



Federal Response Assets

NARAC (National Atmospheric Release Advisory Center - U.S. DOE)

Mission/Function

Provide timely and accurate real-time assessment advisories to emergency managers from actual or potential hazardous, nuclear or chemical material releases into the atmosphere.

Delivery

- NARAC supported sites - first plots can be delivered in as short as five to ten minutes after the accident information is received.
- Non-supported sites - no longer than one to two hours.

REAC/TS (Radiological Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site - U.S. DOE)

Mission/Function

Provide 24/7 availability to deploy and provide emergency medical services at incidents involving radiation anywhere in the world.

Provide advice and consultation on radiation emergency medicine from its Oak Ridge, Tenn., headquarters or at the scene of an incident.

Deployment

- On call 24/7 to offer its expertise on managing the medical component of a radiation incident.
- Each team consists of a physician, nurse/paramedic and a health physicist

RAP (Radiological Assistance Program - U.S. DOE)

Mission/Function

To make U.S. Department of Energy resources and expertise available to organizations responding to incidents involving radioactive materials.

Deployment

- RAP team members normally arrive at the scene within four to six hours after notification.
- Is usually the first National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) responder for assessing the emergency situation and deciding what further steps should be taken to minimize the hazards of a radiological emergency.
- Additional RAP teams and resources can be deployed as necessary.
- A fully configured RAP team consists of a team leader, a team captain, four health physicists, survey/support personnel and a public information officer.
- Regional team based in Chicago equipped for radiological monitoring and assessment, support for monitoring and decontamination, and public information.

FRMAC (Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center - U.S. DOE)

Mission/Function

Coordinate and manage all federal radiological monitoring and assessment activities during major radiological emergencies within the United States in support of state, local and tribal governments through the lead federal agency (LFA).

Deployment

National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) may respond to a state or LFA request for assistance by deploying a radiological assistance program (RAP) team. If the situation requires more assistance than RAP can provide, upon request NNSA will activate a FRMAC mission.

The FRMAC deploys as a phased response:

- CMRT I is “wheels up” within four hours after activation.
- CMRT II deploys within 12 hours of activation.
- CMRT III is underway within 24 hours of activation.

[CMRT - Consequence Management Response Team]

If required, the full interagency FRMAC can be operational in 24-36 hours after the LFA or state has asked for help.

AMS (Aerial Measuring System - U.S. DOE)

Mission/Function:

Provide rapid response to radiological emergencies with helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft equipped to detect and measure radioactive material deposited on the ground.

Deployment

- Fixed-wing aircraft are used to determine the path of the radioactive plume and to determine the location of any ground contamination.
- Helicopters are used to perform detailed surveys of any ground contamination.
- Four-wheel drive vehicle-based radiation detection system, named KIWI, can be used to develop highly detailed maps of any ground contamination.

This fact sheet is designed to augment planning for an emergency response to an incident at a nuclear generating plant; it does not supersede any plans, procedures or guidelines currently in use.