



**Annex G to the Collier County
Comprehensive Emergency Management
Plan**

**Radiological Emergency Response
- Ingestion Pathway Response -
(March 16, 2021)**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Collier County Radiological Emergency Annex describes the county's roles and responsibilities in preparation, response and recovery from a radiological emergency originating from the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant.

How To Use This Plan

This plan is an Annex to the Collier County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and will supplement the Basic Plan to the CEMP. This Annex addresses some unique aspects of a radiological response but disaster operations in the Basic Plan will be followed. The Basic Plan addresses the following items in detail that will apply to this annex:

- The County **Local State of Emergency (LSE)** declaration process by the Board of County Commissioners is described in the Collier County Municipal Code, **Chapter 38, Section 38-59** (<https://bit.ly/3qhOxzl>)
- **EOC Staffing** – Lead ESFs are indicated in **page 28, Figure 12** and the agencies that will support each ESF are shown in **page 29, Figure 13**. Each lead agency will roster their relief-shifts.
- **Direction and Control** are described beginning on page 30. In most activations we operate with a unified command structure.
- **Resource Request Flowchart** is shown on **page 40**.
- **Mobilization/Deployment** of County Resources are described on **page 67**.
- County's **evacuation zones** can be found on **page 45**.

BACKGROUND

In Accordance with Florida Administrative Code 27P-6.0025

The County Radiological Emergency Plan for Nuclear Power Plants.

This county plan shall provide a detailed description of the process to be used to protect the public from the potential health effects associated with a radiological emergency at a commercial nuclear power plant. Only those counties within a 50 mile radius of a commercial nuclear power plant are required to develop this plan. This plan shall be developed with direct assistance from the Division and shall be incorporated into the appropriate site plan contained in REPP of the State Plan. This plan shall comply with the Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants (NUREG-0654 FEMA REP-1 Rev. 1, <https://www.nrc.gov/docs/ML0404/ML040420012.pdf>). This plan or annex shall be submitted to the Florida Division of Emergency Management and the Federal Emergency Management Agency for review and approval.

Acronyms

AHIMT -	All Hazards Incident Management Team
ARC -	American Red Cross
ASCP -	Air Support Command Post
BRC -	Bureau of Radiation Control
CEMP -	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CFR -	Code of Federal Regulations
CIEH-	Collier Emergency Information Hotline
CR -	County Road
DACS -	Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
DEP -	Department of Environmental Protection
DOE –	Department of Energy
DOH-	Department of Health
DRU-	Disaster Response Unit
EAS -	Emergency Alert System
ECL -	Emergency Classification System
EM -	Emergency Management
EMS -	Emergency Medical Services
EMAC -	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EOC -	Emergency Operations Center
EOF -	Emergency Operations Facility
EPA –	Environmental Protection Agency
EPZ -	Emergency Planning Zone
ESF -	Emergency Support Function
FDEM -	Florida Division of Emergency Management
FDEP-	Florida Department of Environmental Protection

FDOH -	Florida Department of Health
FDOT -	Florida Department of Transportation
FEMA -	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHP-	Florida Highway Patrol
FPL -	Florida Power & Light
FRMAC -	Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center
FS -	Florida Statutes
FWC -	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
HAZMAT -	Hazardous Materials
HSPD -	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
IAP-	Incident Action Plan
ICS -	Incident Command System
IFAS -	University of Florida Institute of Food & Agriculture Sciences
IPZ -	Ingestion Pathway Zone
JIC/JIS	Joint Information Center / System
LE-	Law Enforcement
LSA -	Logistics Staging Area
MOU -	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO -	Non-governmental Organization
NIMS -	National Incident Management System
NOAA -	National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration
NRC -	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NWR -	NOAA Weather Radio
NWSFO -	National Weather Service Forecast Office
ORO	Offsite Response Organization
PIO -	Public Information Office

PL -	Public Law
PRI -	Primary
PSA -	Public Safety Announcement
PUD -	Collier County Public Utilities Department
REP -	Radiological Emergency Preparedness
RDSTF -	Regional Domestic Security Task Force
SEOC -	State Emergency Operations Center
SFWMD -	South Florida Water Management District
SITREP -	Situation Report
SOG -	Standard Operating Guide
SOP -	Standard Operating Procedure
SR -	State Road
SWO-	State Watch Office

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

I. INTRODUCTION

Turkey Point Nuclear Generating Station is a twin reactor nuclear power station located two miles east of Homestead, Florida, United States, next to Biscayne National Park located about 25 miles (40 km) south of Miami, Florida near the southernmost edge of Miami-Dade County. Turkey Point is owned by Florida Power & Light.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission defines two Emergency Planning Zones (EPZ) around nuclear power plants: The Plume Exposure Pathway and the Ingestion Exposure Pathway. These zones are defined as the areas for which planning is needed to assure that prompt and effective actions can be taken to protect the public in the event of an accident. They have been designed in size to accommodate the need for actions in regard to the potential degree of radiological exposure. Although the radius for an EPZ implies a circular area, the actual shape depends upon the physical and demographic features within that zone.

The **Plume Exposure Pathway zone** has a radius of about 10 miles (16 km), concerned primarily with exposure to, and inhalation of, airborne radioactive contamination. The **Ingestion Pathway Zone** has a radius of about 50 miles (80 km) and is concerned primarily with ingestion of food and liquid contaminated by radioactivity.

Approximately 70 square miles, or 3.5% of the land area within Collier County lies within the 50-mile **Ingestion Pathway Zone**. Collier County is located on the southwest coast of Florida. Lee and Hendry Counties border it on the north, on the east by Broward and Miami-Dade Counties, on the south by Monroe County, and on the west by the Gulf of Mexico. Collier County is the largest county in land area east of the Mississippi River, approximately 2,025 square miles of land and 112 square miles of inland surface water. Forty-six percent of the county is national park land and is all on the side of the ingestion pathway zone with no agricultural industry. The County is bordered on the north by Lee and Hendry Counties; south by Monroe County; and east by Broward and Miami-Dade Counties. The Bureau of Economic and Business Research has projected that the population of the Region in 2020 was 2,383,742 or about 11% of the population in the State of Florida. During the months of January and February are when traffic is the heaviest along the roads of Southwest Florida. This period is impacted by the snowbirds, winter tourist, and migrant workers. Winter residents, the "snowbirds" are persons who live in other parts of the Country except during the winter. Each winter, they move to Southwest Florida. They own a home here or have some long-term rental arrangement. Their stay will generally be from one to five months. For them, Southwest Florida is their second home. At certain peak times, winter residents may increase the population as much as 22%, and add considerable traffic to transportation routes, especially in the coastal counties. Tourists can include business travelers and short-term vacationers. Vacationers spend anywhere from a few days to several weeks in the Region. Existing data suggest that tourists primarily come in two seasons, summer (July, August, and September), and winter (January, February and March). The normal travel is by commercial air carrier or by private auto. Automobile

travelers are more likely to use a recreational vehicle park or campground than air travelers.

II. PURPOSE

To describe the means to be used to minimize the effects of radioactive exposure on humans and the contamination of agriculture, resulting from an incident at a nuclear power plant, Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant. This annex outlines a course of action for a coordinated planning and response effort by local officials to alleviate a radiological emergency and assigns duties and responsibilities to various emergency response organizations. This plan is supported by the Collier County's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and other support annexes (<https://bit.ly/33BZAuf>).

III. PLAN MAINTENANCE AND DISTRIBUTION

The EM Director has the overall responsibility for all emergency planning. The plan will be reviewed annually and distributed to the appropriate response agencies. The plan could also be updated as necessary to comply with changes in policies, standard operating procedures, laws and regulations. Reproduction of this document, in whole or in part, without prior approval from the Collier County Emergency Management is prohibited. (See Collier CEMP, Appendix 4)

IV. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

a. SITUATION:

- i. There is a 50-mile radius Ingestion Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) associated nuclear power plants. The 50-mile EPZ associated with Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant affects four (4) counties in south Florida.
- ii. In the event of a radioactive release from Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant the deposition of radiological contaminants on crops, other vegetation, livestock, bodies of surface water and ground surfaces could occur.
- iii. The State of Florida, supported by appropriate federal agencies, has the responsibility to take protective actions if a radiological incident causes contamination of human foods or animal feeds.
- iv. The decision to recommend protective actions generally is based on known potential releases to the environment, radiological measurements, laboratory analyses, and integrated dose projections in the pathway of concern.

- v. Examples of protective action information for the public to minimize exposure to contaminated foodstuffs are available through multiple sources.
- vi. Moderate or heavy rainfall may result in higher levels of deposition or surface contamination and may require protective actions within the EPZ.
- vii. Radionuclides in the ingestion pathway may remain as a long-term concern since once in the soil, some may be taken up by vegetation including vegetables, fruit trees, grains and forage. This could affect future harvests.

b. ASSUMPTIONS:

- i. Collier County will receive notification and be provided situational updates about emergency situations at the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant through the FDEM's State Watch Office.
- ii. Collier County will render assistance as requested.
- iii. The State of Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) will deploy All Hazards Incident Management Team (AHIMT) members and members from the Florida Department of Health (FDOH) Bureau of Radiological Control to coordinate State efforts. Other state and federal agencies will also be involved in assessments during the emergency. Ingestion Pathway Counties will receive technical guidance from the Bureau of Radiation Control and other state/Federal agencies to make informed decisions.
- iv. Increased state actions may be warranted for a multi-jurisdictional emergency which is beyond the capabilities of local resources, or when the Governor determines there is an overriding concern for the safety of the public. For these situations, the Governor can designate the primary responsibility for emergency response to the state by issuing an Executive Order under the provisions of Section 252.36, Florida Statutes.
- v. Upon issuance of a State of Florida Executive Order, the Collier Emergency Management Division will continue to coordinate the emergency response operations of the local agencies. If necessary, the issuance of the Local State of Emergency will be coordinated with the Collier County Board of County Commissioners (BOCC).

V. HAZARD ANALYSIS

Collier County is in the 50-mile EPZ for Turkey Point Nuclear Power Facility in Miami-Dade County. This EPZ includes the ingestion exposure pathway, in which the population will be vulnerable to the health effects associated with the ingestion of radiological contaminated

food and water. An important step in the risk analysis process is to identify those hazards that are most likely to impact Collier County. While there is a long list of natural hazards that have the potential of occurring in Collier County, many of these hazards have a low probability of occurring. Thus, the hazards that have been identified for analysis by this plan because of their potential to impact the county are listed in the table below. The following hazards will not be analyzed due to their historically low probability of occurrence and/or impact: Winter Storms & Freezes, Drought & Heat Waves, Landslides & Sinkholes, Hazardous Material Accidents, Terrorist Attacks, Pandemic, Earthquakes and Tsunamis. Additionally, Collier County has one earthen dam known as the State Road 846 Living Trust. This is in an agricultural area (cropland) with the closest address almost a mile away. There is no reported dam breaches or failures in Collier County. Therefore, there will be no further LMS analysis of dam/levee failures. Section Two and Annex A of the Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) provide a detailed analysis of the natural and man-made hazards. This document may be found on-line through the following URL: <https://www.colliercountyfl.gov/home/showdocument?id=91220>.

CHAPTER 2: THE RADIOLOGICAL RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

I. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

a. COLLIER COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (CCEM)

CCEM is the lead county agency associated with disaster response operations within Collier County. NOTE: Collier County receives no REP funding and has no dedicated staff for REP activities. In the absence of a REP program coordinator, REP duties fall to the Director of Emergency Management, or designee. Those actions include:

- i. Acting as the County's focal point for all mutual aid requests via WebEOC.
- ii. Receive and care for evacuees from a risk county.
- iii. Support State and Federal agencies in the implementation of protective measures for Collier County to prevent the public from consumption of contaminated foodstuff.
- iv. Disseminate protective action information to the public.
- v. Support State and Federal agencies in the identification of commercial sites, agriculture producers and processors and logistical sites for the state and federal response assets.
- vi. Support State and Federal agencies in implementation of control measures to restrict or prevent distribution of contaminated foodstuff.
- vii. Distribute agriculture emergency preparedness preprinted information for the residents, agriculture industry and NGO's.
- viii. Support South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD), Collier County Public Utilities (PUD), and Cities of Everglades, Naples and Marco Island Water Departments, in the implementation of protective action decisions for contaminated potable and non-potable water.
- ix. Support State and Federal agencies with local sampling sites and locations.
- x. Support State and Federal agencies with local agricultural industry expertise.
- xi. Support State and Federal agencies with personnel and available resources for the sample collection.

- xii. Support State and Federal agencies the distribution and location of animal feed and water.
- xiii. Support State and Federal agencies radiological monitoring and laboratory analysis services.
- xiv. Alerted, notify and activate county departments, agencies and personnel, when directed by County leadership.
- xv. Contact appropriate local organizations, i.e., University Extension Services, Sheriff, farmers ranchers, local businesses and volunteer agencies, etc.

b. STATE OF FLORIDA:

The role of state government is to support local government operations unless the scope of the emergency warrants increased state action. State government support is coordinated by the FDEM's All Hazards Incident Management Team (AHIMT) from the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). Direction and control of State response and recovery approach, which is based on functional support groups, involves broad participation from State organizations and is compatible with the federal response and recovery organization and concepts of operation.

I. FLORIDA DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

- 1. Act as the State's agency for coordinating the nuclear emergency response.
- 2. Serves as the liaison between counties, state agencies, and the federal government.
- 3. Responds to the county requests for assistance/resources.
- 4. Deploys the AHIMT to the TPNPP Emergency Operations Facility (EOF). The AHIMT:
 - A. Assumes command and control of state-level operations.
 - B. Acts as the tactical arm of the state.
 - C. Acts as the liaison for the counties /state.
 - D. Implements REP plans/procedures.

ii. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, BUREAU OF RADIATION CONTROL

- 1. The Department of Health, Bureau of Radiation Control (BRC) is the primary radiological emergency agency for assessment of health hazards during radiological emergencies regardless of their severity. The department is assigned this responsibility in Chapter 404, Florida Statutes. Assistance may also be requested from other states through the Southern Mutual Radiation Assistance Plan and the Emergency Management Assistance Compact.

2. Responsibilities of the Department of Health, BRC include:
 - A. Acts as the lead state agency for radiological emergency response and includes all technical aspects such as protective action guidelines and decisions.
 - B. Provide technical consultation and support to the Governor, the FDEM, the AHIMT and local governments regarding radiation and radiological health (e.g., determine levels of radiation, health hazards, and radiological decontamination) as the principal radiological assessment agency.
 - C. Provide offsite monitoring, calculate radiation dosage and help make protective action decisions.
 - D. Collect and analyze samples by the BRC field teams according to established standard operating procedures.
 - E. Evaluation of the extent of radiological contamination of the affected area(s).
 - F. Recommend protective actions for anyone within the accident area.
 - G. Provide laboratory analysis of air, water, and food samples from the 50-mile Ingestion Pathway Zone (IPZ).
 - H. Procure a supply of dosimetry for emergency workers.
 - I. Procure Potassium Iodide for the public and emergency workers.
 - J. Manage and maintain an additional supply dosimetry and Potassium Iodide for the Division of Emergency Management.
 - K. Coordinate distribution of radiological data to the State and county response organizations.
 - L. Determine the severity of radiological emergencies when an actual release of radioactive materials occurs and make recommendations as the primary radiological assessment agency to the Governor, the State Coordinating Officer, or designee, and county emergency management directors on protective actions to be taken based on a technical analysis of the situation.
 - M. Respond to nuclear power plant emergencies by proceeding to the licensee's Emergency Operations Facilities (EOFs) the State's forward emergency operations center.
 - N. Maintain communication with State agencies, local governments and nuclear power plants for planning and operational purposes.

- O. Contingent upon availability; provide staff in the Risk County emergency operations centers to interpret technical data and evaluate protective action recommendations.
- P. Provide criteria and technical support for the decision to relax protective actions and allow for recovery and re-entry into the affected area.
- Q. Develop and maintain procedures for the use and distribution of potassium iodide.
- R. Advise, consult and cooperate with other public agencies, affected groups and utilities.
- S. Encourage, participate in, and conduct studies, public hearings, training and research relating to the control of sources of ionizing radiation.

iii. **FLORIDA EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 11 – AGRICULTURE, FOOD & WATER**

1. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Commissioner

- A. Determine the needs of the agricultural industry in the state, as guided by the FDOH recommendations, and make appropriate recommendations to the Governor and the State Coordinating Officer during a radiological emergency.
- B. Declare an agricultural emergency as guided by the FDOH when a radiological hazard is detected.
- C. In consultation with the FDEM and the FDOH, implement agricultural procedures for nuclear power plant emergencies.
- D. Identify a Radiation Safety Officer that will be responsible for capturing all dose records for agency personnel.

2. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Service, Division of Forestry

- A. Through an intergovernmental agreement with the FDOH, provide aircraft and pilots for radiation surveys, and transportation of emergency personnel and environmental samples.

c. **FEDERAL GOVERNMENT:**

Federal Assistance provided to the state and local governments in response to and recovery from a radiological incident will follow the guidelines established in the current National Response Framework. In addition, the Federal government is responsible for helping, as requested by the State of Florida.

i. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION (NRC):

1. Primary federal authority for onsite NPP activities.
2. Performs an independent assessment of the incident and potential offsite consequences and, as appropriate, provides recommendations, advice, assistance and, as appropriate, direction.
3. Dispatches, if appropriate, an NRC site team of technical experts to the licensee's facility.
4. For Nuclear Power Plant incidents, the NRC is the coordinating agency for incidents at or caused by a facility or an activity that is licensed by the NRC or an Agreement State.
5. The NRC will act as the Lead Federal Agency with the Federal Coordinating Officer.

ii. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA):

1. The EPA will act as the Lead Federal Agency for all Recovery Operations regarding an incident at the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant. They will appoint one individual to act as the Lead Federal Agency Representative. This individual will be responsible for the activation and coordination of federal response activities. The Lead Federal Agency Representative will ensure state and local emergency management officials are informed of on-site conditions that may have an effect on both on and off-site populations. They are also responsible for providing state and local officials with recommended protective actions based on the assessment of data gathered by support agencies.
2. The EPA will assist the DOE with radiological assessment at the EOF. Control of the EOF will be transferred from the DOE to the EPA for recovery operations at a mutually agreed time. (The DOE will transfer over control for recovery operations from the EOF to the EPA at a mutually agreed time)

iii. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE):

1. The DOE will support the EOF for off-site radiological activities. The EOF will be activated prior to a Site Area Emergency and will provide state and local officials with real time information and predictions relating to the movement of potentially contaminated clouds or plumes.

2. DOE shall provide personnel and equipment to facilitate liaison, coordination and communications among FRMAC agencies and appropriate state/local officials at the scene. Federal, State and County facilities are identified to support the Federal Response.
3. The DOE will deploy air monitoring stations as well as field teams, and aircraft if needed within Risk/Ingestion counties to gather air samples and deposition readings for the purpose of determining if any Radiation has moved off site. These reports will be sent to the EOF to be analyzed to determine if protective action is needed. This information then will be provided to the Risk, Ingestion and Host counties. The initial Air-Support Command Post (ASCP) shall be identified as needed. The ASCP shall have county, state and federal representatives if established.

iv. FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA):

1. Act as the primary federal authority for offsite activities.
2. Coordinates offsite federal response.
3. Operates the National Response Coordination Center.
4. Provides supplemental or lead operational coordination support for the primary department or agency.
5. Acts as the site specialist deployed to affected area's nearest nuclear plant to support natural disasters and/or nuclear incident.

v. FLORIDA POWER AND LIGHT (FPL):

Florida Power and Light is responsible for initial response and management of Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant activities. Requirements include notification to and coordination with appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies, evaluation and assessment of incident scope, and formulation of protective actions and responses.

CHAPTER 3: COMMAND AND CONTROL

I. GENERAL:

In accordance with Collier County Chapter 38 of the Code of Laws (Civil Emergencies) and Florida Statute 252.38 Collier County Emergency Management shall provide for the effective direction, control and coordination of Collier County government disaster management services, functional units, and personnel, and shall collaborate with other governments and private sector. To carry out its responsibilities under the Annex H to the Collier County Ingestion Pathway Plan, Collier County may activate several response and recovery facilities.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

a. INTERMEDIATE PHASE:

- i. The Intermediate Phase is that period beginning after the source and subsequent release have been brought under control, and environmental measurements are available for use as a basis for decisions on Protective Actions and extending until the Protective Actions are terminated. This phase may overlap the early and late phases and may last from weeks to many months. For dose projection, it is assumed to last for one year.
- ii. Those products that could affect the human food chain (i.e., vegetation, fruits, milk, etc.), including animal feeds and water, will be held until the sampling has been completed. The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) shall be the coordinators of this effort locally through their ESF-17 support teams.
- iii. Emergency response operations within the Ingestion Exposure Pathway involve the identification of areas contamination.
 1. "Fly Over" by federal resources may be requested by the State to help identify the contamination area.
 2. Once a contamination "Footprint" is available, the State may conduct sampling and/or request assistance of or coordinate with the federal government for verification sampling. Once contaminated areas are identified, protective actions will be taken to place restrictions, appropriate for protecting the public health, upon the use of contaminated food or water. Emergency response operations will be coordinated by the State with support from the federal government. The county emergency management agencies are the operative arm in response and recovery supported by various state and federal farm

service agencies, extension services, development authorities and other appropriate agencies as needed.

b. PROTECTIVE ACTIONS:

- i. Protective actions, as announced by the State and counties, may require modifications of food production, processing, and distribution cycle pathways in affected areas both within and outside of the Ingestion Exposure Pathway EPZ.
- ii. Protective actions will be based upon known releases to the environment, radiological measurements, laboratory analyses, and/or integrated dose projections.
- iii. Protective actions will not be recommended without documentation by state and federal agencies involved with the measured levels for both preventive or emergency protective actions and/or a consideration of the health, economic, and social impacts of such actions. The public in the exposure EPZs will be notified about preventive and emergency protective actions through EAS messages, public service announcements, and normal news releases to local radio and television stations, and the print media. Target audiences for public information concerning contamination through ingestion exposure will be the public, dairies, farmers, processors and distributors in the food production process and water suppliers located within the Ingestion Exposure Pathway EPZ.
- iv. Farm animals should be protected within the entire Ingestion Exposure Pathway EPZ by sheltering with priority given to dairy animals. They should be fed from stored feed and covered/stored water to prevent ingestion of radiological contaminated feed and water. Once placed on stored feed and water, animals should not be permitted to graze until directed by the State Agriculture Response Team (SART). The state will disseminate information to the counties based on developed recommendations for implementation of protective actions within the designated ingestion EPZ. Once the protective action recommendation is made and disseminated, the primary agency for implementation is the county EMA.

Procedures can be instituted to protect food items and livestock. These include, but are not limited to:

1. Removal of cows or other livestock from pastures and placing them on stored feed
2. Quarantine of potentially contaminated milk

3. Cut-off of contaminated water supplies
4. Washing of all harvested produce

Additional guidance from the BRC and the Florida Department of Agriculture should be obtained prior to the implementation of the above measures to assure their adequacy under actual conditions.

- v. Personal protective equipment shall be requested via resource request to FDEM through WebEOC. The Collier County Emergency Management Division is responsible for the life and safety of their public safety personnel and staff, equipment shall be distributed to responding county personnel as needed.

c. RECOVERY ACTIONS:

- i. Re-Entry Actions
- ii. Detailed County Government and Private Business Damage Assessment
- iii. Federal and Private Re-imbursment, Acquisition, Relocation of Damaged Property and Agriculture resources
- iv. Resource Distribution
- v. Restoration of Essential Services
- vi. Relief Services
- vii. Restoration of Public Health Services
- viii. Environmental Management (Animal Control, Natural Resource Restoration)
- ix. Evaluation of local development of agricultural regulations
- x. Economic redevelopment of the agricultural community
- xi. Economic redevelopment of the local community
- xii. Hazard Mitigation
- xiii. Re-development of Risk and Hazardous Assessment
- xiv. Shelters and Long-term Housing

CHAPTER 4: EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

I. GENERAL

Four classes of emergency levels are established: Notification of Unusual Event, Alert, Site Area Emergency, and General Emergency. These ECL are anticipated to develop sequentially; however, the possibility exists that the first indication of a problem could result in immediate declaration of any of the emergency classes.

I. EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION LEVELS (ECL)

a. UNUSAL EVENT:

- i. **Class Description:** Unusual events are situations that either are in process of occurring or have just occurred that indicates a potential degradation of the level of safety at the plant.
- ii. **Release Potential:** No release of radioactive materials requiring offsite response or monitoring are expected unless further degradation of safety systems occurs.
- iii. **Purpose:** The purpose of offsite notification is to assure that the first step in response has been carried out, to bring the operations staff to a state of readiness, to provide systematic handling of unusual event information, and prepare to make decisions.

b. ALERT:

- i. **Class Description:** Events are in process or have occurred which involves an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant.
- ii. **Release Potential:** Any releases of radioactive materials are expected to be limited to small fractions of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) protective action guide exposure levels and will not significantly affect offsite areas.
- iii. **Purpose:** The purpose of this classification is to assure that emergency personnel are readily available to respond if the situation becomes more serious or to perform confirmatory radiation monitoring if required and provide offsite authorities current information on plant status and parameters.

c. SITE AREA EMERGENCY:

- i. **Class Description:** Events are in process or have occurred which involves actual or likely major failures of plant functions needed for protection of the public.
- ii. **Release Potential:** Any releases of radioactive materials are not expected to exceed Protection Action Guides (PAG) exposure levels except within onsite boundaries.
- iii. **Purpose:** The purpose of the site area emergency declaration is to assure that emergency response centers are staffed, to assure that monitoring teams are dispatched, to assure that personnel required for evacuation of near-site areas are at duty stations if the situation becomes more serious, to provide consultation with offsite authorities, and to provide updates to the public through government authorities.

d. GENERAL EMERGENCY:

- i. **Class Description:** Events are in progress or have just occurred that involve actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting with potential for loss of containment integrity.
- ii. **Release Potential:** Release of radioactive materials can be reasonably expected to exceed Protection Action Guide exposure levels offsite.
- iii. **Purpose:** The purpose of the General Emergency declaration is to initiate predetermined protective action for the public, to provide continues assessment of information from the licensee of offsite organizational measurements, to initiate additional measures as indicated by actual or potential release, to provide consultation with offsite authorities, and to provide updates for public through government authority.

CHAPTER 5: NOTIFICATION AND ACTIVATION

I. NOTIFICATION, MOBILIZATION, AND ACTIVATION:

a. COLLIER COUNTY:

The State Watch Office will provide the initial notification via the Everbridge mass notification system to the EOC leadership and the Sheriff's Warning Point about an unusual emergency condition occurring at the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant. The Collier County Sheriff's Office operates a 24-hour emergency communications center, (8075 Lely Cultural Parkway Naples, FL 34113).

Upon notification of some type of emergency at the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant, the Emergency Management Director, or designee, will notify:

- Collier County (CC) Deputy County Manager
- CC Director of Communications, Government & Public Affairs
- CC Chief of Emergency Medical Services
- Director of Department of Health – CC

The decision to activate the EOC to a particular level based on the direction of the CC Manager or other situational variables. The EOC will then become the central command post for coordinating the operational, logistical, and administrative support needs of response personnel. The EOC is located at 8075 Lely Cultural Parkway Naples, FL 34113.

The EOC may be activated in the pre-emergency response phase upon the direction of the Director of Emergency Management with concurrence from the Collier County Manager, to support ICS/NIMS on a local or regional basis. The EOC may continue to be activated on a 24-hour basis throughout the emergency response period until such time as a reduced working schedule is deemed appropriate.

The Collier County Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) shall be the primary staffing for EOC operations.

Support to maintain 24-hour operations shall be made via resource request for an All-Hazards Incident Management Team (AHIMT) via WebEOC. Outgoing staff will brief the incoming staff on the status of the emergency and the response activities occurring.

When a determination has been made that inter-county resources will be required, appropriate EM personnel will notify the designated primary ESF representatives by phone and/or email. The ESF primary representatives will be responsible for

alerting and notifying all their designated support agencies. The Emergency Management division will be responsible for updating the ESF primary representative roster and performing an ESF recall when conditions warrant. Collier County will take the following are actions by ECL*:

i. UNUSUAL EVENT: (No Activation) *

1. Emergency Management staff will monitor message/fax traffic

ii. ALERT: (No Activation) *

1. Emergency Management staff will continue to monitor
2. Collier County's PIO may be alerted

iii. SITE AREA EMERGENCY: (Monitoring/Partial) *

1. Appropriate ESF's as needed
2. JIC may be activated, and pre-scripted news releases prepared
3. Everbridge, Alert Collier, messages may be transmitted to the public.

iv. GENERAL EMERGENCY: (Partial/Full, if needed) *

1. Appropriate ESF's as needed.

*All activations are conditional based on plant conditions. See the CC CEMP, Basic Plan, page 33 for levels of EOC activations and what they mean.

b. PUBLIC NOTIFICATION:

Public notification shall occur as a coordinated effort between the FDEM's State Watch Office, risk, host, and ingestion counties. Collier County specific public notifications shall be made by Collier County EM, or designee, via multimedia platforms. (NOTE: The Sheriff's Communication Center subscribes to Language Line Services and Vioance as well as has people fluent in other languages to help translate messages for the public.) Multi-lingual Radio notifications of protective actions for the public shall be made via:

Golden Gate WNPL AM 1460
 Immokalee WAFZ FM 92.1
 WCIW FM 107.9
 WAFZ AM 1490
 Marco Island TV Cable
 WMKO FM 91.7
 WGUF FM 98.9

WVOI AM 1480
 Naples Comcast TV Cable
 WXCW TV CW
 WZVN TV ABC
 WXDT LP
 WZDT LP
 WANA LD

WHDN CD
 WAYJ FM 89.5
 WSOR FM 90.9
 WARO FM 94.5

WAVV FM 101.1
 WSGI FM 104.7
 WNOG AM 1270

Collier County Emergency Management will partner with the Collier County Agriculture extension office (IFAS) to alert and notify the ranch, dairy and grove producers of an emergency at the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant.

NOAA Weather Radio – EAS (NWR-EAS) receivers are in key locations, such as hospitals, schools, government offices and nursing homes throughout the county. The system is activated by request from the Collier County EOC to the National Weather Service Miami, FL.

Everbridge notification system, Alert Collier, may be used to keep the public informed.

Boaters would be advised via United States Coast Guard Station Fort Myers on Marine VHF Ch # 16 to tune to a designated Marine VHF channel (e.g., 22A) for emergency information.

er	6001 Lake Trafford Rd, Immokalee, 34142	(239) 657-4449*
Bayview Park	1500 Danford Street, Naples, 34112	(239) 252-4000*
Caxambas Park	909 Collier Court, Marco Island, 34145	(239) 642-0004
Cocohatchee River Park	13531 Vanderbilt Drive, Naples, 34104	(239) 514-3752
Collier Boulevard Boat Ramp	3620 Collier Blvd., Naples, 34113	(239) 252-4000*
Golden Gate Boat Ramp	3300 Santa Barbara Blvd., Naples, 34116	(239) 252-6128*
Goodland Boat Ramp	750 Palm Point Drive, Goodland, 34140	(239) 389-4247*
Mar-Good Harbor Park	321 Pear Tree Avenue, Goodland, 34140	(239) 252-4000*
Port of the Islands Marina	525 Newport Dr, Naples, 34114	(239) 642-3133
Isles of Capri Paddlecraft Park	3620 Collier Blvd. Naples, 34113	(239)252-4000

National Parks Service and FWC and DEP invited to the EOC to assist in notifying boaters or recreational water sports participants (kayaks/scuba/snorkel) and campers in the National Park Areas.

Emergency information and general information will be available to the public via either 3-1-1 or the Collier County Emergency Information Hotline (239-252-8444),

ESFs can answer public requests for information, they also monitor trends in information requests and public concerns that can be evaluated and incorporated into press releases to dispel rumors, expand upon previous information releases, or modify operational response requirements. Emergency information will be posted and updated regularly on the County website as well as the emergency management website.

Collier County EM can provide public information to the residents of Collier County via the following platforms:

- i. Collier County Emergency Management main land line (239-252-3600)
- ii. Collier County Emergency Information Hotline (239-252-8444)
- iii. 3-1-1 Call Center
- iv. Twitter - @CollierEM
- v. Facebook – Collier County Emergency Management
- vi. Code Red - County-wide "opt in" Emergency Notification system (Operated and Maintained by Collier County Sheriff's Office).
- vii. Collier County Emergency Management website (<https://bit.ly/33BZAuf>)
- viii. Collier County Government (<https://www.colliercountyfl.gov/>)
- ix. Alert Collier (<https://member.everbridge.net/453003085614923/login>)

CHAPTER 6: EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

I. COMMUNICATIONS

Reliable communication between the State Watch Office, risk, host, ingestion counties and local agencies are essential. There are four (4) separate communication systems that may be used:

- a. Commercial telephone
- b. ESATCOM phone/radio
- c. e-mail
- d. cell phone

Testing of communication systems shall be conducted at least quarterly.

System	Quarterly
Commercial Telephone	
WebEOC	
ESATCOM	
Collier SLERS	
Cellular Telephone	
Facsimile	
Twitter/Facebook	
Everbridge (Alert Collier)	

CHAPTER 7: PUBLIC EDUCATION AND INFORMATION

I. PUBLIC EDUCATION AND INFORMATION:

Public education and information to inform the population of the Collier County, about the Turkey Point emergency planning measures, FPL and Collier County EM will provide as requested, a “Important information for Turkey Point neighbors” (<https://bit.ly/3rchrA3>) and will inform the population of Collier County about radiation and agriculture, as requested, via the “Agriculture and Nuclear Power in Florida” brochure which is posted on the CC Emergency Management website (<https://bit.ly/3rchrA3>).

More than likely, should public attention be drawn to an event/occurrence at Turkey Point NPP during the workweek, the public will likely call our 3-1-1 operator for information. As the calls increase, our Public Affairs office may decide to activate the Collier Emergency Information Hotline at the EOC to field the questions. After duty hours, and the situation seems under control, the CEIH’s numbers will roll-over to a recording (239-252-8444).

II. MEDIA EDUCATION:

Should a situation exist at the Turkey Point NPP, whether actual or rumored, to affect businesses or residents of Collier County, a Joint Information Center (JIC) and/or Emergency Information Hotline (CEIH) may be activated in the Emergency Operations Center to address the public’s concern(s). Should a Press Briefing be called for, the media will be briefed in the third-floor media briefing area of the EOC.

At a minimum, the JIC should include PIO representatives of the following agencies, either physically or virtually:

- Emergency Management
- CC Communications, Government and Public Affairs Division
- Department of Health – Collier County
- Sheriff’s Office
- Municipalities
- FPL

Below is a secondary group which may be called in to assist in the JIC:

- Hospitals
- CC EMS
- Fire Agencies

CHAPTER 8: EMERGENCY FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

I. EMERGENCY FACILITIES:

a. COLLIER COUNTY LOGISTIC STAGING AREA (LSA):

The Emergency Management designee shall coordinate with leaders from the other tasked agencies to set up and operate the LSA, if needed. The sites where the LSA may be set up are located at Immokalee Airport/Racetrack located at 165 Airpark Blvd, Immokalee, FL 34142, or the Collier County Fairgrounds located at 751 39th Ave NE, Naples, FL 34120. The LSA may be activated for a Site Area Emergency or a General Emergency but the Emergency Management Director, or designee, may direct activation of the LSA for other emergency classifications. This facility may be used as the primary Federal Resource Center (FRC). Alternate facilities may be made available, if necessary, during the incident.

Functions that may occur at an LSA include but are not limited to:

- i. Distribution of radiological protection equipment
- ii. Staging of personnel and equipment assigned missions within the 50-mile EPZ

b. COLLIER COUNTY AIRPORTS:

- **Naples Airport:**

Naples Airport is located at 160 Aviation Dr. N, Naples, FL 34104.

- **Immokalee Airport:**

The Immokalee Airport (IMM) is located at 165 Airpark Blvd, Immokalee, FL 34142.

- **Marco Island Airport:**

Marco Island Airport is located at 2005 Mainsail Dr. #1, Naples, FL 34114.

- **Miami-Dade Training and Transition Airport:**

(TNT) located at 54575 Tamiami Trail E, Ochopee, FL 34141

There is one runway, Runway 09/27, which is 10,499 feet long and 150 feet wide. The asphalt is in good condition and has HIRL. There is a parallel taxiway 75 feet wide with MITL. There are PAPIs, an ILS, ALS and NDB that provide precision and circling approach to the airport. Landside facilities include a 2,000-square-foot administration building but T-hangars, conventional hangars, fuel tanks and tie-downs are not provided. http://www.miami-airport.com/dade_collier.asp

The initial Air-Support Command Post (ASCP) shall be identified as needed. The ASCP shall have county, state and federal representatives if established. Emergency Management or designee will manage this site.

Several aircraft are used to support Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC) operations and can use any of the above site(s) as a base of operation in coordination with Collier County EM.

c. RECEPTION CENTER:

Should a reception center be needed, the Emergency Management Director, or designee, may coordinate with the Parks & Recreation Manager to either activate the Collier County Paradise Coast Sports Complex off City Gate Drive or one of the other community centers around the county.

d. COLLIER COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES CENTER (ESC)

The ESC is located at 8075 Lely Cultural Parkway, Naples, 34113. The facility contains the Emergency Medical Center's Headquarters and warehouse, Sheriff's Sub-station, Emergency Operations Center and emergency vehicles/equipment (see CEMP Basic Plan, pages 11-12), and Joint Information Center/Emergency Information phone bank.

II. EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT RADIOLOGICAL

- Ludlum Model 26-1 Integrated Friskers – QTY 8
- CDV- 139 Low Range Dosimeters – Qty 100
- CDV-742 High Range Dosimeters – Qty 100
- CDV-750 Dosimeter Chargers – Qty 30
- LMS 44-9 Pancake style G-M Probes – Qty 22

CHAPTER 9: ACCIDENT ASSESSMENT

For accident assessment the EOC director would make a request to the State EOC to have radiation monitoring teams deployed to Collier County to assess contamination of drinking water and/or disposition of airborne contaminated materials.

CHAPTER 10: PROTECTIVE RESPONSE

As an ingestion county we don't have any sirens, but we plan to alert the public via our AlertCollier mass notification and warning system. The warnings go out through landlines, cell phones and email. We also can contact either the National Weather Service or the Collier Sheriff's Dispatch for either to send out an EAS message to the Collier community through the TV, radio and weather radio.

Evacuation routes can be found on the map on page 43 of this annex.

The Collier County EOC director will request a representative from the Florida Bureau Control, or an equivalent expert, to advise on protective action recommendations. A dedicated advisor may be present physically, preferably, or via go-to-meeting platform, or some other equivalent media.

CHAPTER 11: MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SUPPORT

Hospitals and Department of Health-Collier (DOH-Collier) have no radiological response teams identified for the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant (TPNPP). The Florida DOH's Bureau of Radiation Control handles responses to TPNPP accidents/incidents. The hospitals in Collier County have a certain amount of radiation detection equipment onsite for the control of the isotopes in the hospital which can be used in the event of a radiological emergency. Hospitals have radiation safety officers within radiology departments that that could serve as subject matter experts (SME) until the State Emergency Operations Center, or the Department of Health can deploy someone, e.g., a DOH's Regional Emergency Response Advisor (RERO) to assist the County's EOC with technical information and advice about the conditions/actions at the TPNPP.

Should decontaminated people arrive at any hospital, each does have decontamination rooms in the emergency departments (ED) which could capture the runoff water from the decontamination process. However, they do not have any specific radiological response equipment.

The hospitals in Collier County are:

Physicians Regional Medical Center –
Collier Blvd
8300 Collier Blvd.
Naples, FL 34114
(239) 354-6000

Physicians Regional Medical Center –
North
1285 Creekside Blvd.
Naples, FL 34109
(239) 260-6631

Physicians Regional Medical Center –
Pine Ridge
6101 Pine Ridge Rd.
Naples, FL 34119
(239) 348-4000

NCH North Hospital Campus
11190 Health Park Blvd.
Naples, FL 34110
(239) 799-2216

NCH Downtown Baker Hospital Campus
350 7th Street South
Naples, FL 34102
(239) 799-2216

CHAPTER 12: ESTABLISHING REENTRY, RETURN AREAS, AND RECOVERY

The Risk County will contact the Collier County EOC (CCEOC) with protective action recommendations as well as instructions for reentry, return, recovery and/or relocation. When the CCEOC receives instructions from the Risk County the CCEOC Joint Information Center (JIC) will transmit that information via a press release and social media.

I. RE-ENTRY

The Risk County (Miami-Dade) will tell the Collier County EOC information about re-entry into any restricted zone.

II. RETURN

Return is the process of re-establishing a sense of normalcy within the effected zone. The overall attempt is to repopulate the area and return an economic base. These areas will no longer be contaminated, and background will be as close to normal as possible, meaning no longer term exposure health risks.

- a. The county will be responsible for coordinating the verification of safe areas and the boundaries of each area with support from the SEOC.
- b. Local law enforcement will remove traffic control to return areas while still maintaining security on restricted zones with support from SEOC.
- c. The county must coordinate exact timing of re-entry to local and state officials
- d. County PIO will communicate caution to returning residents that although it is safe to live, there may still be low levels of radiation in pockets that may require food control/restrictions.

III. RECOVERY

Recovery follows return where all previous public land is accessible to the community. All concentrations of radioactive materials in the environment have returned to background levels. Extensive assessment of the environment is necessary during recovery. Data collected will be released to federal assistance and insurance companies.

- a. County will coordinate damage assessment and report to SEOC.

- b. County will coordinate locations of recovery centers to SEOC.
- c. County will coordinate deposal and restoration of infrastructure environment with the state to bring county to pre-event conditions.
- d. County will coordinate with SEOC for federal assistance and insurance.

CHAPTERS 13: RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE TRAINING AND EXERCISES/DRILLS

I. ALL HAZARDS TRAINING:

Collier County EM offers “all-hazards” training to their partner agencies and NGO’s to maintain National Incident Management System (NIMS) compliance. ESF staff also participates in an annual exercise to enhance skills of those individuals who will be working in the EOC during an “all-hazards” activation. The State of Florida Radiological Emergency Preparedness Plan identifies other training opportunities that Collier County may request of the State to deliver to the local responders. Other training opportunities can be found at www.FirstResponderTraining.gov .

II. ALL HAZARD EXERCISES AND DRILL

As an Ingestion County, Collier County must drill/exercise every “odd” year. Radiological training may be a substitute for the biennial exercise. The Collier County Emergency Management Director will determine the training, exercise or drill to be conducted.

CHAPTER 14: REFERENCES

I. REFERENCES

a. COUNTY:

- i. Collier County Chapter 38 of the Code of Laws (Civil Emergencies)

b. STATE:

- i. Information for Farmers Cooperative Extension Service, University of Florida in cooperation with the Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, Department of Defense, "Disaster Handbook for Extension Agents", March 1983. * WINCO is the acronym for Westinghouse Idaho Nuclear Company
- ii. Florida State Statute Chapter 252, Division of Emergency Management
- iii. State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan- Annex to State of Florida Radiological Emergency Management Plan.
- iv. Governor's Executive Order 80-29, April 14, 1980. (Disaster Preparedness)
- v. State of Florida Bureau of Radiation Control Department of Health- Radiological Emergencies, Standard Operating Procedures.
- vi. Southern Mutual Radiological Assistance Plan (SMRAP), Southern States Emergency Response Council.
- vii. Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

c. FEDERAL:

- i. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: Accidental Radioactive Contamination of Human Food and Animal Feeds: Recommendations for State and Local Governments, prepared by: Center for Devices and Radiological Health, USFDA issued August 1998.
- ii. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: Supporting Document for Guidance Levels for Radionuclides in Domestic and Imported Foods, Docket No. 2003D-0558 July 2004
- iii. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, EPA 40 CFR 141.

- iv. Federal Emergency Management Agency: Guidance on Offsite Emergency Radiation Measurement Systems, Phase I - Airborne Release, FEMA REP-2, July 1987. Guidance on Offsite Emergency Radiation Measurement Systems, Phase 2 - The Milk Pathway, FEMA REP – 12 September 1987.
- v. Guidance on Offsite Emergency Radiation Measurement Systems, Phase 3, Water and Non-Dairy Food Pathway, WINCO - 1012, October 1984*
Guidance Memorandum IN-1.
- vi. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program Manual, June 2013.
- vii. Executive Order of the President, HPD 5, HPD 8.
- viii. NUREG-0654, FEMA-REP-1, Rev. 1, Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants.
- ix. National Response Framework, Second Edition, May 2013.
- x. Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR 50)
- xi. Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR 350)

CHAPTER 15: ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENTS:

- a. Florida Nuclear Power Plants
- b. Agriculture and Nuclear Power
- c. Agriculture Facilities and Ingestion Planning Zone
- d. Collier County Transportation & Evacuation Routes
- e. Collier County Public Water Facilities
- f. Collier County Navigable Waterways



2021 AGRICULTURE & NUCLEAR POWER IN FLORIDA



The State of Florida, in cooperation with Florida Power & Light and Southern Company, are providing this pamphlet to the agriculture community within a 50 mile area of a nuclear power plant.

This pamphlet explains actions that may be necessary to protect yourself, your family, your crops, and your farm animals in the event of a radiological event in your area.

TAKE TIME TO EDUCATE YOURSELF & YOUR FAMILY ON THIS IMPORTANT TOPIC

COUNTY CONTACT INFORMATION:

- Brevard County:** 211
- St. Lucie County:** Public Information Line 772-460-4357
- Martin County:** Emergency Management 772-287-1652
- Palm Beach County:** Office of Agricultural Economic Development, Palm Beach County Cooperative Extension Service 561-233-1715
Emergency Management 561-712-6400
- Okeechobee County:** Emergency Management 863-763-3212
- Indian River County:** Emergency Management Information Line 772-226-3900
Recorded Information Line 772-226-3927
- Miami-Dade County:** County Contact Center 311 (305) 468-5900
- Monroe County:** Emergency Management (303) 289-6048
County Information Hotline 1-800-955-5504
- State of Florida:** Florida Emergency Information Line (only activate during emergencies) 1-800-342-3557
www.FloridaDisaster.org

POTENTIALLY AFFECTED COUNTIES IN THE INGESTION PATHWAY ZONE



Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant:

- Bay
- Calhoun
- Gadsden
- Holmes
- Jackson
- Liberty
- Washington

St. Lucie Nuclear Power Plant:

- Brevard
- Glades
- Highlands
- Indian River
- Martin
- Okeechobee
- Osceola
- Palm Beach
- St. Lucie

Fort St. Vrain Nuclear Power Plant:

- Collier
- Broward
- Miami-Dade
- Monroe

ADDITIONAL PROTECTIVE ACTIONS INCLUDE:

- ♦ Standing crops – Contamination will either wash off or dissipate to safe levels during the growing process.
- ♦ Small grains – Stored grain can be made safe by milling and polishing or storing the contaminated grain until the radioactivity dissipates.
- ♦ Fruits and vegetables – Some fruits and vegetables may be eaten after washing, removing the outer layer of leaves or skin and washing the remainder with soap and water.
- ♦ Roots and tubers – Potatoes and carrots can generally be eaten after they are peeled.

If food crops or other food products must be destroyed, they will be collected and treated as radioactive waste and transported to specific storage facilities.

For information on harvesting, storing and decontaminating your crops and land contact your local agriculture extension agent.

Prepared by the Florida Division of Emergency Management in cooperation with the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Power and Light, and Southern Company.
For more information visit www.floridadisaster.org

IF AN EMERGENCY OCCURS

In the event of a radiological emergency at a nuclear power plant, several methods will be used to warn the public. Within the 10-mile area, sirens, radio and television outlets, and emergency vehicles' loudspeakers provide warning to area residents. Outside the 10-mile area, radio and television outlets, and in some cases door-to-door notification, serve as primary warning to area residents.

State and county emergency response organizations will determine protective actions to be taken, and you will be kept informed. Do not take actions unless emergency officials advise you to do so.

During the emergency, state and county officials will release information to the media on a regular basis. This information will include the latest status on the emergency and actions that are being taken to protect you, your family, and your farm. The local agricultural extension agent will also be a resource for emergency information and protective actions.

Additionally, your county's Citizens Information Line may be activated. There will be a toll free number that citizens can call and receive official information on the status of the emergency. This information will be broadcast on local television and radio with emergency alerts.

PROTECTING YOURSELF AND YOUR FARM

In the event of a radiological emergency that involves the release of radioactivity into the environment, you will be advised of actions to prevent the contamination of milk, water, and food products. Additionally, state and local

MILK

The most critical food product within 50 miles is milk because of the rapid distribution from the cow to the consumer, the short period of time it takes for contamination to appear and the potential effects on children.

Protective actions that can be taken are:

- ◆ Remove and shelter dairy animals from contaminated pasture and provide a substitute of uncontaminated stored feed.
- ◆ Store or relocate contaminated milk to facilities that will process the milk and store it to allow the radiation to deteriorate.

PROTECTING FARMLAND AND CROPS

The actual length of time the land should remain uncultivated depends upon the amount and types of radioactive material that settled on the land.

Emergency officials will:

- ◆ Take samples to determine the type and levels of contaminations to recommend treatment procedures or alternative uses of the land.

DO NOT TAKE THESE PROTECTIVE ACTIONS UNLESS EMERGENCY OFFICIALS ADVISE YOU TO DO SO

governments will take actions to prevent the consumption of contaminated products.

The main cause for exposure to radiation for individuals within 50 miles from a nuclear power plant radiological emergency is the consumption of contaminated foods, such as milk, fresh fruits, vegetables, processed products and water.

PROTECTING YOUR FARM ANIMALS

Farm animals will not normally be evacuated during a radiological emergency, so sheltering is the most effective way to limit contamination.

Protecting your animals can be done in several ways:

- ◆ Place the animals in an enclosed shelter and close doors and windows, if possible. Limit entry of rain water into the structure. Provide for adequate air supply to prevent overheating and suffocation. Shelter dairy animals first.

- ◆ Prevent contact with radioactive contamination if the animals must remain outside, as much as possible. For example, pack the animals closely in an outdoor pen or herd them into a ravine, road underpass, cave, culvert or wooded area.

- ◆ Avoid surface and standing water.

- ◆ Avoid allowing animals to graze unless directed to by your extension agent or other state or local officials.

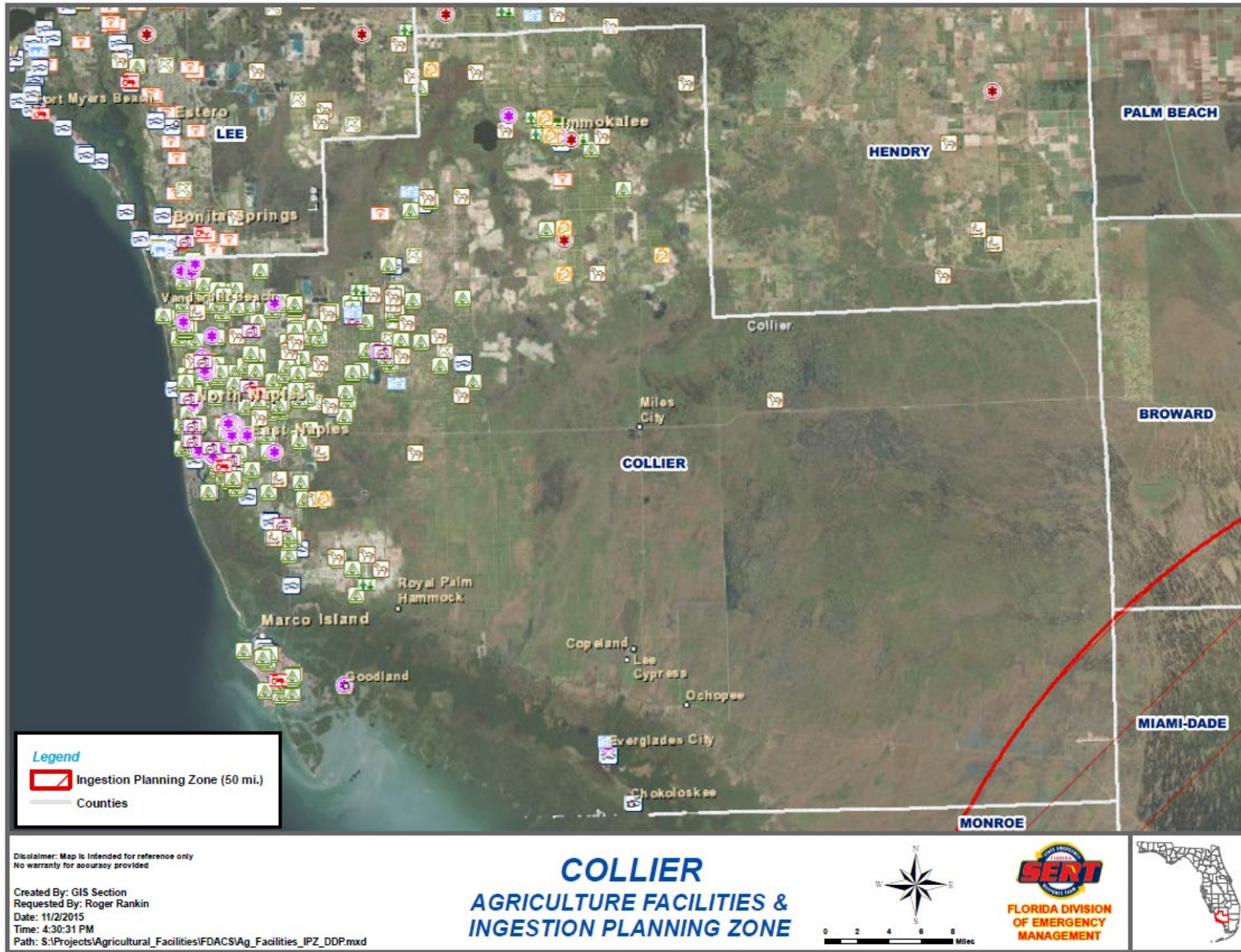
Radiation is invisible, tasteless and odorless. We are constantly exposed to natural or man-made sources of radiation. Radiation occurs naturally, from sunlight, water, soil and the materials we use to build our homes. Manmade radiation comes from sources such as x-rays, medical tests and industrial products including smoke detectors. This natural and manmade radiation is called background radiation.

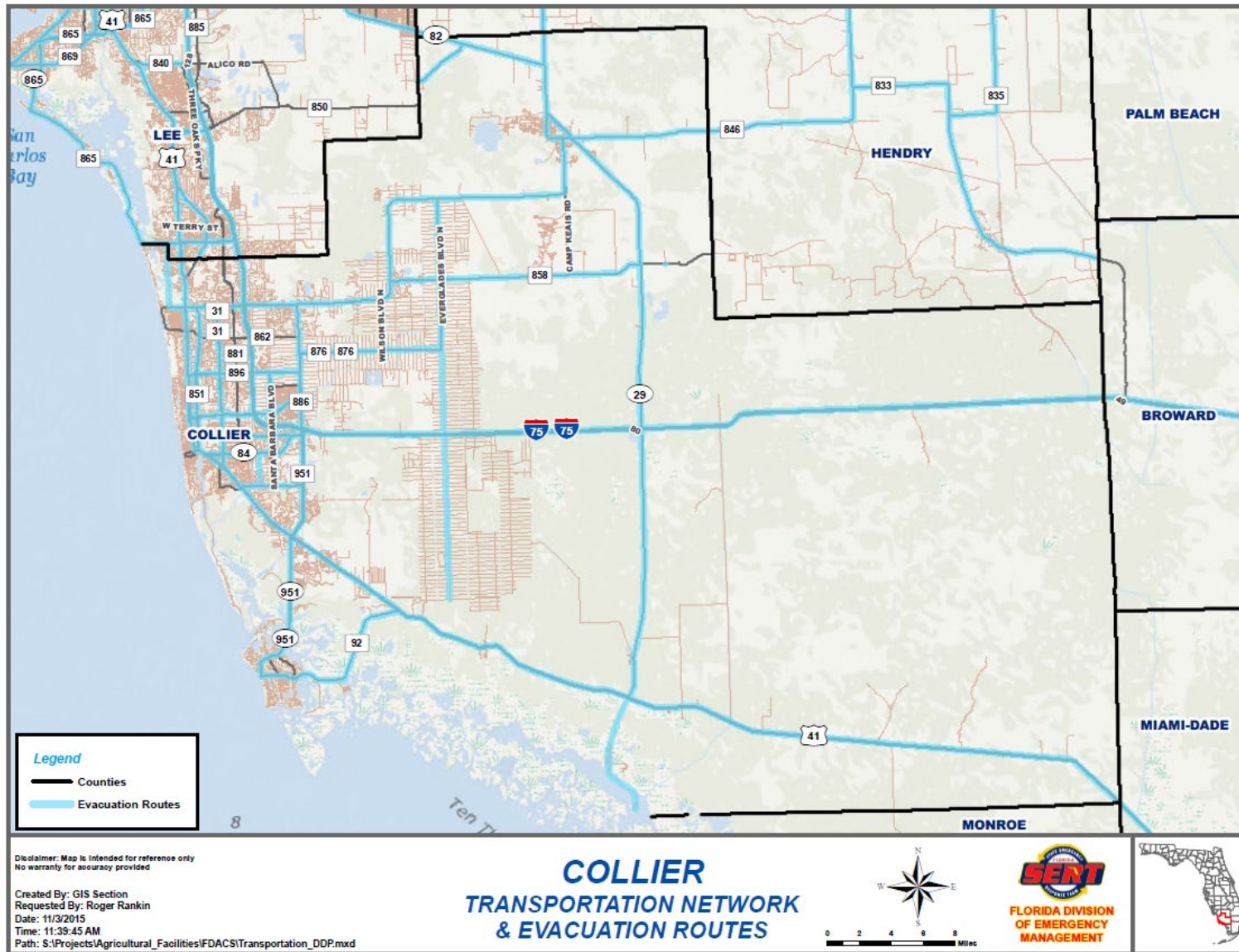
Nuclear power plants are designed to operate safely. However, an accident could potentially be serious enough to result in a release of radioactive materials.

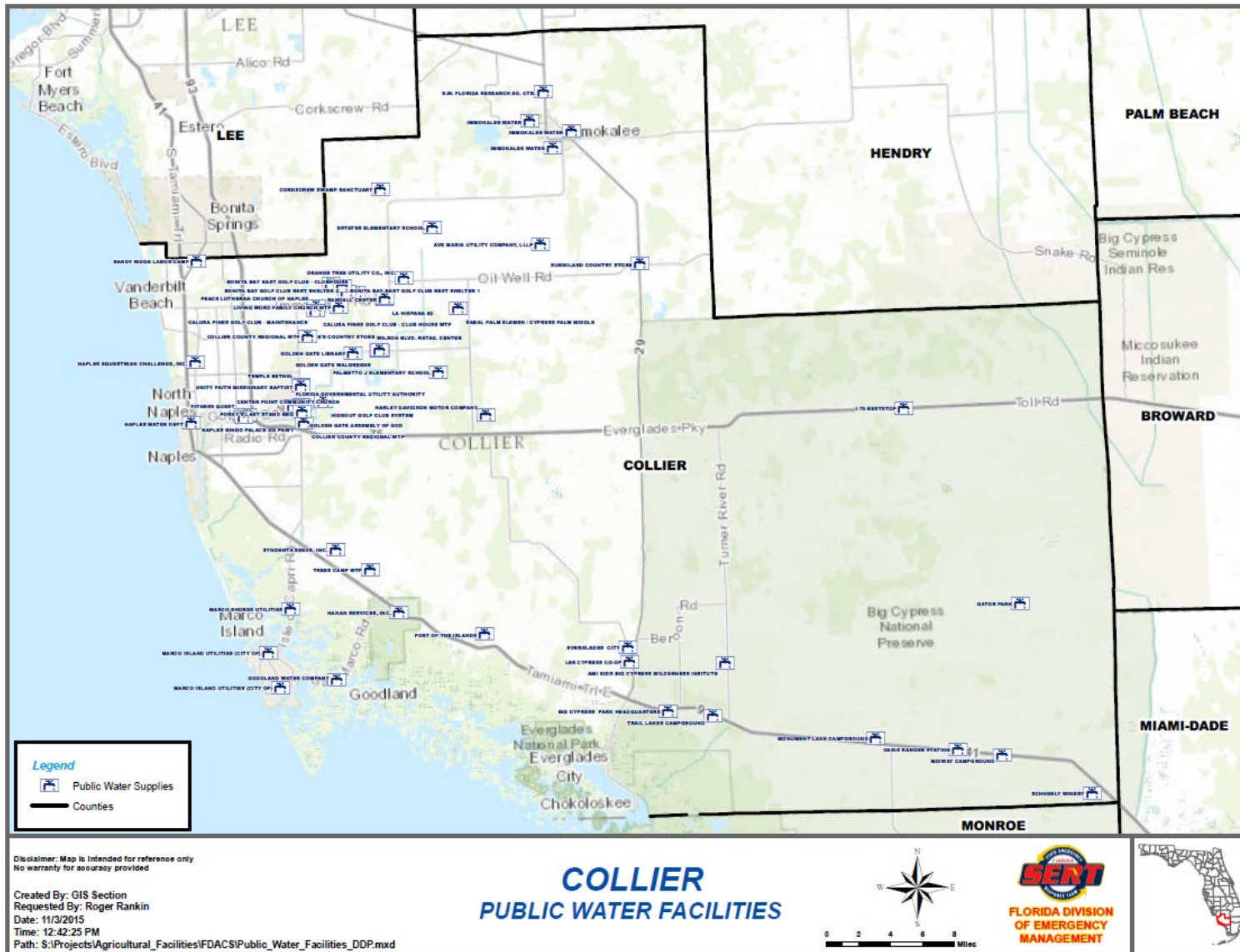
Federal authorities have established two emergency zones as the basis for planning to protect the public. Residents living within a 10-mile radius of the plant should be aware of protective measures to prevent direct exposure in the event of a radioactive release. People within a 50-mile radius should be aware of protective measures against eating and drinking potentially contaminated foods and liquids. This 50-mile area is called the **"Ingestion Pathway Zone."**

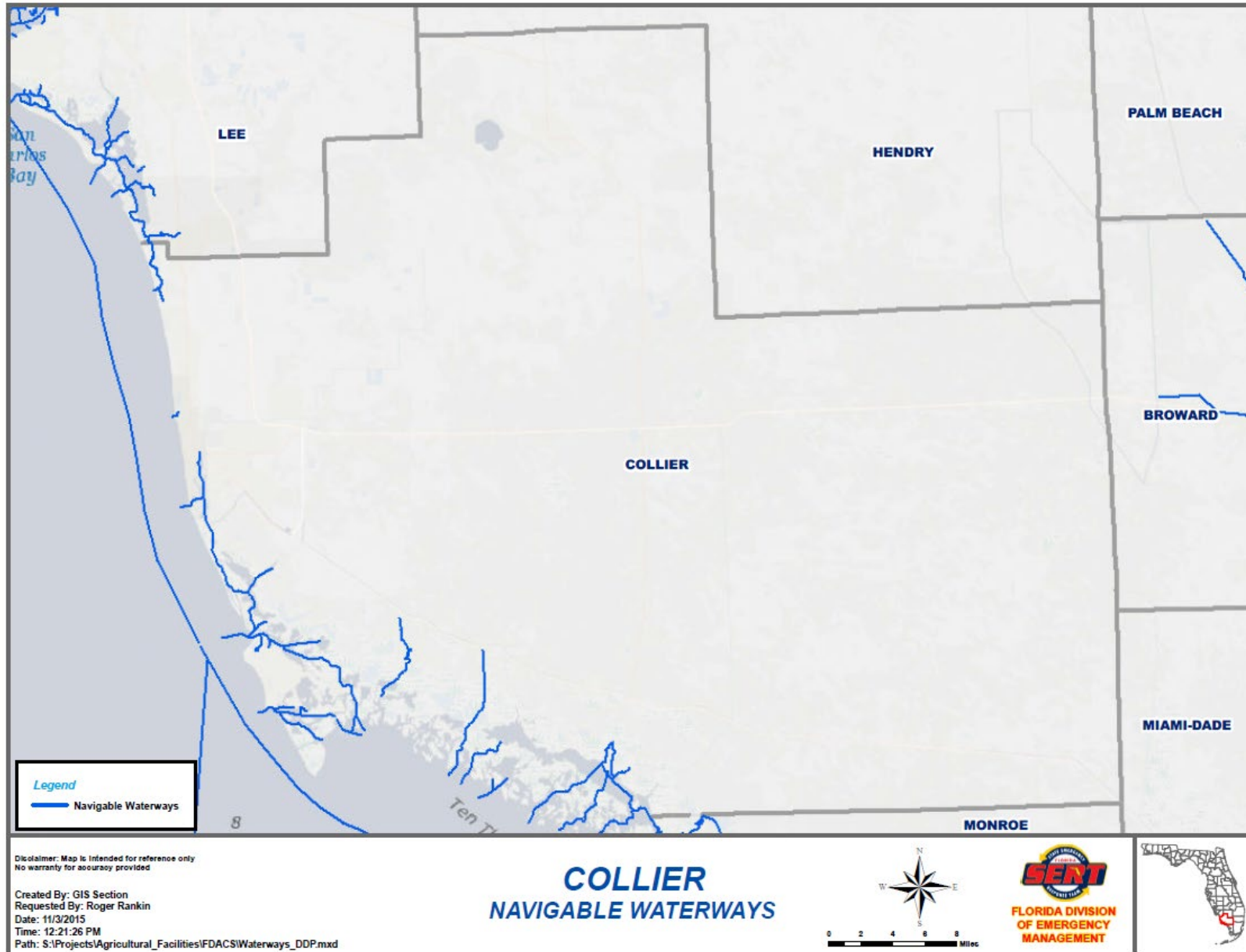
An accidental release of radiation into the atmosphere has the potential to impact you, your family, your livestock and the quality and marketability of your farm products. The information in this pamphlet, along with the instructions you will receive from radio and television stations, will help minimize the effects a radiological event could have on your farm or ranch.

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