

# Radiological Emergency Preparedness Response Assets



## 55<sup>th</sup> CST (55<sup>th</sup> Civil Support Team - Minnesota National Guard):

- Plume modeling and plume tracking teams.

## Contact Numbers for all DOE Assets:

Either of the numbers below can be used to request any of the DOE assets – both numbers do not need to be called.

### Radiological Assistance Region V

- 630-252-4800  
(Ask for Regional Response Coordinator)

### Emergency Response Office of DOE

- 202-586-8100

## 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:

- ARAC-supported sites - first plots can be delivered in as short as 5 to 10 minutes after the accident information is received.
- Non-supported sites - no longer than one to two hours.

## 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 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:

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.

The FRMAC deploys as a phased response:

- **CMRT I** is “wheels up” within 4 hours after 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 in 24-36 hours after the LFA or state has asked for help.

## 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

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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

## 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 is 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.