public safety but precautionary mobilization of certain response functions will be implemented.

- The utility notifies the Minnesota duty officer.
- The Minnesota duty officer notifies HSEM staff and state agencies.
- The SEOC is activated and fully staffed.
- State agencies report to SEOC as required by the MEOP.
- Governor signs an executive order activating portions of the Minnesota National Guard. The order also authorizes state agencies to support response activities and establishes the Governor's authorized representative (GAR).
- The SEOC establishes communications with risk counties.
- A joint information center (JIC) is established with representatives from state agencies, counties and the utility.
- Joint media briefings are coordinated from the JIC.

- An information hotline is established.
- SEOC notifies the National Operations Center (NOC) and FEMA Region V Operations Center.
- State and federal agencies are notified of the situation. These may include:
  - State radiological assistance monitoring teams
  - Minnesota Department of Transportation (MNDOT) personnel may place barricades for traffic control
  - State Patrol troopers for traffic control points
  - Department of Agriculture (MDA) field teams
  - Department of Natural Resources (DNR) field teams
  - Emergency worker decontamination centers
  - Reception centers (where the general public goes for monitoring and decontamination)
  - U.S. Department of Energy radiological assistance
- All school districts in the 10-mile emergency planning zone (EPZ) are notified and asked to review their evacuation/relocation plans.
- Designated CVS Pharmacies located in Target Stores are asked to discontinue distribution of potassium iodide (KI).
- Air, rail and river traffic control centers are notified and alerted that restrictions may be needed in the future.
- Special populations (anybody needing additional time to evacuate, including home day cares, nursing homes, etc.) in the 10-mile EPZ are notified of the situation through general media releases.
- The SEOC Planning and Assessment Center (PAC) monitors current weather conditions and

analyzes possible scenarios if the situation at the plant deteriorates.

- National Atmospheric Release Advisory Center (NARAC) assistance may be requested for plume mapping.
- Evacuation routes are reviewed for impediments.
- Counties are consulted about any special events or concerns that may affect protective action recommendations.
- If conditions at the plant continue to degrade, the SEOC may recommend to counties that school districts in the 10-mile EPZ be notified to have buses placed on standby for evacuation or relocation.
- Alert status is maintained until termination, or escalation to a higher ECL takes place.

#### Hostile Action-Based Incident (Alert)

- Communication with Local Law Enforcement at the county command post and staging area is established.
- SEOC notifies appropriate Chemical Assessment Teams, State Patrol Tactical Team, Bomb Squads and Technical Rescue Teams for activation and standby status.
- Media advisory is released for residents to stay indoors and keep off the roadways.
- Request air space restrictions and close river traffic.

#### Site Area Emergency (SAE)

A Site Area Emergency is declared if events are in progress or have occurred which have caused (or likely will cause) major failures of plant functions that protect the public. At this time a full activation of response functions is necessary. Precautionary protective actions for high-risk portions of the general public may be recommended.

- The utility notifies the Minnesota duty officer or the Planning and Assessment Center (PAC).
- Governor issues a declaration of a State of Emergency.

- SEOC may recommend to counties that school districts with schools within the 10-mile EPZ are relocated to their designated sister school locations outside of the 10-mile EPZ.
- All school districts in the 10-mile EPZ may be advised not to send school children who live within the 10-mile EPZ home from schools outside the EPZ.
- Special populations (anybody needing additional time to evacuate, including home day cares, nursing homes, etc.) may be notified to consider relocating outside the 10-mile EPZ through the general media releases.
- State radiological teams may be pre-positioned to track potential radioactivity release.
- U.S. Department of Energy radiological assistance may be initiated.
- MDA may issue a livestock advisory recommending that livestock within 50 miles of the plant be sheltered and placed on stored feed. MDA also assesses the need to extend the livestock advisory to other areas.
- The SEOC, through MNDOT, may request closures of airspace (temporary flight restriction up to 10,000 ft.), rail and river traffic in the 10-mile EPZ.
- MNDOT personnel may place traffic control barricades in predetermined locations.
- Reception centers may be set up and staffed to receive and monitor evacuees.
- Area hospitals are alerted and bed availability is determined.
- State land within the 10-mile EPZ may be closed.
- Preparations are made to evacuate or shelter-in-place populations in special facilities such as jails, hospitals and nursing homes.
- Emergency worker decontamination facilities may be setup.
- SEOC and PAC analyze information from the utility and off-site monitoring to continually assess protective actions.

- Maintain SAE status until verbal termination or escalation to a General Emergency.

#### Hostile Action-Based Incident (SAE)

- State liaison sent to the command post via the county EOC.
- Two-mile traffic and access control points are implemented to restrict traffic.
- JIC issues media advisory for locals to stay indoors, off roadways and out of the area.
- Inform staff at traffic and access control points to allow utility employees and field teams with proper identification through to support on-site response activities.

#### General Emergency (GE)

If a GE is declared, conditions have degraded to a point threatening public safety, and some form of protective action will be initiated.

- The utility notifies the Minnesota duty officer or the SEOC PAC.
- The state recommends evacuation or sheltering in a predetermined 2-mile radius and 5-mile area downwind (for Prairie Island, if the wind is below 5 mph, evacuation or sheltering occurs within the entire 5-mile radius) in the case of actual or projected severe core damage or loss of control of the facility. The state will continue to assess the need to extend evacuation distances. The state will recommend the self-administration of KI for emergency workers if this has not been done already.
- The state recommends self-administration of KI for the entire population within the evacuation or sheltering area as a secondary protective measure.
- Emergency information will be relayed to the general public and special populations via special news bulletins (SNBs) after the Emergency Alert System (EAS) and outdoor warning sirens are activated.
- The JIC will provide additional information through media briefings.

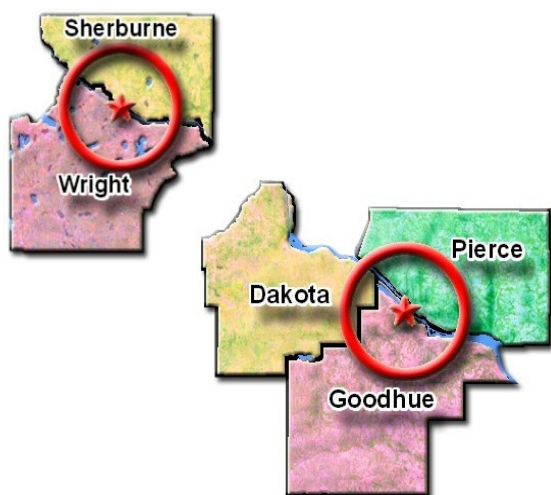
- Residents in the remainder of the EPZ are advised to go indoors and listen to EAS and SNB messages.
- Minnesota State Patrol and local jurisdictions staff traffic and access control points to assist evacuations.
- State radiological field teams conduct radiological monitoring in the area to detect and track any release of radioactive material. The National Guard 55th Civil Support Team may be used to support this mission if needed.
- The PAC conducts dose analysis of utility-provided release mixture and radiological field team data. The PAC also evaluates the need for any protective action recommendations outside the 10-mile EPZ.
- The Intermediate Phase Task Force (IPTF) is established to review recommendations to protect the food supply in the EPZ.
- MDA establishes an agricultural control area in areas 50 miles downwind from the plant. Agricultural control areas may be expanded or contracted when lab analysis of samples indicate radiation levels that exceed FDA guidelines for annual consumption of food products in the control area.
- DNR puts restrictions on hunting, fishing and recreational land use in the 50-mile downwind area.
- Hospitals are notified of the evacuation order.
- State of Minnesota will initiate a request for a Federal Emergency Declaration requesting emergency protective measures (Category B) and direct federal assistance under the Public Assistance Program.
- Maintain general emergency status until verbal termination.
- State is the lead agency for making protective action decisions (PADs).
- If a release occurs as a result of hostile action, there may be a pull-back of assets to a safe location.

#### Hostile Action-Based Incident (GE)

- SEOC to coordinate with Command Post to bring field monitoring teams closer when tactically safe to do so.
- If control of the site is lost, the state will request direct federal assistance to take back control of the plant.

## Risk County Government

Counties in the EPZ respond to incidents at nuclear generating plants in accordance with their emergency operations plans. Each county's activities are intended to protect lives and property, ensure continuity of government, provide essential services, and support local units of government. The county activates its EOC to carry out these activities. The county EOC allows information to be exchanged between county departments and coordinates operations with other counties, state and federal agencies and tribal communities. County EOC staff are in direct contact with the state EOC and advised of all recommended protective actions.



### Notification of Unusual Event (NUE)

- The utility notifies the county dispatch centers.
- County emergency management directors are notified by dispatch.
- NUE status is maintained until verbal termination or escalation to a higher ECL takes place.

### Alert

- The utility notifies the county dispatch centers.
- The county EOCs are activated.
- County public information officers are sent to the JIC.
- County-operated emergency worker decontamination centers are notified and put on standby.
- County assesses special events or concerns that may affect protective action recommendations.
- County notifies school superintendents within the 10-mile EPZ.
- School superintendents notify bus transportation companies and put them on standby for evacuation.
- Alert status is maintained until verbal termination, ECL reduction or escalation to a higher ECL takes place.

### Hostile Action Based-Incident (Alert)

- Local law enforcement (LLE) to respond to 911 calls for assistance as normal.
- Command post and staging are established near the site; unified command is established to coordinate the responsibilities of the utility, LLE, and state and federal agencies.
- LLE to request tactical teams/resources according to the incident from other agencies.
- LLE initiates a sweep of the owner-controlled area. When additional resources assemble, LLE pairs up with the utility security forces at tactical staging area.

### Site Area Emergency (SAE)

- The utility notifies the dispatch centers or the county EOC.
- Counties may notify school superintendents to evacuate schools within the 10-mile EPZ to predetermined sister schools outside the affected area or to shelter in place within their current school after agreement with the SEOC.
- County EOC establishes communication with SEOC.
- County operated emergency worker decontamination centers may be setup and staffed.
- Road blocks are established as necessary.
- County boards declare a State of Emergency.
- Maintain SAE status until verbal termination or escalation to a GE. Termination of this ECL requires NRC approval.

### Hostile Action-Based Incident (SAE)

- Implement 2-mile traffic and access control points and close Interstate 94 (Monticello).
- City police/county sheriff will provide LLE to support schools.

### General Emergency (GE)

- The utility notifies the dispatch centers.
- PADs are implemented as necessary.
- Counties sound their sirens and deputies run their routes for evacuation as called for.
- Mobility-impaired persons are evacuated.
- Counties prepare for the re-entry and relocation of the displaced population.
- Maintain GE status until verbal termination. Termination of this ECL requires NRC approval.

### Hostile Action-Based Incident (GE)

- Implement PADS for the 2-mile and 5-mile areas.
- If a release occurs as a result of hostile action, there may be a pull-back of assets to a safe location.
- Radiological exposure control to be implemented at the GE, if not already done.
- Incident commander is responsible for relocating the command post and staging per recommendations from the SEOC and PAC.
- If control of the facility is lost, the state will request direct federal assistance to take back control of the facility.

## Utility

Control room operators continuously monitor the operation of nuclear generating plant. When an unexpected event occurs, its effect on the public is evaluated. If necessary, the utility communicates an ECL to federal, state and county governments.



## Notification of Unusual Event (NUE)

- Utility assesses and responds to the abnormal condition.
- Minnesota duty officer, local county dispatchers, tribes and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) are promptly notified of the unusual event status and reason for the ECL.
- NUE is escalated to a more severe class, if appropriate, or terminated by a briefing of off-site authorities at EOCs by phone followed by a faxed, written summary.

## Alert

- The state(s), local county dispatchers, tribes and NRC are promptly notified of Alert status and reason for the ECL.
- Utility staff report to the SEOC.
- On-shift resources are augmented by activating the Technical Support Center (TSC), Operational Support Center (OSC), and the Emergency Operations Facility (EOF). These facilities are activated at the nuclear generating plant to assist the control room; TSC and the OSC, which are located on the property and owned by the utility, are activated to deploy teams to operate and repair equipment and monitor radiological conditions in the plant.
- The EOF is activated to provide engineering support to the control room and to communicate conditions to off-site authorities. Periodic status updates are provided by the EOF to off-site authorities.
- Public information officers (PIO) staff the JIC at the SEOC.
- Results of periodic meteorological assessments and (if a release is occurring) dose projections for releases are provided to off-site authorities.
- Alert is escalated to a more severe class, if appropriate, or reduced or terminated by a briefing of off-site authorities at EOCs.

## Hostile Action-Based Incident (Alert)

- Utility notifies off-site agencies.
- A security and operations liaison reports to the LLE command post.
- Vehicle barriers to be in place.
- Utility security will not engage at owner-controlled area.
- Facility goes into lockdown.

### Site Area Emergency (SAE)

- The state(s), local county dispatchers, tribes and NRC are promptly informed of SAE status and reason for the ECL.
- Control room staff and response personnel continue to monitor plant conditions and repair systems when possible. If not already staffed, the EOF and other on-site response centers are activated. If conditions permit, on-site non-essential personnel are evacuated.
- Field monitoring teams are dispatched to monitor radiation levels around the plant.
- A PIO coordinates media updates on the plant status with state and county authorities at the JIC.
- Senior technical and management staff on-site may periodically consult with the NRC and state authorities.
- In the case of an actual release, the utility provides meteorological and dose projections to off-site authorities via dedicated individual or automated data transmission.
- SAE is escalated to a more severe class, if appropriate, or terminated with a briefing of off-site authorities at EOCs. Termination of this ECL requires NRC approval.

### Hostile Action-Based Incident (SAE)

- Notification to LLE via 911 and the NRC.
- Notify counties and state as per normal procedures.
- A security and operations liaison reports to the LLE command post.
- Facility goes into lockdown.

### General Emergency (GE)

- The state(s), local county dispatchers, tribes and NRC are notified of GE status and the reason for the ECL.
- All on-site response centers are staffed and made operational.
- Plant conditions are monitored and systems repaired when possible.
- On- and off-site monitoring teams are dispatched.
- PIO coordinates plant status updates to off-site authorities and gives periodic media briefings in cooperation with the state JIC.
- Senior technical and management staff may consult with NRC and state authorities on a periodic basis.
- Off-site protective action recommendations are made to state and local authorities based on actual or potential plant conditions and radiological releases.
- Release-rate and dose projections based on plant conditions are provided to off-site authorities.
- Once the situation is under control and the release is stopped, the GE is terminated with a briefing of off-site authorities at EOCs.
- The utility begins the recovery phase of the incident.
- Termination of this ECL requires NRC approval.

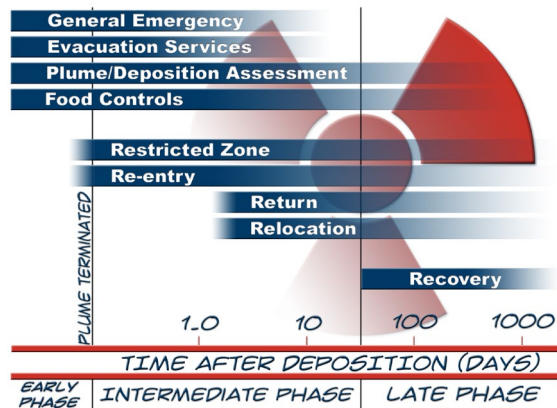
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- Facility goes into lockdown.



## Intermediate/Ingestion Phase

When the release has ended and the situation brought under control, attention shifts from the immediate actions of the plume phase to the longer-term issues of the ingestion phase. These include the establishment of relocation areas, restricted zones, re-entry protocols, return protocols, recovery and additional food control measures.



### Relocation Areas Established

- The initial post-plume priority is to determine if there is contamination in areas outside the initial evacuation areas that require additional measures (evacuation or relocation) to protect the public.
- Relocation areas are where the removal or continued exclusion of people from contaminated areas is needed to avoid chronic (long-term) radiation exposure.
- These areas are established anywhere there is a concern about long-term exposure due to contamination.
- Relocation from an area is indicated when soil samples exceed EPA protective action guidelines for 1- and 2-year periods of occupancy.

### Restricted Zones Established

- Restricted zones are established to protect area residents from the potential effects of chronic exposure to low-level radiation.

- These are areas with controlled access from which the population has been evacuated or relocated.
- Re-entry into the restricted zone is limited to essential activities only.
- All persons entering a restricted zone must be registered, briefed on radiation exposure, given dosimetry, and may need to be escorted.
- People leaving a restricted area will need to be monitored for radiological contamination and may need to be decontaminated.
- An area remains restricted until a combination of remediation efforts and the natural decay of radiation allow for safe long-term residency.

### Re-Entry Protocols Established

- Protocols and procedures are implemented to authorize the temporary re-entry into a restricted zone for activities including:
  - Protection of valuable infrastructure
  - Law enforcement
  - Fire fighting
  - Tending livestock
  - Control of industrial processes and public utilities
  - Animal rescue and control

### Return Areas Established

- Return areas are established for the orderly return of people to areas where there was no contamination or there is no long-term exposure health risk.
- Following verification and establishment of restricted zone boundaries and traffic control points, some areas can be cleared for return to unrestricted residence or use.
- The timing of the return is coordinated with state and local agencies.
- Although people can return, some of these areas may still have low-level contamination and may require some ingestion pathway food controls or restrictions.

## Recovery

Recovery involves continued and extensive field sampling, damage and impact assessments, the coordination of federal assistance and nuclear insurance benefits, and coordinating the remediation of contamination and restoration to pre-event conditions and activities.



## Food Control Measures

Food control measures emphasize public protection and balance the long-term and short-term implications for economic damage to the state.

- Livestock advisories are a type of food protection measure issued during a site area emergency (SAE). This advisory lets owners of livestock know to shelter their animals and place them on stored feed and water. These advisories are issued to protect the animals that we rely upon to produce food for consumption.

- Agricultural control zones are food protection measures issued during a general emergency (GE) to protect all shipments of food, feed, livestock and poultry moving into and out of the affected area. Agricultural control zones are established in all evacuated and sheltered areas and in counties 50 miles downwind from the plant.
- Additional agricultural control zones will be established if lab analysis indicate that radiation levels exceed strict FDA guidelines for annual consumption.

## Risk County Activities

- Coordinate establishment of relocation areas, restricted areas, re-entry and return with the state.
- Coordinate recovery issues with the state.

## Ingestion County Activities

- Receive initial notification of emergency from the SEOC.
- Notify appropriate officials as needed.
- Prepare to receive ingestion brochures and distribute them to food producers in the county.
- Coordinate with the state for control zone planning and protection of food products in the county.
- Maintain communications with the SEOC.
- Coordinate implementation of relocation areas, restricted areas, re-entry and return with the SEOC.