

SECTION ELEVEN

ACTIONS TO INCREASE RADIOLOGICAL DEFENSE READINESS

This section outlines actions which local governments can take during crisis periods to increase their capability to reduce the number of casualties, and overall personnel exposure from fallout radiation. Radiological defense is an integral part of all the programs and systems which collectively provide for improving survival in case of nuclear attack.

The IR actions described would normally be the responsibility of the civil defense director, acting under directions from the head of local government. Some or all of these responsibilities may be delegated to the Radiological Defense Officer.

The civil defense director and his staff, particularly the Radiological Defense Officer, should familiarize themselves with the following publications which describe the radiological defense (RADEF) program, the requirements for a viable RADEF program in a jurisdiction, and the operational procedures which involve RADEF.

a. Civil Preparedness Guide (CPG) 2-6.1, Radiological Defense Preparedness—A basic document that describes the RADEF program, its components and relationship to other program areas. Includes other reference material specific to RADEF.

b. Civil Preparedness Guide (CPG) 1-5, Standards for Local Civil Preparedness—Provides guidance on the requirements for a total civil preparedness program, including RADEF.

c. Civil Preparedness Guide (CPG) 2-10 (Volumes 1 through 8), Civil Defense Emergency Operations Reporting System—Contains guidance on the overall reporting system. Volumes 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7 in particular pertain to RADEF at the local level.

d. Civil Preparedness Guide (CPG) 2-9, Manual Damage Estimation System—Part of RADEF duties.

e. Civil Preparedness Guide (CPG) 1-18, Emergency Communications—Essential for a working RADEF system.

f. Other publications, particularly those pertaining to shelter and the emergency services.

Actions to Increase Radiological Defense Readiness

1. *Review and Update Plans and SOP's for Radiological Defense Operations*

Review and update as necessary all plans and SOP's involving radiological defense (RADEF) operations. These plans include:

- The RADEF Annex or supplement to the community's Basic Plan
- Plans or procedures for RADEF operations in the EOC.
- Procedures for RADEF monitoring in shelters.
- Plans or procedures for RADEF self-support monitoring for emergency services and vital facilities.
- The plan or SOP for Weapons Effects Reporting Stations.
- Plans and procedures for radiological decontamination.

The RADEF Annex and other appropriate plans should include procedures or SOP's for the following crisis activities to improve RADEF capabilities:

- Allocation of instrument sets to shelters, emergency services and vital facilities, and Weapons Effects Reporting Stations.
- Procedures for the distribution of sets in local bulk storage to implement the above allocation.
- Procedures for IR training of the additional radiological monitors needed for shelters, emergency services and vital facilities, and Weapons Effects Reporting Stations.
- Procedures for activating and operating the Weapons Effects Reporting Station network.
- Procedures for receipt and reporting of RADEF information between the Weapons Effects Reporting Stations and the local EOC, and the EOC and the State or State-area EOC.
- Procedures for use of local facilities as part of the State aerial radiological monitoring network.

2. *Review Radiological Defense Personnel Assignments and Alerting Procedures*

Review assignment rosters and availability of:

- Radiological Defense Officer (RDO) and alternate.
- RADEF staff for EOC operations.
- Radiological Monitors (RM's) for self-support activities of emergency services and vital facilities.

- RM's for Weapons Effects Reporting Stations.

Determine the need for recruitment and training of additional personnel to bring RADEF capabilities to required level.

Determine availability of and review materials for crisis training of radiological monitors for shelters, and additional RM's required for self-support monitoring and for Weapons Effects Reporting Stations.

Review availability of pilots and aerial monitors needed for local portion of State aerial monitoring network.

Review procedures for alerting RADEF personnel.

3. *Assemble Radiological Defense Personnel for Briefing and Commence Refresher or Accelerated Training as Necessary*

Assemble RADEF personnel and review assignments and procedures. Brief personnel on their emergency assignments and on RADEF plans and SOP's.

Provide instructions to selected RM's or inspection teams on inspecting Weapons Effects Reporting Stations and RADEF equipment in order to prepare them for operation if required later.

Commence refresher training for all RADEF personnel (RM's and EOC RADEF staff).

Commence recruitment and accelerated training of radiological monitors for shelters.

Commence recruitment and accelerated training of additional RM's for self-support monitoring, RM's for Weapons Effects Reporting Stations, and EOC RADEF staff.

In accordance with State Aerial Radiological Monitoring plans, recruit and train pilots and aerial radiological monitors as required.

4. *Check Readiness of Radiological Defense Equipment and Facilities*

Check readiness of the EOC for radiological defense operations.

Check the availability and readiness of EOC RADEF supplies and equipment including (a) RADEF monitoring instruments, data forms, log forms; and (b) RADEF handbooks or reference materials such as CPG's, rosters for personnel shift assignment, communications, and procedures for decontamination of EOC personnel.

Check locations of, availability for distribution, and operability of RADEF instrument sets in local bulk storage.

Activate selected RM's or inspection teams and instruct them to check shelters and Weapons Effects Reporting Stations. This action should be coordinated by CD director and advance information release by Emergency Public Information Officer.

RADEF personnel check location, availability, and operability of RADEF monitoring instruments at their locations:

- Check self-support locations and Weapons Effects Reporting Stations for operability and availability of communications to EOC; determine whether fallout protection is adequate (PF 100 if possible), and what actions can be taken to increase protection; determine if alternate sites exist with better protection.
- Check availability of vehicles required for mobile monitoring.
- In accordance with State Aerial Radiological Monitoring Plan, check location, availability and operability of aircraft and RADEF instrumentation for aerial monitoring.

5. *Correct Deficiencies in Radiological Defense Equipment and Facility Readiness and Distribute Equipment*

Request from State any additional RADEF instruments and supplies (such as batteries, handbooks) required for shelters, self-support, Weapons Effects Reporting Stations, and EOC.

Distribute any RADEF instruments in local bulk storage to shelters, self-support locations, and Weapons Effects Reporting Stations in accordance with plan.

Relocate Weapons Effects Reporting Stations as required to secure better distribution or where feasible to obtain better protection (increase protection by expedient means at all locations if possible). Relocated WER stations must have communications capability.

6. *Alert RADEF Personnel*

Alert all RADEF personnel to be ready for duty if notified. Cancel leave for public employees and request cancellation of vacations for private employees.

Advise RADEF personnel to review shelter and survival plans for their families.

Advise RADEF personnel of additional equipment (flashlight, radio, bedding, foods, medicine, etc.) to be taken with them to their duty station.

7. Activate Radiological Defense System

Notify RADEF personnel to report to their assigned duty stations, and assure 24-hour staffing.

Upon reporting to their assigned duty stations, RADEF personnel will:

- Report to the officer in charge (if applicable).
- Check and perform operability check on RADEF instruments.
- Check communications.
- Report to EOC when operational.
- Review procedures for monitoring, reporting, etc. including use of monitoring instruments by Shelter RM's to *identify locations within shelters providing best fallout protection*, should attack occur and fallout be deposited in the locality.
- Secure any supplies and equipment still needed (including food, water, etc.).

Functions of the RADEF personnel at the EOC will include, in addition to the above noted duties:

- Plot and analyze DF Wind data as each new report is obtained.
- Review intra-EOC procedures.
- Conduct on-the-job training for staff as required.

- Check communications between local EOC and State or State area EOC and between local EOC and Weapons Effects Reporting Stations, self-support locations, and any shelters with communications, and make simulated RADEF reports, to check and confirm reporting procedures.
- Check advisories pertaining to RADEF and prepare public information data for release by Emergency Public Information Officer.
- Instruct Shelter RM's to be prepared to *identify locations within shelters providing best fallout protection*, by use of monitoring instruments, should attack occur and fallout be deposited in the locality. (Use of best-protected space can improve survival, as well as reducing the total radiation dose of survivors.)

If time permits, conduct tests and exercises to exercise and evaluate the RADEF system.

Position vehicles to be used for mobile monitoring.

In accordance with State guidance, activate and test local portion of aerial radiological monitoring network.