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Nuclear and Chemical Weapons and Materiel
**Nuclear Incident Response and Assistance Operations for Domestic
Transportation of U.S. Nuclear Weapons and Their Special Nuclear Material**

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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Applicability. This pamphlet applies to the Regular Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve, unless otherwise stated. It is also applicable to our foreign military sales customers, to other military Services and Department of Defense agencies, Department of Defense contractors, and any other organizations authorized to use Army-published material. This pamphlet applies during partial and full mobilization.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this publication is the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7. The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions or waivers to this pamphlet 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 pamphlet 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 agency and forwarded through the higher headquarters to the policy proponent. Refer to AR 25–30 for specific requirements.

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on Department of the Army Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) via email to usarmy.pentagon.hqda-dcs-g-3-5-7.mbx.damosd@army.mil.

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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 nuclear incident (NI) involving transportation of other service component nuclear weapons and their special nuclear material (SNM) not on an installation (see glossary for full definition of nuclear incident). It highlights existing doctrine and guidance used to respond to a NI 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 incident response and assistance (NIRA) operations. This pamphlet does not address incidents at Army reactors; see AR 50-7.

1-2. References, forms, and explanation of abbreviations

See appendix A. The abbreviations, brevity codes, and acronyms (ABCAs) used in this electronic publication are defined when you hover over them. All ABCAs are listed in the ABCA database located at <https://armypubs.army.mil/abca/>.

1-3. Associated publications

Policy associated with this pamphlet is found in the Department of Defense Directive (DoDD) 3150.08.

1-4. Records management (recordkeeping) requirements

The records management requirement for all record numbers, associated forms, and reports required by this publication are addressed in the Records Retention Schedule-Army (RRS-A). Detailed information for all related record numbers, forms, and reports are located in Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS)/RRS-A at <https://www.arims.army.mil>. If any record numbers, forms, and reports are not current, addressed, and/or published correctly in ARIMS/RRS-A, see DA Pam 25-403 for guidance.

1-5. Nuclear 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 NIRA activities.
 - (2) Function as the Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) single point of contact on NIRA matters.
 - (3) Integrate other HQDA principal officials' responsibilities into the NIRA program.
 - (4) Establish uniform policies for NIRA 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 NIRA that are consistent with AR 525-27.
 - (6) Support the Army Watch with a NIRA 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 NIRA 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 NI location if requested.
 - (2) Provide security forces to meet the requirements for recovery of lost, seized, or stolen 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 Pacific Command, in coordination with the senior commander performs the following duties:
 - (1) Provide an augmentation force to support security forces at a NI location if requested.
 - (2) Provide security forces to meet the requirements for recovery of lost, seized, or stolen SNM in accordance with the NRF.

(3) Provide EOD support to the IRF as described in DoDM 3150.08.

e. The Commanding General, U.S. Army Medical Command, maintains two 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 to the Response Task Force (RTF).

f. The senior commander executes initial command and control of the IRF and its activities at a domestic NI location until relieved by the Commander of RTF. Approach all U.S. nuclear weapon and radiological material incidents as if they could be the result of a hostile act until determined otherwise and consider a U.S. nuclear weapon to be an improvised nuclear device at the moment of loss of control. Department of Justice/Federal Bureau of Investigation will determine that the incident does not have hostile intent.

g. 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 NI 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 Incident Response and Assistance Operations

2-1. Overview

a. 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 NIRA 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 NIRA operations.

b. This pamphlet defines U.S. nuclear weapon incident are considered domestic if they occur in any State of the United States, 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 United States.

2-2. Principal documents

Public law, Executive orders, DoDDs, and ARs provide the governing framework for coordinating the efforts of the various agencies responding to a NIRA. 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 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 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 NRF is a component of the National Preparedness System. The NRF established 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) (DoDD 3150.08 refer all accidents as incidents).

(2) And release related to deliberate acts (DoDD 3150.08 refer all accidents as incidents).

f. Section 120, Part 1910, Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (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 incidents.

h. Domestic U.S. nuclear weapon accidents and incidents referred to collectively in this publication as “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–ZXS–PCC), 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 Secretary of Defense designates the geographic combatant commander (CCDR) in whose area of responsibility the NI occurred as the supported CCDR.

b. The deputy director of operations (DDO) directs the appropriate service(s) to deploy an IRF and RTF.

(1) The IRF is normally the first DoD response element at the NI 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 (IC). The RTF general organizational structure is also consistent with the National Response Framework 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 NI site to save lives and reduce exposure to hazards. The installation may not have a nuclear mission or radiological responsibility, but its IRF must accomplish minimum functions outlined below. The IRF must be staffed for continuous 24-hour operations until properly relieved by the RTF, or as required by the magnitude and duration of the event. Installations do not have to create specially trained and/or dedicated organizations. DoD IRF priorities and responsibilities differ depending on if the domestic incident happens where DoD has exclusive jurisdiction over the accident site and none of the physical effects of the accident transcend the boundaries of the exclusive jurisdiction of DoD. DoD actions during the initial response phase in order of precedence are to:

- (1) Secure nuclear weapon, classified components, or nuclear materials.
- (2) Preserve and protect life.
- (3) Prevent additional damage to property.
- (4) Prevent additional damage to the environment.
- (5) Preserve evidence.
- (6) Help maintain public confidence in the ability of the Army to respond to a NI.

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

- (1) Command and control element.
- (2) Communications and information flow element. Communications at the incident scene will initially be limited 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) Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and Fire Services first responders.
- (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 NI.

- (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 NI site, the IRF should:

(1) Establish mission command. The IRF commander, when trained in NIMS/ICS, is designated the DoD IC. 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) DoD actions during this phase in order of precedence are to secure the weapon and related classified components and materials; preserve and protect life; prevent additional damage to property and the environment; and preserve evidence. DoD provides the DoD IC, who is responsible for accident management of these security activities and for the establishment and declaration of a national defense area (NDA), if required.

(b) Medical and fire and rescue element responders coordinate with EOD personnel to determine hazards in the incident area. If a nuclear weapon is involved and is exposed to high temperatures, civilian fire departments will require advice on hazards and how to properly treat the weapon per information contained in DoD Technical Publication 20–11 available from Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), Combat Support Logistics Branch. If at all possible, EOD personnel should make an initial assessment of the NI site, but firefighting, rescue, and evacuation of casualties will not be delayed solely to perform an initial survey of the site. Medical and fire personnel will establish contamination control line to ensure no spread of radiological contamination from the incident site.

(c) Local ambulances and hospitals may be used for evacuations and treatment of casualties. Treatment of life-threatening injuries should always take precedence over contamination considerations. Casualties with non-life-threatening injuries should be surveyed for radiological contamination and decontaminated, as required, prior to evacuation and transport to medical facilities for treatment. Care should be taken to reduce the spread of contamination whenever possible and to avoid unnecessary contamination of medical resources when injuries are minor and adequate first aid is available.

(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.

(3) Establish local security. The DoD IC must establish and declare a NDA in accordance with DoDI 5200.08 (Reference (w)) in any accident in which DoD does not have exclusive jurisdiction of the area containing the weapon and related classified components or materials. If military security forces are unavailable or insufficient, request local law enforcement officials or personnel to assist in securing the area, preventing unauthorized entry, and removing unauthorized personnel. In the event that security is in place or the NDA/National Security Area is established, EOD access and response will not be slowed or limited.

(4) Perform necessary EOD procedures in accordance with AR 75–14. To ensure response by the most qualified and knowledgeable personnel, follow-on render safe procedures and disposal procedures on Service-unique nuclear weapon systems should be performed by EOD personnel of that Service, in conjunction with the DOE Accident Response Group. If the incident 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) If designated DoD IC, IRF commander is required to notify federal and state, local, tribal officials of potential hazards in accordance with confirmation guidelines. DoDI 5230.16 contains additional guidance concerning the confirmation or denial of the presence of nuclear weapons and nuclear components.

(c) 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.

(d) Enact contamination control measures.

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

2. 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.

3. 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 Military Treatment Facility 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.

2–6. Response Task Force

The RTF is a Service-level emergency response force established to provide a follow-on response to an NI. 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. NI. The RTF has expertise in the various technical aspects of NI operations and the ability to conduct sustained operations. The response to a NI 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 NI consists of five phases: Notification and deployment, initial response, 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.* Installations with knowledge of U.S. nuclear weapon incident procedures will immediately use CJCSM 3150.05D operations reporting procedures to notify National Joint Operations and Intelligence Center (NJOIC). Notification and deployment begins once a NI 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 a NI: Approach all U.S. nuclear weapon and radiological material incidents as if they could be the result of a hostile act until determined otherwise and consider a U.S. nuclear weapon to be an improvised nuclear device at the moment of loss of control. Comprises actions by first responders—fire, emergency medical, and law enforcement and security personnel—whose response actions focus on extinguishing fires, rescuing victims, treating casualties, and securing the nuclear weapon. The first responders may be civilian, military, or a combination of both. The IRF, in consul-

tation with other initial response elements, should determine the necessity for additional assets or personnel and make appropriate requests through the chain of command. If needed to secure government property, an NDA may be established during this phase.

c. Phase III. The NI site consolidation phase evolves out of the initial response as imminent life-saving and fire-fighting activities are completed, the NI site begins to stabilize, response activities become more deliberate. It is marked by the evolution of a large response capability at the accident site and the establishment of a robust federal coordination capability in the areas of the accident. Activities in this phase include controlling the spread of contamination, continuing actions to minimize health and safety risks to the public and response personnel, consolidating accident site security, preparing for recovery of the nuclear weapon, and initiating site remediation operations and planning. An NDA may be established, expanded, or contracted, if needed.

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 incident response that addresses cleanup of contamination that may have occurred as a result of the NI 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 all hazard exercise on an annual basis in accordance with AR 525–2 and preferably in conjunction with other incident response evaluations, see DoDI 3020.52. Senior commanders should consider incorporating a NI exercise into the annual all hazard 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 of this publication.

3–2. Summary of on-scene objectives

a. Mission Command.

(1) Establish effective communication at all levels with Mission Partners, to include the use of land mobile communications (for example, radio, phones) and automated collaborative tools between scene, next in line emergency control center, RTF, and Joint Operations Center (JOC).

(2) Establish and conduct site operations.

(3) Establish a Unified Command, JOC, and a NDA.

(4) Conduct of the RTF and transfer command from the IRF to the RTF.

(5) Conduct reception and integration of specialized teams.

(6) Establish a Media Operations Center (MOC) to work with the media.

(7) Collect and manage information.

(8) Conduct site management and coordination.

(9) Direct emergency response and consequence management operations.

(10) Interface and coordinate with offsite ICS and local authorities.

(11) Provide reporting and recommendations up the chain of command to senior decision makers (time between reports should not exceed 60 minutes) in accordance with CJCSM 3150.05D.

(12) Disseminate decisions and direction.

(13) Collapse the NDA and conduct force drawdown.

(14) Conduct site restoration planning.

(15) Provide interface among the Federal response agencies, military, State and local authorities, and tribal government(s), if appropriate.

(a) Deploy and integrate IRFs, and appropriate specialized response teams.

(b) Manage the transition from crisis management and response, minimizing remediation required because of IRF activities.

- (c) 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 NI, areas of contamination, type of material involved, location of the hotline, and location of the NDA/ National security area if established.
 - (6) Request, receive, and use Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC) Hazard predications. Prior to IMAAC receipt, provide mission command with hazard prediction and assessment capabilities from DTRA reachback or stand-alone capabilities.
 - (7) Report casualties.
 - (8) Identify the number and type of personnel involved in the response.
 - (9) Report personnel accountability in ADPAAS (available at <https://adpaas.army.mil>).
 - c. Explosive ordnance disposal objectives.
 - (1) If applicable given FBI guidance, 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) Initiate systematic searches to reestablish accountability of weapons and components, protecting classified components from view.
 - (5) Mark and brief personnel on safe paths around the accident site and point(s) for entrance and exit.
 - (6) Monitor contamination based on asset capability.
 - d. Medical objectives.
 - (1) Evacuate casualties from the secure area.
 - (2) Execute plans and use EMS 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) Review and tailor rules for the use of force (RUF); ensure federal or state, local, or tribal law enforcement are aware of RUF in effect for DoD security forces.
 - (3) Establish interaction and communication between U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (USACIDC), FBI, and State, county, and local law enforcement agencies.
 - (4) Preserve accident site as a potential crime scene; properly maintain evidence.
 - (5) Sustain operations for personnel and logistics for extensive security requirements.
 - (6) Safeguard classified information, material, and equipment.
 - (7) Establish a NDA when appropriate.
 - (8) Coordinate or establish crowd control and traffic control if appropriate.
 - (9) Secure airspace over the accident site.
 - f. Public affairs objectives.

(1) Respond to media and public queries pertaining to an NI as approved and directed by the geographic Combatant Command PA office and Office of the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs (OATSD(PA)).

(2) Establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) and a MOC.

(3) Integrate PA personnel from local, State, and Federal organizations into the JIC.

(4) Establish direct communications with geographic Combatant Command PA office and the OATSD(PA).

(5) Ensure coordination between PA personnel, the JIC and other elements of the response organization.

(6) Use electronic means to prepare, coordinate, and disseminate information to the public and the media.

(7) Establish procedures to schedule, prepare for, and conduct media briefings at the MOC.

(8) Establish planning, preparation, and coordination of a public outreach program.

(9) 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) The USACIDC or the military police investigators will coordinate with the FBI who will assume the lead role in the investigation.

(3) Identify, review, and provide legal advice regarding applicable treaties/agreements for this type of incident to the senior commander.

(4) Coordinate with the armed forces medical examiner to ensure fatalities are handled within constraints established by State and Federal law.

(5) 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.

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, all-hazards exercise requirements, and evaluation along with scenarios, participation, scheduling and coordination are contained in AR 525-27. Commanders should consider incorporating NIRA in their exercise planning cycle. When NIRA exercises are conducted, commanders should:

a. Include leaders/decision makers and responsible personnel from each key area that would respond to a NI event.

b. Include an externally evaluated assessment of the installation's NIRA 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 NIRA exercises within the installations' exercise planning cycle.

Appendix A

References

Section I

Required Publications

Unless otherwise indicated, all Army publications are available on the Army Publishing Directorate website at <https://armypubs.army.mil>.

AR 25–30

Army Publishing Program (Cited in the title page.)

AR 27–20

Claims (Cited in para 2–5d(2)(d).)

AR 50–7

Army Reactor Program (Cited in para 1–1.)

AR 75–14

Inter-Service Responsibilities for Explosive Ordnance Disposal (Cited in para 2–5d(4).)

AR 525–2

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

AR 525–27

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

AR 600–20

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

CJCSM 3150.05D

Joint Reporting System Situation Monitoring Manual (Cited in *para 2–7a*.) (Available at <https://www.jcs.mil/>.)

DA Pam 25–403

Guide to Recordkeeping in the Army (Cited in para 1–4.)

DA Pam 525–27

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

DoDD 3150.08

DoD Response to U.S. Nuclear Weapon and Radiological Material Incidents (Cited in para 1–3.) (Available at <https://www.esd.whs.mil/directives/issuances/dodd/>.)

DoDI 3001.02

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

DoDI 3020.52

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

DoDI 3150.10

DoD Response to U.S. Nuclear Weapon Incidents (Cited in *para 1–5e*.) (Available at <https://www.esd.whs.mil/directives/issuances/dodi/>.)

DoDM 3150.08

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

Section II

Prescribed Forms

This section contains no entries.

Appendix B

Points of Contact for Nuclear 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 NIRA 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 NIRA plans.

Table B-1

National offices

National offices	Telephone
National Military Command Center Pentagon, Room BC916 Washington, DC 20301	(703) 695-0100 (703) 692-4595 (703) 692-4598
Department of Defense OUSD(A&S) OASD(NCB/NM) Pentagon, Room 3B884 Washington, DC 20301-8000	(703) 693-3060
Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration Directorate of Field Operations 200 Constitution Ave., N.W. Washington, DC 20210	(800) 321-6742
DC Homeland Security Emergency Management Agency U.S. Department of Homeland Security 2720 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave Washington, DC 20032	(202) 727-6161
Federal Emergency Management Agency (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
RAMT 24/7 Emergency Response Line Army Public Health Center (APHC) Emergency Operations Center 410-436-7301 (All Regions)	(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

Table B-2

State offices of Emergency Management-

State	Phone number	Fax/Email	Website
Alabama	(205) 280-2312	(205) 280-2442	https://ema.alabama.gov/
Alaska	(907) 428-7000	(907) 428-7009	https://www.ready.alaska.gov/
American Samoa	011 (684) 699-6415	011 (684) 699-6414	No website available

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

Arizona	(602) 244-0504	(602) 464-6356	https://dema.az.gov/
Arkansas	(501) 683-6700	(501) 683-7893	https://www.dps.arkansas.gov/emergency-management/adem/
California	(916) 845-8506	(916) 845-8910	https://www.caloes.ca.gov/
Colorado	(720) 852-6600	(720) 852-6750	https://dhsem.colorado.gov/
Connecticut	(860) 256-0800	(860) 256-0815	https://portal.ct.gov/demhs
Delaware	(302) 659-3362	(302) 659-6855	https://dema.delaware.gov/
District of Columbia	(202) 727-6161	(202) 673-2290	https://hsema.dc.gov/
Federated States of Micronesia	011 (691) 320-8815	011 (691) 320-2785	https://www.fsmgov.org/ngovt.html#EXEC
Florida	(850) 815-4001	(850) 815-4979	https://www.floridadisaster.org/
Georgia	(404) 635-7200	(404) 635-7205	https://gema.georgia.gov/
Guam	(671) 475-9600	(671) 477-3727	https://www.guamhs.org/
Hawaii	(808) 733-4300	(808) 733-4287	https://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	https://homelandsecurity.iowa.gov/
Kansas	(785) 274-1409	(785) 274-1426	https://www.kansastag.gov/kdem_default.asp
Kentucky	(502) 607-1682	(502) 607-1614	https://kyem.ky.gov
Louisiana	(225) 925-7500	(225) 925-7501	https://gohsep.la.gov/
Maine	(207) 624-4400	(207) 287-3180	https://www.maine.gov/mema/
Marshall Islands	011 (692) 625-5181	011 (692) 625-6896	No website available
Maryland	(410) 517-3600	(410) 517-3610	https://mdem.maryland.gov/Pages/default.aspx
Massachusetts	(508) 820-2000	(508) 820-2030	https://www.mass.gov/orgs/massachusetts-emergency-management-agency
Michigan	(517) 333-5042	(517) 333-4987	https://www.michigan.gov/msp/
Minnesota	(651) 201-7400	(651) 296-0459	https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/hsem/Pages/default.aspx
Mississippi	(601) 933-6362	(601)933-6800	https://www.msema.org/
Missouri	(573) 526-9100	(573) 634-7966	https://sema.dps.mo.gov/
Montana	(406) 324-4777	(406) 324-4790	https://des.mt.gov/
Nebraska	(402) 471-7421	(402) 471-7433	https://nema.nebraska.gov/
Nevada	(775) 687-0300	(775) 687-0330	https://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	https://nj.gov/njoem/

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

New Mexico	(505) 476-9600	(505) 476-9695	https://www.nmdhsem.org/
New York	(518) 292-2275	(518) 322-4978	https://www.dhses.ny.gov/office-emergency-management
North Carolina	(919) 825-2500	(919) 575-4122	https://www.ncdps.gov/ncem
North Dakota	(701) 328-8100	(701) 328-8181	https://www.des.nd.gov/
Ohio	(614) 889-7150	(614) 889-7183	https://www.ema.ohio.gov/
Oklahoma	(405) 521-2481	(405) 521-4053	https://oklahoma.gov/oem.html
Oregon	(503) 378-2911	(503) 378-7833	https://www.oregon.gov/OEM/
Pennsylvania	(717) 651-2001	(717) 651-2040	https://www.pema.pa.gov
Puerto Rico	(787) 724-0124	(787) 725-4244	https://pr.gov/
Republic of Palau	011 (680) 488-2422	011 (680) 488-3312	https://www.palau.gov.pw/
Rhode Island	(401) 946-9996	(401) 944-1891	https://riema.ri.gov/
South Carolina	(803) 737-8500	(803) 737-8570	https://www.scemd.org/
South Dakota	(605) 773-3231	(605) 773-3580	https://www.sd.gov/cs
Tennessee	(615) 741-0001	(615) 242-9635	https://www.tn.gov/tema
Texas	(512) 424-2138	(512) 424-7160	https://www.tdem.texas.gov/
Utah	(801) 538-3400	(801) 538-3770	https://dem.utah.gov/
Vermont	(802) 244-8721	(802) 244-8655	https://vem.vermont.gov/
Virgin Islands	(340) 774-2244	(340) 774-1491	https://dpp.vi.gov/agency/virgin-islands-territorial-emergency-management-agency
Virginia	(804) 897-6500	(804) 897-6556	https://www.vaemergency.gov/
Washington	(253) 512-7056	(253) 512-7206	https://mil.wa.gov/emergency-management-division
West Virginia	(304) 558-5380	(304) 344-4538	https://emd.wv.gov/Pages/default.aspx
Wisconsin	(608) 242-3232	(608) 242-3247	https://wem.wi.gov/
Wyoming	(307) 358-4900	(307) 358-0994	https://hls.wyo.gov/

SUMMARY of CHANGE

DA PAM 50–5

Nuclear Incident Response and Assistance Operations for Domestic Transportation of U.S. Nuclear Weapons and Their Special Nuclear Material

This major revision, dated 24 March 2022—

- Changes title from “Nuclear Accident or Incident Response and Assistance Operations” to “Nuclear Incident Response and Assistance Operations for Domestic Transportation of U.S. Nuclear Weapons and Their Special Nuclear Material.” This is an accurate title to what this publication is about (para 1–1).
- Added approach all U.S. nuclear weapon and radiological material incidents as if they could be the result of a hostile act until determined otherwise and consider a U.S. nuclear weapon to be an improvised nuclear device at the moment of loss of control. Department of Justice/Federal Bureau of Investigation will determine that the incident does not have hostile intent (paras 1–5f and 2–7b).
- Added Domestic U.S. nuclear weapon accidents and incidents referred to collectively in this publication as “incidents” (*para 2–2h*).
- Replaces “Nuclear Accident or Incident Response and Assistance Operations” with “Nuclear Incident Response and Assistance Operations” (throughout).
- Replaces “Nuclear Accident or Incident” with “Nuclear Incident” (throughout).

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