

NRC INSPECTION MANUAL

NMSS/IMNS

MANUAL CHAPTER 1301

RESPONSE TO RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL INCIDENTS THAT DO NOT REQUIRE ACTIVATION OF THE NRC INCIDENT RESPONSE PLAN

1301-01 PURPOSE

To establish a uniform method for regional and Headquarters staffs to respond to radioactive material incidents that do not require activation of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Incident Response Program [Management Directive (MD) 8.2]. Emergency, safeguards, and reactor incidents are outside the scope of this inspection manual chapter (MC). This MC is applicable to radioactive material incidents at licensed and unlicensed locations (e.g., discovery of radioactive material at a sanitary landfill, scrap yard, smelter, or private residence, etc.).

1301-02 OBJECTIVE

To ensure that follow-up action is taken, as warranted by the nature and hazard associated with the incident; that the follow-up actions taken are documented; and that the documents are placed in the official regional files.

1301-03 DEFINITIONS

03.01 Radioactive Material Incident. Any event, reported to NRC, that involves or may involve the loss of control of radioactive material. It may not be known whether the radioactive material is subject to NRC or Agreement State jurisdiction when the incident is reported.

03.02 Emergency Incident. An event in which the loss of control of radioactive material requires activation of the NRC Incident Response Program (MD 8.2) because it is causing, or has high potential to cause, a significant health and safety risk to members of the public.

03.03 Lead Federal Agency (LFA). The agency responsible for leading and coordinating all aspects of the Federal response (see Appendix A for identification of LFA).

03.04 Local Governments. Any county, city, village, town, district or political subdivision of any State, and Indian tribe or

authorized Tribal organization, or Alaska Native village, or organization-- including any rural community or unincorporated town or village, or any other public entity (from "Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan", 1996).¹

1301-04 APPLICABILITY

This chapter and its appendices apply to the Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards and NRC regional offices.

1301-05 RESPONSIBILITIES

The Regional Administrator shall have the lead responsibility for follow-up actions for radioactive material incidents, except when the Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards has the lead. This office shall have the lead responsibility when the incident involves several regional offices, international entities, or when NRC management decides the incident would be better handled by Headquarters, to ensure a coordinated response among the various regulatory agencies and licensees involved.

05.01 Director, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards (NMSS)

Develops policy guidance for the Headquarters and regional staffs who respond to radioactive material incidents. Develops and administers the program for NRC follow-up actions to reports of radioactive material incidents. Coordinates incident follow-up activities at Headquarters.

05.02 Director, Incident Response Operations (IRO)

Maintains and staffs the NRC Operations Center at Headquarters 24 hours a day. Receives and documents incident reports from NRC regional offices, licensees, or other parties. Makes initial and follow-up notifications within NRC, and to other Federal and State agencies, coordinating with NMSS.

05.03 Regional Administrators

Complete incident response activities according to the policy guidance established by NMSS, and refer questions on policy matters to NMSS, for resolution.

05.04 Director, Office of International Programs (OIP)

Coordinates international aspects of incident follow-up activities with the State Department, International Atomic Energy Agency, foreign governments, and other international groups.

05.05 Director, Office of State and Tribal Programs (OSTP)

¹ 61 FR 20944, May 8, 1996.

Coordinates applicable incident follow-up activities with State, local, and Indian Tribe organizations.

05.06 Director, Office of Public Affairs (OPA)

Prepares, clears, and disseminates information, about incidents involving radioactive material, to the public and the news media.

1301-06 GENERAL RESPONSE PROCEDURE

The guidance in this section is for NRC staff use in responding to any radioactive material incident that does not require activation of the NRC Incident Response Program (MD 8.2). If NRC determines that the incident is an emergency, the NMSS Office Director will activate the NRC Incident Response Program, based on the recommendations of the Regional Duty Officer and NMSS Emergency Officer, and this guidance will not apply.

06.01 Follow-up Actions on the Discovery of Radioactive Material in Unrestricted Areas

NOTE: State and local governments have primary responsibility for determining and implementing emergency measures to protect life, property, and the environment in areas not under the control of a Federal agency. In these areas, Federal agencies typically respond only at the request of State or local governments, unless their regulatory responsibilities require responses. Any request for a Federal response shall be referred to the LFA. The LFA is identified in the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP). See Appendix A for a list of LFA's extracted from FRERP. FRERP covers any peacetime radiological emergency that has actual, potential, or perceived radiological consequences within the United States.

If the incident involves the discovery of radioactive material in an unrestricted area and the material is known to be licensed (not just licensable) by NRC or an Agreement State, under the Atomic Energy Act, then NRC is the LFA for the Federal response, under the FRERP, and the region should follow-up as specified in the remainder of this MC. (This means that the radioactive material has been traced to an NRC or Agreement State licensee.)

If the incident involves radioactive material owned by or for the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) or the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), then DOD or DOE is the LFA for the Federal response.

If the incident involves radioactive material of other origin (foreign, naturally occurring, accelerator-produced, or unknown licensee), then the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the LFA for the Federal response.

When another Federal agency has the lead for an incident, any reports shall be referred to that agency. Phone numbers for referring reports to Federal agencies are provided in Appendix B. Report notification and referral to other agencies should be made by or through the NRC Operations Center. Any transfer of LFA status from another Federal agency to NRC shall be approved by NMSS management (Division Director or higher) before the transfer is accepted. Lead and alternate contacts in NMSS are provided in Appendix C.

When another Federal agency has the lead for the Federal response, regional staff shall operate in accordance with the following guidelines:

- a. The region may respond to State/local requests for information or equipment. The region shall inform the LFA of the request and the response before, if possible, or immediately after, responding. The NRC Operations Center (see Appendix C for telephone numbers) can assist with contacting other Federal agencies, if a regional point of contact has not been established.
- b. The region may respond to State/local requests for an NRC presence at the site only if the applicable Regional Division Director and the LFA approve before any regional staff is dispatched. If approved, regional staff shall respond in an advisory capacity to the LFA, by assessing the nature and extent of the radiological incident and its potential effects on public health and safety, and by forwarding all findings and questions to the LFA for action.
- c. The region shall respond to LFA requests for assistance as appropriate. NMSS management should be informed of such requests.

NOTES:

1) Under the FRERP, DOE is responsible for initial Federal radiological monitoring and assessment assistance. If an urgent request for monitoring assistance is received, ask NRC Operations Center to coordinate the request with DOE, immediately. DOE has Radiological Assistance Program teams (see Appendix B) that can be dispatched within a few hours. Inform the LFA and NMSS management after the request has been coordinated with DOE. If such a request is made to DOE, NMSS management will reconsider whether to continue using this manual chapter or activate the NRC Incident Response Program (MD 8.2).

2) Under the FRERP, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) is the LFA for coordinating the Federal response to acts of terrorism in the United States and its territories. Within the DOJ, the Federal Bureau of Investigation will manage the law enforcement aspect of the Federal response to such incidents. The FBI also is responsible for investigating all alleged or suspected criminal violations of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and Title 18 of the U.S. Code.

06.02 Follow-up Actions to Incidents Occurring in Agreement States

a. Incident with Agreement State licensees

State officials will provide follow-up actions for incidents at byproduct, source, or special nuclear material operations that Agreement States license. If State officials request onsite NRC assistance, NRC staff or consultants may be dispatched to the State if approved by regional management (Division Director or higher). NMSS management should be consulted before onsite assistance is approved, whenever possible. In such cases, however, NRC has no direct regulatory jurisdiction, and the NRC personnel sent to the site will act in an advisory capacity to the State.

b. Incidents with licensees that have both specific NRC and Agreement State licenses for the same activities

Some facilities may hold licenses from both NRC and the State. It is possible that State and NRC personnel may both take follow-up action for incidents at such facilities, until the regulatory jurisdictions of the incidents have been established. The regional office, OSTP, and NMSS will coordinate with the State on follow-up activities conducted by the State or NRC, to protect public health and safety. On determination of jurisdiction the lead will transfer to the cognizant regulator.

c. Incident involving multiple States

When incidents involve multiple States and at least one is an Agreement State, NMSS, OSTP, and the cognizant NRC regional offices shall consult with the applicable Agreement States to determine initial notification and distribution of information, and which regulatory agency should take the lead for various follow-up actions. If NRC is determined to be the LFA, then coordination should be made through the NRC Operations Center, to bring all parties together in a telephone bridge. Multiple regions may be involved in these telephone calls.

06.03 Regional Follow-up Actions to Incidents in NRC Jurisdiction

a. Follow-up Actions for Notifications

Licensees should report incidents directly to the NRC Operations Center, but if an NRC regional office receives a report of an incident directly from a licensee, that office should follow the general administrative procedures listed below.

1. Obtain the details surrounding the incident (see Section 1301-07), so as to be able to decide on what action to take and who has lead responsibility within NRC, as per MC 1301-05. Refer to MC 1302, "Action Levels for Radiation Exposures and Contamination Involving Members of the Public," and MC 1330, "Response to Transportation Accidents Involving Radioactive Materials," for further details.
2. Report the incident to the Operations Center at Headquarters, NMSS, other regional offices, and other regional Federal and State agencies, as appropriate. Verify that applicable State and local governments are aware of the incident, especially if it was initially discovered by NRC. The NRC Operations Center will notify the appropriate Federal agencies, in accordance with interagency agreements, of any event involving: (1) declaration of an emergency at a facility; (2) release of radioactive material; (3) potential or actual exposure of a member of the public; or (4) considerable public, media, or Congressional interest.
3. Evaluate the need for a medical consultant (see MC 1360, "Use of Physician and Scientific Consultants in the Medical Consultant Programs") if an individual received a large dose of radiation.
4. In cases involving intakes of radioactive materials that are reportable under 10 CFR 20.2202:
 - (a) Obtain detailed information on the initial assessment of intake made by the licensee. Evaluate the adequacy and reliability of the assessment. Request immediate additional measurements if the initial assessment appears inadequate. Repeat the licensee's calculations, to estimate the intake, to ensure that errors have not been made. Assess the assumptions made in obtaining the initial assessments, to make sure they are reasonable under the circumstances. The initial assessment is important because it will determine the type of actions to be taken, to mitigate the consequences of the intake.
 - (b) Based on the initial assessment of the intake, it may be necessary to review the licensee's plans in the following areas: (1) the need for medical evaluation of the exposed person; (2) the possibility of immediate initiation of therapy to reduce the committed doses; (3) the need to start a bioassay program for the contaminated personnel; and (4) the threshold for seeking outside expert internal dosimetry assistance. When reviewing the bioassay program, you should review the adequacy of the sampling frequencies and ensure the availability of adequate analytical capabilities. Note that MC

1360 requires the use of a medical consultant in cases where the estimated committed dose equivalent exceeds 2.5 Sv (250 rem) to any individual organ or tissue other than the lens of the eye. Sources of information and assistance in these areas include the NRC Division of Industrial and Medical Nuclear Safety (IMNS), which can provide assistance on dose assessment; Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education; Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (REAC/TS); and publications such as National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements Publication No. 65, "Management of Persons Accidentally Contaminated with Radionuclides." Phone numbers for contacting REAC/TS are provided in Appendix B.

- (c) Discuss, with the licensee, the measures taken to regain control of the licensed material and to preclude further contaminations.
 - (d) Discuss the above actions with regional inspectors who are familiar with the licensee's program and capabilities as a result of inspections of that program. Seek advice on any additional guidance or actions that should be taken in view of the region's knowledge of the licensee's program.
5. Evaluate the need for a hazardous chemical consultant. The NRC Operations Center can help contact chemical safety experts in NRC, such as for fuel cycle facilities. In addition, regional staff may contact EPA, using the 24-hour phone numbers listed in Appendix B, and request logistical assistance from an EPA On-Site Coordinator.
 6. Evaluate the need to dispatch one or more regional inspectors to conduct a special inspection of the incident site, if necessary. Consider the need for an inspection team, including management and public affairs members (see Section 06.03.c).
 7. If an inspector is not dispatched immediately, determine whether the incident requires inspection attention before the next routine inspection, based on an evaluation of its safety significance.
 8. Request assistance from the regional offices of other Federal agencies, coordinated through NMSS, as necessary. Notify NMSS if assistance must be requested from the Headquarters office of another Federal agency. Provide information updates to other agencies, if notified.

NOTE: If the event involves the discovery of licensed material in an unrestricted area, and it is urgent that someone take possession of the material, immediately contact the Materials Safety and Inspection Branch (MSIB), NMSS, and provide as much of the information outlined in MC 1303 as possible (see Exhibit 1 of MC

1303, "Requesting Emergency Acceptance of Radioactive Material by DOE"). Try to have the material secured at the incident site until help can arrive. If the material must be moved immediately, work with local agencies and nearby licensees to store the material. NRC personnel should confiscate material only as a last resort. If the material can be temporarily secured at the incident site, work with the party possessing the material to find an appropriate disposition (i.e., return material to its original owner, ship material to disposal site, etc.). If all appropriate disposal options are exhausted, NRC may request that DOE take emergency possession (see MC 1303).

9. Issue a Preliminary Notification (PN) and/or place an item in the Morning Report, as appropriate (see MC 1120, "Preliminary Notifications," and MC 0230, "Morning Report"). Notify the OPA of the incident, and provide supplementary information, as needed.
10. Determine if the report was made in accordance with applicable regulations and license conditions.
11. Document regional decisions and actions taken, and place these records in official regional files (the docket file for an incident involving a licensee).

b. Follow-up Actions for Written Reports

Regional offices are responsible for the screening, evaluation, follow-up, and closeout of written reports of all types of incidents reported by licensees under their cognizance. The NRC regional offices should:

1. Perform steps in Section 06.03.a, "Follow-up Actions for Notification," if a written report is the initial notification of incident.
2. Use the Nuclear Medical Event Database (NMED) system to track, review, and follow up written reports of incidents.
3. Forward the report, including details of the NRC regional office's recommendations and support documentation, to NMSS, and/or other NRC offices, for follow-up action, if the NRC regional office's review of the report resulted in such recommendations.
4. Document all types of reports of incidents in an inspection report or other type of record. Corrective actions should be tracked to completion.

c. Criteria for Evaluating Special Inspections

1. Examples that normally require consideration of immediate dispatch (typically within 2 days) of one or more inspectors, for follow-up action and preparation of a PN (see MC 1120, "Preliminary Notifications") or a daily

report item (see MC 0230, "Morning Report"), are listed below. These reactive inspections (see MC 2800, "Materials Inspection Program") are carried out at the discretion of the regional office, depending on the information available and the immediate implications of the accident.

- (a) Single exposure of an occupational worker in excess of the dose limits in 10 CFR 20.1201.
- (b) Loss of control of radioactive material that caused a member of the public to receive an exposure in excess of the limits in 10 CFR 20.1301.
- (c) Discovery of NRC-licensed material in an unrestricted area (see Section 06.01)
- (d) An unplanned contamination event that requires a 24-hour report to NRC, as per 10 CFR 30.50(b), 40.60(b), or 70.50(b), as applicable.
- (e) An intake of radioactive material in excess of an annual limit on intake.

NOTE: If NRC Regional Management decides not to dispatch an inspector immediately, Regional Management should consider conducting a special inspection (see MC 2800, "Materials Inspection Program").

2. Examples that normally require consideration of a special inspection before the next routine inspection (typically within a few weeks) may include the following:

- (a) Medical misadministrations that meet the abnormal occurrence threshold. See MD 8.1, "Abnormal Occurrence Reporting Procedure," and MD 8.10, "NRC Medical Event Assessment Program."
- (b) Release of radioactive material to an unrestricted area in excess of 2 times the concentration limits in 10 CFR 20.1302.
- (c) Disposal of license material in quantities or concentrations in excess of the limits in 10 CFR 20.2003, 2004, or 2005.
- (d) Loss of control of radioactive material that could have caused a member of the public to receive an exposure in excess of the limits in 10 CFR 20.1301.

d. Criteria for Conducting Special Inspections

During a special inspection, the regional office should make an initial determination of the hazard, the need for further action, and should proceed as follows:

1. Discuss the current status of the incident with the licensee, or if not a licensee, the individual(s) who found the radioactive material.
2. Collect details about the cause of the incident and the incident chronology. Use Inspection Procedure 87103, "Inspection of Material Licensees Involved in an Incident or Bankruptcy Filing," and other applicable inspection guidance.
3. Review licensee follow-up actions for consistency with the regulations, license requirements, approved procedures, and the nature of the incident.
4. Evaluate the potential radiological consequences and personnel exposure, using all available information (see MC 1302, "Action Levels for Radiation Exposures and Contamination Associated with Materials Events Involving Members of the Public").
5. Evaluate the need for a medical consultant, based on the potential radiological consequences and personnel exposure.
6. Determine if proposed licensee actions and plans will provide a safe recovery from the incident and help prevent a recurrence.
7. Notify and discuss with NMSS, OSTP, other Federal agencies, and State and local governments, as necessary, any new developments or significant changes.
8. Evaluate the need for continued onsite presence of NRC, and for other NRC actions.

e. Documentation Guidance

Any follow-up actions that the regional staff takes on a reported incident should be summarized in writing and maintained in an official regional file (the docket file for an incident involving a licensee). A formal report of the results of each special inspection should be prepared and distributed in accordance with the standard distribution list (see MC 0610, "Inspection Reports"). Evaluate each incident and determine if it meets the criteria for an Abnormal Occurrence Report (see MD 8.1, "Abnormal Occurrence Reporting Procedure," and MC 1110, "Potential Abnormal Occurrences").

06.04 NMSS Follow-up Actions When NRC is the LFA

NMSS staff should follow the general administrative procedures listed below when receiving a report of an incident. If the report is received through the NRC Operations Center, the cognizant region may be connected to the incoming call. If the report was not received through the NRC Operations Center, the caller should be directed to notify the Operations Center; otherwise, record all

appropriate information and follow the notification procedure stated in Section 06.03 of this manual.

a. Follow-up Actions for Initial Notifications

1. Evaluate the possible health consequences of the incident and whether the steps being taken to minimize the aforementioned consequences are adequate.
2. If the incident has potential serious or long-term effects, MSIB, Section B will track the action and maintain contact with regional staff. Keep the OPA staff informed of the incident and, if necessary, the regional OPA will draft a press release if the event occurred in a State under NRC jurisdiction. If the event occurred in an Agreement State, the press release will be drafted by NMSS and OPA. The NMSS Regional Program Coordinator will evaluate the need to add an item to the monthly Operational Events Briefing and Generic Assessment Panel agendas to ensure management follow-up and evaluation of generic implications.
3. Provide technical assistance to the regions, as needed. Coordinate with the IRO to request assistance from the Headquarters of other Federal agencies, when required.
4. Provide technical consultation to NMSS management.
5. Monitor the progress of the incident and its resolution to:
 - (a) Answer questions from the NMSS management, OPA staff, or other agency or public sources;
 - (b) Ensure that the regional staff has the necessary support from Regional Management, Headquarters, or elsewhere;
 - (c) Identify aspects of the event that have generic applicability;
 - (d) Ensure that other regional offices and other Federal and State agencies are informed of, and consulted on, the aspects relating to their responsibilities.
6. Ensure that pertinent information is relayed promptly to other Headquarters offices (e.g., OSTP, IRO, the Office of the General Counsel, OIP), and other Federal agencies, when appropriate.

b. Follow-up Actions for Written Reports

1. Have NMSS Generic Assessment Panel (GAP) review and evaluate the report (any written report from the licensee required to be submitted for the incident per 10 CFR Part 20, Section M or 10 CFR 30.50) to identify generic

problems. Coordinate review with associated regional offices and other cognizant NRC offices.

2. Perform one or more of the actions listed in Section 06.04(a) above, if appropriate.
3. Coordinate with IRO to document significant events and establish trends. Determine if an Abnormal Occurrence Report is required (see MD 8.1, "Abnormal Occurrence Reporting Procedure" and MC 1110 "Potential Abnormal Occurrences").
4. Issue an information notice, bulletin, or article in the NMSS Licensee Newsletter, as necessary, to notify licensees of potential generic problems.

1301-07 ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE ON EVENTS IN NRC JURISDICTION

07.01 Confirm Problem

Confirm the problem, considering the following factors:

- a. Location of radioactive material (e.g., on specific articles, on persons, along highway, in public buildings, or in private homes).
- b. Availability of radiation monitoring resources near scene of incident (e.g., State Radiological Health Department, DOE Radiological Assessment Teams, NRC regional offices, licensee's qualified staff, hospital, or university with radiation protection technicians).

07.02 Determine How Far the Radioactive Material Has Spread

Determine how far and where the radioactive material has spread, considering the following factors:

- a. Possible need for assistance from State or Federal agencies. (i.e., DOE, EPA, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Department of Transportation, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency).
- b. Possible need to request DOE to conduct an aerial survey [i.e., Aerial Measurements System (AMS) flights] over selected areas, to identify unknown areas of contamination. The NRC Operations Center requests DOE AMS support through DOE Headquarters. If such a request is going to be made to DOE, NMSS management will reconsider whether to continue using this inspection manual chapter or activate the NRC Incident Response Program (MD 8.2).

07.03 Establish Degree of Health Hazard

Establish the degree of health hazard, considering the following factors:

- a. Possible scenarios and/or re-enactments of incident, to provide a best estimate of radiation dose.
- b. Pathways for ingestion or inhalation by persons and possible doses from intake of radioactive material.
- c. Calculate possible doses to persons from exposure to ionizing radiation (internal and external).
- d. Nature of population at risk: groups of individuals, number of individuals.
- e. Calculate total population doses (collective dose), considering the extent of radioactive material in public places.

07.04 Keep Public Informed

Inform the public about the incident, through the OPA and/or OIP (when other countries are involved). Press releases should be coordinated with State and local authorities, whenever possible. Consider the following factors:

- a. Extent of public risk and public perception of the risk.
- b. Extent of media interest.
- c. Confidence in validity of information reported to NRC.
- d. Reassessing the measures that have been taken (e.g., health physics and medical services that have been made available to the public).
- e. Coordination of information among the NRC offices, Federal agencies (such as REAC/TS for medical incidents), and State and local agencies. Ensure that other Federal agencies are informed of any information to be released to the media or the public.
- f. Assurance of correctness of information provided to the news media and the public.
- g. Actions taken by Federal agencies, States, and local authorities.

07.05 Stop Spread of Radioactive Material

Ensure that no radioactive material is further disseminated to other areas, considering the following factors:

- a. The reliability of the licensee that controls the locations or the articles where radioactive material has been detected.

- b. Steps necessary to prevent further dissemination of the radioactive material.

07.06 Control, Recovery, and Disposal of Radioactive Articles

Ensure control, recovery, and safe disposal of radioactive articles, considering the following factors:

- a. Exposure potential.
- b. Cost/benefit impacts in barring use of radioactive materials.
- c. Degree of radiation hazard.
- d. Keeping public exposure as low as is reasonably achievable.
- e. Alternative methods of decontaminating property and disposing of radioactive and contaminated materials and waste.

When it is not possible to locate the responsible licensee, or the responsible licensee is unable to take possession of any radioactive material in question, radioactive material discovered in unrestricted areas may need to be immediately disposed of through DOE (see MC 1303, "Requesting Emergency Acceptance of NRC-Licensed Material by DOE").

07.07 Examine Regulatory Significance of Incident

Examine regulatory significance of the incident and close out the NRC response, considering the following factors:

- a. Possibility of generic implications.
- b. Value of documented case study (i.e., consider issuing a NUREG).
- c. Need to prevent recurrence.
- d. Possible need for new rulemaking.

END

APPENDICES

- A. Identification of Lead Federal Agency for Radiological Emergencies according to FRERP
- B. Telephone Numbers for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Energy 24-Hour Emergency Operations Center, Department of Energy/Radiological Assistance Program (RAP), and Department of Energy Regional Offices"

C. Lead and Alternate Contacts in the Office of Nuclear Material
Safety and Safeguards (NMSS) and NRC Operations Center" |

APPENDIX A

**IDENTIFICATION OF LEAD FEDERAL AGENCY FOR
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCIES ACCORDING TO FRERPⁱ**

The agency responsible for leading and coordinating all aspects of the Federal response is referred to as the lead Federal agency (LFA) and is determined by the type of emergency. In situations where a Federal agency owns, authorizes, regulates, or is otherwise deemed responsible for the facility or radiological activity causing the emergency and has authority to conduct and manage Federal actions onsite, that agency normally will be the LFA.

<u>Type of emergency</u>	<u>LFA</u>
1. Nuclear Facility:	
A. Licensed by NRC or an Agreement State	NRC
B. Owned or operated by DOD or DOE	DOD or DOE
C. Not licensed, owned, nor operated by a Federal agency or an Agreement State	EPA
2. Transportation of radioactive materials:	
A. Shipment of materials licensed by NRC or an Agreement State	NRC
B. Materials shipped by or for DOD or DOE	DOD or DOE
C. Shipment of materials not licensed nor owned by a Federal agency or an Agreement State	EPA
3. Domestic satellites containing radioactive materials:	NASA or DOD
4. Impact from foreign or unknown source:	EPA, DOD, or NASA
5. Criminal activity or terrorism involving radioactive material:	DOJ
6. Other types of emergencies:	LFA's confer

Note:

Acronyms:

NRC = U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
DOD = U.S. Department of Defense
DOE = U.S. Department of Energy
EPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
DOJ = U.S. Department of Justice
NASA = National Aeronautic and Space Administration

ⁱ 61 FR 20944, May 8, 1996.

APPENDIX B

**TELEPHONE NUMBERS FOR THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY,
RADIATION EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE CENTER/TRAINING SITE,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY 24 HOUR EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER,
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY/RADIOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (RAP),
AND DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY REGIONAL OFFICES**

The regional 24-hour emergency contact numbers for reporting incidents to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency are:

Region I (CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT)	617-223-7265
Region II (NJ, NY, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands)	732-548-8730
Region III (DC, DE, MD, PA, VA, WV)	215-814-9016
Region IV (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN)	404-562-8700
Region V (IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI)	312-353-2318
Region VI (AR, LA, NM, OK, TX)	214-665-2222
Region VII (IA, KS, MO, NE)	913-281-0991
Region VIII (CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY)	800-227-8914 or 303-293-1788
Region IX (AZ, CA, HI, NV, American Samoa, and Guam)	415-744-2000
Region X (AK, ID, OR, WA)	206-553-1263

National Response Center	800-424-8802
Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (REAC/TS)*:	
8:00 am to 4:30 pm	865-576-3131
After hours (Oak Ridge Operations Center)	865-576-1005

* REAC/TS is a Department of Energy resource headquartered in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. It is available 24 hours a day to provide medical and radiological assistance either from the REAC/TS facility or the accident site. Additionally, REAC/TS maintains a listing of other professionals throughout the country who are recognized as having highly specialized expertise and equipment to manage a particular area of concern.

FBI contact number 202-324-6928

DOE 24-hour Emergency Operations Center 202-586-8100

DOE Radiological Assistance Program (RAP) regional contact numbers:

RAP Region 1 (Brookhaven Operations Office)
(DC, MD, DE, PA, NJ, CT, NY, RI, VT, MA, NH, ME)

516-344-7309 (2200)
Steve Centore
centore@bnl.gov

RAP Region 2 (Oak Ridge Operations Office)
(VA, WV, KY, TN, MO, AR, LA, MS, PR, USVI)

423-576-9740 (1005)
Steve M. Johnson
johnsonm@oro.doe.gov

RAP Region 3 (Savannah River Operations Office)
(AL, GA, FL, SC, NC)

803-725-1791 (3333)
Christina T. Edwards
christina.edwards@srs.gov

RAP Region 4 (Albuquerque Operations Office)
(AZ, NM, TX, OK, KS)

505-845-4667
505-845-5581
James E. Straka

RAP Region 5 (Chicago Operations Office)
(ND, SD, NE, MN, IA, WI, IL, IN, MI, OH)

630-252-9660 (4800)
Ed Jascewsky
edward.jascewsky@ch.doe.gov

RAP Region 6 (Idaho Operations Office)
(MT, ID, WY, UT, CO)

208-526-0199 (1515)
Steven A. Morreale
morreasa@inel.gov

RAP Region 7 (Oakland Operations Office)
(HI, CA, NV)

925-422-0138
510-637-1794
Mike Cornell
mike.cornell@oak.doe.gov

RAP Region 8 (Richland Operations Office)
(AK, WA, OR)

509-376-8519
509-373-3800
Kathy Beecher
kathleen_a_beecher@rl.gov

DOE regional offices contact numbers during regular working hours:

Atlanta Regional Office (AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, PR, SC, TN, USVI)	404-347-2696 404-347-2888 Fax 404-347-3098
Boston Regional Office (MA, RI, CT, NY, NH, ME, VT)	617-565-9700 Fax 617-565-9723
Chicago Regional Office (IA, IL, IN, MI, MN, MO, OH, WI)	312-353-6749 312-886-8588 Fax 312-886-8561
Denver Regional Office (CO, KS, LA, MT, NE, NM, ND, OK, SD, TX, UT, WY)	303-275-4826 303-275-4801 Fax 303-275-4830
Philadelphia Regional Office (DE, MD, PA, NJ, VA, WV, DC)	215-656-6950 215-656-6955 Fax 215-656-6981
Seattle Regional Office (AK, AZ, CA, HI, ID, NV, OR, WA, Guam America Samoa, Northern Marianas, Republic of Palau)	206-553-1132 Fax 206-553-2200

Note:

Acronyms:

DOE = U.S. Department of Energy
FBI = Federal Bureau of Investigation
RAP = Radiological Assistance Program

APPENDIX C

**LEAD AND ALTERNATE CONTACTS IN THE
OFFICE OF NUCLEAR MATERIAL SAFETY AND SAFEGUARDS (NMSS)
AND NRC OPERATION CENTER**

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Operations Center should receive and coordinate all initial notifications of an incident of radioactive material 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The Operations Center will notify other Federal agencies of any event involving: (1) declaration of an emergency at a facility; (2) release of radioactive material; (3) potential or actual exposure of a member of the public; or (4) considerable public, media, or Congressional interest. The following lead contacts in the Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards (NMSS) should determine the path for all later information, except for those follow-up notifications noted in this inspection manual chapter.

NRC Operations Center

(301) 816-5100 (collect calls are accepted)
(301) 415-0550; (301) 951-0550
Fax: (301) 816-5151

NMSS Day Emergency Officers

Lead Contact	Director, Division of Industrial and Medical Nuclear Safety	(301) 415-7197
Alternate Contact	Deputy Director, Division of Industrial and Medical Nuclear Safety	(301) 415-7196
Incident Response Coordination Contact	Chief, Materials Safety and Inspection Branch	(301) 415-7231
Alternate Contact	Section A Leader, Materials Safety and Inspection Branch	(301) 415-7213
Alternate Contact	Section B Leader, Materials Safety and Inspection Branch	(301) 415-7875
Alternate Contact	Regional Coordinator	(301) 415-5723
Alternate Contact	Chief, Rulemaking and Guidance Branch	(301) 415-8125
Alternate Contact	Section A Leader, Rulemaking and Guidance Branch	(301) 415-6825

The functions of the NMSS Day Emergency Officers are described in "NMSS Emergency Officer (EO) Procedure," which is a document published by the Incident Response Operations.

NMSS Off-Hours Emergency Officers

NMSS Off-Hours Emergency Officers can be contacted by calling the NRC Operations Center.