

WHAT EVERY PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER SHOULD KNOW
ABOUT RADIATION AND RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS:

A Resource Guide

APRIL 2003



The National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center
A Program of the National Institute of Justice

OVERVIEW

Prepared by the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC), a program of the National Institute of Justice, this resource guide is a follow-on to the NLECTC brochure "What Every Public Safety Officer Should Know About Radiation and Radioactive Materials."

It is intended to be a comprehensive listing of sources of information and guidance for law enforcement officers, firefighters, emergency medical personnel, and other public safety officers who may be the first responders in the event of a terrorist attack in which a nonnuclear radiological device (known as a radiological dispersal device [RDD] or a "dirty bomb") is used.

The resources listed in this guide will assist departments and agencies in developing and updating their policies, procedures, and training.

Resources have been categorized into five areas:

- **Procedural Guidelines.** page 3
- **Personnel Training.** page 7
- **Response Resources.** page 12
- **Equipment Funding.** page 14
- **General Information.** page 15

Included on page 19 is an **Appendix** that provides general contact information for Federal Government agencies involved in planning and implementing responses to radiological attack.

HOW TO USE THIS RESOURCE GUIDE

Practically all of the resources contained in this guide can be accessed through their Internet address. Users of the electronic version (PDF) of this guide can readily go to each resource, website, or e-mail by simply clicking on **(link)**. This guide can also be downloaded and printed for the convenience of the user.

The listed resources, however, should not be considered all inclusive. A number of other government and nongovernment organizations also provide publications, guidelines, information, and training for first responders. Most have websites and can be located by using a search engine, such as Google or AltaVista.

Website addresses change frequently. If a listed address no longer works, try locating the site by using a search engine.

For additional information about the services available through the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center system, call 800-248-2742, e-mail asknlectc@nlectc.org, or visit us at our website: www.justnet.org. If you are aware of other resources that could be included in this guide, please contact NLECTC.

For additional information about and links to the **National Institute of Justice** and **NLECTC** system, see pages 33 and 34 of this guide, respectively.



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PROCEDURAL GUIDELINES

- **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.**
Managing Hazardous Materials Incidents: A Planning Guide for the Management of Contaminated Patients (2001).
www.atsdr.cdc.gov/mhmi.html.
 Links to a three-volume planning guide (with accompanying video) to help first responders, both onscene and at the hospital, with the medical management of patients exposed during a hazardous materials incident. This guide is aimed primarily at emergency medical personnel and deals with hazardous materials generally, although many of its recommendations apply to weapons of mass destruction (WMD) incidents.
- **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Environmental Health, Radiation Studies.**
Casualty Management After a Deliberate Release of Radioactive Material.
www.cdc.gov/nceh/radiation/casualties_radioactive.htm.
 Recommends immediate actions for police, firefighters, and emergency medical technicians who may be faced with a nuclear terrorist act. Site includes links to contact information for State radiation control program directors and a form (PDF format) to collect information from persons in the affected area.
- **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Environmental Health, Radiation Studies.**
Casualty Management After Detonation of a Nuclear Weapon in an Urban Area.
www.cdc.gov/nceh/radiation/casualties_detonation.htm.
 Recommends immediate actions for police personnel, firefighters, and emergency medical technicians who may be faced with the detonation of a nuclear weapon in a populated area. Site includes links to contact information for State radiation control program directors and a form (PDF format) to collect information from persons in the affected area.
- **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.**
Guidance for Protecting Building Environments From Airborne Chemical, Biological, or Radiological Attacks, May 2002.
www.cdc.gov/niosh/bldvent/pdfs/2002-139.pdf.
 Provides specific recommendations for building owners and managers on how to protect indoor environments from airborne chemical/biological/radiological agents.
- **Central Intelligence Agency, Interagency Intelligence Committee on Terrorism.**
Chemical/Biological/Radiological Incident Handbook, October 1998 (updated).
www.cia.gov/cia/publications/cbr_handbook/cbrbook.htm.
 Provides information for first responders to use when making a preliminary assessment of a suspected chemical, biological, or radiological incident. The handbook includes a concise list of indicators of the use and/or presence of chemical, biological, or radiological material to aid in the assessment. The sections of the handbook most relevant to radiological incidents are "What Is the Difference Between a Chemical, Biological, or Radiological Event?" "Personal Safety Considerations," "Indicators of a Possible Radiological Incident" (table), "Information To Be Reported" (a series of worksheets for recording information regarding possible exposure to chemical, biological, or radiological materials that will help first responders evaluate the situation), and the glossary.

■ **Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Response Association.**

Introduction to NBC Terrorism: An Awareness Primer and Preparedness Guide for Emergency Responders (October 15, 2001).

☛ www.disasters.org/dera/library/Heyer%20WMD.pdf.

Includes a section on nuclear and radiological weapons, including dirty bombs. Decontamination techniques for victims and first responders are discussed.

■ **Federal Emergency Management Agency.**

Are You Ready? A Guide to Citizen Preparedness (September 2002 (rev. ed.)).

[Chapter on national security emergencies; section on nuclear and radiological attack.]

☛ www.fema.gov/pdf/areyouready/security.pdf.

Discusses possible fallout and effects of a nuclear (radiological attack, including a dirty bomb).

■ **Federal Emergency Management Agency.**

Tool Kit for Managing the Emergency Consequences of Terrorist Incidents: Interim Planning Guide for State and Local Governments (July 2002).

☛ www.fema.gov/onp/toolkit.shtm (Available in PDF and text-only formats.)

Contains a series of checklists and forms for assessing the capabilities of State and local emergency response agencies to respond to terrorist incidents, including evaluating the following:

- *Interagency and public communications capabilities during such incidents.*
- *Capabilities for planning, coordinating, and implementing the response to terrorist incidents, including warnings to the public, planning for mass care of victims, planning for medical needs, and managing resources (the list of available Federal resources includes the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center [FRMAC]).*
- *The roles and responsibilities of various responders, including law enforcement, firefighters, emergency medical services, public works, and public health agencies.*

Appendix C discusses radiological emergencies, including explosions of radiological dispersal devices, (dirty bombs).

■ **International Association of Emergency Managers.**

“IAEM Terrorism Program Guide,” March 2002.

☛ www.iaem.com/terrorism_program_guide_.html.

Offers detailed information on emergency planning, including creating a quick response plan; organizing and setting priorities for emergency response planning; planning for response to nontraditional emergencies, such as a dirty bomb attack; ensuring continuity of operations during a nontraditional emergency; preparing and implementing training exercises; disseminating emergency response information to the public; and assessing technology options to support homeland security and emergency response functions.

■ **National Fire Protection Association.**

Recommended Practice for Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents (NFPA 471), 2002.

☛ www.nfpa.org/PDF/471.pdf.

Sets forth the NFPA’s recommended standard operating guidelines for organizations that are responsible for responding to hazardous materials incidents, including the release of radioactive materials (considered a level 3 incident – the highest level in the standard). The guidelines include planning procedures, policies, application of procedures for incident levels, personal protective equipment, incident mitigation, decontamination, safety, and communications.

■ National Fire Protection Association.

Standard for Competencies for EMS Personnel Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents (NFPA 473), 2002.

☞ www.nfpa.org/PDF/473.pdf.

Defines the roles and responsibilities of emergency medical personnel who may be required to respond to hazardous materials incidents. Roles and responsibilities defined by the standard include incident analysis, response planning and implementation, and termination of the incident. It includes suggested training requirements, hazardous materials classifications, and informational references about terrorist and criminal activity.

■ National Fire Protection Association.

Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents (NFPA 472), 2002.

☞ www.nfpa.org/PDF/472.pdf.

Defines internal standards for qualifications of various categories of persons responding to incidents involving hazardous materials, including incidents involving radiation and incidents resulting from criminal or terrorist activities. Chapters 4 and 5 outline what first responders to a hazardous materials incident should be able to do in terms of detection of hazardous materials, surveying the incident, collecting hazard and response information, initiating protective action, starting notification, predicting the behavior of the material, estimating the potential harm, and planning and carrying out a response. Chapter 6 outlines what a hazardous materials technician should be able to do to analyze, plan, and carry out a response to a hazardous materials incident. Chapters 7 through 10 outline the increasing responsibilities of persons involved in supervising the response to a hazardous materials incident. Annex D (new for 2002) lists the competencies for a technician with a radioactive materials specialty. Annex E provides an overview of the levels and tasks of responders to hazardous materials incidents.

■ National Institute of Standards and Technology.

Aid for Decontamination of Fire and Rescue Service Protective Clothing and Equipment After Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Exposures, NIST Special Publication 981, 2002.

☞ www.nist.gov/pml/xps/nistpubs/Special%20Publications/nist.sp.981.pdf.

Provides fire and rescue services and other emergency first responders with information on basic decontamination processes for personal protective equipment after exposure to low levels of chemical or biological agents and radiological materials following a weapon of mass destruction attack. Section 2 discusses emergency decontamination of injured personnel following exposure to radiation. Section 5 discusses identification of weapon, effects of exposure, and decontamination procedures following exposure to radiological materials and ionizing radiation, including dirty bombs.

■ National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center System.

What Every Public Safety Officer Should Know About Radiation and Radioactive Materials, February 2003.

☞ www.justnet.org/radiation/brochure.html.

Provides basic information about radiation, radiation hazards, and initial response developed in cooperation with the Law Enforcement Technology Support Center at the U.S. Department of Energy's Savannah River Technology Center, this brochure is a quick-reference guide for public safety personnel. It is not intended to replace an agency's existing policies, procedures, or training. Number of printed copies available per agency is limited.

■ **National League of Cities.**

Homeland Security: Practical Tools for Local Governments (November 2002 (rev. ed.)).u

☞ www.nlc.org/nlc_org/site/files/reports/terrorism.pdf.

Provides a set of guidelines for responding to terrorist attacks. It was developed for local officials by the National League of Cities' Working Group on Homeland Security. It discusses both planning for terrorist attacks in general and responding to specific types of terrorist attacks, e.g., a chapter on nuclear and radiological attacks. It also includes a comprehensive list of resources (publications and websites, including many Federal Government websites).

■ **National Safety Council.**

Emergencies and Disasters.u

☞ www.nsc.org/issues/prepare.htm.

Offers resources on emergency response planning for emergency responders, businesses, communities, and journalists. Site links to articles and guidance documents on effective emergency response planning, a 10-point checklist for emergency preparedness, a list of more than 100 documents related to emergency preparedness, and an emergency response reference guide prepared to assist with quick action procedures.

■ **Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site.**

☞ www.orau.gov/reacts/

Provides an information resource for the medical management of radiation accidents and is sponsored by the Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education. The site includes guidance for radiation accident management for first responders (firefighters, law enforcement, and emergency medical personnel), with a section on managing radiation emergencies for both prehospital and hospital emergency services. It also includes information on courses for emergency personnel (physicians, nurses, and physicians' assistants) on handling radiation accidents and on diagnosis and treatment of victims of multicasualty incidents involving radiation.

■ **U.S. Department of Transportation.**

Emergency Response Guidebook, 2000: A Guidebook for First Responders During the Initial Phase of a Dangerous Goods/Hazardous Materials Incident, 2000.u

☞ <http://hazmat.dot.gov/guidebook.htm>.

☞ www.tc.gc.ca/canutec/erg_gmu/erg2000_menu.htm.

Contains guides for first responders that describe potential hazards of various types of hazardous materials and appropriate emergency actions to take when arriving at the scene of an accident involving hazardous materials. They include indexes of hazardous materials by identification number and chemical name and a table of distances for initial isolation and protective action. Copies are made available free of charge to emergency responders through their State coordinators. The U.S. Department of Transportation website links to a list of State coordinators and their contact information.

■ **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.**

Protective Action Guides.u

☞ www.epa.gov/radiation/rert/pags.htm.

Discusses protective action guides (PAGs) developed by EPA to help State and local authorities make radiation protection decisions during emergencies. PAGs' guidance is keyed to potential conditions during an emergency. When an emergency occurs, first responders can use the key to quickly locate the PAG that matches existing conditions. The site discusses each of the guides, and it includes a table of protective actions that shows how emergency personnel should apply these actions.

during each phase of a radiological emergency. This page also links to contact information for obtaining the Manual of Protective Action Guides and to information about independent study courses in radiation (discussed later in this guide) offered by FEMA's Emergency Management Institute.

■ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

RadFacts: A Quick-Reference Guide to Radiation Terms and Concepts.

☛ www.epa.gov/radiation/rert/radfacts.htm.

Glossary of radiation terms for persons involved in a nuclear emergency. Basic concepts for measurement of radiation, types of radiation, limits of radiation exposure, effects of radiation, and emergency response terms are discussed.

■ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Radiation and Indoor Air.

Environmental Protection Agency Radiological Emergency Response Plan, January 10, 2002.

☛ www.epa.gov/radiation/rert/docs/rerp-1-00.pdf.

Presents EPA's policy and procedures guide to readiness for responding to releases of radiation and to radiological emergencies. Source includes an outline of EPA's procedures for responding to terrorist incidents.

■ U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Fact Sheet on Dirty Bombs. Washington, DC: U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, December 6, 2002.

☛ www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/fact-sheets/dirty-bombs.html.

Discusses the impact of a dirty bomb and issues regarding the security and control of nuclear materials. Site also links to Nuclear Regulatory Commission information regarding responses to radiological emergencies.

PERSONNEL TRAINING

■ Center for Terrorism Preparedness, School for Environmental and Emergency Management, University of Findlay.

☛ <http://seem.findlay.edu/calendar/2003courses.html>.

Lists a schedule of courses for 2003, including weapons of mass destruction and first-responder courses.

■ Counter-Terrorism Training and Resources for Law Enforcement.

☛ www.counterterrorismtraining.gov/

Serves as a single point of access to counterterrorism training opportunities and related materials available from the Federal Government and from private and nonprofit organizations. These resources will help law enforcement decisionmakers develop strategic plans for professional training and local emergency response. Site provides links to training providers, funding sources, equipment purchase programs and performance standards, publications (including publications on threat assessment, emergency response, and weapons of mass destruction), and counterterrorism legislation.

■ Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Fire Administration.

Emergency Response to Terrorism: Self-Study (ERT:SS) (Q534).

☛ www.usfa.fema.gov/dhtml/fire-service/nfa-off3ss2.cfm.

Accesses a free, 10-hour, self-paced course designed to provide basic awareness training to prepare first responders for

terrorist incidents. Course materials may be downloaded at www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/ertss.pdf. Students who successfully complete the exam will be eligible for a National Fire Academy certificate of training.

Federal Emergency Management Agency, Response and Recovery.

Comprehensive Exercise Program

www.fema.gov/rrr/cepnew.shtm.

Through training and disaster drills, the Comprehensive Exercise Program (CEP) improves the proficiency of Federal, State, and local governments to perform emergency management functions in an efficient and timely manner. CEP has six components:

- A multiyear exercise schedule developed in coordination with the Federal departments and agencies, FEMA regions, State and local governments, volunteer organizations, and the private sector, if appropriate.
- Publications that document methodologies for designing, developing, conducting, and evaluating exercises, including a corrective action process.
- Training/courses to be used by personnel selected to serve as planners, designers, controllers, or evaluators for exercises at the Federal, regional, State, and local levels.
- CEP implementation working groups at the Federal, regional, State, and local levels to plan and coordinate the exercise program.
- FEMA-sponsored and -supported exercises structured to address the complete spectrum of hazards and emergency management functions.
- Corrective Action Program.

The page links to an Internet Exercise Tool Kit still under construction that will include frequently asked questions (now available), a document library, and a community bulletin board.

Federal Emergency Management Agency, Education and Training.

www.fema.gov/tab_education.shtm.

Links to FEMA programs, courses, and materials to support emergency preparedness and response by emergency personnel and by the general public. Site also links to the Emergency Management Institute (EMI), the National Fire Academy (NFA), community emergency response teams, and EMI independent study courses.

Federal Emergency Management Agency, Emergency Management Institute.

<http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/>

Links to course offerings, catalogs, and independent study courses offered through FEMA's Emergency Management Institute. The Consequences of Terrorism link now goes to www.counterterrorismtraining.gov (see above). It also links to the National Emergency Training Center's virtual campus and courses delivered through State emergency management agencies.

Federal Emergency Management Agency, Emergency Management Institute.

Catalog of Activities 2002-2003, 2002.u

<http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/EMICatalog1/menu/index.html>.

Provides an online catalog of courses provided by FEMA's Emergency Management Institute. It includes a course schedule, curriculum descriptions, and indexes of resident, nonresident, and independent study courses.

■ **Federal Emergency Management Agency, Emergency Management Institute.**

Community Emergency Response Teams.u

☛ <http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/CERT/>

Provides information and links to training materials for community emergency response teams (CERTs), teams of citizens who are trained and recruited to be auxiliary responders following a disaster. Training materials include (downloadable) versions of the CERT Student Manual in English (in MS Word, PDF, and WinZip formats) and Spanish; the CERT Instructor Manual; modules on the application of CERT principles to terrorist incidents and a glossary of terrorism-related terms (in MS Word, PDF, and PowerPoint formats); and a demonstration and train-the-trainer video. Site also links to a directory of community emergency response training programs by State.

■ **Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Fire Administration, National Fire Academy.**

☛ www.usfa.fema.gov/dhtml/fire-service/nfa.cfm.

Links to courses and programs offered by NFA. NFA works to enhance the ability of fire and emergency services personnel and allied professionals to deal more effectively with fire and related emergencies. NFA courses include curriculums on emergency response to terrorism, hazardous materials, and incident management. Courses are delivered at the resident facility in Emmitsburg, Maryland, and throughout the Nation in cooperation with State and local fire training organizations and local colleges and universities. More intensive, on-campus courses are designed for middle- and top-level officers and professionals with substantial involvement in fire prevention and control, emergency medical services, and fire-related emergency management activities. Off-campus courses are available through direct delivery, regional delivery, and distance education.

■ **Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.**

Catalog of Training Programs: Calendar Years 2001–2002, 2001.u

☛ www.fletc.gov/tmd/cotp.pdf.

☛ www.fletc.gov/ssd/programs.htm.

☛ www.fletc.gov/ssd/ssd_home.htm.

Lists courses provided by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) for Federal law enforcement agency personnel. Courses relating to counterterrorism, antiterrorism, weapons of mass destruction, and critical incident response are available through the Security Specialties Division (SSD). The SSD program page links to schedule information for individual courses for 2003 and to course registration information. Courses offered through the SSD are also listed on pages 87–92 of the course catalog online.

■ **Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State and Local Law Enforcement Training.**
First Responder Training Program.u

☛ www.fletc.gov/osl/frtp.htm.

Provides information, course schedule, and links to the registration page for a 3-day free course that addresses the first response of law enforcement officers to major incidents ranging from criminal acts to natural disasters. The course provides guidelines and resources that law enforcement officers can consider in future responses to major incidents, and it incorporates scenario-based training through work groups. Students will receive a variety of resource guides related to first response measures for law enforcement.

■ **International Association of Fire Fighters.**

Training for Radiation Emergencies: First Responder Operations (1998.)

☞ <http://tis.eh.doe.gov/fire/fro/fro.html>.

Presents an online training guide in both instructor and student versions in both PDF and html formats. It consists of nine units that discuss responses to both chemical and radiological emergencies: a review of hazardous materials; recognition and identification of hazardous materials; chemical properties; an introduction to radioactive materials; packaging, transportation, and storage of hazardous materials; responding to and controlling radiation releases; personal protective equipment and decontamination procedures; scene management, including incident management systems, establishing hot, warm, and cold zones, and postincident evaluation; and preincident planning. Supplementary materials include a discussion of Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations concerning hazardous waste and emergency response (29 CFR 1910.120), case studies, and a glossary.

■ **Louisiana State University, National Center for Biomedical Research and Training, Academy of Counter-Terrorist Education.**

☞ www.ace.lsu.edu/

Provides links to courses offered by the academy, a member of the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium (under the sponsorship of the Office for Domestic Preparedness. Courses offered include Law Enforcement Response to Weapons of Mass Destruction – Direct Delivery and Train-the-Trainer (Awareness Level); Managing WMD Incidents: An Executive Level Program for Sheriffs (Awareness Level); Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO) – Train-the-Trainer (Operations Level); and Weapons of Mass Destruction Tactical Operations – Direct Delivery (Technician Level).

■ **Oklahoma City National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism, Courses and Training Events.**

☞ www.mipt.org/trainingcourses.asp (Search on “radiological.”)

Provides a list of courses for first responders to radiological incidents, with a focus on terrorism. Many courses are offered by FEMA’s Emergency Management Institute.

■ **Texas Engineering Extension Service, National Emergency Response and Rescue Training Center.**

☞ www.teex.com/division.cfm?div=NERRTC.

☞ www.teexwmdcampus.com/ (Requires registration to enter. Electronic registration form is on the website.)

Provides information on the National Emergency Response and Rescue Training Center (NERRTC), sponsored by Texas A&M University. NERRTC, which is part of the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium, was established in 1998 to help Federal, State, and local officials (including law enforcement officials, firefighters, emergency medical personnel, and public works and emergency management agencies) to prepare for and respond to chemical and biological attacks, weapons of mass destruction (WMD), and other terrorist acts. The site links to the course catalog and online courses offered by the NERRTC’s Domestic Preparedness Campus, including courses on terrorism awareness for first responders and basic EMS concepts for WMD incidents.

■ **U.S. Department of Energy, National Center for Exercise Excellence, Nevada Test Site.**

WMD Radiological/Nuclear Course for HazMat Technicians

☞ www.sema.state.mo.us/HazMat%20Tech%20Course.pdf.

Provides information on a 32-hour course for hazardous materials (HazMat) personnel, as well as law enforcement, bomb squad, and emergency medical service personnel who have cross-trained to the level of HazMat technician. Course covers



weapons of mass destruction and focuses on the current threat of radiological or nuclear attacks, fundamental principles of ionizing radiation, biological health and medical effects of radiological and nuclear material, hazard and risk assessment, entry and egress planning, radiological survey instruments, dosimetry, appropriate situation-dependent personal protective equipment, radioactive waste transportation issues, and radiological decontamination considerations.

■ **U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance.**

Law Enforcement Training Database.u

☛ <http://bjatraining.aspensys.com/> (Search on “Terrorism/Anti-Terrorism” from dropdown menu.)u

Provides a catalog of all federally funded and supported training available to State and local law enforcement officials. Database listings include the training provider, a course description, eligibility criteria, and contact information. The catalog includes links to information on training courses related to weapons of mass destruction, emergency response to criminal and terrorist attacks, law enforcement response to terrorist attacks, and chemical, biological, and nuclear attacks on public transportation. Courses are sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Domestic Preparedness and Office of Justice Programs; U.S. Department of Transportation; Federal Emergency Management Agency; and U.S. Department of the Army, among others.

■ **U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.**

Law Enforcement, Emergency Management, and Corrections Training Resources (LECTR).u

☛ www.lectr.org.

Provides an online national repository of law enforcement and emergency management (including hazardous materials, fire, and medical) course announcements and training resources. Features include links to websites of training providers and facilities and contact information for individual trainers as well as course information.

■ **U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Domestic Preparedness.**

Emergency Responder Guidelines. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, August 1, 2002.u

☛ www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/docs/EmergencyRespGuidelinesRevB.pdf.

Provides baseline information for first responders on the training necessary to respond to an act of terrorism involving a weapon of mass destruction. It includes training guidelines for law enforcement officers, firefighters, emergency medical service providers, hazardous materials responders, emergency management personnel, and public works personnel at the awareness, performance (cold/warm zone and hot zone), and planning and management levels. Also includes a list of relevant training courses by the offering agency.

■ **U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Domestic Preparedness.**

Exercise Program.u

☛ www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/exercises/state.htm.

Describes ODP’s State and Local Domestic Preparedness Exercise Program and helps States and localities in advancing domestic preparedness through evaluation of authorities, plans, policies, procedures, protocols, and response resources. Site includes a discussion of the National Exercise Program and the Center for Exercise Excellence.



■ **U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Domestic Preparedness.**

ODP Weapons of Mass Destruction Training Program: Enhancing State and Local Capabilities to Respond to Incidents of Terrorism, 2003.

☛ www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/docs/coursecatalog.pdf.

Presents the course catalog (current as of February 2003) for all ODP programs related to terrorism response and WMD. The catalog is divided into three sections: training, videos, and technical assistance. ODP training courses are directed at a broad spectrum of emergency responders, including firefighters, hazardous materials technicians, law enforcement, emergency medical services, public health professionals, emergency management personnel, and public works agencies. Courses are at four levels of increasing knowledge: awareness (entry level), operations, technician, and command. The catalog includes a complement of course listings directed at specific responders and application instructions for training courses, videos, and technical assistance.

■ **U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Domestic Preparedness.**

Overview: Training and Technical Assistance.

☛ www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/ta/overview.htm.

Describes ODP's State and Local Domestic Preparedness Training and Technical Assistance Program and provides links to more detailed information. The program offers direct training and technical assistance to State and local jurisdictions to enhance their capacity and preparedness to respond to domestic incidents. Components of the program include the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium, which is the principal vehicle through which ODP identifies, develops, tests, and delivers training to State and local emergency responders, and the Nunn-Lugar-Domenici Domestic Preparedness Program, which provides training and other assistance to the Nation's 120 largest cities.

■ **U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Domestic Preparedness.**

State and Local Domestic Preparedness Support Helpline, 1-800-368-6498, 2001.

☛ www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/docs/helpline.htm.

Describes the activities of the helpline and the types of support available to States and localities under the Nunn-Lugar-Domenici Domestic Preparedness Program, which provides assistance to the Nation's 120 largest cities. The available support includes training, equipment grants, exercises, and technical assistance.

RESPONSE RESOURCES

■ **Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors, Inc.**

State Radiation Control Agencies.

☛ www.crcpd.org/map/map.asp.

Lists State-by-State radiation control contacts.

■ **Federal Emergency Management Agency.**

Rapid Response Information System.

☛ www.app1.fema.gov/rris/

Provides a reference guide, training aids, and an overall planning and training resource for response to a chemical, biological, and/or nuclear terrorist incident. The Rapid Response Information System (RRIS) is composed of several

databases, including the following:

- An inventory of Federal response capabilities that could be made available to State and local governments (responding to a weapon of mass destruction event).
- Information about excess/surplus Federal equipment available from the General Services Administration.
- Characteristics and safety precautions for chemical and biological agents and radiological materials.
- Information about the advantages and limitations of current nuclear, biological, and chemical equipment (used by the Federal Government).
- Nuclear, biological, and chemical hotlines and helplines.
- An Internet resource library on nuclear, biological, and chemical warfare agents and related topics.

■ Federal Emergency Management Agency.

State Offices and Agencies of Emergency Management. www.fema.gov/fema/statedr.shtm.

☛ www.fema.gov/fema/statedr.shtm.

Provides contact information for and links to State emergency management departments and agencies. Site also provides contact information for Territories, but does not link to territorial agencies.

■ FirstGov.gov.

Homeland Security and Emergency Services, by State. www.firstgov.gov/Topics/Homeland_Security.shtml.

☛ www.firstgov.gov/Topics/Homeland_Security.shtml.

Links to State departments (of homeland security, emergency management, and public safety). Most State department websites list training courses offered through State agencies and response resources available from the agencies.

■ National League of Cities.

Homeland Security: Federal Resources for Local Governments (September 2002). www.nlc.org/nlc_org/site/files/reports/fedlresrc.pdf.

☛ www.nlc.org/nlc_org/site/files/reports/fedlresrc.pdf.

A guide for municipal officials to Federal Government programs for responding to terrorism.

■ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Emergency Preparedness, National Disaster Medical System/Office of Emergency Preparedness Home Page.

☛ <http://ndms.dhhs.gov/>

Links to the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS), a partnership among the U.S. Departments of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Defense, and Veterans Affairs; FEMA; State and local governments; private businesses; and community volunteers that is responsible for the Federal health and medical response to a weapon of mass destruction attack. This site links to the home page for the Metropolitan Medical Response System, a DHHS-sponsored program to develop and enhance emergency preparedness systems so that local law enforcement, firefighters, emergency medical personnel, and other first responders can respond more effectively during the first 48 hours of a WMD event. Other links include response team training information and individual response team websites.

■ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Radiological Emergency Response: Contacting Us. www.epa.gov/radiation/rert/contact.htm.

☛ www.epa.gov/radiation/rert/contact.htm.

Provides contact information for EPA's Radiological Emergency Response Program, including information on reporting a radiological emergency and contact information for obtaining the Manual of Protective Action Guides.

- **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.**
 Radiological Emergency Response Team.
 📍 www.epa.gov/radiation/rert/rert.htm
Briefly discusses the activities of EPA’s Radiological Emergency Response Team, which responds to emergencies involving the release of radioactive materials, including deliberate acts of nuclear terrorism.
- **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.**
 Ready to Respond: EPA’s Radiological Emergency Preparedness and Response Programs.
 📍 www.epa.gov/radiation/docs/readytorespond/index.html
Briefly describes EPA’s role in responding to radiological emergencies and the cleanup of radiological incidents. Site also briefly discusses the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan.
- **U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.**
 Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP) – Operational Plan.
 📍 www.auc.gov.au/awc/awcgate/frerp/frerp.htm
Details the Federal response to a peacetime radiological emergency, including radiological sabotage and terrorism. Site discusses Federal responsibilities for assisting State and local agencies in responding to a radiological emergency, including the establishment of a radiological assistance program (RAP) team or Federal radiological monitoring and assistance center (FRMAC), as well as Federal responsibilities for nonradiological assistance, as coordinated by FEMA.
- **WMDFirstResponders.com.**
 📍 www.wmdfirstresponders.com
Serves as an information clearinghouse to assist law enforcement and other first responders in improving their capabilities to respond to weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and other terrorist attacks. It links to publications, guidelines, and other information about emergency response to WMD and other terrorist attacks, including radiological attacks, and links to first responder, Federal Government, and other websites related to WMD.

EQUIPMENT FUNDING

- **National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center.**
 1033 Program—Surplus Property.
 📍 www.nlectc.org/equipment/1033.html
Provides information on the 1033 Program, which makes excess Department of Defense (DoD) personal property (supplies and equipment) available to State and local law enforcement agencies. Site links to contact information for State program coordinators; the website for the DoD Law Enforcement Support Office, which administers the program on behalf of DoD; and contact information and webpages for the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Offices (DRMOs), which are the locations for designated law enforcement officers to screen and receive property.
- **U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Domestic Preparedness.**
 Equipment Acquisition Grants.
 📍 www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/grants/goals.htm
Describes ODP’s Equipment Acquisition Grant Program, which provides all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the

U.S. Territories with funding to enable State and local jurisdictions to purchase specialized equipment to respond to incidents involving weapons of mass destruction and to mitigate the consequences of those incidents. For ODP State, county, and municipal grantees, this specialized equipment falls into four distinct categories: personal protective equipment; chemical, biological, and radiological detection equipment; decontamination equipment; and communications equipment. The site also provides links to contact information, grant applications, and toolkits for current solicitations under the program.

■ U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Domestic Preparedness.

Fiscal Year 2002 State Domestic Preparedness Program: Program Guidelines and Application Kit, 2002.

☛ www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/docs/02odpkit.pdf.

Provides financial assistance for the following:

- Purchase of specialized equipment to enhance State and local agencies' capability to respond to an incident involving a weapon of mass destruction.
- Protection of critical infrastructure.
- Costs related to the design, development, implementation, and evaluation of WMD exercises.
- Administrative costs associated with the implementation of statewide domestic preparedness strategies.

Although the funding under this program goes to the State, the program requires that 80 percent of funding allocations for equipment be provided to local communities. Appendix F, the Authorized Equipment Purchase List, includes radiological detection equipment, radiological sensors, and pulsed neutron activation systems for noninvasive detection of radiological explosives.

■ U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Domestic Preparedness.

State Domestic Preparedness Equipment Program: Needs Assessment and Strategy Development.

☛ www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/assessments/definition.htm#tools (Click on "Local Jurisdiction Data Entry Module.")

Provides information about the fiscal year 1999 Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP) State Domestic Preparedness Equipment Program and the State-based needs assessments being implemented under the program. As part of these needs assessments, local governments are asked to provide information about their capabilities to respond to weapon of mass destruction attacks and their vulnerabilities to those attacks. States and Territories will use the findings from these needs assessments to develop a Domestic Preparedness Strategy, which will help them target equipment grant funds and guide ODP on how best to allocate first responder training and technical assistance and exercise support resources. Local governments may download the Assessment and Strategy Development Tool Kit from this site.

GENERAL INFORMATION

■ Center for Defense Information.

"Pascal's New Wager: The Dirty Bomb Threat Heightens," CDI Weekly.

☛ www.cdi.org/terrorism/dirty-bomb.cfm.

Discusses a recent Federation of American Scientists (FAS) study on the likely effects of a dirty bomb. It emphasizes that such weapons are more likely to cause disruption than large-scale destruction, injury, or loss of life. Effects are likely to be long-term contamination and forced evacuation of areas of detonation. The article points out that the materials for such a

bomb may be easily available, as about 1,500 pieces of nonmilitary equipment containing radioactive materials have been misplaced in the past 8 years.

■ **Center for Strategic and International Studies.**

Radiological Weapons as Means of Attack.

☛ www.csis.org/burke/hd/reports/radiological.pdf.

Provides information on the effects of radiation, the types of radiological weapons available (including radiological dispersal devices, (dirty bombs), potential uses of materials for dirty bombs, and the potential impact of various types of radiological weapons.

■ **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Environmental Health.**

Radiation Studies—Emergency Response.

☛ www.cdc.gov/nceh/radiation/response.htm.

Links to emergency response fact sheets that provide information on various types of radiation emergencies, including nuclear attacks and dirty bombs.

■ **Council on Foreign Relations.**

Terrorism: Questions and Answers: Dirty Bombs.

☛ www.terrorismanswers.com/weapons/dirtybomb.html.

Provides basic information about dirty bombs.

■ **Council on Foreign Relations.**

Terrorism: Questions and Answers: Loose Nukes.

☛ www.terrorismanswers.com/weapons/loosenukes.html.

Provides basic information about poorly guarded nuclear weapons, materials, or knowhow that could fall into the wrong hands. Such “loose nukes” are primarily in Pakistan and the countries of the former Soviet Union. Byproducts of nuclear power plants in several of these countries, notably Ukraine and Kazakhstan, could be used to create dirty bombs.

■ **Federal Emergency Management Agency, Response and Recovery.**

Federal Response Plan, April 1999.

☛ www.fema.gov/rrr/frp/

Sets forth the agreement among 27 Federal departments and agencies, including the American Red Cross, that provides the mechanism for coordinating delivery of Federal assistance and resources to augment efforts of State and local governments overwhelmed by a major disaster (or emergency). The Federal Response Plan may be coordinated with the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP), which details the Federal response to a peacetime radiological emergency or its response to the consequences of terrorism. The document details 12 emergency support functions and outlines the process by which State and local agencies can request Federal help. The Terrorism Incident Annex (☛ www.fema.gov/rrr/frp/frpterr.shtm) includes information on coordination among Federal, State, and local agencies following a terrorist incident.

■ **Monterey Institute of International Studies, Center for Nonproliferation Studies.**

Commercial Radioactive Sources: Surveying the Security Risks (2003).u

☞ <http://cns.miis.edu/pubs/opapers/op11/op11.pdf> .

Examines the security risks posed by commercial (radioactive) sources and their potential for use in a dirty bomb. Site discusses the types of materials that may be used in a dirty bomb, describes possible scenarios involving the detonation (of a dirty bomb) (other radiological dispersion device, describes the possible effects of a dirty bomb, and provides recommendations on increased security for radioactive materials.)

■ **National Safety Council.**

Understanding Radiation.u

☞ <http://www.nsc.org/issues/radisafe.htm>.

Provides information for the general public (on radiation, including an online guidebook, Understanding Radiation and Our World, that discusses radiation in general and includes a list of references and resources (i.e., publications and online resources) for additional information. This page has a list of links to other radiation-related websites, including the Health Physics Society, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the list of State Radiation Control Program Directors.)

■ **New York Times.**

"Some See Panic as Main Effect of Dirty Bombs," March 7, 2002.u

☞ www.nytimes.com/2002/03/07/politics/07NUKE.html.

Provides information (on dirty bombs. (Access to the article requires registration.)

■ **Testimony of Rose Gottemoeller, Senior Associate, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.**

Testimony before the House Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs, and International Relations of the Committee on Government Reform, September 24, 2002.u

☞ www.ceip.org/files/projects/npp/pdf/Testimony/RoseGsept242002.pdf.

Discusses the likely consequences of a dirty bomb and possible uses of materials for the radioactive component (of such a bomb. The testimony proposes steps to combat the proliferation of possible materials for a dirty bomb.)

■ **Testimony of Dr. Henry Kelly, President, Federation of American Scientists.**

Testimony before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, March 6, 2002.u

☞ www.fas.org/ssp/docs/kelly_testimony_030602.pdf.

Provides an overview (of the potential consequences of radiological attacks involving nonnuclear devices (dirty bombs), including security risks related to the possible theft of radioactive materials for use in a bomb and health risks related to the release of radiation. The testimony discusses three potential scenarios involving the release of various levels of radiation and provides maps that show the immediate and long-term contamination effects that would result from each scenario. It also provides recommendations for reducing the opportunities for terrorists to obtain radioactive materials, installing early warning systems to detect movement of radioactive materials, and effective disaster response.)

■ **U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.**

Inventory of State and Local Law Enforcement Technology Needs to Combat Terrorism, January 1999.u

☞ www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/173384.pdf.

Provides an inventory of technologies and training needed by State and local law enforcement agencies, as identified by representatives of those agencies in interviews and focus groups, to combat terrorism.)

■ **The White House.**

Emergency Preparedness and Response, July 2002.

☛ www.whitehouse.gov/homeland/book/sect3-5.pdf.

Discusses steps the Federal Government should take, including support for first responders, to plan and prepare for large-scale terrorist incidents. This is a chapter from the National Strategy for Homeland Security.

■ **The White House.**

National Strategy for Homeland Security, July 2002.

☛ www.whitehouse.gov/homeland/book/nat_strat_hls.pdf.

Sets forth Federal policy recommendations and strategies for improving homeland security.

APPENDIX: AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

■ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

1600 Clifton Road

Atlanta, GA 30333

Phone: 404-639-3311

404-639-3312 (TTY)

CDC Emergency Response: 770-488-7100 (24-hour during emergencies)

CDC Public Response Source: 888-246-2675

Web: www.cdc.gov

www.bt.cdc.gov (Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response webpage)

— Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry Information Center.

1600 Clifton Road

Atlanta, GA 30333

Phone: 404-498-0110 (local)

888-42-ATSDR (888-422-8737)

404-498-0120 (24-hour emergency response line)

Fax: 404-498-0057

Web: www.atsdr.cdc.gov.

E-mail: ATSDRIC@cdc.gov.

— National Center for Environmental Health.

1600 Clifton Road

Atlanta, GA 30333

Phone: 888-232-6789 (NCEH Health Line)

Web: www.cdc.gov/nceh/default.htm.

Contact: www2.cdc.gov/nceh/contactnceh/frmSubmit.asp.

— National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

Hubert H. Humphrey Building

200 Independence Avenue, SW

Room 715-Hu

Washington, DC 20201

Phone: 800-35-NIOSH (800-356-4674)

Web: www.cdc.gov/niosh/homepage.html.

Contact: www.cdc.gov/niosh/nioshmail.html.

- **Center for Terrorism Preparedness.**
School of Environmental and Emergency Management
The University of Findlay
1000 North Main Street
Findlay, OH 45840-3695
Phone: 419-434-4647
866-528-3287
Fax: 419-434-5303
Web: <http://seem.findlay.edu/terrorism/default.asp>.
E-mail: seem@findlay.edu.
Contact: <http://seem.findlay.edu/ContactUs/Lead.asp>.

- **Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors.**
205 Capital Avenue
Frankfort, KY 40601
Phone: 502-227-4543
Fax: 502-227-7862
Web: www.crcpd.org.
E-mail: tdevine@crcpd.org.

- **Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Response Association.**
P.O. Box 797
Longmont, CO 80502

- or -

P.O. Box 280795
Denver, CO 80228
Phone: 303-809-4412
Web: www.disasters.org.
E-mail: dera@disasters.org.

- **Federal Emergency Management Agency.**
500 C Street, SW
Washington, DC 20472
Phone: 202-566-1600
800-480-2520 (publication orders)
Web: www.fema.gov.
E-mail: opa@fema.gov.

— **Emergency Management Institute.**

16825 South Seton Avenue
Emmitsburg, MD 21727
Phone: 301-447-1000
Fax: 301-447-1052
Web: <http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb>.
Contact: <http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/contactus.asp>.

— **National Emergency Training Center.**

16825 South Seton Avenue
Emmitsburg, MD 21727
Phone: 301-447-1000
Fax: 301-447-1052
301-447-1175 (NETC Virtual Campus Helpdesk)
Web: <http://training.fema.gov>.
Contact: www.usfa.fema.gov/applications/feedback/

— **National Fire Academy.**

16825 South Seton Avenue
Emmitsburg, MD 21727
Phone: 301-447-1000
Fax: 301-447-1052
Web: www.usfa.fema.gov/dhtml/fire-service/nfa.cfm.
Contact: www.usfa.fema.gov/applications/feedback/

— **U.S. Fire Administration.**

16825 South Seton Avenue
Emmitsburg, MD 21727
Phone: 301-447-1000
Fax: 301-447-1052
Web: www.usfa.fema.gov.
Contact: www.usfa.fema.gov/applications/feedback/

■ **Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.**

FLETC–Glynco Facility
120 Chapel Crossing Road
Glynco, GA 31524
Phone: 912-267-2100
Fax: 912-554-4608
Web: www.fletc.gov.
Contact: www.fletc.gov/phones.htm.

– **Course Registration Information – Federal Training Officers.**

Training Admissions Specialist
Training Analysis and Coordination Division
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Glynco, GA 31524
Phone: 912-267-2421
Fax: 912-267-3144
Web:  www.fletc.gov/ssd/ssd_reg.htm.
E-mail:  pjnewman@fletc.treas.gov.

– **Course Registration Information – State and Local Students.**

Training Technician
Office of State and Local Training
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Glynco, GA 31524
Phone: 912-261-4522
Fax: 912-267-3144
Web:  www.fletc.gov/ssd/ssd_reg.htm.
E-mail:  aharper@fletc.treas.gov.

– **National Center for State and Local Law Enforcement Training.**

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Glynco, GA 31524
Phone: 800-74FLETC (800-743-5382)
Fax: 912-267-2894
Web:  www.fletc.gov/osl/osl_home.htm.
E-mail:  s&l@fletc.treas.gov.

– **Security Specialties Division.**

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Glynco, GA 31524
Phone: 912-267-2354
Fax: 912-267-3144
Web:  www.fletc.gov/ssd/ssd_home.htm.
E-mail:  sdavis@fletc.treas.gov.
 klivings@fletc.treas.gov.

- **International Association of Emergency Managers.**
111 Park Place
Falls Church, VA 22046-4513
Phone: 703-538-1795
Fax: 703-241-5603
Web: www.iaem.com
E-mail: fo@iaem.com

- **International Association of Fire Fighters.**
1750 New York Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20006
Phone: 202-737-8484
Fax: 202-737-8418
Web: www.iaff.org
Contact: www.iaff.org/homeindex/contact/PickTopic.aspx

- **National Center for Biomedical Research and Training.**
Academy of Counter-Terrorist Education
334 Pleasant Hall
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803
Phone: 225-578-1375
Fax: 225-578-9117
Web: www.ace.lsu.edu
E-mail: ace@doce.lsu.edu

- **National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements.**
7910 Woodmont Avenue, Suite 400
Bethesda, MD 20814-3095
Phone: 301-657-2652
800-229-2652, ext. 25 (publication orders)
Fax: 301-907-8768
Web: www.ncrp.com
E-mail: crp@ncrp.com
crppubs@ncrp.com

■ **National Emergency Response and Rescue Training Center.**

Texas Engineering Extension Service

Texas A&M University System

College Station, TX 77843-8000

Phone: 979-458-1432

877-438-8877

Fax: 979-845-5726

Web:  www.teex.com/division.cfm?div=NERRTC.

Contact:  www.teex.com/help-contact.cfm?div=NERRTC.

■ **National Fire Protection Association.**

1 Batterymarch Park

P.O. Box 9101

Quincy, MA 02269-9101

Phone: 617-770-3000

800-344-3555

Fax: 617-770-0700

800-593-6372

508-895-8301

Web:  www.nfpa.org.

Contact:  www.nfpa.org/catalog/home/ContactUs/index.asp.

■ **National League of Cities.**

1301 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 550

Washington, DC 20004

Phone: 202-626-3000

Fax: 202-626-3043

Web:  www.nlc.org.

E-mail:  et@nlc.org.

■ **National Safety Council.**

1121 Spring Lake Drive

Itasca, IL 60143-3201

Phone: 630-285-1121

Fax: 630-285-1315

Web:  www.nsc.org.

E-mail:  fo@nsc.org.

■ Oklahoma City National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism.

P.O. Box 889
204 North Robinson, Suite 1404
Oklahoma City, OK 73101
Phone: 405-232-5121
405-278-6333 (external affairs)
Fax: 405-232-5132
Web: www.mipt.org
E-mail: outreach@mipt.org

■ Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (REAC/TS).

Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education
Attn: Pat Cooley
P.O. Box 117, MS 39
Oak Ridge, TN 37831-0117
Phone: 865-576-3131
865-576-1005 (emergency contact)
Fax: 865-576-9522
Web: www.ornl.gov/reacts
E-mail: cooleyp@ornl.gov

■ U.S. Coast Guard National Response Center.

[For reporting radiological releases.]
c/o United States Coast Guard (G-OPF)
Room 2611
2100 Second Street, SW
Washington, DC 20593-0001
Phone: 800-424-8802
202-267-2675
202-267-4477 (TDD)
Fax: 202-267-2165
Web: www.nrc.uscg.mil
E-mail: st-nrcinfo@comdt.uscg.mil

■ **U.S. Department of Commerce.**

National Institute for Standards and Technology
 Public Inquiries Unit
 100 Bureau Drive, Stop 3460
 Gaithersburg, MD 20899-3460
 Phone: 301-975-NIST (301-975-6478)
 301-975-8295 (TTY)
 Web: www.nist.gov
 E-mail: quiries@nist.gov

■ **U.S. Department of Energy.**

1000 Independence Avenue, SW
 Washington, DC 20585
 Phone: 800-DIAL-DOE (800-342-5363)
 Fax: 202-586-4403
 Web: www.energy.gov
 Contact: www.ma.doe.gov/energy/comments.html

— **Civilian Radioactive Waste Management Information Center.**

Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management
 P.O. Box 364629
 North Las Vegas, NV 89036-8629
 Phone: 202-586-5842
 800-225-6972
 Fax: 702-295-5222
 Web: www.ocrwm.doe.gov
 Contact: www.ocrwm.doe.gov/contact/index.shtml

— **National Nuclear Security Administration.**

National Center for Exercise Excellence.

Nevada Test Site
 Bechtel Nevada
 Counter-Terrorism Operations Support
 P. O. Box 98521, M/S NLV 110
 Las Vegas, NV 89193-8521
 Phone: 702-295-3224/-7757 (registration information for WMD and radiation courses)
 Web: www.nv.doe.gov/nts
 E-mail: gordenel@nv.doe.gov (Operations Specialist, Registration Desk)
champicl@nv.doe.gov (Technical Support, Registration Desk)

–. **National Nuclear Security Administration.**

Office of Emergency Response.

GH-060/FORS, Forrestal Building

1000 Independence Avenue, SW

Washington, DC 20585

Phone: 202-586-9892

202-586-5555

Fax: 202-586-3904

Web:  www.nnsa.doe.gov/default.htm.

Contact:  www.nnsa.doe.gov.

–. **Nuclear Safety Hotline.**

Phone: 800-626-6376

–. **Office of Environment, Safety & Health.**

Office of Technical Training and Professional Development.

OTTDP/EH-73, Forrestal Building

1000 Independence Avenue, SW

Washington, DC 20585

Phone: 202-586-7276

202-586-2499 (course registration hotline)

Fax: 202-586-9821

Web:  <http://tis.eh.doe.gov/training>.

Contact:  <http://tis.eh.doe.gov/training/contacts/contacts.htm>.

–. **Office of Environmental Management.**

Office of Safety, Health and Security.

1000 Independence Avenue, SW

Washington, DC 20585

Phone: 202-586-7709

301-903-9978 (Safeguards and Security Team Lead)

301-903-1964 (Safety and Health Team Lead)

Web:  www.em.doe.gov/safetyhealth.

E-mail:  maurice.daugherty@em.doe.gov.

 randall.smyth@em.doe.gov.

■ **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.**

Metropolitan Medical Response System
200 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20201
Phone: 202-205-4733
Web: <http://mmrs.hhs.gov>.

— **U.S. Public Health Service.**

Office of Emergency Preparedness.
National Disaster Medical System.
12300 Twinbrook Parkway, Suite 360
Rockville, Maryland 20857
Phone: 800-USA-NDMS (800-872-6368)
301-443-1167
Fax: 800-USA-KWIK (800-872-5945)
301-443-5146
Web: <http://ndms.dhhs.gov>.
E-Mail: dms@usa.net.

■ **U.S. Department of Justice.**

950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001
Phone: 202-353-1555
Web: www.usdoj.gov (has link to newly developed Department of Homeland Security website)
E-Mail: AskDOJ@usdoj.gov.

— **Bureau of Justice Assistance.**

Programs Office
810 Seventh Street, NW
Washington, DC 20531
Phone: 202-305-2088
Fax: 202-305-2543
Web: www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA.
<http://bja.ncjrs.org/resources/TASearch.asp> (Training and Technical Assistance Database)
<http://bjatraining.aspensys.com/> (BJA Law Enforcement Training Database)
E-mail: AskBJA@ojp.usdoj.gov.

— **National Criminal Justice Reference Service.**

P.O. Box 6000

Rockville, MD 20849-6000

Phone: 800-851-3420

877-712-9279 (TTY)

301-519-5500

301-947-8374 (TTY – Local)

Fax: 301-519-5212

Web: www.ncjrs.org.

E-mail: askncjrs@ncjrs.org.

— **National Institute of Justice.**

810 Seventh Street, NW

Washington, DC 20531

Phone: 202-307-2942

202-307-6742 (Office of Justice Programs Online Research Information Center)

800-851-3420 (National Criminal Justice Reference Service)

301-519-5500 (National Criminal Justice Reference Service)

Fax: 202-307-6394

Web: www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/

E-mail: askncjrs@ncjrs.org.

— **National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center System.**

NLECTC-National.

2277 Research Boulevard, Mail Stop 8J

Rockville, MD 20850

Phone: 800-248-2742

Fax: 301-519-5149

Web: www.justnet.org.

E-mail: asknlectc@nlectc.org.

— **Office of Justice Programs.**

Office for Domestic Preparedness.

810 Seventh Street, NW

Washington, DC 20531

Phone: 800-368-6498 (ODP State and Local Domestic Preparedness Support Helpline)

Fax: 202-616-2922

Web: www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp.

E-mail: askosldp@ojp.usdoj.gov.

■ **U.S. Department of Transportation.**

400 Seventh Street, SW
Washington, DC 20590
Phone: 202-366-4000
Web: www.dot.gov.
E-mail: dot.comments@ost.dot.gov.

— **Research and Special Programs Administration.**

Office of Hazardous Materials Safety.
400 Seventh Street, SW
Washington, DC 20590
Phone: 202-366-0656
Fax: 202-366-5713
Web: <http://hazmat.dot.gov>.
E-mail: hmis@rspa.dot.gov.
Contact: <http://hazmat.dot.gov/feedback.htm>.

■ **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.**

Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Mail Code 3213A
Washington, DC 20460
Phone: 202-260-2090
Web: www.epa.gov.

— **EPA Emergency Operations Center.**

Phone: 202-564-3850

— **EPA Radiological Emergency Response Program.**

Office of Air and Radiation.
Radiation Protection Division.
MC 6608J
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20460-0001
Phone: 202-564-9360
Fax: 202-565-2037
Web: www.epa.gov/radiation/rert.
E-mail: radiation.questions@epa.gov.

— **Office of Air and Radiation.**

Radiation Protection Division.

MC 6608J

1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20460-0001

Phone: 202-564-9290

202-564-9677 (radiation information)

Fax: 202-565-2065

202-565-2778

202-565-2037 (radiation information)

Web:  www.epa.gov/radiation.

E-mail:  radiation.questions@epa.gov.

■ **U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.**

Office of Public Affairs (OPA)

Washington, DC 20555

Phone: 800-368-5642

301-415-8200

301-415-5575 (TDD)

301-816-5100 (24-hour Incident Response Operations Center – Radiological Emergencies)

800-695-7403 (Safety Hotline – Radiological Nonemergency Concerns)

Fax: 301-415-2234

Web:  www.nrc.gov.

E-mail:  opa@nrc.gov.

 allegation@nrc.gov (reporting nonemergency concerns about radiological materials)

ABOUT THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

NIJ is the research, development, and evaluation agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. The Institute provides objective, independent, nonpartisan, evidence-based knowledge and tools to enhance the administration of justice and public safety. NIJ's principal authorities are derived from the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended (see 42 U.S.C. §§ 3721–3723).

The NIJ Director is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The Director establishes the Institute's objectives, guided by the priorities of the Office of Justice Programs, the U.S. Department of Justice, and the needs of the field. The Institute actively solicits the views of criminal justice and other professionals and researchers to inform its search for the knowledge and tools to guide policy and practice.

Strategic Goals

NIJ has seven strategic goals grouped into three categories:

■ Creating Relevant Knowledge and Tools

1. Partner with State and local practitioners and policymakers to identify social science and technology needs.
2. Create scientific, relevant, and reliable knowledge—with a particular emphasis on terrorism, violent crime, drugs and crime, effectiveness, and community-based efforts—to enhance the administration of justice and public safety.
3. Develop affordable and effective tools and technologies to enhance the administration of justice and public safety.

■ Dissemination

4. Disseminate relevant knowledge and information to practitioners and policymakers in an understandable, timely, and concise manner.
5. Act as an honest broker to identify the information, tools, and technologies that respond to the needs of stakeholders.

■ Agency Management

6. Practice fairness and openness in the search and development process.
7. Ensure professionalism, excellence, accountability, cost-effectiveness, and integrity in the management and conduct of NIJ activities and programs.

Program Areas

In addressing these strategic challenges, the Institute is involved in the following programs: crime control and prevention, including policing; drugs and crime; justice systems and offender behavior, including corrections; violence and victimization; communications and information technologies; critical incident response; investigative and forensic sciences, including DNA; less-than-lethal technologies; officer protection; education and training technologies; testing and standards; technology assistance to law enforcement organizations; field testing of promising programs; and international crime control.

In addition to sponsoring search and development and technology assistance, NIJ evaluates programs, policies, and technologies. NIJ communicates its search and evaluation findings through conferences and print and electronic media. To find out more about the National Institute of Justice, please contact:

National Criminal Justice Reference Service

P.O. Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20849-6000
800-851-3420

👉 www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij (NIJ)u

👉 www.ncjrs.org (NCJRS)u

👉 askncjrs@ncjrs.org.

ABOUT THE NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTIONS TECHNOLOGY CENTER SYSTEM

The National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC) system exists to support the Nation's structure of State and local law enforcement and corrections. The United States has more than 18,000 law enforcement agencies, 50 State correctional systems, and thousands of prisons and jails. The fragmented nature of law enforcement and corrections impedes the dissemination of valuable new information, fosters a patchwork marketplace that discourages the commercialization of new technologies, and underscores the need for uniform performance standards for equipment and technologies.

The National Institute of Justice's (NIJ's) Office of Science and Technology (OS&T) created NLECTC in 1994 as a national system of technology centers that - clearinghouses of information and sources of technology assistance and that also attend to special needs, including technology commercialization and standards development.

The NLECTC system's purpose is to determine the needs of the law enforcement and corrections communities and assist them in understanding, using, and benefiting from new and existing technologies that, increasingly, are vital levers of progress in criminal justice. NIJ/OS&T and the NLECTC system are the only current programs developed by the Federal Government that focus solely on the development and transfer of technologies to State and local law enforcement and corrections.

NLECTC is a program of NIJ, the research, development, and evaluation arm of the U.S. Department of Justice. The system currently consists of a national center, five regional centers, and several specialty offices. Also contributing to the initiatives of the center system is the Office of Law Enforcement Standards. The centers - co-located with a host organization or agency that specializes in one or more areas of technology search and development.

The National Center, located in Rockville, Maryland, is the system's information hub. Regional centers - currently located in Alaska, California, Colorado, New York, and South Carolina. Specialty centers located around the country deal with border matters (California), commercialization of law-

enforcement and corrections technologies (West Virginia), rural law enforcement issues (Kentucky), and standards and testing (Maryland).

Each center shares roles with the other centers and has distinctive characteristics. All are focused on helping law enforcement and corrections take full advantage of technology's rapidly growing capacity to serve the purposes of crime control and the criminal justice system.

The Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Advisory Council (LECTAC), a national body of criminal justice professionals, helps identify search and development priorities, thereby influencing the work of the NLECTC system. In addition, each NLECTC center has a regional advisory council of law enforcement and corrections officials. Together, LECTAC and the advisory councils help keep the NLECTC system attentive to technological priorities and needs of law enforcement and corrections. They help link the end user with the developer to create technologies that adequately meet operational requirements and establish which potential technologies should be pursued for development.

All of the current regional centers have distinctive roles or focus areas that, in many cases, are aligned with the expertise of host organizations and agencies. The centers are currently operated under cooperative or interagency agreements with host organizations and agencies whose employees staff the centers.

To receive more information or to add your name to the NLECTC mailing list, contact:

- **National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center**
2277 Research Boulevard
Mail Stop 8J
Rockville, MD 20850
Phone: 800-248-2742/301-519-5060
Fax: 301-519-5432
 - 📧 www.justnet.org
 - 📧 asknlectc@nlectc.org

The following is a list of NLECTC - gional -and specialty facilities that assist NIJ in fulfilling its mission.-

- **NLECTC–Northeast**
26 Electronic Parkway-
Rome, NY 13441-4514-
Phone:-888-338-0584-
Fax:- 315-330-4315-
☞ nlectc_ne@rl.af.mil
- **NLECTC–Southeast**
5300 International Boulevard-
North Charleston, SC 29418-
Phone:-800-292-4385-
Fax:- 843-760-4611-
☞ nlectc-se@nlectc-se.org
- **NLECTC–Rocky Mountain**
2050 East Iliff Avenue-
Denver, CO 80208-
Phone:-800-416-8086-
Fax:- 303-871-2500-
☞ nlectc@du.edu
- **NLECTC–West**
c/o The Aerospace Corporation-
2350 East El Segundo Boulevard-
El Segundo, CA 90245-4691-
Phone:-888-548-1618-
Fax:- 310-336-2227-
☞ nlectc@law-west.org
- **NLECTC–Northwest**
4000 Old Seward Highway-
Suite 301-
Anchorage, AK 99503-6068-
Phone:-866-569-2969-
Fax:- 907-569-6939-
☞ nlectc_nw@ctsc.net
- **Border Research And Technology Center**
1010 Second Avenue-
Suite 1920-
San Diego, CA 92101-4912
Phone:-888-656-2782
Fax:- 888-660-2782
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- **Rural Law Enforcement Technology Center**
101 Bulldog Lane-
Hazard, KY 41701-
Phone:-866-787-2553-
Fax:- 606-436-6758-
☞ ruletc@aol.com
- **Office Of Law Enforcement Technology Commercialization**
2001 Main Street-
Suite 500-
Wheeling, WV 26003-
Phone:-888-306-5382
Fax:- 304-230-2310-
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- **Office Of Law Enforcement Standards**
100 Bureau Drive-
Stop 8102
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Phone:-301-975-2757-
Fax:- 301-948-0978-
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