

## PREDECISIONAL DRAFT

### Protocol Topic: Emergency Planning

#### I. Introduction

This protocol addresses Department of Energy (DOE) emergency planning activities with state and tribal jurisdictions for the transportation of DOE radioactive material. The protocol does not affect specific mutual aid agreements that DOE sites may have with state, tribal, local or county organizations.

Emergency planning will include identification of hazards and threats, hazard mitigation, development and preparation of emergency plans and procedures, and identification of personnel, training, equipment and other resources needed for an effective response. Planning covers activities that assist organizations to prepare for an incident/accident. Actions to address events following an emergency situation are covered in the Emergency Notification and Emergency Response Protocols.

The DOE Transportation Emergency Preparedness Program (TEPP) provides “tools” to state and tribal authorities to assist them in preparing for response to a transportation incident involving DOE shipments of radioactive material. DOE contact will be at the state and tribal levels; states will work with the local authorities as necessary to implement their programs. TEPP will focus its efforts with the states and tribes initially along identified DOE transportation corridors. TEPP establishes consistent policies and implementing procedures, builds public and institutional confidence, and demonstrates the ability to respond effectively. TEPP’s focus is unclassified/non-weapons radioactive material shipments.

#### II. Emergency Planning

- A. Federal regulations set forth requirements for emergency planning activities:
1. Under Federal environmental regulations (42 U.S. Code, Chapter 116, Subchapter I, Section 11001) each state is required to establish a State Emergency Response Commission (SERC). The SERC is charged with designating emergency planning districts, appointing Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) for each district, and coordinating their activities. Federally recognized tribes are also required to establish emergency response commissions.
  2. Title 44, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 351.24 (Emergency Management and Assistance; Radiological Emergency Planning and Preparedness), outlines DOE roles and assigns tasks regarding federal assistance to state and local

governments in their radiological emergency planning and preparedness activities.

B. The DOE Regional TEPP Coordinator is the interface with state and tribal organizations for emergency planning for DOE transportation of unclassified radioactive material. TEPP provides a consistent and uniform approach to DOE for other federal, state, and tribal authorities in preparing for response to a transportation incident/accident involving DOE shipments of unclassified radioactive material. TEPP is managed in the field on a regional basis (see attached map), with one TEPP coordinator for each of the 8 regions. A current listing of TEPP coordinator names and phone numbers, along with additional information on TEPP may be found at the web site [www.em.doe.gov/otem](http://www.em.doe.gov/otem).

1. The Regional TEPP Coordinator will:

- (a) Establish dialog to discuss emergency response roles, responsibilities, capabilities, notification procedures, and information needs with state and tribal governments along transportation corridors used for DOE unclassified radioactive material shipments. Refer to the Emergency Notification and Emergency Response protocols.
- (b) Provide TEPP planning tools to state and tribal authorities to assist them in planning and preparing for response to transportation accidents/incidents involving DOE unclassified radioactive material and performing needs assessments. TEPP tools provide templates for state and tribal response organizations to use to determine responder readiness and to develop appropriate plans and procedures to address the transportation of radioactive materials. Tools are provided to assist with assessment of procedures and capabilities in the areas of emergency management planning, communications, HAZMAT teams (including equipment), fire and law enforcement, and emergency medical services and care facilities. Templates are supplied for developing emergency plans that include transportation across several jurisdictions, in addition to instructions and support material for the conduct and evaluation of emergency preparedness tabletops, drills, and exercises, designed to validate performance-based technical competencies.
- (c) Coordinate with site/facility transportation programs to identify planned unclassified radioactive material shipments to assist state and tribal organizations to prepare for the various shipments. See the

Transportation Planning and Projected Shipment Planning Information Protocols.

- (d) Coordinate information with other regions affected by transportation corridors traversing more than one region.
- (e) Assure emergency preparedness is addressed in transportation plans for shipping campaigns. See the Transportation Planning Protocol.
- (f) DOE Regional TEPP Coordinators are available to provide planning information and assistance to state and tribal contacts within their region.

C. Program-specific planning activities include:

1. Transportation Safeguards Division (TSD) Emergency Management Plan documents the emergency planning process for any type of operational emergency involving TSD personnel and vehicles. The TSD Hazards Assessment (DOE/AL TSD, 1999) is the technical basis for the development of emergency response plans. TSD emergency planning includes identification of hazards and threats, hazard mitigation, development and preparation of emergency plans and procedures, and identification of personnel and resources needed for effective response. Emergency Plans are prepared in coordination with DOE HQ program offices and other field elements responsible for DOE emergency preparedness and emergency response. The Liaison Program conducted by TSD provides briefings to law enforcement and public safety agencies throughout the country to increase awareness of the TSD mission and operations and naval nuclear propulsion program shipments.
2. The Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management will require its carriers to develop an emergency response plan that addresses activities to be conducted in an accident or incident. Carriers shall be responsible for providing all drivers/crews and security personnel with specific written procedures which clearly define actions to be taken in the event of any emergency.

### III. Training

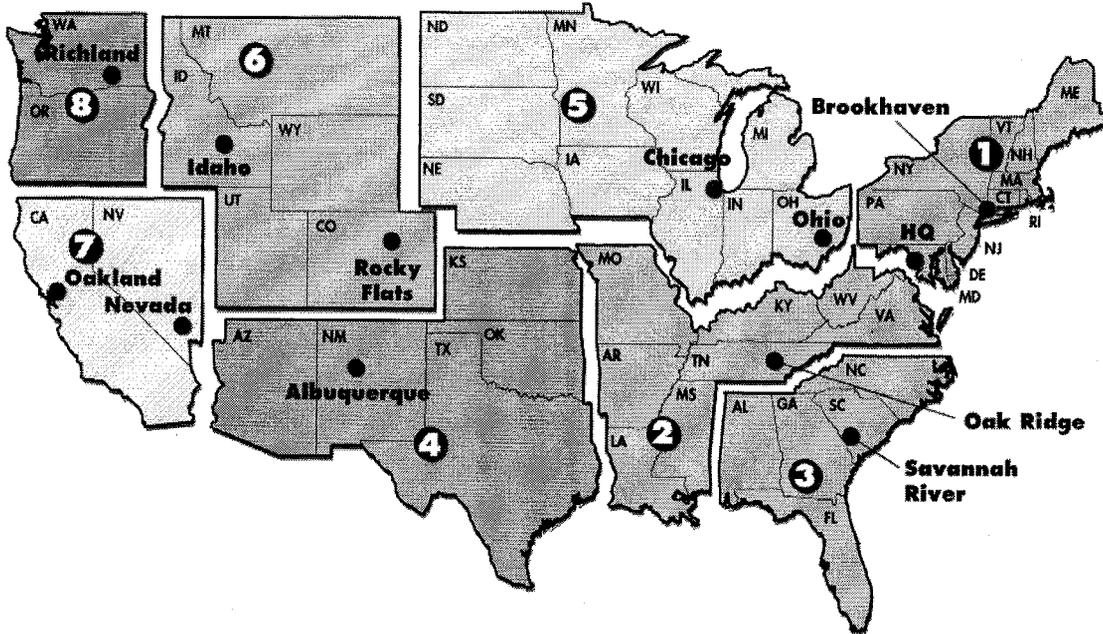
- A. Transportation Emergency Preparedness Program: Training modules have been developed to support a self-study and/or instructor-led format. The modules have been organized to provide information to responders relative to Class 7, radioactive material, at the awareness, operations, and technician levels of emergency response, as well as to

the Incident Commander. The Modular Emergency Response Radiological Transportation Training (MERRTT) program has been developed to provide Federal, state, and tribal agencies with information and training materials needed for safe, efficient, and effective response to transportation incidents involving DOE radioactive material shipments. The training is separated into small, concise and easy to understand modules which can be integrated into existing programs for hazardous materials training. MERRTT was specifically designed to provide facilitated (instructor-led) and self-study training. Regional TEPP Coordinators will provide access to MERRTT training to state and tribal training points of contact within their region through direct contact, mail, or train-the-trainer sessions. Much of this training would also be applicable to TSD and naval spent fuel shipments.

B. Program-specific training activities include:

1. TSD: Drills and exercises are conducted regularly. In-service tests are conducted annually with DOE response elements and state law enforcement and response agencies. TSD invites states to participate in their annual In Service Training (IST) security and emergency response and joint training exercises which focus on security and emergency response.
2. WIPP: Provides training on WIPP transportation via the State and Tribal Education Program (STEP). STEP offers training in compliance with Public Law 102-579, the WIPP Land Withdrawal Act.
3. Civilian Radioactive Waste Management Program: Funding and technical assistance will be provided to assist states and tribes to obtain access to the increment of training necessary to prepare for Nuclear Waste Policy Act Amendment shipments. This will include procedures for emergency response and safe routine transportation.
4. The Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program conducts naval spent fuel shipment accident exercises.

## U.S. Department of Energy Regional Coordinating Offices



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