

CHAPTER 17

LOGISTICS SUPPORT

17-1 GENERAL

The military Service or agency providing assistance or responding to a nuclear weapon accident will fund costs initially incurred within existing funds. The military Service or agency having possession of the nuclear weapon or nuclear weapons components at the time of the accident is responsible for reimbursing, upon request, the military Service or agency providing assistance or response. These costs are in addition to normal operating expenses, and which are directly chargeable to, and caused by, the incident/ accident. DoD 4000.25. 1-M, reference (aq) is used, as feasible, and supplemented by local service contracts. The amount of logistics support depends upon the location of the accident and the extent of contamination, if any. If an accident results in extensive contamination, decontamination and restoration operations involving up to 1,000 people may require six months or more to complete.

17-2 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This chapter provides guidance on logistics support matters peculiar to a nuclear weapon accident. Included are discussions for establishing a project code, base camp support, transportation, and some radiological support.

17-3 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Commanders and logistics officers of forces responding to a nuclear weapon accident should determine the availability of assets and facilities at, or near, the scene of the accident and initiate actions to obtain support to satisfy the following requirements:

- a. Messing and billeting facilities for response force personnel and news media.
- b. Sufficient water, potable and/or non-potable, to support personal by response force personnel, equipment and personnel decontamination stations, temporary fixation of contamination by sprinkling, and leaching operations.

- c. Sanitation facilities for response force personnel and news media.
- d. Laundry facilities for contaminated and uncontaminated clothing.
- e. Petroleum, oil, and lubricants.
- f. Transportation.
- g. Maintenance support.
- h. Heavy equipment for base camp construction and recovery/ restoration operations.
- i. Electrical power.
- j. Anti-contamination and other specialized clothing (climate dependent).
- k. Packaging and shipping materials for weapons, components, and contaminated waste.
- l. Rapid transport (air or ground) from the airhead or the nearest military installation during early stages of accident response.
- m. Documentation of accident-related costs.
- n. Logistical support unique to the Joint Information Center (JIC) (see Chapter 16, Public Affairs).
- o. Airhead cargo support for air delivery of supplies to remote sites.
- p. Medical evacuation of acute casualties.

17-4 RESOURCES

Response to a nuclear weapon accident is a high priority operation, and all required resources from the Department of Defense (DoD), Department of Energy (DoE), and other Federal agencies with a radiological or disaster response capability are normally available to the accident response forces. Use of local facilities and equipment

near the accident scene, such as National Guard armories and vehicles, gymnasiums, and hotels, may be viable solutions to some of the logistic problems. Military installations near the accident site may provide a supply point, messing, and billeting for response force personnel.

a. Base Camp Support. If accident location dictates the establishment of a base camp for response personnel, HARVEST EAGLE, a mobile messing and billeting package maintained by the Air Force, may be used. Details on HARVEST EAGLE capabilities and request procedures are in Appendix 17-A.

b. Anti-Contamination Clothing. Sources of anti-contamination clothing are in Appendix 17-A.

c. Contaminated Laundering Facilities. A listing of DoE contaminated laundering facilities is in Appendix 17-A.

d. General Services Administration (GSA) Support. A GSA representative may accompany Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) personnel and can assist in obtaining telephone service, office and other building spaces, and other administrative and support services.

17-5 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The importance of the logistics staff officer's involvement in the development of the accident response plan from its conception cannot be overemphasized. It is a basic responsibility to ensure that decontamination and restoration operations are supportable. Base camp logistics support represents a rather routine situation and is almost totally dependent on the number of personnel involved and the duration of the operation.

a. Planning. Planning is initiated to identify the location and availability of items not organic to the response organization and that might be a limiting factor to the response effort. Such items may include mylar for radiation instrument probe faces, protective masks, mask filters, and anti-contamination clothing. The logistics staff at the accident site should be tailored to support requirements, but as a minimum should consist of the following:

- (1) A materiel control officer.
- (2) Three or four administrative supply personnel to maintain the document register and submit requisitions.

b. Project Code Generation. Immediately upon notification of a nuclear weapon accident, the Service Response Force (SRF) logistics staff officer should request assignment of a Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) project code from the Joint Material Priorities and Allocations Board, an Agency of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, through the On-Scene-Commander (OSC), Joint Staff (JS), military Service Headquarters, or unified or specified command headquarters, as appropriate. Once approved, all response-related requisitions should contain the JCS project code. For processing purposes, requisitions with a JCS project code will be ranked above all other requisitions with the same priority designator. Upon assignment of a JCS project code, the Defense Logistics Agency will disseminate implementing instructions to all concerned. The JCS -project code request includes the following information:

- (1) The type of project code required (always 9 Alpha Alpha).
- (2) Project name.
- (3) Service monitor or coordinator.
- (4) Proposed effective date.
- (5) Proposed termination.
- (6) Force/ activity designator.
- (7) Brief narrative background on the nature of the requirement.
- (8) Where available, units and forces using the project code should be included.

c. Installation Support. The logistics staff officer identifies military installations nearest the accident site and establishes liaison to determine their support capabilities. The installations should be alerted of potential support requirements. If the nearest installation is not within two to three hours driving distance, consideration should be given to requesting helicopter support to assist in meeting urgent logistic requirements during the early days of the accident response. Procedures for submitting requisitions and picking up supplies from nearby military installations should be established.

d. Base Camp Establishment. The accident location determines if a base camp is needed for feeding and billeting response force personnel, or if local facilities can be used. Any military base within acceptable driving distance, and available local facilities, should be considered before establishing a base camp. If required, HARVEST EAGLE may be requested from the Air Force. When establishing a base camp, water supply and sanitation facilities must be considered. If a power generating facility is required, it should be positioned

so that it can provide power for both the base camp and operations center areas.

e. **Vehicular Support.** A wide variety of vehicles, both in tonnage and purpose, are required to support response operations. If operations continue more than 30 days, equipment maintenance may become a major consideration. To reduce the number of maintenance personnel on-site to a minimum, rotation of vehicles with the providing organization is recommended. As an alternative, consideration may be given to replacing tactical vehicles with GSA rental vans with six-nine passenger and cargo carrying capacity when an off-road capability or vehicle mounted radio is not a specific requirement. A sufficient supply of GSA general use credit cards should be held or readily available for refueling vehicles used in areas where government fueling facilities may not be available. Vehicles in contaminated areas should not be removed for maintenance or returned to the owning organization until after they have been decontaminated. Minor on-site maintenance of contaminated vehicles may, therefore, be necessary. Base camp construction and/ or site restoration may also require heavy equipment. If resources are obtained through a contract, and work will be done in the contaminated area, decontamination criteria and hazardous working conditions should be addressed in the contract.

f. **Support for the Department of Energy, The DoD** is responsible for providing logistics support to the DoE Accident Response Group (ARG). OSCS should be prepared to support from 7-12 persons in the ARC advance party who arrive within 12-24 hours after the accident. Up to 70 ARG personnel may be at the site within 48 hours following the accident, depending on the level of DoE support required. Early coordination with the Joint Nuclear Accident Coordinating Center (JNACC) will help identify numbers of personnel and type of support required by the ARG. The ARG has a support coordinator who will work with the logistics staff to ensure that all ARG requirements are identified. The support coordinator will normally accompany the advance party of the ARG to the accident site. Other agencies should arrive on-site with an organic capability to support their personnel and operations a minimum of three days.

g. **Local Service Contracts.** Use of local service contracts to facilitate logistics support is recommended for the following services:

- (1) Petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL).
- (2) Water.

- (3) Sanitation.
- (4) Maintenance.
- (5) Laundry of non-contaminated clothes.

h. **Contaminated Laundry Support.** Decontaminating and cleaning anti-contamination clothing is a critical requirement supporting accident response operations. Additionally, it may be necessary for the response force to assist in decontamination of area residents' clothing. Appendix 17-A provides a reference list of DoE contaminated laundry facilities. Assistance in arranging for work by these facilities, additional information on their capabilities, and information on commercial facilities may be requested from the JNACC. Phone numbers are listed in Appendix I-G.

i. **Dissemination of Procedures.** Provisions should be made to ensure that all personnel or units responding to the accident are provided written information describing procedures to follow in requesting logistical or administrative support. This information should indicate clearly to whom requests should be submitted, and who the approval authority is. The status of all requests should be monitored and any problems encountered reported to the requesting person or organization.

j. **News Media and JIC Support.** Advance planning should take into account the possible billeting, messing, and transportation support for news media as authorized by DoD and Service directives. The number of media personnel could vary from a small number to hundreds depending upon the severity of the accident. Close coordination is required with the Public Affairs Office (PAO) to determine specific requirements. The Joint Information Center (JIC) should be provided full logistical support including transportation, expendable and non-expendable equipment, and supplies. Specific requirements will be determined by the PAO.

17-6 ACCIDENT RESPONSE PLAN ANNEX

The Logistic Support annex should provide procedures for establishing and maintaining support for response " force operations. This annex should include:

- a. Procedures for obtaining appropriate JCS and/or Service project codes.
- b. Procedures for establishing and supporting a base camp in remote areas.

c. Procedures for establishing maintenance support or equipment rotation during extended operations.

d. Procedures for laundering contaminated clothing, including shipping, if required.

e. Sources of anti-contamination clothing.

f. Procedures for delivery of requisitioned material to the accident site.

APPENDIX 17-A

LOGISTICS RESOURCES

17-A-1 HARVEST EAGLE KITS

a. HARVEST EAGLE kits are air transportable operations support sets for supporting units that operate in remote locations where propositioning is not politically or economically feasible. The kits include tents, field kitchens, cots, and similar housekeeping items. Additional equipment includes generators, NF-2 "Lightalls", shower and laundry facilities, water storage bladders, and water purification equipment. The kits do not include vehicles, personal equipment items (such as parkas, bedding or sleeping bags) or expendable (such as food, fuel or medical supplies). HARVEST EAGLE kits are designated war reserve materials and maintained in a ready-to-deploy status in CONUS by the 4400 Mobility Support Flight, Robbins AFB, Georgia. These kits are under the operational control of HQ TAC/ LGX.

b. Each kit can support 1,100 people, and the total kit can be transported on 14 C-141 B aircraft. Kits are configured in four separately deployable packages, each designed to support 275. people. If HARVEST EAGLE kits are required at an accident scene, the on-scene staff must make arrangements for personnel to unpack and assemble the equipment, and to manage billeting space and operate the field kitchens. Special teams, such as USAF PRIME BEEF and PRIME RIB units can be requested to provide additional support.

c. HARVEST EAGLE kits are designated war reserve material and are maintained by TAC, USAFE, and PACAF. Each command has four kits.

17-A-2 ANTI-CONTAMINATION CLOTHING SOURCES

a. Either permanent or disposable anti-contamination clothing is used for nuclear accident response.

b. Disposable Anti-Contamination Clothing. Sources for disposable anti-contamination clothing area as follows:

- (1) Defense Apparel
247 Addison Road
Windsor, CT 06095
Comm (800) 243-3847
- (2) Nuclear Power Outfitter
P.O. Box 737
Crystal Lake, IL 60014
Comm (815) 455-3777
- (3) Euclid Garment Manufacturing Company
333 Martinel Drive
Kent, OH 44240
Comm (216) 673-7413
- (4) Durafab Disposable, Inc.
P.O. Box 658
Cleburne, TX 76031
Comm (817) 645-8851
- (5) Elwood Nuclear "Safety
2180 Elmwood Ave
Buffalo, NY 14216
Comm (7 16) 877-6621

c. Permanent Anti-Contamination Clothing.
. National stock numbers (NSN) for permanent anti-contamination clothing are:

ITEM	SIZE	NSN
Coveralls, Radioactive	Small/ Medium	8415-00-782-2815
Coveralls, Radioactive	Large, Extra Large	8415-00-782-2816
Hood, Radioactive Contaminant		8415-00-782-2808
Hood, M6A2		4240-00-999-0420
Gloves, Cloth		8415-00-634-5026
Gloves Shells, Radioactive Contaminant 10	8 through 8415-00-782-2814	8415-00-782-281
Shoe Covers	Small through Extra Large	8430-01-712-2872 8430-01-721-2876
Overshoe, Combat	Small	8430-01-048-6305

17-A-3 CONTAMINATED LAUNDERING FACILITIES

a. The Department of Energy (DoE) operates facilities capable of laundering plutonium contaminated clothing at the following locations:

- (1) Savannah River Operations Office
Savannah River Plant (DuPont)
Aiken, SC
Contamination Limit 200 dpm/ cm²
Capacity: 12,000 suits/ day
- (2) Richland Operations Office
Rockwell Hanford
Richland, WA
Contamination Limit: 667 dpm/ cm²
Capacity: Very large quantities (currently servicing 3-5,000 radiation workers per day)
- (3) Chicago Operations Office
Brookhaven National Laboratory
Brookhaven, LI New York
Contamination Limit: Case-by-case basis
Capacity: 15 suits/ hr

- (4) Nevada Operations Office
Reynolds Electrical & Engineering Co., Inc.
Las Vegas, NV
Contamination Limit: 33 dpm/ cm²
Capacity: 1,800 suits/day
- (5) Albuquerque Operations Office
Mound Facilities
Miamisburg, OH
Contamination Limit: 100,000 dpm (average)
Capacity: 1,500 suits/day
- (6) PANTEX Plant (Mason & Hanger-Silas Mason co)
Amarillo, TX
Contamination Limit: None established
Capacity: 1,000 suits/day

b. Commercial contaminated clothing laundry facilities may be used at various locations throughout the United States. The DoD JNACC assists in identifying any commercial facilities near an accident site.

Note: DoE laundry services should be arranged through the DoE JNACC.

NOTE: Additional information on Radiac Equipment and assets can be found in DNA 5100.52.1 L, reference (ar).