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Nuclear and Chemical Weapons and
Materiel

Nuclear Accident or Incident Response and Assistance (NAIRA) Operations

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SUMMARY of CHANGE

DA PAM 50-5

Nuclear Accident or Incident Response and Assistance (NAIRA) Operations

This pamphlet--

- o Supersedes Training Circular (TC) 3-15, Nuclear Accident and Incident Response and Assistance (NAIRA), 27 December 1988. Eliminates the responsibilities of Army commanders to respond to accidents involving Army nuclear weapons or Army nuclear weapon delivery systems. The Army no longer possesses these assets.
- o Highlights general guidance for responding to radiological emergencies involving both nuclear weapons and nuclear reactor facilities. This chapter is general in nature and directs the reader to previously published and approved procedures (chap 2).
- o Clarifies response requirements for accidents occurring at one of the Army's nuclear reactors. Because of the absence of explosive material in a reactor, and the physical construction of a nuclear reactor facility, there exists an inherent ability to restrict the spread of contamination should an accident occur. The actions taken to prevent contamination and damage to personnel and property are significantly different from the actions taken in an accident involving a nuclear weapon (chap 3).
- o Summarizes the objectives of each element responding to a nuclear accident. Although many of the actions required to successfully recover from a nuclear accident or incident will have inputs from several responders, specified elements (chap 4) will be responsible and will monitor each objective.

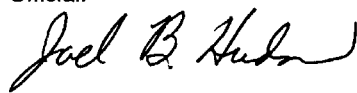
Nuclear and Chemical Weapons and Materiel

Nuclear Accident or Incident Response and Assistance (NAIRA) Operations

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

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History. This publication is a new pamphlet, revising and superseding guidance previously published as Training Circular 3-15, when the Army had an active role in nuclear weapons security and nuclear weapon delivery systems. Because Army owned nuclear delivery systems and weapons were eliminated, previous guidance has been extensively revised, and changed portions have not been highlighted.

Summary. This pamphlet explains the policies and procedures prescribed in

Army Regulation 50-5 for nuclear accident or incident response and assistance operations. It incorporates procedures described in Department of Defense Manual 3150.8-M, Nuclear Weapons Accident Response Procedures (NARP), for development of response plans at the installation level. It also includes a separate chapter for the Army's nuclear reactors, providing nuclear accident or incident response and assistance guidance that is in agreement with the existing emergency plans developed and approved under standards of the American National Standards Institute.

Applicability. This pamphlet applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve. 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 owned by other Services or by those who handle special nuclear material, such as in nuclear reactor facilities.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this pamphlet is the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3. The Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3 has the authority to approve exceptions to this pamphlet that

are consistent with controlling law and regulation. The Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3 may delegate this authority, in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent.

Suggested Improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to Director, U.S. Army Nuclear and Chemical Agency, ATTN: ATNA-OP, 7150 Heller Loop, Suite 101, Springfield, VA 22150-3198.

Distribution. This publication is available in electronic media only and is intended for command levels C, D, and E for Active Army, Army National Guard of the United States, and U.S. Army Reserve.

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Glossary

Chapter 1 Introduction

1-1. Purpose

This pamphlet is intended to be a reference for the commander and staff when preparing for, responding to, and recovering from a nuclear accident or incident (NAI). It highlights existing doctrine and guidance used to respond to an NAI involving nuclear weapons. It explains the concepts and procedures to be used by an emergency response force while executing NAI response and assistance (NAIRA) operations at Army reactor facilities. It will also assist all levels of command in developing plans for responding to all types of nuclear hazards. Although this pamphlet is not designed to address the requirements for responding to a terrorist use of nuclear material in the public domain, some of the techniques and procedures may be adopted for use in these situations.

1-2. References

Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

1-3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this pamphlet are explained in the glossary.

1-4. Nuclear accident or incident response and assistance activities

- a. The Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3 (DCS, G-3)—
 - (1) Assumes DA Staff authority for the overall coordination of Army NAIRA activities.
 - (2) Functions as the Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) single point of contact on NAIRA matters.
 - (3) Integrates other HQDA principal officials' responsibilities into the NAIRA program.
 - (4) Establishes uniform policies for command NAIRA programs.
- b. Other HQDA principal elements support NAIRA operations consistent with their inherent Army Staff responsibilities.
- c. The commander of the major Army command (MACOM) or Army component of the unified or specified command will execute initial command and control of emergency response forces and their activities at a NAI location when in—
 - (1) Command of the facility or installation on which the NAI occurs.
 - (2) Custody of the nuclear material at the time of the NAI occurring off-post.
- d. The Commanding General, Forces Command, in coordination with the MACOM owning the reactor—
 - (1) Provides an augmentation force to support security forces at the nuclear reactor facilities covered by AR 190-54, Security of Nuclear Reactors and Special Nuclear Materials.
 - (2) Provides security forces to meet the requirements for recovery of lost, seized, or stolen special nuclear material (SNM) in accordance with AR 190-54.
- e. The combatant commander having responsibility for responding to the accident is required to organize the Response Task Force (RTF) in accordance with Department of Defense Directive (DODD) 3150.8, DoD Response to Radiological Accidents. There are currently two Army RTFs established within the continental U.S. In general, the RTF—
 - (1) May be either Joint or formed from a single Service.
 - (2) On U.S. territory, is responsible for DOD taskings in accordance with the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP).
 - (3) On foreign territory, is responsible for DOD taskings in accordance with applicable Host Nation and Status of Forces Agreements (SOFAs).
 - (4) Is expected to perform the responsibilities established in DOD Manual 3150.8-M.
- f. An escort officer, accompanying a SNM shipment, as a representative of a MACOM, 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 initial response force (IRF) or the RTF commander.
- g. Commanders of Army installations provide an IRF when directed to a NAI occurring off-post in the vicinity of their installation. An IRF may be directed to deploy as the result of a request for assistance by local authorities, on the direction to do so by a combatant commander or the National Military Command Center, or at the installation commander's decision, depending on the situation.
 - (1) The IRF will provide immediate safety, security, rescue, command, control, and communications at the accident/incident site, to save lives and reduce exposure to hazards (AR 500-60, para 2-1f). An IRF will consist of available installation assets. The installation need not have a nuclear mission or radiological responsibility, but its IRF must accomplish minimum functions outlined in paragraph 2-5 below. Installations do not have to create specially trained and/or dedicated organizations.

(2) In most cases, DOD will not be the lead Federal agency (LFA) in a NAI. Until the LFA is determined, a senior official is designated.

(3) The senior military member or designated civilian official oversees all actions at the accident/incident site until arrival of the RTF.

Chapter 2 Emergency Response System

Section I Introduction

2-1. Preparation and response overview

This chapter provides preparation and response information pertinent to the Department of the Army (DA) and Federal, State, and local government agencies. Specifically, this section contains a brief synopsis of the key regulatory documents that provide the basic framework within which responding agencies will execute emergency operations. Section II depicts the role of Army emergency response forces, referring the reader to Federal plans that provide comprehensive guidance on the roles of the IRF and the RTF commanders. Appendix B lists national and State points of contact for NAIRA operations.

2-2. Principal documents

Public law, Executive orders, DOD directives, and Army regulations provide the governing framework for coordinating the efforts of the various agencies responding to a NAIRA. The more significant ones are briefly described below to assist the reader's comprehension of the emergency response system described in section II.

a. DOD 3150.8-M, Nuclear Weapon Accident Response Procedures (NARP). This manual, developed by the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, 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. Most of the response requirements for accidents involving nuclear weapons are defined in this manual.

b. AR 50-5. This regulation prescribes policies, responsibilities, and procedures for the Army Nuclear Surety Program of which NAIRA operations are an integral part.

c. The Federal Response Plan. The Federal Emergency Management Agency's Federal Response Plan (FRP) (9230.1-PL) establishes relationships among the Federal agencies that are responding to an emergency. The emergency situation does not necessarily involve nuclear weapons or material.

d. Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP). The Federal Emergency Management Agency radiological plan elaborates on the FRP to specifically address the Federal response to radiological emergencies in a peacetime environment.

Section II Army Emergency Response System

2-3. Organizational concept

a. The Army Emergency Response System provides commanders with an organization and means to prepare for, respond to, and recover from an NAI. It is a system of personnel, facilities, and communications through which commanders are able to plan, coordinate, and direct NAIRA operations. It extends through all echelons from HQDA DCS, G-3 to research, development, test, and evaluation laboratories and Army reactor facilities. At installation level, the commander establishes emergency response forces consistent with the NAI potential. For those nuclear events that exceed the emergency capabilities of an installation, DOD 3150.8-M outlines specific organizations that maintain emergency response forces manned and equipped to provide for sustained operations. In addition, if need be, the total resources of the DOD are available for NAIRA operations.

b. The Army Emergency Response System complements the FRP, thereby providing commanders access to resources available from a variety of Federal departments as well as State and local governments. Conversely, the FRP can readily access the Army's system for additional support during times of emergencies in civilian communities. The DOD will normally provide support only when other resources are unavailable and only if such support does not interfere with its primary mission or ability to respond to operational contingencies.

c. The Army's emergency response system is organized along the principles of centralized control and decentralized execution. Centralized control of emergency assets provides the commander with the capability of marshaling and integrating resources for deployment to the scene of a NAI. It also provides the capability to fully exploit the flexibility of assigned or attached resources.

d. 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 Director, AOC notifies 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.

e. The United States Army Nuclear and Chemical Agency (USANCA) supports the AOC with a NAIRA duty officer on call in the event of an emergency.

2-4. Emergency response forces

The responsibilities and duties of the emergency response forces are detailed in the DOD 3150.8-M. The response to a NAI consists of four phases: Notification, Response, Emergency Management, and Site Remediation/Recovery. In general, emergency response forces are divided into two groups: the IRF and the RTF.

2-5. The Initial Response Force

a. *The initial response.* It is assumed that a nuclear accident or incident will occur with little or no warning. The nearest military installation commander will probably be tasked to provide an initial response force and may be required to support other Government agencies responding to the accident or incident. The installation commander will implement the NAIRA plan. The IRF commander or designated representative will make initial notification to the National Military Command Center, the Army Watch Officer in the Army Operations Center, and local and State authorities. The IRF is an installation level emergency response force organized to provide a first response to an accident or incident. The first response will consist of the notification of the incident and the initial deployment of personnel to maintain command and control onsite, pending the arrival of the RTF. 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. The IRF is formed from organic assets available to the installation commander. The installation providing support to a NAIRA will take all measures before, during, and after a nuclear accident or incident 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 and repair the environment.
- (6) Help maintain public confidence in the ability of the Army to respond to a military nuclear accident or incident.

b. *Composition.* At a minimum, the IRF will contain the following elements:

- (1) Command and control element.
- (2) Communications and information flow element.
- (3) Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) element.
- (4) Medical, fire, and rescue element.
- (5) Security element
- (6) Public affairs element.

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

- (1) Weapons maintenance specialists.
- (2) Legal element.
- (3) Radiological hazard control element.
- (4) Engineering element.

d. *Functions.* Upon arrival at the accident/incident site, the IRF should—

- (1) Establish command and control.

(a) If responding to a NAI off DOD property, establish DOD command and control and contact the National Military Command Center (NMCC). Once notified, the NMCC will maintain open communications with the reporting unit.

(b) If responding to an NAI on foreign territory, establish contact with the U.S. Chief of Mission and chain of command.

(c) If responding to an NAI on an Army nuclear reactor installation, establish command and control through the host installation to the U.S. Joint Forces Command, in accordance with approved emergency response plans. Required reports are outlined in appendix B of AR 50-5. (OPREP-3 FADED GIANT (Requirement Control Symbol DD A&T (AR) 1168) is used to provide notification of nuclear reactor or radiological accidents or incidents.)

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

(a) Initial emergency actions will take priority over security and Personnel Reliability Program (PRP) requirements. As the situation stabilizes, security and PRP requirements will be enacted.

(b) Medical and fire fighting responders will coordinate with EOD personnel to determine hazards in the accident area. If a nuclear weapon is involved and is exposed to high temperature, civilian fire departments will require advice

on proper cooling of the weapon and additional precautions to take. If at all possible, EOD personnel should make an initial assessment of the accident/incident site, but fire fighting and 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 evacuation and treatment of casualties. Casualties will be decontaminated, if possible, prior to evacuation, but in no case will treatment be delayed solely for the purpose of decontaminating casualties. Contaminated casualties will be identified to the receiving facility.

(3) Establish local security. If sufficient security personnel are available and the accident/incident involves nuclear material in either DOD or DOE custody on non-Federal property, establish a National Defense Area (NDA) or national security area (NSA) in accordance with DODD 5200.8. If military security forces are unavailable or insufficient, local law enforcement personnel may be asked to restrict access to the area until a NDA or NSA can be established.

(4) Perform necessary EOD procedures. If the accident involves nuclear weapons, EOD personnel will perform a damage assessment and, if necessary, perform necessary electrical render safe procedures. If the accident/incident involves explosives, EOD personnel will make an assessment of the situation and recommend courses of action to the IRF commander.

(5) Conduct radiation monitoring and limit spread of contamination.

(a) Initial radiation monitoring will be accomplished. EOD personnel have organic radiation detection and monitoring equipment to support EOD operations and often will provide the initial confirmation of the presence of radioactive contamination at the accident/incident site. Additional assets will be required to monitor personnel and equipment used during the initial phases of the response effort.

(b) Contamination control measures should be enacted to limit spread of contamination. If no local decontamination assets are available, EOD personnel can recommend appropriate actions to take, to include establishment of a temporary contamination control line. EOD personnel responding to an NAI site have limited emergency contamination control capabilities and will not be tasked to perform large-scale contamination control or decontamination functions.

(c) Army nuclear reactor facilities will develop radiation detection, monitoring, and contamination control plans as part of their overall emergency response plans.

(6) Supporting Army elements.

(a) The Radiological Advisory Medical Team (RAMT) assists and furnishes radiological health hazard guidance and exposure level criteria to the commander of the RTF (CRTF), other responsible officials at the accident/incident site, and to the installation and local medical authorities.

(b) The Radiological Control (RADCON) Team is a special radiological team organized to provide technical assistance and advice to the CRTF in all levels of radiological emergencies.

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

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

(7) Initiate a public affairs program as necessary. Department of Defense Directive 5230.16, Nuclear Accident and Incident Public Affairs Guidance, contains additional guidance concerning the confirmation or denial of the presence of nuclear weapons and nuclear components.

2-6. The Response Task Force

The Response Task Force is a Service-level emergency response force established to provide a follow-on response to an accident or incident. As a follow-on force, it has expertise in the various technical aspects of NAIRA operations and the ability to conduct sustained operations. The RTF is subordinate to the Joint Task Force Civil Support (JTF-CS) for command and control. As the NAIRA progresses from crisis management to consequence management, DOD 3150.8-M further defines the integration of the IRF, RTF, and JTF-CS into the total emergency response. The response to an 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. Currently there are two Army organizations capable of providing a RTF in the event of a nuclear accident or incident: RTF-East established by 1st U.S. Army, and RTF-West established by 5th U.S. Army.

Chapter 3 Accidents Occurring at Army Reactors

Section I Introduction

3-1. Overview

This chapter provides information pertinent to the Army owned reactor facilities. Primarily, it outlines the American

National Standards that have been established by the American Nuclear Society for emergency planning at nuclear reactors. The scope of NAIRA operations at the Army's test reactors will differ significantly from NAIRA operations at other sites in that no explosive material will be present, the facilities are built with the intent of containing contamination inside the facility, and the quantities of nuclear materials are relatively small compared to nuclear weapons or full-scale power producing reactors.

3-2. Principal documents

The American Nuclear Society publishes American National Standards for nuclear reactors. Nuclear reactors are required to abide by these national standards in order to operate. The national standards take into account the type of reactor, purpose, and physical characteristics of the individual reactor and place appropriate operating guidelines for that reactor. The Army Reactor Office oversees and ensures the safe operation of Army-owned reactors and ensures compliance with national standards. The principal national and Army guidance documents are—

a. *ANSI/ANS-15.16, Emergency Planning for Research Reactors*. This is the principle document requiring Army reactors to develop and test emergency plans. These emergency plans are, for all intents and purposes, NAIRA plans.

b. *ANSI/ANS-3.8.4, Criteria for Maintaining Radiological Emergency Response Capability*. This document sets the standards for emergency exercises, drills, and training related to the emergency response plan.

c. *AR 50-7, Army Reactor Program*. This regulation establishes Army policies, assigns responsibilities, and prescribes procedures for the Army Reactor Program. This regulation requires each reactor facility to have an emergency plan.

d. *AR 190-54, Security of Nuclear Reactors and Special Nuclear Materials*. This regulation prescribes policy, responsibility, procedures, and minimum standards for safeguarding Army nuclear reactors and SNM.

Section II

Emergency plans for Army reactors

3-3. Emergency plan contents

a. Accidents and incidents at Army reactor facilities pose significantly less risk than accidents involving nuclear weapons. The response to such incidents is not as detailed for the following reasons:

(1) Army research reactors do not produce thermal radiation, blast, or electronic pulses.

(2) The maximum credible event/accident (MCE/A) is minuscule when compared to nuclear weapons or power reactors.

b. National standard ANSI/ANS-15.16 describes the specific elements of the NAIRA plans. In brief, these plans include the following parts:

(1) *Introduction*. The introduction will state the type of reactor, purpose, location, and purpose of the emergency plan to include the scope and applicability.

(2) *Definitions*. This section defines terms specific to the reactor facility.

(3) *Organization and responsibilities*. The organization refers to the onsite and offsite organizations that will be activated in the event of an emergency. Each organization's responsibilities are listed.

(4) *Emergency Classification System/emergency action levels*. These are the various levels of emergencies that can be expected. The emergency plan will describe the progressively more serious accidents and the scope of notification at each level.

(5) *Emergency Planning Zones*. Emergency Planning Zones (EPZ) are areas for which offsite emergency planning is performed to assure that prompt and effective actions can be taken to protect the public in the event of an accident. Evaluating radioactive releases from credible accidents and comparing those release levels to the acceptable levels of exposure to offsite personnel determine the EPZ. The power level of the reactor can also be used to determine the EPZ according to ANSI/ANS-15.16.

(6) *Emergency response*. Emergency response includes the actions required to notify the emergency organizations, assess the extent of the emergency, and protect personnel.

(7) *Emergency facilities and equipment*. This also includes the type of facilities, equipment, supplies, and location.

(8) *Termination and recovery*. The emergency plan should include criteria for the termination of the emergency situation. It should also provide criteria for restoring the reactor facility to a safe status and reentry to the facility.

(9) *Plan maintenance*. This includes measures designed to provide emergency personnel proper training, evaluate their performance during drills, maintain required emergency equipment, and periodically review of the emergency plan.

3-4. Emergency plan approval

Emergency plans for Army reactor facilities will be submitted for review and approval by the Army Reactor Office, in accordance with AR 50-7. Each reactor facility director, in coordination with the responsible commander, will exercise the plans at least annually.

3–5. Support to organic nuclear reactor facility security forces

AR 190–54 tasks the Commanding General, Forces Command, in coordination with the MACOM owning the reactor, to provide an augmentation force to support security forces at the nuclear reactor facilities covered by the regulation. Chapter 5 of AR 190–54 contains the requirements for recovery of lost, seized, or stolen SNM.

Chapter 4 Response Force Exercises

4–1. Overview

Exercises should be conducted every 2 to 3 years to evaluate the effectiveness of the response forces. 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*b* and *c* in this publication.

4–2. Summary of on-scene objectives

a. Command and control objectives.

- (1) Site setup and site operations.
- (2) Establishment of a joint operations center (JOC).
- (3) Transfer of command from the IRF to the RTF.
- (4) Reception and integration of specialized teams.
- (5) Establishing a joint information center (JIC) to deal with the media.
- (6) Collection and management of information.
- (7) Site management and coordination.
- (8) Direction of emergency response and consequence management operations.
- (9) Interface and coordination with offsite Incident Command System (ICS) and authorities.
- (10) Up-channel reporting and recommendations to senior decision makers.
- (11) Dissemination of decisions and direction.
- (12) Collapse of the NDA and force drawdown.
- (13) Site restoration planning.
- (14) Integration of the FRP, FRERP, NARP, and National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) guidance into the command's standing operating procedure.
- (15) Interface between the Federal response agencies, military, State and local authorities, and Indian Nation(s), if appropriate
- (16) Deployment and integration of IRFs, RTFs, and appropriate specialized response teams.
- (17) The transition from crisis management to consequence management and remediation activities.
- (18) The process for appropriate authorities to confirm or deny the involvement of nuclear weapons.

b. Communications and information flow objectives.

- (1) Establish and maintain effective communications 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) Timely initial accident notification, verification, and follow-on civil and military reporting to and among command agencies.
- (3) The notification of appropriate officials, staff agencies, and activation of specialized response teams.
- (4) Initial and current information on weather.
- (5) Location of the incident and areas of contamination, type of material involved, location of the hotline, and location of the NDA if established.
- (6) Casualty reporting.
- (7) Number and type of personnel involved in the response.

c. EOD objectives.

- (1) Conduct initial render safe procedures if weapons are involved.
- (2) Provide guidance on specific fire-fighting procedures and precautions.
- (3) Identification of classified and hazardous weapon components.
- (4) Assist in monitoring contamination within the capabilities of available assets.

d. Medical objectives.

- (1) The evacuation of casualties from the secure area.
- (2) The execution of plans and use of assets for casualty management at the scene including triage of patients, risk assessment for caretakers, hot line management, and biohazards.

- (3) The coordination of civilian and military emergency personnel at the scene.
- (4) The transportation of casualties to medical facilities.
- (5) Coordination and decontamination of transportation assets.
- (6) Protection of personnel from site biohazards.
- (7) Medical evacuation and reception plans at medical treatment facilities (MTF) for potentially contaminated personnel.
- (8) Decontamination plans for patients.
- (9) Exercise the transfer of patient information between the levels of care.
- (10) The dissemination of medical information to responding personnel.
- (11) The release of medical information to the community with the public affairs officer (PAO).
- (12) Management of external medical misinformation in conjunction with the PAO.
- (13) Plans for mass screening and counseling of civilians who fear they are contaminated.
- (14) Plans for handling and disposal of contaminated corpses.

e. Security objectives.

- (1) Exercise entry control procedures for responders.
- (2) Exercise interactions and communication between region (law and security enforcement), U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (USACIDC), Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI), and county and State law enforcement agencies.
- (3) Exercise sustaining operations for personnel and logistics for extensive security requirements.
- (4) Ensure classified information, material, and equipment are appropriately safeguarded.
- (5) Establish and maintain an NDA if appropriate.

f. Public affairs (PA) objectives.

- (1) Response to media and public queries pertaining to the scenario events.
- (2) Establishment and operation of a JIC and Media Briefing Center (MBC).
- (3) The integration of PA personnel from the local PA task force and State and Federal organizations into the JIC.
- (4) Coordination between PA personnel in the JIC and between the JIC and other elements of the response organization.
- (5) The use of electronic means, to include the Internet, to prepare, coordinate, and disseminate information to the public and the media.
- (6) Procedures to schedule media briefings, prepare individuals for briefing, and conduct briefings.
- (7) Evaluate planning, preparation, and coordination of a public outreach program.
- (8) Evaluate planning, preparation, and coordination of an internal information program.

g. Legal objectives.

- (1) Procedures for providing emergency assistance for those in need.
- (2) If the NAI was a result of a criminal act or omission, the local military police will be notified and subsequently the local USACIDC will be notified to investigate any felony crimes acts committed. The Judge Advocate General (JAG) will be responsible point of contact for other than criminal investigations.
- (3) If the NAI was a result of a criminal act or omission, USACIDC or the military police Investigators will determine the evidence to be collected and preserved.
- (4) Determine what treaties/agreements, if any, apply to this type of accident.
- (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 and maintain a decontamination hot line.
- (4) Assessment of hazards in accordance with protective action guides (PAGs) and make appropriate recommendations to all proper authorities, both on and offsite.
- (5) Establish plans for monitoring contamination and the eventual decontamination of organic assets.
- (6) Coordination and decontamination of transportation assets.
- (7) Evaluate protection plans of personnel from site biohazards.

i. Engineering element objectives.

- (1) Provide engineering support to the reaction forces.
- (2) Assist in plotting contaminated areas.
- (3) Clearing of debris.
- (4) Coordination for removal and/or containment of contaminated soil.
- (5) Design, construct, and maintain base camps in remote areas.

Appendix A References

Section I Required Publications

AR 50-5

Nuclear Surety. (Cited in para 2-5.)

AR 50-7

Army Reactor Program. (Cited in paras 3-2 and 3-4.)

AR 190-54

Security of Nuclear Reactors and Special Nuclear Materials. (Cited in paras 1-4, 3-2, and 3-5.)

AR 500-60

Disaster Relief. (Cited in para 1-4.)

DOD 3150.8-M

Nuclear Weapon Accident Response Procedures (NARP). (Cited in paras 1-4, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-6, and 4-2. This publication may be obtained from the Internet at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/>.)

DODD 5230.16

Nuclear Accident and Incident Public Affairs (PA) Guidance. (Cited in para 2-5. This publication may be obtained from the Internet 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 a related publication to understand this pamphlet.

ANSI/ANS-3.8.3

Criteria for Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Implementing Procedures. (This publication may be obtained from the American Nuclear Society, 555 North Kensington Avenue, LaGrange Park, Illinois 60525, or from the Internet at <http://www.ans.org/standards/pdfs/saleslist.pdf>.)

ANSI/ANS-3.8.4

Criteria for Maintaining Radiological Emergency Response Capability. (This publication may be obtained from the American Nuclear Society, 555 North Kensington Avenue, LaGrange Park, Illinois 60525 or from the Internet at <http://www.ans.org/standards/pdfs/saleslist.pdf>.)

ANSI/ANS-15.16

Emergency Planning for Research Reactors. (This publication may be obtained from the American Nuclear Society, 555 North Kensington Avenue, LaGrange Park, Illinois 60525 or from the Internet at <http://www.ans.org/standards/pdfs/saleslist.pdf>.)

AR 11-9

The Army Radiation Safety Program

AR 27-20

Claims

AR 40-13

Medical Support Nuclear/Chemical Accidents And Incidents

AR 75-14

Interservice Responsibilities for Explosive Ordnance Disposal

AR 75-15

Responsibilities and Procedures for Explosive Ordnance Disposal

AR 360-1

The Army Public Affairs Program

AR 385-40

Accident Reporting and Records

AR 420-90

Fire and Emergency Services

DODD 5200.1

DOD Information Security Program. (This publication may be obtained from the Internet at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/>.)

DODD 5200.8

Security of DoD Installations and Resources. (This publication may be obtained from the Internet at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/>.)

DODD 5210.2

Access to and Dissemination of Restricted Data. (This publication may be obtained from the Internet at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/>.)

DODD 5210.41

Security Policy for Protecting Nuclear Weapons. (This publication may be obtained from the Internet at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/>.)

Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP)

This publication may be obtained from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, ATTN: Public Document Room, 01F13, Washington, DC 20555.

Federal Response Plan (FEMA publication, 9230.1-PL)

This publication may be obtained from the Internet at <http://www.fema.gov/r-n-r/frp/>.

FM 3-3

Chemical and Biological Contamination Avoidance

FM 3-4

NBC Protection

FM 3-5

NBC Decontamination

FM 8-9

NATO Handbook on the Medical Aspects of NBC Defensive Operations

FM 9-15

Explosive Ordnance Disposal Service and Unit Operations

RCS DD A&T (AR) 1168

OPREP-3 FADED GIANT Report

Section III

Prescribed Forms

This section contains no entries.

Section IV

Referenced Forms

This section contains no entries.

Appendix B Points of Contact for NAIRA Operations

B-1. Agency contacts

Points of contact listed in tables B-1 and B-2 consist of agencies, office symbols, addresses, and telephone numbers, both Defense Switched Network (DSN) and commercial (where known). These contacts should be used in coordinating and/or requesting assistance when developing NAIRA plans.

B-2. Internet information

a. A number of Federal agencies now post current contact information on the World Wide Web (WWW). Current Internet WWW addresses for select Government agencies are—

- b. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - <http://www.epa.gov>.
- c. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) - <http://www.fema.gov>.
- d. National Weather Service (NWS) - <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/>.

**Table B-1
National offices**

National office	Telephone
Army Reactor Office U.S. Army Nuclear and Chemical Agency ATTN: ATNA-NU 7150 Heller Loop, Suite 101 Springfield, VA 22150-3198	(703) 806-7860 DSN 656-7860
Department of Defense OASD(AL&E) Room 3D833 The Pentagon Washington, DC 20301-8000	(202) 695-7820
Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration Directorate of Field Operations 200 Constitution Ave., N.W. Washington, DC 20210	(202) 523-7741
Federal Emergency Management Agency Technological Hazards Division Federal Center Plaza 500 C Street, S.W. Washington, DC 20472	(202) 646-2861
FEMA National Emergency Training Center Emmitsburg, MD 21727	(301) 447-8771
Joint Nuclear Accident Coordinating Center	(703) 325-2102 DSN 221-2102
National Response Center	1-800-424-8802 (202) 426-2675 or (202) 267-2675/Washington, DC area
U.S. Army Radiological Advisory Medical Team (RAMT) Commander, WRAMC ATTN: HSHL-HP/RAMT Washington, DC 20307	(202) 356-0058 DSN 642-0058
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency OSWER CEPP (OS-120) 401 M Street, S.W. Washington, DC 20460	(202) 475-8600 CEPP Hotline: 1-800-535-0202 (479-2449 in Washington, DC area)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency OERR Emergency Response Division 401 M Street, S.W. Washington, DC 20460	(202) 475-8720

**Table B-2
State Emergency Response Commission telephone numbers**

State	Phone number	State	Phone number
Alabama	(205) 834-1375	Nebraska	(402) 471-4230
Alaska	(907) 465-2600	Nevada	(702) 885-5375
American Samoa	011 (684) 633-4116	New Hampshire	(603) 271-2231
Arizona	(602) 244-0504	New Jersey	(609) 882-2000
Arkansas	(501) 562-7444	New Mexico	(505) 827-9222
California	(916) 427-4201	New York	(518) 457-2222
Colorado	(303) 273-1622	North Carolina	(919) 733-3867
Connecticut	(203) 566-4856	North Dakota	(701) 224-2374
Delaware	(302) 736-4321	Ohio	(614) 644-2260
Florida	(904) 488-1472	Oklahoma	(405) 521-2481
Georgia	(404) 656-4863	Oregon	(503) 378-3473
Hawaii	(808) 548-5832	Pennsylvania	(717) 783-8150
Idaho	(208) 342-0031	Puerto Rico	(809) 722-1175
Illinois	(217) 782-2700	Rhode Island	(401) 421-7333
Indiana	(317) 243-5176	South Carolina	(803) 734-0425
Iowa	(515) 281-3231	South Dakota	(605) 773-3153
Kansas	(913) 296-1690	Tennessee	(615) 252-3300
Kentucky	(502) 564-8660	Texas	(512) 465-2138
Louisiana	(504) 925-6113	Utah	(801) 533-5271
Maine	1-800-452-8735	Vermont	(802) 828-2286
Maryland	(301) 331-3130	Virginia	(804) 225-2635
Massachusetts	(617) 727-7775	Washington	(206) 753-2200
Michigan	(517) 373-8481	West Virginia	(304) 348-2755
Minnesota	(612) 296-0481	Wisconsin	(608) 266-3232
Mississippi	(601) 960-9000	Wyoming	(307) 777-7566
Missouri	(314) 751-7929	Washington, DC	(202) 727-6161
Montana	(406) 444-6911		

Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

AG

adjutant general

AMC

Army Materiel Command

AOC

Army Operations Center

AR

Army regulation

CONUS

continental United States (includes possessions and territories)

CRTF

Commander, Response Task Force

DA

Department of the Army

DCS, G-3

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3

DOD

Department of Defense

DODD

Department of Defense directive

DOE

Department of Energy

DSN

Defense Switched Network

DTRA

Defense Threat Reduction Agency

ECP

entry control point

EOC

emergency operations center

EOD

explosive ordnance disposal

EPZ

Emergency Planning Zones

FEMA

Federal Emergency Management Agency

FM

field manual

FORSCOM

U.S. Army Forces Command

FRERP

Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan

FRP

Federal Response Plan

HQDA

Headquarters, Department of the Army

ICS

Incident Command System

IRF

initial response force

JAG

Judge Advocate General

JCS

Joint Chiefs of Staff

JHEC

joint hazards evaluation center

JIC

joint information center

JOC

joint operations center

JSOTF

Joint Special Operations Task Force

JTF-CS

Joint Task Force-Civil Support

LFA

lead Federal agency

MACOM

major Army command

MBC

Media Briefing Center

MCE/A

maximum credible event/accident

MTF

medical treatment facility

NAI

nuclear accident or incident

NAIRA

nuclear accident or incident response and assistance

NARCL

nuclear accidents response capability listing

NARP

Nuclear Weapon Accident Response Procedures

NCA

National Command Authorities

NCP

National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan

NDA

National Defense Area

NMCC

National Military Command Center

NWS

National Weather Service

OCONUS

outside continental United States

PA

public affairs

PAG

protective action guide

PAO

public affairs officer

POC

point of contact

RADCON

Radiological Control

RAMT

Radiological Advisory Medical Team

RSP

render safe procedures

RTF

Response Task Force

SNM

special nuclear material

SOFA

Status of Forces Agreement

SOP

standing operating procedure

TRADOC

United States Army Training and Doctrine Command

USACIDC

United States Army Criminal Investigation Command

USANCA

United States Army Nuclear and Chemical Agency

USJFCOM

United States Joint Forces Command

Section II

Terms

Consequence management

Those planning actions and preparations taken prior to an accident to identify, organize, equip, and train emergency response forces and to develop the executable plans implemented in response to an accident, and the actions taken following an accident to mitigate and recover from the effects of an accident.

Crisis management

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

Incident Command System (ICS)

The Incident Command System is a multi-agency operational structure employed by the Federal Response Plan (FRP) 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 (IRF)

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

Joint hazards evaluation center (JHEC)

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

Joint information center (JIC)

A facility established at the scene of a radiological accident or incident to coordinate all public affairs activities. The JIC will include representation from DOE, DOD, FEMA, and other Federal agencies, as well as State and local governments.

National defense area (NDA)

An area established on non-Federal lands located within the United States, its possessions or territories, for the purpose of safeguarding classified defense information, or protecting Department of Defense equipment and material. Establishment of a national defense area temporarily places such non-Federal lands under the effective control of the Department of Defense and results only from an emergency event. The senior Department of Defense 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 Substance Pollution Contingency Plan

The National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) (part 300, title 40, Code of Federal Regulations) 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 on the Internet through the Government Printing Office Web site (<http://www.access.gpo.gov/>).

Remediation

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

Response Task Force (RTF)

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 accident or incident. The specific purpose of a RTF is to provide radiological accident or significant incident assistance.

Section III**Special Abbreviations and Terms****NSA**

national security area

PRP

Personnel Reliability Program

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