



Notice of Change

to the National Response Plan

May 25, 2006 || Version 5.0

Notice of Change

to the National Response Plan

Introduction

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is the executive agent for National Response Plan (NRP) management and maintenance. In accordance with the plan maintenance provisions in the NRP, DHS will periodically update the NRP as required to incorporate new Presidential directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and real world incidents.

In accordance with the plan update provisions, changes include additions of new or supplementary material and deletions. No proposed change may contradict or override authorities or other plans contained in statute, Executive order, or regulation. This Notice of Change complies with those limitations.

Coordination and Approval

As noted in the NRP, 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. The modifications in this Notice of Change emerged from organizational changes within DHS, as well as the experience of responding to Hurricanes Katrina, Wilma, and Rita in 2005. To meet the coordination and approval requirements, DHS coordinated review and approval for the modifications herein through the Homeland Security Council (HSC).

Notice of Change Contents

Under the NRP, all notices must 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 replace the modified pages in the NRP. Those requirements are met by this document.

Upon receipt of this Notice, the modifications herein are to be considered part of the NRP for operational purposes pending a formal revision and reissuance of the entire document.

This notice precedes the first official interagency review of the NRP and is limited in scope. It is designed to incorporate critical changes prior to the 2006 hurricane season.

DHS is distributing this Notice of Change to all NRP Signatories, DHS Headquarters and regional offices, and State emergency management and homeland security offices. DHS will provide Notices of Change to other organizations upon request. It is requested that State-level offices facilitate the dissemination as required within their jurisdictions.

Review and Modification of the NRP

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. Reviews and updates will consider lessons learned and best practices identified during exercises and responses to actual events, and incorporate new information technologies. DHS intends to initiate a comprehensive stakeholder review of the NRP in the fall of 2006 which may result in additional modifications. Formal Federal interagency concurrence with proposed modifications to the NRP will be accomplished through the Homeland Security Council.

Summary of Modifications

DATE: May 9, 2006
CHANGE: CH-1
SUBJECT: Critical modifications to the NRP
PURPOSE: This change provides priority NRP revisions needed changes required prior to the onset of the 2006 Hurricane Season.
BACKGROUND: This Notice provides modifications as follows:

Topic		Background	Affected NRP Sections
A	Multiple Joint Field Offices	This change explicitly clarifies that multiple Joint Field Offices may be established in support of an incident (for both regional-level and nationwide incidents).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Page 28 ▪ Page 34 ▪ Page 68 ▪ ESF #5-2
B	Principal Federal Official (PFO) and Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) roles and responsibilities	This change clarifies PFO and FCO roles and responsibilities, and provides the flexibility to designate a single individual as both PFO and FCO (with additional Deputy PFO and FCO designations as appropriate) during certain highly complex or geographically dispersed incidents other than terrorism (e.g. a hurricane with multi-state impact).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Page 33 ▪ Page 34
C	DoD JTF Commander and JTF HQ	This change provides that if a JTF is established, consistent with operational requirements, its command and control element will be collocated with the PFO at the Joint Field Office to ensure coordination and unity of effort.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Page 28 ▪ Page 42
D	Structure of the JFO Sections	This change provides for the integration of the Emergency Support Functions into the JFO Sections rather than as stand-alone entities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Page 27 ▪ Page 37

Topic		Background	Affected NRP Sections
E	Domestic Readiness Group	This change recognizes the formation of the HSC Domestic Readiness Group (DRG) and explains the roles and responsibilities of the DRG relative to other NRP entities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Page 10 ▪ Page 17 ▪ Page 22 ▪ Page 23 ▪ Page 52 ▪ Page 75
F	Catastrophic Incident Annex	This change broadens the scope of the Catastrophic Incident Annex and differentiates response procedures for no-notice incidents as opposed to those allowing for pre-incident staging of Federal assets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Page 43 ▪ Catastrophic Incident Annex
G	Quick Reference Guide	This change provides a new Supplement to the National Response Plan for the quick reference of senior government, non-government organizations, and private sector leadership.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Page xii ▪ Page xvi ▪ Page 97
H	Interagency Incident Management Group and Homeland Security Operations Center	This change reflects the establishment of the National Operations Center as the successor to the Homeland Security Operations Center, and reformulates the former IIMG as a senior advisory council and adjudication body for the Secretary of Homeland Security in his role as the Federal incident manager.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All occurrences in the NRP
I	Incident of National Significance	This change clarifies the applicability of the National Response Plan through scaled and flexible activation of NRP coordination and reporting mechanisms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All occurrences in the NRP
J	ESF #13 Coordinator	This change removes the Department of Homeland Security as a co-coordinator and primary agency for ESF #13 – <i>Public Safety and Security</i> . The Department of Justice will have sole responsibility as ESF Coordinator and primary agency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ESF #13

Topic		Background	Affected NRP Sections
K	Mitigation	This change recognizes the reorganization of the DHS Mitigation program within ESF-14 and the Joint Field Office Operations Section which occurred after the NRP was implemented in April 2005.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Page 12 ▪ Page 29 ▪ Page ESF v ▪ Page ESF vii ▪ ESF #14

ACTION REQUIRED:

- (1) Line out all sections of the December 2004 version of the NRP marked **[DELETE]** in Tab 1 to this Notice;
- (2) Annotate the December 2004 version of the NRP where new sections or text have been inserted as described in Tab 1 to this Notice;
- (3) Insert the NRP Quick Reference Guide as Appendix 7 to the December 2004 version of the NRP; and
- (4) Log this change in the “Record of Changes” at the front of the NRP as “CHANGE ONE”

Points of Contact

Questions regarding this Notice of Change should be directed to DHS Headquarters. Points of contact are:

Department of Homeland Security
 Under Secretary for Preparedness
ATTN: Office of Infrastructure Protection, Contingency Preparedness and Support Division
 NAC Building 3, First Floor
 245 Murray Drive, Suite 410
 Washington, D.C. 20528
 (202) 282-9810

Department of Homeland Security
 Federal Emergency Management Agency
ATTN: Operations Division
 500 C Street S.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20472
 (202) 646-3590

TAB 1: Changes by Topic Area

Topic A: Multiple Joint Field Offices

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When incidents impact the entire nation or multiple States or localities, multiple JFOs may be established regionally [DELETE: Threat situations or incidents that impact multiple States or localities may require separate JFOs.] In these situations, one of the JFOs may be identified (typically in the most heavily impacted area) to serve as the primary JFO and provide strategic leadership and coordination for the overall incident management effort, as designated by the Secretary.

p. 34

For an actual incident, the Secretary may designate a local Federal official as an “initial PFO” until the primary PFO is in place. The initial PFO is accountable for the same responsibilities as the PFO. In certain scenarios, a PFO may be pre-designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security to facilitate Federal domestic incident planning and coordination at the local level outside the context of a specific threat or incident. A PFO also may be designated in a pre-incident mode for a specific geographic area based on threat and other considerations. In the event of a single incident with national implications or in the case of multiple incidents, a national-level PFO may be designated to provide overall coordination of Federal incident management activities. The PFO may further delegate [DELETE: hand off] duties to a Deputy PFO, the FCO or other designated Federal official as appropriate to facilitate incident management span of control or after an event transitions to long-term recovery and/or cleanup operations.

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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. In the event of multiple incidents, multiple JFOs may be established at the discretion of the Secretary.

p. ESF #5-2 Policies

ESF #5 staff establishes required field facilities, supplies, and equipment to support Federal activities related to the management of Incidents of National Significance. These facilities include, but are not limited to the JFO, the Joint Information Center (JIC), Interim Operating Facilities (IOFs), mobilization centers, Federal staging areas, and Disaster Recovery Centers. In the event of multiple incidents, multiple field facilities may be established at the discretion of the Secretary.

Topic B: Roles and Responsibilities of the PFO and FCO

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Once formally designated, PFOs relinquish the conduct of all normal day-to-day duties and functions. PFOs typically may not be “dualhatted” with any other roles or responsibilities that could detract from their overall incident management responsibilities. However, the Secretary may, in other than terrorism incidents, choose to combine the roles of the PFO and FCO in a single individual to help ensure synchronized Federal coordination.

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Federal Coordinating Officer

The FCO manages and coordinates Federal resource support activities related to Stafford Act disasters and emergencies. The FCO assists the Unified Command and/or the Area Command. The FCO works closely with the PFO, SFLEO, and other SFOs. In Stafford Act situations where a PFO has not been assigned, the FCO provides overall coordination for the Federal components of the JFO and works in partnership with the SCO to determine and satisfy State and local assistance requirements. The Secretary may, in other than terrorism incidents, choose to combine the roles of the PFO and FCO in a single individual to help ensure synchronized Federal coordination. In instances where the PFO has also been assigned the role of the FCO, deputy FCOs for the affected States will be designated to provide support to the PFO/FCO and facilitate incident management span of control.

Topic C: DoD JTF Commander and JTF HQ

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When activated to support a NSSE or other security coordination function, the DHS/U.S. Secret Service (USSS) Multiagency Command Center (MACC) and the FBI JOC are collocated at the JFO when possible. Other Federal operations centers or operational entities, such as a DOD Joint Task Force headquarters, also collocate at the JFO whenever possible. In the event that collocation is not practical, Federal agencies will be [DELETE: are] connected virtually to the JFO and will assign liaisons to the JFO to facilitate the coordination of Federal incident management and assistance efforts. State, local, tribal, private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations are encouraged to assign liaisons to the JFO to facilitate interaction, communication, and coordination. Law enforcement activities are managed through the JOC, which becomes an operational branch of the JFO during terrorist-related Incidents of National Significance when required.

p. 42

Based on the magnitude, type of incident [DELETE: disaster], and anticipated level of resource involvement, the supported combatant commander may utilize a Joint Task Force (JTF) to command Federal (Title 10) military activities in support of the incident [DELETE: consolidate

and manage supporting military activities]. If a JTF is established, consistent with operational requirements, its command and control element will be collocated with the PFO at the Joint Field Office to ensure coordination and unity of effort.

A JTF commander exercises operational control of all allocated DOD resources (excluding USACE resources, National Guard forces operating in State Active Duty or Title 32 status, and, in some circumstances, DOD forces in support of the FBI). The collocation of the JTF command and control element does not replace the requirement for a DCO/DCE as part of the JFO Coordination Staff and it will not coordinate requests for assistance for DoD. **[DELETE: In the event that a JTF is utilized, the DCO may continue to perform all duties set forth above.]**

Topic D: Structure of the JFO Operations Section

p. 27

Emergency Support Functions

The ESF structure provides a modular structure to energize the precise components that can best address the requirements of the incident. For example, a largescale natural disaster or massive terrorist event may require the activation of all ESFs. A localized flood or tornado might only require activation of a select number of ESFs. Based on the requirements of the incident, ESFs provide the interagency staff to support operations of the NRCC, the RRCC, and the JFO. Depending on the incident, deployed **[DELETE assets]** elements of the ESFs may also participate in the staffing of the ICP; however, organizationally they normally fall within the Operations, Planning, Logistics and Finance/Administration Sections of the JFO, and other sections as required. Under the NRP, each ESF is structured to provide optimal support of evolving incident management requirements. ESFs may be activated for Stafford Act and non-Stafford Act implementation of the NRP (although some Incidents of National Significance may not require ESF activations). ESF funding for non-Stafford Act situations will be accomplished using NRP Federal-to-Federal support mechanisms and will vary based on the incident. ESF activities and involvement vary throughout an incident from high-visibility, high-intensity activities during the early response, to program implementation and management during recovery, to a stage of declining requirements and deactivation as ESFs or ESF components complete their missions.

p. 37

Operations Section

The Operations Section coordinates operational support to on-scene incident management efforts. Branches may be added or deleted as required, depending on the nature of the incident. The Operations Section also is responsible for coordination with other Federal command posts that may be established to support incident management activities. The 15 Emergency Support Functions provide staff and resources to the various sections of the JFO, consistent with the purpose and scope defined in the NRP annexes.

Topic E: Domestic Readiness Group

p. 10

Other Federal Agencies

Other Federal departments or agencies may play primary, coordinating, and/or support roles based on their authorities and resources and the nature of the incident. In situations where a Federal agency has jurisdictional authority and responsibility for directing or managing a major aspect of the response, that agency is part of the national leadership for the incident and participates as a Senior Federal Official (SFO) or Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official (SFLEO) in the Joint Field Office (JFO) Coordination Group at the field level, and as part of the Incident Advisory Council (IAC) [~~DELETE Incident Management Group (IIMG)~~], [~~DELETE Homeland Security Council (HSC) National Security Council (NSC) Policy Coordination Committees (PCC)~~], and the White House-chaired Domestic Readiness Group (DRG). (See section IV, page 22.)

p. 17

~~HSC~~ and other White House organizations, which serve as the national-level multiagency coordination entities to advise and assist the President on homeland security and other policy issues.

p.22

Insert the following between PCCs and IIMG:

Domestic Readiness Group

The White House will convene the Domestic Readiness Group (DRG) on a regular basis to develop and coordinate implementation of preparedness and response policy and in anticipation of or during crises such as natural disasters and domestic terrorist attacks to address issues that cannot be resolved at lower levels and provide strategic policy direction for the Federal response. The DRG can also be convened at any time at the request of one of its members.

p. 23

IAC Director, Deputy, or Designee

~~[Delete: The IIMG coordinates with and provides information to the White House including, but not limited to: situational awareness and operational prevention, protection, preparedness, response, and recovery activities, as well as policy course of action recommendations.]~~ When activated at the discretion of the Secretary of Homeland Security, the IAC directly supports the Secretary ~~[Delete: of Homeland Security]~~ by drawing upon its collective subject matter expertise in order to provide the Secretary with strategic recommendations that facilitate immediate and effective action(s) to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and/or recover from an incident. The IAC ~~[Delete: IIMG]~~ Director, deputy, or designee, in support of the Secretary of Homeland Security, may participate in White House meetings. Implementation of policy decisions made through the HSC/NSC/DRG/CSG process are coordinated by DHS in its role as the incident manager, and the appropriate departments and agencies, in accordance with their authorities and responsibilities.

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Pre-Incident Actions

At the national level, the NOC [~~Delete: HSOC~~] facilitates interagency information-sharing and planning activities to enable the assessment, prevention, or resolution of a potential incident. Based upon guidance from the HSC/NSC/DRG/CSG, DHS coordinates with appropriate agencies as appropriate during developing situations to ensure integrated application of Federal department and agency resources and authorities to prevent an incident, as well as to initiate appropriate preparatory and mitigating measures to reduce vulnerabilities.

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DRG – Domestic Readiness Group

Topic F: Catastrophic Incident Annex

p. 43

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. These types of catastrophic incidents may occur with little or no warning. There will be other instances in which a potential incident is projected to have catastrophic implications (e.g. major hurricane), and the Federal Government may activate a proactive response by pre-deploying assets to the potential incident area. In the event there is time to assess the requirements and plan for a catastrophic event, the proactive Federal response and pre-positioning of Federal assets will be tailored to address the specific situation.

p. CAT-1

Insert a new Scope entry

The Catastrophic Incident Annex is primarily designed to address no-notice or short-notice incidents of catastrophic magnitude, where the need for Federal assistance is obvious and immediate, where anticipatory planning and resource prepositioning were precluded, and where the exact nature of needed resources and assets is not known. Appropriately tailored assets and responses identified in the NRP-CIS, as well as other select Federal resources and assets, also may be deployed in support of a projected catastrophic event (e.g., a major hurricane) with advance warning in support of the anticipated requests of State and local authorities.

p. CAT -2

Policies

For no-notice or short notice catastrophic incidents, unless it can be credibly established that a mobilizing Federal resource identified in the NRP-CIS is not needed at the catastrophic incident venue, that resource deploys.

p. CAT-4

Federal Response

For no-notice or short notice catastrophic events when there is little or no time to assess the requirements of the State and local authorities, all Federal departments and agencies and the American Red Cross initiate actions to mobilize and deploy all resources by scenario type as planned for in the NRP-CIS.

For those potential catastrophic incidents where there is time to coordinate with State, local, and private sector authorities, Federal departments and agencies and the American Red Cross will pre-deploy appropriately tailored elements of the NRP-CIS, as well as other Federal resources as required to meet the anticipated demands of the specific incident scenario.

Topic G: Quick Reference Guide

p. xii

Insert “NRP Quick Reference Guide” as the last bullet in the list in Figure One, Appendixes section.

p. xvi

Insert “7. NRP Quick Reference Guide..... 97” to the table of contents in the Appendixes section at the top of the page.

p. 97

Insert the attached NRP Quick Reference Guide as Appendix 7 to the National Response Plan.

Topic H: Interagency Incident Management Group and Homeland Security Operations Center

Replace all occurrences of the term “Homeland Security Operations Center” with “National Operations Center” on pages:

ix, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 24, 76, 91, 94, ESF-i, ESF #1-2, ESF #2-4, ESF #3-2, ESF #5-2, ESF #8-2, ESF #10-4, ESF #11-5, ESF #12-2, ESF #13-5, INT-3, PRV-3, PUB-4, SCI-2, BIO-2, CAT-4, CYB-3, CYB-4, NUC-3, OHM-4, OHM-5, TER-8.

Replace all occurrences of the term “HSOC” with “NOC” on pages:

ix, x, 15, 17, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 38, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 57, 76, 91, 94, ESF-i, ESF #1-2, ESF #2-4, ESF #2-9, ESF #3-2, ESF #3-3, ESF #5-2, ESF #5-3, ESF #5-4, ESF #5-5, ESF #10-4, ESF #10-6, ESF #15-4, INT-3, PRV-3, PRV-4, PRV-5, PRV-6, PUB-4, PUB-5, PUB-9, PUB-12, PUB-13, PUB-14, SCI-2, BIO-2, BIO-4, BIO-6, CAT-4, CAT-5, CYB-3, CYB-4, NUC-3, NUC-9, OHM-4, OHM-5, TER-8, TER-11.

Replace all occurrences of the term “Interagency Incident Management Group” with “Incident Advisory Council” on pages:

ix, 10, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 50, 76, 91, 93, 94, 95, ESF #1-2, ESF #3-2, ESF #4-2, ESF #4-3, ESF #5-2, ESF #6-3, ESF #7-2, ESF #8-3, ESF-9-4, ESF #10-4, ESF #11-5, ESF #12-2, ESF #13-3, ESF #15-2, INT-3, PRV-3, PUB-4, SCI-2, CYB-2, NUC-3, OHM-5.

Replace all occurrences of the term “IIMG” with “IAC” on pages:

ix, x, 10, 11, 15, 17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 33, 34, 36, 38, 47, 49, 50, 52, 57, 60, 76, 91, 94, ESF #1-2, ESF #1-4, ESF #3-2, ESF #3-3, ESF #4-2, ESF #4-3, ESF #5-2, ESF #5-3, ESF #6-3, ESF #8-3, ESF #10-4, ESF #10-5, ESF #10-8, ESF #11-5, ESF #11-6, ESF #12-2, ESF #12-3, ESF #13-3, ESF #13-5, ESF #15-2, ESF #15-3, ESF #15-4, INT-3, INT-9, PRV-3, PRV-4, PRV-6, PUB-4, PUB-5, PUB-12, SCI-2, CYB-2, CYB-3, CYB-4, NUC-3, NUC-9, OHM-5.

p 22.

Incident Advisory Council [DELETE: Interagency Incident Management Group]

DELETE existing first paragraph and replace with:

The IAC is a tailored group of senior Federal interagency representatives that adjudicates matters that cannot be resolved by the NOC-NRCC and provides strategic advice to the Secretary of Homeland Security during an actual or potential incident requiring Federal coordination. Activated at the discretion of the Secretary of Homeland Security, or his representative, the core group of the IAC includes representatives from Federal departments and agencies, DHS components, and other organizations as required. Affected States may be represented on the IAC either through the DHS Office of State and Local Government Coordination (OSLGC) or, if needed, through a State liaison to the IAC. For advice concerning affected critical infrastructures, the IAC may draw upon advice from the CIPAC.

In the second paragraph, beginning “The IAC membership is...”

DELETE the first major bullet “Serves as a focal point for Federal strategic incident management planning and coordination;” and **DELETE the eighth major bullet** “Maintains ongoing coordination with the PFO and JFO Coordination Group;”

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DELETE the first bullet on this page “Facilitates interagency operational coordination and coordination with other public and private entities required for implementation, decisions and directions from the President or other appropriate White House entities; and”

DELETE the entire paragraph entitled “IIMG Director, Deputy, or Designee.”

DELETE the entire paragraph entitled “IIMG Executive Staff.”

p. 24

In the second column on this page:

The NOC [DELETE: HSOC] is also the National Fusion Center and consists of five functional components: a 24/7 multiagency watch and preparedness, prevention, and protection coordination center, an interagency planning element, a response and recovery coordination

center, and integrated elements of the DHS Office of Intelligence and Information Analysis (DHS/I&A) and the DHS Office of Infrastructure Protection (DHS/IP). [DELETE: DHS Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection / Office of the Assistant Secretary for Information Analysis (DHS/IAIP/OIA) and DHS Emergency Preparedness and Response / Federal Emergency Management Agency (DHS/FEMA).] These elements work in close coordination to address information / intelligence analysis and response coordination.

NOC Interagency Watch [DELETE: HSOC (DHS Headquarters facility elements)]

The NOC- Watch is a multiagency center that provides overall Federal prevention, protection, and preparedness coordination. The NOC-Watch [DELETE: HSOC] integrates representatives from DHS and other Federal departments and agencies to support steady-state threat-monitoring requirements and situational awareness. [DELETE: , as well as operational incident management coordination. The organizational structure of the HSOC is designed to integrate a full spectrum of interagency subject-matter expertise, and reach-back capability to meet the demands of a wide range of potential incident scenarios.]

NOC Interagency Planning Element. The NOC - Planning Element conducts strategic level operational incident management planning and coordination. The organizational structure of the Planning Element is designed to integrate a full spectrum of interagency subject-matter expertise, operational planning capabilities, and reach-back capabilities to meet the demands of a wide range of potential incident scenarios.

p. 25

In the second column, insert the following paragraph between the existing first and second paragraphs:

The NOC-Watch monitors potential or developing Incidents of National Significance and supports the preparedness, prevention, and protection efforts of regional and field components. NOC-Watch multiagency coordination of incident management functions include:

- Collecting, evaluating, and disseminating information regarding the preparedness, prevention, and protection operations and status of related resources; and
- Drafting and distributing preparedness, prevention, and protection warnings and orders in coordination with the other elements of the NOC.

Planning Element

The NOC-Planning Element is responsible for strategic level operational planning. The NOC Planning Element:

- Coordinates response, recovery, and mitigation operational planning and interagency coordination with the NOC-NRCC;
- Coordinates and integrates Federal preparedness, prevention, and protection activities related to potential incidents, Incidents of National Significance, or at the direction of the Secretary; and
- Coordinates preparedness, prevention, and protection operations and resource allocation planning with the appropriate Federal departments and agencies, the NOC-NRCC, the RRCCs, and the JFO:

Response and Resource Coordination

The NOC-NRCC is a multiagency coordination center that provides overall Federal response and recovery coordination for Incidents of National Significance and emergency management program implementation. DHS/FEMA ~~[DELETE: DHS/EPR/FEMA]~~ maintains the NRCC as a functional component of the NOC ~~[DELETE: HSOC]~~ in support of response and recovery incident management operations. The NOC-NRCC works closely with the NOC-Watch and other NOC functional components to provide the full spectrum of interagency incident management coordination.

p. 57

In paragraph for “Red (severe)” replace “IIMG” with “NOC”

p. 91

Replace paragraph 7 with:

“7. The IAC convenes at the discretion of the Secretary of Homeland Security to provide strategic level recommendations to the Secretary in order to facilitate immediate and effective action(s) to prevent, prepare for, respond to and/or recover from an incident.”

p. 94

Replace paragraph 9 with:

“9. The IAC convenes at the discretion of the Secretary of Homeland Security to provide strategic level recommendations to the Secretary in order to facilitate immediate and effective action(s) to prevent, prepare for, respond to and /or recover from an incident.”

p. PRV-4

In third major bullet in left hand column, substitute “NOC” for “IIMG.”

In second minor bullet in right hand column, substitute “NOC” for IIMG.”

p. SCI-2

“Support is centrally managed and regionally delivered. DHS manages and coordinates requests for scientific and technical support at DHS Headquarters through the National Operations Center (NOC) ~~[DELETE: and/or Interagency Incident Management Group]~~.”

Topic I: Incident of National Significance

p. xi

The **Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes** detail the missions, policies, structures, and responsibilities of Federal agencies for coordinating resource and programmatic support to States, tribes, and other Federal agencies or other jurisdictions and entities when activated to provide coordinated Federal support during an incident ~~[DELETE: during Incidents of National Significance]~~.

Support Annexes

International Coordination provides guidance for carrying out responsibilities regarding international coordination in support of the Federal response to actual or potential domestic incidents ~~[DELETE: Incidents of National Significance]~~.

Public Affairs describes interagency incident communications procedures designed to enable the coordination and dissemination of timely public information during actual or potential domestic incidents [DELETE: Incidents of National Significance].

Science and Technology provides guidance and mechanisms to ensure that all levels of government can leverage the Nation's science and technology resources efficiently and effectively in the management of actual or potential domestic incidents [DELETE: Incidents of National Significance].

Tribal Relations describes the policies, responsibilities, and concept of operations for effective coordination and interaction with tribal governments and communities during domestic incident management [DELETE: Incidents of National Significance].

Volunteer and Donations Management provides guidance on volunteer and donations management functions related to domestic incident management [DELETE: Incidents of National Significance].

Worker Safety and Health details processes to ensure coordinated, comprehensive efforts to identify responder safety and health risks and implement procedures to minimize or eliminate illness or injuries during domestic incident management and emergency response activities.

p. 2 (left hand column)

These plans are integrated into [DELETE: linked to] the NRP [DELETE: in the context of Incidents of National Significance (defined on page 4)] but remain as stand-alone documents [DELETE: in that they also] providing detailed protocols for responding to [DELETE: routine] incidents of lesser severity [DELETE: that are] normally managed by Federal agencies without the need for the Secretary of Homeland Security to manage the Federal response, but drawing on the coordination mechanisms of the NRP as required [DELETE: Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Coordination].

p. 3 (left hand column)

Scope

This plan distinguishes between incidents that require the Secretary of Homeland Security to manage the Federal response [DELETE: DHS coordination], termed Incidents of National Significance, and the majority of incidents occurring each year that are handled by responsible jurisdictions or agencies through other established authorities and existing plans executed in coordination with the NRP's comprehensive framework of Incident Annexes.

p. 3 (right hand column)

This plan is applicable to all Federal departments and agencies that have primary jurisdiction for or participate in operations requiring a coordinated response. [DELETE: that may be required to provide assistance or conduct operations in the context of actual or potential Incidents of National Significance]. This includes the American Red Cross, which functions as an Emergency Support Function (ESF) primary organization in coordinating the use of mass care resources [DELETE: in a Presidentially declared disaster or emergency]. The NRP is applicable

to incidents that may occur at sites under the control of the Legislative or Judicial Branches of the Federal Government.

The NRP is always in effect; however, the implementation of NRP coordination mechanisms is flexible and scalable. Actions range in scope from ongoing situational reporting and analysis through the NOC, to the implementation of NRP Incident Annexes and other supplemental Federal contingency plans, to full implementation of all relevant NRP coordination mechanisms outlined in the Base Plan.

p. 3 (TEXT BOX)

NRP Applicability

As required by HSPD-5, the NRP establishes a single, comprehensive approach to domestic incident management to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. The NRP applies to all [DELETE: Federal departments and agencies that may be requested to provide assistance or conduct operations in actual or potential Incidents of National Significance. These] incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response [DELETE: by] as part of an appropriate combination of Federal, State, local, tribal, private-sector, and nongovernmental entities. For incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response, but of lesser severity than an Incident of National Significance, the NRP includes a comprehensive network of Incident Annexes and supplemental Federal contingency plans that may be implemented by the Departments and Agencies with established authorities in coordination with the NRP framework.

p. 4

Incidents of National Significance

Pursuant to HSPD-5, as the principal Federal official for domestic incident management, the Secretary of Homeland Security declares Incidents of National Significance (in consultation with other interagency partners and the White House [DELETE: departments and agencies] as appropriate) and provides coordination for Federal operations and/or resources, establishes reporting requirements, and conducts ongoing communications with Federal, State, local, tribal, private sector, and nongovernmental organizations to maintain situational awareness, analyze threats, assess national implications of threat and operational response activities, and coordinate threat or incident response activities. Incidents of National Significance will be formally declared by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

The Secretary will consider [DELETE: NRP bases the definition of Incidents of National Significance on situations related to] the following four criteria set forth in HSPD-5 when making the determination to declare an Incident of National Significance; however, he will not be limited to these thresholds and may base his decision on other applicable factors:

1. A Federal department or agency acting under its own authority has requested the assistance of the Secretary of Homeland Security.
2. The resources of State and local authorities are overwhelmed and Federal assistance has been requested by the appropriate State and local authorities. Examples include:
 - Major disasters or emergencies as defined under the Stafford Act; and
 - Catastrophic incidents (see definition on page 43).

3. More than one Federal department or agency has become substantially involved in responding to an incident. Examples include:

- Credible threats, indications or warnings of imminent terrorist attack, or acts of terrorism directed domestically against the people, property, environment, or political or legal institutions of the United States or its territories or possessions; and
- Threats or incidents related to high-profile, large-scale events that present high-probability targets such as National Special Security Events (NSSEs) and other special events as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with other Federal departments and agencies.

4. The Secretary of Homeland Security has been directed to assume responsibility for managing the domestic incident by the President.

Upon the declaration of an Incident of National Significance, the Secretary will implement any or all of the applicable broad coordinating structures and processes contained within the NRP as required by the incident situation. For incidents of lesser severity, the NRP utilizes appropriate coordinating structures and processes in its comprehensive network of Incident Annexes and other stand-alone Federal plans integrated as components of the NRP.

P. 5

Pursuant to paragraph 16(b) of HSPD-5, the NRP shall [DELETE: may] be used as the overarching framework for all [DELETE: in conjunction with] other Federal incident management and emergency operations plans developed under these and other authorities as well as memorandums of understanding (MOUs) among various Federal agencies. These incident management and emergency operations plans shall be considered as either integrated components of the NRP or as supporting operational plans or annexes, as appropriate.

P. 6

Departments and agencies at all levels of government and certain NGOs, such as the American Red Cross, may be required to deploy [DELETE: to Incidents of National Significance] on short notice to provide timely and effective mutual aid and/or intergovernmental assistance when elements of the NRP are implemented.

Federal departments and agencies support the homeland security mission in accordance with national authorities and guidance and are expected to provide:

- Initial and/or ongoing response, when warranted, under their own authorities and funding;
- Alert, notification, pre-positioning, and timely delivery of resources to enable the management of potential and actual incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response [DELETE: Incidents of National Significance]; and

p. 7

In an actual or potential incident [DELETE: Incident of National Significance] that is not encompassed by the Stafford Act, the President may instruct a Federal department or agency, subject to any statutory limitations on the department or agency, to utilize the authorities and resources granted to it by Congress.

P. 9

In this role, the Secretary is also responsible for coordinating Federal resources utilized in the prevention of, preparation for, response to or recovery from terrorist attacks, major disasters, or other emergencies, except for law enforcement responsibilities otherwise reserved to the Attorney General under HSPD-5. The [DELETE: if and when any of the] following four [DELETE conditions] criteria described in HSPD-5 represent the primary situations in which DHS may implement broad-based coordinating mechanisms contained in the NRP:

- (1) a Federal department or agency acting under its own authority has requested DHS assistance;
- (2) the resources of State and local authorities are overwhelmed and Federal assistance has been requested;
- (3) more than one Federal department or agency has become substantially involved in responding to the incident; or
- (4) the Secretary has been directed to assume incident management responsibilities by the President.

Although the criteria above represents the primary considerations upon which the Secretary will base his determination to declare an Incident of National Significance, he will not be limited exclusively to these thresholds and may base his determination on other factors.

P. 10

DOD

DoD has significant resources that may be available to support the Federal response to an actual or potential incident. Resources are committed upon the approval of the Secretary of Defense or at the direction of the President.

p. 10

Other Federal Agencies

When elements of the NRP are implemented for an actual or potential incident, [DELETE: During an Incident of National Significance], other Federal departments or agencies may play primary, coordinating, and/or support roles based on their authorities and resources and the nature of the incident. Several Federal agencies have independent authorities to declare disasters or emergencies. These authorities may be exercised concurrently with or become part of Incident of National Significance or for incidents or potential incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response but of lesser severity than an Incident of National Significance. [DELETE: a major disaster or emergency declared under the Stafford Act,] The implementation of NRP coordination mechanisms is flexible and scalable. Actions range in scope from ongoing situational reporting and analysis, through the implementation of NRP Incident Annexes, NRP Support Annexes, and other supplemental Federal contingency plans, to full implementation of all relevant NRP coordination mechanisms outlined in the Base Plan.

p. 11

Emergency Support Functions

The NRP applies a functional approach that groups the capabilities of Federal departments and agencies and the American Red Cross into ESFs to provide the planning, support, resources, program implementation, and emergency services that are most likely to be needed during actual or potential incidents where coordinated Federal response is required [DELETE: Incidents of National Significance]. The Federal response to actual or potential incident [DELETE Incidents of National Significance] is typically provided through the full or partial activation of the ESF structure as necessary to meet the demands of the incident scenario.

p. 13

Private Sector

DHS and NRP primary and support agencies coordinate with the private sector to effectively share information, formulate courses of action, and incorporate available resources to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from incidents of various types [DELETE: Incidents of National Significance].

p. 13

Certain organizations are required by existing law and regulation to bear the cost of planning and response to incidents, regardless of cause. In the case of an Incident of National Significance or when requested by DHS, these private-sector organizations are expected to mobilize and employ the resources necessary and available in accordance with their plans to address the consequences of incidents at their own facilities or incidents for which they are otherwise responsible.

p. 15

Concept of Operations

This section describes the Federal coordinating structures, processes, and protocols employed to manage Incidents of National Significance and other incidents requiring a coordinated national response.

When an incident or potential incident is of such severity, magnitude, and/or complexity that it requires coordinated Federal assistance, [DELETE: is considered an Incident of National Significance according to the criteria established in this plan], the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with other Federal departments and agencies, initiates actions to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the incident.

Text Box

[DELETE: In an Incident of National Significance], The Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with other Federal departments and agencies, initiates actions to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters and other emergencies [DELETE: the incident]. These actions are taken in conjunction with State, local, tribal, nongovernmental, and private-sector entities.

p. 15

Overall Coordination of Federal Incident Management Activities

The President leads the Nation in responding effectively and ensuring the necessary resources are applied quickly and efficiently to all incidents requiring a coordinated national response [DELETE: Incidents of National Significance].

The NRP is always in effect; however, the implementation of NRP coordination mechanisms is flexible and scalable. Actions range in scope from ongoing situational reporting and analysis, through the implementation of NRP Incident Annexes, NRP Support Annexes, and other supplemental Federal contingency plans, to full implementation of all relevant NRP coordination mechanisms outlined in the Base Plan. When an incident or potential incident is of such severity, magnitude, and/or complexity that it requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to manage the Federal response, [DELETE: is considered an Incident of National Significance according to the criteria established in this plan], the Secretary, in coordination with other Federal departments and agencies, may declare an Incident of National Significance to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the incident. These actions are taken in conjunction with State, local, tribal, nongovernmental, and private-sector entities as appropriate to the threat or incident. In the context of Stafford Act disasters or emergencies, DHS coordinates supplemental Federal assistance when the consequences of the incident exceed State, local, or tribal capabilities.

During Incidents of National Significance, the Federal response is managed by the Secretary of Homeland Security. The Secretary possesses the flexibility to implement elements of the NRP based on the specifics and magnitude of the potential or actual incident. NRP augmenting structures which the Secretary may consider activating prior to or immediately following an Incident of National Significance include, but are not limited to: the Incident Advisory Council, Emergency Support Functions, Principal Federal Official, Joint Field Office, and Catastrophic Incident Annex. (Refer to pages 22-41 for additional elements).

Incidents requiring a Federal coordinated response that are not declared Incidents of National Significance by the Secretary of Homeland Security are managed by the Federal department or agency with the jurisdictional authority to manage that incident. The Secretary of Homeland Security may activate NRP elements as needed to support other Federal departments and agencies in the management of such incidents.

P. 16

Text Box

The JFO is a temporary Federal facility established locally to coordinate operational Federal assistance activities to the affected jurisdiction(s) when activated by the Secretary.

Concurrent Implementation of Other Plans

Certain Federal agencies have the authority to manage incidents under these plans. While some actions may not require coordination by the Secretary of Homeland Security, Federal departments and agencies must adapt their plans to accommodate NRP coordinating and reporting mechanisms as appropriate, through the implementation of NRP Incident Annexes and NRP Support Annexes, when executing these plans. [DELETE: In many cases, Federal agencies

manage appropriate localized incidents under these plans using their own authorities without the need for coordination by the Secretary of Homeland Security.] These supplemental agency or interagency plans also may be implemented concurrently with the NRP, but are subordinated to the overarching core coordinating structures, processes, and protocols detailed in the NRP. In this case, the department or agency with primary responsibility for execution of the supplemental agency or interagency plan is also responsible for ensuring that all ongoing activities conform to the processes and protocols prescribed in the NRP.

P. 22

Principal NRP Organizational Elements

This section discusses the major organizational elements in the structure for Federal NRP coordination diagramed in Figures 3 through 5. Included in the discussion are special teams and other associated components, to include White House-level entities.

Certain elements of the NRP are always in effect. Following the declaration of an Incident of National Significance, many, if not all, of the remaining coordinating structures and processes contained in the NRP will be implemented by the Secretary depending on the incident. For incidents or potential incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response but of lesser severity than an Incident of National Significance, the NRP defines a comprehensive network of Incident Annexes and supplemental Federal contingency plans that may be implemented without the Secretary of Homeland Security coordinating Federal operations.

p. 25

Response and Resource Coordination

The NRCC is a multiagency center that provides overall Federal response coordination for domestic incidents ~~[DELETE: for Incidents of National Significance]~~ and emergency management program implementation.

p. 26

The NRCC monitors all potential or developing incidents to determine if the incident might require a coordinated Federal response ~~[DELETE: Incidents of National Significance]~~ and supports the efforts of regional and field components.

Coordinating and sustaining the Federal response to potential and actual incidents ~~[DELETE: Incidents of National Significance]~~, including coordinating the use of Federal remote sensing/disaster assessment support;

p. 27

Some incidents may be managed primarily using regional resources, with headquarters-level monitoring; however, the Secretary of Homeland Security may implement national-level NRP elements as required to support the Federal response. In large-magnitude, high-visibility, and/or sensitive situations, the JFO coordinates directly with the headquarters-level ~~[DELETE HSOC]~~ NOC and IAC ~~[DELETE IIMG]~~. In these situations, regional organizational elements remain in support roles.

p. 36

JIC

In most incidents where a JIC has been established [DELETE: Incidents of National Significance], the Federal lead will be a DHS Public Information Officer, who works with other Federal, State, local, tribal, NGO, and private-sector public affairs personnel.

p. 39

Other Incident Facilities

State, county, and local EOCs facilitate the execution of local, State, and interstate mutual aid agreements to support on-scene operations. When activated, [DELETE: During Incidents of National Significance], the JFO works in coordination with the State, county, and local EOCs to support incident management efforts.

p. 41

DHS Situational Awareness Team (DSAT)

DHS has established a DHS Situational Awareness Team (DSAT) to provide timely and accurate information to the Secretary and Departmental Leadership for potential or actual Incidents of National Significance. The DSAT capability is comprised of a Tier One national team consisting of six DHS/ICE special agents with high-capability communications equipment such as satellite and streaming video. These agents are supported by an additional 26 special agents, designated as Incident Response Coordinators, located in DHS/ICE field offices across the Nation. A public affairs contingent is incorporated within the DSAT and will deploy and operate with the agents. Upon deployment, team personnel come under the tasking authority of DHS Office of Operations and administrative control remains under the authority of DHS/ICE. The DSAT is an early entry capability and will report simultaneously to the NOC and PFO to ensure that the Secretary and PFO have early situational awareness.

p. 41

FIRST

The FIRST is designed to be a quick and readily deployable resource to support the Federal response.

p. 43

Federal Law Enforcement Assistance

Federal agencies may be requested to provide public safety and security support under the NRP [DELETE: during Incidents of National Significance]. The ESF #13 Annex provides further guidance on the integration of public safety and security resources to support the full range of incident management functions.

p. 44

U.S. Possessions

The NRP concept of operations, in general, is applicable to any Federally coordinated response [DELETE: to Incidents of National Significance] occurring within the U.S. possessions, including the insular areas, as well as in the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

p. 46

Incident Management Actions

Figure 10 depicts initial incident management actions. In situations where it is apparent that an incident requiring a coordinated Federal response [DELETE: Incident of National Significance] may be imminent or has already occurred, assessment and pre-incident interagency coordination typically are compressed.

Federal Departments and Agencies: Federal departments and agencies are required to report information relating to incident management actions under their own authorities or in support of actual or potential Incidents of National Significance to the NOC [DELETE: 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 [DELETE: 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 [DELETE: 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 [DELETE: Incident of National Significance]

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 [DELETE: Incidents of National Significance] to the NOC [DELETE: 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;

p. 47

Local Governments: Local governments communicate information regarding incidents [DELETE: Incidents of National Significance] to the NOC [DELETE: 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 [DELETE: Incidents of National Significance] to the NOC [DELETE: HSOC] through existing jurisdictional reporting mechanisms, as well as established information-sharing and analysis organizations (ISAOs).

p. 49

Activation

The NRP is always in effect. However, the level of activation of NRP coordinating structures and processes is flexible and scalable depending on the nature of the threat or incident. Actions range in scope from ongoing situational reporting and analysis, through the implementation of NRP Incident Annexes and other supplemental Federal contingency plans, to full implementation of all relevant NRP coordination mechanisms.

For incidents [DELETE: Incidents of National Significance], the NOC [DELETE: HSOC] reports the situation to the Secretary of Homeland Security and/or senior staff as delegated by the Secretary. The Secretary [DELETE:, who] then determines the need to implement [DELETE: 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 should be designated as [DELETE: meets the criteria established for] an Incident of National Significance [DELETE: as defined in this plan].

When the Secretary declares an Incident of National Significance, or when the Secretary activates elements of the NRP (e.g., the IAC, and ESF, or the JFO) for incidents of lesser severity in support of an incident being managed by another Federal department or agency, Federal departments and agencies are notified by the NOC [DELETE: HSOC] (as operational security considerations permit), and may be called upon to staff the IAC [DELETE: IIMG] and ESFs [DELETE: NRCC] or other components of the NRP.

(Note: NRP elements [DELETE: resources], such as a PFO, ESF, JFO, etc., may be designated and implemented [DELETE: activated] in the context of a general threat, based on a decision [DELETE: 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.

p. 51

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. The responders will [DELETE: , but once declared, would] operate under the protocols [DELETE: established in the] of the NRP, as appropriate for the incident, regardless of whether the incident receives a declaration from the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security.

p. 52

Federal to Federal Support

DHS will use the ESFs as the mechanism for coordinating required support from other agencies. When such DHS assistance is provided, [DELETE: the incident becomes an Incident of National Significance, and DHS] it coordinates Federal resources under the authority provided in HSPD-5.

p. 56

Remedial Actions

DHS formally convenes interagency meetings called “hotwashes” to identify critical issues requiring headquarters-level attention, lessons learned, and best practices associated with the

Federally coordinated response to an incident, as determined necessary by DHS. ~~Incidents of National Significance~~].

p. 60

NRP Supporting Documents

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 require a coordinated Federal response ~~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 by reference or as a whole.

p. 67

Incident of National Significance. ~~Based on criteria established in HSPD-5 (paragraph 4), a]~~ 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. The Secretary will consider criteria established in HSPD-5, but will also evaluate other factors in making a determination as to whether declare an incident an Incident of National Significance.

p. ESF – i

Background

The ESFs provide the structure for coordinating Federal interagency support for a Federal response to an incident.

p. ESF – iii

Primary Agencies

When an ESF is activated in response to an incident, the primary agency is responsible for:

p. ESF – iv

Support Agencies

When an ESF is activated in response to an incident, support agencies are responsible for:

p. ESF #1-1

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #1 – Transportation supports the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), assisting Federal agencies; State, local, and tribal governmental entities; and voluntary organizations requiring transportation for an incident.

p. ESF #2-1

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #2 – Communications ensures the provision of Federal communications support to Federal, State, local, tribal, and private-sector response efforts during an incident requiring a coordinated Federal response.

p. ESF #2-2

The Cyber Incident Annex to the NRP supports ESF #2 and outlines the provision of Federal cyber incident response coordination among the Federal departments and agencies and, upon request, State, local, tribal, and private-sector entities in response to any cyber-related incidents.**[DELETE: with cyber-related issues]**

p. ESF #2-6

Ensures that all information regarding incidents requiring Federal coordination **[DELETE: Incidents of National Significance]** with significant telecommunications implications are brought to the attention of the Director, OSTP, in a timely manner.

p. ESF #2-9

DHS/IAIP/NCS: Supports the NCS and, as necessary, the JTRB when a cyber incident leads to a telecommunications incident requiring Federal coordination.

p. ESF #2-9

Facilitates interaction and collaboration between and among Federal departments and agencies; State, local, and tribal governments; the private sector; and international organizations related to cyber security and cyber incidents requiring Federal coordination **[DELETE: Incidents of National Significance]**.

p. ESF #2-10

GSA: When requested, the FECC deploys to the scene of an incident **[DELETE: Incident of National Significance]**

p. ESF #2-11

GSA: Coordinates with the Department of Defense on the use of military and deployed National Guard organizational telecommunications assets in support of incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response;

p. ESF #2-12

The JTRB's role is to monitor potential or actual telecommunications incidents **[DELETE: Incidents of National Significance]** that pose significant threats to telecommunications facilities or services, and situations that create the need for extraordinary telecommunications support.

p. ESF #3-1

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #3 – Public Works and Engineering assists the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) by coordinating and organizing the capabilities and resources of the Federal Government to facilitate the delivery of services, technical assistance, engineering expertise, construction management, and other support to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and/or recover from an incident requiring a coordinated Federal response.

p. ESF #4-1

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #4 – Firefighting enables the detection and suppression of wildland, rural, and urban fires resulting from, or occurring coincidentally with, an incident requiring Federal coordination [DELETE: Incident of National Significance].

p. ESF #4-1

Processes and procedures established by the National Wildland Coordinating Group (NWCG) in the National Interagency Mobilization Guide are followed in accordance with [DELETE: responding to Incidents of National Significance under] the National Response Plan (NRP).

p. ESF #5-1

ESF #5 activities include those functions that are critical to support and facilitate multiagency planning and coordination for operations involving incidents requiring Federal coordination [DELETE: Incidents of National Significance].

p. ESF #5-2

ESF #5 staff establishes required field facilities, supplies, and equipment when directed by the Secretary to support Federal activities related to the management of an incident [DELETE: Incidents of National Significance].

p. ESF #5-5

Activates and convenes Federal emergency assets and capabilities to prevent and respond to an incident requiring a coordinated Federal response, and coordinates with State, regional, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies and emergency management organizations.

p. ESF #6-1

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #6 – Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services supports State, regional, local, and tribal government and nongovernmental organization (NGO) efforts to address the nonmedical mass care, housing, and human services needs of individuals and/or families impacted by incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

p. ESF #6-1

ESF #6 promotes the delivery of services and the implementation of programs to assist individuals, households and families impacted by potential or actual incidents [DELETE: Incidents of National Significance]. This includes economic assistance and other services for individuals impacted by the incident.

p. ESF #6-1

ESF #6 policy and concept of operations apply to Federal departments and agencies and the American Red Cross for activities relating to incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

p. ESF #6-5

For the purposes of the National Response Plan, the American Red Cross functions as an ESF primary organization in coordinating the use of Federal mass care resources in the context of incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response. For the purposes of ESF #6, any reference to Federal departments and agencies with respect to responsibilities and activities in responding these types of incidents [DELETE: to an Incident of National Significance] include [DELETE: s] the American Red Cross.

p. ESF #7-1

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #7 – Resource Support assists the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), supporting Federal agencies and State, local, and tribal governments requiring resource support prior to, during, and/or after Incidents of National Significance or at the discretion of the Secretary of Homeland Security.

p. ESF #7-2

Upon notification of an incident requiring a coordinated Federal response, the GSA EC makes an initial determination of which ESF #7 support agencies are required to provide immediate support and which are required to remain on standby.

p. ESF #8-1

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #8 – Public Health and Medical Services provides the mechanism for coordinated Federal assistance to supplement State, local, and tribal resources in response to public health and medical care needs (to include veterinary and/or animal health issues when appropriate) for potential or actual incidents requiring Federal coordination [DELETE: Incidents of National Significance] and/or during a developing potential health and medical situation.

p. ESF #8-1

ESF #8 provides supplemental assistance to State, local, and tribal governments in identifying and meeting the public health and medical needs of victims of an incident requiring a coordinated Federal response.

p. ESF #8-4

Upon notification of activation [DELETE: for a potential or actual Incident of National Significance] by the NRCC, HHS consults with the appropriate ESF #8 organizations to determine the need for assistance according to the functional areas listed below.

p. ESF #8-11

DHS: The IMAAC provides a single point for the coordination and dissemination of Federal dispersion modeling and hazard prediction products that represent the Federal position during actual or potential incidents requiring Federal coordination [DELETE: an Incident of National Significance.]

p. ESF #8-12

DOS: Assists with coordination with foreign states concerning offers of support, gifts, offerings, donations, or other aid. This includes establishing coordination with partner nations to identify the U.S.-validated immediate support in response to incidents requiring Federal coordination and the activation of ESF #8.

p. ESF #9-1

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #9 – Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) rapidly deploys components of the National US&R Response System to provide specialized life-saving assistance to State, local, and tribal authorities when activated for incidents or potential incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

p. ESF #9-2

DHS/Emergency Preparedness and Response/Federal Emergency Management Agency (DHS/EPR/FEMA) may activate the National US&R Response System for any actual or potential incident [DELETE: Incident of National Significance] likely to result in collapsed structures that may overwhelm existing State and local US&R resources.

p. ESF #9-3

When activated for incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response, with potential or actual structural collapse, the US&R Response System staff immediately notifies the ESF #9 NRCC staff, support contractors, and the DHS/EPR/FEMA Military Support Liaison Officer of a potential need for US&R response.

p. ESF #10-1

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response provides Federal support in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or uncontrolled release of oil or hazardous materials [DELETE: during Incidents of National Significance] when activated. The Federal Government also may respond to oil and hazardous materials incidents [DELETE: Incidents of National Significance] using mechanisms [DELETE of] contained in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) without activating ESF #10, but remaining consistent with the structures in the NRP. Those procedures are described in the Oil and Hazardous Materials Incident Annex. (Note: For the purposes of this annex, “hazardous materials” is a general term intended to mean hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants as defined in the NCP.)

p. ESF #10-2

In addition, ESF #10 may be used to respond to actual or threatened releases of materials not typically responded to under the NCP but that, as a result of incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response that pose a threat to public health or welfare or to the environment.

p. ESF #10-2

Policies

When ESF #10 is activated [DELETE: for potential or actual Incidents of National Significance involving oil or hazardous materials], the NCP serves as the basis for actions taken in support of the NRP. In certain circumstances, some administrative procedures in the NCP can be

streamlined during the immediate response phase. NCP structures and response mechanisms remain in place when ESF #10 is activated [DELETE: during an Incident of National Significance], but coordinate with NRP mechanisms as described in this annex.

p. ESF #10-3

Relationship to Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex: For an incident [DELETE :Incident of National Significance] involving oil or hazardous materials and ESF #10 activation that is determined to be an intentional criminal act but not an act of terrorism, the response is carried out in accordance with ESF #10 and applicable laws and regulations.

p. ESF#10-3,4

Relationship to Biological and Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annexes: Hazardous materials addressed under the NCP include certain biological and radiological substances. The Biological and Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annexes may therefore be activated simultaneously with ESF #10 [DELETE: for an Incident of National Significance].

p. ESF #10-5

Regional Response Structure

During an NCP SONS, the DHS/USCG may establish an Area Command structure, known as a Regional Incident Command (RIC) or National Incident Command (NIC) depending on the level of coordination needed. If DHS activates a JFO in support of a [DELETE: designates the] SONS [DELETE: as an Incident of National Significance], the RIC/NIC coordinates its activities with the JFO, and the JFO would likely collocate with the RIC/NIC

p. ESF #10-11

IMAAC: Provides predictions of hazards associated with atmospheric releases for use in emergency response when activated for incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

p. ESF #11-1

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources supports State, local, and tribal authorities and other Federal agency efforts to address: (1) provision of nutrition assistance; (2) control and eradication of an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic disease, highly infective exotic plant disease, or economically devastating plant pest infestation; (3) assurance of food safety and food security (under Department of Agriculture (USDA) jurisdictions and authorities), and (4) protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties (NCH) resources when activated by the Secretary for incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

p. ESF #11-2

The Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) is activated upon notification of the occurrence of a potential or actual incident [DELETE: Incident of National Significance by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) that] that requires a coordinated Federal response is warranted.

p. ESF #11-3

USDA, as the coordinator for ESF #11, organizes the ESF staff based upon the four core functional areas addressed above (see Table 1). It organizes and coordinates the capabilities and

resources of the Federal Government to facilitate the delivery of services, technical assistance, expertise, and other support for incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response [DELETE: Incidents of National Significance] that impact the areas covered in Table 1.

p. ESF #11-3

ESF #11 ensures the safety and security of the Nation's commercial supply of food (e.g., meat, poultry, and egg products) for incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response, and mitigates the effect of the incident(s) on all affected parts of the U.S. population and environment.

p. ESF #11-4

As the primary agency for NCH resources, DOI organizes and coordinates the capabilities and resources of the Federal Government to facilitate the delivery of services, technical assistance, expertise, and other support for the protection, conservation, rehabilitation, recovery, and restoration of NCH resources in prevention of, preparedness for, response to, and recovery from an incident requiring a coordinated Federal response [DELETE: Incident of National Significance].

p. ESF #12-1

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #12 – Energy is intended to restore damaged energy systems and components when activated by the Secretary for incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

p. ESF #12-2

The Cyber Incident Annex to the NRP outlines the provision of Federal cyber incident response coordination among the Federal departments and agencies in response to [DELETE: n] cyber-related incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

p. ESF #13-1

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #13 – Public Safety and Security integrates Federal public safety and security capabilities and resources to support the full range of incident management activities associated with potential or actual incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response. [DELETE: Incidents of National Significance]

p. ESF #13-1

ESF #13 provides a mechanism for coordinating and providing Federal-to-Federal support or Federal support to State and local authorities to include noninvestigative/non-criminal law enforcement, public safety, and security capabilities and resources [DELETE: during potential or actual Incidents of National Significance].

p. ESF #13-4

Pre-Incident Coordination: Supporting incident management planning activities and pre-incident actions required to assist in the prevention or mitigation of threats and hazards. This includes the development of operational and tactical public safety and security plans to address potential or actual incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response [DELETE: Incidents of National Significance], the conducting of technical security and/or vulnerability

assessments, and the deployment of Federal public safety and security resources in response to specific threats or potential incidents.

Traffic and Crowd Control: Providing emergency protective services to address public safety and security requirements **[DELETE: during Incidents of National Significance]**.

p. ESF #14-1

Purpose

Long Term Community Recovery **[DELETE: and Mitigation]** provides a framework for Federal Government support to State, regional, local, and tribal governments, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector designed to enable community recovery from the long-term consequences of incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

p. ESF #14-1

Scope

The policies and concepts in this annex apply to appropriate Federal departments and agencies for incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response that affects the long-term recovery of a community.

p. ESF #14-2

Assess the social and economic consequences in the impacted area and coordinate Federal efforts to address long-term community recovery issues resulting from an incident requiring a coordinated Federal response;

p. ESF #14-2

Regional and Field Operations: The ESF #14 coordinator and primary agencies meet to determine the need to activate ESF #14 elements when the nature of the incident **[DELETE Incident of National Significance]** is likely to require Federal long-term community recovery assistance.

p. ESF #15-1

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #15 – External Affairs ensures that sufficient Federal assets are deployed to the field during incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response to provide accurate, coordinated, and timely information to affected audiences, including governments, media, the private sector, and the local populace.

p. ESF #15-1

Scope

The provisions of this annex apply to any incident for which the Secretary of Homeland Security decides to activate the annex **[DELETE: Incidents of National Significance]**, and any National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) response or other event designated by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs where significant interagency coordination is required.

ESF #15 applies to all Federal departments and agencies that may require public affairs support or whose public affairs assets may be employed during incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

p. ESF #15-1

Personnel operating under these plans must be familiar with the provisions of ESF #15 in the event that the ESF is activated [DELETE: an incident is elevated to an Incident of National Significance].

p. ESF #15-4

Organization

When activated [DELETE: During an Incident of National Significance], ESF #15 activities are implemented in coordination with the DHS OPA components of the NOC [DELETE: HSOC] and IAC [DELETE: IIMG].

p. ESF #15-5

Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS): DHS/EPR/FEMA's MERS provides mobile telecommunications, operational support, life support, and power generation assets for the on-site management of all-hazard activities. MERS provides a deployable broadcast radio capability for multimedia communications, information processing, logistics, and operational support to Federal, State, and local authorities during incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response [DELETE: Incidents of National Significance and domestic incidents]. MERS is a valuable recovery resource to update the public and affected population.

p. SUP-i

Background

The Support Annexes describe the framework through which Federal departments and agencies; State, local, and tribal entities; the private sector; volunteer organizations; and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) such as the American Red Cross coordinate and execute the common functional processes and administrative requirements necessary to ensure efficient and effective incident management. During an incident, numerous procedures and administrative functions are required to support incident management. The NRP applies to all incidents requiring a coordinated response by an appropriate combination of Federal, State, local, tribal, private-sector, and nongovernmental entities. The Support Annexes may be fully or partially implemented without the Secretary of Homeland Security coordinating Federal operations. The actions described in the Support Annexes are not limited to particular types of events but are overarching in nature and applicable to nearly every type of incident. In addition, they may support several Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). Examples include public affairs, international affairs, and worker safety and health.

p. SUP-ii

When the functions of a particular Support Annex are required [DELETE to assist in the management of an Incident of National Significance], the agency serving as the coordinator is responsible for...

p. FIN-1

Purpose

The Financial Management Support Annex provides basic financial management guidance for all participants in National Response Plan (NRP) activities. This includes guidance for all departments and agencies providing assistance for incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response [DELETE: response to major disasters or emergencies declared by the President under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (the Stafford Act) as well as for departments and agencies that request/provide Federal-to-Federal support in Incidents of National Significance that do not involve the Stafford Act]. The financial management function is a component of Emergency Support Function (ESF) #5 – Emergency Management. The processes and procedures described in this annex ensure that funds are provided expeditiously and that financial operations are conducted in accordance with established Federal law, policies, regulations, and standards.

Scope

As part of the Secretary’s responsibility to coordinate resources under Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 (HSPD-5), this annex is applicable to Federal departments and agencies (“Federal agencies”) participating and responding under the NRP with assistance or relief as coordinated by the Department of Homeland Security/Emergency Preparedness and Response/Federal Emergency Management Agency (DHS/EPR/FEMA) in response to incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response [DELETE: under the authorities of the Stafford Act, and to Federal agencies requesting and/or providing Federal-to-Federal support for non-Stafford Act incidents].

p. FIN-2

General – Non-Stafford Act Incidents [DELETE of National Significance]

p. FIN-2

Joint Field Office (JFO): Upon issuance of a Presidential disaster or emergency declaration or direction from the Secretary, a Comptroller is deployed to the established JFO to oversee policies and procedures for financial management, acquisitions, and management controls and to report funding activity.

p. FIN-2

Non-Stafford Act Incidents [DELETE of National Significance]:

p. FIN-3

The CFO uses proper Federal financial principles, policies, regulations, and management controls to ensure proper accountability of funds and provides financial management support to incidents requiring Federal coordination, such as:

p. FIN-3

Providing advice on financial policy issues relative to an incident requiring Federal coordination, and use of funds;

p. FIN-10

The Federal Government's response to incidents requiring Federal coordination will likely exceed the authority or capabilities of any individual Federal department, agency, or their elements ("Federal agencies").

p. FIN-10

Recognizing that each Federal agency has different expertise and resources, and plays an important role in responding to incidents requiring Federal coordination, the purpose of this Memorandum is to...

p. FIN-15

Attachment 3, Tab 1

[DELETE Incidents of National Significance] Request for Federal-to-Federal Support

p. INT-1

This annex provides guidance on carrying out responsibilities for international coordination in support of the Federal Government's response to incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response, as defined in the National Response Plan (NRP).

p. INT-1

Incidents requiring Federal coordination will likely have international and diplomatic impacts and implications that call for coordination and consultations with foreign governments and international organizations.

p. INT-1

In preparing for, responding to, and recovering from incidents requiring Federal coordination, the Secretary of State is responsible for coordinating U.S. Government relations, policies, and activities as related to the international dimension of the crisis. This responsibility includes international activities that cover the spectrum of prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery.

p. INT-2

DOS supports Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and other Federal agency efforts by providing knowledge about and access to other governments, and in leading and facilitating the international aspects of management of incidents requiring Federal coordination.

p. INT-2

Government partners to enhance the security of international borders, to develop partners and organic response capabilities, to enhance mutual aid partnerships, to coordinate and facilitate the U.S. response to a stricken nation, and to effectively prevent and respond to any terrorist attack, other incidents requiring Federal coordination, international and domestic, that threatens or impacts public health and welfare.

p. INT-3

DOS's Executive Secretariat and its Operations Center establish a DOS Task Force upon report of incidents requiring Federal coordination.

p. INT-10

For incidents requiring Federal coordination, DOS public affairs and public diplomacy efforts work closely with the DHS public affairs effort to ensure that the message to foreign governments, the international public, and American citizens and U.S. businesses abroad is consistent, timely, and effective.

p. LOG-1

The Logistics Management Support Annex provides an overview of the framework through which the overall logistics management function operates for incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response, and describes how Federal resources fit into this framework.

p. LOG-1

Describes how Department of Homeland Security/Emergency Preparedness and Response/Federal Emergency Management Agency (DHS/EPR/FEMA) coordinates logistics management with other Federal agencies; State, local, and tribal governments; and the private sector for incidents requiring Federal coordination.

p. LOG-5

This section of the annex addresses the overall methodology used to anticipate and subsequently fulfill requirements of victims for incidents requiring Federal coordination. The Federal logistics response to **[DELETE Incidents of National Significance]** incidents requiring Federal coordination is dependent upon many factors, but requires a continuing assessment that dictates the degree and scope of response.

p. LOG-6

Resources needed to provide relief to victims of incidents requiring Federal coordination, are identified. Resources can involve supplying equipment or services.

p. PRV-1

This annex describes the policies, responsibilities, and concept of operations for Federal incident management activities involving the private sector for incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

p. PRV-1

This annex applies to all Federal agencies operating under the National Response Plan (NRP) for incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response that involves the private sector in any of the following ways...

p. PRV-1

The Federal Government encourages cooperative relations between private-sector organizations and State, local, and tribal authorities regarding prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery activities related to incidents requiring Federal coordination.

p. PRV-2

The Federal Government encourages extensive two-way sharing between the public and private sectors of operational information and situational awareness relative to incidents requiring Federal coordination.

p. PRV-3

Department of Homeland Security: In the event of incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response, the DHS Office of the Secretary coordinates strategic communications with CEOs, senior officials, or individuals specifically designated by these private-sector leaders to engage in such communications on their behalf.

p. PRV-4

In an incident requiring Federal coordination, the NICC is a key component in providing situational and operational information as well as a capability to monitor and share information with other private-sector entities as required.

p. PRV-4

Infrastructure Liaison During NRP Operations: In incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response, ~~[DELETE involving the implementation of the NRP]~~, DHS/IAIP/ICD provides a representative to the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) and to the IAC ~~[Delete: IIMG]~~, to enable coordination with the CI/KR community at the national level.

p. PRV-4

for incidents requiring Federal coordination, industry, State, and Federal organizations become more involved;

p. PRV-7

In the case of an incident requiring Federal coordination, these private-sector organizations are expected to mobilize and employ the resources necessary and available in accordance with their plans to address the consequences of incidents at their own facilities or incidents for which they are otherwise responsible.

p. PUB-1

This Public Affairs Support Annex describes the interagency policies and procedures used to rapidly mobilize Federal assets to prepare and deliver coordinated and sustained messages to the public in response to incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response ~~[DELETE other major domestic emergencies]~~.

p. PUB-1

As part of the Secretary of Homeland Security's responsibility to coordinate incident management under Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5, the National Response Plan Incident Communications Emergency Policy and Procedures (NRP-ICEPP) provides detailed guidance to Federal incident communicators on activities to be initiated in conjunction with incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

p. PUB-1

The NRP institutes an integrated concept, termed “incident communications,” as the approach used to manage communications with the public during incidents requiring Federal coordination.

p. PUB-3

In the event of incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response, JICs are established to coordinate Federal, State, local, tribal, and private-sector incident communications with the public.

p. PUB-3

National JIC

A National JIC may be used when an incident requiring Federal coordination is expected to be of a long duration (i.e., weeks or months) and when the incident affects a large area(s) of the country.

p. PUB-3

National Incident Communications Conference Line (NICCL): The NICCL is a standing conference line designated, maintained, and supported by DHS Public Affairs as the primary means for interagency incident communications information-sharing during an incident requiring Federal coordination.

p. PUB-4

For incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response, Federal participants must immediately work together to manage incident communications with the public.

p. PUB-4

Other Domestic Incidents: The NRP-ICEPP may be implemented by the DHS AS/PA at the discretion of the Secretary of Homeland Security in support of other incidents requiring significant Federal coordination ~~[DELETE for other domestic emergencies where enhanced incident control, coordination, and communications among participating Federal departments and agencies are necessary]~~. The DHS AS/PA advises the NOC ~~[Delete: HSOC]~~ prior to implementation of the NRP-ICEPP for other major emergency situations.

p. PUB-7

Objectives: Communication objectives during incidents requiring Federal coordination are focused on delivering information regarding incident facts, health and safety, preparedness, and response/recovery activity and instructions.

p. PUB-7

Delivering the Message: Message delivery during incidents requiring Federal coordination may require use of all available communications media and resources.

p. PUB-8

Web Site Coordination: DHS Public Affairs frequently updates its Web site incidents requiring Federal coordination.

p. PUB-9

Public Service Announcements: Subject to the nature of incident requiring Federal coordination, DHS Public Affairs may develop and distribute national public service announcements to educate and reassure the public about an incident and related medical or preparedness concerns.

p. PUB-9

Response: General planning guidance for incident communications with the public is contained in Table 1 at the end of this annex. This matrix reflects incident actions and commensurate incident communications response activities for a nonspecific incident requiring Federal coordination.

p. PUB-9

Medical and Mental Health Support: Federal resources, State and local authorities, the American Red Cross, and other agencies and organizations provide mental health assistance and support to the public following incident requiring a coordinated Federal response.

p. PUB-10

Federal Departments

Plan, prepare, and execute their respective processes for incident communications with the public during incidents requiring Federal coordination;

p. PUB-10

For example, the Department of State assumes primary responsibility for public affairs issues during incidents requiring Federal coordination, which involves another nation, aliens, foreign-owned transportation modes, or international policy issues;

p. PUB-12

INTERAGENCY INCIDENT COMMUNICATIONS PLANNING GUIDE

~~[DELETE: INCIDENT OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE –]~~ RESPONSE PHASE

p. PUB-13

INTERAGENCY INCIDENT COMMUNICATIONS PLANNING GUIDE

~~[DELETE: INCIDENT OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE –]~~ RESPONSE PHASE

p. PUB-14

INTERAGENCY INCIDENT COMMUNICATIONS PLANNING GUIDE

~~[DELETE: INCIDENT OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE –]~~ RESPONSE TO RECOVERY PHASES

p. PUB-15

INTERAGENCY INCIDENT COMMUNICATIONS PLANNING GUIDE

~~[DELETE: INCIDENT OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE –]~~ RECOVERY PHASE

p. SCI-1

Purpose

The Science and Technology Support Annex describes the national framework through which the Department of Homeland Security/Science and Technology Directorate (DHS/S&T) coordinates with other Federal agencies, in consultation with State, local, and tribal entities and the private sector, to leverage the Nation's scientific and technical resources to prepare for, respond to, and recover from incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

p. SCI-1

Scope

Outlines a structure for coordination of scientific and technological support and response to incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

Outlines a process to provide scientific and technical recommendations to Federal Government decisionmakers to assist in determining appropriate protective measures in the context of incidents requiring Federal coordination.

p. SCI-2

General: DHS/S&T is responsible for DHS scientific and technical support and coordinates with other appropriate departments and agencies in response to incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

p. SCI-2

Organization

The Federal response to incidents requiring significant Federal coordination utilizes the combined resources (scientific expertise, research and development capabilities, etc.) of various NRP departments and agencies, tailored to the scenario at hand.

p. SCI-3

National Response Coordination Center: When the NRCC is activated for incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response, DHS/S&T assigns a representative to ESF #5 to coordinate and facilitate deployment and use of scientific and technical resources.

p. SCI-3

Coordinating Agency: For incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response, DHS, in coordination with other Federal departments and agencies, is responsible for:

p. TRB-1

Purpose

This annex describes the policies, responsibilities, and concept of operations for effective coordination and interaction of Federal incident management activities with those of tribal governments and communities during incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

Scope

This annex applies to all Federal departments and agencies working under the National Response Plan (NRP) in response to incidents requiring Federal coordination, that involves tribes recognized by the Federal Government.

Policies

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), in cooperation with other Federal departments and agencies, coordinates tribal relations functions for incidents requiring Federal coordination.

p. TRB-2

Actions

Through ESF #15, the DHS Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness (DHS/OSLGCP), in consultation with cooperating agencies, coordinates requirements for the Tribal Relations Element at the JFO ~~[DELETE during Incidents of National Significance]~~ when one is established.

Be responsible for coordinating tribal resources to address the full spectrum of actions to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from incidents involving all hazards and other incidents requiring Federal coordination ~~[DELETE Incidents of National Significance]~~ including terrorism, natural disasters, accidents, and other contingencies;

p. VOL-1

Purpose

The Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex describes the coordinating processes used to ensure the most efficient and effective utilization of unaffiliated volunteers and unsolicited donated goods for incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

Policies

The Department of Homeland Security/Emergency Preparedness and Response/Federal Emergency Management Agency (DHS//FEMA) coordinates with other Federal agencies to ensure unaffiliated volunteers and unsolicited donated goods are effectively used during an incident requiring Federal coordination.

p. WHS-1

Purpose

The Worker Safety and Health Support Annex provides guidelines for implementing worker safety and health support functions during incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

Scope

This annex addresses those functions critical to supporting and facilitating the protection of worker safety and health for all emergency responders and response organizations during incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

p. WHS-2

Headquarters

DOL/OSHA coordinates the activities of the Federal agencies that provide the core architecture for worker safety and health technical support during incidents requiring Federal coordination, or when otherwise directed.

p. WHS-3

Proactive Coordination of Technical Assets and Reach-back Capabilities: DOL/OSHA and cooperating agencies develop and disseminate an inventory of expertise and resources available for response to incidents requiring Federal coordination, and coordinate development of a strategy for their deployment.

p. BIO-1

Purpose

This annex applies **[DELETE only]** to incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

p. CYB-1

Purpose

This annex discusses policies, organization, actions, and responsibilities for a coordinated, multidisciplinary, broad-based approach to prepare for, respond to, and recover from cyber-related incidents requiring Federal coordination, impacting critical national processes and the national economy.

p. CYB-1

Scope

This annex describes the specialized application of the National Response Plan (NRP) to cyber-related incidents requiring Federal coordination. Cyber-related Incidents of National Significance may result in activation of both ESF #2 – Communications and the Cyber Incident Annex.

This framework may be utilized in any incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response, including significant cyber threats and disruptions; crippling cyber attacks against the Internet or critical infrastructure information systems; technological emergencies; or Presidentially declared disasters.

p. CYB-2

General

A cyber-related incident requiring significant Federal coordination, including a cyber-related Incident of National Significance may take many forms: an organized cyber attack, an uncontrolled exploit such as a virus or worm, a natural disaster with significant cyber consequences, or other incidents capable of causing extensive damage to critical infrastructure or key assets.

p. CYB-2

The Federal Government plays a significant role in managing intergovernmental (Federal, State, local, and tribal) and, where appropriate, public-private coordination in response to cyber-related incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

p. CYB-3

National Cyber Response Coordination Group

In the event of a cyber-related incident requiring a coordinated Federal response, the NCRCG is convened to harmonize operational efforts and facilitate information-sharing.

p. CYB-3

During cyber-related incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response, the NCRCG coordinates with the National Operations Center (NOC) [~~Delete: Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC)~~] in disseminating critical information to and from government and nongovernment sources such as information-sharing mechanisms, academia, industry, and the public.

p. CYB-4

Notification and Activation Procedures

Procedures in this annex are implemented when it is determined that a cyber-related incident requiring a coordinated Federal response is imminent or underway.

p. CYB-4

Initial Actions

When a cyber-related incident requiring Federal coordination occurs, DHS/Prep/NCSD [~~DELETE: DHS/IAIP/NCSD~~], through the NCRCG, coordinates with the National Communications System (NCS) and supports the Joint Telecommunications Resources Board (JTRB).

The activities described in this annex are implemented for cyber-related incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

p. CYB-5

Challenges and Considerations

The response to and recovery from a cyber-related incident requiring Federal coordination, must take into account existing challenges to the effective management of significant cyber incidents and the resulting physical effects of such cyber incidents and of cyber consequences of physical incidents.

p. CYB-7

Department of State: Participates as a member of the NCRCG to provide advice and assistance on the foreign policy issues related to a cyber-related incident requiring Federal coordination.

p. CYB-8

Office of Science and Technology Policy: The Director, OSTP, chairs the JTRB, which brings together Federal communications policymakers with key authorities for incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

p. CYB-9

State, Local and Tribal Governments: In addition, in the event of a cyber-related incident requiring Federal coordination, State, local, and tribal government entities are encouraged to

activate their incident management/response support architecture and coordinate through the national incident management structure, to include requests for the provision of additional resources to address the incident.

p. NUC-1

Purpose

This annex describes how the coordinating agencies and cooperating agencies support DHS's overall coordination of the response to a nuclear/radiological incident requiring Federal coordination.

The actions described in this annex may be implemented for incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response ~~[DELETE and, therefore, not requiring overall Federal coordination by DHS]~~.

p. NUC-2

Scope

This includes incidents requiring Federal coordination;

p. NUC-2

Policies

In the NRP Base Plan, Figure 5, Structure for NRP Coordination: Federal-to-Federal Support, illustrates the organizational framework that DHS utilizes to respond to nonterrorist incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response ~~[DELETE: Incidents of National Significance]~~.

p. NUC-3

DHS, as the overall incident manager for Incidents of National Significance, is supported by coordinating agencies and cooperating agencies.

p. NUC-3

Coordinating agencies are also responsible for leading the Federal response to nuclear/radiological incidents of lesser severity (those incidents that do not reach the level of an Incident of National Significance, but require Federal coordination).

p. NUC-4

In these cases, procedures outlined in this annex may be used to coordinate the delivery of Federal resources to State, local, and tribal governments, and to coordinate assistance among Federal agencies for incidents requiring Federal coordination ~~[DELETE: that can be managed without the need for DHS coordination (i.e., incidents below the threshold of an Incident of National Significance)]~~.

p. NUC-6

General

This concept of operations is applicable to ~~[DELETE requiring DHS coordination]~~ incidents requiring Federal coordination, utilizing the protocols delineated in this annex.

p. NUC-6

Coordinating Agencies and Cooperating Agencies

During a response to an Incident of National Significance, coordinating agencies and cooperating agencies provide technical expertise, specialized equipment, and personnel in support of DHS, which is responsible for overall coordination of incident management activities.

p. NUC-7

Note: DHS is responsible for the overall coordination of incident management activities for all nuclear or radiological Incidents of National Significance, including those involving terrorism.

p. NUC-9

Other Types of Incidents

If DHS determines that the response to the incident requires the declaration of an Incident of National Significance, DHS is responsible for overall coordination and the designated coordinating agency assumes responsibilities as the coordinating agency.

p. NUC-9

Headquarters: Incidents requiring Federal coordination

The coordinating agency and cooperating agencies, as appropriate, provide representation to the IAC [~~Delete: IIMG~~]

p. NUC-9

Other Radiological Incidents

For radiological incidents that require Federal coordination, the coordinating agency coordinates the Federal response utilizing the procedures in this annex, agency-specific plans, and/or the NCP, as appropriate.

p. NUC-9

Regional: Incidents requiring Federal coordination

p. NUC-11

Federal Agency Coordination

Incidents requiring Federal coordination

p. NUC-11

Coordinating Radiological Aspects of an Incident

Incidents requiring Federal coordination

p. NUC-11

Incident Security Coordination

Incidents requiring Federal coordination

p. NUC-12

Technical Data Management

Incidents requiring Federal coordination

p. NUC-14
Protective Action Recommendations
Incidents requiring Federal coordination

p. NUC-15
Congressional Coordination
Incidents requiring Federal coordination

p. NUC-15
White House Coordination
Incidents requiring Federal coordination

p. NUC-16
Deactivation/Demobilization Coordination
Incidents requiring Federal coordination

p. OHM-1
Purpose

This annex describes roles, responsibilities, and coordinating mechanisms for managing certain oil and hazardous materials pollution incidents requiring Federal coordination. This annex addresses those oil and hazardous materials incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response that are managed through concurrent implementation of the National Response Plan (NRP) and the NCP, but are not Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response activations. Procedures for oil and hazardous material **[DELETE Incidents of National Significance]** incidents for which ESF #10 is activated are addressed in the ESF #10 Annex.

p. OHM-1
Scope

The NCP establishes structures at the national, regional, and local levels that are used to respond to thousands of incidents annually that **[DELETE: never]** do not require activation of the majority of the coordinating structures and processes contained in the NRP or rise to the level of an Incident of National Significance. If an Incident of National Significance does occur, these NCP structures remain in place to provide hazard-specific expertise and support. This annex describes how the NCP structures work with NRP coordinating structures for incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

p. OHM-2
Policies

It is expected that most **Incidents of National Significance** involving oil and hazardous materials are managed through an ESF #10 activation **[DELETE , but it is possible that an Incident of National Significance involving oil and hazardous materials could occur for which ESF #10 would not be activated]**.

Some oil and hazardous materials incident responses may be initiated under the NCP alone then transition to ESF #10 **[DELETE after a Stafford Act declaration is made (or after ESF #10 is**

activated via the NRP Federal-to-Federal support mechanism)]. Federal On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) have independent authority under the NCP to respond to an oil or hazardous materials incident and may initiate initial response activities [~~DELETE and/or the President declares a Stafford Act major disaster or emergency~~].

NCP structures and response mechanisms remain in place during an Incident of National Significance involving an actual or potential release of oil or hazardous materials, and coordinate with NRP mechanisms as described in this annex.

p. OHM-2

EPA and DHS/USCG maintain authority for classifying a discharge a SONS. DHS maintains authority for classifying an incident an Incident of National Significance. A SONS may or may not be an Incident of National Significance, depending on the determination of DHS. Further, DHS may determine that an NCP response that is not a SONS nevertheless requires a coordinated Federal response.

p. OHM-2

Biological and Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annexes may therefore be implemented simultaneously with this annex for an Incident of National Significance or at the discretion of the Secretary of Homeland Security in support of other incidents requiring Federal coordination.

p. OHM-2

An incident requiring Federal coordination involving oil or hazardous materials that is a result of a criminal act or results in a criminal act, but is not an act of terror, is investigated by EPA Special Agents assigned to the EPA Criminal Investigation Division (CID) in coordination with the Federal OSC and Senior Federal Official (SFO).

p. OHM-3

Coordination Structures: The sections that follow summarize the coordination between NRP and NCP structures for incidents requiring Federal coordination.

p. OHM-4

Notification and Assessment

The National Response Center also provides incident reports to the National Operations Center (NOC) Interagency Watch [~~Delete: Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC)~~], and DHS assesses the incident to determine if it is an Incident of National Significance.

p. OHM-5

If the OSC determines that an incident is of a magnitude or complexity or involves national interests that may warrant the declaration of an Incident of National Significance, the OSC reports the situation and recommendations through his/her regional or district management to the appropriate headquarters emergency response program manager, who notifies the NOC [~~Delete: HSOC~~] and provides a recommendation to DHS.

p. OHM-5

National Response Coordination Center (NRCC): Because this annex addresses oil and hazardous materials incidents that do not require the support of the ESF structure, it is unlikely that initially DHS will utilize the NRCC for such incidents. Under this annex, Federal resources are generally expected to be activated using NCP mechanisms, such as the RRTs and NRT.

p. TER-3

Command and Control

When, in the determination of the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Attorney General, the incident requires Federal coordination and a JFO is established, the JOC becomes a section of the JFO and the FBI SAC becomes the Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official (SFLEO) in the JFO Coordination Group.

p. TER-7

Command Group

The Command Group maintains its advisory role to the FBI SAC when the JOC becomes a section of the JFO for incidents requiring Federal coordination.

Topic J: ESF #13 Coordinator

p. ESF v and vi (Figure 2, Row: DHS, Column ESF #13)

[DELETE C/P]

p. ESF #13-1

ESF Coordinator [DELETE s]:

[DELETE Department of Homeland Security]

Department of Justice

Primary Agency [DELETE ies]:

[DELETE Department of Homeland Security]

Department of Justice

p. ESF #13-2

The ESF #13 primary agency [DELETE agencies] facilitates coordination among supporting agencies to ensure that communication and coordination process are consistent with stated incident management missions and objectives.

p. ESF #13-3

General

When activated, the primary agency [DELETE agencies] assesses public safety and security needs, and responds to requests for Federal non-investigative, non-criminal resources and planning/technical assistance from States, Federal agencies, or other ESFs.

The primary agency [DELETE agencies] maintains communications with supporting agencies to determine capabilities, assess the availability of resources, and track resources that have been deployed.

p. ESF #13-3

Actions - Headquarters

When activated, the primary agency [DELETE agencies] deploys an on-call representative to the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC).

The primary agency [DELETE agencies] assesses the need for ESF #13 resources and coordinates response assistance and support in close cooperation with regional and field ESF #13 elements.

The primary agency [DELETE agencies] may convene ESF #13 support agencies in a meeting or by conference call to coordinate Federal public safety and security assistance efforts.

p. ESF #13-3

Regional and Field Levels

When ESF #13 is activated, the on-call representative(s) of the primary agency [DELETE agencies] deploys [DELETE (s)] to the Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) and coordinates [DELETE (s)] mission assignments and Federal public safety and security support until the Joint Field Office (JFO) is established.

p. ESF #13-5

ESF Coordinator [DELETE s]/Primary Agency [DELETE Agencies]: The coordinator [DELETE s]/primary agency is [DELETE agencies are] responsible for the following:

Serves as the headquarters and regional-level ESF #13 coordinator [DELETE s]/primary agency [DELETE agencies], represent the ESF #13 agencies on the Emergency Support Functions Leaders Group and Regional Interagency Steering Committee, and coordinates preparedness activities with ESF #13 supporting agencies.

Provides expertise on public safety and security issues to the IAC [DELETE IIMG], when requested.

Manages ESF #13 preparedness activities and conducts evaluation of operational readiness, including a roster and description of public safety and security activities.

Maintains close coordination during operations between the affected regional office(s), the NRCC, other ESFs, local JTTFs, and the NJTTF, as required.

Ensures that all activities performed under the purview of ESF #13 are related to the safety and security of the public. If any potential for overlap exists, it is the responsibility of the primary agency [DELETE agencies] for ESF #13 to de-conflict these issues prior to accepting the mission assignment.

Facilitates resolution of any conflicting demands for public safety and security resources, expertise, and other assistance. Coordinates backup support from other geographical regions to the affected area.

Topic K: Mitigation

p. 12 (Figure 2, Row: ESF #14, Column ESF)

ESF #14 – Long-Term Community Recovery **[DELETE: and Mitigation]**.

p. 29 (Figure 6: Sample JFO organization during natural disasters)

Within the Operations Section, Community Recovery [DELETE: and Mitigation] Branch;

Within the Operations Section, below “Community Recovery Branch” ADD:

Mitigation Branch

p. ESF v and vi (Figure 2, Row: Agency, Column ESF #14 – Long-Term Community Recovery [DELETE: and Mitigation])

[DELETE: and Mitigation]

p. ESF #14-1 through ESF #14-6 (footer)

Emergency Support Function #14 – Long-Term Community Recovery [Delete: and Mitigation] Annex

p. ESF #14-1

Emergency Support Function #14 – Long-Term Community Recovery [Delete: and Mitigation]

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #14 – Long-Term Community Recovery **[Delete: and Mitigation]** provides a framework...

p. ESF #14-2 (first bullet in left-hand column)

- Long-term community recovery **[Delete: and mitigation]** efforts are forward-looking and...

p. ESF #14-3 (fourth bullet in left-hand column)

- Establishes procedures for integration of pre-incident planning and risk assessment with post-incident recovery **[Delete: and mitigation]**.