



Department of Defense

DIRECTIVE

NUMBER 3150.08

January 20, 2010

USD(AT&L)

SUBJECT: DoD Response to Nuclear and Radiological Incidents

References: See Enclosure 1

1. **PURPOSE.** This Directive reissues DoD Directive (DoDD) 3150.8 (Reference (a)) to establish policy and assign responsibilities for the DoD consequence management response to U.S. nuclear weapon incidents and other nuclear or radiological incidents involving materials in DoD custody in accordance with the guidance in National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD) 28, the National Response Framework, and the National Incident Management System (References (b) through (d)).

2. **APPLICABILITY.** This Directive applies to:

a. OSD, the Military Departments, the Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Staff, the Combatant Commands, the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Defense Agencies, the DoD Field Activities, and all other organizational entities within the Department of Defense (hereafter referred to collectively as the "DoD Components").

b. The DoD response to domestic and foreign U.S. nuclear weapon incidents, to nuclear or radiological incidents at DoD nuclear facilities in conjunction with DoD Instructions (DoDIs) 6055.17 and 2000.18 (References (e) and (f)), to incidents involving DoD radioactive materials being transported in accordance with DoDD 4540.5 (Reference (g)), and to incidents involving DoD radioactive materials in space vehicles.

c. The DoD consequence management response to a nuclear or radiological incident, including responses to:

(1) Accidents involving reactors in nuclear-powered warships and associated radioactivity in accordance with Executive Order (E.O.) 12344 (Reference (h)).

(2) Accidents involving stationary nuclear reactors and special nuclear materials (SNMs) in conjunction with DoDI O-5210.63 (Reference (i)).

(3) Hazards resulting from attacks against, or attempted or actual theft, or seizure of, U.S. nuclear weapons or nuclear materials in conjunction with DoDD O-5210.41 (Reference (j)), to include terrorist use of a radiological dispersal device (RDD) or improvised nuclear device (IND) derived from a U.S. nuclear weapon, when in support of another Federal department or agency during a domestic incident, in accordance with DoDD 3025.1 (Reference (k)) and consistent with the Nuclear Radiological Incident Annex (NRIA) to Reference (c).

3. DEFINITIONS. See Glossary.

4. POLICY. It is DoD policy to:

a. Respond to and mitigate the consequences of incidents worldwide involving U.S. nuclear weapons and other nuclear or radiological incidents resulting from nuclear or radiological materials in DoD custody, either when directed or when acting under immediate response authority as defined in Reference (k).

b. Support the Department of Energy (DOE), as directed by the President or Secretary of Defense or when acting under immediate response authority as defined in Reference (k), in responding to incidents involving U.S. nuclear weapons and to incidents involving nuclear or radiological material in DOE custody, in accordance with section 1535 of title 31, United States Code (U.S.C.) (Reference (l)), as applicable.

c. Support another Federal agency by providing DoD resources when nuclear or radiological incident response is coordinated by that Federal agency, consistent with operational availability and Secretary of Defense approval pursuant to section 831 of title 18, U.S.C. (Reference (m)), and NSPD 46/Homeland Security Presidential Directive 15 (Reference (n)), and in coordination with appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies in accordance with Reference (m), as applicable.

d. Support the Department of State (DOS), when requested, to assist foreign governments by providing DoD resources when nuclear or radiological incident response is coordinated by DOS, consistent with operational availability and Secretary of Defense approval pursuant to References (b) and (e); DoDI 2000.21 (Reference (o)); section 404 of title 10, U.S.C. (Reference (p)); E.O. 12966 (Reference (q)); and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (Reference (r)). U.S. cooperation for incidents on foreign soil involving DoD nuclear weapons will be governed by agreement with the affected host nation (HN) and coordinated by DOS.

e. Require that requests for DoD support from other Federal departments and agencies be submitted to the OSD Executive Secretary through the appropriate DoD channels using the DoD request for assistance process.

f. Neither confirm nor deny the presence or absence of U.S. nuclear weapons at a specific location except as authorized by DoDD 5230.16 (Reference (s)).

g. Support responders by evaluating the risks to entering potentially hazardous areas and apply appropriate protective action recommendations and operational exposure limits to maximize the preservation of life, mitigate suffering, protect critical facilities, and/or secure classified materials while ensuring non-responder exposures are minimized.

5. RESPONSIBILITIES. See Enclosure 2.

6. RELEASABILITY. UNLIMITED. This Directive is approved for public release and is available on the Internet from the DoD Issuances Web Site at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives>.

7. EFFECTIVE DATE. This Directive is effective immediately.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'W. Lynn II', is positioned above the printed name and title.

William J. Lynn II
Deputy Secretary of Defense

Enclosures

1. References
 2. Responsibilities
- Glossary

ENCLOSURE 1

REFERENCES

- (a) DoD Directive 3150.8, "DoD Response to Radiological Accidents," June 13, 1996 (hereby canceled)
- (b) National Security Presidential Directive-28, "United States Nuclear Weapons Command and Control, Safety, and Security" (U), June 20, 2003¹
- (c) Department of Homeland Security, "National Response Framework (NRF)," January 2008
- (d) Department of Homeland Security, "National Incident Management System," December 18, 2008
- (e) DoD Instruction 6055.17, "DoD Installation Emergency Management (IEM) Program," January 13, 2009
- (f) DoD Instruction 2000.18, "Department of Defense Installation Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High-Yield Explosive Emergency Response Guidance," December 4, 2002
- (g) DoD Directive 4540.5, "Logistic Transportation of Nuclear Weapons," February 4, 1998
- (h) Executive Order 12344, "Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program," February 1, 1982
- (i) DoD Instruction O-5210.63, "DoD Procedures for Security of Nuclear Reactors and Special Nuclear Materials (SNM)," November 21, 2006
- (j) DoD Directive O-5210.41, "Security Policy for Protecting Nuclear Weapons," November 1, 2004
- (k) DoD Directive 3025.1, "Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA)," January 15, 1993
- (l) Section 1535 of title 31, United States Code
- (m) Section 831 of title 18, United States Code
- (n) National Security Presidential Directive-46/Homeland Security Presidential Directive-15, "U.S. Strategy and Policy in the War on Terror," March 6, 2006
- (o) DoD Instruction 2000.21, "Foreign Consequence Management (FCM)," March 10, 2006
- (p) Sections 138 and 404 of title 10, United States Code
- (q) Executive Order 12966, "Foreign Disaster Assistance," July 14, 1995
- (r) International Atomic Energy Agency, "Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency," September 26, 1986
- (s) DoD Directive 5230.16, "Nuclear Accident and Incident Public Affairs (PA) Guidance," December 20, 1993
- (t) Sections 9601-9675 of title 42, United States Code
- (u) DoD Directive 5134.08, "Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Nuclear and Chemical and Biological Defense Programs (ATSD(NCB)), " January 14, 2009
- (v) DoD Directive S-5210.81, "United States Nuclear Weapons Command and Control, Safety, and Security (U)," August 8, 2005
- (w) DoD 3150.8-M, "Nuclear Weapon Accident Response Procedures (NARP)," February 1, 2005
- (x) DoD Instruction 2000.12, "DoD Antiterrorism (AT) Program," October 2, 2006
- (y) DoD Directive 5111.13, "Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense and Americas' Security Affairs," January 16, 2009

¹ Available only upon request of the OUSD(AT&L).

- (z) DoD Directive 3020.44, "Defense Crisis Management," June 4, 2007
- (aa) DoD Directive 5111.10, "Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict and Interdependent Capabilities," January 16, 2009
- (ab) DoD Instruction 5105.33, "Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute (AFRRI)," March 29, 2006
- (ac) DoD Instruction 8320.04, "Item Unique Identification (IUID) Standards for Tangible Personal Property," June 16, 2008
- (ad) Joint Publication 1-02, "Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms," as amended

ENCLOSURE 2

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR NUCLEAR AND CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAMS (ATSD(NCB)). The ATSD(NCB), under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics (USD(AT&L)), shall:

a. Develop policy and procedures for the DoD consequence management response to incidents involving U.S. nuclear weapons in DoD custody or incidents involving radiological materials in DoD custody in accordance with the responsibilities identified in References (b), (e), and (j); the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, sections 9601-9675 of title 42, U.S.C. (Reference (t)); and DoDDs 5134.08 and S-5210.81 (References (u) and (v)).

b. Manage and oversee the consequence management activities identified in paragraphs 8.a., 8.c., 8.d., and 8.e. of this enclosure for DoD nuclear weapon incidents and other nuclear or radiological incidents, except for terrorist use of INDs and RDDs.

c. Develop and maintain guidance supporting this Directive (e.g., DoD 3150.8-M (Reference (w))).

d. Serve as technical advisor to the Secretary of Defense and OSD Principal Staff Assistants on U.S. nuclear weapon incidents and other nuclear and radiological incidents, including:

(1) U.S. nuclear weapons composition, characteristics, and safety features.

(2) Security of U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons-related material.

(3) Interagency responsibilities pertaining to U.S. nuclear weapon incidents and to other nuclear or radiological incident consequence management pursuant to the NRIA to Reference (c).

(4) The technical capabilities of the various Federal response elements.

e. Annually prepare a report for the Secretary of Defense to provide the President a status of U.S. nuclear weapon incident response preparedness, assessing any effect of budget constraints on improvement programs through the Joint DoD-DOE Annual Surety Report in accordance with Reference (b).

f. Provide guidance to the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) on the scope and content of specialized U.S. nuclear weapon incident and other nuclear or radiological incident non-counterterrorism response capabilities to be listed on the Interagency Combating WMD

Database of Responsibilities, Authorities, and Capabilities (INDRAC) Web Site at indrac.dtra.mil or indrac.dtra.smil.mil.

2. DIRECTOR, DTRA. The Director, DTRA, under the authority, direction, and control of the USD(AT&L), through the ATSD(NCB), shall:

a. Serve as DoD lead for nuclear and radiological incident preparedness training and exercises for the forces identified in section 8 of this enclosure.

b. Host and maintain a list of specialized U.S. nuclear weapon incident and other nuclear or radiological incident non-counterterrorism response capabilities within the INDRAC Web Site based on guidance from the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in accordance with paragraph 12.h. of this enclosure.

3. UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR POLICY (USD(P)). The USD(P) shall:

a. Develop policy, guidance, and oversight in accordance with DoDI 2000.12 (Reference (x)) for the DoD response to a domestic U.S. nuclear weapon or radiological incident involving DoD material as a result of terrorist or criminal activity, including cooperation with the Department of Justice (DOJ) through the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which would be a coordinating agency.

b. Provide guidance to DoD entities in cooperation with DOS and HNs for foreign nuclear weapon incidents.

4. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR HOMELAND DEFENSE AND AMERICAS' SECURITY AFFAIRS (ASD(HD&ASA)). The ASD(HD&ASA), under the authority, direction, and control of the USD(P) and in accordance with DoDD 5111.13 (Reference (y)), shall:

a. Serve as the principal civilian advisor to the Secretary of Defense on homeland defense activities and defense support of civil authorities (DSCA).

b. Develop, coordinate, and oversee DoD policy for DSCA plans and activities.

c. Provide overall supervision of DoD homeland defense activities pursuant to section 138 of Reference (p) and in accordance with the responsibilities assigned in Reference (y).

d. Establish policy for and manage OSD crisis management activities for nuclear and radiological incidents in accordance with Reference (y) and DoDD 3020.44 (Reference (z)) for all radiological incidents.

5. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS AND LOW-INTENSITY CONFLICT AND INTERDEPENDENT CAPABILITIES (ASD(SOLIC&IC)).

The ASD(SOLIC&IC), under the authority, direction, and control of the USD(P) and in accordance with DoDD 5111.10 (Reference (aa)), shall:

a. Develop, coordinate, and oversee DoD policy for the development and employment of explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) forces and capabilities in response to nuclear weapons accidents and incidents.

b. Coordinate with the ASD(HD&ASA) on policy matters pertaining to the development and employment of EOD forces and capabilities in homeland defense and civil support missions, including coordinating on policy related to crisis action and contingency planning.

6. UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR PERSONNEL AND READINESS

(USD(P&R)). The USD(P&R) shall oversee the Director, Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute (AFRRI), in:

a. Maintaining, in coordination with DTRA, three deployable medical radiobiology advisory teams (MRATs) to support the medical and radiobiological aspects of the response to a U.S. nuclear weapon incident and other nuclear or radiological incidents. MRAT personnel will be multi-Service, be deployable with duty at AFRRI and, as appropriate, have Top Secret sensitive compartmented information-level security clearances.

b. Serving as the DoD lead on medical and radiobiological matters for radiological incident response and training in accordance with DoDI 5105.33 (Reference (ab)).

7. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR RESERVE AFFAIRS (ASD(RA)). The ASD(RA), under the authority, direction, and control of the USD(P&R), shall:

a. Develop policies, conduct analyses, provide advice, and make recommendations on the use of National Guard and Reserve resources for response to nuclear and radiological incidents.

b. Develop policy and programs to ensure adherence to DoD policies and promote the effective integration of Reserve Component capabilities into a cohesive total force for response.

8. SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS. The Secretaries of the Military Departments shall:

a. Through the Secretary of the Navy or the Secretary of the Air Force and in support of their respective Departments' U.S. nuclear weapon missions, as appropriate, provide, train, organize, and equip response task forces (RTFs) to support necessary actions in response to a U.S. nuclear weapon incident that occurs in the responding Department's custody or when directed by the Secretary of Defense.

b. When directed by the National Military Command Center (NMCC), as prescribed in Secretary of Defense-approved procedures, through the Service operations centers, notify a response force composed of Military Department assets to establish security and render emergency response or consequence management in support of civilian responders in response to a U.S. nuclear weapon incident.

c. Assist the Joint Staff in the development and maintenance of joint mission-essential task lists (JMETLs) for the nuclear and radiological incident response forces.

d. Provide information to DTRA to maintain the list of specialized U.S. nuclear weapon incident and other nuclear or radiological incident non-counterterrorism response capabilities on the INDRAC Web Site.

e. In accordance with DoDI 8320.04 (Reference (ac)) identify nuclear weapon-related material items using an item-unique identification construct, ensure accuracy of items identification data, and provide nuclear weapon-related material item-unique identification information to incident response teams upon request.

9. SECRETARY OF THE ARMY. The Secretary of the Army, in addition to the responsibilities in section 8 of this enclosure, shall organize, train, and equip one radiological advisory medical team in the continental United States and one outside the continental United States to provide medical advice and assistance for nuclear and radiological incidents.

10. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. The Secretary of the Navy, in addition to the responsibilities in section 8 of this enclosure and in accordance with Reference (h), shall assign responsibility to the Director, Naval Nuclear Propulsion, in:

a. Ensuring the safety of reactors and associated naval nuclear propulsion plants and the control of radiation and radioactivity associated with naval nuclear propulsion activities.

b. Coordinating with the Combatant Commanders (CCDRs) for the response actions for accidents involving reactors in U.S. nuclear-powered warships and associated radioactivity by providing technical assistance and coordinating support of specialized resources from Federal agencies.

c. Developing, in coordination with other DoD Components, planning, guidance, response elements, response structure, and exercise programs for dealing with incidents involving U.S. nuclear-powered warships and associated radioactivity.

11. SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE. The Secretary of the Air Force, in addition to the responsibilities in section 8 of this enclosure, shall organize, train, and equip an Air Force

radiation assessment team to provide radiological monitoring and analysis capability for nuclear and radiological incidents.

12. CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall:

a. Advise the Secretary of Defense on the DoD response to a U.S. nuclear weapon incident and other nuclear or radiological incidents.

b. If a Combatant Command has not been assigned command of the response, initiate and oversee the DoD response to all U.S. nuclear weapon incidents or other nuclear or radiological incidents, through the NMCC, for the Secretary of Defense until the CCDR designated by the Secretary of Defense can assume command of the response.

c. Maintain a joint nuclear accident incident response team (JNAIRT) to assist in carrying out the Chairman's responsibilities for nuclear and radiological incidents. To expedite the DoD response, the NMCC and the JNAIRT shall have authority to dispatch required specialized crisis response teams and logistic support to the scene of the incident. The NMCC may request specialized support from DOE to assist with the assessment and mitigation of nuclear and radiological incidents.

d. If warranted, recommend to the Secretary of Defense the activation of a national-level response to, as well as appropriate response plans and organizations for, U.S. nuclear weapon incidents and other nuclear or radiological incidents.

e. Ensure the NMCC, upon receipt of a voice report notification regarding an incident:

(1) Convenes a conference call with, at a minimum, all appropriate national-level agencies, the Combatant Commands, DTRA, the Department of Homeland Security National Operations Center, the DOS Emergency Operations Center, DOE, and the DOJ FBI Strategic Information Operations Center.

(2) Deploys a response force, RTF, or specialized nuclear teams appropriate to the incident. The Joint Staff Deputy Director for Operations, operating within the NMCC, has full and immediate authority to dispatch these teams and logistics support through the Service operations centers, to the scene of an incident, including the authorization of special assignment airlift missions.

(3) Deploys, at the request of DOS, specialized response teams to an incident site on foreign soil only at the request of the HN and in coordination with the appropriate CCDR and the U.S. Chief of Mission, if applicable.

f. Establish and maintain JMETLs for nuclear and radiological incident response forces.

g. Develop policies and procedures to monitor the readiness level of specialized U.S. nuclear weapon incident and other nuclear or radiological incident response forces under the purview of the CCDRs and the Secretaries of the Military Departments.

h. Assist DTRA by providing scope and content of specialized U.S. nuclear weapon incident and other nuclear or radiological incident non-counterterrorism response capabilities to be listed on the INDRAC Web Site.

13. CCDRS WITH U.S. NUCLEAR RESPONSIBILITIES. The CCDRs having potential for U.S. nuclear weapon incidents and other nuclear or radiological incidents involving materials in DoD custody and primary responsibility for the DoD response shall:

a. Unless command of the responding forces already resides with the CCDRs, as designated by the Secretary of Defense, assume command of the response to an incident by executing primary responsibility for the DoD response to U.S. nuclear weapon incidents and other nuclear or radiological incidents involving materials in DoD custody occurring within their area of responsibility. Support non-DoD agencies as necessary and within existing authorities when such agencies act as coordinating agencies in response to U.S. nuclear weapon incidents or other nuclear or radiological incidents in accordance with References (m) and (k), as applicable.

b. For accidents involving reactors in U.S. nuclear-powered warships and associated radioactivity, coordinate response actions with the Director, Naval Nuclear Propulsion, who will provide technical assistance and will coordinate the support of specialized resources from Federal agencies in accordance with paragraph 10.b. of this enclosure.

c. When ordered by the Secretary of Defense, assume operational control of any response force that may be dispatched in support of DOE and other Federal response organizations supporting a radiological incident in which the Department of Defense is not in custody of the weapon(s) or radiological materials, in accordance with the DoD cooperating agency responsibilities listed in the NRIA to Reference (c).

d. Provide information for the INDRAC Web Site on the specialized U.S. nuclear weapon incident response capabilities and nuclear or radiological incident non-counterterrorism response capabilities under their command.

GLOSSARY

PART I. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFRRI	Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute
ASD(HD&ASA)	Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense and Americas' Security Affairs
ASD(RA)	Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs
ASD(SOLIC&IC)	Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict and Interdependent Capabilities
ATSD(NCB)	Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Nuclear and Chemical and Biological Defense Programs
CCDR	Combatant Commander
DoDD	DoD Directive
DOE	Department of Energy
DoDI	DoD Instruction
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOS	Department of State
DSCA	defense support of civil authorities
DTRA	Defense Threat Reduction Agency
E.O.	executive order
EOD	explosive ordnance disposal
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
HN	host nation
IND	improvised nuclear device
INDRAC	Interagency Combating WMD Database of Responsibilities, Authorities, and Capabilities (DTRA Web site)
JMETL	joint mission-essential task list
JNAIRT	joint nuclear accident incident response team
MRAT	medical radiobiological advisory team
NMCC	National Military Command Center
NRIA	Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex (to Reference (c))
NSPD	National Security Presidential Directive
RDD	radiological dispersal device
RTF	response task force

SNM	special nuclear material
U.S.C.	United States Code
USD(AT&L)	Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics
USD(P)	Under Secretary of Defense for Policy
USD(P&R)	Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness
WMD	weapons of mass destruction

PART II. DEFINITIONS

Unless otherwise noted, these terms and their definitions are for the purposes of this Directive.

chief of mission. Defined in Joint Publication 1-02 (Reference (ad)).

nuclear-radiological facility. A facility that handles U.S. nuclear weapons, SNM, classified components, or radioactive materials such as a nuclear reactor.

nuclear-radiological incident. An unexpected event involving the release or potential release of radioactive material that poses an actual or perceived hazard to public health, safety, national security, or the environment. This includes terrorist use of RDDs or INDs, terrorist attacks on nuclear materials or facilities, nuclear facility accidents (commercial or weapons production facilities), lost nuclear or radioactive material sources, transportation accidents involving nuclear or radioactive material, and U.S. nuclear weapons accidents involving materials in DoD custody. It also includes foreign accidents and incidents involving nuclear or radioactive material that affect the United States, its territories, possessions, or territorial waters, and the territories of U.S. allies.

RTF. A Military Department-specific DoD response force designed to direct DoD nuclear weapon incident and consequence management activities at a U.S. nuclear weapon incident site. CCDRs establish operational control of RTFs at an appropriate time in the response, when ordered by the Secretary of Defense.