

Federal Incident Response Support Team (FIRST)

The FIRST is designed to be a quick and readily deployable resource to support the Federal response to incidents of National Significance. The FIRST deploys within 2 hours of notification, to be on-scene within 12 hours of notification. DHS/EPR/FEMA maintains and deploys the FIRST.

The FIRST is a forward component of the ERT-A that provides on-scene support to the local Incident Command or Area Command structure in order to facilitate an integrated interjurisdictional response. After linking up with local and State officials, the team assesses the situation and identifies the potential requirements for Federal support, provides protective action recommendations, identifies critical unmet needs, and coordinates response activities with other Federal responders. They also oversee on-scene Federal assistance, which could include critical life-saving and life-sustaining items.

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The FIRST is not intended to supplant existing response teams, but to bring a near-time immediate Federal presence to the scene of an incident of National Significance. The FIRST is robust enough to represent a "value-added" resource in the earliest phase of a response operation. Upon the subsequent deployment

Defense Support of Civil Authorities

DOD provides DSCA in response to requests for assistance during domestic incidents to include terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. DSCA refers to DOD support provided by Federal military forces, DOD civilians and contract personnel, and DOD agencies and components in response to requests for assistance during domestic incidents to include terrorist threats or attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. Continuous coordination with Federal, State, local, and tribal elements before, during, and after an event is essential for efficient and effective utilization of DOD's DSCA efforts.

of an ERT, the FIRST integrates into the Operations Section of the JFO.

Other Federal Teams

In addition, there are numerous special teams available to support incident management and disaster response and recovery operations. Examples include:

- * Damage assessment teams
- * Nuclear Incident Response Team (NIRT)
- * Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs)
- * HHS Secretary's Emergency Response Team
- * DOL/OSHA's Specialized Response Teams
- * Veterinarian Medical Assistance Teams (VMATs)
- * Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams (DMORTs)
- * National Medical Response Teams (NMRRTs)
- * Scientific and Technical Advisory and Response Teams (STARTs)
- * Donations Coordination Teams
- * Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) task forces
- * US&R Incident Support Teams
- * Federal Type 1 and Type 2 Incident Management Teams (IMTs)
- * Domestic Emergency Support Team (DEST)
- * Domestic Animal and Wildlife Emergency Response Teams and mitigation assessment teams

Many of these additional teams and capabilities are discussed in the annexes. Other supporting documents provide additional listing of teams and their capabilities, such as DHS/EPR/FEMA's Emergency Teams Handbook and the DHS/USCG Hazardous Materials Response Special Teams Handbook.

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In most instances, DOD provides DSCA in response to requests for assistance from a lead or primary agency. However, support provided under Immediate Response

Authority (described below) is authorized by DOD directive and prior approval of the Secretary of Defense. DSCA normally is provided when local, State, and Federal resources are overwhelmed, provided that it does not interfere with the Department's military readiness or operations. DOD typically provides DSCA on a reimbursable basis as authorized by law.

Requesting Defense Support of Civil Authorities

Initial requests for assistance are made to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Executive Secretariat. If approved by the Secretary of Defense, DOD designates a supported combatant commander for the response. The supported combatant commander determines the appropriate level of command and control for each response and usually directs a senior military officer to deploy to the incident site. Under most circumstances, the senior military officer at the incident site is the DCO. The DCO serves as DOD's single point of contact in the JFO.

Requests for DSCA originating at the JFO will be coordinated and processed through the DCO with the exception of requests for USACE support, National Guard forces operating in State Active Duty or Title 32 status (i.e., not in Federal service), or, in some circumstances, DOD forces in support of the FBI. These exceptions are detailed later in this section. Specific responsibilities of the DCO are subject to modification by the supported combatant commander based on the situation. In general, the DCO will:

- * Collocate with the PFO/FCO/FRC/SFLEO in the JFO;
 - * Coordinate and process applicable requests for assistance from the PFO/FCO/FRC/SFLEO or designated representative;
 - * Orchestrate the accomplishment of approved mission assignments utilizing available resources;
 - * Assign military liaison officers as appropriate to ESF agencies at the JFO to provide technical assistance or facilitate timely coordination; and
 - * Refer problematic or contentious issues through the appropriate military chain of command to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense.
- Based on the magnitude, type of disaster, and anticipated level of resource involvement, the supported combatant commander may utilize a Joint Task Force (JTF) to consolidate and manage supporting

military activities. A JTF commander exercises operational control of all allocated DOD resources (excluding USACH resources, National Guard forces operating in State Active Duty or Title 32 status, and, in some circumstances, DOD forces in support of the FBI). In the event that a JTF is utilized, the DCO may continue to perform all duties set forth above.

Exceptions

Requests for DSCA originating at the JFO will be coordinated and processed through the DCO with the exception of requests for DOD/USACE support, National Guard forces operating in State Active Duty or Title 32 status, and, in some cases, DOD forces in support of the FBI.

* U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: USACE is a public engineering organization within DOD providing engineering support and services to DOD activities around the globe as well as to the Nation's Civil Works flood protection and navigation infrastructure. USACE provides support as a primary agency and coordinating agency for ESF #3, and as a support agency to other ESFs as specified in the annexes. USACE performs emergency support activities under separate authorities, to include Public Law 84-99.

* Army and Air National Guard Forces: National Guard forces employed under State Active Duty or Title 32 status are providing support to the Governor of their State and are not part of Federal military response efforts.

* Support to the Federal Bureau of Investigation: Support for law enforcement and domestic counterterrorism activities is provided in limited circumstances consistent with applicable laws and, in some circumstances, independent of the DCO.

Immediate Response Authority

Imminently serious conditions resulting from any civil emergency may require immediate action to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate property damage. When such conditions exist and time does not permit approval from higher headquarters, local military commanders and responsible officials from DOD components and agencies are authorized by DOD directive

and pre-approval by the Secretary of Defense, subject to any supplemental direction that may be provided by their DOD component, to take necessary action to respond to requests of civil authorities consistent with the posse Comitatus Act (18 U.S.C. § 1385). All such necessary action is referred to as "Immediate Response."

Expert of DOD Specialized Capabilities and Training

In addition to direct support for incident response, DOD possesses specialized capabilities employed in

Federal Law Enforcement Assistance

Each State has jurisdiction for enforcement of State law, using State and local resources, including the National Guard (to the extent that the National Guard remains under State authority and has not been called into Federal service or ordered to active duty).

The Federal Government has jurisdiction for enforcement of Federal law, using Federal resources. State and local law enforcement agencies may be

support of Federal, State, local, and tribal government agencies, to include their first responder communities. Included among these specialized capabilities are test and evaluation facilities and capabilities; education and exercise expertise; explosive detection; technical escort; medical services; the transfer of applicable technologies, including those developed through DOD science and technology programs; and the expertise of DOD personnel. The DOD Homeland Defense Coordination Office established at DHS Headquarters facilitates interdepartmental cooperation and transfer of these capabilities to the emergency responder community.

requested to provide support to Federal law enforcement during incidents of National Significance.

Federal agencies may be requested to provide public safety and security support during incidents of National Significance. The ESP #13 Annex provides further guidance on the integration of public safety and security resources to support the full range of incident management functions.

Proactive Federal Response to Catastrophic Events

Implementation of Proactive Federal Response Protocols

Protocols for proactive Federal response are most likely to be implemented for catastrophic events involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high-yield explosive weapons of mass destruction, or large-magnitude earthquakes or other natural or technological disasters in or near heavily populated areas.

Guiding Principles for Proactive Federal Response

Guiding principles for proactive Federal response include the following:

- * The primary mission is to save lives, protect critical infrastructure, property, and the environment, contain the event, and preserve national security.

- * Standard procedures regarding requests for assistance may be expedited or, under extreme circumstances, suspended in the immediate aftermath of an event of catastrophic magnitude.

- * Identified Federal response resources will deploy and begin necessary operations as required to commence life-safety activities.
- * Notification and full coordination with States will occur, but the coordination process must not delay or impede the rapid deployment and use of critical resources. States are urged to notify and coordinate with local governments regarding a proactive Federal response.
- * State and local governments are encouraged to conduct collaborative planning with the Federal Government as a part of "steady-state" preparedness for catastrophic incidents.

Implementation Mechanisms for Proactive Federal Response to Catastrophic Events

The NRP Catastrophic Incident Supplement (described in the Catastrophic Incident Annex) addresses resource and procedural implications of catastrophic events to ensure the rapid and efficient delivery of resources and assets, including special teams, equipment, and supplies that provide critical life-

saving support and incident containment capabilities. These assets may be so specialized or costly that they are either not available or are in insufficient quantities in most localities.

The procedures outlined in the NRP Catastrophic Incident Supplement are based on the following:

- * The pre-identification of Federal assets and capabilities;
- * The strategic location of pre-identified assets for rapid deployment; and
- * The use of pre-scripted mission assignments for Stafford Act declarations, or individual agency authority and funding, to expedite deployment upon notification by DHS (in accordance with procedures established in the NRP Catastrophic Incident Supplement) of a potential catastrophic event.

Agencies responsible for these assets will keep DHS apprised, through the HSOC, of their ongoing status and location until the JFO is established. Upon arrival at the scene, Federal assets will coordinate with the Unified Command, the SILECO, and the JFO (or its forward elements) when established. Demobilization processes, including full coordination with the JFO Coordination Group, are initiated either when the mission is completed or when it is determined the magnitude of the event does not warrant continued use of the asset.

U.S. Possessions and Freely Associated States

The NRP concept of operations, in general, is applicable to any response to incidents of National Significance occurring within the U.S. possessions, including the insular areas;¹ as well as in the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands,² through the Compact of Free Association. Assistance is available to include Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, which are included in the definition of "State" in the Stafford Act. At present, Stafford Act assistance is also available to

¹ Insular areas include American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

² The Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands are two of the Freely Associated States under the Compact of Free Association. The U.S. Government does not provide disaster assistance to the Republic of Palau, the third Freely Associated State, in accordance with the Compact of Free Association.

³ The mechanism for the provision of disaster assistance to the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands has been renegotiated. Following enactment by Congress of legislation approving the new mechanism, it is anticipated that the U.S. Agency for International Development will assume the lead role in the provision of disaster assistance to these independent nations.

V. Incident Management Actions

Actions

This section describes incident management actions ranging from initial threat notification to early coordination efforts to assess and disrupt the threat, to preparatory activation of the ESF structure, to deployment of Federal resources in support of incident response and recovery operations. These actions do not necessarily occur in sequential order; many may be undertaken concurrently in response to single or multiple threats or incidents.

Figure 10 depicts initial incident management actions. In situations where it is apparent that an Incident of National Significance may be imminent or has already occurred, assessment and pre-incident interagency coordination typically are compressed. In these instances, DHS moves quickly to coordinate multiple Federal activities to include the following: information-sharing, interagency course of action development, alert and deployment of resources, operational coordination, and other assistance as required, in consultation and coordination with other Federal departments and agencies and the affected jurisdiction(s).

Notification and Assessment

Federal, State, local, tribal, private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations report threats, incidents, and potential incidents using established communications and reporting channels. The HSOC receives threat and operational information regarding incidents or potential incidents and makes an initial determination to initiate the coordination of Federal information-sharing and incident management activities.

Reporting Requirements

Federal, State, tribal, private-sector, and NGO IOCs are either required or encouraged, as noted below, to report incident information to the HSOC. In most situations, incident information is reported using existing mechanisms to State or Federal operations centers, which will in turn report the information to the HSOC. Suspicious activity, terrorist threats, and actual incidents with a potential or actual terrorist nexus are reported immediately to a local or regional JTTF (or the NJTTF, in the case of Federal departments/agencies). Subsequently, the FBI SIOC immediately reports the terrorist threat, if the

External Affairs

This section discusses the mechanisms for ensuring accurate, consistent, and timely communications with all of the critical external audiences—the general public, media, congressional and governmental leaders, and the international community. (See the Public Affairs and ESF #15 Annexes for additional information.)

Component	Description
Public Affairs	Public Affairs activities ensure the coordinated and timely release of incident-related prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation information to the public. ESF #15 provides the interagency coordination mechanisms and the resource support for Federal JIC activities.
Community Relations	The Public Affairs Support Annex provides an overview of the required protocols and processes for media relations and incident communications, including protocols for handling sensitive information, which are further outlined in the NRP Incident Communications Emergency Supplement (published as a separate document).
Congressional Affairs	Community Relations activities provide information on assistance programs to affected individuals, groups, organizations, and local governments. Community Relations serves as a direct link to these communities and works closely with program elements to deliver messages relating to the availability of programs and resources.
International Affairs	Congressional Affairs provides information to the Washington, DC, and district offices of Members of Congress and addresses incident-related questions, concerns, and problems expressed by their constituents.
State and Local Coordination	International Affairs provides guidance for events that include cross-border issues, coordination of foreign visitors, and response to offers of assistance from foreign governments. (See the International Coordination Support Annex for additional information.)
Tribal Affairs	State and Local Coordination assists JFO leadership with direct communications, interaction, and outreach to local and State elected officials. (See the ESF #15 Annex for additional information.)
Tribal Affairs	Tribal Affairs provides procedures to facilitate incident management programs and resources available to tribal governments to assist them in protecting their families, community livelihood, and cultural and environmental resources. (See the Tribal Relations Support Annex for additional information.)

FBI deems the threat to be credible, or the actual incident to the HSOC and the NCTC. Additionally, actual incidents, regardless of whether or not there is a terrorist nexus, are reported immediately to the HSOC by appropriate governmental and nongovernmental entities.

- **Federal Departments and Agencies:** Federal departments and agencies are required to report information relating to actual or potential Incidents of National Significance to the HSOC. This information may include:
 - * Implementation of a Federal department or agency emergency response plan;
 - * Actions to prevent, respond to, or recover from an Incident of National Significance for which a Federal department or agency has responsibility under law or directive;
 - * Submission of requests for assistance to, or receipt of a request from, another Federal department or agency in the context of an Incident of National Significance;
 - * Receipt of requests for assistance from State, local, or tribal governments, NGOs, or the private sector in the context of an Incident of National Significance; and
 - * Suspicious activities or threats with a potential terrorist nexus (normally through the FBI SIOC to the HSOC and the NCTC).
- **State/Tribal Governments:** State and tribal governments and emergency management agencies use established reporting mechanisms and are encouraged to report information relating to actual or potential Incidents of National Significance to the HSOC, using procedures established by DHS. (Information regarding potential terrorist threats should be reported through the local or regional JTTF.) This information may include:
 - * Implementation of an incident management or emergency response plan or action to prevent, respond to, or recover from an Incident of National Significance;
 - * Announcement of emergency proclamations or declarations made under State, local, or tribal authority; and
 - * Activation of State or tribal mutual-aid agreements or compacts in response to incidents resulting in emergency proclamations or declarations, or requiring Federal assistance.

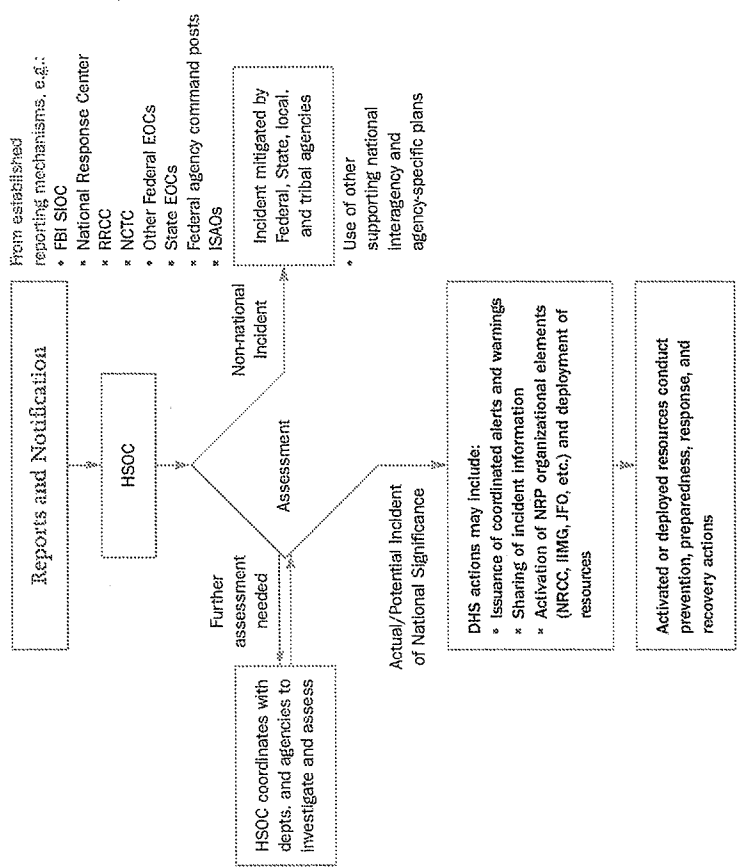
Local Governments: Local governments communicate information regarding actual or potential incidents of National Significance to the HSOC through established reporting mechanisms in coordination with State government officials and EOCs.

Private-Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations: Private-sector and nongovernmental organizations are encouraged to communicate information regarding actual or potential incidents of National Significance to the HSOC through existing jurisdictional reporting mechanisms, as well as established information-sharing and analysis organizations (ISAOs).

Situational Awareness and Initial Incident Assessment

The HSOC maintains daily situational awareness to identify and monitor threats or potential threats inside, on, or approaching the borders of the United States. Upon receipt, the HSOC passes such information to appropriate Federal, State, local, and tribal intelligence and law enforcement agencies as expeditiously as possible, according to established security protocols and in coordination with the FBI and NCTC.

FIGURE 10. Flow of initial national-level incident management actions



The HSOOC maintains daily/situational awareness to identify and monitor threats or potential threats inside, on, or approaching the borders of the United States.

The HSOOC also monitors nonterrorist hazards and accidents, and receives reports from various operations centers, such as the FOC regarding natural hazards (severe storms, floods, etc.) and the National Response Center regarding oil spills and hazardous materials releases. When notified of a hazard or an incident with possible national-level implications, the HSOOC assesses the situation and notifies the Secretary of Homeland Security accordingly. Based on the information, the Secretary of Homeland Security determines the need for activation of NRP elements. The HSOOC coordinates with other departments and agencies regarding further field investigation, as required.

The FBI, NCTC, and DHS/IAP evaluate intelligence relating to terrorist threats and other potential incidents. All Federal, State, local, and tribal departments and agencies must notify their local or regional FBI JTTF regarding information associated with a threat of terrorism or an actual terrorist incident. Additionally, the HSOOC is notified immediately in the case of an actual incident, regardless of whether or not there is a terrorist nexus. In the case of a threat, the local FBI JTTF notifies the NJTTF. Federal department and agency headquarters should notify the NJTTF or FBI SIOC with similar information. Upon receipt of a threat of terrorism, the FBI conducts a formal threat credibility assessment, which may include assistance from select interagency experts. If a threat is deemed credible, the FBI SIOC notifies the HSOOC immediately to enable subsequent NRP actions.

Dissemination of Warnings and Bulletins

Warnings, warnings, and other emergency bulletins are issued by various agencies based on their statutory missions and authorities. For example, the National Weather Service issues weather-related notices to warn the public of impending storms and severe weather.

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The HSOOC coordinates with the NCTC, TSC, FBI, Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and similar programs for terrorism-related threat analysis and warning, and disseminates homeland security threat warnings and advisory bulletins. The HSOOC performs this task consistent with normal steady-state threat monitoring, assessment, research, and reporting functions. The HSOOC follows Executive orders, directives, MOUs/MOMAs, and procedures in place between the NCTC, TSC, and DHS/IAP.

The FBI disseminates terrorism law enforcement bulletins and warnings to ensure that vital information regarding terrorism reaches appropriate officials within the U.S. counterterrorism and law enforcement communities. This information is transmitted via secure teletype. Each message transmitted under this system is an alert, an advisory, or an assessment—an alert if the terrorist threat is credible and specific, an advisory if the threat is credible but general in both timing and target, or an assessment to impart facts and/or threat analysis concerning terrorism. These products are fully coordinated with DHS prior to release.

The FOC, in coordination with the HSOOC, facilitates distribution of warnings, alerts, and bulletins to the emergency management community using a variety of communications systems such as:

- * National Warning System (NAWAS): NAWAS is the primary system for emergency communications from the Federal Government to both State and county warning points.
- * Washington Area Warning System (WAWAS): Although not directly tied to the NAWAS circuits, WAWAS is a mechanism for providing emergency communications to Washington, DC, area officials in the event of an emergency.
- * National Emergency Alert System (National EAS): Formerly known as the Emergency Broadcast System, the National EAS is a nationwide network of broadcast stations and cable systems that provide a readily available and reliable means to communicate emergency information to the American people.
- * State and local EAS: State and local authorities have their own EAS which may be used to broadcast information on major disasters or emergencies.

Evolving Threats Identified at the National Level

The ongoing fusion of intelligence at the national level may result in the detection of a potential terrorist threat of a specific and credible nature. Unlike incidents reported from the field, this process results in the initiation of initial incident management actions at the headquarters level and generates a "top-down" response to deter, prevent, and otherwise respond to the terrorist threat.

The HSOC, NCTC, and FBI SIOC coordinate information regarding terrorist threats. When the FBI or DES/IAP determines that a credible threat exists, it notifies and coordinates with the HSOC, which immediately notifies the FBI SIOC, if it has not been already informed. The HSOC then notifies the Secretary of Homeland Security, who may elect to activate any or all of the NRP organizational elements, as well as initiate the coordination of interagency policy issues and operational courses of action through the White House, as appropriate. The Secretary may also elect to activate and prepare to deploy various special teams to conduct prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities.

Activation

This section discusses the early-stage efforts to activate and deploy NRP organizational elements and Federal resources, including special teams, emergency facilities, and other response resources.

For actual or potential Incidents of National Significance, the HSOC reports the situation to the Secretary of Homeland Security and/or senior staff as delegated by the Secretary, who then determines the need to activate components of the NRP to conduct further assessment of the situation, initiate interagency coordination, share information with affected jurisdictions and the private sector, and/or initiate

deployment of resources. Concurrently, the Secretary also makes a determination of whether an event meets the criteria established for a potential or actual incident of National Significance as defined in this plan.

When the Secretary declares an Incident of National Significance, Federal departments and agencies are notified by the HSOC (as operational security considerations permit), and may be called upon to staff the IIMG and NRCC. The affected State(s) and tribes also are notified by the HSOC using appropriate operational security protocols. In the pre-incident mode, such notification may be conducted discreetly, on a need-to-know basis, so as to preserve the operational security and confidentiality of certain law enforcement and investigative operations.

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(Note: NRP resources, such as a PFO, may be designated and activated in the context of a general threat, prior to a formal Incident of National Significance determination by the Secretary of Homeland Security, to facilitate pre-incident interagency and multijurisdictional coordination and threat assessment activities.) For acts of terrorism, information-sharing, deployment of resources, and incident management actions during actual or potential terrorist incidents are coordinated with DOJ.

The NRCC and RRCC deploy, track, and provide incident-related information until the IFO is established.

The next section describes the NRP organizational elements that could be activated and their initial actions.

Headquarters Organizational Elements

The headquarters organizational elements include the following:

Element Description

Interagency Incident Management Group
The IIMG may convene at DHS Headquarters when activated for an initial meeting. IIMG members or alternates remain on call to meet at any time during a heightened period of alert or during an incident or on a 24/7 basis as required by the situation at hand. The IIMG may assign liaison officers to the FBI SIOC and/or other EOCs, as required, and may establish communication with State Homeland Security Advisor(s) and/or State Emergency Management Director(s) through the DHS OSLGCP representatives to the IIMG.

National Response Coordination Center
The NRCC begins interagency operations by coordinating initial activation, the deployment of special teams, initiation and monitoring of mission assignments (Stafford Act only) or other interagency requirements (non-Stafford Act), and RRCC(s) activities as required and as permitted by operational security considerations. The NRCC, through the FOC, informs primary agencies of the activation and provides a time to report to the NRCC. Primary agencies may notify and activate support agencies if required.

Primary agencies determine the impact of an incident on their own capabilities and identify, mobilize, and deploy resources under the mission assignment process or interagency agreements to support response activities in the affected jurisdiction(s). Formal alert and notification protocols and procedures for activation of ESEs are included as part of the NRCC standard operating procedures, to be published separately.

Agencies may activate their headquarters EOCs to provide coordination and direction to their headquarters and regional response elements. Federal EOCs maintain ongoing contact and coordination with the HSOC.

Strategic Information and Operations Center
Upon determination that a terrorist threat is credible or that an act of terrorism has occurred, FBI Headquarters initiates liaison with other federal agencies to activate their operations centers and provide liaison officers to the SIOC. In addition, FBI Headquarters initiates communications with the SAC of the responsible Field Office, apprising him/her of possible courses of action and discussing possible deployment of the DSST. The FBI SAC establishes initial operational priorities based upon the specific circumstances of the threat or incident. This information is then forwarded to FBI Headquarters to coordinate identification and deployment of appropriate resources. The SIOC will notify the HSOC immediately upon confirmation of a credible threat or terrorist nexus.

Principal Federal Official
The Secretary provides formal notification of the appointment of a PFO to the Governor(s)/mayor(s) of affected State(s)/municipality(ies), Tribal Chief Executive Officers, and Federal departments and agencies. The HSOC notifies other Federal, State, and tribal EOCs of the PFO designation. State EOCs are expected to pass this designation to State and local agencies and EOCs as appropriate. PFOs may be designated on a pre-incident basis according to available threat information, or in response to an incident in progress. If the designation is made based upon a pre-incident threat assessment, formal notification of the PFO designation may be made on a discreet, need-to-know basis to preserve operational security.

Regional Elements

Regional resources may be activated to monitor and assess the need for Federal incident management support. The DHS/EPR/FEMA Regional Director deploys a liaison to the State EOC to provide technical assistance including advice on the Stafford Act declaration process and available Federal assistance, and also partially or fully activates the KRCC including, where appropriate, regional representatives of Federal departments and agencies.

The RRCC and NRCC Logistics Sections support the establishment of a JFO and mobilization center(s). The RRCC coordinates Federal support of State requirements until the FCO or FRC assumes those responsibilities. A JFC may be established, as required, to provide a central point for coordinating emergency public information activities.

Field Elements

The field elements include the following:

Element Description

Emergency Response Team

The RRCC initially deploys a DHS/EPR/FEMA-led ERT-A, including rapid needs assessment personnel and appropriate ESF representatives, to State operating facilities and incident sites to assess the impact of the situation, collect damage information, gauge immediate Federal support requirements, and make preliminary arrangements to set up Federal field facilities. When regional resources are overextended, or an event poses potentially significant consequences, DHS Headquarters may deploy an ERT-N to coordinate the initial response.

The FCO/FRC heads the Interagency ERT. The ERT works with the affected State and coordinates Federal support from the JFO. The ERT may establish an IOF to serve as an interim facility until the JFO is established. In a terrorism event, this activity will be coordinated with the JOC. Federal agencies and other appropriate entities provide resources to assist incident management efforts under DHS-issued mission assignments or their own authorities.

The ERT-A/ERT-N coordinates damage assessment and selection of locations for field facilities with the State. It also coordinates mission assignments for direct Federal assistance and procurement of goods and services with the Comptroller and RRCC. The ERT-A/ERT-N begins the transition to a tailored Emergency Response Team and initiates establishment of the JOC.

Federal Incident Response Support Team

Based upon the nature of the incident, the FIRST may deploy to the scene to support State operations. The FIRST provides technical assistance to assess the situation, identify critical and urgent needs, provide protective action recommendations, and establish incident support facilities. The FIRST coordinates with the ERT-A and integrates into the JFO when established.

Domestic Emergency Support Team

The DEST may be deployed to provide technical support for management of potential or actual terrorist incidents. Based upon a credible threat assessment, the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, may request authorization through the White House to deploy the DEST. Upon arrival at the JFO or critical incident location, the DEST may act as a stand-alone advisory team to the FBI SAC providing required technical assistance or recommended operational courses of action.

Other Special Teams

Depending on the nature of the incident, other special teams may be deployed in coordination with other departments and agencies. The NRP annexes include discussion of special teams and resources.

Federal First Responders

Some Federal agencies have statutory authority and responsibility to deploy directly as first responders upon notification of an incident or potential incident (e.g., OSCs responding to oil or hazardous materials incidents). These responders may arrive on-scene before there is a determination as to whether the incident is an Incident of National Significance, but once declared, would operate under the protocols established in the NRP.

Requests for DHS Assistance

Requests for DHS assistance can come from State Governors requesting aid under the Stafford Act or from Federal agencies with a need for Federal-to-Federal support. Federal departments and agencies supporting the NRP are activated and engaged using either a mission assignment process for events supported by Stafford Act funding, or through interagency agreements or other direct funding sources when implemented using other authorities.

* Federal support to States: DHS/EPR/FEMA processes a Governor's request for Presidential disaster or emergency declarations under the direction provided in the Stafford Act. Governors submit these requests to DHS/EPR/FEMA indicating the extent of damage and the types of Federal assistance required. DHS/EPR/FEMA then forwards the Governor's request to the White House, simultaneously notifying the Secretary of Homeland Security, along with a recommended course of action.

Concurrent with a Presidential declaration of a major disaster or emergency and official appointment of an FCO, DHS/EPR/FEMA designates the types of assistance to be made available and the counties eligible to receive assistance. In large-scale or catastrophic events, the declaration process can be expedited. In certain emergencies involving Federal primary responsibility, the Stafford Act allows the President to provide emergency assistance without a Governor's request. Appendix 5 provides an overview of the request process under the Stafford Act.

In a non-Stafford Act emergency, the President may direct Federal departments and agencies to conduct prevention, preparedness, emergency response, and incident management activities consistent with their authorities and responsibilities on a non-reimbursable basis. Appendix 6 provides an overview of Federal-to-Federal support in non-Stafford Act situations.

* Federal-to-Federal Support: For some incidents for which a Stafford Act declaration is not made and a Federal entity is responding to an incident under its own authorities, that entity may require additional assistance from other Federal departments or agencies that is not otherwise readily available to them. In such circumstances, the affected Federal department

or agency may request DHS coordination to obtain that assistance.

Federal agencies participating in the NRP will request and provide Federal-to-Federal support by executing interagency or intra-agency reimbursable agreements (RAs), in accordance with the Economy Act (31 U.S.C. § 1535) or other applicable authorities. Federal agencies providing mutual aid support may request reimbursements from the requesting agency for eligible expenditures. (See Financial Management Support Annex Attachment 3, Memorandum of Understanding: Mutual Aid for Incidents of National Significance (Non-Stafford Act), for additional information.)

DHS will use the ESFs as the mechanism for coordinating required support from other agencies. When such DHS assistance is provided, the incident becomes an Incident of National Significance, and DHS coordinates Federal resources under the authority provided in HSPD-5. In these situations, DHS designates an FRC to perform the resource coordination function (rather than an FCO as occurs under a Stafford Act declaration).

Requests for assistance are submitted to the DHS Executive Secretary for processing and Secretary consideration/approval. Upon approval of the request for assistance, the Secretary issues an operation order to the HSOC. The HSOC, through the NRCC, coordinates the activation of the appropriate ESFs. At this time, the Secretary of Homeland Security also may elect to activate the IIMG to begin monitoring the situation and developing appropriate recommendations and courses of action.

Pre-Incident Actions

At the national level, the HSOC facilitates interagency information-sharing activities to enable the assessment, prevention, or resolution of a potential incident. Based upon guidance from the HSC/NSC (Principals, Deputies, or PCC), DHS coordinates with appropriate agencies as required during developing situations to utilize agency resources and authorities to prevent an incident, as well as to initiate appropriate preparatory and mitigating measures to reduce vulnerabilities. If warranted, the IIMG may recommend the activation of additional NRP organizational elements to provide

appropriate resources to enable more robust prevention and/or preparedness activities.

Prevention

Actions taken to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions taken to protect lives and property.

Prevention actions related to terrorism threats and incidents include law enforcement activities and protective activities. All Federal law enforcement activities are coordinated by the Attorney General, generally acting through the FBI. Initial prevention efforts include, but are not limited to, actions to:

- * Collect, analyze, and apply intelligence and other information;
- * Conduct investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat;
- * Implement countermeasures such as surveillance and counterintelligence;
- * Conduct security operations, including vulnerability assessments, site security, and infrastructure protection;
- * Conduct tactical operations to prevent, interdict, preempt, or disrupt illegal activity;
- * Conduct attribution investigations, including an assessment of the potential for future related incidents; and
- * Conduct activities to prevent terrorists, terrorist weapons, and associated materials from entering or moving within the United States.

The majority of initial actions in the threat or hazard area are taken by first responders and local government authorities, and include efforts to protect the public and minimize damage to property and the environment, as follows:

- * **Public Health and Safety:** Initial safety efforts focus on actions to detect, prevent, or reduce the impact to public health and safety. Such actions can include environmental analysis, plume modeling, evacuations, emergency sheltering, air monitoring, decontamination, emerging infectious disease tracking, emergency broadcasts, etc. These efforts may also include public health education; site and public health surveillance and testing procedures; and immunizations, prophylaxis, and isolation or quarantine for biological threats coordinated by HHS and State and local public health officials. (See the ESF #8 Annex for additional information.)

- * **Responder Health and Safety:** The safety and health of responders is also a priority. Actions essential to limit their risks include full integration of deployed health and safety assets and expertise; risk assessments based upon timely and accurate data; and situational awareness that considers responder and recovery worker safety.

A comprehensive location and/or operational response safety and health plan is key to mitigating the hazards faced by responders. These efforts include incident hazard identification and characterization; implementation and monitoring of personal protective equipment selection, use, and decontamination; exposure sampling and analysis; worker health and safety risk analysis; health and safety monitoring; and development/ongoing evolution of the site-specific safety and health plan. (See the Worker Safety and Health Support Annex for additional information.)

- * **Property and the Environment:** Responders may also take incident mitigation actions to protect public and private property and the environment. Such actions may include sandbagging in anticipation of a flood, or becoming of environmentally sensitive areas in response to a potential oil spill.

Response Actions

Once an incident occurs, the priorities shift from prevention, preparedness, and incident mitigation to immediate and short-term response activities to preserve life, property, the environment, and the social, economic, and political structure of the community. In the context of a terrorist threat, simultaneous activities are initiated to assess regional and national-level impacts, as well as to assess and take appropriate action to prevent and protect against other potential threats.

Response

Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. These activities include immediate actions to preserve life, property, and the environment; meet basic human needs; and maintain the social, economic, and political structure of the affected community.

Reinforcing the initial response to an incident, some Federal agencies may operate in the ICP as Federal first responders and participate in the Unified Command structure. Once the JFO is established, the JFO Coordination Group sets Federal operational priorities. The JFO provides resources in support of the Unified Command and incident management teams conducting on-scene operations through the State and local EOCs.

Depending upon the scope and magnitude of the incident, the NRCC and/or the RRCs activate the appropriate ERFs, as needed, to mobilize assets and the deployment of resources to support the incident. The NRCC and/or the RRCs facilitate the deployment and transportation of the ERT and other teams and specialized capabilities such as, but not limited to, teams under the NDMs, the HHS Secretary's Emergency Response Team, the Epidemic Intelligence Service, HHS behavioral health response teams, the U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps, and Urban Search and Rescue teams. Other response actions include the establishment of the JFO and other field facilities and providing a wide range of support for incident management, public health, and other community needs.

Response actions also include immediate law enforcement, fire, ambulance, and emergency medical service actions; emergency flood fighting; evacuations; transportation system detours; emergency public information; actions taken to minimize additional damage; urban search and rescue; the establishment of facilities for mass care; the provision of public health and medical services, food, ice, water, and other emergency essentials; debris clearance; the emergency restoration of critical infrastructure; control, containment, and removal of environmental contamination; and protection of responder health and safety.

During the response to a terrorist event, law enforcement actions to collect and preserve evidence and to apprehend perpetrators are critical. These actions take place simultaneously with response operations necessary to save lives and protect property.

and are closely coordinated with the law enforcement effort to facilitate the collection of evidence without impacting ongoing life-saving operations.

In the context of a single incident, once immediate response missions and life-saving activities conclude, the emphasis shifts from response to recovery operations and, if applicable, hazard mitigation. The JFO Planning Section develops a demobilization plan for the release of appropriate components.

Recovery Actions

Recovery involves actions needed to help individuals and communities return to normal when feasible. The JFO is the central coordination point among Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies and voluntary organizations for delivering recovery assistance programs.

Recovery

The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans and the reconstitution of government operations and services through individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance programs.

The JFO Operations Section includes the Human Services Branch, the Infrastructure Support Branch, and the Community Recovery and Mitigation Branch. The Human Services and Infrastructure Support Branches of the JFO Operations Section assess State and local recovery needs at the outset of an incident and develop relevant timeframes for program delivery. These branches ensure Federal agencies that have relevant recovery assistance programs are notified of an incident and share relevant applicant and damage information with all involved agencies as appropriate, ensuring that the privacy of individuals is protected.

A brief summary of these branches is presented next.

accordance with DHS/EPR/FEMA's Remedial Action Management Program (RAMF). DHS/EPR/FEMA manages the RAMF and coordinates, monitors, and reports the status of Federal remediation actions for issues arising from incidents of National Significance.

After-Action Report

Following an incident, the JFO Coordination Group submits an after-action report to DHS Headquarters detailing operational successes, problems, and key issues affecting incident management. The report includes appropriate feedback from all Federal, State, local, tribal, nongovernmental, and private-sector partners participating in the incident. The Emergency Support Function Leaders Group (ESFLG) and the Regional Interagency Steering Committees (RISCs) conduct the headquarters-level and regional-level interagency NRP preparedness organizations (described in section VI on page 58)—use information from these reports to update plans and procedures as required.

Each Federal agency involved should keep records of its activity to assist in preparing its own after-action report. The DHS OSLGCP has established and maintains the Lessons Learned Information Sharing System (formerly Ready-Net) as the national repository for reports and lessons learned. The NIMS Integration Center supports and contributes to this national system.

NRP Operations Under HSAS Threat Conditions

The threat condition provides a guide to assist government and private-sector entities in initiating a set of standardized actions as a result of increased terrorist threat levels within the United States, and to inform the public on updated homeland security requirements. The raising of the threat condition generally is reserved for threats that are credible, corroborated, and imminent. An elevated threat condition can be applied nationally or by region, by industry sector, or to a specific target.

During an increase in threat condition, DHS may notify, activate, and deploy NRP organizational elements in an effort to enhance the Nation's ability to prevent, prepare for, or respond to an attack. The decision to mobilize NRP organizational elements is based on the

The Community Recovery and Mitigation Branch works with the Infrastructure and Human Services Branches and with State, local, and tribal officials to facilitate the development of a long-term recovery strategy for the impacted area(s).

Demobilization

When a centralized Federal coordination presence is no longer required in the affected area, the JFO Coordination Group implements the demobilization plan to transfer responsibilities and close out the JFO. After the closing of the JFO, long-term recovery program management and monitoring transitions to individual agencies' regional offices and/or headquarters, as appropriate.

Remedial Actions

DHS formally convenes interagency meetings called "howashes" to identify critical issues requiring headquarters-level attention, lessons learned, and best practices associated with the Federal response to incidents of National Significance. Howashes typically are conducted at major transition points over the course of incident management operations, and include State, local, and tribal participation as appropriate.

Identified issues are validated and promptly assigned to appropriate organizations for remediation, in

General

The Homeland Security Advisory System, created by HSPD-3 and administered by DHS/IAP, is a comprehensive and effective means for disseminating information regarding the risk of terrorist attacks and coordinating appropriate response measures across jurisdictions and with the private sector. The HSAS is composed of two separate elements: threat products and threat condition.

Threat products include warning (advisories) and nonwarning (information bulletins) products designed to inform Federal, State, local, tribal, and nongovernmental entities and private citizens of threat or incident information.

The Human Services Branch coordinates assistance programs to help individuals, families, and businesses meet basic needs and return to self-sufficiency. This branch also coordinates with volunteer organizations and is involved in donations management, and coordinates the need for and location of DRCs with local and tribal governments. Federal, State, local, tribal, voluntary, and nongovernmental organizations staff the DRCs, as needed, with knowledgeable personnel to provide recovery and mitigation program information, advice, counseling, and related technical assistance.

The Infrastructure Support Branch of the JFO coordinates "public assistance programs" authorized by the Stafford Act to aid State and local governments and eligible private nonprofit organizations with the cost of emergency protective services and the repair or replacement of disaster-damaged public facilities and associated environmental restoration.

The Community Recovery and Mitigation Branch works with the other Operations Branches and State and local officials to assess the long-term impacts of an Incident of National Significance, define available resources, and facilitate the development of a course of action to most efficiently apply available resources to restore and revitalize the community as well as reduce the impacts from future disasters.

The above branches coordinate with one another to identify appropriate agency assistance programs to meet applicant needs, synchronizing assistance delivery and encouraging incorporation of hazard mitigation measures where possible. Hazard mitigation measures are identified in concert with congressionally mandated, locally developed plans. Hazard mitigation risk analysis, technical assistance to State, local, and tribal governments, citizens, and business, and grant assistance are included within the mitigation framework.

Additionally, these branches work in tandem to track overall progress of the recovery effort, particularly noting potential program deficiencies and problem areas.

Long-term environmental recovery may include cleanup and restoration of public facilities, businesses, and residences; re-establishment of habitats and prevention of subsequent damage to natural resources, protection of cultural or archeological sites; and protection of natural, cultural, and historical resources from unintentional damage during other recovery operations.

Mitigation Actions

Hazard mitigation involves reducing or eliminating long-term risk to people and property from hazards and their side effects. The JFO is the central coordination point among Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies

The JFO's Community Recovery and Mitigation Branch is responsible for coordinating the delivery of all mitigation programs within the affected area, including hazard mitigation for:

- Grant programs for loss reduction measures (if available);
- Delivery of loss reduction building-science expertise;
- Coordination of federal flood insurance operations and integration of mitigation with other program efforts;
- Conducting flood recovery mapping to permit expedited and accurate implementation of both recovery and mitigation programs;
- Predictive modeling to protect critical assets;
- Early documentation of losses avoided due to previous hazard mitigation measures; and
- Community education and outreach necessary to foster loss reduction.

Branch Description

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VI. Ongoing Plan Management and Maintenance

Coordination

The federal Government uses the "preparedness organization" concept described in the NIMS for the ongoing management and maintenance of the NRP. These organizations typically include all agencies with a role in incident management and provide a forum for coordination of policy, planning, training, equipping, and other preparedness requirements.

Federal Headquarters Level

The HSC Domestic Threat Reduction and Incident Management (DTRIM) PCC and the ESFLG are the primary Federal-level organizations for coordinating emergency policy related to the ongoing management and maintenance of the NRP and related activities. In providing sustained management and oversight of the NRP, these organizations will comply with preparedness guidelines and standards as identified in HSPD-5 and HSPD-3.

- **Domestic Threat Reduction and Incident Management Policy Coordination Committee:** The DTRIM PCC serves as the senior interagency policy oversight group for the NRP and related issues, providing an interagency forum for review of NRP-related plans, policy guidance, and issue resolution. (The DTRIM PCC replaces the FRP Catastrophic Disaster Response Group (CDRG) for ongoing management and maintenance of the NRP in these areas.)

- **Emergency Support Function Leaders Group:** The ESFLG serves as the senior interagency planning oversight group for operational issues related to the NRP and its ongoing management and maintenance. The ESFLG is comprised of representatives from each ESF as well as those organizations responsible for maintaining the NRP Support and Incident Annexes. The ESFLG provides a forum for developing supporting plans and procedures, as well as cross-coordination of functions. The ESFLG meets at least quarterly. In addition, coordinators of the ESF

Procedures/Guidelines

Procedures/guidelines for threat conditions are described below.

nature and severity of the threat. In response to a heightened nationwide risk of attack, DHS may activate the national-level elements and place certain special teams on standby. For geographic-specific threats, DHS, in consultation with DOJ, may activate regional elements and deploy national coordinating elements and special teams to the affected area.

Threat Conditions Procedures/Guidelines

Green (low), Blue (guarded), Yellow (elevated)
Under Threat Conditions Green through Yellow, the HSCC maintains direct connectivity with the NCTC and the FBI SIOC regarding the terrorist threat and maintains situational awareness through the continued monitoring of reported incidents.

Orange (high)

When threat conditions warrant, DHS activates the IIMG to review the threat information, coordinate interagency activity, and recommend additional precautions needed to prevent, prepare for, or respond to an attack. If the threat is elevated regionally or locally, DHS considers designating a PFO and activating emergency response teams and appropriate RRCC(s) to coordinate with regional, state, and private-sector entities and notify (or activate) regional resources (such as the EKY) as appropriate.

Red (severe)

When threat conditions warrant, DHS fully activates the NRCC, activates the RRCCs in the designated threat locations, implements Continuity of Operations plans, and places other appropriate assets on the highest alert status. If the threat is elevated regionally or locally, the IIMG provides recommendations for the deployment of special teams to the area and establishment of a JFO. In the absence of a JFO, special teams deployed in response to a terrorist threat operate in coordination with the FBI JOC.

Support, and Incident Annexes will meet annually, as a minimum, to review and update plans and procedures, incorporate lessons learned and best practices, and ensure functional coordination and continuous improvement of all NRP elements. DHS will develop a charter for the ESFLG further outlining its roles and responsibilities in this area.

- **Other Federal Preparedness Organizations:** Other existing interagency preparedness organizations generally are integrated through the ESF structure. For example, the National Response Team works in coordination with ESF #10 (Oil and Hazardous Materials Response) planning efforts.

Federal Regional Level

At the federal regional level, the RISCs are responsible for multiagency coordination under the NRP on a steady-state basis. The RISCs support the national-level groups by coordinating issues and solutions that are unique to the regions. RISCs also coordinate preparedness efforts with other regional-level preparedness organizations (such as the Regional Response Teams (RRTs) that coordinate regional ESF #10 efforts). At a minimum, the RISC is comprised of representatives from each State in the region and, where appropriate, regional-level representatives from ESF primary and support agencies. RISCs meet at least quarterly and provide an operational-level forum for regional planning, interagency information-sharing, and coordination. Each RISC includes an executive-level committee that meets at least twice yearly to provide executive-level guidance and oversight. DHS will publish a charter for the RISCs further describing their roles and responsibilities.

State and Local Levels

At the State and local levels, various preparedness organizations provide multiagency coordination functions.

Plan Maintenance

DHS/EPR/FEMA, in close coordination with the DHS Office of the Secretary, is the executive agent for NRP management and maintenance. The NRP will be updated periodically as required to incorporate new Presidential directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual events. This section establishes procedures for interim changes and full updates of the NRP.

The NRP will be updated periodically as required to incorporate new Presidential directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual events.

- **Types of Changes.** Changes include additions of new or supplementary material and deletions. No proposed change should contradict or override authorities or other plans contained in statute, Executive order, or regulation.

- **Coordination and Approval.** Any department or agency with assigned responsibilities under the NRP may propose a change to the plan. DHS is responsible for coordinating all proposed modifications to the NRP with primary and support agencies and other stakeholders, as required. DHS will coordinate review and approval for proposed modifications through the ESFLG and HSC as required.

The NIMS Integration Center

In accordance with the NIMS, the NIMS Integration Center is responsible for facilitating the development and adoption of national-level standards, guidelines, and

The NRP and National Preparedness

The NRP provides a key aspect of Federal department and agency compliance with HSPD-8, National Preparedness. HSPD-8 directs the Secretary of Homeland Security to coordinate efforts to measure and improve national preparedness. For more information on national preparedness, please refer to

- **Notice of Change.** After coordination has been accomplished, including receipt of the necessary signed approval supporting the final change language, DHS will issue an official Notice of Change.

The notice will specify the date, number, subject, purpose, background, and action required, and provide the change language on one or more numbered and dated insert pages that will replace the modified pages in the NRP. Once published, the modifications will be considered part of the NRP for operational purposes pending a formal revision and reissuance of the entire document. Interim changes can be further modified or updated using the above process.

- **Distribution.** DHS will distribute Notices of Change to all participating agencies, DHS Headquarters and regional offices, and State emergency management offices. Notices of Change to other organizations will be provided upon request.

- **Reissuance of the NRE.** Working toward continuous improvement, DHS is responsible for coordinating full reviews and updates of the NRP every 4 years, or more frequently if the Secretary deems necessary. The review and update will consider lessons learned and best practices identified during exercises and responses to actual events, and incorporate new information technologies. DHS will distribute revised NRP documents to the HSC for the purpose of interagency review and concurrence.

protocols related to the NIMS. DHS/EPR/FEMA will consult with the NIMS Integration Center in the management and maintenance of the NRP as appropriate.

the National Preparedness Goal. Preparedness tasks related to the NRP and associated supplements are summarized below:

- DHS develops a national domestic all-hazards preparedness goal, in coordination with other Federal

departments and agencies, and in consultation with State and local governments. The goal establishes a National Preparedness Assessment and Reporting System, which produces an annual status report to the President regarding the Nation's level of preparedness.

- Appropriate Federal departments and agencies undertake actions to support the national preparedness goal, including adoption of quantifiable performance measurements in the areas of training, planning, equipment, and exercises for Federal preparedness. Performance measures are submitted to DHS for the National Preparedness Assessment and Reporting System.

- The annual report to the President includes, but is not limited to, information on the readiness of Federal civil response assets. Appropriate Federal departments and agencies are required to maintain specialized Federal assets, such as teams, stockpiles, and caches, at levels consistent with the national preparedness goal and to make them available for response activities as established in the NRP.

NRP-Supporting Documents and Standards for Other Federal Emergency Plans

The NRP, as the core plan for domestic incident management, provides the structures and processes for coordinating incident management activities for terrorist attacks, natural disasters, and other emergencies that meet the criteria established for Incidents of National Significance. Following the guidance provided in HSPD-5, the NRP incorporates existing Federal emergency and incident management plans (with appropriate modifications and revisions) as integrated components of the NRP, as supplements, or as supporting operational plans.

Accordingly, Federal departments and agencies must incorporate key NRP concepts and procedures for working with NRP organizational elements when developing or updating incident management and emergency response plans. When an agency develops a national interagency plan that involves events within the scope of Incidents of National Significance, these plans are coordinated with DHS to ensure consistency with the NRP, and are incorporated into the NRP, either

- DHS develops and maintains a Federal response capability inventory, in coordination with other appropriate Federal departments and agencies, that includes the performance parameters of the capability, the timeframe within which the capability can be brought to bear to an incident, and the readiness of such capability to manage domestic incidents. Owners (respective agencies) of Federal response capabilities are responsible for providing DHS with updated information to ensure that the inventory is current.

- DHS, in coordination with other appropriate Federal departments and agencies and in consultation with State and local governments, maintains a comprehensive National Training Program, a National Exercise Program, and a National Lessons Learned Information Sharing System (formerly Ready-Net) to meet the national preparedness goal. These programs and systems use the NIMS and include requirements to support the NRP as appropriate.

by reference or as a whole. DHS/EPR/FEMA will maintain a complete set of all current national interagency plans and provide ready public access to those plans via website or other appropriate means.

Incident management and emergency response plans must include, to the extent authorized by law:

- Principles and terminology of the NIMS;
- Reporting requirements of the NRP;
- Linkages to key NRP organizational elements (such as the IIMG, NRCC, RRCC, JFO, etc.); and
- Procedures for transitioning from localized incidents to Incidents of National Significance.

The broader range of NRP-supporting documents includes strategic, operational, tactical, and incident-specific or hazard-specific contingency plans and procedures. Strategic plans are developed by headquarters-level entities based on long-range goals, objectives, and priorities. Operational-level plans merge the on-scene tactical concerns with overall

strategic objectives. Tactical plans include detailed, specific actions and descriptions of resources required to manage an actual or potential incident. Contingency plans are based on specific scenarios and planning documents:

Document	Description
National Incident Management System	The NIMS provides a core set of doctrine, concepts, terminology, and organizational processes to enable effective, efficient, and collaborative incident management at all levels.
National Interagency Plans	National interagency plans are based either on statutory or regulatory authorities, and/or specific contingencies and types of incidents. These plans provide protocols for managing the preponderance of incidents that are likely to occur at all levels of government and that normally can be managed without the need for DHS coordination. These plans can be implemented independently or concurrently with the NRP.
Agency-Specific Plans	When the NRP is activated, these interagency plans are incorporated as supporting and/or operational plans. Examples of national interagency plans that are incorporated into the NRP as supporting and/or operational plans include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan; * Mass Migration Emergency Plan; * National Search and Rescue Plan; * National Infrastructure Protection Plan, and * National Maritime Security Plan. <p>For purposes of full incorporation into the NRP, these plans will be referred to as NRP supplements for the specific contingency or mission area that constitutes the main focus of such plans. The comprehensive listing of national interagency plans included as Appendix 4 provides a brief description of each of these plans.</p>
Operational Supplements	Agency-specific plans are created to manage single hazards or contingencies under the purview of the responsible department or agency. An example of an agency-specific plan is the NRC's Incident Response Plan.
Regional Plans	Operational supplements typically are detailed plans relating to specific incidents or events. Operational supplements routinely are developed to support NSSIs.
	Regional plans typically are operational supplements to national plans and provide region-specific procedures and guidance. Examples of regional plans include regional contingency plans (RCPs) mandated by the NCP to organize oil and hazardous substance contamination response.

Document	Description
State/Local/Tribal Emergency Operations Plans	State/local/tribal emergency operations plans are created to address a variety of hazards. Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * State emergency operations plans designed to support State emergency management functions. * Area contingency plans designed to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from oil and hazardous substance incidents. These plans are developed at the direction of Federal O&Cs in consultation with organizations at the State, regional, local, and tribal levels. * Local emergency operations plans created at the municipal level to complement State emergency operations plans.
State/Local/Tribal Multihazard Mitigation Plans	State/local/tribal multihazard mitigation plans are developed by States, territories, tribes, and local communities to provide a framework for understanding vulnerability to and risk from hazards, and identifying the pre-disaster and post-disaster mitigation measures to reduce the risk from those hazards. Multihazard mitigation planning requirements were established by Congress through the Stafford Act, as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.
Private-Sector Plans	Private-sector plans are developed by privately owned companies/corporations. Some planning efforts are mandated by statute (e.g., nuclear power plant operations), while others are developed to ensure business continuity.
Volunteer and Nongovernmental Organization Plans	Volunteer and nongovernmental organization plans are plans created to support local, State, regional, and Federal emergency preparedness, response, and recovery operations. Plans include a continuous process of assessment, evaluation, and preparation to ensure that the necessary authorities, organization, resources, coordination, and operation procedures exist to provide effective delivery of services to disaster clients as well as provide integration into planning efforts at all government levels.
International Plans	International plans between the Federal Government and foreign countries typically deal with natural disasters, mass-casualty incidents, pollution incidents, terrorism, or public health emergencies.
Procedures	Procedures provide operational guidance for use by emergency teams and other personnel involved in conducting or supporting incident management operations. These documents fall into five basic categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Overviews that provide a brief concept summary of an incident management function, team, or capability; * Standard operating procedures (SOPs), standard operating guidelines (SOGs), or operations manuals that provide a complete reference document, detailing the procedures for performing a single function (i.e., operations manual); * Field operations guides (FOGs) or handbooks that are produced as a durable pocket or desk guide, containing essential tactical information needed to perform specific assignments or functions; * Point of contact (POC) lists; and * Job aids such as checklists or other tools for job performance or job training.

Appendix I

Glossary of Key Terms

For the purposes of the NRP, the following terms and definitions apply.

Accountable Property. Property that: 1) has an acquisition cost that is \$15,000 or more; 2) has a unique, identifiable serial number (e.g., computer or telecommunications equipment); and 3) is considered "sensitive" (i.e., easily pilferable), such as cellular phones, pagers, and laptop computers.

Agency. A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In ICS, agencies are defined either as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident management) or as assisting or cooperating (providing resources or other assistance).

Agency Representative. A person assigned by a primary, assisting, or cooperating Federal, State, local, or tribal government agency or private entity that has been delegated authority to make decisions affecting that agency's or organization's participation in incident management activities following appropriate consultation with the leadership of that agency.

Area Command (Unified Area Command). An organization established (1) to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an ICS organization or (2) to oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams have been assigned. Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met and strategies followed. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multi-jurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an EOC facility or at some location other than an ICP.

Available Resources. Resources assigned to an incident, checked in, and available for use, normally located in a Staging Area.

Awareness. The continual process of collecting, analyzing, and disseminating intelligence, information, and knowledge to allow organizations and individuals to anticipate requirements and to react effectively.

Casualty. Any person who is declared dead or is missing, ill, or injured.

Catastrophic Incident. Any natural or manmade incident, including terrorism, that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions. A catastrophic event could result in sustained national impacts over a prolonged period of time; almost immediately exhaust resources normally available to State, local, tribal, and private-sector authorities in the impacted area, and significantly interrupts governmental operations and emergency services to such an extent that national security could be threatened. All catastrophic events are Incidents of National Significance.

Chain of Command. A series of command, control, executive, or management positions in hierarchical order of authority.

Civil Transportation Capacity. The total quantity of privately owned transportation services, equipment, facilities, and systems from all transportation modes nationally or in a prescribed area or region.

Coastal Zone. As defined by the NCP, means all U.S. waters subject to tide, U.S. waters of the Great Lakes, specified ports and harbors on inland rivers, waters of the contiguous zone, other water of the high seas subject to the NCP, and the land surface or land substrata, ground waters, and ambient air proximal to those waters. The term "coastal zone" delineates an area of Federal responsibility for response action. Precise boundaries are determined by EPA/USCG agreements and identified in RCPS.

Command Staff. In an incident management organization, the Command Staff consists of the Incident Commander and the special staff positions of Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, and other positions as required, who report directly to the Incident Commander. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed.

Common Operating Picture (COP). A broad view of the overall situation as reflected by situation reports, aerial photography, and other information or intelligence.

Community Recovery. In the context of the NRP and its annexes, the process of assessing the effects of an Incident of National Significance, defining resources, and developing and implementing a course of action to restore and revitalize the socioeconomic and physical structure of a community.

Consequence Management. Predominantly an emergency management function and included measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism. The requirements of consequence management and crisis management are combined in the NRP. See also Crisis Management.

Contiguous Zone. The zone of the high seas, established by the United States under Article 24 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone, that is contiguous to the territorial sea and that extends 9 miles seaward from the outer limit of the territorial sea.

Credible Threat. A potential terrorist threat that, based on a threat assessment, is credible and likely to involve WMD.

Crisis Management. Predominantly a law enforcement function and included measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or act of terrorism. The requirements of consequence management and crisis management are combined in the NRP. See also Consequence Management.

Critical Infrastructures. Systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.

Cultural Resources. Cultural resources include historic and prehistoric structures, archeological sites, cultural landscapes, and museum collections.

Cyber. Pertaining to computers and their support systems, such as servers, routers, and switches, that support critical infrastructure.

Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA). Refers to DOD support, including Federal military forces, DOD civilians and DOD contractor personnel, and DOD agencies and components, for domestic emergencies and for designated law enforcement and other activities.

Deputy. A fully qualified individual who, in the absence of a superior, could be delegated the authority to manage a functional operation or perform a specific task. In some cases, a deputy could act as relief for a superior and therefore must be fully qualified in the position. Deputies can be assigned to the Incident Commander, General Staff, and Branch Directors.

Disaster. See Major Disaster.

Disaster Recovery Center (DRC). A facility established in a centralized location within or near the disaster area at which disaster victims (individuals, families, or businesses) apply for disaster aid.

District Response Group. Established in each DHS/USCG District, the District Response Group is primarily responsible for providing the OSC technical assistance, personnel, and equipment during responses typically involving marine zones.

Emergency. As defined by the Stafford Act, an emergency is "any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States."

Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, State, regional, county, city, tribal), or by some combination thereof.

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The "steady-state" plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for managing a wide variety of potential hazards.

Emergency Public Information. Information that is disseminated primarily in anticipation of an emergency or during an emergency. In addition to providing situational information to the public, it also frequently provides directive actions required to be taken by the general public.

Emergency Response Provider. Includes Federal, State, local, and tribal emergency public safety, law enforcement, emergency response, emergency medical (including hospital emergency facilities), and related personnel, agencies, and authorities. (See section 2.(6), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).) Also known as "emergency responder."

Emergency Support Function (ESF). A grouping of government and certain private-sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide the support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely to be needed to save lives, protect property and the environment, restore essential services and critical infrastructure, and help victims and communities return to normal, when feasible, following domestic incidents. The ESFs serve as the primary operational-level mechanism to provide assistance to State, local, and tribal governments or to Federal departments and agencies conducting missions of primary Federal responsibility.

Emerging Infectious Diseases. New or recurring infectious diseases of people, domestic animals, and/or wildlife, including identification, etiology, pathogenesis, zoonotic potential, and ecological impact.

Environment. Natural and cultural resources and historic properties as those terms are defined in this glossary and in relevant laws.

Environmental Response Team. Established by EPA, the Environmental Response Team includes expertise in biology, chemistry, hydrology, geology, and engineering. The Environmental Response Team provides technical advice and assistance to the OSC for both planning and response to discharges and releases of oil and hazardous substances into the environment.

Evacuation. Organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.

Facility Management. Facility selection and acquisition, building services, information systems, communications, safety and health, and physical security.

Federal. Of or pertaining to the Federal Government of the United States of America.

Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO). The Federal officer who is appointed to manage Federal resource support activities related to Stafford Act disasters and emergencies. The FCO is responsible for coordinating the timely delivery of Federal disaster assistance resources and programs to the affected State and local governments, individual victims, and the private sector.

Federal Emergency Communications Coordinator (FECC). That person, assigned by GSA, who functions as the principal Federal manager for emergency telecommunications requirements in major disasters, emergencies, and extraordinary situations, when requested by the FCO or FRC.

Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOOSC or OSC). The Federal official pre-designated by the EPA or the USCG to coordinate responses under subpart D of the NCP, or the government official designated to coordinate and direct removal actions under subpart E of the NCP.

Federal Resource Coordinator (FRC). The Federal official appointed to manage Federal resource support activities related to non-Stafford Act incidents. The FRC is responsible for coordinating support from other Federal departments and agencies using interagency agreements and MOUs.

First Responder. Local and non-governmental police, fire, and emergency personnel who in the early stages of an incident are responsible for the protection and preservation of life, property, evidence, and the environment, including emergency response providers as defined in section 2 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101), as well as emergency management, public health, clinical care, public works, and other skilled support personnel (such as

equipment operators) who provide immediate support services during prevention, response, and recovery operations. First responders may include personnel from Federal, State, local, tribal, or non-governmental organizations.

Food and Nutrition Services (FNS) Disaster Task Force. The Food Security Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-198) requires the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a Disaster Task Force to assist States in implementing and operating various disaster food programs. The FNS Disaster Task Force coordinates the overall FNS response to disasters and emergencies. It operates under the general direction of the Administrator of FNS.

Hazard. Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root cause of an unwanted outcome.

Hazard Mitigation. Any cost-effective measure which will reduce the potential for damage to a facility from a disaster event.

Hazardous Material. For the purposes of ESF #1, hazardous material is a substance or material, including a hazardous substance, that has been determined by the Secretary of Transportation to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported in commerce, and which has been so designated (see 49 CFR 171.8). For the purposes of ESF #10 and the Oil and Hazardous Materials Incident Annex, the term is intended to mean hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants as defined by the NCP.

Hazardous Substance. As defined by the NCP any substance designated pursuant to section 311 (b) (2) (A) of the Clean Water Act; any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated pursuant to section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); any hazardous waste having the characteristics identified under or listed pursuant to section 3001 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (but not including any waste the regulation of which under the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. § 6901 et seq.) has been suspended by act of Congress); any toxic pollutant listed under section 307 (a) of the Clean Water Act; any hazardous air pollutant listed under section 112 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. § 7521 et seq.); and any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture

with respect to which the EPA Administrator has taken action pursuant to section 7 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. § 2601 et seq.).

Historic Property. Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, including artifacts, records, and remains which are related to such district, site, building, structure, or object [16 U.S.C. § 470(w)(5)].

Incident. An occurrence or event, natural or human-caused, that requires an emergency response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.

Incident Action Plan. An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods.

Incident Command Post (ICP). The field location at which the primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions are performed. The ICP may be collocated with the incident base or other incident facilities and is normally identified by a green rotating or flashing light.

Incident Command System (ICS). A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating with a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. ICS is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies,

both public and private, or organized field-level incident management operations.

Incident Commander (IC). The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site. (See page 10 for discussion on DOD forces.)

Incident Management Team (IMT). The Incident Commander and appropriate Command and General Staff personnel assigned to an incident.

Incident Mitigation. Actions taken during an incident designed to minimize impacts or contain the damages to property or the environment.

Incident of National Significance. Based on criteria established in HSPD-5 (paragraph 4), an actual or potential high-impact event that requires a coordinated and effective response by and appropriate combination of Federal, State, local, tribal, nongovernmental, and/or private-sector entities in order to save lives and minimize damage, and provide the basis for long-term community recovery and mitigation activities.

Information Officer. See Public Information Officer.

Infrastructure. The manmade physical systems, assets, projects, and structures, publicly and/or privately owned, that are used by or provide benefit to the public. Examples of infrastructure include utilities, bridges, levees, drinking water systems, electrical systems, communications systems, dams, sewage systems, and roads.

Infrastructure Liaison. Assigned by DHS/IAIP, the Infrastructure Liaison serves as the principal advisor to the JFO Coordination Group regarding all national- and regional-level critical infrastructure and key resources incident-related issues.

Initial Actions. The actions taken by those responders first to arrive at an incident site.

Initial Response. Resources initially committed to an incident.

Initial Response Resources (IRR). Disaster support commodities that may be pre-staged, in anticipation of a catastrophic event, at a Federal facility close to a disaster area for immediate application through an NRP ESF operation. The initial response resources are provided to victims and all levels of government responders immediately after a disaster occurs. They are designed to augment State and local capabilities.

DHS/EPR/FEMA Logistics Division stores and maintain critically needed initial response commodities for victims and responders and pre-positions supplies and equipment when required. The initial response resources include supplies (baby food, baby formula, blankets, coats, diapers, meals ready-to-eat, plastic sheeting, tents, and water) and equipment (emergency generators, industrial ice-makers, mobile kitchen kits, portable potities with service, portable showers, and refrigerated vans).

In-Kind Donations. Donations other than cash (usually materials or professional services) for disaster survivors.

Island Zone. As defined in the NCP, the environment inland of the coastal zone excluding the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors on the inland rivers. The term "coastal zone" delineates an area of Federal responsibility for response action. Precise boundaries are determined by EPA/USCG agreements and identified in RCFs.

Isular Areas. Non-State possessions of the United States. The insular areas include Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the former World War II Trust Territories now known as the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands. These last two entities, known as Freely Associated States (FAS), are still connected with the United States through the Compact of Free Association.

Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC). An interagency center responsible for production, coordination, and dissemination of consequence predictions for an airborne hazardous material release. The IMAAC generates the single Federal prediction of atmospheric dispersions and their consequences utilizing the best available resources from the Federal Government.

Joint Field Office (JFO). A temporary Federal facility established locally to provide a central point for Federal, State, local, and tribal executives with responsibility for incident oversight, direction, and/or assistance to effectively coordinate protection, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery actions. The JFO will combine the traditional functions of the JOC, the FEMA DFO, and the JIC within a single Federal facility.

Joint Information Center (JIC). A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. Public information officials from all participating agencies should collocate at the JIC.

Joint Information System (JIS). Integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, timely information during a crisis or incident operations. The mission of the JIS is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages; developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the IC; advising the IC concerning public affairs issues that could affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.

Joint Operations Center (JOC). The JOC is the focal point for all Federal investigative law enforcement activities during a terrorist or potential terrorist incident or any other significant criminal incident, and is managed by the SLEPO. The JOC becomes a component of the JFO when the NRP is activated.

Jurisdiction. A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authorities. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., city, county, tribal, State, or Federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).

Liaison Officer. A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies.

Local Government. A county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization; or, in Alaska, a Native Village or Alaska Regional Native Corporation; or a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity. (As defined in section 2(10) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135, et seq. (2002).)

Long-Range Management Plan. Used by the FCO and management team to address internal staffing, organization, and team requirements.

Major Disaster. As defined by the Stafford Act, any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought) or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

Material Management. Requisitioning and sourcing (requirements processing); acquisition, asset visibility (resource tracking), receipt, storage, and handling; security and accountability; inventory, deployment, issue, and distribution; and recovery, reuse, and disposition.

Mission Assignment. The vehicle used by DHS/EPR/FEMA to support Federal operations in a Stafford Act major disaster or emergency declaration. It orders immediate, short-term emergency response assistance when an applicable State or local government is overwhelmed by the event and lacks the capability to perform, or contract for, the necessary work.

Mitigation. Activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident.

Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation measures are often developed in accordance with lessons learned from prior incidents. Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss from hazards. Measures may include zoning and building codes, floodplain buyouts, and analysis of hazard-related temporary facilities. Mitigation can include efforts to educate governments, businesses, and the public on measures they can take to reduce loss and injury.

Mobilization. The process and procedures used by all organizations—Federal, State, local, and tribal—for activating, assembling, and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.

Mobilization Center. An off-site temporary facility at which response personnel and equipment are received from the Point of Arrival and are pre-positioned for deployment to an incident logistics base, to a local Staging Area, or directly to an incident site, as required. A mobilization center also provides temporary support services, such as food and bedding, for response personnel prior to their assignment, release, or reassignment and serves as a place to out-process following demobilization while awaiting transportation.

Multiagency Coordination Center (MACC). An interagency coordination center established by DHS/USSS during NISSEs as a component of the JFO. The MACC serves as the focal point for interagency security planning and coordination, including the coordination of all NISSE-related information from other intra-agency centers (e.g., police command posts, Secret Service security rooms) and other interagency centers (e.g., intelligence operations centers, joint information centers).

Multiagency Coordination Entity. Functions within a broader multiagency coordination system. It may establish priorities among incidents and associated resource allocations, deconflict agency policies, and provide strategic guidance and direction to support incident management activities.

Multiagency Coordination System. Provides the architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and information

coordination. The components of multiagency coordination systems include facilities, equipment, EOCs, specific multiagency coordination entities, personnel, procedures, and communications. The systems assist agencies and organizations to fully integrate the subsystems of NIMS.

Multijurisdictional Incident. An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that each have jurisdiction to manage certain aspects of an incident. In ICS, these incidents will be managed under Unified Command.

Mutual Aid Agreement. Written agreement between agencies, organizations, and/or jurisdictions that they will assist one another on request by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner.

National. Of a nationwide character, including the Federal, State, local, and tribal aspects of governance and policy.

National Coordinating Center for Telecommunications. A joint telecommunications industry-Federal Government operation established to assist in the initiation, coordination, restoration, and reconstruction of NS/IPP telecommunications services and facilities.

National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC). The NCTC serves as the primary Federal organization for analyzing and integrating all intelligence possessed or acquired by the U.S. Government pertaining to terrorism and counterterrorism, excepting purely domestic counterterrorism information. The NCTC may, consistent with applicable law, receive, retain, and disseminate information from any Federal, State, or local government or other source necessary to fulfill its responsibilities.

National Disaster Medical System (NDMS). A coordinated partnership between DHS, HHS, DOD, and the Department of Veterans Affairs established for the purpose of responding to the needs of victims of a public health emergency. NDMS provides medical response assets and the movement of patients to health care facilities where definitive medical care is received when required.

National Incident Management System (NIMS). A system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent, nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; the private sector; and NGOs to work

effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State, local, and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the ICS; multiagency coordination systems; training, identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

National Infrastructure Coordinating Center (NIICC). Managed by the DHS Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Directorate, the NIICC monitors the Nation's critical infrastructure and key resources on an ongoing basis. In the event of an incident, the NIICC provides a coordinating vehicle to share information with critical infrastructure and key resources information-sharing entities.

National Interagency Coordination Center (NIACC). The organization responsible for coordinating allocation of resources to one or more coordination centers or major fires within the Nation. Located in Boise, ID.

National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC). A facility located in Boise, ID, that is jointly operated by several Federal agencies and is dedicated to coordination, logistical support, and improved weather services in support of fire management operations throughout the United States.

Natural Resources. Natural resources include land, fish, wildlife, domesticated animals, plants, biota, and water. Water means salt and fresh water, surface and ground water, including water used for drinking, irrigation, aquaculture, and recreational purposes, as well as in its capacity as fish and wildlife habitat, including coral reef ecosystems as defined in 16 U.S.C. 64501. Land means soil, surface and subsurface minerals, and other terrestrial features.

National Response Center. A national communications center for activities related to oil and hazardous substance response actions. The National Response Center, located at DHS/USCG Headquarters in Washington, DC, receives and relays notices of oil and hazardous substances releases to the appropriate Federal OSC.

National Response System. Pursuant to the NCP, the mechanism for coordinating response actions by all levels of government (40 CFR § 300.21) for oil and hazardous substances spills and releases.

National Response Team (NRT). The NRT, comprised of the 16 Federal agencies with major environmental and public health responsibilities, is the primary vehicle for coordinating Federal agency activities under the NCP. The NRT carries out national planning and response coordination and is the head of a highly organized Federal oil and hazardous substance emergency response network. EPA serves as the NRT Chair, and DHS/USCG serves as Vice Chair.

National Security and Emergency Preparedness (NS/EP) Telecommunications. NS/EP telecommunications services are those used to maintain a state of readiness or to respond to and manage any event or crisis (local, national, or international) that causes or could cause injury or harm to the population or damage to or loss of property, or could degrade or threaten the NS/EP posture of the United States.

National Special Security Events (NSSEs). A designated event that, by virtue of its political, economic, social, or religious significance, may be the target of terrorism or other criminal activity.

National Strike Force. The National Strike Force consists of three strike teams established by DHS/USCG on the Pacific, Atlantic, and Gulf coasts. The strike teams can provide advice and technical assistance for oil and hazardous substances removal, communications support, special equipment, and services.

Non-governmental Organization (NGO). A nonprofit entity that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions and that is not created by a government, but may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of NGOs include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross.

Nuclear Incident Response Team (NIRT). Created by the Homeland Security Act to provide DHS with a nuclear/radiological response capability. When activated, the NIRT consists of specialized Federal response teams drawn from DOE and/or EPA. These

teams may become DHS operational assets providing technical expertise and equipment when activated during a crisis or in response to a nuclear/radiological incident as part of the DHS Federal Response.

On-Scene Coordinator (OSC). See Federal On-Scene Coordinator.

Pollutant or Contaminant. As defined in the NCF, includes, but is not limited to, any element, substance, compound, or mixture, including disease-causing agents, which after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions, or physical deformations in such organisms or their offspring.

Preparedness. The range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents.

Preparedness is a continuous process involving efforts at all levels of government and between government and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources.

Prevention. Actions taken to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring.

Prevention involves actions taken to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Principal Federal Official (PFO). The Federal official designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security to act as his/her representative locally to oversee,

coordinate, and execute the Secretary's incident management responsibilities under EISPD-5 for Incidents of National Significance.

Private Sector. Organizations and entities that are not part of any governmental structure. Includes for-profit and non-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce and industry, private emergency response organizations, and private voluntary organizations.

Public Assistance Program. The program administered by FEMA that provides supplemental Federal disaster grant assistance for debris removal and disposal, emergency protective measures, and the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain private nonprofit organizations.

Public Health. Protection, safety, improvement, and interconnections of health and disease prevention among people, domestic animals and wildlife.

Public Information Officer (PIO). A member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public and media or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements.

Public Works. Work, construction, physical facilities, and services provided by governments for the benefit and use of the public.

Radiological Emergency Response Teams (RERTs). Teams provided by BPA's Office of Radiation and Indoor Air to support and respond to incidents or sites containing radiological hazards. These teams provide expertise in radiation monitoring, radionuclide analyses, radiation health physics, and risk assessment. RERTs can provide both mobile and fixed laboratory support during a response.

Recovery. The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans for impacted communities and the reconstitution of government operations and services through individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance programs that: identify needs and define resources; provide housing and promote restoration; address long-term care and treatment of affected

persons; implement additional measures for community restoration; incorporate mitigation measures and techniques, as feasible; evaluate the incident to identify lessons learned; and develop initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

Regional Emergency Transportation Coordinator (RETCO). A senior-level executive from a DOT operating administration who is designated by DOT order to serve as the regional representative of the Secretary of Transportation for emergency transportation preparedness and response, including oversight of ESF #1. Depending upon the nature and extent of the disaster or major incident, the Secretary may designate another official in this capacity.

Regional Response Teams (RRTs). Regional counterparts to the National Response Team, the RRTs comprise regional representatives of the Federal agencies on the NRT and representatives of each State within the region. The RRTs serve as planning and preparedness bodies before a response, and provide coordination and advice to the Federal OSC during response actions.

Resources. Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an EOC.

Response. Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of incident mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include: applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations, continuing investigations into the nature and source of the threat; ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Senior Federal Official (SFO). An individual representing a Federal department or agency with primary statutory responsibility for incident management. SFOs utilize existing authorities, expertise, and capabilities to aid in management of the incident working in coordination with other members of the JFO Coordination Group.

Shared Resources (SHARES) High Frequency Radio Program. SHARES provides a single, interagency emergency message handling system by bringing together existing HF radio resources of Federal, State, and industry organizations when normal communications are destroyed or unavailable for the transmission of NS/FP information.

Situation Assessment. The evaluation and interpretation of information gathered from a variety of sources (including weather information and forecasts, computerized models, GIS data mapping, remote sensing sources, ground surveys, etc.) that, when communicated to emergency managers and decisionmakers, can provide a basis for incident management decisionmaking.

State. Any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any possession of the United States. (As defined in section 2(14) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135, et seq. (2002).)

Strategic. Strategic elements of incident management are characterized by continuous, long-term, high-level planning by organizations headed by elected or other senior officials. These elements involve the adoption of long-range goals and objectives, the setting of priorities, the establishment of budgets and other fiscal decisions, policy development, and the application of measures of performance or effectiveness.

Strategic Plan. A plan that addresses long-term issues such as impact of weather forecasts, time-phased resource requirements, and problems such as permanent housing for displaced disaster victims, environmental pollution, and infrastructure restoration.

Subject-Matter Expert (SME). An individual who is a technical expert in a specific area or in performing a specialized job, task, or skill.

Supervisor of Salvage and Diving (SUPSAD). A salvage, search, and recovery operation established by the Department of Navy. SUPSAD has extensive experience to support response activities, including specialized salvage, firefighting, and petroleum, oil, and lubricants offloading. SUPSAD, when available, will provide equipment for training exercises to support national and regional contingency planning.

Telecommunications. The transmission, emission, or reception of voice and/or data through any medium by wire, radio, other electrical electromagnetic, or optical means. Telecommunications includes all aspects of transmitting information.

Telecommunications Services Priority (TSP) Program. The NS/EP TSP Program is the regulatory, administrative, and operational program authorizing and providing for priority treatment (i.e., provisioning and restoration) of NS/EP telecommunications services. As such, it establishes the framework for NS/EP telecommunications service vendors to provide, restore, or otherwise act on a priority basis to ensure effective NS/EP telecommunications services.

Terrorism. Any activity that (1) involves an act that (a) is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; and (b) is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States; and (2) appears to be intended (a) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (b) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (c) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.

Threat. An indication of possible violence, harm, or danger.

Transportation Management. Transportation prioritizing, ordering, sourcing, and acquisition; time-planning plans; fleet management; and movement coordination and tracking.

Tribes. Any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaskan Native Village as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act (85 Stat. 688) [43 U.S.C.A. and 1601 et seq.], that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided

by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

Unaffiliated Volunteer. An individual who is not formally associated with a recognized voluntary disaster relief organization; also known as a "spontaneous" or "emergent" volunteer.

Unified Command. An application of ICS used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the Unified Command to establish their designated Incident Commanders at a single ICP and to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan. (See page 10 for discussion on DOD forces.)

United States. The term "United States," when used in a geographic sense, means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, any possession of the United States, and any waters within the jurisdiction of the United States. (As defined in section 2(16) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135, et seq. (2002).)

Unsolicted Goods. Donated items offered by and/or sent to the incident area by the public, the private sector, or other source, that have not been requested by government or nonprofit disaster relief coordinators.

Urban Search and Rescue. Operational activities that include locating, extricating, and providing on-site medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed structures.

Volunteer. Any individual accepted to perform services by an agency that has authority to accept volunteer services when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed. (See, for example, 16 U.S.C. § 742f(c) and 29 CFR § 553.101.)

Volunteer and Donations Coordination Center. Facility from which the Volunteer and Donations Coordination Team operates. It is best situated in or close by the State EOC for coordination purposes. Requirements may include space for a phone bank,

meeting space, and space for a team of specialists to review and process offers.

Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD). As defined in Title 18, U.S.C. § 2332a: (1) any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than 4 ounces, or missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, or mine or similar device; (2) any weapon that is designed or intended to cause death or serious bodily injury through the release,

dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals or their precursors; (3) any weapon involving a disease organism; or (4) any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life.

Wireless Priority Service (WPS). WPS allows authorized NS/EP personnel to gain priority access to the next available wireless radio channel to initiate calls during an emergency when carrier channels may be congested.

Appendix 2

List of Acronyms

APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	DRAM	Disaster Recovery Manager
CBO	Community-Based Organization	D&CA	Defense Support of Civil Authorities
CDRG	Catastrophic Disaster Response Group	DTRIM	Domestic Threat Reduction and Incident Management
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	EAS	Emergency Assistance Personnel or Emergency Alert System
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team	ECC	Emergency Operations Center
CFO	Chief Financial Officer	EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
CI/ER	Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources	EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
CMC	Crisis Management Coordinator	EPLD	Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer
CNMI	Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	EPF	Emergency Preparedness and Response
CONPLAN	U.S. Government Interagency Domestic Terrorism Concept of Operations Plan	ERL	Environmental Research Laboratories
CSG	Counterterrorism Security Group	ERT	Environmental Response Team (EPA)
ECF	Defense Coordinating Element	ERT-A	Emergency Response Team—Advance Element
ECO	Defense Coordinating Officer	ERT-N	National Emergency Response Team
DEST	Domestic Emergency Support Team	ESF	Emergency Support Function
DFO	Disaster Field Office	ESPLG	Emergency Support Function Leaders Group
DHS	Department of Homeland Security	EST	Emergency Support Team
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team	FAS	Freely Associated States
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team	FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
DOC	Department of Commerce	FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
DOD	Department of Defense	FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
DOE	Department of Energy	FIRST	Federal Incident Response Support Team
DOI	Department of the Interior	FMC	Federal Mobilization Center
DOJ	Department of Justice	FNS	Food and Nutrition Service
DOJ	Department of Labor	FOC	FEMA Operations Center
DOJ	Department of State	FOG	Field Operations Guide
DOT	Department of Transportation	FRC	Federal Resource Coordinator
DPA	Defense Production Act	FREFP	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center	FRP	Federal Response Plan

GAR	Governor's Authorized Representative	NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
GIS	Geographical Information System	NAWAS	National Warning System
GSA	General Services Administration	NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services	NCR	National Capital Region
HQ	Headquarters	NCS	National Communications System
HSAS	Homeland Security Advisory System	MCIC	National Counterterrorism Center
HSC	Homeland Security Council	NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
HSOC	Homeland Security Operations Center	NFP	National Exercise Program
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive	NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
IAP	Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection	NICC	National Infrastructure Coordinating Center
IC	Incident Command	NKCC	National Interagency Coordinating Center
ICP	Incident Command Post	NIMS	National Incident Management System
ICS	Incident Command System	NIPP	National Infrastructure Protection Plan
IMG	Interagency Incident Management Group	NIRT	Nuclear Incident Response Team
IMT	Incident Management Team	NJTF	National Joint Terrorism Task Force
INRP	Initial National Response Plan	NMRT	National Medical Response Team
IOF	Interim Operating Facility	NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
ISAO	Information-Sharing and Analysis Organization	NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
JFO	Joint Field Office	NRCC	National Response Coordination Center
JIC	Joint Information Center	NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
JIS	Joint Information System	NRP	National Response Plan
JOC	Joint Operations Center	NRT	National Response Team
JTF	Joint Task Force	RSC	National Security Council
JTYF	Joint Terrorism Task Force	RSP	National Search and Rescue Plan
MAC Entity	Multihagency Coordinating Entity	NSEE	National Special Security Event
MACC	Multihagency Command Center	NVOAD	National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
MERS	Mobile Emergency Response Support	NWCG	National Wildland Coordinating Group
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement	OIA	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Information Analysis
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding	OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
NAHERC	National Animal Health Emergency Response Corps		

Appendix 3

Authorities and References

The principal authorities that guide the structure, development, and implementation of the NRP are statutes, executive orders, and Presidential directives. Congress has provided the broad statutory authority necessary for the NRP, and the President has issued Executive orders and Presidential directives to supply authority and policy direction to departments and agencies of the Executive branch. Among the major statutes, orders, and directives relevant to the NRP are those summarized below.

A. Statutes and Regulations

1. The Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002) (codified predominantly at 6 U.S.C. §§ 101-557 and in other scattered sections of the U.S.C.), established the Department of Homeland Security with the mandate and legal authority to protect the American people from the continuing threat of terrorism. In the act, Congress assigned DHS the primary missions to:
 - * Prevent terrorist attacks within the United States;
 - * Reduce the vulnerability of the United States to terrorism at home;
 - * Minimize the damage and assist in the recovery from terrorist attacks that occur; and
 - * Act as the focal point regarding natural and manmade crises and emergency planning.

The Homeland Security Act gives the Secretary of Homeland Security full authority and control over the Department and the duties and activities performed by its personnel, and it vests the Secretary with the broad authority necessary to fulfill the Department's statutory mission to protect the American homeland. This statutory authority, combined with the President's direction in HSPD-5, supports the NRP's unified, effective approach to domestic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities.

Responsibilities in the Homeland Security Act of particular relevance to the development and execution of the NRP include the following:

- a. Preparedness of the United States for acts of terrorism. Executed through the DHS OSLGCP, this responsibility includes coordinating preparedness efforts at the Federal level, and

OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration	SAR	Search and Rescue
OSLGGP	Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness	SCC	Secretary's Command Center (HHS)
PCC	Policy Coordination Committee	SCO	State Coordinating Officer
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment	SELEO	Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official
PDJ	Presidential Decision Directive	SFO	Senior Federal Official
PFO	Principal Federal Official	SIIC	Strategic Information and Operations Center
POC	Point of Contact	SOG	Standard Operating Guideline
RA	Reimbursable Agreement	SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
RAMMP	Remedial Action Management Program	START	Scientific and Technical Advisory and Response Team
RCF	Regional Contingency Plan	TSA	Transportation Security Administration
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	TSC	Terrorist Screening Center
REPLD	Regional Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer	US&R	Urban Search and Rescue
RFI	Request for Information	US&E	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
RISC	Regional Interagency Steering Committee	USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
RRCC	Regional Response Coordination Center	USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
RRT	Regional Response Team	USSS	U.S. Secret Service
ROC	Regional Operations Center	YMAF	Veterinarian Medical Assistance Team
SAC	Special Agent-in-Charge	WAWAS	Washington Area Warning System
		WMID	Weapons of Mass Destruction

working with State, local, tribal, parish, and private-sector emergency response providers on matters pertaining to combating terrorism.

- b. Response to terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. Executed through the Directorate of Emergency Preparedness and Response, this responsibility includes:
 - * Consolidating existing Federal emergency response plans into a single, coordinated national response plan;
 - * Building a comprehensive national incident management system to respond to such attacks and disasters;
 - * Ensuring the effectiveness of emergency response providers to terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies;
 - * Providing the Federal Government's response to terrorist attacks, major disasters, and emergencies, including managing such response; and
 - * Coordinating Federal response resources in the event of a terrorist attack, major disaster, or emergency.

c. Coordination of homeland security programs with State and local government personnel, agencies, and authorities and with the private sector. Executed through the DHS OSLGCP and the Private Sector Office, this responsibility includes:

- * Coordinating to ensure adequate planning, training, and exercise activities;
- * Coordinating and consolidating appropriate Federal Government communications and systems of communications; and
- * Distributing or coordinating the distribution of warnings and information.

d. Risk analysis and risk management. DHS/IAP has primary authority for threat and event risk analysis and risk management within DHS, although other DHS organizations—such as the U.S. Secret Service, the OSLGCP, and the Border and Transportation Security Directorate—also engage in risk management. DHS/IAP responsibilities include:

- a. Preparedness of the United States for acts of terrorism. Executed through the DHS OSLGCP, this responsibility includes coordinating preparedness efforts at the Federal level, and

- Analyzing and integrating information from all available sources to identify, assess, detect, and understand terrorist threats against the United States;
 - Carrying out comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of the key resources and critical infrastructure, including risk assessments to determine the risks posed by particular types of terrorist attacks within the United States;
 - Identifying priorities for and recommending protective and support measures for such infrastructure by all concerned;
 - Developing a comprehensive national plan (the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP)) for securing critical infrastructure and key resources, such as telecommunications and power; and
 - Conducting risk assessments and vulnerability assessments after other agencies have conducted those studies and ranked top items based on those studies.
- e. Preventing the entry of terrorists and the instruments of terrorism into the United States. Executed through the Border and Transportation Security Directorate, this responsibility includes:
- Securing the borders, territorial waters, ports, terminals, waterways, and air, land, and sea transportation systems of the United States; and
 - Carrying out immigration enforcement functions.

2. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 93 Pub. L. No. 288, 88 Stat. 143 (1974) (codified as amended at 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5206, and scattered sections of 12 U.S.C., 16 U.S.C., 20 U.S.C., 26 U.S.C., 38 U.S.C. (2007)), establishes the programs and processes for the Federal Government to provide disaster and emergency assistance to States, local governments, tribal nations, individuals, and qualified private nonprofit organizations. The provisions of the Stafford Act cover all hazards including natural disasters and terrorist events. Relevant provisions of the Stafford Act include a process for Governors to request Federal disaster and emergency assistance from the President. The President may declare a major disaster or emergency:
- If an event is beyond the combined response capabilities of the State and affected local governments; and

- * If, based on the findings of a joint Federal-State-local PDA, the damages are of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant assistance under the act. (Note: In a particularly fast-moving or clearly devastating disaster, DHS/EPR/FEMA may defer the PDA process until after the declaration.)
- a. If an emergency involves a subject area for which the Federal Government exercises exclusive or preeminent responsibility and authority, the President may unilaterally direct the provision of emergency assistance under the Stafford Act. The Governor of the affected State will be consulted if practicable.
- b. DHS/EPR/FEMA can pre-deploy personnel and equipment in advance of an imminent Stafford Act declaration to reduce immediate threats to life, property, and public health and safety, and to improve the timeliness of disaster response.

- c. During the immediate aftermath of an incident which may ultimately qualify for assistance under the Stafford Act, the Governor of the State in which such incident occurred may request the President to direct the Secretary of Defense to utilize the resources of the DOD for the purpose of performing on public and private lands any emergency work that is made necessary by such incident and that is essential for the preservation of life and property. If the President determines that such work is essential for the preservation of life and property, the President shall grant such request to the extent the President determines practical. Such emergency work may only be carried out for a period not to exceed 10 days.

- d. The Stafford Act directs appointment of an FCO by the President. The FCO is designated by the DHS Under Secretary for Emergency Preparedness and Response to coordinate the delivery of Federal assistance to the affected State, local, and tribal governments and disaster victims.

- e. Federal agencies must avoid duplicating resources and benefits for disaster victims. Disaster victims are responsible for repayment of Federal assistance duplicated by private insurance, or other Federal programs, or when they have been otherwise compensated for their disaster-related losses.

f. All authorities under the Stafford Act granted to the Secretary of Homeland Security in the Homeland Security Act have been redelegated to the Under Secretary of EPR through Delegation No. 9001.

3. The Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002, Pub. L. No. 107-188, 116 Stat. 294 (2002) (codified in scattered sections of 7 U.S.C., 18 U.S.C., 21 U.S.C., 29 U.S.C., 38 U.S.C., 42 U.S.C., and 47 U.S.C. (2002)), is designed to improve the ability of the United States to prevent, prepare for, and respond to bioterrorism and other public health emergencies. Key provisions of the act, 42 U.S.C. § 747d and § 300hh among others, address the development of a national preparedness plan by HHS designed to provide effective assistance to State and local governments in the event of bioterrorism or other public health emergencies; operation of the National Disaster Medical System to mobilize and address public health emergencies; grant programs for the education and training of public health professionals and improving State, local, and hospital preparedness for and response to bioterrorism and other public health emergencies; streamlining and clarifying communicable disease quarantine provisions; enhancing controls on dangerous biological agents and toxins; and protecting the safety and security of food and drug supplies.

4. The Defense Production Act of 1950, 64 Stat. 798 (1950) (codified as amended by the Defense Production Act Reauthorization of 2003, Pub. L. 108-195, 117 Stat. 2892 (2003) at 50 U.S.C. app. §§ 2061-2170 (2002)), is the primary authority to ensure the timely availability of resources for national defense and civil emergency preparedness and response. Among other things, the DPA authorizes the President to demand that companies accept and give priority to government contracts that the President "deems necessary or appropriate to promote the national defense." The DPA defines "national defense" to include critical infrastructure protection and restoration, as well as activities authorized by the emergency preparedness sections of the Stafford Act. Consequently, DPA authorities are available for activities and measures undertaken in preparation for, during, or following a natural disaster or accidental or man-caused event. The Department of Commerce has redelegated DPA

authority under Executive Order 12919, National Defense Industrial Resource Preparedness, June 7, 1994, as amended, to the Secretary of Homeland Security to place and, upon application, to authorize State and local governments to place priority-rated contracts in support of Federal, State, and local emergency preparedness activities.

5. The Emergency Act, 31 U.S.C. §§ 1535-1536 (2002), authorizes Federal agencies to provide goods or services on a reimbursable basis to other Federal agencies when more specific statutory authority to do so does not exist.
6. The Posse Comitatus Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1385 (2002), prohibits the use of the Army or the Air Force for law enforcement purposes, except as otherwise authorized by the Constitution or statute. This prohibition applies to Navy and Marine Corps personnel as a matter of DOD policy. The primary prohibition of the Posse Comitatus Act is against direct involvement by active duty military personnel (to include Reservists on active duty and National Guard personnel in Federal service) in traditional law enforcement activities (to include interdiction of vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or other similar activity; directing traffic; search or seizure; an arrest; apprehension, stop and frisk, or similar activity). (Note exception under the Insurrection Statutes.) Exceptions to the Posse Comitatus Act are found in 10 U.S.C. §§ 331-335 (2002) and other statutes.

7. The National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. §§ 1601-1651 (2003), establishes procedures for Presidential declaration and termination of national emergencies. The act requires the President to identify the specific provision of law under which he or she will act in dealing with a declared national emergency and contains a sunset provision requiring the President to renew a declaration of national emergency to prevent its automatic expiration. The Presidential declaration of a national emergency under the act is a prerequisite to exercising any special or extraordinary powers authorized by statute for use in the event of national emergency.

8. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 9601-9675 (2002), and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act), 33 U.S.C.