

Illinois Emergency Operations Plan

ESF-10 Oil and Hazardous Materials

Appendix X-1 Radiological Incident Management

Illinois Emergency Management Agency and
Office of Homeland Security

September 23, 2026



Illinois Emergency Management Agency
and Office of Homeland Security



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State of Illinois Emergency Operations Plan (IEOP)
Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials
Appendix X-1 Radiological Incident Management
Version: September 23, 2026

 State of Illinois Managed Plan Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 10 Appendix X-1 Radiological Incident Management		
Title	ESF-10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Appendix X-1 Radiological Incident Management	
Managing Division/Branch	Division of Operations	Strategic Planning – Inter-Agency Strategic Planning Cell (ISPC)
Drafted/Evaluated	The ISPC, in coordination with the ESF planning group.	February 2026
Evaluated Against	1. Prior version, if applicable. 2. Federal statutes and regulations. 3. State statutes and administrative codes. 4. Federal, state, and IEMA-OHS policies and directives. 5. National Preparedness Goal 6. National Response Framework 7. NRF Emergency Support Function # 10 Annex 8. FEMA Community Lifelines 9. National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) 10. IEMA-OHS policies, plans, and common definitions list. 11. Corrective actions from After Action Reports (AARs) and real-world events where this ESF was engaged.	
Plan Type	☐ New ☒ Revised	
Branch Manager Review and Approval	Scott Gauvin, Manager of Strategic Operations and Preparedness	July 7, 2026
Senior Official Review and Approval	Theodore ‘Ted’ Berger, Director Clayton Kuetemeyer, Deputy Director Christopher Dodd, Chief of Operations Louise Conway, Chief Legal Counsel	September 23, 2026
Supersedes	August 2021, Radiological Incident Management Annex	



State of Illinois Emergency Operations Plan (IEOP)
Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials
Appendix X-1 Radiological Incident Management
Version: September 23, 2026

State ESF-10 Coordinator	Support Agencies & Organizations
Illinois Emergency Management Agency & Office of Homeland Security (IEMA-OHS)	American Red Cross (ARC) Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC) Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDOA) Illinois Department of Central Management Services (CMS)
Primary State Agencies & Organizations	Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS) Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT)
Federal ESF -10 Coordinator	Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System (ILEAS) Illinois National Guard (ILNG) Illinois State Police (ISP) Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS) Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)	



Table of Contents

Record of Changes.....	4
1. Introduction.....	5
1.1. Purpose.....	5
1.2. Scope	5
1.3. Policy.....	6
1.4. Situation	7
1.5. Assumptions	8
2. Concept of Operations	9
2.1. General	9
2.2. Notification, Alert, and Warning (NAW).....	9
2.3. Activation.....	10
2.4. Communications.....	10
2.5. Resource Management	10
2.6. Reporting Requirements	11
2.7. Organization	11
3. Roles and Responsibilities	14
3.1. State ESF Coordinator.....	14
3.2. Primary State Agency/Organization	16
3.3. Support State Agencies/Organizations.....	17
4. Authorities.....	38
5. References.....	39
6. Acronyms & Definitions.....	39



Record of Changes

When changes are made to this document, the following procedures will be followed:

1. Changes will be issued by the Inter-Agency Strategic Planning Cell at IEMA-OHS and transmitted to agencies, personnel, and other designees specified by the IEMA-OHS Director or designee via electronic means.
2. When a change is made, an entry will be made in the following log:

CHANGE NUMBER	DATE ENTERED	PAGES OR SECTIONS CHANGED	ENTERED BY
1	February 2026	Biannual Review	Glenn Smith



1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose

- 1.1.1. Provide strategic and operational guidance for response to radiological and nuclear emergency events, including, but not limited to, those defined by the Radiation Protection Act of 1990.
- 1.1.2. Protect citizens residing, working, or visiting Illinois who may potentially be affected by a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 1.1.3. To establish consistent policies, organizational structures, and procedures for response to a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 1.1.4. Ensure that state and federal resources and personnel are used effectively and efficiently in response to a radiological or nuclear emergency event.

1.2. Scope

- 1.2.1. This appendix addresses responses to intentional or unintentional radiological or nuclear emergency events.
- 1.2.2. State management of radiological or nuclear emergency events is scalable and modular based on the scope and magnitude of the emergency event.
- 1.2.3. For purposes of this appendix, the Radiological Task Force (RTF) will be inclusive of the Radiological Emergency Assessment Center (REAC), Radiological Response Group (RRG), Radiochemistry Laboratory (RCL), and Office of Nuclear Safety (ONS) Liaisons to State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), State Unified Area Command (SUAC), and County Emergency Operations Centers (CEOC).
- 1.2.4. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency and Office of Homeland Security (IEMA-OHS) Office of Nuclear Safety (ONS) will assign a staff member to assist in the revision of any Illinois Emergency Operations Plan (IEOP) Emergency Support Function (ESF) and Appendix that requires modification to include radiological and nuclear emergencies.
- 1.2.5. This appendix does not address finance and administrative management, found in Annex 18, ESF 5, X-2 Financial and Administrative Management.
- 1.2.6. This appendix does not address mass care, found in IEOP (ESF) 6: Mass Care.



State of Illinois Emergency Operations Plan (IEOP)
Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials
Appendix X-1 Radiological Incident Management
Version: September 23, 2026

- 1.2.7. This appendix does not address public information or fatality management, which is covered in other ESF and appendices of the IEOP.

1.3. Policy

- 1.3.1. Implementation of this appendix will not supersede state laws, rules, and regulations.
- 1.3.2. Procedures for the utilization, control, and use of state resources will incorporate and/or consider operational priorities that include, but are not limited to:
- 1.3.2.1. Protection of life.
 - 1.3.2.2. Public health and safety.
 - 1.3.2.3. Property protection; Environmental protection.
 - 1.3.2.4. Restoration of essential utilities.
 - 1.3.2.5. Restoration of essential program functions.
 - 1.3.2.6. Coordination as appropriate.
- 1.3.3. The ONS Officer in Charge (OIC) will provide the SEOC with an ONS Agency Representative.
- 1.3.4. Resource and/or mission requests during a radiological or nuclear emergency event must be appropriate, allocable, and remain consistent with the laws, rules, regulations, policies, and processes established by the state.
- 1.3.5. State agency personnel will be trained for the assigned mission and made aware of the potential risks involved.
- 1.3.6. All agencies and organizations supporting the response to a radiological or nuclear emergency event are responsible for equipment, commodities, and materials required for the response to a radiological or nuclear emergency event in accordance with the Illinois Emergency Operations Plan (IEOP).
- 1.3.7. The Governor or designee will authorize and direct the use of state resources to provide support and assistance to response and recovery efforts for a radiological or nuclear emergency event after consideration of both priority need and cost.



State of Illinois Emergency Operations Plan (IEOP)
Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials
Appendix X-1 Radiological Incident Management
Version: September 23, 2026

- 1.3.8. The ONS Officer in Charge (OIC) will provide the SEOC with an ONS Liaison.
- 1.3.9. For radiological or nuclear emergency event management and response, the RTF will report to the ONS OIC or designee.
- 1.3.10. State agency personnel will be oriented to the assigned mission and informed of potential risks involved with a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 1.3.11. Individual agencies and organizations are responsible for training their own personnel for response to a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 1.3.12. This appendix supplements policy and procedures contained in the IEOP and may be implemented independently of other planning documents.
- 1.3.13. This annex supplements the policy and procedures contained in the IEOP and may be implemented independently of other planning documents.
- 1.3.14. For this appendix, SEOC-level radiological or nuclear emergency events are intentional or unintentional occurrences requiring a multiagency emergency response effort to protect life, property, or the environment. The following definitions will apply:
- 1.3.15. Incident Management begins with initial response to a radiological or nuclear emergency event and includes assessment of the event and field-level coordination and management of assets, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within the IEMA-OHS and ONS organizational structures.
- 1.3.16. Consequence Management begins with activities provided during a radiological or nuclear emergency event in support of ONS by state and federal agencies, including the owners of radiologically impacted facilities and materials and private vendors outside of the IEMA-OHS and ONS organizational structures, to mitigate damage, treat victims, restore essential services, initiate cleanup, and provide relief.

1.4. Situation

- 1.4.1. A radiological or nuclear emergency event has occurred or has the potential to occur, impacting the public, critical infrastructure, the environment, and/or the economic condition of the state.



- 1.4.2. A radiological or nuclear emergency event has occurred requiring the activation and deployment of state and federal assets.

1.5. Assumptions

- 1.5.1. An organized system of policies, organizational structures, and procedures for response to a radiological or nuclear emergency event is required.
- 1.5.2. Radiological or nuclear emergency events may occur without recognition or notification of local, state, or federal authorities, thereby delaying a response.
- 1.5.3. Initial notification of radiological or nuclear emergency events will come from credible, recognized sources or unverified sources of information.
- 1.5.4. Impacted areas from a radiological or nuclear emergency event are not fully identified and/or characterized.
- 1.5.5. Public anxiety, lack of awareness, and/or panic will complicate the response to a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 1.5.6. Clear, consistent, unified, timely, and actionable public messaging and information are critical to limiting radiation exposure and saving lives during a radiological or nuclear emergency event due to the public's limited knowledge of radiological and nuclear emergency events.
- 1.5.7. Local Authorities Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) and private sector organizations will be fully engaged and capable of providing timely, accurate, and actionable information and intelligence.
- 1.5.8. Non-nuclear power station radiological emergency events may occur without recognition or notification of local, state, or federal authorities, delaying response.
- 1.5.9. Local resources are overwhelmed and insufficient for a successful response operation to a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 1.5.10. Local Authorities Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) and the private sector are requesting state assistance to respond to a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 1.5.11. Private sector, volunteer, and community-based organizations will collaborate with state agencies in response to a radiological or nuclear emergency event.



State of Illinois Emergency Operations Plan (IEOP)
Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials
Appendix X-1 Radiological Incident Management
Version: September 23, 2026

- 1.5.12. Force Security and Protection for access to and egress from radiological or nuclear emergency event impact areas will be established.
- 1.5.13. Depending on the size, scope, and complexity of a radiological or nuclear emergency event, significant shortfalls may occur in state resources.
- 1.5.14. Illinois Emergency Management Agency and Office of Homeland Security (IEMA-OHS) Office of Nuclear Safety (ONS) resources will require support assistance from one or more state agencies and organizations to successfully respond to a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 1.5.15. The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and local Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) will be activated for a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 1.5.16. Mutual aid agreements and compacts will be activated to carry out response operations for a radiological or nuclear emergency event.

2. Concept of Operations

2.1. General

- 2.1.1. For routine work hours, ONS program-specific notifications will be made in accordance with IEMA-OHS Operations (Ops) Center Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).
- 2.1.2. For after-duty-hour notifications, the ONS OIC is the Agency's primary representative for all responses to radiological and nuclear emergency events.
- 2.1.3. The ONS OIC or designee will recommend SEOC and/or RTF activation to the SEOC Manager. ONS OIC or designee will compile a Common Operating Picture of a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 2.1.4. For continuity of command, the SEOC Manager will maintain coordination of consequence management and resource system operations, while the ONS OIC or designee will coordinate radiological or nuclear emergency event response management.

2.2. Notification, Alert, and Warning (NAW)

- 2.2.1. Notification of state agencies and organizations for a radiological or nuclear emergency event will be carried out in accordance with IEOP ESF 2: Communications, Appendix X-1: Notification, Alert, and Warning.



State of Illinois Emergency Operations Plan (IEOP)
Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials
Appendix X-1 Radiological Incident Management
Version: September 23, 2026

- 2.2.2. The ONS OIC or designee will notify necessary RTF personnel in accordance with internal SOPs or as necessary during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 2.2.3. Primary and support agencies are responsible for internal and support partner notification during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.

2.3. Activation

- 2.3.1. Upon activation of the SEOC, the ONS OIC or designee will assign an SEOC ONS Representative to staff the SEOC ONS Agency Representative desk.
- 2.3.2. Upon activation of the SEOC for a radiological or nuclear emergency event, the ONS OIC or designee will assign a SEOC ONS Liaison to staff the SEOC ONS Liaison desk.
- 2.3.3. The ONS OIC or designee may activate appropriate elements of the RTF based on the scope and magnitude of a radiological or nuclear emergency event.

2.4. Communications

- 2.4.1. Communications throughout the response to a radiological or nuclear emergency event will be conducted in accordance with SOPs and managed using established procedures, processes, and policies outlined in IEOP ESF 2: Communications.
- 2.4.2. Communications will be conducted in a National Incident Management System (NIMS) compliant manner utilizing clear text and frequencies coordinated with the SEOC for a radiological or nuclear emergency event.

2.5. Resource Management

- 2.5.1. Resource management and logistics during radiological or nuclear emergency events will occur in accordance with IEOP ESF 7: Resource Management and Logistics.
- 2.5.2. Resource management includes mutual aid agreements and assistance agreements, the use of special federal and state teams, and resource mobilization protocols in support of the response to a radiological or nuclear emergency event.



2.6. Reporting Requirements

- 2.6.1. Information, intelligence, and situation reporting for a nuclear emergency event will be conducted in accordance with the SEOC Situation and Rapid Needs Assessment Standard Operating Guideline (SOG).
- 2.6.2. Reporting requirements for a radiological or nuclear emergency event will be coordinated and managed through the SEOC in accordance with state laws, rules, regulations, policies, and procedures.

2.7. Organization

2.7.1. Direction and Control

- 2.7.1.1. State agencies and external organizations retain operational control of their resources.
- 2.7.1.2. The SEOC is the single point of coordination for state support of non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event management operations upon implementation of the IEOP.
- 2.7.1.3. The SEOC Manager, in coordination with ONS OIC or designee, may augment the RTF by establishing a Line of Effort (LOE) for non-nuclear power station radiation emergency events.
- 2.7.1.4. The SEOC Manager, the ONS OIC, or designee may coordinate the use of county or local AHJ resources assigned missions and tasking for non-nuclear power station radiation emergency events.
- 2.7.1.5. The ONS OIC or designee will coordinate with local, state, federal, and private organizations in developing non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event response plans and processes.
- 2.7.1.6. Under the authority of the Governor, the IEMA-OHS Director is responsible for direction and control of IEMA-OHS operations during responses to intentional or unintentional radiological or nuclear emergency events.
- 2.7.1.7. The Director may operate from the SEOC or may relocate to an off-site location during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.



State of Illinois Emergency Operations Plan (IEOP)
Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials
Appendix X-1 Radiological Incident Management
Version: September 23, 2026

- 2.7.1.8. The SEOC Manager will coordinate strategic response activities in the SEOC for radiological or nuclear emergency events. IEMA-OHS staff will be available in the SEOC to support the SEOC Manager.
- 2.7.1.9. The SEOC Manager is responsible for maintaining an SEOC liaison list to ensure 24-hour notification and communication capabilities with state agencies and organizations.
- 2.7.1.10. The SEOC Manager is responsible for setting the SEOC operational shift periods, which will be based on the event and level of response required.
- 2.7.1.11. During shift changes, outgoing SEOC staff and agency liaisons will brief incoming staff on emergency response status.
- 2.7.1.12. The IEMA-OHS Ops Center Manager reports to the Division Chief of Operations and is responsible for staffing, maintenance, and operation of the 24-hour Operations Center.
- 2.7.1.13. The SEOC Manager, in coordination with the ONS OIC or designee, will manage personnel for response based on the scope and magnitude of a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 2.7.1.14. For the purposes of supporting local or state tactical operations, an Incident Management Team (IMT) may be assigned.

2.7.2. Coordinating Elements

- 2.7.2.1. The SEOC Manager, in coordination with the ONS OIC or designee, will manage personnel for response based on the scope and magnitude of the non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.
- 2.7.2.2. For the purposes of supporting local or state tactical operations, an Incident Management Team (IMT) may be assigned.
- 2.7.2.3. SUAC and/or State Area Commands (SAC) in support of a radiological or nuclear emergency event response may be deployed by the SEOC to coordinate information and resource requirements.
- 2.7.2.4. Coordination between private sector organizations and state damage assessment organizations during a radiological or nuclear



State of Illinois Emergency Operations Plan (IEOP)
Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials
Appendix X-1 Radiological Incident Management
Version: September 23, 2026

emergency event will be maintained through the SEOC and Business Emergency Operations Center.

- 2.7.2.5. An IEMA-OHS ONS spokesperson should be available to staff the Joint Information Center (JIC) and to provide briefings during a radiological or nuclear emergency event to the media and to coordinate with other organizations represented there.
- 2.7.2.6. The IEMA-OHS ONS spokesperson will be supported during a radiological or nuclear emergency event by IEMA-OHS staff stationed at all active emergency operations centers.
- 2.7.2.7. An IEMA-OHS ONS Liaison may be dispatched during a radiological or nuclear emergency event to the affected County Emergency Operations Center (CEOC) to provide aid and guidance to county officials.
- 2.7.2.8. The IEMA-OHS regional office in a radiological or nuclear emergency event-affected areas may be staffed to provide communications in those areas.
- 2.7.2.9. State agencies and external organizations retain operational control of their resources during radiological or nuclear emergency events.
- 2.7.2.10. The SEOC is the single point of coordination for state support of a radiological or nuclear emergency event management operation upon implementation of IEOP.
- 2.7.2.11. The SEOC Manager, in coordination with ONS OIC or designee, may augment the RTF by establishing a Line of Effort (LOE) for a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 2.7.2.12. The SEOC Manager, the ONS OIC, or designee may coordinate the use of county or local resources for assigned missions and tasking during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 2.7.2.13. The ONS OIC or designee will coordinate with local, state, federal, and private organizations in developing radiological or nuclear emergency event response plans and processes.

2.7.3. Federal Coordination



- 2.7.3.1. Under a Presidential Declaration of a major disaster or emergency, the SEOC, in consultation with the ONS OIC or designee, will coordinate the inclusion of federal assets in the state's non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event management operations.

3. Roles and Responsibilities

3.1. State ESF Coordinator

3.1.1. Illinois Emergency Management Agency and Office of Homeland Security (IEMA-OHS)

- 3.1.1.1. ONS will provide coordination with and technical guidance to local responders related to radiological or nuclear emergency events.
- 3.1.1.2. ONS will request and coordinate state partner response agency support related to radiological or nuclear emergency events.
- 3.1.1.3. ONS OIC will activate ONS Radiological Task Force (RTF) related to radiological or nuclear emergency events.
- 3.1.1.4. ONS Radiological Response Group (RRG) will respond related to radiological or nuclear emergency events.
- 3.1.1.5. ONS will provide on-site local response support and incident command integration related to radiological or nuclear emergency events.
- 3.1.1.6. RRG will conduct radiological field monitoring and sampling, as necessary, related to radiological or nuclear emergency events.
- 3.1.1.7. RTF will provide characterization of radiological source term related to radiological or nuclear emergency events.
- 3.1.1.8. RTF will provide emergency worker dosimetry and analysis and provide dose guidelines and stay time limits for response personnel related to radiological or nuclear emergency events.
- 3.1.1.9. RTF will provide radiological characterization related to radiological or nuclear emergency events, including plume and fallout zones.



State of Illinois Emergency Operations Plan (IEOP)
Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials
Appendix X-1 Radiological Incident Management
Version: September 23, 2026

- 3.1.1.10. RRG will provide recommendations on refinement of local established hot, warm, and safe zones relative to radiation measurements related to radiological or nuclear emergency events.
- 3.1.1.11. RRG will evaluate and make recommendations on refining previously established decontamination areas or, if necessary, establish a decontamination area related to radiological or nuclear emergency events.
- 3.1.1.12. RRG will provide external decontamination of its field sampling and monitoring team related to radiological or nuclear emergency events.
- 3.1.1.13. RRG will provide transmission of data to the Radiological Emergency Assessment Center (REAC) related to radiological or nuclear emergency events.
- 3.1.1.14. IEMA-OHS will provide protective action recommendations to city and county entities via REAC to the SEOC and its subsequent coordination with public information officer(s) related to radiological or nuclear emergency events.
- 3.1.1.15. RRG will provide sample collection of soil, vegetation, food, and water related to radiological or nuclear emergency events.
- 3.1.1.16. RRG will provide air and deposition/smear samples related to radiological or nuclear emergency events.
- 3.1.1.17. ONS Radiochemistry Laboratory (RCL) will conduct radiochemical preparation and analysis of samples collected related to radiological or nuclear emergency events.
- 3.1.1.18. RCL coordinates analysis strategies with assisting state and federal laboratory activities related to radiological or nuclear emergency events.
- 3.1.1.19. RCL confirms proposed data reporting and quality objectives for all testing associated with radiological or nuclear emergency events.
- 3.1.1.20. RCL will recommend data priorities as necessary to conduct emergency operations related to radiological or nuclear emergency events.



State of Illinois Emergency Operations Plan (IEOP)
Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials
Appendix X-1 Radiological Incident Management
Version: September 23, 2026

- 3.1.1.21. RRG will provide support at established reception center(s) related to radiological or nuclear emergency events.
- 3.1.1.22. IEMA-OHS will provide protective action recommendations such as shelter in place and evacuation related to radiological or nuclear emergency events.
- 3.1.1.23. RRG will provide direction for screening and decontamination of emergency workers and state agency response staff related to radiological or nuclear emergency events.
- 3.1.1.24. RRG will provide direction for screening and decontamination of evacuees related to radiological or nuclear emergency events.
- 3.1.1.25. ONS will coordinate with and provide technical support to medical treatment sites associated with radiological or nuclear emergency events.
- 3.1.1.26. RRG will coordinate site monitoring equipment setup related to radiological or nuclear emergency events.
- 3.1.1.27. RRG will coordinate continuous monitoring related to radiological or nuclear emergency events.
- 3.1.1.28. ONS will coordinate with agencies tasked with sampling of food, water, dairy, etc. sources and products to provide direction and description of potentially impacted areas related to radiological or nuclear emergency events.

3.2. Primary State Agency/Organization

3.2.1. Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA)

- 3.2.1.1. IEPA is responsible for protecting the state's air, land, and water from the effects of pollution, controlling solid waste disposal, monitoring public water supplies, and directing the state's technical response to non-radiological hazardous materials emergencies.
- 3.2.1.2. IEPA will assist with the protection of the state's air, land, and water from the effects of radiological contamination from a radiological or nuclear emergency event.



State of Illinois Emergency Operations Plan (IEOP)
Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials
Appendix X-1 Radiological Incident Management
Version: September 23, 2026

- 3.2.1.3. IEPA will coordinate providing information associated with a radiological or nuclear emergency event needed to initiate monitoring and sampling activities, including the locations of public water supply surface water intakes, wells, and additional facilities and locations utilizing surface water that is potentially radiologically contaminated.
- 3.2.1.4. During a radiological or nuclear emergency event, IEPA has the authority to investigate and serve notice of non-compliance with a public water supply facility if it finds that an emergency condition exists creating an immediate danger to health.
- 3.2.1.5. IEPA will coordinate the development and recommendation of protective actions for public water supplies associated with a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.2.1.6. IEPA will assist in the coordination of solid waste disposal to limit and mitigate radiological contamination from the potential presence of radionuclides associated with a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.2.1.7. IEPA will coordinate long-range studies of environmental conditions associated with a radiological or nuclear emergency event.

3.3. Support State Agencies/Organizations

3.3.1. Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC)

- 3.3.1.1. ICC is the primary state agency for coordinating public utilities, pipelines, and access by railroad to the area of a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.1.2. ICC acts as a liaison to the US DOT Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) and the rail industry and is the lead state regulatory agency for hazardous materials, including radioactive material and transportation via rail during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.1.3. ICC is an FRA State Participant Program member and has been granted certain authorities by the FRA to exercise federal rail safety laws in Illinois.



State of Illinois Emergency Operations Plan (IEOP)
Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials
Appendix X-1 Radiological Incident Management
Version: September 23, 2026

- 3.3.1.4. ICC can coordinate with FRA and the rail industry for rail traffic control and act on the recommendations from ONS on whether to allow rail traffic through a radiological or nuclear emergency event-affected area.
- 3.3.1.5. ICC can assist in evacuation during a radiological or nuclear emergency event, if necessary, by coordinating with FRA, the rail industry, and train dispatch offices controlling rail traffic in the event-affected area, so that evacuation routes and responder access routes are not blocked.
- 3.3.1.6. ICC can coordinate assisting in the return of the public and re-entry into a radiological or nuclear emergency event restricted area by working with FRA, the rail industry, and train dispatch offices controlling rail traffic so that priority rail traffic can get through.
- 3.3.1.7. ICC can coordinate informing state and local officials during the post-emergency phase of a radiological or nuclear emergency event for potential uses of the railroads in carrying out specific tasks.
- 3.3.1.8. ICC functions as a liaison for all utilities (water/wastewater, electric, natural gas, and potentially telecom) around a radiological or nuclear emergency event to stay apprised if any emergency protocols have been or need to be enacted.
- 3.3.1.9. The ICC collaborates with the United States Department of Transportation (US DOT) Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), which may be in contact with the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) during a radiological or nuclear emergency event, enabling ICC to provide and receive communications and information.

3.3.2. Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDOA)

- 3.3.2.1. IDOA's primary role is to perform regulatory functions that safeguard the state's agricultural products and natural resources. IDOA ensures the wholesomeness and safety of meat, poultry, eggs, and animal feed; oversees appropriate use of feed, fertilizers, and other agricultural inputs; and regulates grain, horticultural, and livestock industries to protect consumers and markets. In addition, IDOA



State of Illinois Emergency Operations Plan (IEOP)
Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials
Appendix X-1 Radiological Incident Management
Version: September 23, 2026

works to conserve soil, water, and farmland resources and to preserve and improve the health of plants and animals across Illinois.

- 3.3.2.2. During a radiological or nuclear emergency event, IDOA applies these responsibilities in support of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency and Office of Homeland Security – Office of Nuclear Safety (IEMA-OHS/ONS), focusing specifically on agriculture, livestock, and food safety impacts.
- 3.3.2.3. IDOA provides technical assistance and subject matter expertise to safeguard the health and welfare of companion and service animals.
- 3.3.2.4. Primary care remains with owners and their veterinarians; operational sheltering/transport/decontamination is led by ESF-6 partners and local Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs).
- 3.3.2.5. IDOA provides technical assistance for screening and decontamination of animals; execution (equipment, facilities, staffing) is led by IEMA-OHS, ESF-6 partners, and local EMAs.
- 3.3.2.6. IDOA offers regulatory guidance on movement, market release, and quarantine decisions based on IEMA-OHS determinations and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)/ Food and Drug Administration (FDA) criteria.
- 3.3.2.7. IDOA coordinates safe housing of livestock with local EMAs and supporting agencies.
- 3.3.2.8. IDOA issues or denies movement permits and maintains product hold/clearance documentation as required under IEMA-OHS protective actions, aligned with USDA/FDA criteria.
- 3.3.2.9. IDOA will inspect state-licensed meat and poultry processing establishments for compliance with applicable state food-safety regulations and will assess products derived from animals that may have been affected by a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.2.10. IDOA assists in the inspection and sampling of horticultural products to determine whether they have been impacted by a radiological or nuclear emergency event.



State of Illinois Emergency Operations Plan (IEOP)
Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials
Appendix X-1 Radiological Incident Management
Version: September 23, 2026

- 3.3.2.11. IDOA inspects, condemns, places precautionary holds, and confiscates affected agricultural/horticultural products as warranted.
- 3.3.2.12. IDOA applies regulatory authority, as needed, to grain, eggs, feed, seed, fertilizer, and horticultural products to protect consumer safety and market stability.
- 3.3.2.13. When requested by IEMA-OHS/ONS and as operationally necessary, IDOA will facilitate the collection of tissue and organ samples from slaughtered livestock to support laboratory analysis for potential radiological contamination.
- 3.3.2.14. IDOA ensures chain-of-custody for all samples and provides inspection/sampling, precautionary hold/condemnation, and clearance logs per State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) data calls and IDOA recordkeeping procedures.
- 3.3.2.15. IDOA takes regulatory action against licensed facilities/operators (e.g., grain warehouses, feed manufacturers, fertilizer plants, meat/poultry establishments) to prevent contaminated products from entering commerce and to protect market stability and consumer safety.
- 3.3.2.16. IDOA coordinates enforcement with IEMA-OHS and other response agencies to ensure consistency with state and federal guidance.
- 3.3.2.17. IDOA provides regulatory guidance on animal carcass disposal in coordination with the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA), local officials, and the United States Department of Agriculture - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service - Veterinary Services (USDA APHIS VS), ensuring compliance with state environmental and animal-health regulations and alignment with federal guidance.
- 3.3.2.18. For radiological decision-making, IEMA-OHS leads contamination determinations and protective action durations; IDOA implements via state authorities in alignment with USDA and FDA standards.
- 3.3.2.19. IDPH retains regulatory authority for milk/dairy in Illinois; IDOA coordinates with IDPH on dairy issues during radiological and nuclear emergency events.



- 3.3.2.20. The agricultural industry supports Quality Assurance (QA) programs, product testing, and voluntary market holds when contamination is suspected.

3.3.3. Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR)

- 3.3.3.1. IDNR will coordinate warning and evacuating visitors in areas under IDNR jurisdiction near or impacted by a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.3.2. Personnel from the IDNR Division of Law Enforcement may support law enforcement activities in areas near or impacted by a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.3.3. IDNR will provide information regarding the status of hunting and fishing restrictions and wildlife activity in areas potentially impacted by a radiological or nuclear emergency event
- 3.3.3.4. IDNR will consult on the development and recommendation of protective actions and will provide advice and assistance to visitors and hunting and fishing groups regarding limitations on recreational activities in areas under IDNR jurisdiction and near or impacted by a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.3.5. IDNR will assist in the collection of fish, wildlife, and environmental samples deemed necessary as part of the assessment process following any release of radioactive material to the environment in areas near or impacted by a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.3.6. IDNR will contact the United States Coast Guard (USCG) regarding waterways closed to commercial shipping in areas near or impacted by a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.3.7. IDNR will coordinate patrolling of waterways ordered closed to recreational boating due to a radiological or nuclear emergency event.

3.3.4. Illinois Department of Central Management Services (CMS)



State of Illinois Emergency Operations Plan (IEOP)
Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials
Appendix X-1 Radiological Incident Management
Version: September 23, 2026

- 3.3.4.1. CMS will assist IEMA-OHS in the procurement of resources needed, including translators, interpreters, and security during a radiological or nuclear emergency.
- 3.3.4.2. CMS will assist in the procurement of supplies and equipment to support the response to a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.4.3. CMS will coordinate providing mobile state vehicle maintenance support during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.4.4. CMS will coordinate use of CMS managed facilities and property during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.4.5. CMS will coordinate the purchase of state and federal surplus property during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.4.6. CMS will coordinate assisting in the recruitment of state employees available for special assignments during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.

3.3.5. Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS)

- 3.3.5.1. In radiological or nuclear emergency event areas, IDHS will coordinate assistance supporting residents, patients, and staff of its IDHS-operated facilities.
- 3.3.5.2. During a radiological or nuclear emergency event, IDHS will coordinate assistance to help its residents and patients meet basic needs, cope with illness, emergencies, or other event-related challenges.
- 3.3.5.3. During a radiological or nuclear emergency event, IDHS will coordinate in securing alternate housing options for residents and patients of their impacted facilities.
- 3.3.5.4. IDHS will assist during a radiological or nuclear emergency event in identifying translators, interpreters, and staff experienced in communicating with diverse populations and those who have functional needs.
- 3.3.5.5. IDHS will assist in securing alternate housing options for radiological or nuclear emergency event-impacted residents.



- 3.3.5.6. IDHS will assist with reception center support operations during a radiological or nuclear emergency event, based on available resources and organizational capacity.

3.3.6. Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH)

- 3.3.6.1. IDPH is mandated to protect the public health and safety of the population of Illinois and maintains overall responsibility for public health and health care decision-making during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.6.2. IDPH will support IEMA-OHS by assisting in evaluating and advising on the safety of food, non-community public water, private wells, and dairy products during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.6.3. During a radiological or nuclear emergency event, IDPH will provide technical assistance and coordination for the planning and implementation of the evacuation of health care facilities, obtaining emergency medical services, advising on safe, healthy living conditions at evacuation sites, and providing additional consultation and technical assistance as needed and requested.
- 3.3.6.4. Where needed, IDPH will support IEMA-OHS by coordinating the obtaining of emergency medical services (EMS) supporting the response to a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.6.5. When a decision is made to recommend an evacuation or a shelter-in-place order for radiological or nuclear emergency events in affected areas, IDPH will coordinate the notification of hospitals and emergency medical providers serving those affected areas.
- 3.3.6.6. IDPH will coordinate the advising of hospitals and emergency medical providers to implement protocols for receiving potentially contaminated individuals from a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.6.7. IDPH will communicate the status of emergency response and recovery activities for hospitals and EMS systems during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.6.8. If requested by IEMA-OHS, IDPH will coordinate assistance for identifying available medical facilities and resources within the state



State of Illinois Emergency Operations Plan (IEOP)
Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials
Appendix X-1 Radiological Incident Management
Version: September 23, 2026

to support the response to a radiological or nuclear emergency event.

- 3.3.6.9. During a radiological or nuclear emergency event, IEMA-OHS may request assistance from IDPH in contacting medical sites with nuclear medicine facilities to assist with surveying for and conducting decontamination of radiologically exposed persons.
- 3.3.6.10. Upon request, IDPH staff will confirm the contacting of IDPH-regulated facilities near radiological or nuclear emergency event areas, providing advice on emergency procedures ensuring the safety of occupants, residents, and staff.
- 3.3.6.11. When necessary, IDPH staff will coordinate with IDOA in contacting dairy farms that require isolation of dairy animals (stored feed and shelter) potentially affected by a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.6.12. IDPH will coordinate information about the immediate radiological or nuclear emergency event area needed to assist IEMA-OHS for initiation of monitoring and sampling activities, including the locations of dairy farms, dairy and food processing plants, private wells, and non-community public water supplies.
- 3.3.6.13. IDPH will consult on the development and recommendation of protective actions on holding and/or disposal of milk and any potentially contaminated foods during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.6.14. IDPH will coordinate the dissemination of information to producers and providers regarding the condition of human food regulated by IDPH in radiological or nuclear emergency event ingestion zones based on Derived Intervention Levels (DIL) provided by IEMA-OHS.
- 3.3.6.15. IDPH will support the IEMA-OHS Public Information Officer (PIO) through the Joint Information Center (JIC) during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.6.16. IDPH will support the IEMA-OHS legislative liaison for communications with elected officials during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.



State of Illinois Emergency Operations Plan (IEOP)
Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials
Appendix X-1 Radiological Incident Management
Version: September 23, 2026

- 3.3.6.17. IDPH will coordinate assistance with the collection and dissemination of information on the overall health impacts of a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.6.18. IDPH will participate in the recovery planning group to advise on public health impacts of the radiological or nuclear emergency event.

3.3.7. Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT)

- 3.3.7.1. IDOT is responsible for the planning and construction of state and interstate highways, the maintenance and preservation of state and interstate highways, and reporting on possible road impediments along designated evacuation routes and responder entry routes on state and interstate highways during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.7.2. IDOT may be able to postpone road construction on state and interstate highways to ensure evacuation routes and responder entry routes stay accessible during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.7.3. IDOT may provide assets for supporting law enforcement authorities in directing evacuation of traffic and controlling access to sheltered and evacuated areas by barricading, signing, and staffing designated traffic and access control posts, including restricting access to state and interstate highways during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.7.4. IDOT will support the Illinois State Police (ISP) in establishing and marking detours, closing state and interstate highways, and posting signs designating evacuation routes during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.7.5. IDOT will support ISP in establishing traffic and access control points, moving barricades and equipment, maintenance, and debris removal on state and interstate highways for the most expedient and safe evacuation of the public from a radiological or nuclear emergency event area.



State of Illinois Emergency Operations Plan (IEOP)
Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials
Appendix X-1 Radiological Incident Management
Version: September 23, 2026

- 3.3.7.6. IDOT will be responsible for the coordination and deployment of appropriate traffic control signs on state and interstate routes during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.7.7. IDOT may be able to assist in coordinating the closure of access to areas to facilitate sampling and monitoring by the ONS Radiological Task Force during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.7.8. IDOT should coordinate waivers, exemptions, and permits regarding the movement of resources for the response and the determination of detours for permitted oversize and/or overweight loads during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.

3.3.8. Illinois State Police (ISP)

- 3.3.8.1. The primary responsibility of ISP is to assist local authorities in carrying out the functions of traffic and access control and law enforcement during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.8.2. During a radiological or nuclear emergency event, ISP will coordinate with state agencies and local law enforcement to identify the need for, and if necessary, provide site security, traffic control, scene assessment, hazard recognition, and communication of event conditions.
- 3.3.8.3. During a radiological or nuclear emergency event, ISP can provide trained and equipped personnel for radiation monitoring of areas in which law enforcement personnel are active and areas in which emergency workers are assigned.
- 3.3.8.4. ISP will coordinate monitoring of responder safety areas associated with a radiological or nuclear emergency event in which local law enforcement personnel are active and, if requested, areas in which local and state emergency workers are assigned.
- 3.3.8.5. ISP will coordinate support to local law enforcement officials in protective actions during a radiological or nuclear emergency event for evacuations, shelter-in-place actions, warnings, traffic, and access control.
- 3.3.8.6. During a radiological or nuclear emergency evacuation event, ISP can coordinate directing evacuation traffic onto appropriate roads and



State of Illinois Emergency Operations Plan (IEOP)
Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials
Appendix X-1 Radiological Incident Management
Version: September 23, 2026

through congested intersections, supplementing local law enforcement personnel.

- 3.3.8.7. ISP personnel can coordinate patrolling for traffic crashes or traffic bottlenecks to keep traffic moving at the fastest possible rate during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.8.8. ISP can coordinate staffing, traffic, and access control posts in conjunction with local law enforcement personnel at the perimeter of sheltered or evacuated areas for access control during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.8.9. ISP may be responsible for coordinating and providing security at evacuation and relocation sites during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.8.10. ISP can coordinate assisting local law enforcement agencies with law enforcement and crime control in evacuated areas and their peripheries during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.8.11. ISP personnel can coordinate assisting in warning the public to shelter in place or evacuate during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.8.12. ISP can coordinate its efforts with those of local law enforcement agencies to ensure that all areas of concern, rural and urban, have been warned of radiological threats during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.8.13. ISP can coordinate assisting in the provision of information to affected members of the public on radiation exposure rates during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.8.14. ISP can be available to coordinate patrolling areas in which state personnel are active and where state equipment is being stored or used during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.8.15. ISP may be responsible for coordinating and providing security at first responder congregation areas during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.

3.3.9. Illinois National Guard (ILNG)



State of Illinois Emergency Operations Plan (IEOP)
Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials
Appendix X-1 Radiological Incident Management
Version: September 23, 2026

- 3.3.9.1. ILNG's mission is to provide trained and disciplined forces for domestic emergencies and during emergency events upon request of IEMA-OHS.
- 3.3.9.2. During a radiological or nuclear emergency event, ILNG assists in coordinating logistical, transportation, and communication assets for forward-deployed units in the event-impacted areas.
- 3.3.9.3. ILNG can provide air assets to support radiation monitoring and characterization during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.9.4. ILNG will be able to support evacuation operations during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.9.5. ILNG will be able to support emergency medical transportation during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.9.6. ILNG will be able to support traffic and access control during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.9.7. ILNG can assist in route clearance and debris removal, to include removal of vehicles up to and including the size of a semi-truck with trailer, during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.9.8. ILNG will be able to support radiological decontamination during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.9.9. ILNG will be able to support radiological reception center operations, including monitoring and decontamination, during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.9.10. ILNG will be able to support law enforcement activities under the direction of ISP during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.9.11. ILNG has limited capability to support refuel operations in the field or to transport fuel from the Illinois Department of Central Management Services (CMS) depots during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.

3.3.10. Illinois Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM)



State of Illinois Emergency Operations Plan (IEOP)
Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials
Appendix X-1 Radiological Incident Management
Version: September 23, 2026

- 3.3.10.1. OSFM assists the fire services in the protection of life, property, and the environment through communication, education, inspection, investigation, certification, and licensing during radiological or nuclear emergency events.
- 3.3.10.2. OSFM will coordinate leading communications with fire services during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.10.3. OSFM will coordinate assisting in ensuring local fire and EMS resources are available to support response operations during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.10.4. OSFM coordinates with MABAS (Mutual Aid Box Alarm System) RED (Regional Emergency Dispatch) Center for deployment of MABAS assets during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.10.5. OSFM can coordinate conducting advisory inspections of buildings for compliance with the Life Safety Code during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.10.6. OSFM can coordinate inspecting petroleum and chemical storage tanks during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.10.7. OSFM can coordinate inspecting aboveground tanks containing combustible liquids or liquefied petroleum gas during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.

3.3.11. American Red Cross (ARC)

- 3.3.11.1. ARC may provide mass care services during a radiological or nuclear emergency event, including sheltering, mobile feeding or feeding at a fixed location, distribution of emergency supplies, and reunification efforts in coordination with whole community partners.
- 3.3.11.2. ARC coordinates its services with government agencies, voluntary agencies, and community-based partners providing disaster relief during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.11.3. ARC assists with reunification to help relatives and friends locate individuals who have been affected during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.



- 3.3.11.4. ARC will provide basic health and behavioral health services within each ARC shelter during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.11.5. ARC maintains a supply of shelter support items pre-positioned throughout the state of Illinois. Additional supplies and equipment are maintained in Disaster Field Supply Centers throughout the United States and may be available to support response to a radiological or nuclear emergency event in Illinois.

3.3.12. Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS)

- 3.3.12.1. MABAS is a statewide mutual aid response system for fire, EMS, and specialized incident operational teams.
- 3.3.12.2. MABAS teams are systematically designed to provide a quick response of emergency resources to stricken communities during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.12.3. MABAS coordinates emergency rapid response support for radiological monitoring and decontamination for the public and/or emergency workers during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.12.4. MABAS coordinates EMS resources for response personnel during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.

3.3.13. Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System (ILEAS)

- 3.3.13.1. ILEAS is a statewide law enforcement mutual aid organization with capabilities to support the state during a radiological or nuclear emergency event response.
- 3.3.13.2. ILEAS provides participating agencies with law enforcement manpower and equipment support during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.13.3. ILEAS can coordinate providing immediate extra law enforcement manpower and equipment at the scene of law enforcement emergencies over a broad area of coverage during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.



State of Illinois Emergency Operations Plan (IEOP)
Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials
Appendix X-1 Radiological Incident Management
Version: September 23, 2026

- 3.3.13.4. ILEAS can coordinate providing for a systematic response of law enforcement manpower teams by covering contractual responsibilities and liabilities during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.13.5. ILEAS equips and oversees multi-jurisdictional regional special teams throughout the State of Illinois with specialized manpower and equipment to support response operations during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.13.6. ILEAS has the capacity to coordinate with many different teams for enhanced communication and logistical support during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.

3.3.14. US Dept of Justice (DOJ) / Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

- 3.3.14.1. The United States Attorney General has lead responsibility for criminal investigation of terrorist acts.
- 3.3.14.2. The FBI serves as the lead federal agency for responding to threats from weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The FBI On-Scene Commander always retains the authority to take appropriate law enforcement actions during the response to a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.
- 3.3.14.3. FBI investigates and collects intelligence on WMD-related threats and events to prevent attacks and respond to events when they occur.
- 3.3.14.4. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has lead responsibility for criminal investigations of terrorist acts or terrorist threats by individuals or groups within the United States, including coordination of law enforcement activities to detect, prevent, preempt, and disrupt terrorist threats, including radiological or nuclear.

3.3.15. US Dept of Energy (DOE)

- 3.3.15.1. DOE has extensive radiological monitoring equipment and personnel resources for assembling and dispatching to the scene of a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.



State of Illinois Emergency Operations Plan (IEOP)
Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials
Appendix X-1 Radiological Incident Management
Version: September 23, 2026

- 3.3.15.2. DOE is responsible for deploying the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC) to coordinate federal airborne and ground-based radiological monitoring and assessment in support of local, state, and federal agencies responding to a non-nuclear power station emergency event.
- 3.3.15.3. DOE, National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), and US EPA provide the Nuclear Incident Response Team as a response capability for nuclear accidents and events.
- 3.3.15.4. DOE/NNSA entities available to provide radiological or nuclear emergency event support functions include:
 - 3.3.15.4.1. Aerial Measuring System (AMS).
 - 3.3.15.4.2. Accident Response Group.
 - 3.3.15.4.3. National Atmospheric Release Advisory Center (NARAC).
 - 3.3.15.4.4. Nuclear/Radiological Advisory Team (A-Team).
 - 3.3.15.4.5. Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (REAC/TS), and
 - 3.3.15.4.6. Radiological Assistance Program (RAP).
- 3.3.15.5. The United States Department of Energy (DOE) and National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) maintain a diverse array of authorities, responsibilities, and capabilities for responding to radiological or nuclear emergency events.

3.3.16. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

- 3.3.16.1. US EPA is responsible for coordinating the federal environmental response to events that occur at facilities not licensed, owned, or operated by a federal agency or an NRC Agreement State.
- 3.3.16.2. US EPA assists with radiological monitoring and sampling in the environment during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event, estimating the effects of radioactive release on health and the environment.



State of Illinois Emergency Operations Plan (IEOP)
Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials
Appendix X-1 Radiological Incident Management
Version: September 23, 2026

- 3.3.16.3. US EPA assists with non-nuclear power station-related recovery and re-entry guidance during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.
- 3.3.16.4. US EPA coordinates environmental radiological monitoring, sampling, and assessment for recovery during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event through FRMAC.
- 3.3.16.5. US EPA provides representation to the Nuclear Incident Response Team.
- 3.3.16.6. US EPA can also provide the following:
- 3.3.16.7. Airborne Spectral Photometric Environmental Collection Technology.
- 3.3.16.8. Radiological Emergency Response Team.
- 3.3.16.9. Mobile Environmental Response Laboratory.
- 3.3.16.10. Sample Preparation Laboratory.
- 3.3.16.11. RadNet Stationary and Deployable Monitors.
- 3.3.16.12. National Analytical Radiation Environment Laboratory.
- 3.3.16.13. Enhance the Radiological Ground Scanning System.
- 3.3.16.14. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) is responsible for coordinating the federal environmental response to radiological or nuclear emergency events that occur at facilities not licensed, owned, or operated by a federal agency or an NRC Agreement State. Illinois is an NRC Agreement State.

3.3.17. US Dept of Defense (DOD)/US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

- 3.3.17.1. DOD USACE provides response and cleanup support for radiological and nuclear events.
- 3.3.17.2. DOD USACE integrates and coordinates with other non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event responding agencies to perform radiological survey functions, gross decontamination, site characterization, contaminated water and debris management, and site remediation.



- 3.3.17.3. The United States Department of Defense (DOD) is responsible for coordinating federal actions for radiological or nuclear emergency events involving DOD facilities or materials.

3.3.18. US Dept of Homeland Security (DHS)/ Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

- 3.3.18.1. DHS/FEMA will coordinate the provision of federal non-radiological assistance to state and local governments during a significant radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.18.2. For a radiation emergency event requiring federal assistance, DHS/FEMA will establish a Federal Response Center (FRC) to serve as a local site for Federal Response Team interactions with state response agencies.
- 3.3.18.3. The United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is the principal federal agency for domestic radiological or nuclear emergency event management.
- 3.3.18.4. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is responsible for preparation for, protection against, and response to all-hazards emergency events, including radiological and nuclear emergency events.

3.3.19. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)

- 3.3.19.1. NRC serves as a coordinating agency for events at or caused by a facility licensed by the NRC or an NRC Agreement State.
- 3.3.19.2. NRC performs an independent assessment of the radiation emergency event site and assesses potential off-site consequences.
- 3.3.19.3. NRC provides advice regarding recommendations for protective measures, guidance, and support during a radiation emergency event.
- 3.3.19.4. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) performs an independent assessment of radiological or nuclear emergency events and potential off-site consequences, and as appropriate, provides recommendations concerning any protective measures.



3.3.20. US Dept of Agriculture (USDA)

- 3.3.20.1. USDA supports state and local authorities, along with federal agency efforts to ensure the safety and security of the commercial food supply by assisting in the planning and collection of agricultural samples within the non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event area and monitoring at the wholesale food level.
- 3.3.20.2. USDA assesses the damage and determines the non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event impact on crops, soil, livestock, poultry, and processing facilities.
- 3.3.20.3. USDA provides support and advice on the screening and decontamination of pets and farm animals that may have been exposed to or contaminated with radioactive material during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event, as well as the potential disposal of animal carcasses.
- 3.3.20.4. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) assesses damage to crops, soil, livestock, poultry, and processing facilities during radiological or nuclear emergency events and incorporates the findings into a damage assessment report and provides support and advice on the screening and decontamination of pets and farm animals that may have been exposed to or contaminated with radioactive material during radiological or nuclear emergency events.

3.3.21. US Dept of Health and Human Services (HHS) / US Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

- 3.3.21.1. FDA serves as a representative on the Advisory Team for Environment, Food, and Health that develops coordinated advice and recommendations on environmental, food, health, and animal health issues and concerns during non-nuclear power station radiation emergency events.
- 3.3.21.2. FDA provides laboratory capabilities and Derived Intervention Levels (DIL) for possible embargo of contaminated foodstuffs during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.



State of Illinois Emergency Operations Plan (IEOP)
Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials
Appendix X-1 Radiological Incident Management
Version: September 23, 2026

- 3.3.21.3. HHS provides additional support functions during radiological and nuclear emergency events.
- 3.3.21.4. The United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) provides advice for preventing or reducing exposure of the public and response personnel to radiation or radioactive materials during radiological or nuclear emergency events.

3.3.22. US Dept of Transportation (DOT)

- 3.3.22.1. US DOT provides technical advice and assistance on the transportation of radiological materials and the impact of a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event on the transportation infrastructure.
- 3.3.22.2. During a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event, the US DOT can provide technical advice, including recommendations for special permit situations.
- 3.3.22.3. The United States Department of Transportation (US DOT) provides technical advice and assistance on the transportation of radiological materials and the impact of radiological or nuclear emergency events on the transportation infrastructure and regulates the transportation of radioactive materials.

3.3.23. US Dept of Interior (DOI)

- 3.3.23.1. DOI provides personnel, equipment, and laboratory support to advise and assist in the evaluation of radioisotopes in the soil during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.
- 3.3.23.2. DOI provides advice and assistance in the development of geographical information systems (GIS) databases for analysis and assessment of contaminated areas during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.
- 3.3.23.3. United States Department of the Interior (DOI) provides resources, personnel, equipment, and laboratory support to advise and assist in evaluating processes affecting radioisotopes in soils during radiological or nuclear emergency events.

3.3.24. US Dept of Veterans Affairs (VA)



State of Illinois Emergency Operations Plan (IEOP)
Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials
Appendix X-1 Radiological Incident Management
Version: September 23, 2026

- 3.3.24.1. VA, in coordination with HHS, provides medical assistance utilizing the Medical Emergency Radiological Response Team during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.
- 3.3.24.2. Medical Emergency Radiological Response Team (MERRT) provides direct patient treatment along with assisting and training local health care providers in managing, handling, and treating radiation-exposed and contaminated casualties during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.
- 3.3.24.3. MERRT assesses the impact on human health from a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event and provides consultation and technical advice to local, state, and federal authorities.
- 3.3.24.4. United States Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), in coordination with HHS, provides medical assistance during radiological or nuclear emergency events using the Medical Emergency Radiological Response Team (MERRT).

3.3.25. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

- 3.3.25.1. CDC assists state and local authorities in protecting people's health by offering advice on steps that can be taken to reduce exposure to radiation during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.
- 3.3.25.2. CDC serves as the Chief Public Health Entity to respond to a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event, whether accidental or intentional.
- 3.3.25.3. CDC participates as a member of FRMAC.

3.3.26. Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC)

- 3.3.26.1. FRMAC is responsible for coordinating all federal ground and aviation-based environmental radiological monitoring, sampling, assessment, and product dissemination during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
- 3.3.26.2. FRMAC includes representation from DOE, US EPA, DOD, HHS/CDC, and other federal agencies as needed for a radiological or nuclear emergency event.



3.3.27. Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC)

- 3.3.27.1. IMAAC is a coordination element responsible for the production, coordination, and dissemination of federal atmospheric dispersion modeling and hazard predictions for an airborne portion of a hazardous material release during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.

3.3.28. National Atmospheric Release Advisory Center (NARAC)

- 3.3.28.1. NARAC is the primary provider of modeling for radiological and nuclear emergency events.

3.3.29. Advisory Team for Environment, Food, and Health (A-TEAM)

- 3.3.29.1. A-Team develops coordinated advice and recommendations on environment, food, health, and animal health matters during radiological and nuclear emergency events.
- 3.3.29.2. A-Team makes protective action recommendations during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.
- 3.3.29.3. The A-Team is composed of representatives from US EPA, USDA, HHS/FDA, CDC, and other federal agencies as needed for a radiological or nuclear emergency event.

4. Authorities

1. Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act (20 ILCS 3305) as amended.
2. 32 Illinois Administrative Code, as amended.
3. Radiation Protection Act of 1990, as amended.
4. Robert T. Stafford Act, as amended.
5. Directive from Governor James R. Thompson, 5/17/1979.
6. Nuclear Safety Law of 2004 (20 ILCS 3310), as amended.
7. Illinois Nuclear Safety Preparedness Act (420 ILCS 5), as amended.
8. Illinois Nuclear Facility Safety Act (420 ILCS 10), as amended.



State of Illinois Emergency Operations Plan (IEOP)
Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials
Appendix X-1 Radiological Incident Management
Version: September 23, 2026

9. Hazardous Materials Emergency Act (430 ILCS 50), as amended.

5. References

1. National Response Framework (NRF)
2. National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF)

6. Acronyms & Definitions

1. For all definitions and acronyms addressed in this plan, please refer to the IEOP Base Plan, Appendix X-7 Glossary of Terms.