



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
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OPNAVINST 3440.18  
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OPNAV INSTRUCTION 3440.18

From: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: PROCEDURES AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR MAJOR SHIPBOARD  
NON-NUCLEAR CASUALTIES WHILE IN PORT AT A U.S. NAVAL  
INSTALLATION OR A U.S. SHIP REPAIR OR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST N3040.5E (NOTAL)  
(b) OPNAVINST 3440.15D  
(c) OPNAVINST 3440.17A  
(d) NAVSEA Technical Publication S0570-AC-CCM-010/8010, Industrial Ship Safety  
Manual for Fire Prevention and Response (ACN-2/A) of 17 July 2018  
(e) OPNAVINST 5450.340A  
(f) OPNAVINST 4700.7L  
(g) OPNAVINST F3100.6J (NOTAL)

Encl: (1) Definitions  
(2) Response Procedures  
(3) Chain of Command  
(4) Reporting  
(5) Public Information

1. Purpose. To establish an emergency response command structure, define responsibilities, and provide procedures and reporting requirements for major shipboard non-nuclear casualties on U.S. Navy commissioned United States Ships, and in-service vessels manned by pre-commissioning units while in port at a U.S. naval installation or at a U.S. ship repair or construction activity.

2. Discussion

a. The size of in-port duty sections and scope of industrial work being performed while in port could render normal shipboard damage control protocols, systems, or equipment inoperable or incapable of combating a major shipboard casualty. A major shipboard non-nuclear casualty could cause significant personnel injury, equipment damage, a threat to the nuclear reactor plant on nuclear powered warships, a threat to a nuclear weapon on nuclear weapon capable warships, or result in members of the general population being exposed to hazardous materials. Current industrial work practices, fire safety procedures, shipboard casualty response procedures, and training are in place to minimize the probability of such an event. Even with such measures in place, there still exists a remote but real possibility that such a major casualty may occur.

b. As experienced in the May 2012 fire on United States Ship *Miami* (submarine, nuclear propulsion (SSN) 755), the Navy must be prepared to take the necessary actions in response to a casualty so that instances of injury or damage to the ship and surrounding facilities are contained to the extent possible. The Navy must also ensure that Federal, State, and local agencies are informed and are provided with recommendations for protecting the health and safety of the public. This requires the fleets, type commanders (TYCOM), Navy regions, Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEASYSCOM), and Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC) to develop response procedures, a clear command and control structure, and a command and control network infrastructure to support a coordinated response.

### 3. Applicability

a. This instruction applies to major shipboard non-nuclear casualties and all-hazards incidents on ships in commission and on in-service vessels manned by pre-commissioning units while in port at a U.S. naval installation or at a U.S. ship repair or construction activity. This instruction does not apply to ships at sea, in a foreign port, or on a domestic port visit at a non-government installation.

b. This instruction does not apply to nuclear reactor and radiological accidents. However, major shipboard non-nuclear casualties or all-hazards incidents may cause a nuclear or radiological concern aboard nuclear powered ships due to the scope and location of the casualty. Shipboard casualties that threaten the nuclear propulsion plant of U.S. nuclear powered warships are addressed using the procedures contained in reference (a).

c. This instruction does not apply to nuclear weapons accidents and incidents. However, major shipboard non-nuclear casualties may cause a nuclear weapons concern due to the scope and location of the casualty. Shipboard casualties that threaten nuclear weapons are addressed using the procedures contained in reference (b).

d. This instruction does not apply to the actions necessary to protect naval facilities and the base population from the effects of major shipboard non-nuclear casualties and all-hazards incidents. Shipboard casualties that threaten naval facilities and the base population are addressed in reference (c).

e. This instruction does not apply to United States naval ship vessels manned and operated by the Military Sealift Command or other commands.

4. Definitions. See enclosure (1).

## 5. Responsibilities

a. Primary, Area, Unified Area, and Custodial Commands. Must implement the provisions of this instruction, to specifically include the responsibilities in subparagraphs 5a(1) through 5a(5).

(1) Have emergency response plans that define specific response actions of personnel, identify necessary facilities and equipment, and provide applicable notification and operating procedures. The primary commander must take steps to ensure that plans established at the various levels of command are consistent, synchronized, and interoperable at all levels.

(2) Train and prepare designated responders to carry out their respective duties. A continuing training program must be established to maintain responder proficiency.

(3) Establish the facilities and equipment necessary to perform the command's responsibilities outlined in this instruction.

(4) Conduct or support periodic major casualty drills (e.g., major fire and flooding casualties) to demonstrate emergency response capabilities and identify areas needing improvement in plans, facilities, equipment, and training. These drills must be thoroughly critiqued to determine the underlying causes of areas of weakness, and the results of these critiques must be formally documented. Short and long-term corrective actions must be put in place to make needed improvements, and commands must perform follow-up evaluations during subsequent drills or training events to ensure deficiencies are corrected.

(5) Commands may incorporate or utilize the response functions and capabilities of other commands or agencies, provided the appropriate support agreements (e.g., memorandums of understanding or agreement, mutual aid agreements, inter-Service support agreements) are established. Commands must ensure that support agreements are coordinated with other commands in the geographical area that may have or require similar agreements.

b. Primary Command. The primary command is responsible for oversight of the area command, unified area command (if applicable), and the custodial command for emergency response planning and execution of major shipboard non-nuclear casualties within their designated area. For commissioned and in-service ships, primary command responsibility rests with the fleet or Navy component commander. The primary command may designate alternate area or unified area commands due to unique circumstances within a geographic area. This designation must be in writing. The primary command also has a responsibility to:

(1) designate area command(s) and establish their required responsibilities;

(2) ensure custodial commands are trained and equipped to respond to a major shipboard non-nuclear casualty and have appropriate agreements in place with the area command to obtain additional support when needed;

(3) provide oversight and periodically evaluate the planning program of area and custodial commands to validate the effectiveness of plans, training, and exercises; and

(4) support periodic major casualty drills (e.g., major fire or flooding casualties) to demonstrate emergency response capabilities; identify areas needing improvement in plans, facilities, equipment, training; and ensure the smooth transition to a nuclear reactor or nuclear weapon accident response per references (a) and (b), should conditions warrant.

c. Area Command. The area command is responsible for coordinating support to the ship and providing services to include public affairs, civil authority liaison, logistics, engineering, environmental, safety, and health services. The area command's other responsibilities are listed in subparagraphs 5c(1) through 5c(4).

(1) Periodically interface with the civil authorities responsible for protecting the health and safety of the public in close proximity to the naval installation or ship repair or construction activity. Adhering to all security requirements, interface with civil authorities should include periodic briefings, drill observation, ship tours, and drill participation.

(2) Maintain emergency response plans to support custodial commands. These plans must contain procedures for notification, coordination, and communications, and must be consistent with this instruction and the procedures of the applicable primary command. Emergency response plans must specify procedures for notification of civil authorities in the event of an incident and meet the requirements of section 3.2.4 of reference (d), or any other applicable guidance.

(3) Coordinate emergency response training with supporting region and installation commands.

(4) Support periodic major casualty drills (e.g., major fire or flooding casualties) to demonstrate emergency response capabilities and identify areas needing improvement in plans, facilities, equipment, and training.

d. Unified Area Command. Commands under a unified area command must act as a single organization to provide the best support for the in-hull incident commander. This may be achieved with a unified structure and an integrated emergency response organization. When practical, the unified area command should be co-located in a single operations center.

e. Region Commands. Region commands are responsible for providing needed support to primary, area, custodial, and installation commands. Additional required responsibilities of the region commands are listed in subparagraphs 5e(1) through 5e(5).

(1) Maintain emergency response plans to support primary, area, custodial, and installation commands. These plans must contain procedures for notification, coordination, and communications and, where practical, should be consistent across applicable installations within the region. Further, these plans must be consistent with the plans of the applicable primary and area commands.

(2) Train and prepare designated responders to carry out their respective duties. In addition, participate in planning, training, and drills conducted by area, unified area, and custodial commands.

(3) When requested, identify available equipment and facilities, and direct personnel to participate in the applicable area or unified area command's emergency response organization.

(4) When designated by the primary command, perform the functions of the area or unified area command.

(5) Support periodic major casualty drills (e.g., major fire or flooding casualties) to demonstrate emergency response capabilities and identify areas needing improvement in plans, facilities, equipment, and training.

f. Custodial Command. The custodial command has responsibility for executing actions prescribed in applicable casualty response procedures. The custodial command must also:

(1) develop casualty procedures consistent with those of the primary command, applicable area command, TYCOM, ship repair or construction activity, and other supporting agencies;

(2) receive training on performing the duties and responsibilities of an in-hull incident command from the applicable ship repair or construction activity or TYCOM; and

(3) support periodic major casualty drills (e.g., major fire or flooding casualties) to demonstrate emergency response capabilities and identify areas needing improvement in plans, facilities, equipment, and training.

g. In-Hull Incident Command. The in-hull incident command is responsible for setting the goals and objectives of the in-hull casualty actions to control and combat the casualty.

h. Installation Command. The installation command is responsible for providing needed support to area and custodial commands. This support must include security, fire response,

emergency medical services, on-base protective and precautionary actions, transportation, tug service, communications, and public works services. Installation commands retain response authority for the non-shipboard aspects of all-hazards incidents, consistent with reference (c). Additional required responsibilities of the installation commands are listed in subparagraphs 5h(1) through 5h(5).

(1) Maintain emergency response plans that define the normal support that would be provided to the in-hull incident command. These plans must contain procedures for notification, coordination, and communications, and must be consistent with this instruction and the procedures of applicable area or unified area commands.

(2) Train and prepare designated responders to carry out their respective duties. In addition, these commands must participate in planning, training, and drills conducted by area, unified area, and custodial commands.

(3) When requested, identify available equipment and facilities and direct personnel to participate in the applicable area or unified area command's response organization.

(4) When designated by the primary command, perform the functions of the area or unified area command.

(5) Support periodic major casualty drills (e.g., major fire or flooding casualties) to demonstrate emergency response capabilities and identify areas needing improvement in plans, facilities, equipment, and training.

i. CNIC. CNIC is responsible for coordinating assistance from the appropriate region and installation commands both internal and external to the affected Navy region. CNIC must ensure that region and installation command leadership are trained on the contents of this instruction, and participate in respective area or unified area command planning, training, and major shipboard casualty drills.

j. NAVSEASYSCOM. Per reference (e), NAVSEASYSCOM is the technical authority for the design and construction of U.S. Navy ships, submarines, submersibles, and other water craft, and their respective equipment and systems, including interfaces with other systems command systems and equipment. NAVSEASYSCOM is the operating agent and technical authority for naval shipyards and regional maintenance centers (RMC). NAVSEASYSCOM will develop planning and response elements for major shipboard non-nuclear casualties. These elements must include the emergency response structure and requirements for training and qualification of emergency responders at NAVSEASYSCOM managed ship repair or construction activities; maintenance of equipment and facilities; development of response procedures; and conduct of drills. These requirements are passed to private ship repair or construction activities via contract by the supervisor of shipbuilding or RMC, in conjunction with the training and qualifications

provided to region and installation first responders provided by CNIC. For a major shipboard non-nuclear casualty in port at a U.S. naval installation or at a U.S. ship repair or construction activity, it is NAVSEASYSCOM's responsibility to:

- (1) ensure the requirements of this instruction are included in ship repair and modernization contracts by subordinate naval supervising authority organizations;
- (2) provide technical support and assistance to applicable commands, including command and control bridge lines and networking infrastructure; and
- (3) interface with other Federal agencies if required for assistance in support of the response effort.

k. Naval Supervising Authority. Per reference (f), the naval supervising authority is the NAVSEASYSCOM organization (e.g., supervisor of shipbuilding, RMC, or naval shipyard) having inherent NAVSEASYSCOM technical and contracting warrants. The naval supervising authority will provide the oversight required to ensure that work in the assigned availability is authorized, controlled, executed and verified to be in compliance with applicable technical requirements and policies, including those in this instruction. For industrial availabilities where a naval supervising authority is not assigned, the duties of the naval supervising authority will normally be assigned to the immediate superior in command for the affected vessel(s) or as designated by the primary commander. Naval supervising authority commanding officers (CO) must provide a senior naval supervising authority representative in person as a member of the area or unified area commander's command staff.

l. Naval Support Activity. For the purposes of this instruction, when there is a naval support activity that is not also an installation command, the naval support activity will fulfill the role of installation commander.

m. Other Commands. When requested by the primary command, area command, region command, CNIC, or NAVSEASYSCOM, other commands must participate in the applicable response planning. In most cases, this support will include identification of available equipment and facilities, or directing personnel to participate in the applicable response organization.

n. Civil Authorities. Civil authorities are responsible for protecting the health and safety of the personnel outside of U.S. military installations.

6. Response Procedures. See enclosure (2).

7. Chain of Command. See enclosure (3).

8. Reporting. The reporting requirements are found in reference (g). See enclosure (4).

9. Public Information. See enclosure (5).

10. Records Management

a. Records created as a result of this instruction, regardless of format or media, must be maintained and dispositioned for the standard subject identification codes 1000 through 13000 series per the records disposition schedules located on the Department of the Navy/Assistant for Administration (DON/AA), Directives and Records Management Division (DRMD) portal page at <https://portal.secnav.navy.mil/orgs/DUSNM/DONAA/DRM/Records-and-Information-Management/Approved%20Record%20Schedules/Forms/AllItems.aspx>.

b. For questions concerning the management of records related to this instruction or the records disposition schedules, please contact the local records manager or the DON/AA DRMD program office.

11. Review and Effective Date. Per OPNAVINST 5215.17A, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations, Fleet Readiness and Logistics (CNO N4) will review this instruction annually on the anniversary of its issuance date to ensure applicability, currency, and consistency with Federal, Department of Defense, Secretary of the Navy, and Navy policy and statutory authority using OPNAV 5215/40 Review of Instruction. This instruction will be in effect for 5 years, unless revised or cancelled in the interim, and will be reissued by the 5-year anniversary date if it is still required, unless it meets one of the exceptions in OPNAVINST 5215.17A, paragraph 9. Otherwise, if the instruction is no longer required, it will be processed for cancellation as soon as the cancellation is known following the guidance in OPNAV Manual 5215.1 of May 2016.

12. Information Management Control. The reporting requirements contained in paragraph 8 and enclosure (4) are exempt from reports control by SECNAV Manual 5214.1 of December 2015, part IV, subparagraph 7g.



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Releasability and distribution:

This instruction is cleared for public release and is available electronically only via Department of the Navy Issuances Web site, <http://doni.documentservices.dla.mil/>



## DEFINITIONS

1. All-Hazards Incident. Consistent with reference (c) and DoD Instruction 6055.17 of 13 February 2017, any incident, natural or manmade, that warrants action to protect the life, property, health, and safety of personnel.
2. Area Command. The command assigned responsibility for planning, controlling, directing, and coordinating Navy activity responses to a major shipboard non-nuclear casualty while the ship is in port at a U.S. naval installation or at a U.S. ship repair or construction activity. The area command is designated based on the ship's location. Different area commands may be assigned within the same port depending on specific considerations. Unless otherwise designated by the primary command:
  - a. for ships in-port at a U.S. naval installation other than a public shipyard, the installation CO is designated as the area command;
  - b. for ships in port at a U.S. privately-owned ship repair or construction activity, the naval supervising authority is designated as the area command;
  - c. for ships at a public shipyard located on a naval installation, the installation and naval supervising authority COs are designated the unified area command; and
  - d. for ships in an industrial availability at a U.S. naval installation other than a public shipyard, the installation and naval supervising authority COs are designated the unified area command.
3. Civil Authorities. Federal, state, local, and tribal officials in the areas potentially affected by the casualty or all-hazards incident.
4. Custodial Command. The command having custody of the Navy vessel, including its equipment and material. For commissioned Navy ships, the ship's CO is the custodial command, and serves as the incident commander for in-hull actions. For in-service vessels, the CO of the pre-commissioning unit is the custodial command, and serves as the incident command for in-hull actions.
5. Industrial Availability. A construction, maintenance, or modernization period where shipboard industrial work is performed or managed by a ship repair or construction activity under the contractual and technical authority of a naval supervising authority.
6. Installation Command. A naval shore command subordinate to a region command that has homeported ships or is anticipated to have regular visits by commissioned or in-service naval ships.

7. In-Hull Incident Command. For commissioned ships and in-service Navy vessels, the ship's CO or officer in charge serves as the in-hull incident command and is supported by the senior fire chief or senior fire officer (e.g., fire and emergency services fire chief) and the ship repair or construction activity or installation project superintendent (if applicable). Reference (d) establishes an incident management structure for shipboard fire emergencies during industrial availabilities that is consistent with this model, and it should be applied to other types of major shipboard non-nuclear casualties for all Navy ships in U.S. Navy ports. The in-hull incident command is further supported by the area commander or unified area commander.

8. Major Shipboard Non-Nuclear Casualty. Any major shipboard incident (e.g., major fire, flooding, weapons casualty) that could result in significant injuries, major equipment damage, or which may result in any member of the general population exceeding exposure limits of hazardous constituents. Shipboard refers to on, inside, or immediately adjacent to the ship.

9. Naval Supervising Authority. The single naval activity responsible for the contract administration, project management, technical authority, and quality assurance of work accomplished by activities working within the assigned industrial availability or new construction contract.

10. Primary Command. The activity responsible for controlling, directing and coordinating all Navy responses to major shipboard non-nuclear casualties at a U.S. naval installation or at a U.S. ship repair or construction activity. Primary command responsibility rests with:

a. Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command for ports on the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico in the U.S. Northern Command area of responsibility;

b. Commander, Pacific Fleet for Pacific Ocean ports in the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command and the U.S. Northern Command areas of responsibility;

c. Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Europe-Africa for ports in the U.S. European Command and the U.S. Africa Command area of responsibility;

d. Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Central Command for ports in the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility; and

e. Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Southern Command for ports in the U.S. Southern Command area of responsibility.

11. Ship Repair or Construction Activity. The shipbuilder or lead maintenance activity that performs industrial work (maintenance, repair, modernization, inactivation, or construction) on Navy vessels. This includes naval shipyards, RMCs, Trident refit facilities, ship repair facilities, fleet maintenance activities, private repair shipyards, and new construction shipyards.

12. Supported Command. The command experiencing the casualty.
13. Supporting Commands. All commands providing resources, guidance and oversight to the supported command.
14. Unified Area Command. When the area command is optimized by establishing a unified command structure that includes the installation commander and the naval supervising authority commander. For example, during an industrial availability, the ship repair or construction activity has the responsibility to execute the fire response plan as directed by reference (d), and the installation commander has responsibility for emergency response on his or her base per reference (c). In this example, both commands must act in unison to provide the best support for the in-hull incident command. This is best achieved with a unified structure and an integrated emergency response organization. When practical, unified area command should be co-located in a single operations center.

## RESPONSE PROCEDURES

Upon notification of a major shipboard non-nuclear casualty or all-hazards incident involving a commissioned or in-service Navy vessel while in port at a U.S. naval installation or at a U.S. ship repair or construction activity, commands must execute these response procedures. The applicable fleet commander or Navy component commander as primary command has overall lead to invoke the response procedures in this instruction and notify all involved organizations to respond accordingly.

### 1. Primary Command

- a. Initiate all applicable actions prescribed in the command's emergency response plan, direct affected subordinate commands to initiate all applicable actions, and notify all involved organizations to respond per this instruction.
- b. Provide overall leadership for the response.
- c. Notify and obtain assistance from NAVSEASYSKOM and CNIC.
- d. Ensure that timely reports are made per enclosure (4) of this instruction.
- e. Ensure press releases are properly coordinated and approved prior to release per reference SECNAVINST 5720.44C.
- f. Designate one knowledgeable, senior representative as the official spokesperson for the Navy at the scene, if necessary, based on the extent of the casualty.
- g. In cases when the scope of the off-site response actions exceeds or is anticipated to exceed the resources of civil authorities, ensure reasonable assistance is provided to civil authorities as they carry out their responsibilities to protect the health and safety of the public. In cases when civil authorities may require area command assistance under immediate response circumstances, ensure any reasonable immediate response actions are provided to the local community, city, and state to protect the health and safety of the public are per OPNAVINST 3440.16E.
- h. Request and coordinate assistance from other naval commands as appropriate. In cases when the scope of the off-site response actions exceeds or is anticipated to exceed the resources of the area command and local civil authorities, coordinate with the appropriate region command for support.

2. Area Command

a. Initiate all applicable actions prescribed in the command's emergency response plan and direct affected subordinate organizations to initiate all applicable actions.

b. Take immediate action to minimize the effect of the casualty, including protection of life and property ashore. If appropriate, determine and direct on-base protective and precautionary actions, such as directing on-base personnel to remain indoors or move upwind of the casualty.

c. Collect and assess environmental samples to determine if the casualty poses an immediate health risk to the general public or exceeds Federal protective action guides outlined in the latest edition of the Environmental Protection Agency Emergency Response Air Monitoring Guidance Tables.

d. Evaluate the casualty and determine the type and nature of public notification, if any, that is appropriate.

(1) Develop initial and any follow-up public information releases using protocols defined here-in. Public information releases should be staffed with other applicable naval commands while still meeting timeline requirements in reference (d), unless the accident poses an immediate health risk to the general public.

(2) Provide appropriate civil authorities with public information statements prior to providing to the news media.

(3) In cases when the casualty poses an immediate health risk to the general public, recommend immediate protective actions for the public and issue an immediate notification to civil authorities. An essential part of this notification is assurance that every possible precaution has been or is being taken to reduce the potential hazard to a minimum.

(4) In cases when the casualty does not pose an immediate health risk to the general public, propose to the primary command, CNIC, and NAVSEASYSCOM appropriate recommendations for protecting the health and safety of the public and reducing the exposure of hazardous material to the public.

e. Make timely reports per enclosure (4) of this instruction.

f. Obtain technical assistance from NAVSEASYSCOM, and consult with local NAVSEASYSCOM and TYCOM representative(s), if available. Obtain assistance from the region command for additional resources to respond to the incident or casualty.

g. Implement, to the maximum extent practicable, the applicable actions in the affected ship's casualty procedures that the ship cannot perform.

h. Provide information and data concerning the casualty to civil authorities.

i. In cases when the scope of the off-site response actions exceeds or is anticipated to exceed the resources of civil authorities, ensure any reasonable assistance is provided to civil authorities as they carry out their responsibilities to protect the health and safety of the public. In cases when civil authorities may require area command assistance under immediate response circumstances, ensure any reasonable immediate response actions are provided to the local community, city, and state to protect the health and safety of the public are per OPNAVINST 3440.16E.

j. If needed resources are not available from within local naval organizations, coordinate with the primary command, region command, CNIC, and NAVSEASYSKOM to determine other sources for required resources.

3. Custodial Command

a. Initiate all applicable actions prescribed in the command's casualty plan.

b. Take immediate action to minimize effects of the casualty.

c. Make an initial report per enclosure (4) of this instruction.

d. Serve as in-hull incident command and coordinate emergency response actions with the area command and local emergency response personnel.

e. Direct any press inquiries to the area command.

4. CNIC. Coordinate assistance from region commands and installation commands within the affected Navy region. Obtain assistance from other region commands if assistance is unable to be provided by the affected region.

5. Region Command. Initiate emergency response plans and provide the primary, area, unified area, custodial, and installation commands with needed support.

6. Installation Command

a. When not designated as area or unified area command, initiate emergency response plans and provide the area, unified area, and custodial commands with needed support to include, but not be limited to, facilities, security, fire response, emergency medical services, on-base protective and precautionary actions, transportation, tug service, communications, and public works services.

b. For ships in-port at a U.S. naval installation, serve as the area or unified area command when so designated by the primary commander.

7. Chief of Naval Information (OPNAV N09C). Provide press releases to national and international news outlets, monitor news media activity, and address questions from news outlets using media products.

8. NAVSEASYCOM

a. Provide technical support, oversight, assistance, and coordination of resources and response actions to the casualty, including interface with other Federal agencies, if required, in conjunction with the primary, area, unified area, and custodial commands, CNIC, and other supporting commands.

b. Maintain the capability and activate command and control bridge lines and networks to connect all organizations involved in casualty response so that all off-site support and oversight can be properly coordinated. Bridge lines, such as command, engineering technical, environmental safety and health, liaison, logistics, and public affairs, will be established as necessary to provide support to the area or unified area command and custodial command.

c. Notify and share response information with other organizations that have response capabilities and responsibilities prescribed herein.

d. For incidents where the scope of off-site response actions exceeds or is anticipated to exceed the resources of civil authorities and support from military commands, provide support to the area or unified area command with requests for assistance and coordination of resources from other sources.

e. Coordinate final approval of public information statements, including coordination with OPNAV N09C.

9. Ship Repair or Construction Activity (when not designated as the area command). In support of the area or unified area commander:

a. activate the engineering technical branch,

b. provide qualified personnel to support the area command operations center emergency response organization, and

c. provide on-scene and logistic support as required.

10. Other Commands. Provide any reasonable assistance requested from the primary, custodial, installation, and region commands, and from CNIC or NAVSEASYCOM.

CHAIN OF COMMAND

1. The chain of command is provided graphically in figure 1 of this enclosure. As the in-hull incident commander, the ship's CO controls all damage control efforts on board the ship. The CO is assisted by a fire department senior fire chief or officer and naval supervising authority project superintendent (if applicable).
2. The area or unified area commander will remain in constant contact with the in-hull incident command. All requests for additional resources, special equipment, or technical expertise will be passed through the area commander. The area commander will man all bridge lines.
3. Bridge lines for non-nuclear major casualties have been established by NAVSEASYSKOM. Each lead organization will have a member monitoring the command bridge. The bridge line numbers for each lead organization are listed in table 1.

	Lead Organization	Primary Line	Backup Line
Command Bridge	Area or Unified Area Command	(877) 691-8641 Code 1944887	(866) 564-0627 Code 1191678
Engineering Technical	NAVSEASYSKOM	(866) 793-3813 Code 8960121	(877) 923-7508 Code 7205395
Environ, Safety & Health	NAVSEASYSKOM	(877) 914-4695 Code 4987721	(877) 914-4697 Code 3182181
Public Affairs	TYCOM	(877) 678-5522 Code 6543085	(877) 686-1280 Code 2734429
Logistics	CNIC	(877) 952-7456 Code 8671467	(866) 500-6408 Code 2119890
Liaison	NAVSEASYSKOM	(877) 548-7561 Code 6250470	(877) 934-9315 Code 6050332

Table 1 - POC information

4. The command bridge is controlled by the area or unified area commander. The area or unified area commander will determine the protocol for command bridge updates.
5. Director, Naval Nuclear Propulsion (CNO N00N and NAVSEA 08) and Director, Strategic Systems Programs (DIRSSP) will monitor any non-nuclear casualty in the vicinity of Navy nuclear power plants or weapons. NAVSEA 08 or DIRSSP may invoke references (a) or (b) at their discretion. When transferring control from the construct of this instruction to those of references (a) or (b), the senior NAVSEA 08 or DIRSSP representative will use the non-nuclear command to ensure a smooth and orderly transfer of information and responsibilities.



6. Since the fleet commander and TYCOMs may be thousands of miles from the incident, much of the command functions fall on the area or unified area commander. The fleet commanders and TYCOMs are expected to take a very active role in oversight within the command bridge line.

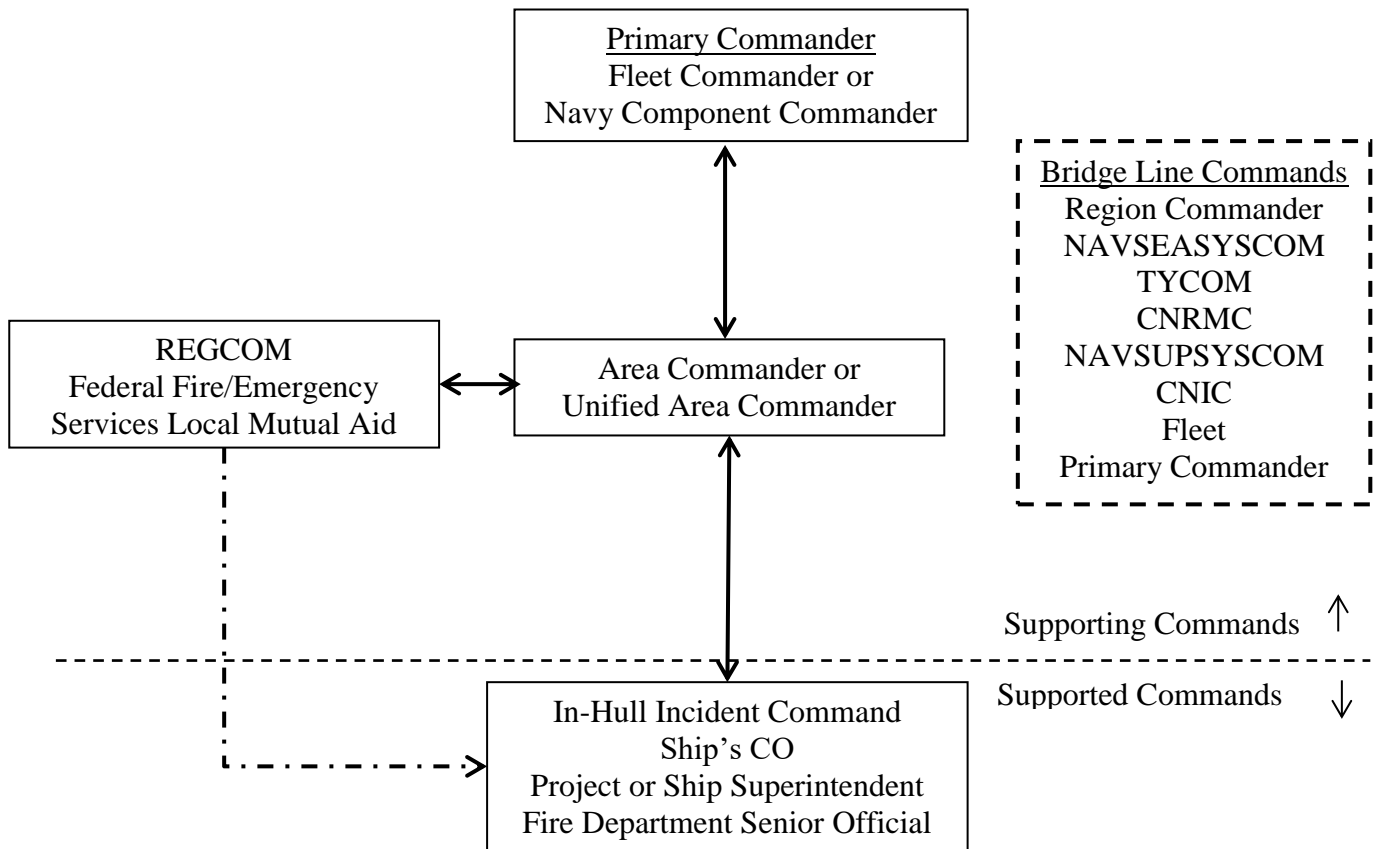


Figure 1 - Chain of Command

<u>LEGEND</u>	
REGCOM:	Region Commander
CNRMC:	Commander, Navy Regional Maintenance Center
NAVSUPSYSCOM:	Naval Supply Systems Command

## REPORTING

### 1. Report Symbols

a. Messages reporting major shipboard non-nuclear casualties where national-level interest is indicated must be submitted to the National Military Command Center as operational report (OPREP)-3 PINNACLE, per reference (g).

b. Major shipboard non-nuclear casualties of high level U.S. Navy interest are to be reported to the fleet command center and Navy operation center as OPREP-3 NAVY BLUE per reference (g).

c. The OPREP-3 NAVY UNIT SITREP (situational report) reporting system is used to report major shipboard non-nuclear casualties that do not meet the OPREP-3 PINNACLE or OPREP-3 NAVY BLUE reporting criteria, or to augment these reports per reference (g). Included in this category are those that are likely to give rise to inquiries by the public and press.

d. While the OPREP-3 reporting system is the primary external reporting system that the command will use until it files its last OPREP-3 report for the casualty, critical information reports and mishap reports constitute exceptions that are addressed in reference (g).

2. Report Classification. Written reports submitted under the provisions of this instruction must be appropriately classified as required by reference (g).

### 3. Reporting Responsibility

a. The area or unified area command must make initial and supplemental reports per reference (g) in coordination with the custodial command.

b. The custodial command must immediately inform the area or unified area command of an incident, providing as much of the information called for in the message format as possible.

c. For ships in port or maintenance activities, voice reports should also be made to local base and ship repair activity representatives per local procedures in addition to those reports required by reference (g).

d. Submission of initial reports should not be delayed if all required items of information are not known. Rather, report what is known immediately and report remaining items as they become known.

e. Primary commands and area or unified area commands may submit supplementary reports in place of subordinate commands if they so choose.

4. Reports Precedence. In almost all cases, the initial report will be a voice report, although a message report may be used if no other expedient means are available. Telephone and message reports must be submitted per reference (g).
5. Supplementary Reports. Submit progress reports containing information reflecting action being taken at the scene relative to changing conditions of the event. These reports should be submitted by telephone or message as significant information becomes available, and should be updated as frequently as practicable, but at no more than 24 hour intervals until operations at the scene are complete.
6. Distribution of Reports. Reports from primary, area, unified area, and custodial commands must include the addressees listed in reference (g).
7. Final Report. After completion of required investigations of the casualty, all commands responding to the casualty must document the facts, timeline, and lessons learned. A final consolidated report must be forwarded to the Chief of Naval Operations by the primary command, per OPNAVINST 5102.1D. The report must include the findings and recommendations developed during investigations of the casualty.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

1. Purpose

a. The purpose of communicating with civil authorities is to provide these authorities with information on the shipboard non-nuclear casualty and to provide recommendations on protective and precautionary actions for the public. Updated information must be provided to civil authorities as this information may alter the actions under consideration or being implemented.

b. Press statements are made to provide an accurate account of the accident to the public and to prevent unnecessary concern.

c. Personnel must be trained to not comment independently to any news media, to personnel not engaged in accident response activities, or via social media since the statements they make out of context could result in actions contrary to the public's best interest.

2. Limitations

a. No classified information may be released to the public unless necessary to ensure public safety. Classified information must be limited to only what is required for public safety.

b. Public information releases must be staffed and approved per SECNAVINST 5720.44C unless the accident poses an immediate health risk to the general public.

c. Whenever possible, public information releases must be shared with civil authorities prior to release.

d. Public affairs has the lead on releasing of timely and updated information through their chain of command.