

**Department of the Army
Pamphlet 50-5**

**Nuclear and Chemical Weapons
and Materiel**

**Nuclear
Accident or
Incident
Response
and
Assistance
Operations**

**Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
9 November 2018**

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

DA PAM 50-5
Nuclear Accident or Incident Response and Assistance Operations

This major revision dated, 9 November 2018—

- o Highlights general planning guidance for Army installations responding to nuclear accidents or incidents not on an installation (para 1-1).
- o Removes previous chapter 3, regarding the Army's nuclear reactors and refers the reader to AR 50-7 (para 1-1).
- o Establishes uniform guidance for nuclear accident or incident response and assistance that are consistent with the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to the Response and Recovery Federal Interagency Operational Plans, National Response Framework (para 1-4a(4)).
- o Clarifies response requirement for one radiological advisory medical team in the continental United States and one outside the continental United States, as outlined in Department of Defense Instruction 3150.10, to provide medical advice and assistance to the Response Task Force (para 1-4d).
- o Summarizes the requirements of the senior commander designated to respond to a nuclear accident or incident and provides guidance for the Initial Response Force Commander (para 2-5).

Nuclear and Chemical Weapons and Materiel
Nuclear Accident or Incident Response and Assistance Operations

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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History. This publication is a major revision.

Summary. This pamphlet explains procedures for nuclear accident or incident response and assistance operations. It incorporates procedures described in Depart-

ment of Defense Directive 3150.08, for development of response plans at the installation level.

Applicability. This pamphlet applies to the Regular Army, Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and U.S. Army Reserve, unless otherwise stated. Specifically, this pamphlet applies to personnel, organizations, and contractors who will respond to or have the potential to respond to accidents or incidents involving nuclear weapons or special nuclear material owned by other Services.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7. The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions or waivers to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulations. The proponent may delegate this approval authority, in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency or its direct reporting unit or field operating agency in the grade

of colonel or the civilian equivalent. Activities may request a waiver to this regulation by providing justification that includes a full analysis of the expected benefits and must include formal review by the activity's senior legal officer. All waiver requests will be endorsed by the commander or senior leader of the requesting activity and forwarded through higher headquarters to the policy proponent. Refer to AR 25–30 for specific guidance.

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSD), 400 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0400.

Distribution. This regulation is available in electronic media only and is intended for the Regular Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

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*This publication supersedes DA Pam 50–5, dated 20 March 2002.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1–1. Purpose

This pamphlet is a reference for senior commanders (as defined in Army regulation (AR) 600–20) and staffs when preparing for and responding to a domestic United States (U.S.) nuclear accident or incident (NAI) involving transportation of U.S. nuclear weapons not on an installation. It highlights existing doctrine and guidance used to respond to a NAI involving U.S. nuclear weapons. It explains the concepts and procedures used by an initial response force (IRF), in accordance with Department of Defense Manual (DODM) 3150.08, while executing nuclear accident or incident response and assistance (NAIRA) operations. This pamphlet does not address accidents at Army reactors; see AR 50–7.

1–2. References

See appendix A.

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

See the glossary.

1–4. Nuclear accident or incident response and assistance program

- a.* The Deputy Chief of Staff (DCS), G–3/5/7 performs the following duties:
 - (1) Assume Department of the Army (DA) Staff authority for the overall coordination of Army NAIRA activities.
 - (2) Function as the Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) single point of contact on NAIRA matters.
 - (3) Integrate other HQDA principal officials' responsibilities into the NAIRA program.
 - (4) Establish uniform policies for NAIRA that are consistent with the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex (NRIA) to the Response and Recovery Federal Interagency Operational Plans, National Response Framework (NRF).
 - (5) Establish policies for NAIRA that are consistent with AR 525–27.
 - (6) Support the Army Watch with a NAIRA Duty Officer from the U.S. Army Nuclear and Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Agency, on-call in the event of an emergency.
- b.* Other HQDA principal elements support NAIRA operations consistent with their inherent Army Staff responsibilities.
- c.* The Commanding General, U.S. Army Forces Command, in coordination with the senior commander performs the following duties:
 - (1) Provide an augmentation force to support security forces at a NAI location if requested.
 - (2) Provide security forces to meet the requirements for recovery of lost, seized, or stolen special nuclear material (SNM) in accordance with the NRF.
 - (3) Provide explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) support to the IRF as described in DODM 3150.08.
- d.* The Commanding General, U.S. Army Medical Command, maintains one Radiological Advisory Medical Team (RAMT) in the continental United States (CONUS) and one outside the continental United States, (as outlined in Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 3150.10), to provide medical advice and assistance for nuclear and radiological accidents and incidents.
- e.* The Senior Commander executes initial command and control of the IRF and its activities at a domestic NAI location until relieved by the Commander of the Response Task Force (RTF).
- f.* An escort officer, accompanying a SNM shipment as a representative of the military, Department of Energy (DOE), or field operating agency, oversees all actions at the scene of the NAI occurring outside the boundaries of a military installation until relieved by the commander of a designated IRF or the RTF commander.

Chapter 2

Emergency Response System for Nuclear Accident or Incident Response and Assistance Operations

2–1. Overview

This chapter provides preparation and response information pertinent to the DA and Federal, State, and local government agencies. Specifically, this chapter contains a brief synopsis of the key regulatory documents that provide the basic framework which responding agencies will execute emergency operations in response to a NAIRA event. The chapter depicts

the role of Army emergency response, referring the reader to Federal plans that provide comprehensive guidance on the roles of the IRF and the RTF commander. Appendix B lists Federal and State points of contact for NAIRA operations.

2–2. Principal documents

Public law, Executive orders, Department of Defense directives (DODDs) and ARs provide the governing framework for coordinating the efforts of the various agencies responding to a NAIRA. The following are the more significant documents:

- a.* DODD 3150.08 establishes policy and assigns responsibilities for the Department of Defense (DOD) response to U.S. nuclear weapon incidents and nuclear or radiological accidents and incidents involving materials in DOD custody.
- b.* DODM 3150.08 provides information necessary to understand the overall response concept, the role of the IRF, the RTF, and the interactions between DOD and other Federal agencies.
- c.* The Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP) provides the Federal government’s concept of operations based upon specific authorities for responding to radiological emergencies and specifies authorities and responsibilities of each Federal agency that may have a significant role in such emergencies.
- d.* The National Response Framework (NRF) is an essential component of the National Preparedness System. The NRF sets the doctrine for how the nation builds, sustains, and delivers, the response core capabilities.
- e.* The NRIA to the Response and Recovery Federal Interagency Operational Plans, NRF, provides guidance for two categories of nuclear and radiological events:
 - (1) Inadvertent or otherwise accidental releases (“nuclear accidents”).
 - (2) And release related to deliberate acts (“nuclear incidents”).
- f.* 29 CFR 1910.120 provides guidance for clean-up operations required by a governmental body, whether Federal, State, or local involving hazardous substances.
- g.* AR 525–27 establishes response efforts for all hazards on installations, including nuclear and radiological accidents and incidents.

2–3. Emergency reporting

- a.* The Army Operations Center (AOC), located in the Pentagon, is operational 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and serves as an operations and information command center for HQDA. The AOC personnel will notify the Secretary of the Army, Chief of Staff of the Army, and appropriate HQDA elements of significant global events. The AOC supports crisis management operations during emergency situations that exceed the administrative and logistical support of the Secretariat and Army Staff.
- b.* The personnel contingency cell (PCC), located in the Pentagon within the DCS, G–1 (DAPE–MPE–PC), serves as the Disaster Accountability Cell for HQDA in accordance with DODI 3001.02. DCS, G–1 and DCS, G–3/5/7 will direct a personnel accountability event for all Army personnel and Family members that are affected in the disaster zone and report personnel accountability within the Army Disaster Personnel Accountability and Assessment System (ADPAAS). The PCC will report personnel accountability to the AOC and Joint Staff/J–1 daily until 100 percent personnel accountability in the disaster zone is achieved.

2–4. Emergency response

- a.* The Joint Staff Deputy Director of Operations (DDO) designates the geographic combatant commander (CCDR) in whose area of responsibility the NAI occurred as the supported CCDR.
- b.* The DDO directs the appropriate service(s) to deploy an IRF and RTF.
 - (1) The IRF is normally the first DOD response element at the NAI site and is from the nearest military installation capable of providing the necessary support. The IRF general organizational structure is consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Incident Command System (ICS).
 - (2) The RTF will likely arrive at the site after the IRF. It is commanded by a general or flag officer who will assume the role of Incident Commander. The RTF general organizational structure is also consistent the NIMS ICS.
- c.* The DDO may request deployment of DOE emergency assets, including the DOE Accident Response Group and the DOE-led Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center in accordance with DODM 3150.08.

2–5. Initial response force

- a.* If an Army installation is directed to deploy an IRF, the senior commander will be notified by the AOC. The senior commander organizes and initiates the IRF from available installation assets. The IRF provides immediate safety, security, rescue, command, control, and communications at the NAI site to save lives and reduce exposure to hazards. The installa-

tion may not have a nuclear mission or radiological responsibility, but its IRF must accomplish minimum functions outlined below. Installations do not have to create specially trained and/or dedicated organizations. The IRF takes all measures before, during, and after an NAI to (in order of priority).

- (1) Save lives.
- (2) Preserve health and safety.
- (3) Secure nuclear material.
- (4) Protect property.
- (5) Prevent further damage to the environment.
- (6) Help maintain public confidence in the ability of the Army to respond to a NAI.

b. At a minimum, the IRF contains the following elements:

- (1) Command and control element.
- (2) Communications and information flow element. Communications at the accident scene will initially be limited to the organic assets of the responding IRF. These initial limited assets should be augmented as soon as possible to provide communication with arriving follow-on forces.

- (3) EOD element. Contact the supporting EOD detachment or request EOD support from the AOC.
- (4) Medical, fire, and rescue element.
- (5) Security element.
- (6) Public affairs (PA) element.

c. If the IRF requires augmentation, additional assets are contacted and integrated into the IRF. If available, the IRF should include these specialties to handle more technical aspects of a NAI:

- (1) Weapons maintenance specialists.
- (2) Legal element.
- (3) Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear response element.
- (4) Engineering element.
- (5) Radiation monitoring and reconnaissance element.

d. Upon arrival at the NAI site, the IRF should:

- (1) Establish mission command and contact the National Military Command Center (NMCC). Once notified, the NMCC maintains open communications with the reporting unit.

- (2) Extinguish fires and begin rescue and evacuation of casualties.

(a) Initial emergency actions takes priority over security. The IRF implements security measures as soon as the emergency is stabilized.

(b) Medical and firefighting responders coordinates with EOD personnel to determine hazards in the accident area. If a nuclear weapon is involved and is exposed to high temperatures, civilian fire departments will require advice on proper cooling of the weapon and additional precautions necessary. If at all possible, EOD personnel should make an initial assessment of the NAI site, but firefighting, rescue, and evacuation of casualties will not be delayed solely to perform an initial survey of the site.

(c) Local ambulances and hospitals may be used for evacuations and treatment of casualties. Casualties are decontaminated, if possible, prior to evacuation, but in no case will treatment be delayed solely for the purpose of decontaminating casualties. Contaminated casualties are identified to the receiving facility.

(d) In the event that response personnel are injured and require medical treatment while performing duties as part of the IRF, military personnel claims are covered under AR 27–20 and Federal Civilian personnel are covered under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA).

- (3) Establish local security. If sufficient security personnel are available and the NAI involves nuclear material in either DOD or DOE custody on non-Federal property, establish a National Defense Area (NDA) in accordance with DODD 3150.08. If military security forces are unavailable or insufficient, request local law enforcement personnel to restrict access to an area until a NDA or National security area can be established.

- (4) Perform necessary EOD procedures. If the accident involves nuclear weapons, EOD personnel performs a damage assessment and, if necessary, performs render safe procedures. If the accident involves explosives, EOD personnel will assess the situation and recommend courses of action to the IRF commander.

- (5) Conduct radiation monitoring and limit the spread of both environmental and personnel contamination.

(a) Conduct radiological monitoring reconnaissance and surveillance. Suspected areas of contamination are identified and reported to the IRF commander, with recommendations based on the nature and extent of contaminated areas. Where possible, areas of contamination should also be delineated and marked.

(b) Enact contamination control measures.

1. EOD personnel can recommend appropriate actions to take, to include establishment of an Emergency Contamination Control Station.

2. Identify and decontaminate, as necessary, persons who may have been contaminated. Ensure accurate records are established and maintained of personnel who have been exposed to radiation. These records will be turned over to the RTF documentation unit once the RTF is operational. These records must be treated as protected health information in accordance with Section 552a, Title 5, United States Code and maintained in accordance with Public Law 104–191.

3. Ensure personnel entering an area that is contaminated, or is suspected of containing contamination, wear personal protective clothing and respiratory protection until contamination levels are determined. For time-critical lifesaving actions, responding personnel may be allowed to enter the contaminated area with only respiratory protection without donning protective clothing at the discretion of the IRF commander. The responders would have to be decontaminated after leaving the contaminated area; however, respiratory protection should protect from additional internal radiation exposure.

4. Use organic hazard prediction and assessment capability modeling tools (if available) for internal planning.

(6) Integrate supporting Army elements.

(a) RAMT assists and furnishes radiological health hazard guidance and exposure level criteria.

(b) The nearest Army regional medical center and/or the nearest Army community hospital with a nuclear medicine clinic may be able to provide personnel and equipment to the IRF commander to help with initial monitoring.

(c) Rapid and timely characterization of contamination can greatly reduce the further spread of contamination to personnel and the environment.

(7) Initiate a PA program as necessary. DODI 5230.16 contains additional guidance concerning the confirmation or denial of the presence of nuclear weapons and nuclear components.

2–6. Response Task Force

The RTF is a Service-level emergency response force established to provide a follow-on response to an NAI. The Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Air Force, in support of their respective departments' U. S. nuclear weapons missions, provide, train, organize, and equip RTFs. When notified, other military department assets can be directed to establish security and render emergency response in support of civilian responders to a U.S. NAI. The RTF has expertise in the various technical aspects of NAIRA operations and the ability to conduct sustained operations. The response to a NAI can approach the level of response to a weapons of mass destruction incident depending on the severity of the contamination and danger to persons and property.

2–7. Emergency response procedures

The responsibilities and duties of the emergency response forces are detailed in the DODM 3150.08. The response to a NAI consists of five phases: Notification and deployment, initial response, accident site consolidation, weapon recovery operations, and site remediation. Listed below is a brief synopsis of expected actions during each phase; more detailed procedures are listed in DODM 3150.08.

a. Phase I : Notification and deployment begins once an NAI has occurred and ends as the organizations required for response are alerted and deploy. Depending on the circumstances, the first notification may come from the local response community or from civilian bystanders who witnessed the event.

b. Phase II : The initial response phase to an NAI will almost always begin before it is clear whether the NAI is the result of an accident or a hostile act. This phase centers on first responder activities that may include, but are not limited to, performing life-saving and firefighting activities, establishing incident command, developing public protection recommendations (State, local and tribal governments are responsible for implementing their protective actions and requirements), providing for operational security, and controlling the spread of contamination.

c. Phase III : The NAI site consolidation phase evolves out of the initial response as imminent life-saving and firefighting activities are completed and the NAI site begins to stabilize. It is marked by the arrival of a robust group of DOD and interagency response assets at the NAI site, as well as a maturing Federal coordination capability in the local area.

d. Phase IV : Weapon recovery operations involve technical disciplines and supporting infrastructure to reduce and minimize hazards to the public and the environment. Weapon recovery begins once any existing fires have been extinguished, weapons have been cooled, and initial casualties have been removed or stabilized.

e. Phase V : Site remediation is the phase of accident response that addresses cleanup of contamination that may have occurred as a result of the NAI and restoration of the affected area to conditions agreed upon by the stakeholders.

Chapter 3 Response Force Exercises

3-1. Overview

Army installations are to conduct an emergency management exercise on an annual basis in accordance with AR 525-2 and preferably in conjunction with other incident response evaluations, see in the parenthesis (DODI 3020.52). Senior commanders should consider incorporating a NAI exercise into the annual emergency management exercise every 3 to 4 years in order to evaluate the effectiveness of their response forces. Exercise planning should include exercise design, documentation, roles, evaluation, and analysis. More detail regarding the exercise process can be found in DA Pam 525-27. The following exercise objectives are stated for planning and evaluation purposes. Although some functions are shared between responding elements, the main objectives are grouped according to the responding elements found in paragraphs 2-5 and 2-6 in this publication.

3-2. Summary of on-scene objectives

a. *Mission Command.*

- (1) Establish and conduct site operations.
- (2) Establish a Joint Operations Center (JOC) and a NDA.
- (3) Transfer of command from the IRF to the RTF.
- (4) Conduct reception and integration of specialized teams.
- (5) Establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) to work with the media.
- (6) Collect and manage information.
- (7) Conduct site management and coordination.
- (8) Direct emergency response and consequence management operations.
- (9) Interface and coordinate with offsite ICS and local authorities.
- (10) Provide reporting and recommendations up the chain of command to senior decision makers.
- (11) Disseminate decisions and direction.
- (12) Collapse the NDA and conduct force drawdown.
- (13) Conduct site restoration planning.
- (14) Provide interface among the Federal response agencies, military, State and local authorities, and tribal government(s), if appropriate.
- (15) Deploy and integrate IRFs, RTFs, and appropriate specialized response teams.
- (16) Manage the transition from crisis management and response to remediation activities.
- (17) Establish the process for appropriate authorities to confirm or deny the involvement of nuclear weapons.

b. *Intelligence and information.*

- (1) Establish effective communication at all levels, to include the use of land mobile communications (for example, radio, phones) between scene, next in line emergency control center, RTF, and JOC.
- (2) Initiate timely notification, verification, and follow-on civil and military reporting to and among command agencies.
- (3) Notify appropriate officials, staff agencies, and activate specialized response teams.
- (4) Provide initial and current information on weather.
- (5) Identify the location of NAI, areas of contamination, type of material involved, location of the hotline, and location of the NDA/ National security area if established.
- (6) Report casualties.
- (7) Identify the number and type of personnel involved in the response.
- (8) Report personnel accountability in ADPAAS (available at <http://adpaas.army.mil>).

c. *Explosive ordnance disposal objectives.*

- (1) If applicable, commence initial render safe procedures if weapons are involved.
- (2) Provide guidance on specific fire-fighting procedures and precautions.
- (3) Identify classified and hazardous weapon components.
- (4) Monitor contamination based on asset capability.

d. *Medical objectives.*

- (1) Evacuate casualties from the secure area.
- (2) Execute plans and use assets for casualty management at the scene including triage of patients, risk assessment for caretakers, hot line management, and radiation hazards.
- (3) Coordinate civilian and military emergency personnel at the scene.
- (4) Protect personnel from site hazards.
- (5) Establish medical evacuation and reception plans at medical treatment facilities for potentially contaminated personnel.
- (6) Establish decontamination plans for patients.
- (7) Coordinate the transfer of patient information between the levels of care.

- (8) Disseminate medical information to responding personnel.
- (9) Manage the release of medical information to the community in coordination with the public affairs officer (PAO).
- (10) Promptly address and manage instances of external medical misinformation in conjunction with the PAO.
- (11) Establish plans for mass screening and counseling of civilians who fear they are contaminated.

e. Security objectives.

- (1) Establish entry control procedures for responders.
- (2) Establish interaction and communication between U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (USACIDC), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and State, county and local law enforcement agencies.
- (3) Sustain operations for personnel and logistics for extensive security requirements.
- (4) Safeguard classified information, material, and equipment.
- (5) Establish a NDA when appropriate.
- (6) Coordinate or establish crowd control and traffic control if appropriate.

f. Public affairs objectives.

- (1) Respond to media and public queries pertaining to an NAI.
- (2) Establish and operate a JIC and media briefing center.
- (3) Integrate PA personnel from local, State and Federal organizations into the JIC.
- (4) Ensure coordination between PA personnel, the JIC and other elements of the response organization.
- (5) Use electronic means to prepare, coordinate, and disseminate information to the public and the media.
- (6) Establish procedures to schedule, prepare for, and conduct media briefings.
- (7) Establish planning, preparation, and coordination of a public outreach program.
- (8) Establish planning, preparation, and coordination of an internal information program.

g. Legal objectives.

- (1) Establish procedures to provide emergency assistance for those in need.
- (2) Notify local military police and subsequently notify the local USACIDC to investigate any felony criminal acts committed. The Judge Advocate General is the responsible point of contact for criminal investigations.
- (3) The USACIDC or the military police investigators will coordinate with the FBI who will assume the lead role in the investigation.
- (4) Identify, review, and provide legal advice regarding applicable treaties/agreements for this type of accident to the Senior Commander.
- (5) Coordinate with the armed forces medical examiner to ensure fatalities are handled within constraints established by State and Federal law.

h. Contamination control objectives.

- (1) Determine whether contamination exists and to what extent.
- (2) Establish a Joint Hazards Evaluation Center.
- (3) Establish a decontamination hot line.
- (4) Assess hazards in accordance with protective action guides, emergency response guide and make appropriate recommendations to appropriate authorities, both on and offsite.
- (5) Establish plans for monitoring contamination and the eventual decontamination of organic assets.
- (6) Coordinate decontamination of transportation assets.
- (7) Evaluate personnel protection plans against radiological hazards.
- (8) Establish plans for handling and disposal of contaminated human remains.

i. Engineering element objectives.

- (1) Provide engineering support to the RTF.
- (2) Plot contaminated areas.
- (3) Clear debris.
- (4) Coordinate removal and/or containment of contaminated soil and wastewater.
- (5) Design, construct, and maintain base camps in remote areas.

3–3. Exercise planning

Exercise considerations, emergency management exercise requirements and evaluation along with scenarios, participation, scheduling and coordination are contained in AR 525–27. Commanders should consider incorporating NAIRA in their exercise planning cycle. When NAIRA exercises are conducted, commanders should:

- a.* Include leaders/decision makers and responsible personnel from each key area that would respond to a NAI event.
- b.* Include an externally evaluated assessment of the installation's NAIRA capabilities.
- c.* Include realistic and appropriate scenarios.
- d.* Include all appropriate emergency response functions and whenever possible local and state participants.

e. Align and coordinate NAIRA exercises within the installations' exercise planning cycle.

Appendix A

References

Section I

Required Publications

AR 27–20

Claims (Cited in para 2–5*d*(2)(*d*).)

AR 525–2

The Army Protection Program (Cited in para 3–1.)

AR 525–27

Army Emergency Management Program (Cited in para 1–4*a*(5).)

AR 600–20

Army Command Policy (Cited in para 1–1.)

DA Pam 525–27

Army Emergency Management Program (Cited in para 3–1.)

DODD 3150.08

DOD Response to Nuclear and Radiological Incidents (Cited in para 2–2*a*.) (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/>.)

DODI 3001.02

Personnel Accountability in Conjunction with Natural or Manmade Disasters (Cited in para 2–3*b*.) (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/>.)

DODI 3020.52

DOD Installation Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE) Preparedness Standards (Cited in para 3–1.) (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/>.)

DODI 3150.10

DOD Response to U.S. Nuclear Weapons Incidents (Cited in para 1–4*d*.) (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/>.)

DODM 3150.08

Nuclear Weapon Accident Response Procedures (NARP) (Cited in para 1–1.) (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/>.)

Section II

Related Publications

A related publication is a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this pamphlet.

ANSI/ANS–3.8.3

Criteria for Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Implementing Procedures (Available at <http://www.ans.org/>.)

ANSI/ANS–3.8.4

Criteria for Maintaining Radiological Emergency Response Capability (Available at <http://www.ans.org/>.)

AR 25–30

Army Publishing Program

AR 40–13

Radiological Advisory Medical Teams

AR 50–7

Army Reactor Program

AR 75–15

Policy for Explosive Ordnance Disposal

AR 360–1

The Army Public Affairs Program

AR 420–1

Army Facilities Management

ATP 4–32

Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Operations

DA Pam 385–24

The Army Radiation Safety Program

DODD 5210.41

Security Policy for Protecting Nuclear Weapons. (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/>.)

DODI 5230.16

Nuclear-Radiological Incident Public Affairs (PA) Guidance (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/>.)

Federal Employees' Compensation Act

(Available at <https://www.dol.gov/owcp/dfec/regs/statutes/feca.htm>.)

Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan

(Available at <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/1996/05/08/96-11313/federal-radiological-emergency-response-plan-frerp-operational-plan>.)

FM 4–30

Ordnance Operations

JP 3–11

Operations in Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Environments (Available at <http://www.jcs.mil/doctrine/>.)

National Response Framework (NRF)

An essential component of the National Preparedness System mandated in Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) 8. (Available at <http://www.fema.gov>.)

Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex

(Available at <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/25554>.)

PL 104–191 (Title II, Section 245)

Obstruction of criminal investigations of health care offenses (Available at <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/>.)

5 USC 552a

Records maintained on individuals (Available at <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/>.)

29 CFR 1910.120

Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (Available at <https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/ecfr?page=browse>.)

40 CFR 300

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (Available at <https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/ecfr?page=browse>.)

Section III**Prescribed Forms**

This section contains no entries.

Section IV**Referenced Forms**

Unless otherwise indicated, DA forms are available on the Army Publishing Directorate (APD) website at: <https://www.armypubs.army.mil>.

DA Form 2028

Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms

Appendix B

Points of Contact for Nuclear Accident or Incident Response and Assistance Operations

B-1. National offices

Points of contact listed in table B-1 consist of agencies, addresses, and telephone numbers. These contacts should be used in coordinating and/or requesting assistance when developing NAIRA plans.

B-2. State offices of emergency management contacts

Points of contact listed in table B-2 consist of telephone numbers, fax numbers, and websites for State Offices of Emergency Management. These contacts should be used in coordinating and/or requesting assistance when developing NAIRA plans.

National offices	Telephone
National Military Command Center Pentagon, Room BC916 Washington, DC 20301	(703) 692-4595 (703) 692-4598
Department of Defense OASD(AT&L) OASD(NCB/NM) Pentagon, Room 3B884 Washington, DC 20301-8000	(703) 806-7860
Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration Directorate of Field Operations 200 Constitution Ave., N.W. Washington, DC 20210	(800) 321-6742
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) U.S. Department of Homeland Security 2720 Martin Luther King Jr Ave Washington, DC 20032	(202) 727-6161
FEMA National Emergency Training Center Emmitsburg, MD 21727	(301) 447-1000
National Response Center for Oil and/or chemical spills, radiation emergencies, and biological discharge	(800) 424-8802
U.S. Army Radiological Advisory Medical Team (RAMT) Walter Reed National Military Medical Center 8901 Rockville Pike Bethesda, MD 20889	(800) 526-7101 (301) 295-4000
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Emergency Management (OEM) 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue Washington, DC 20460	(202) 564-3850

State	Phone number	Fax	Website
Alabama	(205) 280-2476	(205) 280-2442	www.ema.alabama.gov
Alaska	(907) 428-7000	(907) 428-7009	www.ready.alaska.gov

**Table B-2
State Offices of Emergency Management—Continued**

American Samoa	011 (684) 699-6415	011 (684) 699-6414	No website available
Arizona	(602) 244-0504	(602) 464-6356	https://dema.az.gov/
Arkansas	(501) 683-6700	(501) 683-7890	www.adem.arkansas.gov
California	(916) 845-8506	(916) 845-8511	www.caloes.ca.gov
Colorado	(720) 852-6600	(720) 852-6750	www.coemergency.com
Connecticut	(860) 256-0800	(860) 256-0815	www.ct.gov/demhs/
Delaware	(302) 659-3362	(302) 659-6855	www.dema.delaware.gov
District of Columbia	(202) 727-6161	(202) 673-2290	https://hsema.dc.gov/
Florida	(850) 413-9969	(850) 488-1016	https://www.floridadisaster.org/
Georgia	(404) 635-7000	(404) 635-7205	www.gema.ga.gov
Guam	(671) 475-9600	(671) 477-3727	www.guamhs.org
Hawaii	(808) 733-4300	(808) 733-4287	http://dod.hawaii.gov/hiema/
Idaho	(208) 422-3040	(208) 422-3044	https://ioem.idaho.gov/
Illinois	(217) 782-2700	(217) 557-1978	https://www.illinois.gov/iema/Pages/default.aspx
Indiana	(317) 232-3986	(317) 232-3895	https://www.in.gov/dhs/
Iowa	(515) 725-3231	(515) 725-3260	www.homelandsecurity.iowa.gov
Kansas	(785) 274-1409	(785) 274-1426	www.kansastag.gov/kdem
Kentucky	(502) 607-1682	(502) 607-1614	www.kyem.ky.gov
Louisiana	(225) 925-7500	(225) 925-7501	www.gohsep.la.gov
Maine	(207) 624-4400	(207) 287-3180	www.maine.gov/mema
Marshall Islands	011 (692) 625-5181	011 (692) 625-6896	No website available
Maryland	(410) 517-3600	(410) 517-3610	www.mema.state.md.us
Massachusetts	(508) 820-2000	(508) 820-2030	www.state.ma.us/mema
Michigan	(517) 333-5042	(517) 333-4987	www.michigan.gov/emhsd
Federated States of Micronesia	011 (691) 320-8815	011 (691) 320-2785	www.fsmgov.org/ngovt.html#EXEC
Minnesota	(651) 201-7400	(651) 296-0459	https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/hsem/Pages/default.aspx
Mississippi	(601) 933-6362	(601) 933-6800	www.msema.org
Missouri	(573) 526-9100	(573) 634-7966	https://sema.dps.mo.gov/
Montana	(406) 324-4777	(406) 324-4790	http://montanadma.org/
Nebraska	(402) 471-7421	(402) 471-7433	https://nema.nebraska.gov/
Nevada	(775) 687-0300	(775) 687-0330	http://dem.nv.gov/
New Hampshire	(603) 271-2231	(603) 271-3609	https://www.nh.gov/safety/divisions/hsem/
New Jersey	(609) 963-6900	(609) 671-0160	www.ready.nj.gov
New Mexico	(505) 476-9600	(505) 476-9695	www.nmdhsem.org
New York	(518) 292-2275	(518) 322-4978	www.dhSES.ny.gov/oem
North Carolina	(919) 825-2500	(919) 575-4122	https://www.ncdps.gov/our-organization/emergency-management

**Table B-2
State Offices of Emergency Management—Continued**

North Dakota	(701) 328-8100	(701) 328-8181	www.nd.gov/des
Ohio	(614) 889-7150	(614) 889-7183	www.ema.ohio.gov
Oklahoma	(405) 521-2481	(405) 521-4053	www.ok.gov/OEM
Oregon	(503) 378-2911	(503) 378-7833	www.oregon.gov/omd/oem
Republic of Palau	011 (680) 488-2422	011 (680) 488-3312	www.peacesat.hawaii.edu
Pennsylvania	(717) 651-2001	(717) 651-2040	www.pema.pa.gov
Puerto Rico	(787) 724-0124	(787) 725-4244	www2.pr.gov
Rhode Island	(401) 946-9996	(401) 944-1891	www.riema.ri.gov
South Carolina	(803) 737-8500	(803) 737-8570	www.scemd.org
South Dakota	(605) 773-3231	(605) 773-3580	www.oem.sd.gov
Tennessee	(615) 741-0001	(615) 242-9635	www.tnema.org
Texas	(512) 424-2138	(512) 424-7160	www.txdps.state.tx.us/dem
Utah	(801) 538-3400	(801) 538-3770	www.publicsafety.utah.gov
Vermont	(802) 244-8721	(802) 244-8655	http://dps.vermont.gov/vem
Virgin Islands	(340) 774-2244	(340) 774-1491	www.vitema.gov/
Virginia	(804) 897-6500	(804) 897-6556	www.vaemergency.com
Washington	(253) 512-7056	(253) 512-7206	www.emd.wa.gov
West Virginia	(304) 558-5380	(304) 344-4538	www.dhsem.wv.gov
Wisconsin	(608) 242-3232	(608) 242-3247	www.emergencymanagment.wi.gov
Wyoming	(307) 358-4900	(307) 358-0994	hls.wyo.gov

Glossary

Section I

Abbreviations

ADPAAS

Army Disaster Personnel Accountability and Assessment System

AOC

Army Operations Center

AR

Army regulation

CCDR

combatant commander

CONUS

continental United States (includes possessions and territories)

DA

Department of the Army

DCS

Deputy Chief of Staff

DDO

Deputy Director of Operations

DOD

Department of Defense

DODD

Department of Defense directive

DODI

Department of Defense instruction

DODM

Department of Defense manual

DOE

Department of Energy

EOD

explosive ordnance disposal

FBI

Federal Bureau of Investigation

FECA

Federal Employees' Compensation Act

FEMA

Federal Emergency Management Agency

FRERP

Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan

HQDA

Headquarters, Department of the Army

ICS

Incident Command System

IRF

initial response force

JIC

Joint Information Center

JOC

Joint Operations Center

NAI

nuclear accident or incident

NAIRA

nuclear accident or incident response and assistance

NCP

National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan

NDA

National Defense Area

NIMS

National Incident Management System

NMCC

National Military Command Center

NRF

National Response Framework

NRIA

Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex

PA

public affairs

PAO

public affairs officer

PCC

personnel contingency cell

RAMT

Radiological Advisory Medical Team

RTF

Response Task Force

SNM

special nuclear material

USACIDC

United States Army Criminal Investigation Command

Section II**Terms****Crisis management**

Measures, normally executed under Federal law, to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent and/or resolve a threat or act of terrorism.

Domestic nuclear accident or incident

U.S. nuclear weapon accidents are considered domestic if they occur in any State of the U.S., the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, or any waters within the jurisdiction of the U.S.

Incident Command System

A multi-agency operational structure employed by the NRF based on a model adopted by the fire and rescue community. ICS can be used in any size or type of disaster to control response personnel, facilities and equipment. ICS principles include use of common terminology, modular organization, integrated communications, unified command structure, action planning, manageable span-of-control, pre-designated facilities and comprehensive resource management. The basic functional modules of ICS (for example, operations, logistics) can be expanded or contracted to meet requirements as an event progresses.

Initial response force

Personnel from the nearest military installation (custodial or noncustodial) regardless of size, who respond to a nuclear accident or incident will take immediate emergency measures, provide Federal presence and give humanitarian support.

Joint Hazards Evaluation Center

A centralized facility for exchanging and maintaining information concerned with radiological and nonradiological hazards associated with a radiological accident.

Joint Information Center

A facility established at the scene of an NAI to coordinate all PA activities. The JIC will include representation from DOE, DOD, FEMA, and other Federal agencies, as well as State and local governments.

National Defense Area

An area established on non-Federal lands located within the U.S., its possessions or territories, for the purpose of safeguarding classified defense information, or protecting Department of Defense equipment and material. Establishment of a NDA temporarily places such non-Federal lands under the effective control of the DOD and results only from an emergency event. The senior DOD representative at the scene will define the boundary, mark it with a physical barrier, and post warning signs. The landowner's (or owners') consent and cooperation will be obtained whenever possible; however, military necessity will dictate the final decision regarding location, shape, and size of the NDA.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) (40 CFR 300) administers the response powers and capabilities authorized by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and section 311 of the Clean Water Act. The NCP applies to all Federal agencies and provides for efficient, coordinated, and effective response to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants. The NCP is available through the U.S. Government Publishing Office website (<https://www.gpo.gov>).

National Response Framework

A guide to how the Nation conducts an all-hazards response from the smallest incident to the largest catastrophe. This key document establishes a comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to domestic incident response. The framework identifies key response principles, roles, and structures that organize national response. It describes how communities, States, and Federal Government and the private-sector and nongovernmental properties apply these principles for a coordinated, effective national response.

National security area

An area established when a NAI occurs while the U.S. nuclear weapon is in DOE custody. Weapons in DOE custody are located only in the CONUS.

Remediation

Actions taken to provide aid and recovery to an area damaged by a NAI in an effort to return that area to its original condition.

Response Task Force

A unified command response force that is appropriately manned, equipped, and capable of performing and coordinating all actions necessary to effectively control and recover from an NAI.

Section III

Special Abbreviations and Terms

This section contains no entries.

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