

WEST VIRGINIA RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLAN

BASIC PLAN

A. INTRODUCTION

1. An incident at the Beaver Valley Power Station (BVPS) may affect people who reside within West Virginia. Federal law requires special emergency planning and exercises for an area up to 50 miles of the facility. This area is divided into two Emergency Planning Zones (EPZ): the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ, which extends up to 10 miles from the facility and includes the northern portion of Hancock County; and the Ingestion Pathway EPZ, which extends 50 miles from the facility and includes all of Hancock, Brooke and Ohio Counties and the northern portion of Marshall County (Appendix 2).
2. According to criteria established by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the State of West Virginia must be prepared to assist those counties in the path of a release from the BVPS. Initially, Hancock County will need to take protective actions (sheltering and/or evacuation) to protect its citizens who are in the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ at the time of an release serious enough to threaten them with an unacceptably high exposure to radiation. Additionally, the state must be capable of monitor animal feed and food products in the Ingestion Pathway EPZ to prevent any contaminated materials from entering the food chain.
3. This plan details the policies and procedures the State of West Virginia will follow when responding to an incident at the Beaver Valley Power Station (BVPS) and provides for coordination of its response with those of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the State of Ohio, BVPS, agencies of the Federal government and non-governmental or private organizations.

B. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

See Appendix 1.

C. STATE RESPONSIBILITIES

1. State government emergency operations are a supplement to, not a substitute for, the county efforts. Once a situation develops to a point that the county emergency management organization cannot effectively handle the situation or needs assistance above and beyond the county's capabilities, the state organization(s) will go into affect. State resources will be utilized in accordance with the West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan (WVEOP), unless otherwise directed by the Governor or the Director of the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM).
2. Response to a notification of Unusual Event is normally within the capabilities of the Hancock County emergency organizations and resources; therefore, activation of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) is unlikely. After being notified by the Beaver Valley Power Station (BVPS), the Hancock County Office of Emergency Management (HCOEM) or the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA), the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) may choose to notify other state agencies.
3. At the Alert Level, after notification from BVPS, HCOEM or PEMA, the DHSEM will initiate activation of the State EOC which will include notification of appropriate State agencies and advising them of the possibility of fully activating the State EOC. DHHR personnel will be put on notice that they may have to travel to the Northern Panhandle. If the situation becomes more serious, the State EOC will be fully activated according to the standard operating procedures for the State EOC and appropriate state personnel deployed. Additionally, the Governor's Office and FEMA Region III will be notified and kept up-to-date of the situation.
4. After notification, from the BVPS, HCOEM or PEMA, of a Site Area Emergency, the SEOC will be fully activated and state personnel deployed to the Northern Panhandle. The Governor's Offices will be informed and kept up-to-date of the situation. Any county in the 50-mile EPZ will be notified by the WVDHSEM through the county's 24-hour warning point. WVDHSEM will notify FEMA Region III. If additional personnel are needed to assist with an evacuation, they will be activated and deployed. Reception Centers will be manned and made ready to receive evacuees in accordance with the County's plan.
5. Upon notification, from BVPS, HCOEM or PEMA, of a General Emergency, the SEOC will be immediately activated if not already. Monitoring of the 10-mile EPZ and the 50-mile EPZ will begin as soon as possible. The Governor's Offices will be kept informed of the

situation. Any county in the 50-mile EPZ will be alerted by the DHSEM through the county's 24-hour warning point. DHSEM will notify FEMA Region III.

6. Once every two years the nuclear facility, the states, and the counties within the 10-mile EPZ will participate in an exercise to test the capability of their emergency plans and their ability to integrate. Once every six years West Virginia and the four WV counties within the 50-mile EPZ will conduct an ingestion pathway – post plume exercise.

The state government can provide a variety of assistance to supplement the efforts and resources of county and local governments when conditions threaten community health, safety, and/or property. This is accomplished through various state agencies.

a. **West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Managements (DHSEM)**

- (1) DHSEM is the coordinating agency for the State of West Virginia in times of emergencies. In the event of an emergency at a fixed nuclear facility, it will be the responsibility of the WVDHSEM to verify the emergency, establish contact with Hancock County and if necessary the other counties in the 50-mile EPZ. The WVDHSEM will notify and coordinate with all other state agencies necessary to handle the emergency. If the situation dictates, DHSEM will activate the State EOC and through FEMA Region III, obtain Federal assistance. When feasible, West Virginia will coordinate their actions with Pennsylvania and Ohio.
- (2) DHSEM has the following resources available in the State EOC to support Federal response:
 - Office space
 - Telephones
 - Radio communications
 - FAX
 - Internet
- (3) DHSEM may also assist the Federal response in coordinating logistics as needed.

- (4) DHSEM will provide assistance to local governments in organizing and developing educational material for the general population.
- (5) At the State level, all public information will be channeled through DHSEM. If requested, they may assist the BVPS with their annual news media contacts organized to acquaint the news media with emergency plans, information concerning radiation and points of contact for the release of public information in an emergency.

b. West Virginia National Guard (WVNG)

The West Virginia National Guard is activated by the Governor through the Director, DHSEM. The National Guard has the capability of providing radio communications, transportation support for evacuation, emergency shelters, and assistance in the protection of property. They will also provide access control assistance for evacuation if necessary. These services will be conducted in accordance with the WVEOP.

The WVNG Civil Support Team (CST) may also be requested to provide radiological assistance.

c. Governor's Office

The Governor has responsibility for overall direction and control of emergencies. This is performed through the DHSEM.

d. Bureau for Public Health (BPH)

- (1) The West Virginia Bureau for Public Health (BPH) is responsible for developing and maintaining a radiological monitoring system. If during an emergency there is a release of radioactive material into the atmosphere, it will be the Bureau's responsibility to assess the situation and advise the Governor, State DHSEM and local officials of the potential radiation problems to the general public and to make recommendations on the necessary action for the protection of the public. The Bureau will provide the necessary personnel to the State EOC to perform dose assessment calculations necessary for providing protective action recommendations. The Bureau for Public Health will also send representatives to the Hancock County EOC to assist the county with monitoring, and to provide technical assistance to the

county. They may also be deployed to the facility's Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) to coordinate acquisition of technical information and data needed to perform dose assessments.

- (2) Since the Pennsylvania Bureau of Radiation Protection (PABRP) is responsible for arranging for federal support and resources, the WV BPH, through DHSEM will coordinate with the PA BRP on Federal assistance.
- (3) BPH maintains a list of radiological laboratories; their capabilities and expected response times for use during emergencies, and additional facilities, organizations and individuals which can be relied upon during emergencies.
- (4) BPH will have representatives on the WV Field Monitoring Team, Field Sampling Teams, and State Recovery Task Force (SRTF).
- (5) The Bureau may assist, as needed, with public information.
- (6) BPH may secure assistance for local transport of victims to hospitals from nearby counties if the needs exceed the capacity of Hancock County. BPH maintains a list of hospitals.

e. **Department of Agriculture (Ag)**

- (1) The Department of Agriculture shall specify the protective measures to be used protecting the public from consumption of contaminated food stuffs. This shall include criteria for deciding whether animals should be put on stored feed and water. The plan shall identify procedures for detecting contamination, for estimating the dose commitment consequences of uncontrolled ingestion, and for imposing protection procedures such as impoundment, decontamination, processing, decay, product diversion, and preservation.
- (2) There will be agriculture representatives on the WV State Recovery Task Force and Field Sampling Teams.

f. **West Virginia University Extension Agency (WVUEA)**

- (1) The West Virginia University Extension Agency has county offices that interface with the agricultural community. In the event of an emergency, the WVUEA will aid the community in the implementation of protective actions, and in the location and availability of uncontaminated livestock feeds.
- (2) The WVUEA will assist in determining sample location sites, and, if needed, may provide a representative for the State Recovery Task Force and /or Field Sampling Teams.

g. **Division of Highways (DOH)**

- (1) The Division of Highways (DOH) has radio communications throughout the state. This communications network is at the disposal of the DHSEM during an emergency. The Division of Highways can be called upon for transportation assistance as well as assistance during the evacuation.
- (2) The DOH may be tasked with assisting with public information, as needed, through road blockages and directional signage at traffic control points.

h. **Division of Natural Resources (DNR)**

DNR has the responsibility for the control of fish and wildlife and will provide representatives for the SRTF and Field Sampling Teams.

i. **WV State Police (SP)**

The WV State Police has a statewide radio communications network that is at the disposal of the DHSEM in times of emergencies. If an evacuation is necessary, the State Police will provide traffic control, security for the evacuated area, and related services as outlined in the Evacuation Recovery (Annex

E) and the Law Enforcement (Annex H) Annexes, in the WVEOP.

j. Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)

- (1) The DEP, Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Response has field deployable personnel experienced in sample collection procedures and protocols. They that will be utilized as team leaders and to augment field sampling teams
- (2) The WV DEP Public Information Officer (PIO) may assist the DHSEM PIO.
- (3) Supplement manpower at the State EOC and facility EOF during activations.

k. West Virginia University (WVU)

West Virginia University will provide radiological health support and field radiological assessment team members to augment the BPH.

l. Marshall University (MU)

Marshall University will provide radiological health support to the BPH.

m. American Red Cross (ARC)

Although the American Red Cross is not a state agency, they will provide assistance in times of emergencies. Coordination of resources is covered in the Hancock County RER Plan.

n. Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) is a statewide radio network operated by civilians. RACES is at the disposal of the DHSEM during times of emergencies.

D. LOCAL RESPONSIBILITY

1. Local government bears primary responsibility for the safety and well being of its citizens during an emergency or disaster. Each county in West Virginia is authorized and directed by the West Virginia Emergency Services Act (Chapter 15, Article 5, as amended) to establish a local organization for emergency services. This organization is, to the limits of its capabilities, responsible for the disaster preparedness activities within its jurisdiction. Once an emergency develops, this organization is to assume direction and control of the operation until local capabilities have been exhausted and state assistance is requested.
2. Hancock County is within the 10-mile EPZ of the Beaver Valley Power Station. (BVPS). In the event of an Unusual Event, the nuclear facility will notify both DHSEM and the Hancock County OEM. DHSEM and Hancock County OEM will then verify the incident with the facility. It is highly unlikely the county EOC will need to be fully activated for this type of event. However, depending upon the incident, the county may have to alert or activate key emergency personnel. The county will notify the DHSEM and keep them informed of the incident. The public will be informed according to the Public Information Annex of the Hancock County Radiological Emergency Response Plan (HC RERP).
3. In the event of an Alert, the nuclear facility will notify both DHSEM and Hancock County OEM. The county will verify the incident with the facility (if notified by the agency other than facility) and then notify its emergency personnel of the problem and activate the HCEOC, if necessary. The DHSEM will be notified of the Alert by both BVPS and HCOEM and kept informed by the county. The public will be informed according to the Public Information Annex of the Hancock County Radiological Emergency Response Plan.
4. The facility will notify both DHSEM and Hancock County of a Site Area Emergency. Both the state and Hancock County will verify the classification with the facility. Reception/mass care centers will be staffed and made ready to open in the event that evacuation is ordered. Personnel needed for the evacuation operation will be alerted and put on stand-by. The DHSEM will be notified and kept up-to-date by the county. The public will be kept informed according to the Public Information Annex of the Hancock County Radiological Emergency Response Plan.
5. When DHSEM and Hancock County receive notification from the nuclear facility of a General Emergency, both will verify the classification with the facility. Personnel needed for the evacuation operation will be activated. The county will notify the DHSEM and keep

them informed. Public information will be carried out according to the procedures in the Hancock County Radiological Emergency Response Plan.

6. When there is a Site Area Emergency/General Emergency, DHSEM will notify Brooke County, Ohio County, and Marshall County, (the Counties within the 50-mile EPZ). After notification, each county OEM will inform the WVU County Extension Agent of the situation. The emergency will then be monitored until the decision is made whether or not to put livestock on stored grain and to cover/close all open water reservoirs. This recommendation will be provided by the WV Department of Agriculture and/or WVUEA.
7. Once every two years, Hancock County, the state, and the nuclear facilities will have an evaluated exercise to test the capability of their emergency plans to integrate with each other.
8. Annually the BVPS contacts the media. The state and northern panhandle counties participate in this program. The program is used to acquaint the news media with emergency plans, information concerning radiation and points of contact for release of public information in an emergency.
9. It will be the responsibility of the local government to provide information to the public on how they will be notified and what their initial actions should be in an emergency. This information should include, but not be limited to:
 - Educational information on radiation
 - Point of contact for additional information
 - Respiratory protection enroute to reception centers
 - Reception/Mass-Care Center locations
 - Evacuation routes
 - Special information for the handicapped
10. Information is provided to the public as written material to be available in a residence during an emergency. This information is distributed on an annual basis, and posted in public areas
11. If State assistance on the educational information is required, it will be provided through the DHSEM.
12. It will be the responsibility of the local government and first responders to transport victims of radiological incidents to appropriate medical facilities. The state will provide assistance (through neighboring counties) if the incident exceeds local capabilities.

E. FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITY

Agencies of the federal government can make available a wide variety of assistance to supplement the efforts and resources of State and local governments when conditions threaten community health, safety, or property.

1. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA):
 - a. Serves as the primary point of contact for requests for federal assistance from state officials and other federal agencies.
 - b. Provide a Lead Federal Official to coordinate and ensure the provision of appropriate non-technical assistance, including telecommunications support, requested by federal, state and local agencies.
 - c. Serve as the primary point of contact and coordination between the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and other federal agencies for non-technical response activities.
 - d. Coordinate the dissemination of all public information concerning federal non-technical emergency response activities and ensure that public information releases are coordinated with state/local authorities and the NRC. Establish an interagency public affairs group.
 - e. Review and integrate all federal agency implementation plans to ensure that all required actions and interfaces are adequately addressed.
2. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC):
 - a. Coordinate the technical response activities of the licensee, Department of Energy (DOE), and other federal agencies.
 - b. Provide technical advice to state/local agencies.
 - c. Develop, for state and local agencies, a federal technical recommendation on protective actions, which reflects all substantive dissenting views of other federal agencies and the licensee. Participate with the Lead Federal Official in discussing federal recommendations for protective actions with appropriate State/local officials, except in situations of imminent peril to the

public health and safety where the NRC may be required to make direct contact with appropriate state/local officials regarding recommendations for protective actions.

- d. Ensure that the NRC's radiological monitoring activities are coordinated with DOE's Offsite Technical Director.
 - e. Coordinate the release of public information concerning the federal technical response, including the status of the reactor, radiological monitoring activities and other federal technical support and ensure that such releases are coordinated with the state(s), FEMA and the licensee.
 - f. Assess the nature and extent of the radiological accident and the potential offsite consequences to the health and safety of the public.
3. Department of Energy (DOE) and Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC):
- a. Coordinate the offsite radiological monitoring, assessment, evaluation, and reporting activities of all federal agencies during the initial phases of an accident, and maintain a technical liaison with state and local agencies with similar responsibilities. Ensure the orderly transfer of responsibility for coordinating the intermediate and long-term radiological monitoring function to EPA after the initial phases of the emergency at a mutually agreeable time.
 - b. Provide the personnel, including the Offsite Technical Director, and equipment required to coordinate and perform the offsite radiological monitoring and evaluation activities.
 - c. Assist the NRC in assessing the accident potential and in development.
 - d. Maintain a common set of all offsite radiological monitoring data and provide this data and interpretation to the NRC and to appropriate state and local agencies requiring direct knowledge of radiological conditions.
 - e. Provide consultation and support services to all other entities (e.g., private contractors) having radiological monitoring functions and capabilities.

- f. Assist the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and other federal, state and local agencies providing technical and medical advice concerning treatment of radiological contamination.
 - g. Provide telecommunications support and interface with Nuclear Emergency Search Team (NEST) capabilities as provided for by existing NRC/DOE agreements.
 - h. Assist other federal agencies in developing and establishing guidelines on effective systems of emergency radiation detection and measurement, including instrumentation.
 - i. Review and integrate agency radiological monitoring plans into the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan.
4. Department of Agriculture (USDA):
- a. Assist the NRC, in coordination with HHS, in developing technical recommendations for state and local officials regarding protective measures related to food and animal feed.
 - b. Assist state and local officials, in coordination with HHS, on the implementation of protective actions to minimize contamination through food ingestion.
 - c. Provide guidance to state and local officials on how to minimize losses to agricultural resources from radiation effects.
 - d. Monitor, in coordination with HHS, emergency production, processing, and distribution of food resources during a radiological accident.
 - e. Assure the safety and wholesomeness of agricultural products in establishments under federal inspection and agricultural commodities and products owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation/USDA.
 - f. Assist in providing lists of uncontaminated livestock feed to replace contaminated feed and pasture.
 - g. Provide advice on and assist state/local officials in the disposition of food animals affected by radiation in coordination with the EPA and HHS.

- h. Provide a mechanism to state agricultural agencies to keep state/local officials informed of Federal efforts.
 - i. Provide a representative to HHS to facilitate cooperation between USDA and HHS.
 - j. Provide National Radio Fire Cache assistance under provision of NRC/Forestry Service Agreements.
5. Department of Commerce (DOC):
- a. Estimate the damage to industrial resources and recommend actions to deal with industrial sector problems.
 - b. Provide current and forecast meteorological information about wind direction and speed, boundary layer mixing, precipitation, and any other meteorological and hydrological parameters affecting radiological contamination.
 - c. Provide gamma radiation level readings from National Weather Service Offices as requested by DOE.
 - d. Provide a representative to both the onsite and offsite radiological monitoring agencies as required (i.e., DOE and NRC) to coordinate meteorological operations, provide meteorological and hydrological information, and arrange for supplemental meteorological measurements.
6. Department of Defense (DOD):
- Provide military assistance, in the form of manpower, technical support, and logistical support, including airlift services and telecommunications support, as requested by FEMA, under the Federal Response Plan.
7. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS):
- a. Coordinate the federal health service response.
 - b. Assist the NRC, in coordination with USDA, in developing technical recommendations for state and local government officials regarding protective actions related to food and animal feed.

- c. Provide assistance to state and local officials on the use of prophylactic drugs to minimize the radiation doses of affected persons.
 - d. Provide advice and guidance to state and local officials in assessing the impact of the offsite consequences of radiological accidents on the health of persons in the affected area.
 - e. Provide advice to medical care personnel regarding proper medical treatment of people exposed to or contaminated by radioactive material.
 - f. Ensure the capability of public health service hospitals to respond to radiological accidents.
 - g. Conduct epidemiological surveys and implement communicable disease control measures.
8. Department of Transportation (DOT):
- a. Coordinate the federal transportation response in support of transportation plans and actions of state and local authorities.
 - b. Provide, through Regional Emergency Transportation Coordinators, representation to State and local transportation authorities.
 - c. Direct air traffic in and around the affected area.
9. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):
- a. The Office of Radiation Programs maintains an interest in environmental radiation. Supplementary laboratory facilities and appropriate personnel will be made available in the event of a reactor accident of any offsite significance. The Regional Radiological Health Representative is located in Philadelphia, PA. The nearest EPA radiological laboratory is in Montgomery, Alabama. This facility also has a mobile laboratory.
10. National Communications System (NCS):
- a. Provide and coordinate, in response to a FEMA request, the necessary communications for the federal government response in accordance with the National Plan or Communications

Support in Emergencies and Major Disasters. Be prepared to provide this support to a formal declaration of an emergency or major disaster.

- b. Provide technical representation to appropriate state agencies to assist in meeting their communications requirements.

F. FACILITY RESPONSIBILITY

1. The fixed nuclear facility is required by federal regulations to develop and implement emergency preparedness plans for the facility as a condition of the facility operating license. These plans are required to handle both conventional and nuclear emergencies. In the case of nuclear generating stations, Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 50, (10CFR50), and NUREG-0654 establish requirements for the content of the emergency preparedness plans. While the fixed facility is primarily responsible for onsite planning, it is also necessary for them to coordinate with local and State governments to assist in developing county and state emergency plans.
2. The fixed facility will be responsible for the notification of primary offsite authorities of the existence or occurrence of an emergency condition at the facility. In West Virginia, the primary offsite authorities are the Hancock County OEM and the DHSEM.
3. It is highly unlikely that either Hancock County or the State of West Virginia will take action on an Unusual Event. Therefore, notification of an Unusual Event will primarily be to ensure that they are aware of the details of events which may arouse public concern and initiate inquiries by the news media or member of the public. Notification will be made on a timely basis.
4. In the event of an Alert, Site Area Emergency or General Emergency, the nuclear facility will notify the Hancock County OEM and the DHSEM immediately whether the event is an actual or potential emergency.
5. In the event of an Alert, Site Area Emergency or General Emergency, the nuclear facility will open and staff its Technical Support Center (TSC). At Site Area Emergency or General Emergency, the nuclear facility will open and staff the Emergency Operations Facility (EOF). If the Hancock County EOC is opened, the facility may send a representative to the Hancock County EOC.

6. The nuclear facility will maintain radiation protection, process, and meteorological instrumentations sufficient to:
 - a. Provide information of the existence, location, nature, and potential consequences of each postulated accident.
 - b. Provide information of the performance of individual engineered safety features.
 - c. Provide information on the potential failure of any or all radioactive material containment features.
 - d. Provide for estimating wind speed, wind direction, and stability class.
 - e. Determine the release rate and radionuclide composition in the effluent for each discrete release pathway.
 - f. Support radioactivity monitoring onsite.
7. The facility, with the cooperation of state and local governments, will have an exercise once every two years to test the capability of the operator's, states', and county's emergency plans to integrate with each other.

G. VERIFICATION

The State of West Virginia will be notified through DHSEM 24-hour phone number. DHSEM will verify the incident with the facility. This is outlined in Annex 14.

H. ACTIVATION OF THE STATE EOC

1. In the event of an Unusual Event, the State EOC will not be activated. When there is an Alert at the facility, the State EOC will be partially activated, but the necessary personnel for full activation will be notified of the possibility of the EOC activation if the situation escalates to a more serious class.
2. In the event of a Site Area Emergency or General Emergency, the State EOC will be activated immediately.

- 3. The State EOC will be activated according to the procedures outlined in the Standard Operating Procedures for the West Virginia Emergency Operations Center.

I. TRANSPORTATION

- 1. Transportation of state personnel and equipment will vary depending on the weather conditions and the availability of automobiles and aircrafts.
- 2. If possible, state personnel will fly from Charleston, WV to either Hancock County or the Pittsburgh Airport. Personnel will be met by a Hancock County OEM representative or will rent automobiles.
- 3. If aircrafts are not available, state personnel will drive to the Hancock County EOC, the Facility's EOF, and the facilities Joint Public Information Center (JPIC).
- 4. Transportation Resources:

Automobile

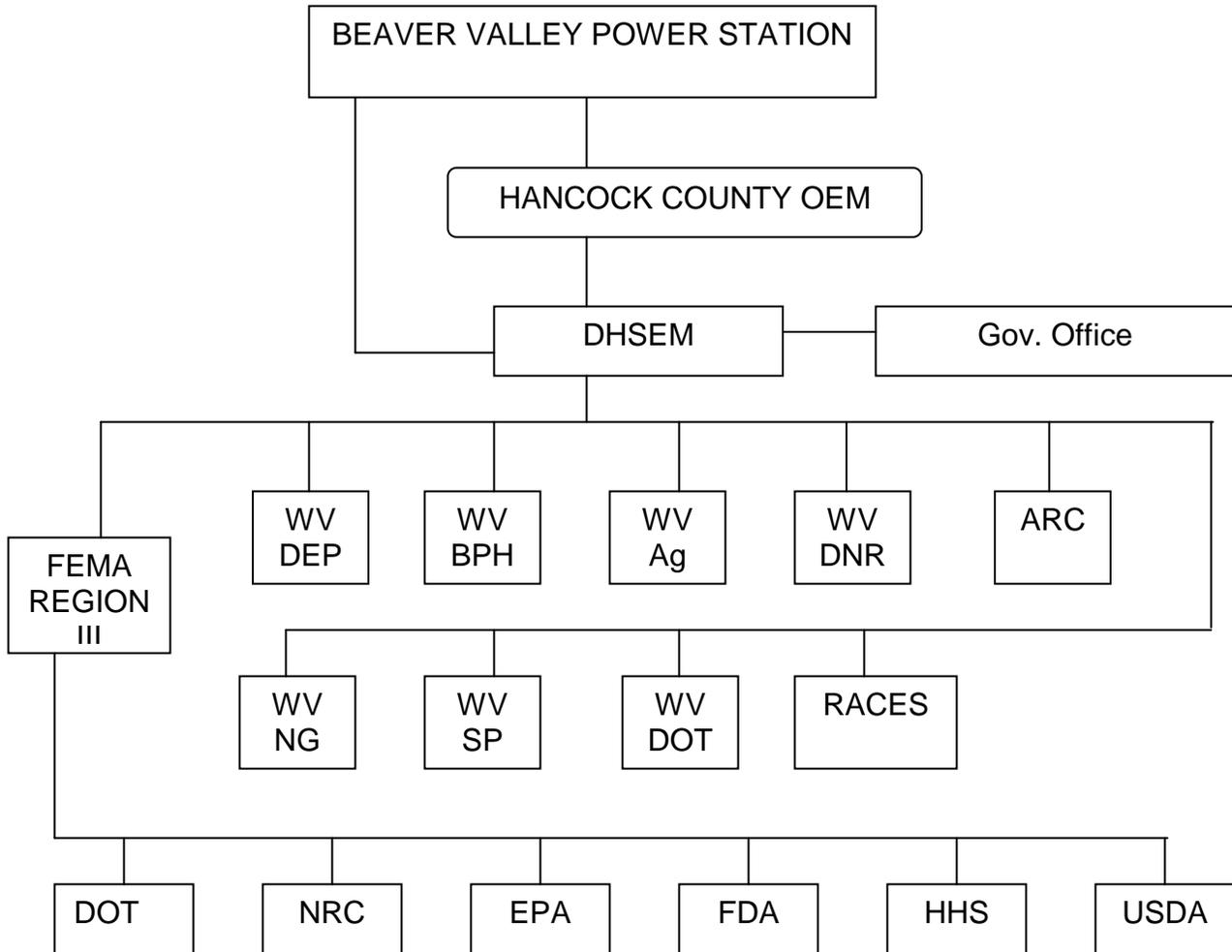
Aircraft

State owned
 Rental
 Privately owned

State owned
 Civil Air Patrol
 Charter
 Commercial Airlines

- 5. The pre-arranged use of the transportation resources are outlined in the Transportation Annex of the West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan.

INTERRELATIONSHIP OF FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS



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| NG – NATIONAL GUARD | DNR – DIVISION OF NATURAL RESOURCES |
| EPA – ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY | BPH – BUREAU FOR PUBLIC HEALTH |
| NRC – NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION | DOE – DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY |
| FEMA – FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY | SP – STATE POLICE |
| FDA – FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION | Ag– DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE |
| USDA – U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE | ARC – AMERICAN RED CROSS |
| DOT – DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION | HHS – HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES |
| DEP – DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION | |
| RACES – RADIO AMATEUR CIVIL EMERGENCY SERVICES | |
| DHSEM – DIVISION OF HOMELAND SECURITY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT | |

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA TASK ASSIGNMENTS

TASK	ORGANIZATION												
	EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	BUREAU FOR PUBLIC HEALTH	DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE	STATE POLICE	GOVERNOR'S OFFICE	DEPT OF NATURAL RESOURCES	DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION	NATIONAL GUARD	RED CROSS	RACES	FIRE COMMISSION	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	EAA
COMMAND AND CONTROL	P				S								
NOTIFICATION	P			S									
ALERTING	P			S									
COMMUNICATIONS				S		S	S		P				
PUBLIC INFORMATION	P	S			S	S	S				S	S	
ACCIDENT ASSESSMENT		P											
PROTECTIVE ACTION RECOMMEND.	S	P	S		S	S							
PROTECTIVE ACTION RESPONSE	P	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S				
TRAFFIC CONTROL				P		S	S	S					
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES		P						S	S		S		
LAW ENFORCEMENT				P		S		S					
TRANSPORTATION							S	P					
MASS CARE		S						S	P	S	S		
FIRE AND RESCUE				S		S		S			P		
RADIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE CONTROL		P	S										
FIELD TEAM CENTER	P								S				
SAMPLE COLLECTION	P	S	S			S					S		

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA - FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND KEY INDIVIDUALS

FUNCTION**	AGENCY	KEY INDIVIDUAL	ALTERNATE INDIVIDUAL
Command and Control	Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Managements	Director	Director of Operations
Alert and Notification	Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Managements	Director of Operations	EOC Coordinator
Communications	Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Managements	Communications Officer	Volunteer Coordinator
Public Information	Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Managements	Public Information Officer	PIO from Other Agencies
Accident Assessment	Bureau for Public Health	Chief, Radiological Health	Radiological Health Specialist
Protective Accident Recomm.	Bureau for Public Health	Chief, Radiological Health	Radiological Health Specialist
Protective Active Response	Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Managements	Director	Director of Operations
Public Health & Sanitation	Bureau for Public Health	Dir. Environmental Health	Chief of Drinking Water Div.
Social Services	DHHR, Human Resources	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner
Fire and Rescue	State Fire Commission	State Fire Marshal	Deputy State Fire Marshal
Traffic Control	State Police	Superintendent	Deputy Superintendent
Emergency Medical Service	Bureau for Public Health	Director of EMS	Associate Director EMS
Law Enforcement	State Police	Superintendent	Deputy Superintendent
Transportation	Adjutant General's Office	Adjutant General	Assistant Adjutant General
Mass Care	American Red Cross (ARC)	ARC ES Director	ARC Chapter Manager
Radiological Exposure Control	Bureau for Public Health	Chief, Radiological Health	Radiological Health Specialist
Agriculture Community	Agriculture Department	Director of Quality Control	Director of Rural Control
Agriculture Community	WVU Coop. Ext. Service	Division Director	Division Director
Field Team Center	WVDHSEM/WVBPH	To Be Assigned	To Be Assigned
Sample Collection	BPH/DEP	Field Team Leader	Asst. Field Team Leader

**All functions may be designated to another agency or individual, if needed.