



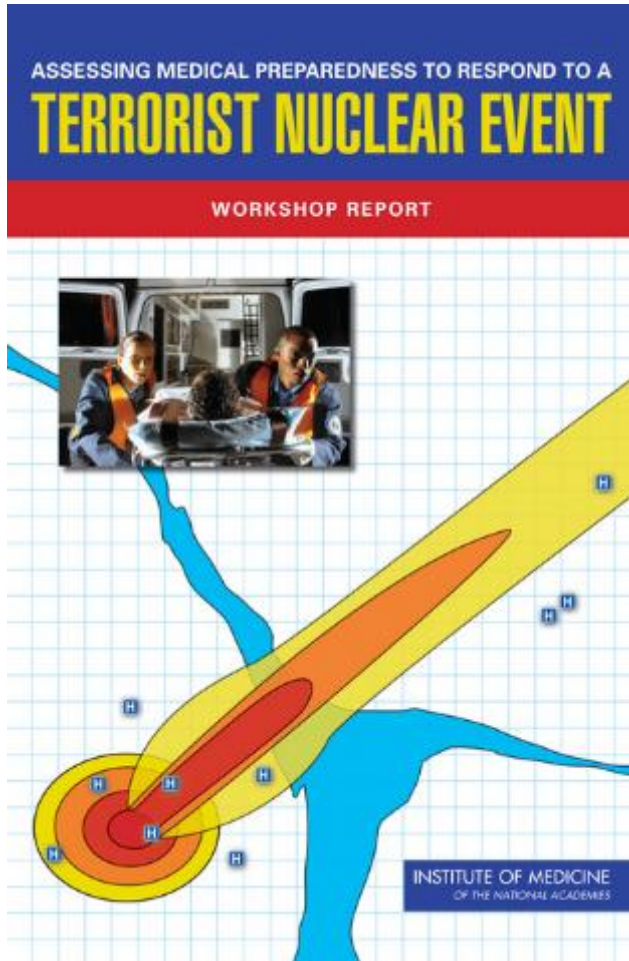
Federal Planning for Nuclear Incidents

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Findings

- Local and state responses would be overwhelmed immediately and it would be several days or a week before federal and other resources could be fully mobilized
- Large urban areas and their states have are only beginning to think about what they should do to prepare for a possible IND detonation.
- There is a lack of awareness at the local level about what assets would be available and the process. More planning and exercising for an IND detonation contingency is needed.
- It is not clear what “prepared” to respond to the medical and public health consequences of an IND detonation means





Report Card



FEMA found that more than 80 percent of urban areas reported that their emergency operations plans were well-suited to meet the challenges presented during large-scale or catastrophic incidents; however, fewer than half expressed confidence that specific RDD and IND response plans annexed to their emergency operations plans were adequate to manage such attacks

FEMA, Nationwide Plan Review: Fiscal Year 2010 Report to Congress (Washington, D.C.: July 2010)

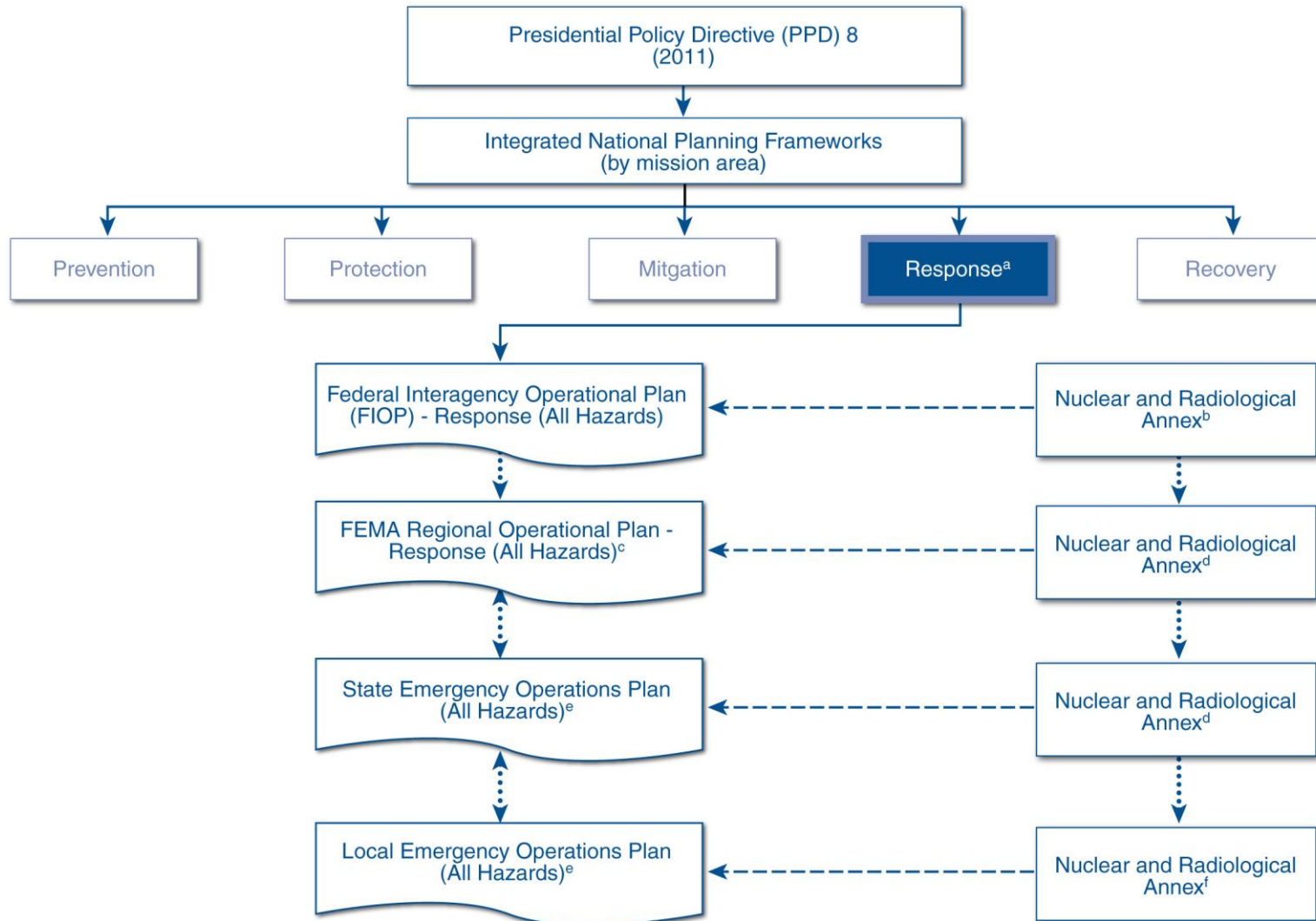
Number and Percentage of 27 Major Cities with Specific Radiological Dispersal Device (RDD) or Improvised Nuclear Device (IND) Response Plans

Type of hazard	Hazard-specific plans completed	Hazard-specific plans in development	No hazard-specific plans completed or in development	Planning for this hazard is not-applicable
RDD	11 (41%)	6 (22%)	10 (37%)	0 (0%)
IND	8 (30%)	8 (30%)	10 (37%)	1 (3%)

GAO-13-736 Nuclear Terrorism Response Plans



Planning for the Response



- Direct relationship between jurisdictional levels
- Collaborative planning effort
- - - Jurisdictional levels have the discretion to include a nuclear and radiological annex to their operational or operations plan



Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex



- Annex to the Response and Recovery Federal Interagency Operational Plans
- Provides guidance and serves as a reference for federal agency planning efforts involving nuclear/radiological incidents.
- Identifies preparedness coordination entities
 - Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee (FRPCC)
 - Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (REPP)
- Lays out a concept of operations for interagency support for response to a nuclear or radiological incident, including
 - Primary authority and roles and responsibilities for Federal response
 - Coordination with state and local government & jurisdictional Federal agencies
 - Additional Federal agency capabilities
 - Support and coordination elements



KEY FEDERAL AGENCY CAPABILITIES

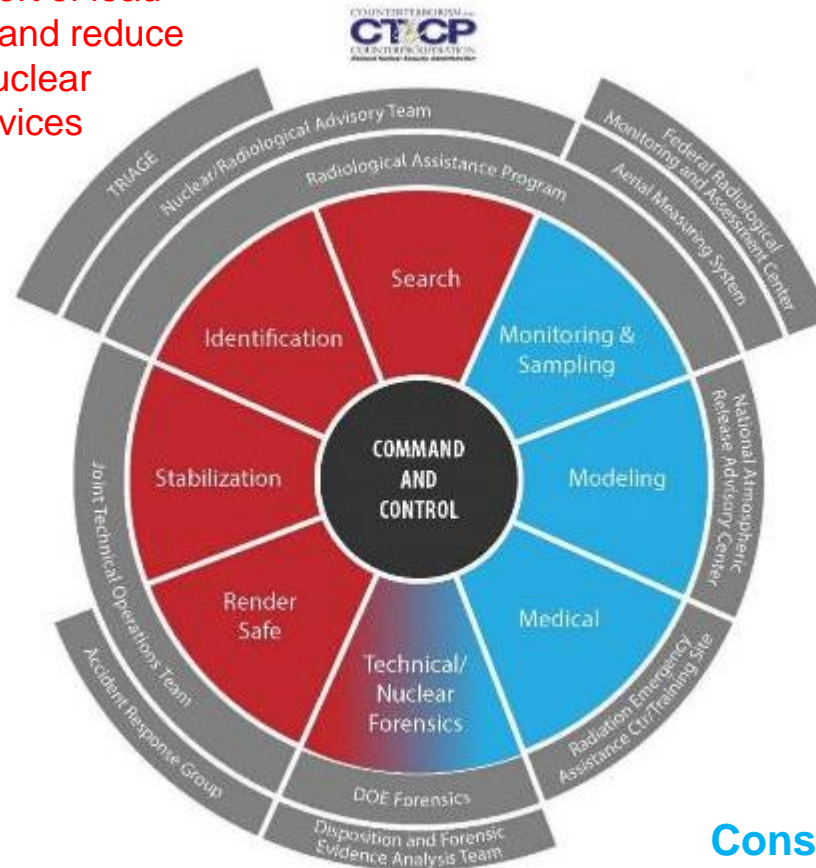


Department of Energy



Crisis Response:

Technical operations in support of lead Federal agencies to counter and reduce the threat associated with nuclear weapons and radiological devices



Consequence Management:

Provide timely, technical-defensible, and actionable information to key leader and decision-makers in response to a nuclear or radiological incident



Model

National Atmospheric Release Advisory Center (NARAC)

- Transport and diffusion models simulate the release and predict the extent of the hazard.
- 3-D modeling system with continuous representation of terrain.
- Combines the model with data collected from the field and real-time meteorological conditions.

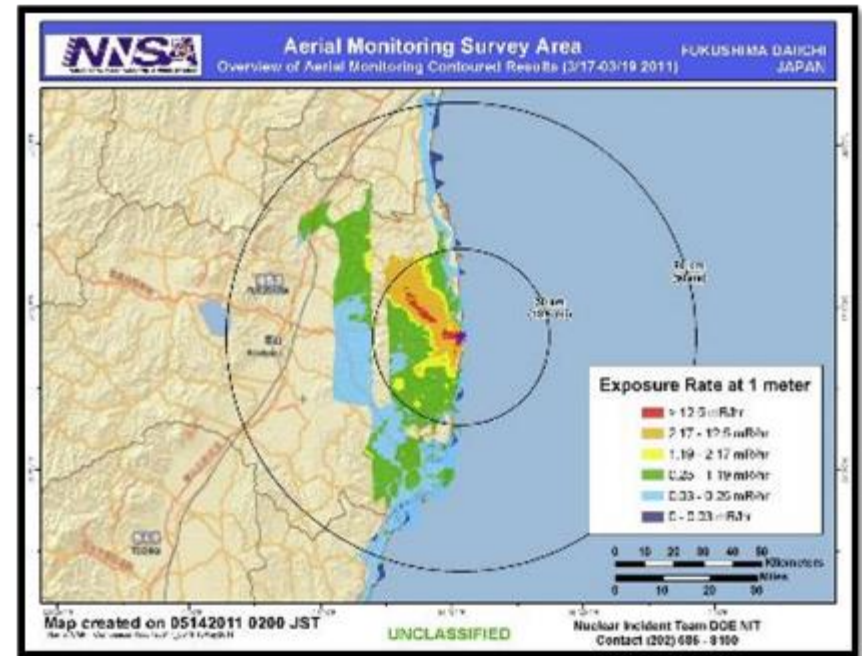




Measure



Aerial Measuring System (AMS)



Radiological Assistance Program (RAP)





Measure/Assess



Consequence Management Response Team (CMRT)

- Assessment scientists to assist in creating data products
- Geographical Information Systems (GIS) equipment and personnel for creating map products
- Health & Safety for supporting the FRMAC responders
- Monitoring & Sampling personnel and equipment to support FRMAC field teams.
- Laboratory Analysis equipment and personnel
- Logistics support for FRMAC teams



Advanced deployment by initial assessment team




Consequence Management Home Team (CMHT)

- **Remote Sensing Lab (RSL)**
 - Technical and Federal Team Leaders
 - Operations Specialists
 - GIS Specialist
 - Assessment Scientists
 - Product Scientists
- **LLNL/NARAC Support**
- **Assessment Scientists from**
 - Sandia National Laboratories
 - Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
 - Los Alamos National Laboratory





Medical Management

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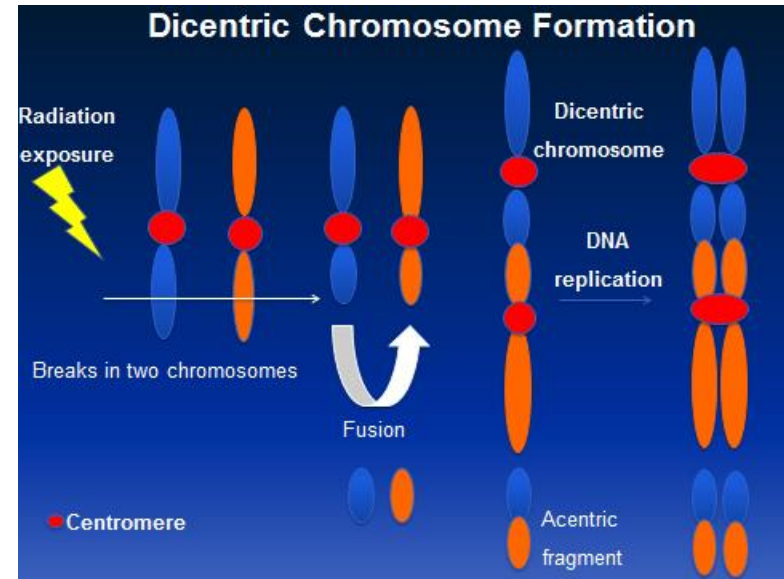
150 East Vance Road

REACTS
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The Medical Aspects of Radiation Incidents
4th Edition

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Cytogenetic Biodosimetry Laboratory (CBL)





CBRN Response Enterprise Capabilities

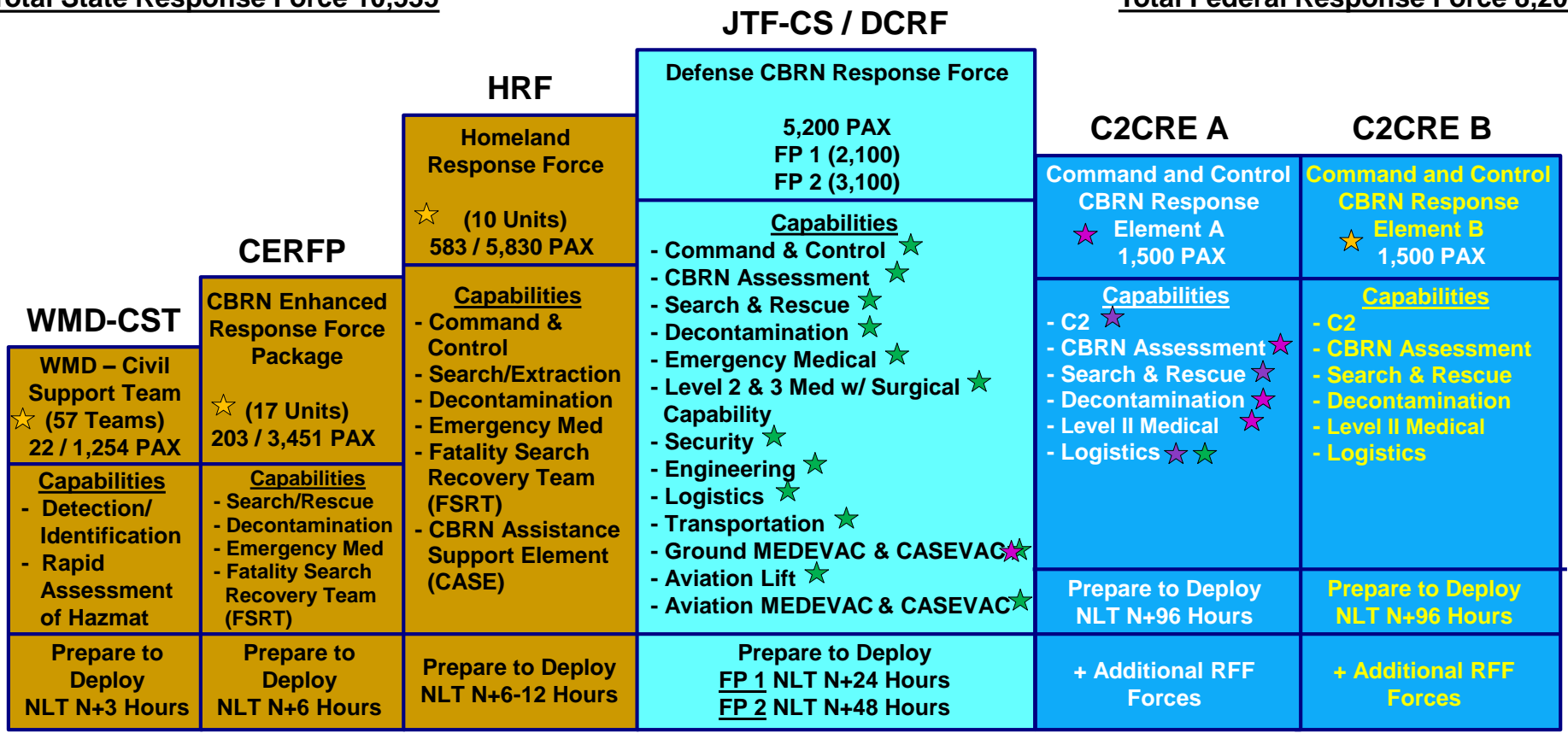


State Response

Federal Response

Total State Response Force 10,535

Total Federal Response Force 8,200



★ T32
 ★ SAD / T32
 ★ SAD / T32
 ★ T10 / Active Component
 ★ T10 / Active Component
 ★ SAD / T32 / T10
★ 100% AGR

 ★ T10 / Reserve Component
 ★ T10 / Reserve Component

← Dedicated Forces

Allocated Forces →

Medical Emergency Radiological Response Team (MERRT)

- Secretary, Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) established the VHA Medical Emergency Radiological Response Team (MERRT) for medical support to be provided under Executive Order (EO) 12657 (1988).
- Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 8 (Health and Medical Services) of the National Response Framework (NRF). MERRT listed by name in the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex (NRIA) of the NRF
- Veterans Healthcare Administration (VHA) Health Care Professionals located in strategic areas across the USA, all full time employees
- Operates under the VHA Office of Emergency Management (VHA OEM)
- 33 team members at full Team strength: Current: 17 Health Physicists, 8 Physicians, 3 Area Emergency Managers



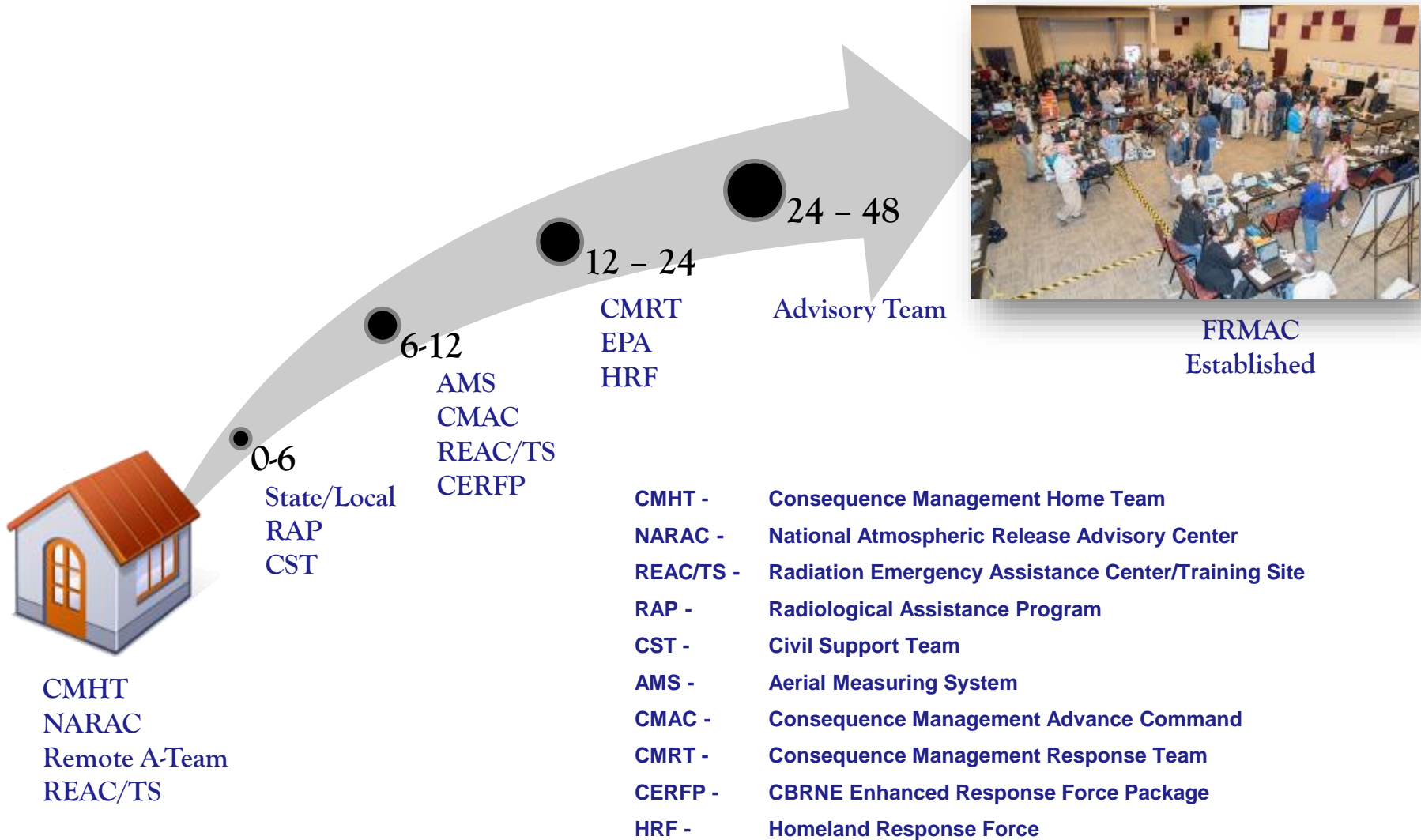


Support & Coordination Elements



- Federal Radiological Monitoring & Assessment Center (FRMAC)
- Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC)
- Advisory Team for Environment, Food & Health (A-Team)
- Nuclear/Radiological Incident Task Force (NRITF)

Asset Response Timeline





QUESTIONS?