

**24. PLAN AND PROCEDURES CROSS REFERRAL**

Implementing Procedure	Plan Section
<b>Department of Public Safety</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Vermont Emergency Management</li> <li>•Vermont State Police</li> <li>•Criminal Justice Services</li> </ul>	7, 8, 12, 16, 17, 18, 20, and 21, and Pages iv-xii and xix-xx  7, 8, 13, 14, and 20  7, 8, and 20
<b>Department of Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Division of Radiological Health</li> <li>•Emergency Medical Services</li> <li>•Laboratory</li> </ul>	7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 16, 18, and 20 7, 8, and 19 10
<b>Public Service Department</b>	8, 10, 12
<b>Agency of Human Services</b>	7, 8, 15
<b>Agency of Agriculture</b>	8 and 10
<b>Agency of Transportation</b>	7, 8, 13, and 14
<b>Agency of Natural Resources</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Department of Environmental Conservation</li> </ul>	8 and 10
<b>Vermont National Guard</b>	7 and 8
<b>Civil Air Patrol</b>	7 and 8
<b>American Red Cross</b>	8 and 15

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**25. NUREG-0654 CROSS REFERENCE**

<p><b>NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1 Planning Criteria</b></p>	<p><b>Plan Section/Reference</b></p>
<p><b>A. Assignment of Responsibility</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Identify all response organizations for Emergency Planning Zones.</li> <li>b. Organization and sub-organization concepts of operations.</li> <li>c. Interrelationships of organizations (block diagram).</li> <li>d. Identify the individual in charge of emergency response by title.</li> <li>e. Provide 24-hour emergency response and manning of communication links.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2.                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Specify functions and responsibilities of major elements and essential individuals.</li> <li>b. Legal basis for authority.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Written agreements and legal instruments.</li> <li>4. 24-hour operations on a protracted basis and responsible official.</li> </ol>	<p>Page xix, 8.A.(1), 8.A.(2), 8.A.(3), 8.A.(4), 8.A.(5), and 8.A.(6)</p> <p>8.A.(1), 8.A.(2), 8.A.(3), 8.A.(4), 8.A.(5), and 8.A.(6)</p> <p>Figures 8-1, 8-2, and 8-3</p> <p>Page xxi, 8.A.(1) and 8.A.(2)(b)</p> <p>7.A.(1), 8.A.(1), 8.A.(2)(b), 8.A.(2)(i), 8.B., 8.B.(1)(a), and 8.A.(6)</p> <p>8.A.(2); Table 8-1; and Page xix-xx</p> <p>4 and Page xxi</p> <p>21.F.</p> <p>8.A.(1), 8.A.(2)(b), 8.A.(2)(i), and 8.B.(1)(a)</p>
<p><b>B. On-Site Emergency Organization</b></p>	<p>Not Applicable - Addressed in Licensee Plan</p>
<p><b>C. Emergency Response Support and Resources</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Persons by title authorized to request federal assistance.</li> <li>b. Federal resources expected.</li> <li>c. Resources to support federal response.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2.                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Representative at EOF</li> <li>b. Licensee representative at principal off-site Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs).</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Laboratories and capabilities.</li> <li>4. Organizations, facilities, and individuals that can be used in an emergency.</li> </ol>	<p>18.A.</p> <p>18.A.</p> <p>18.A.</p> <p>8.B.(2)(a) and 8.C. (Alert Part C - State Actions)</p> <p>Not Applicable - Licensee Responsibility</p> <p>8.B.(1)(d), 10.A.(3), and 18.A.</p> <p>8.A.(2), 8.A.(3), 8.A.(4), 8.A.(5), 8.A.(6), 8.B.(1), 8.B.(2), 18.A. and 18.B.</p>
<p><b>D. Emergency Classification System</b></p>	

<p><b>NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1 Planning Criteria</b></p>	<p><b>Plan Section/Reference</b></p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establishment of Emergency Classification Levels and Emergency Action Levels by licensee.</li> <li>2. Initiating conditions.</li> <li>3. Emergency classification and emergency action level scheme established consistent with utility.</li> <li>4. Procedures on emergency actions.</li> </ol>	<p>Not Applicable - Licensee Responsibility</p> <p>Not Applicable - Licensee Responsibility</p> <p>2.B.</p> <p>2.B., 8.A.(1), 8.C., and 22</p>
<p><b>E. Notification Methods and Procedures</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Procedures for notification of response organizations including means for verification of messages.</li> <li>2. Procedures for alerting, notifying, and mobilizing emergency personnel.</li> <li>3. Initial messages from plant.</li> <li>4a-n. Follow-up messages from plant.</li> <li>5. Dissemination of initial and follow-up information to the public.</li> <li>6. Administrative and physical means for notifying and providing prompt instructions to the public in EPZ.</li> <li>7. Written messages to the public for protective action instructions.</li> </ol>	<p>7.A., 7.A.(1), and 8.C.</p> <p>7.A., 7.A.(1), and 8.C.; Figures 7-1 and 7-2</p> <p>Not Applicable - Licensee Responsibility</p> <p>Not Applicable - Licensee Responsibility</p> <p>7.A.(2), and 17.A.</p> <p>7.A.(2), 12.D., 17.A., and 17.A.(1)</p> <p>7.A.(2), 17.A.(1), and Radiological Emergency Response, Emergency Alert System Messaging</p>
<p><b>F. Emergency Communications</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 24-hour capability for notification and activation of the emergency response network, including 24-hour manning of communication links.</li> <li>b. Communications with contiguous state/local governments within the EPZs.</li> <li>c. Communications with federal response organizations.</li> <li>d. Communications between the nuclear facility and the Emergency Operations Facility, and State and local EOCs and radiological monitoring teams.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p>7.A.(1)</p> <p>7.B.(1), 7.B.(2), and 7.B.(3)</p> <p>7.B.(4)</p> <p>7.B.(1), 7.B.(2), and 7.B.(5)</p>

<b>NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1 Planning Criteria</b>	<b>Plan Section/Reference</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>e. Alerting and activating emergency response personnel.</li> <li>f. Provision of licensee communications with NRC.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Communication links with fixed and mobile medical support facilities.</li> <li>3. Periodic testing of the Emergency Communications System.</li> </ul>	<p>7.A.(1) and Figures 7-1 and 7-2</p> <p>Not Applicable - Licensee Responsibility</p> <p>7.B.(1)(h) and 7.B.(6)</p> <p>7.C.</p>
<p><b>G. Public Education and Information</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Periodic dissemination of emergency information to the public.</li> <li>2. Public information program for permanent and transient populations in EPZ.</li> <li>3. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Points of contact and physical locations designated for use by news media during emergency.</li> <li>b. Provision of space for news media at the EOF by the licensee.</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Designated spokesperson with access to necessary information.</li> <li>b. Arrangements for exchange of information between spokespersons.</li> <li>c. Rumor control.</li> </ul> </li> <li>5. Annual media orientation.</li> </ul>	<p>17.B.</p> <p>17.B.</p> <p>8.A.(2)(b) and 17.A.(2)</p> <p>Not Applicable - Licensee Responsibility</p> <p>8.A.(2)</p> <p>17.A.(2)</p> <p>17.A.(3)</p> <p>17.C.</p>
<p><b>H. Emergency Facilities and Equipment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Licensee shall establish a Technical Support Center (TSC).</li> <li>2. Licensee shall establish an Emergency Operations Facility (EOF).</li> <li>3. Establishment of emergency operations center.</li> <li>4. Activation and staffing of facilities and centers described in the plan.</li> <li>5a-d. Licensee establishment of on-site monitoring systems.</li> <li>6a-c. Licensee acquisition of data from off-site monitoring and analysis equipment.</li> </ul>	<p>Not Applicable - Licensee Responsibility</p> <p>Not Applicable - Licensee Responsibility</p> <p>8.A.(3), and 8.C.</p> <p>8.A.(2), 8.B.(1), 8.B.(2), and 8.C.</p> <p>Not Applicable - Licensee Responsibility</p> <p>Not Applicable - Licensee Responsibility</p>

<b>NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1 Planning Criteria</b>	<b>Plan Section/Reference</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Radiological emergency equipment.</li> <li>8. Meteorological instrumentation/data.</li> <li>9. On-site Operations Support Center.</li> <li>10. Periodic radiological equipment calibration, inventory, and inspection.</li> <li>11. Emergency kit identification.</li> <li>12. Central point for receipt and analysis of field monitoring data and samples.</li> </ul>	<p>8.B.(1), 10.B.(1), and 16</p> <p>9 (information)</p> <p>Not Applicable - Licensee Responsibility</p> <p>16.E.</p> <p>Implementing Procedures</p> <p>8.B.(1)(a) and 10.B.(2)</p>
<p><b>I. Accident Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Plant systems and parameters.</li> <li>2. Initial and continuous accident assessment by the licensee.</li> <li>3a-b. Source term and magnitude of release.</li> <li>4. Relationship between effluent monitor readings and on-site and off-site exposures and contamination for various meteorological conditions.</li> <li>5. Licensee acquisition and evaluation of meteorological information.</li> <li>6. Methodology to determine release rate/projected doses.</li> <li>7. Capability and resources for plume EPZ field monitoring.</li> <li>8. Assessment of potential magnitude and locations of radiological hazards.</li> <li>9. Capability to detect and measure radioiodine concentrations.</li> <li>10. Means for relating measured parameters to dose rates and gross measurements.</li> <li>11. Airborne plume tracking.</li> </ul>	<p>Not Applicable - Licensee Responsibility</p> <p>9, 11.2.1, 11.2.2, and 10.B.(3)</p> <p>7.B.(5)(a), 8.A.(2)(e),(f), and (k), 10.B.(1), 10.B.(2), 10.B.(3), and 10.D.</p> <p>10.B.(2)</p> <p>10.A., 10.C., and 10.D.</p> <p>10.B.(2), 18.A. and 18.B.</p>
<p><b>J. Protective Responses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1a-d. Means and time to warn on-site individuals.</li> <li>2. Evacuation routes and transportation for on-site</li> </ul>	<p>Not Applicable - Licensee Responsibility</p> <p>13 and 15</p>

<p><b>NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1 Planning Criteria</b></p>	<p><b>Plan Section/Reference</b></p>
<p>individuals to a suitable off-site location.</p>	
<p>3. Monitoring of people evacuated from site.</p>	<p>Not Applicable - Licensee Responsibility</p>
<p>4. Evacuation of on-site nonessential personnel at SAE or GE.</p>	<p>Not Applicable - Licensee Responsibility</p>
<p>5. On-site accountability.</p>	<p>Not Applicable - Licensee Responsibility</p>
<p>6a-c. Arrangements for respiratory protection, protective clothing, and radioprotective drugs for individuals remaining or arriving on-site.</p>	<p>Not Applicable - Licensee Responsibility</p>
<p>7. Licensee protective action recommendations.</p>	<p>Not Applicable - Licensee Responsibility</p>
<p>8. Evacuation Time Estimates in Licensee Plan.</p>	<p>Not Applicable - Licensee Responsibility</p>
<p>9. Capability to implement protective measures based on PAGs and other criteria.</p>	<p>8.A.(2), 10.C., 11, 12.A., 12.B., 12.C., and 12.D.</p>
<p>10. a. Maps showing the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evacuation Routes</li> <li>• Evacuation Areas</li> <li>• Sampling and Monitoring Points</li> <li>• Reception Centers and Congregate Care Facilities</li> </ul> <p>b. Population distribution in EPZ by evacuation areas.</p> <p>c. Means for notification of transient and resident populations.</p> <p>d. Protection of mobility impaired.</p> <p>e. Use, quantities, storage, and distribution of radioprotective drugs.</p> <p>f. State Health Department decisions on radioprotective drugs for emergency workers.</p> <p>g. Means of relocation.</p> <p>h. Reception Centers and Congregate Care Facilities in host areas outside ten-mile EPZ area.</p> <p>i. Projected traffic capacities of evacuation routes during emergencies.</p> <p>j. Responsibility for and control of access to</p>	<p>8.B.(1)(a), 10.B.(2), 15, and Table 14-1</p> <p>Tables 6-2 and 6-3; Figures 6-1, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, and 6-5</p> <p>7.A.(2) and 17.A.</p> <p>16.B.(4)</p> <p>16.B.(4) and 16.B.(5)</p> <p>16.B.(4)</p> <p>13</p> <p>15</p> <p>Evacuation Time Estimate Study</p> <p>12.A.(4), 14, and Tables 14-1 and 14-2</p>

<p><b>NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1 Planning Criteria</b></p>	<p><b>Plan Section/Reference</b></p>
<p>evacuated areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>k. Identification of and means for dealing with potential impediments to use of evacuation routes.</li> <li>l. Evacuation time estimates.</li> <li>m. Basis for protective action recommendations.</li> </ul> <p>11. Protective measures for Ingestion Pathway Zone.</p> <p>12. Means for registering and monitoring evacuees.</p>	<p>8.A.(2)(h) and 13</p> <p>Evacuation Time Estimate Study</p> <p>10.C., 11, 12.A., 12.1.1, 12.1.2, 12.1.3, 12.2.1, 12.D., and Tables 11-1 and 12-1</p> <p>12.A. and State of Vermont Ingestion Pathway Plan</p> <p>15 and Bellows Falls Union High School Reception Center Plan</p>
<p><b>K. Radiological Exposure Control</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1a-g. On-Site Exposure Guidelines.</li> <li>2. On-Site Radiation Protection Program.</li> <li>3. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 24-hour capability for determining emergency worker doses and provisions for distribution of dosimeters.</li> <li>b. Frequency of dosimetry readings and maintenance of emergency worker dose records.</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. Decision chain for authorizing emergency workers to exceed Protective Action Guides.</li> <li>5. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Action levels for decontamination.</li> <li>b. Means for decontamination of wounds, supplies, and equipment, and for waste disposal.</li> </ul> </li> <li>6a-c. On-site contamination control measures.</li> <li>7. Decontamination of relocated on-site personnel.</li> </ul>	<p>Not Applicable - Licensee Responsibility</p> <p>Not Applicable - Licensee Responsibility</p> <p>16.A., 16.B., and 16.B.(1)</p> <p>16.A., 16.B., 16.B.(1), and 16.B.(2)</p> <p>16.A., 16.B.(3), and Table 16-1</p> <p>16.D.</p> <p>16.C., 16.C.(1), 16.C.(2), and 16.D.</p> <p>Not Applicable - Licensee Responsibility</p> <p>Not Applicable - Licensee Responsibility</p>
<p><b>L. Medical and Public Health Support</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Local and backup hospitals for medical evaluation of radiation exposure and uptake.</li> <li>2. On-site first aid capability.</li> <li>3. List of medical service facilities capable of</li> </ul> <p>State Plan 2010 Sect 24-27.doc</p>	<p>19.B.</p> <p>Not Applicable - Licensee Responsibility</p> <p>19.B.</p>

<b>NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1 Planning Criteria</b>	<b>Plan Section/Reference</b>
providing medical support for contaminated injured individuals.  4. Transport of contaminated injured victims to medical facilities.	19.A. and 19.B.
<b>M. Recovery and Re-Entry Planning and Post-Accident Operations</b>  1. Procedures for re-entry and recovery and relaxing of protective measures. 2. Facility recovery organization. 3. Means for keeping response personnel informed of recovery operations. 4. Periodic estimation of total population exposure.	State of Vermont Ingestion Pathway Plan  Not Applicable - Licensee Responsibility  8.A.(2)(b) and State of Vermont Ingestion Pathway Plan  10.A.(2), 10.C.
<b>N. Exercise and Drills</b>  1. a. Exercises as set forth in FEMA and NRC rules. b. Mobilization of resources under varying scenarios. 2. a. Communication drills. b. Fire drills. c. Medical emergency drills. d. Radiological monitoring drills. e. (1) Health physics drills. (2) Analysis of in-plant liquid samples 3. a. Drill and exercise objectives. b. Date, time, place, and participating organizations. c. Simulated events. d. Time schedule of events. e. Narrative summary. f. Arrangements for materials to observers. 4. Exercise evaluation and critiques. 5. Implementing corrective actions.	20.C.  20.C. and 20.C.(1)  20.B.(1)  Not Applicable - Licensee Responsibility  20.B.(2)  20.B.(3)  20.B.(4)  Not Applicable - Licensee Responsibility  20.C. and 20.C.(1)  20.C.  20.C.  20.C.  20.C.  20.C. and 20.C.(2)  20.C.(2)  20.C.(2) and 20.C.(3)

<p><b>NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1 Planning Criteria</b></p>	<p><b>Plan Section/Reference</b></p>
<p><b>O. Radiological Emergency Response Training</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Training of appropriate individuals.                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Training for off-site agencies who may respond on-site.</li> <li>b. Off-site response agency participants.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. On-site practical drills as part of training program.</li> <li>3. Licensee First Aid Team Training</li> <li>4. Training program established for:                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Directors or coordinators of response organizations.</li> <li>b. Accident assessment.</li> <li>c. Monitoring teams and analysis personnel.</li> <li>d. Police, security, and fire fighting personnel.</li> <li>e. Repair and damage control teams.</li> <li>f. First aid and rescue personnel.</li> <li>g. Local support services</li> <li>h. Medical support personnel.</li> <li>i. Licensee Headquarters personnel</li> <li>j. Emergency communications personnel.</li> </ol> </li> <li>5. Provisions for initial/retraining of emergency response personnel.</li> </ol>	<p>20.A., 20.A.(1), 20.A.(2), 20.A.(3), and 20.A.(4)</p> <p>Not Applicable - Licensee Responsibility</p> <p>20.A., 20.A.(1), 20.A.(2), 20.A.(3), and 20.A.(4)</p> <p>Not Applicable - Licensee Responsibility</p> <p>Not Applicable - Licensee Responsibility</p> <p>20.A., 20.A.(1), 20.A.(2), and 20.A.(4)</p> <p>20.A., 20.A.(1), 20.A.(2), and 20.A.(4)</p> <p>20.A., 20.A.(1), 20.A.(2), 20.A.(3), and 20.A.(4)</p> <p>20.A., 20.A.(1), 20.A.(2), 20.A.(3), and 20.A.(4)</p> <p>20.A., 20.A.(1), 20.A.(2), 20.A.(3), and 20.A.(4)</p> <p>Not Applicable - Licensee Responsibility</p> <p>20.A., 20.A.(1), 20.A.(2), 20.A.(3), and 20.A.(4)</p> <p>20.A., 20.A.(1), 20.A.(2), 20.A.(3), and 20.A.(4)</p> <p>20.A., 20.A.(1), 20.A.(2), and 20.A.(4)</p> <p>20.A.</p>
<p><b>P. Responsibility for Planning Effort</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Training for individual responsible for planning effort.</li> <li>2. Title of person with responsibility for emergency</li> </ol>	<p>20.A.</p> <p>Page xxi</p>

<b>NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1 Planning Criteria</b>	<b>Plan Section/Reference</b>
planning.	
3. Designation of Emergency Planning Coordinator.	Page xxi
4. Updating of plans and agreements.	Pages xi and xiii
5. Plan and procedure update dissemination.	Pages xiii, xv an xvii
6. Supporting documents.	4
7. Procedures required to implement the plan and appropriate plan section reference.	23
8. Table of Contents and NUREG-0654 Cross Reference.	Pages i-v and 24
9. Independent Program Reviews by licensee.	Not Applicable - Licensee Responsibility
10. Quarterly updating of emergency telephone numbers in procedures.	Page xi

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**26. PROCEDURES REQUIRED TO IMPLEMENT THE PLAN**

The procedures required to implement this plan are contained in two different groups:

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Support Staff and  
Responsible Agency Representatives.

These two groups are published in separate volumes. Many of the Support Staff procedures change as new technologies or equipment are adopted.

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## 27. GLOSSARY OF COMMONLY USED WORDS

**ACCESS CONTROL** The establishment of roadblocks, road barriers, or other means to control unauthorized public entry into designated areas.

**ACCESS CONTROL POINT (ACP)** A key intersection or area of road designated to restrict traffic into and within the Plume Exposure Pathway (EPZ) as part of access control.

**AGRICULTURAL FACILITY** Any building or tract of land used to grow crops or raise livestock for production of food storage and food processing operations.

**ALARA** The acronym for As Low As Reasonably Achievable. The radiation protection philosophy of minimizing radiation exposure to the lowest practical level.

**ALERT** An ALERT is an emergency classification which indicates events are in process or have occurred which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant. Any releases are expected to be limited to small fractions of the EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels. It is the next to the lowest level of severity of the four emergency classifications.

**ALTERNATE STATEWIDE WARNING POINT (ASWP)** A State Police Office in Derby, VT, that can receive and transmit notification should communications at the State-wide Warning Point fail.

**ALPHA PARTICLE** A heavy, positively charged particle which is highly ionizing but has almost no penetration effect. It can be stopped by a sheet of paper or human skin. The chief danger from alpha particles is from internal exposure.

**BACKGROUND RADIATION** Radiation from natural sources. Normal background radiation for Americans is about 300 millirems per year.

**BETA PARTICLE** An electron, of either positive or negative charge, that has been emitted by an atomic nucleus or neutron in a nuclear transformation. It can travel several feet in the air, and can ionize human skin. It can cause damage by internal and external radiation.

**BOILING WATER REACTOR (BWR)** A nuclear reactor in which water is boiled in the reactor vessel and the resulting steam drives a turbine to generate electricity.

**BUFFER ZONE** Refers to an area adjacent to a restricted zone, to which residents may return, but for which protective measures are recommended to minimize exposure to radiation.

**CANCELLATION** Cancellation of school until further notice.

**CLADDING** The outer jacket of nuclear fuel rods. It prevents corrosion of the fuel by the coolant and the release of fission products into the coolant. The most common cladding material is a zirconium alloy.

**COLD SHUTDOWN** Condition of a reactor when the fission process has been halted and decayed heat in the core coolant has dropped below the boiling point of water.

**CONDENSOR** Apparatus where steam which turns the turbines is cooled and condensed to a liquid state for return to the steam generator.

**Glossary of Commonly Used Words**  
(Continued)

**CONGREGATE CARE** The supportive action that entails the provision of shelter, food, and other essential services for evacuees.

**CONGREGATE CARE CENTER (CCC)** A facility for temporary housing, care, and feeding of evacuees.

**CONSEQUENCES** The results or effects (especially projected dose rates) of a release of radioactive material to the environment.

**CONTAINMENT VESSEL** Steel and reinforced concrete structure housing the nuclear reactor and steam generator.

**CONTAMINATION** The deposition of radioactive substances on the surfaces of personnel or objects.

**CONTROL ROD** A rod, plate, or tube containing a material that readily absorbs neutrons. By absorbing neutrons, a control rod prevents the neutrons from causing further fission.

**CONTROL DLR** Control DLRs are used to measure background radiation history during the storage period.

**COOLANT** Liquid or gas circulated through a nuclear reactor to remove or transfer heat. Common coolants are water, heavy water, carbon dioxide, liquid sodium, and sodium-potassium alloy.

**CORE** The part of the nuclear reactor containing the fuel assemblies which generate heat by fission.

**CORE MELT ACCIDENT** A postulated reactor accident in which the fuel melts because of overheating.

**DECAYED HEAT** Heat generated by decaying radioactive products of the fission process when fission has been halted in the reactor core.

**DECONTAMINATION** The removal of radioactive substances from the surface of personnel or objects (required if surface contamination measured by survey meter is greater than 1000 cpm above background radiation).

**DERIVED RESPONSE LEVEL** A calculated radionuclide concentration in foodstuffs, milk, and water, which if ingested without any protective actions, would result in a projected dose commitment equivalent to the preventive or emergency PAGs.

**DIRECT READING DOSIMETER (DRD)** A Direct Reading Dosimeter (DRD) is an instrument which measures total gamma radiation exposure.

**DOSE** An accumulation of radiation energy absorbed in material.

**DOSE RATE** The accumulation of radiation exposure over a given period of time, usually hourly.

**DOSIMETER CHARGER** A device used to zero direct reading dosimeters prior to issuance.

**Glossary of Commonly Used Words**  
(Continued)

**DOSIMETER OF LEGAL RECORD (DLR)** A dosimeter of legal record (DLR) is a permanent record dosimeter used to measure total beta/gamma exposure. DLRs are not readable by the emergency worker and must be processed (read) in a laboratory.

**DOSIMETRY** Devices that measure or record personnel exposure to radiation.

**DOSIMETRY PACKET** A package that contains dosimetry, KI information card, and forms for measuring and documenting the workers exposure to radiation.

**DRILL** A supervised instruction period aimed at developing and maintaining skills in emergency response.

**EMERGENCY ACTION LEVELS (EALs)** Specific instrument readings, system or event observation, and/or radiological levels which initiate event classification. These are specific threshold readings or observations indicating system failures or abnormalities. A manual describing these EALs in lay person's language is published by Vermont Yankee and distributed by Vermont Emergency Management to notification system responders.

**EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM (EAS)** The nationwide network of radio stations, television stations, and cable providers designated to provide emergency information and instructions to the public in the event of an emergency. The primary activation site for EAS is at the Vermont State Warning Point at the Public Safety Department in Waterbury. The backup location is at the State EOC, also at the Public Safety Department in Waterbury.

**EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION LEVEL (ECL)** The level at which an incident at a nuclear power plant has been classified by the plant operator. Each level (ECL) triggers a set of predetermined actions by the off-site Emergency Response Organization. The four levels in ascending severity are:

UNUSUAL EVENT  
ALERT  
SITE AREA EMERGENCY  
GENERAL EMERGENCY

**EMERGENCY CORE COOLING SYSTEM (ECCS)** A series of backup safety systems designed to dump thousands of gallons of cooling water into the reactor, thus preventing a core meltdown in the event the normal core cooling system fails.

**EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTER (EOC)** Locations designated by state/local emergency response organizations as emergency plan assembly areas for their respective staffs. These facilities are the central command and control points for state and local response organizations.

**EMERGENCY OPERATIONS FACILITY (EOF)** A center established by the utility to coordinate the flow of technical information from the on-site to the off-site emergency response organization. It is in the EOF that accident assessment activities are coordinated among state, local, federal, and utility personnel.

**Glossary of Commonly Used Words**  
(Continued)

**EMERGENCY PLANNING ZONES (EPZ)** The areas covered by the Radiological Emergency Response Plan. There are two zones. The boundary of the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZs is chosen to accommodate practical planning considerations and to conform as closely as possible to a 10-mile radius. As a planning concept, if part of a town is in an EPZ, the entire town is considered within the zone. The actual EPZ boundary may be more or less than 10 miles from the plant. The boundary for the Ingestion Exposure Pathway EPZ is a 50-mile radius from the plant and includes the 10-mile EPZ.

**EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE ACTIONS** Actions taken to isolate food to prevent its introduction into commerce and to determine whether condemnation or other disposition is appropriate. The FDA Emergency PAGs are 15 rem to the thyroid and 5 rem, whole body and other organs.

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE DATA SYSTEM (ERDS)** Provides a direct electronic transmission of a set of reactor and system parameters from the nuclear power station to the Nuclear Regularly Commission (NRC) during an emergency at the facility. NRC uses ERDS to monitor the facility with respect to their recommendations for offsite protective actions. States having or sharing in a ten-mile EPZ are also provided access to ERDS. Typically states assign nuclear engineers and health physicists to use ERDS.

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION (OFF-SITE)** The combination of state, local, federal, and private agencies designed specifically to provide off-site capability to implement emergency responses.

**ENTRY TO RECOVERY** Refers to the process of reducing radiation exposure rates and concentrations of radioactive material in the environment to acceptable levels for return by the general public for unconditional occupancy or use after the emergency phase of a radiation emergency

**EVACUATION** One of two protective actions. The act of moving individuals away from the path of the plume to avoid exposure to airborne or radioactive materials.

**EVACUATION ROUTES** Those roadways identified in state and local plans as the principal routes leading from the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ for use by vehicles in the event of an accident requiring evacuation.

**EXERCISE** An evaluated event involving emergency response to a simulated radiological emergency at a nuclear power plant. The purpose of an exercise is to evaluate integrated responses of all or a portion of the components in an emergency response organization.

**EXPOSURE LIMITS** Established limits to administratively control exposures to radiation.

**FUEL ASSEMBLIES** Separate bundles of fuel rods. A nuclear reactor core contains scores of fuel assemblies and more than 100,000 fuel rods.

**Glossary of Commonly Used Words**  
(Continued)

**FUEL RODS** Long hollow rods, usually of zirconium alloy, into which are packed thimble-sized pellets of uranium.

**GAMMA RAYS** Penetrating electromagnetic radiation emitted in radioactive decay, similar to X-rays.

**GENERAL EMERGENCY (GE)** A GENERAL EMERGENCY is an emergency classification which indicates that events are in process or have occurred which involve actual or imminent substantial degradation or melting with potential for loss of containment integrity. Releases can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels beyond the immediate site area. It is the most severe of the four emergency classifications.

**HALF-LIFE** Term used to describe the time rate at which radioactive materials decay into stable elements.

**HOST FACILITY** Any facility outside of the EPZ to which special facility residents or residents are evacuated.

**INCIDENT FIELD OFFICE (IFO)** The Incident Field Office (IFO), located at the Agency of Transportation Regional Facility on U.S. Route 5, Putney Road, Dummerston, Vermont, is the location in close proximity to the Plume Exposure EPZ from which Vermont Emergency Management will coordinate with federal, state, and local Emergency Response Organizations. The IFO supplements the emergency response capability of the State EOC in Waterbury.

**INGESTION EXPOSURE PATHWAY ZONE a.k.a. the INGESTION PATHWAY ZONE (IPZ)**  
The principal exposure in this area would be from consumption of contaminated water or foods such as milk and fresh vegetables. The pathway is an area fifty (50) miles in radius from the nuclear power plant. The time of potential exposure could range in length from hours to months.

**INITIAL NOTIFICATION** The first communication from the Utility Control Room to the off-site Emergency Response Organization that an incident has occurred at the power plant which may involve activation of the RERP.

**IONIZING RADIATION** Radiation which causes ionization of atoms and molecules.

**ISOTOPE** Different forms of the same chemical element which are distinguished by having different numbers of neutrons in the nucleus. A single element may have many isotopes.

**LOSS-OF-COOLANT ACCIDENT (LOCA)** An accident that can result from an opening, such as a pipe break or a stuck open relieve valve, in the primary cooling system. At the first sign of a LOCA, the reactor would shut down automatically.

**MELT-DOWN** The overheating of a reactor core, usually as a result of loss of coolant, to the extent that uranium melts through the metal cladding on the fuel rod. It is believed in

**Glossary of Commonly Used Words**  
(Continued)

extreme cases that start in the core could become so intense that the core would melt through the reactor vessel and down through the concrete floor of the containment vessel.

**MILLIREM (Mrem)** A measure of radiation. A millirem is one-thousandth of a rem, the basic measure of radiation. A normal chest X-ray exposes a person to between 20 and 30 millirems.

**MONITORING** The process (survey) of passing a radiation detection instrument just above the surface of a person or object in order to detect the presence of contamination.

**NATIONAL WARNING SYSTEM (NAWAS)** The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) operates this special purpose telephone system to disseminate disaster warnings to Federal, State, and local government agencies and selected military organizations. There are two circuits: a national circuit and the State circuit. The national circuit has two phones in Waterbury, Vermont. One at the State Warning Point and one at the Emergency Management Office. The State circuit has several connections throughout Vermont.

**NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE (NWS)** There are two different NWS offices that service Vermont. The NWS office, located in Albany, New York, is responsible for the activation of the NOAA weather alert radios located in the 10 mile EPZ and providing weather services for the two Southern Counties in Vermont. The NWS office located at the Burlington International Airport, Burlington, Vermont, provides service to the remainder of Vermont. The National Weather Service is a subordinate agency of NOAA.

**NEWS MEDIA/JOINT INFORMATION CENTER** A facility located at Vermont Yankee corporate headquarters, that provides a centralized location for holding joint state, federal, and licensee news briefings. The public information representatives at the News Media Center will gather, coordinate, and release information as it becomes available.

**NOAA** The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Admistration, is the parent agency for the National Weather Service. The "NOAA Tone Alert Radios" are activated by the National Weather Service.

**NUCLEAR ALERT SYSTEM (NAS)** A dedicated microwave system utilized as the primary means of communication between state and utility during an emergency.

**NUCLEAR REACTOR** The device in which a fission chain reaction can be initiated, maintained and controlled. Heat from the fission process produces steam which is used to turn generators for the production of electricity.

**NUCLIDE** A general term applicable to all atomic forms of the elements. Not a synonym for isotope.

**OFF-SITE** The area beyond the authority of the licensee of a nuclear facility.

**ON-SITE** The area including and around the nuclear facility under the authority of the licensee.

**Glossary of Commonly Used Words**  
(Continued)

**PATIENT COORDINATION UNIT** – Located at the Health Operations Center(HOC) and the Department of Disabilities, Aging & Independent Living (DAIL), its responsibility is to locate hospital and nursing home beds in coordination with the Transportation Coordinator at the Incident Field Office, to accommodate the transfer of patients and residents from the EPZ area in the event of an incident at the nuclear power plant.

**PLANNING BASIS** Guidance in terms of (1) size of planning area (distance), (2) time dependence of release, and (3) radiological characteristics of releases.

**PLUME** An elongated and usually open and mobile mass of material that is dispersing through the atmosphere. In the case of a nuclear power plant, the material consists of radioactive particles and gases.

**PLUME EXPOSURE PATHWAY** (also referred to as the Emergency Planning Zone)An area, 10 miles in radius from the nuclear power plant where the principal exposure sources are from: (a) whole body external exposure to gamma radiation from the plume and from deposited materials, and (b) inhalation exposure from the passing radioactive plume. Time of potential exposure could range in length from hours to days.

**POPULATION, PERMANENT RESIDENT** All members of the public who reside in the ten-mile EPZ.

**POPULATION, SPECIAL NEEDS** Individuals in the general population who are unable to take protective actions on their own. These individuals may require transportation and/or assistance to move to the Reception Center or other facilities located outside of the EPZ.

**POPULATION, TRANSIENT** That segment of the public residing outside the EPZ, but visiting areas inside the EPZ, e.g., tourists, employees, etc.

**POTASSIUM IODIDE (KI)** Potassium Iodide (chemical symbol KI) is a thyroid blocking agent that prevents the accumulation of radioiodine by blocking its absorption by the thyroid gland with the presence of stable (nonradioactive) iodine.

**PRECAUTIONARY ACTION(S)** An action taken in advance to protect against plant conditions or other hazards that may escalate faster than the public's ability to react. This action is designed to protect people, animals, and the environment.

**PRECAUTIONARY TRANSFER** It is a precautionary action in which the movement of one or more segments of the population to the reception center or a host facility occurs prior to an evacuation of the general public. Likely population segments include children in schools and child care centers and patients in health care facilities.

**PREVENTATIVE PROTECTIVE ACTIONS** Protective actions to prevent or reduce contamination of milk, water, and/or food products. The FDA Preventive Protective

**Glossary of Commonly Used Words**  
(Continued)

Action Guides (PAGs) are 1.5 rem to the thyroid and 0.5 rem whole body and other organs.

**PROJECTED ACTION** An action taken to avoid or reduce a projected dose.

**PROJECTED DOSE** An estimate of the radiation dose which affected population groups could potentially receive through direct exposure to the plume if protective actions are not taken.

**PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDE (PAG)** Projected radiological dose values to individuals in the general population which warrants protective action following an uncontrolled release of radioactive material.

**PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDELINES** The numerically projected dose level criteria of radiation which act as trigger points for initiating protective response actions.

**PROTECTIVE ACTION RECOMMENDATION (PAR)** Those actions that are recommended by the utility to the state in the event of an emergency, to protect the health and safety of the public.

**PROTECTIVE ACTION(S)** Emergency measures to be taken by the public to mitigate the consequences of an accident by minimizing the radiological exposures that would likely occur if such actions were not undertaken.

**QUALIFIED REPRESENTATIVE** Designated trained state agency representative with the authority to respond and act in the name of the agency in lieu of or until replaced by an agency head.

**RACES (Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service)** - Licensed volunteer Radio Amateur (HAM) Communications personnel, equipped and affiliated with the state and local Emergency Management Agencies.

**RADIATION** The propagation of energy in the form of particles and electromagnetic ions. The emission of gamma rays and beta particles from a radioactive substance.

**RADIOACTIVITY** The property of certain nuclides of spontaneously emitting particle or gamma radiation, emitting x-radiation following electron capture, or undergoing spontaneous fission in the process of radioactive decay.

**RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN (VT RERP)** The State of Vermont emergency response plan, to be implemented in the event of a radiological emergency at a nuclear power plant.

**RADIOLOGICAL OFFICER** A person who coordinates for radiological exposure control activities in a given community.

**REACTOR VESSEL** The steel-walled container housing the nuclear reactor fuel core and control rods.

**Glossary of Commonly Used Words**  
(Continued)

**RECEPTION CENTER** A facility designated to provide evacuee and vehicle monitoring, decontamination, registration, assignment to congregate care facilities, and reunification assistance. Bellows Falls Union High School (BFUHS) located in the town of Westminster, VT., has been designated as the Vermont Reception Center, and Twin Valley High School located in the town of Wilmington has been designated as the Western Reception Center.

**RECOVERY** Refers to the process of reducing radiation exposure rates and concentrations of radioactive material in the environment to acceptable levels for return by the general public for unconditional occupancy or use after the emergency phase of a radiation emergency

**RE-ENTRY** The temporary entry into a restricted zone under controlled conditions, *i.e.*, for a farmer returning to care for livestock.

**RELIEF VALVE** A valve that automatically opens to release steam and prevent excessive pressure buildup.

**RELOCATION** A protective action taken in the post-emergency phase through which the individuals not already evacuated during the emergency phase are asked to vacate a contaminated area to avoid chronic radiation exposure from deposited radioactive material.

**REM** Stands for **Roentgen Equivalent Man. A unit of dose equivalent: the unit of dose of any ionizing radiation that produces the same biological effect as one Roentgen of X-ray or gamma ray dosage.**

**RESTRICTED ZONE** Refers to an area of controlled access from which the population has been evacuated or relocated.

**RETURN** The reoccupation of areas previously restricted to the public when the radiation risk has been reduced to acceptable levels.

**ROENTGEN** A unit for measuring the amount of energy deposited in air by X or gama radiation. For this plan, roentgen and rem can be considered equivalent.

**ROUTE ALERTING** Route Alerting is a supplement to the public notification system (siren system and tone alert radios) which is implemented in the event of a public notification system failure. It is a municipal responsibility and is accomplished by municipal route alert teams traveling in vehicles along pre-planned routes delivering the following message: "There is an emergency at the Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Station in Vernon; please tune to your Emergency Broadcast System."

**SAMPLING** The collection of specimens of materials at field locations.

**Glossary of Commonly Used Words**  
(Continued)

**SCRAM** A term denoting fast shutdown of the reactor. The acronym stands for **S**afety **C**ontrol **R**od **A**xe **M**an. In the early days of reactor research the control rods that would stop the reaction were suspended over the reactor by a rope. When the reaction got dangerous, a designated worker with an axe would cut the rope and the rods would fall into place and stop the reaction. Modern reactors are much more sophisticated but the term "SCRAM" has survived.

**SITE** The property owned by the utility in the immediate area of the nuclear power plant site.

**SHELTER** A protective action, advising the at-risk populations to go in, or remain indoors, as protection from a potential or actual radiological release from a nuclear power plant.

**SHELTER-IN-PLACE** The second and least preferred protective action is used only if evacuation prevents a substantial risk because of weather or road conditions. The action taken by the public to take advantage of the protection against radiation exposure afforded by remaining indoors with outside ventilation systems turned off and windows closed, during and following the passage of the radioactive plume.

**SHIELDING** Material used to protect workers and equipment from exposure to radiation.

**SITE AREA EMERGENCY (SAE)** An emergency classification which indicates events are in process or have occurred which involve actual or likely major failures of plant functions needed for protection of the public. Any releases are not expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels except near the site boundary. It is the next to the highest of the four emergency classifications.

**SOURCE TERM** Radioisotope inventory of the reactor core, or radioisotope release to the environment, often as a function of time.

**SPECIAL ALERTING** Special Alerting is a supplement to the Tone-Alert Radio System and is used to provide emergency notification to "Special Needs" individuals, specific facilities, campgrounds, recreation areas, or geographic areas of concern.

**SPECIAL FACILITIES** Public & private schools, child care centers/nurseries, hospitals, & nursing homes, or other facilities responsible for, or occupied by, special populations or groups.

**STAGING AREA** A location set up at or near an incident where resources can be placed while awaiting an assignment. The State Transportation Staging Area is a type of staging area. There may be more than one staging area per incident if required.

**STANDBY STATUS** A term used to describe the level of readiness of emergency personnel. It indicates that personnel have been notified and are available to activate duty stations if called upon.

**STATE** The State of Vermont.

**Glossary of Commonly Used Words**  
(Continued)

**STATE WARNING POINT (SWP)** The state designated point to receive and transmit initial notification from a nuclear power plant of a radiological emergency. The SWP is a State Police Office in Rockingham, VT

**SUPPORT AGENCIES** State, local, and private agencies which provide personnel, equipment, facilities, or special knowledge to support the implementation of the emergency response.

**SURVEY METER** Radiation detection instrument used for monitoring purposes. The CDV-700 instrument is an example used.

**TERMINATION** A declared emergency classification is canceled because the underlying condition(s) has been fixed and the plant is considered safe. In a lower level condition (e.g., Unusual Event) the plant may continue to generate power, while in a higher level (e.g., General Emergency) it will not. Emergency conditions do not de-escalate in sequence. Once declared, all of the problems must be fixed or the plant rendered safe before the condition is canceled. The act of canceling that condition is called "Termination". It includes notifying everyone that has been notified of the initial declaration that the emergency classification has been terminated.

**THYROID BLOCKING** The use of potassium iodide (KI) or other suitable drug for the purpose of saturating the thyroid gland with stable iodine and thereby preventing thyroid intake or radioiodine.

**TRAFFIC CONTROL POINTS (TCP)** Any of a number of key route intersections within and around the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ designed to facilitate the flow of traffic in a desired direction while discouraging the flow of traffic in other directions. Traffic Control Points may sometimes double as Access Control Points to restrict entry into the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ.

**TRANSPORTATION RESOURCES** Modes of transportation for evacuation of nursing home residents, school staff and students, and other population groups; generally includes ambulances, buses and trucks.

**TURBINE** The device which converts heat energy into electrical energy.

**UNMET NEEDS** Capabilities and/or resources required to support emergency operations that are neither available nor provided for at the respective levels of emergency response.

**UNUSUAL EVENT (UE)** An emergency classification which indicates events are in process or have occurred which indicate a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant. No releases of radioactive material requiring off-site response or monitoring are expected unless further degradation of safety systems occurs. It is the least severe situation of the four emergency classifications.

**UNUSUAL EVENT (TERMINATED)** A condition that warrants an Unusual Event declaration, but was immediately rectified, such that the condition no longer existed by the time of the

**Glossary of Commonly Used Words**  
(Continued)

declaration. The event or condition did not affect personnel on-site or the public off-site, or result in radioactive releases requiring off-site monitoring.

**VERIFICATION** The process of confirming a notification action taken, performed as part of the alerting process by state or local officials.

**VERMONT YANKEE (VY)** Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Nuclear Power Corporation, a nuclear generating station located in Vernon, Vermont.

**WTSA** The primary EAS radio station for the Vermont Yankee EPZ, located in Brattleboro, Vermont.

**YANKEE (ROWE) PLANT** Permanently shutdown nuclear power plant located in Rowe, Massachusetts.

## ACRONYMS

ACP	Access Control Point
AHS	Agency of Human Services
ALARA	As Low As Reasonably Achievable
ANR	Agency of Natural Resources
AOT	Agency of Transportation
ARC	American Red Cross
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CD	Civil Defense
CPCS-1	Common Program Control Station - 1
CPM	Counts Per Minute
DHS	Division of Human Services
DLR	Dosimeter of Legal Record
DOA	(Vermont) Department of Agriculture
DOC	(U.S.) Department of Commerce
DOD	(U.S.) Department of Defense
DOE	(U.S.) Department of Energy
DOT	(Vermont) Department of Transportation
DRD	Direct Reading Dosimeter
DRL	Derived Response Level
EAS	Emergency Alert System
ECL	Emergency Classification Levels
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOF	Emergency Operations Facility
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPZ	Emergency Planning Zone
ERDS	Emergency Response Data System
EWMDS	Emergency Worker Monitoring and Decontamination Station (of the U.S. Department of Commerce)
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FRERP	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
FRMAC	Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center
FRMAP	Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan
GE	General Emergency
HHS	(U.S. Department of) Health and Human Services
HLS	Homeland Security
HOC	Health Operations Center
IEP	Ingestion Exposure Pathway
IFO	Incident Field Office
IPZ	Ingestion Pathway Zone
JIC	Joint Information Center
KI	Potassium Iodide
mR	Milliroentgen
NAS	Nuclear Alert System
NAWAS	National Warning System

NCS National Communication System  
NIAT Nuclear Incident Advisory Team  
NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
NPS Nuclear Power Station  
NRC Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
NWS National Weather Service  
PAG Protective Action Guides  
PCU Patient Coordination Unit  
PIO Public Information Officer  
R Roentgen  
RACES Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service  
RAD A measurement of radiation energy deposited in material  
REM Roentgen Equivalent Man  
RERP Radiological Emergency Response Plan  
RM&D Radiological Monitoring and Decontamination  
SAE Site Area Emergency  
STSA State Transportation Staging Area  
TCP Traffic Control Point  
TDD Telecommunications Device for the Deaf  
TLD Thermoluminescent Dosimeter  
TSA Transportation Staging Area  
UE Unusual Event  
USAF U.S. Air Force  
USCG U.S. Coast Guard  
USDA U.S. Department of Agriculture  
VEM Vermont Emergency Management  
VHD Vermont Health Department  
VHDL Vermont Health Department Laboratory  
VTNG Vermont National Guard  
VY Vermont Yankee  
VYNPS Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Station  
YAEC Yankee Atomic Electric Company