

# Illinois Emergency Operations Plan

## Annex 24 – Radiological Incident Management

Illinois Emergency Management Agency

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## **Annex 24 – Radiological Incident Management**

Primary Agency:	Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA)
Supporting Agencies:	Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC) Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDOA) Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) Illinois Department of Central Management Services (CMS) Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS) Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) Illinois State Police (ISP) Illinois National Guard (ILNG) Office of the State Fire Marshall (OSFM)
Supporting Organizations:	American Red Cross (Red Cross) Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS) Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System (ILEAS)
Federal Agencies:	US Dept of Justice (DOJ)/Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) US Dept of Energy (DOE) US Dept of Defense (DOD)/US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) US Dept of Homeland Security (DHS) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) US Dept of Agriculture (USDA) US Dept of Health and Human Services (HHS) US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) US Dept of Transportation (DOT) US Dept of Interior (DOI) US Dept of Veterans Affairs (VA) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC) Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC) National Atmospheric Release Advisory Center (NARAC) Advisory Team for Environment, Food, and Health (A-TEAM)



## I. Introduction

### A. Purpose

1. Provide strategic and operational guidance for response and recovery to non-nuclear power station radiation emergencies, including but not limited to those as defined by the Radiation Protection Act of 1990.

### B. Scope

1. This annex does not address response to nuclear power generating station events, which are found in the Illinois Plan for Radiological Accidents (IPRA) Core Plan.
2. State management of radiation emergency events is scalable and modular based on the scope and magnitude of event.
3. For purposes of this annex, the Radiological Task Force (RTF) will be inclusive of the Radiological Response Group (RRG), Radiological Emergency Assessment Center (REAC), Radiation Measurement and Analysis (RMA) Laboratories and DNS Liaisons to State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and County Emergency Management Agencies.
4. This annex does not address finance and administrative management, found in IEOP Annex 18, Finance and Administrative Management.
5. This annex does not address mass care; see Annex 7, Mass Care.
6. This annex does not address public information; see Annex 5, External Affairs.

### C. Policy

1. Implementation of this annex will not supersede federal laws, rules, regulations and guidance.
2. Procedures of utilization, control and use of state resources will incorporate and/or consider operational priorities that include, but are not limited to:
  - a) Protection of life;
  - b) Public health and safety;
  - c) Property protection; Environmental protection;



- d) Restoration of essential utilities;
  - e) Restoration of essential program functions, and
  - f) Coordination as appropriate.
3. The DNS Officer in Charge (OIC) will provide the SEOC with a DNS Liaison (LNO).
  4. For the purposes of radiation emergency event management and response, the RTF will report to the DNS OIC or designee.
  5. State agency personnel will be trained to the assigned mission and made aware of potential risks involved.
  6. Individual agencies and organizations are responsible for training their own personnel.
  7. The governor or designee will authorize and direct the use of state resources to provide support and assistance to response and recovery efforts after consideration of both priority need and cost.
  8. This annex supplements policy and procedures contained in the IEOP and may be implemented independent of other planning documents.
  9. For the purposes of this annex, SEOC level radiation emergencies are intentional or unintentional occurrences requiring a multiagency emergency response effort to protect life, property or the environment and the following definitions will apply:
    - a) Incident Management begins with initial response to a radiation emergency event and includes assessment of the event and field-level coordination and management of assets, equipment, personnel, procedures and communications operating with the IEMA organizational structure.
    - b) Consequence Management begins with activities provided by other agencies, the owner of the affected facility and private vendors outside of the IEMA organizational structure to mitigate damage, treat victims, restore essential services, initiate cleanup and provide relief.

#### D. Situation Overview

1. A non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event has occurred or has the potential to occur, impacting critical infrastructure, the public,



the environment and/or economic condition of the state.

E. Assumptions

1. An organized system for coordinating and managing non-nuclear power station radiation emergency events is required.
2. Impacted areas are not fully identified and/or characterized.
3. Local Authorities Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) and the private sector are requesting state assistance.
4. Private sector, voluntary and community-based organizations will work cooperatively with state agencies.
5. Force Security and Protection (FS&P) for access to and egress from non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event impact areas will be established.
6. Initial notification of non-nuclear power station radiation emergency events will come from credible, recognized sources or unverified sources of information.
7. Local AHJs and private sector organizations will be fully engaged and capable of providing timely, accurate and actionable information and intelligence.
8. Non-nuclear power station radiological emergency events may occur without recognition or notification of local, state or federal authorities, delaying response.
9. Public anxiety, lack of awareness and/or panic will complicate the response.
10. Depending on size, scope and complexity of the non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event significant shortfalls may occur in state and local resources.

II. Concept of Operations

A. General

1. For routine work hours, program specific notifications will be made in accordance with IEMA Operations (Ops) Center Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).





2. For after duty hour notifications, the DNS OIC is the Agency's primary representative for all responses to non-nuclear power station inquiries.
  3. The DNS OIC or designee will recommend SEOC and/or RTF activation to the SEOC Manager. DNS OIC or designee and will compile a Common Operating Picture (COP).
  4. For the purposes of continuity of command, the SEOC Manager will maintain coordination of consequence management and resource system operations; while the DNS OIC or designee will coordinate non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event response management.
- B. Notifications, Alerts and Warnings (NAW)
1. NAW of state agencies and organizations will be carried out in accordance with IEOP Appendix 3, X-1 Notification, Alert and Warning.
  2. The DNS OIC or designee will notify necessary personnel of activations in accordance with internal SOPs.
  3. Primary and support agencies are responsible for internal and support partner NAW.
- C. Activation
1. Upon activation of the SEOC, the DNS OIC or designee will assign an SEOC DNS LNO to staff the SEOC DNS LNO desk.
  2. The DNS OIC or designee may activate appropriate elements of the RTF based on scope and magnitude of non-nuclear power station radiation emergency events.
- D. Communications
1. Communications throughout response and recovery will be conducted in accordance with standard operating procedures and managed using established procedures, processes and policy outlined in IEOP Annex 3: Communications.
  2. Communications will be conducted in a National Incident Management System (NIMS) compliant manner utilizing clear-text and frequencies coordinated with the SEOC.
- E. Resource Management and Logistics
1. Resource management and logistics will be carried out in accordance



with IEOP Annex 9: Resource Management and Logistics.

2. Resource management includes mutual aid and assistance agreements, the use of federal and state teams and resource mobilization protocols.

F. Reporting Requirements

1. Information, intelligence and situation reporting will be conducted in accordance with the SEOC SOP Management and Coordination.
2. Reporting requirements will be coordinated and managed through the SEOC in accordance with state and federal laws, rules, regulations, policies and procedures.

G. Implementation Requirements

1. Implementation of non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event operations is predicated on approval of site safety guidelines, exposure guidelines, standards, rules, regulations and guidance.
2. Coordination and sustainment requirements for radiation emergency events must be fully addressed prior to implementation in accordance with IEOP Annex 9: Resource Management and Logistics.

H. Organization

1. Direction and Control
  - a) State agencies and external organizations retain operational control of their resources.
  - b) The SEOC is the single point of coordination for state support of non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event management operations upon implementation of the IEOP.
  - c) The SEOC Manager, in coordination with DNS OIC or designee may augment the RTF by establishing a Line of Effort (LOE) for non-nuclear power station radiation emergency events.
  - d) The SEOC Manager, the DNS OIC or designee may coordinate the use of county or local AHJ resources assigned missions and tasking for non-nuclear power station radiation emergency events.
  - e) The DNS OIC or designee will coordinate with local, state, federal and private organizations in developing non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event response plans and processes.



## 2. Coordinating Elements

- a) The SEOC Manager, in coordination with the DNS OIC or designee, will manage personnel for response based on the scope and magnitude of the non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.
- b) For the purposes of support to local or state tactical operations, an Incident Management Team (IMT) may be assigned under the direct coordination and management of Emergency Management Assistance Team (EMAT).
- c) State Unified Area Command (SUAC) and State Area Commands (SAC) in support of non-nuclear power station radiation emergency events may be deployed by the SEOC to coordinate information and resource requirements.
- d) Coordination between private sector organizations and state damage assessment organizations will be maintained through the SEOC and Business Emergency Operations Center (BEOC).

## 3. Federal Coordination

- a) Under a Presidential Declaration of a major disaster or emergency, the SEOC in consultation with the DNS OIC or designee will coordinate the inclusion of federal assets in the state's non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event management operations.

## III. Roles and Responsibilities

### A. Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA)

1. The primary responsibility of IEMA is to facilitate the overall emergency management program of the state. IEMA is dedicated to safeguarding the people and property of Illinois through emergency preparedness, training and coordination of response and recovery actions to disasters and emergency events.
2. IEMA's DNS RTF may be deployed and directed from the DNS OIC or designee to support assessment of the non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event and provide appropriate protective action recommendations (PARs) through the REAC.
3. RRG personnel perform field radiological functions of confirmatory event



assessment, monitoring and decontamination associated with any non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.

4. During a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event RMA Laboratory personnel receive and assess submission of environmental and food samples, verify sample priorities and technical expectations with REAC and RRG personnel.
5. RMA personnel conduct initial screening and characterization of samples, perform specific radiochemical procedures and other laboratory sample preparation processes and interpret and report gross material activity, isotopic identifications and quantified sample activity to REAC and federal partners.
6. The operational extent of RTF staffing is contingent upon the nature and severity of the non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.

B. Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC)

1. The ICC Transportation Bureau, Railroad Section, is the primary state unit for coordinating access by railroad to the area of a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.
2. ICC will assist in evacuation, if necessary, by coordinating with train dispatch offices controlling rail traffic in the affected area, so that evacuation routes are not blocked.
3. ICC acts as a liaison to the US DOT Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) and the rail industry and is the lead state regulatory agency for hazardous materials, including radioactive material and transportation via rail.

C. Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDOA)

1. In accordance with IEOP Annex 7, Appendix 6; Household Pets and Service Animals, IDOA will provide operational guidance, coordination, processes and strategies for state operations in support of the health, welfare and safety of household pets and service animals in a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.
2. During response to a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event, through various departmental bureaus, IDOA will be responsible for coordinating the following:
  - a) Monitor sick livestock, safe housing and disposition of livestock and the release of livestock for market.



- b) Assist with the collection of samples for analysis including crops, grains, feeds, seeds and fertilizer.
  - c) Inspect animal feed mills and take samples for laboratory analysis.
  - d) Inspect grain warehouses.
  - e) Supervise all meat and poultry processing and distribution.
  - f) Inspect and monitor all egg producers and processors.
  - g) Inspect, sample and analyze horticultural products.
- D. Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR)
- 1. IDNR will coordinate warning and evacuating visitors on IDNR lands near the non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event site as advised by the SEOC Manager or designee.
  - 2. Personnel from the IDNR Division of Law Enforcement, augmented by other law enforcement personnel, will support traffic and access control and law enforcement activities in the non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event area.
  - 3. IDNR Division of Law Enforcement will also be responsible for the radiation exposure control on IDNR personnel under their jurisdiction and following established Dosimetry Control Officer procedures.
  - 4. During a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event IDNR will provide information regarding the status of hunting and fishing restrictions and wildlife activity and migratory patterns.
  - 5. IDNR will consult with other agencies on the development and recommendation of protective actions and will provide advice and assistance to the tourist industry and sport hunting and fishing groups regarding limitations on recreational activities.
  - 6. Upon request, IDNR will assist DNS in the collection of fish, wildlife and environmental samples deemed necessary as part of the assessment process following any release of radioactive material to the environment.
- E. Illinois Department of Central Management Services (CMS)
- 1. CMS will assist IEMA in the procurement of resources needed, including translators, interpreters, security and recruitment of state employees available for special assignments during a non-nuclear power station



radiation emergency event.

2. CMS will coordinate the use of CMS managed state facilities, property and provide mobile vehicle maintenance support.
3. CMS will coordinate the purchase of state and federal surplus property.

F. Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS)

1. During a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event IDHS will coordinate assistance to help their customers meet basic needs, cope with illness, emergencies or other event related challenges.
2. IDHS will coordinate assistance in identifying translators, interpreters and staff experienced in communicating with those who have functional needs and diverse populations.
3. During a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event IDHS will provide support and coordination as outlined in the IEOP and all its accompanying annexes and appendices.

G. Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH)

1. During a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event IDPH will provide technical assistance and coordination for planning and implementing the evacuation of health care facilities, obtaining emergency medical services where needed, assuring safe healthy living conditions at evacuation sites and providing additional consultation and technical assistance as needed.
2. IDPH will support IEMA by providing assistance in assuring the safety of food, non-community public water and dairy products during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.
3. Appropriately trained and equipped IDPH staff will provide assistance to DNS RRG for plume monitoring, sampling and other non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event response operations.

H. Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT)

1. During a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event, consistent with the IPRA Core Plan; IDOT will support state and local authorities with traffic and access control and re-entry.
2. The primary duty of IDOT Personnel during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event will be to provide for the most expedient and



safe evacuation of the public from the event area.

3. IDOT personnel will support law enforcement authorities in directing evacuation and re-entry traffic during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.
  4. IDOT personnel will assist in controlling access to sheltered, evacuated and re-entry areas during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event utilizing barricades, signage and staffing designated traffic and access control posts.
  5. IDOT will be responsible for closing state routes, posting signs, designating evacuation routes, providing access control, maintaining and removing debris on the state routes and maintaining clear roads during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.
  6. IDOT will coordinate allocation of resources to support Illinois State Police highway operations during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.
- I. Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA)
1. IEPA will collect meteorological and atmospheric contaminant data and make long range studies of environmental conditions during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.
  2. In the event of a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event; any water supply, sewage treatment plant, waste disposal site, as well as the soil and air and other natural and man-made items may become contaminated by radioactive materials. IEPA has the authority to investigate, serve notice of non-compliance and seal a public water supply facility if it finds that an emergency condition exists creating an immediate danger to health.
  3. At the request of IEMA, IEPA will exercise its authority to prevent potential ingestion of radioactive contaminants through drinking water.
  4. IEPA field personnel will be available for mission assignments outside the immediate area of the non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event. These mission assignments will generally consist of sampling environmental media outside of the immediate non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event area to assure there is no radiological contamination present.
- J. Illinois State Police (ISP)



1. During a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event, ISP will coordinate with state agencies and local law enforcement to identify the need for, and if necessary, provide:
    - a) Site security and traffic control in coordination with local law enforcement.
    - b) Early assessment, hazard recognition and communication of accurate event conditions.
    - c) Assistance with crime scene processing.
    - d) Assistance to local coroners for body identification.
  2. ISP in conjunction with IDOT is the lead agency for hazardous materials, including radioactive materials transportation via highways. ISP provides assessments, reports and documents for US DOT/IDOT civil penalties for hazardous materials highway transportation violations.
  3. During a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event ISP can provide trained and equipped personnel for radiation monitoring of areas in which law enforcement personnel are active and areas in which emergency workers are assigned.
- K. Illinois National Guard (ILNG)
1. During a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event ING provides assistance in coordinating logistical, transportation and communication assets for forward deployed units in the event impacted area.
  2. ING can provide air assets to support radiation monitoring and plume disposition and characterization during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.
  3. ING can provide assistance in identifying forward operating areas.
  4. ING can provide evacuation support and emergency medical transportation.
  5. ING can provide assistance in traffic and access control along with supporting other law enforcement activities.
  6. ING can support radiation monitoring in the environment, of response personnel and/or of the general public during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.





7. ING can support decontamination of response personnel and/or the general public during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.
- L. Office of the State Fire Marshall (OSFM)
1. OSFM provides assistance to the fire services in the protection of life, property and the environment through communication, education, inspection, investigation, certification and licensing.
  2. OSFM will assist in ensuring local fire and EMS (emergency medical services) resources are available during non-nuclear power station radiation emergency events.
- M. American Red Cross (ARC)
1. ARC provides mass care services for evacuees and emergency workers during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event including:
    - a) Sheltering;
    - b) Mobile feeding or feeding at a fixed location, and
    - c) Bulk distribution of relief supplies.
  2. ARC operates a disaster welfare inquiry system to assist relatives and friends in locating individuals who have been victims during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.
  3. All other activities outlined under Annex 7, Mass Care and its appendices.
- N. Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS)
1. MABAS provides emergency response support for radiological monitoring and decontamination for the general public and/or emergency workers during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.
  2. MABAS provides EMS resources for the RRG and other forward deployed assets during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.
- O. Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System (ILEAS)
1. ILEAS provides participating agencies with law enforcement manpower and equipment support during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.



P. Other State Agencies and Organizations

1. Provide support as outlined in IEOP and its accompanying annexes and appendices.

Q. US Dept of Justice (DOJ)/Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

1. United States Attorney General has lead responsibility for criminal investigation of terrorist acts.
2. FBI serves as lead federal agency for responding to threats from weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The FBI On-Scene Commander always retains the authority to take appropriate law enforcement actions during the response to a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.
3. FBI investigates and collects intelligence on WMD related threats and events to prevent attacks and respond to events when they occur.

R. US Dept of Energy (DOE)

1. DOE has extensive radiological monitoring equipment and personnel resources for assembling and dispatching to the scene of a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.
2. DOE is responsible for deploying the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC) to coordinate federal airborne and ground based radiological monitoring and assessment in support of local, state and federal agencies responding to a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.
3. DOE, National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) and US EPA provide the Nuclear Incident Response Team as a response capability for nuclear accidents and events.
4. DOE/NNSA entities available to provide radiological or nuclear emergency event support functions include:
  - a) Aerial Measuring System (AMS);
  - b) Accident Response Group;
  - c) National Atmospheric Release Advisory Center (NARAC);
  - d) Nuclear/Radiological Advisory Team (A-Team);
  - e) Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (REAC/TS),



and

- f) Radiological Assistance Program (RAP).
5. US EPA entities available to provide radiological or nuclear emergency event support functions include:
- a) Airborne Spectral Photometric Environmental Collection Technology;
  - b) Radiological Emergency Response Team;
  - c) Mobile Environmental Response Laboratory;
  - d) Sample Preparation Laboratory;
  - e) RadNet Stationary and Deployable Monitors;
  - f) National Analytical Radiation Environment Laboratory , and
  - g) Enhance Radiological Ground Scanning System.
- S. US Dept of Defense (DOD)/US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
- 1. DOD USACE provides response and cleanup support for radiological and nuclear events.
  - 2. DOD USACE integrates and coordinates with other non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event responding agencies to perform radiological survey functions, gross decontamination, site characterization, contaminated water and debris management and site remediation.
- T. US Dept of Homeland Security (DHS)/ Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- 1. DHS/FEMA will coordinate the provision of federal non-radiological assistance to state and local governments during a significant radiological or nuclear emergency event.
  - 2. For a radiation emergency event requiring federal assistance, DHS/FEMA will establish a Federal Response Center (FRC) to serve as a local site for Federal Response Team interactions with state response agencies.
- U. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)



1. NRC serves as a coordinating agency for events at or caused by a facility licensed by the NRC or an NRC Agreement State.
  2. NRC performs an independent assessment of the radiation emergency event site and assesses potential off-site consequences.
  3. NRC provides advice regarding recommendations for protective measures, guidance and support during a radiation emergency event.
- V. US Dept of Agriculture (USDA)
1. USDA supports state and local authorities along with federal agency efforts to ensure the safety and security of the commercial food supply by assisting in the planning and collection of agricultural samples within the non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event area and the monitoring at the wholesale food level.
  2. USDA assesses the damage and determines the non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event impact to crops, soil, livestock, poultry and processing facilities.
  3. USDA provides support and advice on the screening and decontamination of pets and farm animals that may have been exposed to or contaminated with radioactive material during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event as well as the potential disposal of animal carcasses.
- W. US Dept of Health and Human Services (HHS)/US Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
1. FDA serves as a representative on the Advisory Team for Environment, Food and Health that develops coordinated advice and recommendations on environmental, food, health and animal health issues and concerns during non-nuclear power station radiation emergency events.
  2. FDA provides laboratory capabilities and Derived Intervention Levels (DIL) for possible embargo of contaminated foodstuffs during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.
  3. HHS provides additional support functions during radiological and nuclear emergency events.
- X. US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
1. US EPA is responsible for coordinating the federal environmental



response to events that occur at facilities not licensed, owned or operated by a federal agency or an NRC Agreement State.

2. US EPA assists with radiological monitoring and sampling in the environment during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event, estimating the effects of radioactive release on health and the environment.
  3. US EPA assists with non-nuclear power station related recovery and re-entry guidance during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.
  4. US EPA coordinates environmental radiological monitoring, sampling and assessment for recovery during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event thru the FRMAC.
  5. US EPA provides representation to the Nuclear Incident Response Team.
- Y. US Dept of Transportation (DOT)
1. US DOT provides technical advice and assistance on the transportation of radiological materials and the impact of a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event on the transportation infrastructure.
  2. During a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event US DOT can provide technical advice, including recommendations for special permit situations.
- Z. US Dept of Interior (DOI)
1. DOI provides personnel, equipment and laboratory support to advise and assist in evaluation of radioisotopes in the soil during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.
  2. DOI provides advice and assistance in development of geographical information system (GIS) databases for analysis and assessment of contaminated areas during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.
- AA. US Dept of Veterans Affairs (VA)
1. VA in coordination with HHS provides medical assistance utilizing the Medical Emergency Radiological Response Team during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.
  2. Medical Emergency Radiological Response Team (MERRT) provides direct



patient treatment along with assisting and training local health care providers in managing, handling and treatment of radiation exposed and contaminated casualties during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.

3. MERT assesses the impact to human health from a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event and provides consultation and technical advice to local, state and federal authorities.

BB. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

1. CDC assists state and local authorities in protecting people's health via offering advice on steps that can be taken to reduce exposure to radiation during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.
2. CDC serves as the chief public health entity to respond to a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event, whether accidental or intentional.
3. CDC participates as a member of FRMAC.

CC. Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC)

1. FRMAC is responsible for coordinating all federal ground and aviation based environmental radiological monitoring, sampling, assessment and product dissemination during a radiological or nuclear emergency event.
2. FRMAC includes representation from DOE, US EPA, DOD, HHS/CDC and other federal agencies as needed for a radiological or nuclear emergency event.

DD. Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC)

1. IMAAC is a coordination element responsible for production, coordination and dissemination of federal atmospheric dispersion modeling and hazard predictions for an airborne portion of a hazardous material release during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.

EE. National Atmospheric Release Advisory Center (NARAC)

1. NARAC is the primary provider of modeling for radiological and nuclear emergency events.

FF. Advisory Team for Environment, Food, and Health (A-TEAM)



1. A-Team develops coordinated advice and recommendations on environment, food, health and animal health matters during radiological and nuclear emergency events.
2. A-Team makes protective action recommendations during a non-nuclear power station radiation emergency event.
3. A-Team is comprised of representatives from US EPA, USDA, HHS/FDA, CDC and other federal agencies as needed for a radiological or nuclear emergency event.

#### IV. Authorities and References

##### A. Authorities

1. Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act (20 ILCS 3305) as amended
2. 32 Illinois Administrative Code, as amended
3. Radiation Protection Act of 1990, as amended
4. Robert T. Stafford Act, as amended
5. Directive from Governor James R. Thompson, 5/17/1979
6. Nuclear Safety Law of 2004 (20 ILCS 3310), as amended
7. Illinois Nuclear Safety Preparedness Act (420 ILCS 5), as amended
8. Illinois Nuclear Facility Safety Act (420 ILCS 10), as amended
9. Hazardous Materials Emergency Act (430 ILCS 50), as amended

##### B. References

1. National Response Framework (NRF)