



## What Every Public Safety Officer Should Know About Radiation and Radioactive Materials: A Resource Guide

**T**his resource guide provides a broad list 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 to a terrorist attack in which a nonnuclear radiological device (known as a radiological dispersal device (RDD) or a “dirty bomb”) is used.

These resources will help departments and agencies develop and update procedural guidelines and personnel training. Also covered are resources for response, equipment funding, and general information.

Although many of the following resources provide links to other websites, the list should not be considered all inclusive. A number of other government and non-government 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.

A 35-page, electronic version of this guide that includes expanded resource descriptions and an appendix of general contact information for Federal Government agencies involved in planning and implementing responses to radiological attack can be downloaded through JUSTNET, the website of the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center system, at [www.justnet.org](http://www.justnet.org). For assistance, call 800-248-2742. A quick-reference poster that provides basic information about radiation hazards and initial response is in the Spring 2003 *TechBeat*, also available at [www.justnet.org](http://www.justnet.org).

### 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](http://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.

**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Environmental Health, Radiation Studies**  
Casualty Management After a Deliberate Release of Radioactive Material.

#### [www.bt.cdc.gov/radiation/casualtiesradioactive.asp](http://www.bt.cdc.gov/radiation/casualtiesradioactive.asp)

Recommends immediate actions for police, firefighters, and emergency medical technicians who may be faced with a nuclear terrorist act.

**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.bt.cdc.gov/radiation/casualtiesdetonation.asp](http://www.bt.cdc.gov/radiation/casualtiesdetonation.asp)

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.

**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](http://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](http://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.

#### **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](http://www.disasters.org/dera/library/Heyer%20WMD.pdf)

Includes a section on nuclear and radiological weapons, including dirty bombs, and discusses decontamination techniques for victims and first responders.

#### **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](http://www.fema.gov/pdf/areyouready/security.pdf)

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

#### **Federal Emergency Management Agency**

*Toolkit for Managing the Emergency Consequences of Terrorist Incidents: Interim Planning Guide for State and Local Governments*, July 2002.

[www.fema.gov/onp/toolkit.shtm](http://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.

#### **International Association of Emergency Managers**

*IAEM Terrorism Program Guide*, March 2002.

[www.iaem.com/terrorism\\_program\\_guide\\_.html](http://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; ensuring continuity of operations; 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](http://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).

#### **National Fire Protection Association**

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

[www.nfpa.org/PDF/473.pdf](http://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 and includes suggested training requirements, hazardous materials classifications, and informational references for 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](http://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.

#### **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.mipt.org/pdf/nistspecialpub981.pdf](http://www.mipt.org/pdf/nistspecialpub981.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 or radiological materials following an attack with a weapon of mass destruction.

#### **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](http://www.justnet.org/radiation/brochure.html)

Provides basic information about radiation, radiation hazards, and initial response. It is not intended to replace an agency's existing policies, procedures, or training.

#### **National League of Cities**

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

[www.nlc.org/nlc\\_org/site/files/reports/terrorism.pdf](http://www.nlc.org/nlc_org/site/files/reports/terrorism.pdf)

Developed for local officials by the National League of Cities' Working Group on Homeland Security. Provides a set of guidelines for responding to terrorist attacks, discusses planning for terrorist attacks in general and responding to specific types of terrorists, and includes a comprehensive list of resources.

## National Safety Council

Emergencies and Disasters.

[www.nsc.org/issues/prepare.htm](http://www.nsc.org/issues/prepare.htm)

Offers resources on emergency response planning for emergency responders, businesses, communities, and journalists. 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.ornl.gov/reacts/](http://www.ornl.gov/reacts/)

Sponsored by the Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education, provides an information resource for the medical management of radiation accidents and includes guidance for radiation accident management for first responders.

## 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.*

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

[www.tc.gc.ca/canutec/erg\\_gmu/erg2000\\_menu.htm](http://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.

## U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Protective Action Guides.

[www.epa.gov/radiation/rert/pags.htm](http://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.

## U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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

[www.epa.gov/radiation/rert/radfacts.htm](http://www.epa.gov/radiation/rert/radfacts.htm)

Provides glossary of radiation terms for persons involved in a nuclear emergency and discusses basic concepts for measurement of radiation, types of radiation, limits of radiation exposure, effects of radiation, and emergency response terms.

## 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](http://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 and 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](http://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 and 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](http://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.

### Federal Emergency Management Agency

Comprehensive Exercise Program.

[www.fema.gov/rrr/cepnew.shtm](http://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.

### Federal Emergency Management Agency, Education and Training

[www.fema.gov/tab\\_education.shtm](http://www.fema.gov/tab_education.shtm)

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

### Federal Emergency Management Agency, Emergency Management Institute

*Catalog of Activities 2002–2003, 2002.*

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

Provides an online catalog of courses provided by FEMA's Emergency Management Institute, including 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.

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

Provides information and links to training materials for community emergency response teams, teams of citizens who are trained and recruited to be auxiliary responders following a disaster.

**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](http://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.

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

[www.usfa.fema.gov/dhtml/fire-service/nfa.cfm](http://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.

**Federal Law Enforcement Training Center**

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

[www.fletc.gov/tmd/cotp.pdf](http://www.fletc.gov/tmd/cotp.pdf)

[www.fletc.gov/ssd/programs.htm](http://www.fletc.gov/ssd/programs.htm)

[www.fletc.gov/ssd/ssd\\_home.htm](http://www.fletc.gov/ssd/ssd_home.htm)

Lists courses provided by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center for Federal law enforcement agency personnel relating to counterterrorism, antiterrorism, weapons of mass destruction, and critical incident response available through the Security Specialties Division.

**Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State and Local Law Enforcement Training**

First Responder Training Program.

[www.fletc.gov/osl/frtp.htm](http://www.fletc.gov/osl/frtp.htm)

Provides information, course schedule, and links to the registration page for a free 3-day course that addresses the first response of law enforcement officers to major incidents ranging from criminal acts to natural disasters.

**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 consisting of nine units that discuss responses to both chemical and radiological emergencies: hazardous materials review; hazardous materials recognition and identification; chemical properties; an introduction to radioactive materials; hazardous materials packaging, transportation, and storage; radiation release response and control; personal protective equipment and decontamination procedures; scene management; and preincident planning.

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

[www.ace.lsu.edu/](http://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.

**Oklahoma City National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism**

Courses and Training Events.

[www.mipt.org/trainingcourses.asp](http://www.mipt.org/trainingcourses.asp) (Search on "radiological.")

Provides a list of courses for first responders on responding to radiological incidents, with a focus on terrorism.

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

[www.teex.com/division.cfm?div=NERRTC](http://www.teex.com/division.cfm?div=NERRTC)

[www.teexwmdcampus.com](http://www.teexwmdcampus.com)

Provides information on the National Emergency Response and Rescue Training Center (NERRTC), part of the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium, established in 1998 to prepare 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, and other terrorist acts.

**U.S. Department of Energy, National Center for Exercise Excellence, Nevada Test Site, WMD Radiological/Nuclear Awareness**

[www.sema.state.mo.us/HazMat%20Tech%20Course.pdf](http://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.

**U.S. Department of Homeland Security,  
Office for Domestic Preparedness**

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

[www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/docs/  
EmergencyRespGuidelinesRevB.pdf](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/docs/EmergencyRespGuidelinesRevB.pdf)

Provides baseline information for first responders on the training necessary to respond to a weapon of mass destruction.

**U.S. Department of Homeland Security,  
Office for Domestic Preparedness**

Exercise Program.

[www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/exercises/state.htm](http://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.

**U.S. Department of Homeland Security,  
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](http://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 weapons of mass destruction.

**U.S. Department of Homeland Security,  
Office for Domestic Preparedness**

Overview: Training and Technical Assistance.

[www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/ta/overview.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/ta/overview.htm)

Describes ODP's State and Local Domestic Preparedness Training and Technical Assistance Program, which provides direct training and technical assistance to State and local jurisdictions to enhance their capacity and preparedness to respond to domestic incidents.

**U.S. Department of Homeland Security,  
Office for Domestic Preparedness**

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

[www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/docs/helpline.htm](http://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.

**U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance**  
Law Enforcement Training Database.

<http://bjatraining.aspensys.com> (Search on "Terrorism/  
Anti-Terrorism" from dropdown menu.)

Provides a database of all federally funded and supported training available to State and local law enforcement

officials relating 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.

**U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice**  
Law Enforcement, Emergency Management, and Corrections Training Resources (LECTR).

[www.lectr.org](http://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; links to websites of training providers and facilities; contact information for individual trainers; and course information.

## Response Resources

**Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors, Inc.**  
State Radiation Control Agencies.

[www.crcpd.org/map/map.asp](http://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/](http://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.

**Federal Emergency Management Agency**

State Offices and Agencies of Emergency Management.

[www.fema.gov/fema/statedr.shtm](http://www.fema.gov/fema/statedr.shtm)

Provides contact information for and links to State emergency management departments and agencies (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](http://www.firstgov.gov/Topics/Homeland_Security.shtml)

Links to State departments of homeland security, emergency management, and public safety.

**National League of Cities**

*Homeland Security: Federal Resources for Local Governments,* September 2002.

[www.nlc.org/nlc\\_org/site/files/reports/fedlresrc.pdf](http://www.nlc.org/nlc_org/site/files/reports/fedlresrc.pdf)

Offers a guide for municipal officials of Federal Government terrorism response programs.

**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, a partnership among the Departments of Health and Human Services, 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 weapon of mass destruction attacks, as well as links to the home page for the Metropolitan Medical Response System.

#### **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**

Radiological Emergency Response: Contacting Us.

[www.epa.gov/radiation/rert/contact.htm](http://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](http://www.epa.gov/radiation/rert/rert.htm)

Briefly discusses the duties 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](http://www.epa.gov/radiation/docs/readytorespond/index.html)

Briefly describes EPA's role in responding to radiological emergencies and the cleanup of radiological incidents and discusses the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan.

#### **U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission**

Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP)—Operational Plan.

[www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/frerp/frerp.htm](http://www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/frerp/frerp.htm)

Details the Federal response to a peacetime radiological emergency, including radiological sabotage and terrorism.

#### **WMDFirstResponders.com**

[www.wmdfirstresponders.com](http://www.wmdfirstresponders.com)

Serves as an information clearinghouse to assist law enforcement and other first responders in improving their capabilities to respond to a weapon of mass destruction attack or other terrorist attacks.

## **Equipment Funding**

#### **National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center**

1033 Program—Surplus Property.

[www.nlectc.org/equipment/1033.html](http://www.nlectc.org/equipment/1033.html)

Provides information on the 1033 Program, which makes excess Department of Defense personal property (supplies and equipment) available to State and local law enforcement agencies.

#### **U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office for Domestic Preparedness**

Equipment Acquisition Grants.

[www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/grants/goals.htm](http://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 a weapon of mass destruction incident and to mitigate the consequences of those incidents.

#### **U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office for Domestic Preparedness**

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

[www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/docs/02odpkit.pdf](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/docs/02odpkit.pdf)

Provides financial assistance for the purchase of specialized equipment to enhance State and local agencies' capability to respond to weapon of mass destruction (WMD) incidents; protection of critical infrastructure; costs related to the design, development, implementation, and evaluation of WMD exercises; and administrative costs associated with the implementation of statewide domestic preparedness strategies.

#### **U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office for Domestic Preparedness**

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

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

Provides information about the fiscal year 1999 ODP State Domestic Preparedness Equipment Program and the State-based needs assessments being implemented under the program.

## **General Information**

#### **Center for Defense Information**

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

[www.cdi.org/terrorism/dirty-bomb.cfm](http://www.cdi.org/terrorism/dirty-bomb.cfm)

Discusses a recent Federation of American Scientists (FAS) study on the likely effects of a dirty bomb.

#### **Center for Strategic and International Studies**

*Radiological Weapons as Means of Attack.*

[www.csis.org/burke/hd/reports/radiological.pdf](http://www.csis.org/burke/hd/reports/radiological.pdf)

Provides information on the effects of radiation, the types of radiological weapons available (including radiological dispersion devices, or dirty bombs), potential sources 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](http://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](http://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](http://www.terrorismanswers.com/weapons/loosenukes.html)

Provides basic information about poorly guarded nuclear weapons, materials, or know how that could fall into the wrong hands.

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

*Federal Response Plan*, April 1999.

[www.fema.gov/rrr/frp/](http://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.

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

*Commercial Radioactive Sources: Surveying the Security Risks*, 2003.

<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, discusses the types of materials that may be used in a dirty bomb, describes possible scenarios involving the detonation of a dirty bomb or 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.

[www.nsc.org/issues/radisafe.htm](http://www.nsc.org/issues/radisafe.htm)

Provides information for the general public on radiation, including an online guidebook, *Understanding Radiation in Our World*, that discusses radiation in general and includes a list of references and resources for additional information.

**New York Times**

“Some See Panic as Main Effect of Dirty Bombs,”  
March 7, 2002.

[www.nytimes.com/2002/03/07/politics/07NUKE.html](http://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.

[www.ceip.org/files/projects/npp/pdf/Testimony/RoseGsept242002.pdf](http://www.ceip.org/files/projects/npp/pdf/Testimony/RoseGsept242002.pdf)

Discusses the likely consequences of a dirty bomb and possible sources of materials for the radioactive component of such a bomb.

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

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

[www.fas.org/ssp/docs/kelly\\_testimony\\_030602.pdf](http://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; 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.

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

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

[www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/173384.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/173384.pdf)

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

**The White House**

*“Emergency Preparedness and Response,”* July 2002.

[www.whitehouse.gov/homeland/book/sect3-5.pdf](http://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](http://www.whitehouse.gov/homeland/book/nat_strat_hls.pdf)

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

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