

Federal Response Assets

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

Mission/Function

NARAC provides emergency managers with timely and accurate real-time assessment advisories from actual or potential hazardous nuclear or chemical material releases into the atmosphere.

Delivery

- For NARAC supported sites, the first plots can be delivered as quickly as 5 to 10 minutes after the accident information is received.
- For non-supported sites delivery will take no longer than one to two hours.

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

Mission/Function

REAC/TS deploys and provides emergency medical services at incidents involving radiation anywhere in the world, 24/7.

REAC/TS also provides advice and consultation on radiation emergency medicine from its Oak Ridge, Tennessee headquarters or at the scene of an incident.

Deployment

- REAC/TS is 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.

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

Mission/Function

RAP makes 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 4 to 6 hours after notification.
- RAP 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.
- A regional team based in Chicago is equipped for radiological monitoring and assessment, support for monitoring and decontamination, and public information.

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

Mission/Function

FRMAC coordinates and manages 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

The 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, NNSA will activate a FRMAC mission upon request.

The FRMAC deploys as a phased response:

- Consequence Management Response Team (CMRT) I is “wheels up” within four hours of activation.
- CMRT II deploys within 12 hours of activation.
- CMRT III is underway within 24 hours of activation.

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

Aerial Measuring System (AMS) - 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 the location of any ground contamination.
- Helicopters are used to perform detailed surveys of any ground contamination.

The four-wheel drive vehicle-based radiation detection system known as KIWI can be used to develop highly detailed maps of any ground contamination.