



EOC Product Interest Meeting

Emergency Operations Center Criteria Document



EOC Product Interest Meeting

- Develop an EMI SIG product containing criteria for design, siting, and capabilities of DOE/NNSA site Emergency Operations Centers (EOC)



Existing Criteria

- Under Secretary John Tuck Memo, “Issuance of Final Report on Compatibility of Emergency Operations Center Communications and Information Processing Systems” 5/31/91
- DOE Guide 151.1-1 V4-5, 8/21/97
- Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board correspondence
- Others?



DOE G 151.1-1, Volume IV Program Elements

5.4.1 Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The EOC is the primary emergency facility for allowing the Emergency Management Team (EMT) component of the ERO to fulfill its emergency response functions and responsibilities. Its design and operations should provide for effective emergency response based on an analysis of emergency response needs, with consideration given to human interface requirements.





DOE G 151.1-1, Volume IV Program Elements

To be considered habitable, the EOC should remain operational and life-supporting for an extended period of time under accident conditions (as derived from the facility Hazards Assessment) and maintain its structural integrity under various design basis events, including natural phenomena. A habitable EOC should satisfy the following criteria.

Breathable atmosphere

Shielding

Back-up emergency power





DOE G 151.1-1, Volume IV Program Elements

5.4.2 Alternate EOC

An alternate EOC must be available if the primary EOC becomes uninhabitable. The alternate does not have to duplicate every design feature and equipment of the primary as long as it allows the EMT to perform necessary functions in an effective manner.

The alternate EOC should be located where the likelihood of both the primary EOC and the alternate being rendered uninhabitable by the same event is minimized.



DOE G 151.1-1, Volume IV Program Elements

Consideration should be given to placing the alternate outside the EPZ or 180 degrees opposite (i.e., upwind from the prevailing wind direction) the EOC. Monitoring equipment should be available to confirm the habitability of the alternate. Accessibility and ability to provide controlled access and secure communications should be considered in selecting the alternate location.



DOE G 151.1-1, Volume IV Program Elements

Communications and information processing systems for the alternate EOC should meet the same capability specifications as for the primary. Back-up communications, such as cellular phones, should be made available to maintain command and control. Reference material, including plans, procedures, and maps, should be available in the alternate EOC or provisions made to obtain them from other emergency facilities as needed.

Transfer and activation procedures should be prepared for shifting responsibilities from the primary EOC to the alternate during an emergency.





Considerations

- Design
 - Survivability (PC-?)
 - Security
 - Habitability
 - Capabilities
- Siting
 - Hazard Zones
 - Accessibility for ERO



Considerations (cont.)

- Risk Acceptance
- Operability Constraints
 - Ready in 1 hour
 - Monitoring and Dosimetry
 - Travel to EOC through hazardous areas
 - Joint versus individual
- Alternate EOC's
- Other?



Suggested Path Forward

- Form EMI SIG task/working group of interested members and subject matter experts
- Review existing criteria documentation
- Draft EMI SIG product
- Coordinate reviews
- Propose to DOE/NNSA



Discussion

- Interest in pursuing as an EMI SIG product?
- Interest in participating?
- Ideas for path forward?